



International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

## IATI Virtual Training for Civil Society



This 'IATI Virtual Training for Civil Society' was developed by the [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) to introduce civil society organisations to the conversation around transparency of development cooperation resources (i.e. development financing) and to familiarise them with IATI's data and tools, so that they may use IATI data in their own work. Before you start please take note of the below:

- *The complete course can be accessed through this page.* The duration of each separate module varies, and depends on existing prior IATI knowledge. You may 'pick-and-choose' modules, or sections, that are most relevant to your work or interest. After successful completion of the Final Recap Quiz you can request a '[Certificate of Completion](#)';
- *Any questions or feedback* related to this course can be shared with the IATI Secretariat via [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org);



Introduction



Module 1: What is 'development cooperation data'?



Module 1: Quiz



Module 2: What is IATI and what kind of data can I find?



Module 2: Quiz



Module 3: How can I use IATI data and for what purpose?



Module 3: Quiz



Module 4: How do I use IATI's tools to access the data I need?



Module 4: Quiz



Module 5: Engaging further with the International Aid Transparency Initiative



Module 5: Quiz

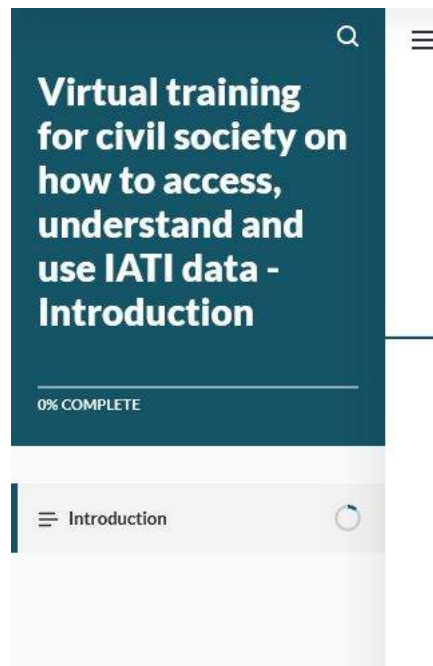


Full Recap Quiz

# Introduction

 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

## Course Navigation



You can navigate through this online course using the circle in the tab on the left-hand side of your screen, which indicates your progress. Please make sure to follow the instructions during the course that alert you to clickable elements, reflection questions and quizzes.

### Download Course Materials

You will also be able to access the course materials and video transcripts as downloadable PDFs from the learning environment, so if you have a slow internet connection or prefer to work offline, you can still access the course content. However, you will need to connect to the internet in order to complete the quiz at the end of each Module and receive your certificate of completion. Please contact the IATI Secretariat at [info@iatistandard.org](mailto:info@iatistandard.org) if you need further assistance downloading the course or accessing course content.

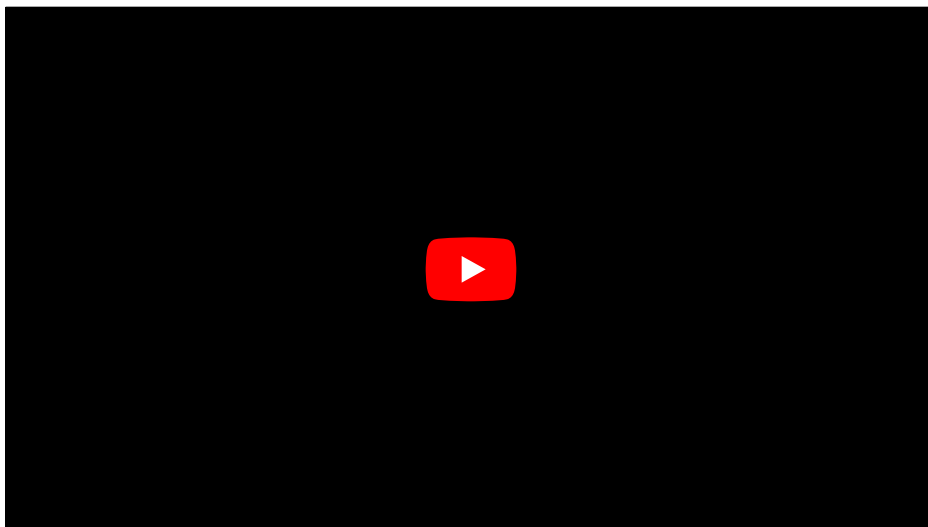
CONTINUE

## Welcome Message



By Mr. Henry Asor, IATI Governing Board Chair

 YOUTUBE



## Welcome Message - Henry Asor Nkang

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

[Click here for the transcript of the welcome video.](#)

### Transcript welcome message

Hello to all of you, my friends and colleagues from the international civil society community!

On behalf of the IATI Governing Board, I am pleased to welcome you to this online course, "Virtual training for civil society on how to access, understand and use IATI data". You are taking this training at an important point for development and humanitarian cooperation. The global COVID-19 pandemic has clearly demonstrated the importance of development cooperation and transparency for better planning and coordination of financial resources to respond to crises, and ensure development activities support resilience and sustainability.

I sincerely hope that by taking this course, you will be able to better understand and use IATI data in your own work: to ensure accountability for the use of development resources; to advocate for important priorities; to coordinate with like-minded organisations; and to find funding opportunities to advance your goals. After completing the online training, I encourage you to further deepen your knowledge and exchange with peers on our global community platform, IATI Connect, at [www.iaticconnect.org](http://www.iaticconnect.org). I want to wish all of you a wonderful journey in the world of development cooperation data and look forward to seeing the results in action. I thank you very much.

Let's explore what you will be looking at in this course!

## Course Outline

This course was developed by the [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) to introduce you, members of civil society, to the conversation around transparency of development cooperation resources (i.e. development financing) and to familiarise you with IATI's data and tools, so that you may use IATI data in your own work.

After finishing this course, you should be able to:

- Defend the importance of development cooperation and development cooperation data for increased effectiveness of development and humanitarian activities;
- Identify different uses of development cooperation data for increased impact in the work of civil society organisations and apply learnings to your own work;
- Explain how to access IATI data from IATI's suite of online tools; and
- Use IATI data to assess simple development cooperation data queries.

The self-directed course is meant to be taken at your own pace, with no time limit. It consists of five Modules, each of which will take you approximately 1-2 hours to complete:

- 1 What is 'development cooperation data'? How can my organisation use this data to increase its impact?
- 2 What is IATI and what kind of data can I find?
- 3 How can I use IATI data and for what purposes?
- 4 How do I use IATI's tools to access the data I need?
- 5 Engaging further with the International Aid Transparency Initiative



Each Module consists of videos, downloadable resources, case studies and simple assignments to put into practice what you've learned throughout the Module.

## Knowledge Assessment

At the end of each Module, you will be able to do a quiz to check if you have understood the course material. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.

Ready? Let's get started!

### Module 1

What is 'development cooperation data'? How can my organisation use this data to increase its impact?

[GO TO MODULE 1](#)

# Module 1: What is 'development cooperation data'?



## Module 1: What is 'development cooperation data'? How can my organisation use this data to increase its impact?

### Welcome to Module 1

Welcome to Module 1 of the 'Virtual training for civil society on how to access, understand and use IATI data'. In this Module, you will receive an introduction to development cooperation data as well as the diverse ways civil society organisations (CSOs) may wish to use it to meet their own organisational goals. After completing this Module, you will have a clear understanding of the concept of development cooperation and the possible uses of development cooperation data in your work.

Duration of the Module: Approximately 45 minutes

### Learning Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

- **Explain the context for and basic objectives of development cooperation** and development cooperation data.
- **Identify different uses of development cooperation data** for civil society organisations.
- **Recognise the key aims of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).**

### Module Content

This Module contains the following segments:

- 1 Welcome to Module 1
- 2 What is 'development cooperation'?
- 3 What is development cooperation data?
- 4 What is IATI?
- 5 Key Takeaways: Module 1

Ready? Let's begin!

[GO TO LESSON 1](#)

## Lesson 1: What is 'development cooperation'?



[Source: IATI]

Development cooperation, which was formerly referred to as 'international aid', is the national and international support that is given to both government institutions and non-governmental organisations to help them support development objectives. Moving away from the hierarchical concept of 'aid', development cooperation represents a more equal relationship, where partners - whether they are governments, or increasingly also international organisations, civil society organisations, members of the private sector, philanthropy or other entities - cooperate and share resources to achieve better development outcomes.

Development cooperation is not necessarily limited to financial support (for instance, loans or grants), but is also increasingly focused on areas such as technical and technological cooperation that are not financial in nature (this could include, for example, technical support from government to government to increase domestic resources, i.e. taxes, or the sharing of sustainable energy technologies between countries).

**In short, development cooperation can be defined as an activity that meets the following four criteria:**

[Click on the icons to find out more.](#)







Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities.



Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance developing country ownership over the development process.





Discriminates in favour of developing countries.



Is not driven by profit.

Transparent development cooperation means that everyone can see how much assistance is being provided, what it is being spent on and what it aims to achieve. This helps to ensure that resources are used most effectively and that cooperation goes as far as possible in advancing development goals.

Many organisations are already working to improve the transparency of development cooperation. Can you think of examples in your own organisation?

GO TO LESSON 2

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## Lesson 2: What is 'development cooperation data'?

Across the world, governments and other stakeholders are systematically making more (and more relevant) data on their development cooperation open and accessible to implement different political commitments they have made with one another. In short, development cooperation data refers to information about what is budgeted and spent on development cooperation, including through the projects and activities that are implemented by

development partners, formerly referred to as 'donors'. It provides a measurable insight into what development work is being done, where and by whom; and a mechanism for ensuring that activities are effectively carried out, to maximise their benefit for intended beneficiaries. Development cooperation data should ideally be 'open' data, meaning that it is available online and free of cost for anyone to analyse and use.



[Source: IATI]

**Development cooperation (and development cooperation data) is most often provided by the following types of organisations:**

**Click on the icons to find out more.**







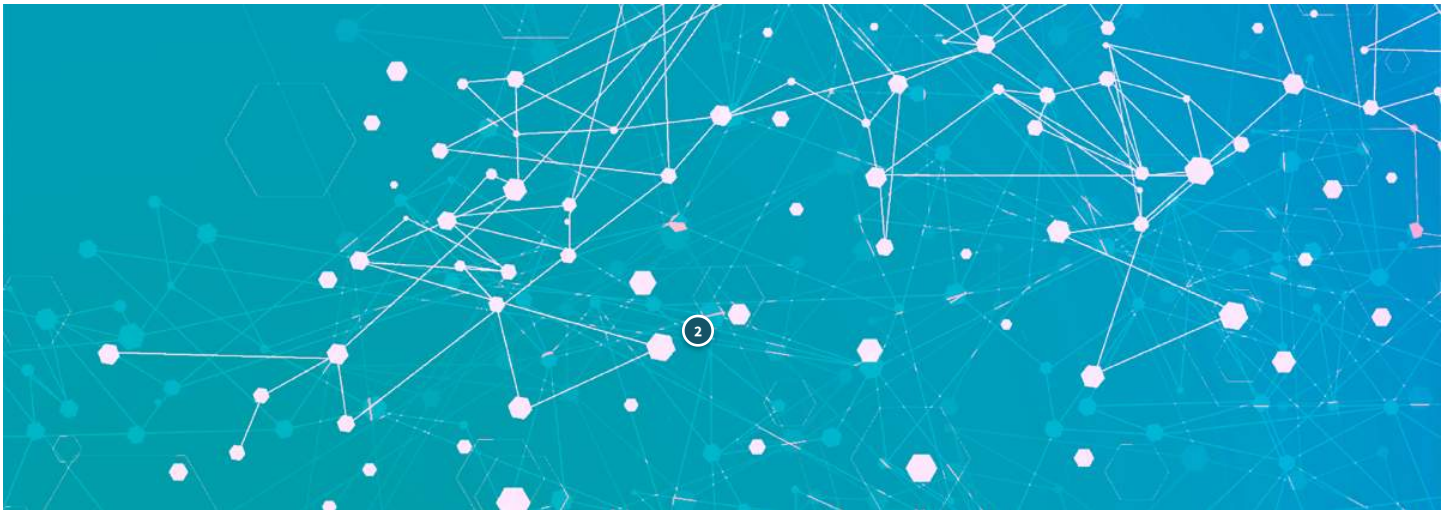
Bilateral organisations or agencies, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) or the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).



Local and international civil society organisations (for instance, Oxfam)



Development banks (for instance, the World Bank)



Multilateral organisations (for instance, United Nations entities)




Private Sector and Philanthropic organisations (for instance, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)

Do you remember what the criteria for development cooperation are? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities.
- ☐ Is driven by profit.
- ☐ Discriminates in favour of developing countries.
- ☐ Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance partner country ownership over the development process.

SUBMIT

Let's explore how development cooperation data is used, and what you can learn from existing success stories!

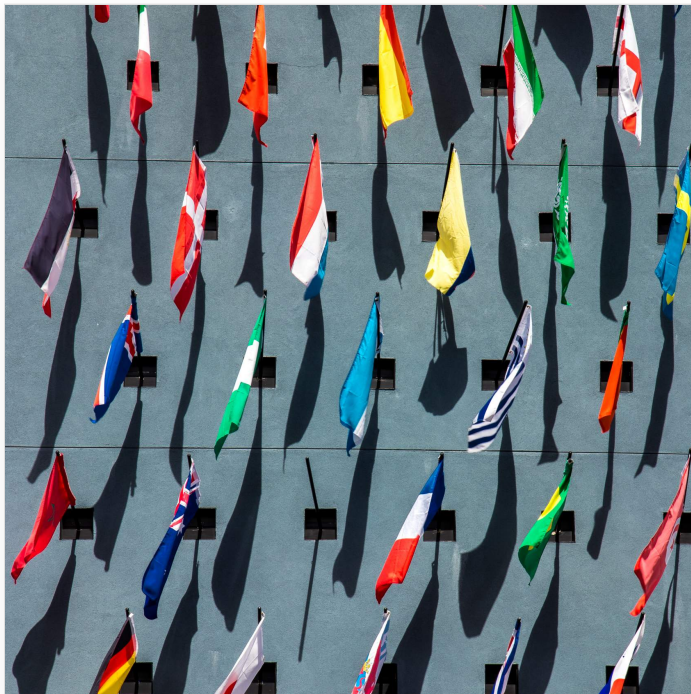
 Complete the content above before moving on.

How is development cooperation data used?



Development cooperation data is an important source of information for many kinds of organisations, including:

[Click on the cards to learn more!](#)



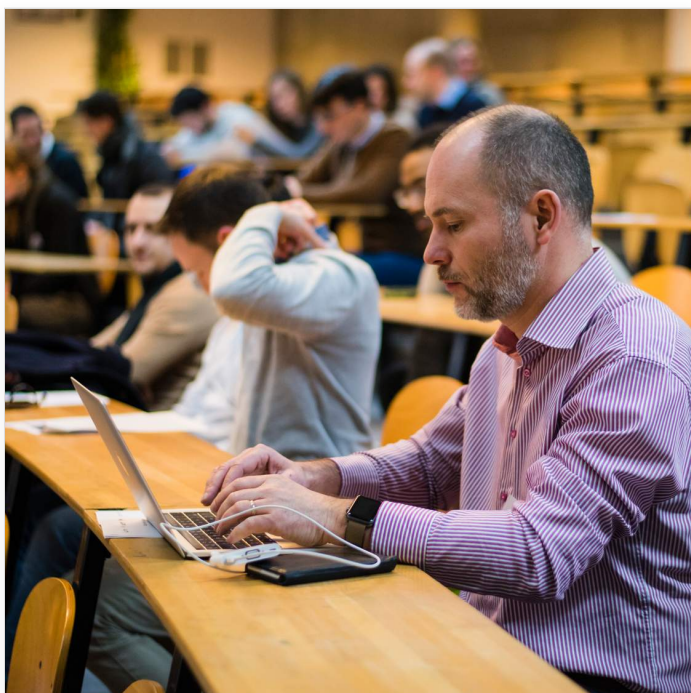
**Partner country governments**, formerly referred to as 'developing country governments', who use this data to improve how they plan future budgets and allocate their national resources; and to assess and monitor external inflows to their country.



**Civil society organisations** and citizens in partner countries, who use development cooperation data to improve their understanding of what external support their country is receiving, so they can hold the providers and recipients of these resources to account.

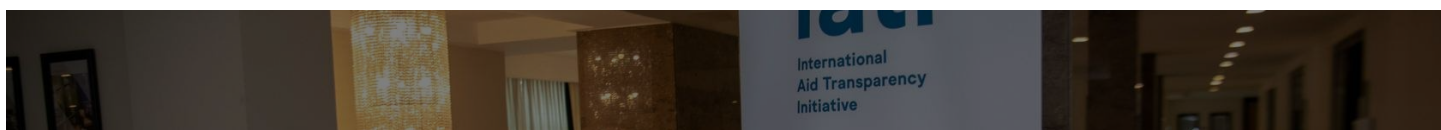


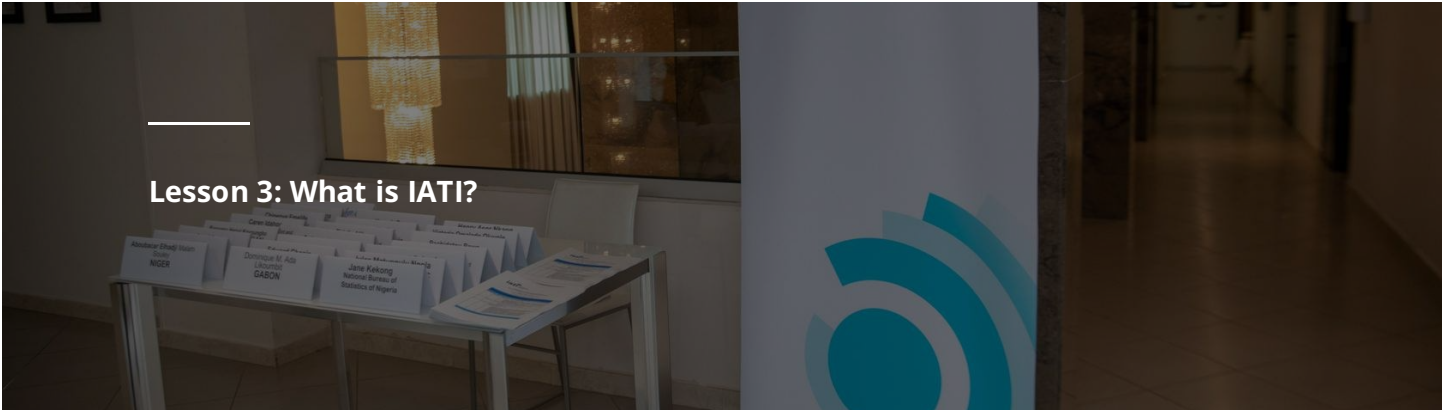
**Citizens of donor countries**, who can use this information to better understand how their taxes are being used to advance progress towards development goals.



**Development partners**, who can use this information to better coordinate their activities, target specific sectors or geographical areas and reduce duplication of efforts.

[GO TO LESSON 3](#)





### Lesson 3: What is IATI?

In the following Modules, you will learn more about IATI, including how the initiative is structured and about IATI's data and tools. In this section, however, you will receive a quick introduction to the initiative to help illustrate possible uses of IATI data in your own work, which will be revisited in depth in later Modules.





[Source: IATI]

The [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) is a global initiative, bringing together governments, multilateral institutions, civil society organisations, the private sector and others to increase the transparency and openness of development and humanitarian resources. IATI was launched at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana, in 2008 and was designed to serve the information needs of partner country stakeholders: to enable the planning and management of development cooperation and increase accountability for the use of these resources; and to simultaneously support development partners in meeting their commitments on transparency.

Since its inception in 2008, the IATI community has expanded considerably, now with nearly [100 'members'](#) from governments, multilateral organisations, civil society and the private sector, who govern the initiative and demonstrate their commitment to increased transparency of development resources.



[Source: IATI]

Lets learn more about how IATI works in practice!

CONTINUE

## What is the IATI Standard?

At the centre of IATI is the IATI data Standard, a format and framework for publishing data on development and humanitarian activities in a standardised way, to allow for comparability and effective analysis of the data. More than [1,600 organisations](#) (or IATI 'publishers') have provided information on their development and humanitarian spending using the IATI data Standard. **The types of information they provide includes:**

[Click on the cards to learn more!](#)

Planned budgets and spending

Planned budgets and spending (disbursements and expenditures) available for individual recipient countries and regions.

The sectors that activities target

The sectors that activities target, for example health or education, whether activities are targeting certain policy priorities such as COVID-19 or gender, the type of assistance being provided (e.g., loans vs grants), among others.

The locations where an activity is taking place

The locations where an activity is taking place, including particular regions or districts or even precise coordinates (e.g., where a school is being built).

Results information

Results information on the impact or outcome of the activity.

Useful background documents

Such as country action plans, project documents and annual reports.

Organisations 'publish' data to IATI on their development and humanitarian activities, and then update this information as the activities progress. This published data is then made available online and is open for anyone to access and use at no cost. Publishers update their data at different frequencies, but most update their data quarterly, with some updating their data monthly or even weekly. As soon as publishers make changes to their data, it is refreshed in IATI's data access tools (explored in Module 4) within 24 hours, which allows data users to download, analyse and visualise the data, making IATI data available in real-time in many cases.



What do we mean by an 'activity' or 'project'? Examples of activities available in IATI for Malawi include, for instance:

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID): [Reading for All Malawi \(REFAM\)](#);
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: [HIV and COVID policy and coordination support in Malawi](#);
- Plan International UK: [Improving agricultural services in Malawi using the Farmer Field School \(FFS\) approach](#).

Do you remember what kinds of information IATI publishers provide using the IATI data Standard? Please select one or many.

☐

Planned budgets and spending.

☐

The locations where an activity is taking place.



- ☐ The sectors that activities target.
- ☐ National Climate Adaptation Plans.

SUBMIT

Let's move on to see how civil society organisations can use IATI data!

GO TO LESSON 4

## Lesson 4: How can civil society organisations use IATI data?

The more civil society organisations know about how governments, foundations and other funders spend their money on development projects, the more robust the accountability for delivery of services can be. **Civil society organisations may be interested to use IATI data in several ways, to be further explored in future Modules, including for:**

### Accountability —

Civil society organisations can use IATI data to provide feedback on whether particular projects are working successfully or not, and making sure resources are spent as planned.

## Advocacy —

Civil society organisations can use IATI data to see what donors are funding in their country / region and make the case for a different allocation of resources (e.g. more funding for health or education, or more funding for a particular region).

## Coordination —

Civil society organisations can use IATI data to understand which organisations are working in similar sectors or locations, in order to find new partners or work more efficiently.

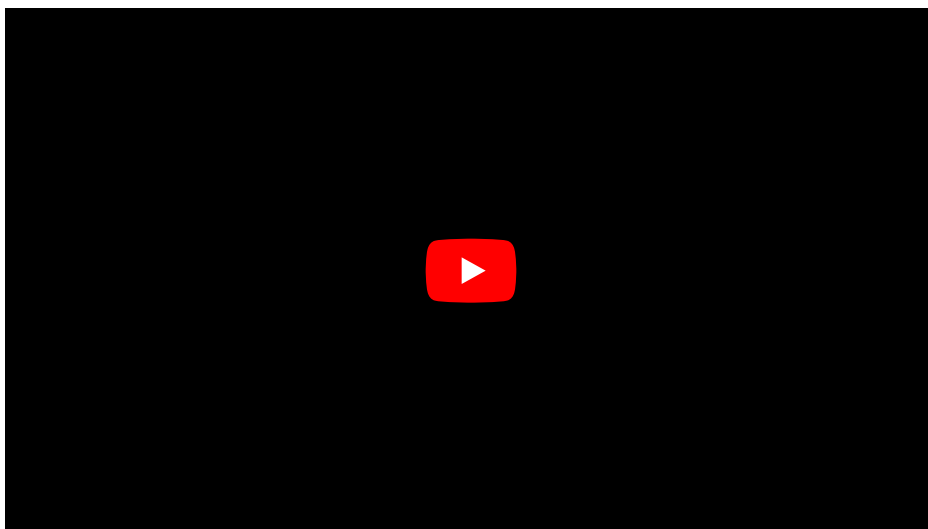
## Research —

Civil society organisations can use IATI data to uncover expenditure issues or better understand the actions and priorities of donors, governments and civil society organisations in different countries.

## Funding —

seeing which organisations are active in your country / region and which organisations they fund, making it possible to discover funding opportunities or trends.

 YOUTUBE



### Success Stories: How CSOs are using IATI data in practice

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

[VIEW ON YOUTUBE >](#)

Now let's look at some key takeaways for Module 1!



Complete the content above before moving on.

[GO TO TAKE AWAYS](#)



## Key Takeaways: Module 1

### In this Module, we've learned that:

1

**Development cooperation** can be defined as an activity that meets the following four criteria:

- Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities;
- Is not driven by profit;
- Discriminates in favour of developing countries; and
- Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance developing country ownership over the development process.

2

**Key uses of IATI data within the CSO community are:**

- **Accountability:** provide feedback on whether particular projects are working successfully or not, and make sure resources are spent as planned;

- **Advocacy:** see what donors are funding in your country / region and make the case for a different allocation of resources (e.g.: more funding for health or education, or more funding for a particular region);
- **Coordination:** understand which organisations are working in similar sectors or locations, in order to work more effectively together; and
- **Research:** uncover expenditure issues or better understand the actions and priorities of donors, governments and civil society organisations in different countries; and
- **Funding:** see which organisations are active in your country / region and which organisations they fund, making it possible to discover funding opportunities or trends.

**Congratulations! You have reached the end of Module 1! Please continue to the Module 1 Quiz, then continue to Module 2.**

## **Module 2**

What is IATI and what kind of data can I find?

[GO TO MODULE 2](#)

[CONTINUE TO QUIZ](#)

## Module 1: Quiz



International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

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Congratulations on making it to the end of Module 1! Below, you'll take the Module 1 Quiz. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.

*Question*

**01/10**

'Development cooperation' means:

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- ☐ Partnerships between United Nations agencies.
- ☐ Support given to partner countries to assist in meeting their development objectives.
- ☐ Partnerships between public institutions and private companies.
- ☐ Two or more civil society organisations working together on a project.

Development cooperation can be defined as an activity that meets the following criteria (please select the 4 options that apply):

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- ☐ Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities.
- ☐ Is not driven by profit.
- ☐ Includes both a public sector and private sector partner.
- ☐ Discriminates in favour of developing countries.
- ☐ Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance developing country ownership over the development process.

Development cooperation data can be used:

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- ☐ Only by partner country governments.
- ☐ Only by journalists.
- ☐ By anyone looking to make development activities more effective.



Development cooperation data can be shared openly (or 'published') by (please select all options that apply):

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- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Individual citizens
- ☐ CSOs
- ☐ Multilateral organisations like the United Nations
- ☐ Development banks
- ☐ The private sector
- ☐ Philanthropic organisations

Transparent and open development cooperation data can (please select the 3 options that apply)

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- ☐ Ensure partner country governments have information to better plan and budget.
- ☐ Support effective coordination of development activities.
- ☐ Allow procurement to take place more effectively.
- ☐ Help to hold all development actors accountable.

IATI is:

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- ☐ An initiative providing information on effective data management practices
- ☐ An initiative looking to make development and humanitarian activities more transparent.
- ☐ An initiative working on public-private partnerships for development.
- ☐ An initiative working on more effective digital governance.

Question

07/10

IATI data is:

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- ☐ Data about budgeting and spending in the development and humanitarian sectors.
- ☐ A transparency grade given to civil society organisations.
- ☐ Data about the results of international donor conferences.

Organisations that share development cooperation data using the IATI Standard are called:

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- ☐ IATI publishers
- ☐ IATI data users
- ☐ IATI members

The following information can be found in data published to IATI (please select all options that apply).

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- ☐ Planned budgets and spending
- ☐ Organisations funding and implementing an activity
- ☐ Sectors that activities target
- ☐ Locations where an activity is taking place
- ☐ Results information
- ☐ Useful background documents
- ☐ Proposals for funding opportunities
- ☐ Gaps between commitments and spending by providers of development cooperation



CSOs can use IATI data to support (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Hiring of high-quality staff
- ☐ Coordination
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Procurement
- ☐ Resource mobilisation

## Module 2: What is IATI and what kind of data can I find?

 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

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### Module 2: What is IATI and what kind of data can I find?

#### Welcome to Module 2

In Module 1, you had an overall introduction to development cooperation data and a high-level description of IATI as an initiative. In Module 2, we will go into more detail to help you familiarise yourself with IATI as an initiative and the IATI data standard. You will also learn what kind of data is available in IATI; the benefits and limitations of IATI data; and who contributes their data to IATI.

Duration of the Module: Approximately 60 minutes

#### Learning Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

- **Explain where IATI data comes from**, including which (types of) organisations publish data to IATI.
- **Identify the types of information contained in IATI data.**
- **Explain the advantages and limitations** of IATI data.

#### Module Content

This Module contains the following segments:

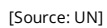
- 1 Welcome to Module 2
- 2 Background
- 3 What is IATI?
- 4 Where does the data come from?
- 5 What are the key advantages of using IATI data?
- 6 How is IATI data organised?
- 7 What kind of information can I find in IATI data?
- 8 IATI data: a practical look (video)
- 9 Matching game
- 10 Limitations of IATI data
- 11 Key Takeaways: Module 2

Ready? Let's explore the information you can find in IATI data!

[GO TO LESSON 1](#)



## Lesson 1: Background



 YOUTUBE



## What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

Human-kind faces many challenges to ensure that all people have the same development and well-being opportunities. One of the major recent achievements in sustainability has been the adoption of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Do you know what they are and how they were born?

**[VIEW ON YOUTUBE >](#)**

Across the world, governments and other stakeholders are systematically making more (and more relevant) data on their development financing open and accessible. **Data collected and shared by these stakeholders, including through publishing to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), can support positive development outcomes by enhancing service delivery, prioritising scarce resources, holding governments accountable, empowering individual citizens and supporting evidence-based decision-making by development and humanitarian stakeholders.**

Let's quickly recap what IATI is and what it does!

[GO TO LESSON 2](#)

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## Lesson 2: What is IATI?

The [International Aid Transparency Initiative \(IATI\)](#) is a global initiative, bringing together governments, multilateral institutions, civil society organisations, the private sector and others to increase the transparency and openness of development and humanitarian resources. IATI was launched at the [Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness](#) in Accra, Ghana, in 2008 and was designed to serve the information needs of partner country stakeholders: to enable the planning and management of development cooperation resources and increase accountability for their use; and to simultaneously support development partners in meeting their commitments on transparency.

At the centre of IATI is the [IATI data Standard](#), a framework for publishing data on development and humanitarian activities in a common format. More than [1,600 organisations](#) (or IATI 'publishers') have provided information on their development and humanitarian spending using the IATI Standard.



[Source: IATI]



#### What is an IATI publisher?

An IATI publisher is any organisation, whether from government, a multilateral organisation like the United Nations, civil society organisation, private sector company, philanthropic organisation, etc., who publishes data to IATI using the IATI data Standard. More than 1,600 organisations have reported data to IATI since the initiative's inception in 2008 (find a full list of IATI publishers [here](#)).

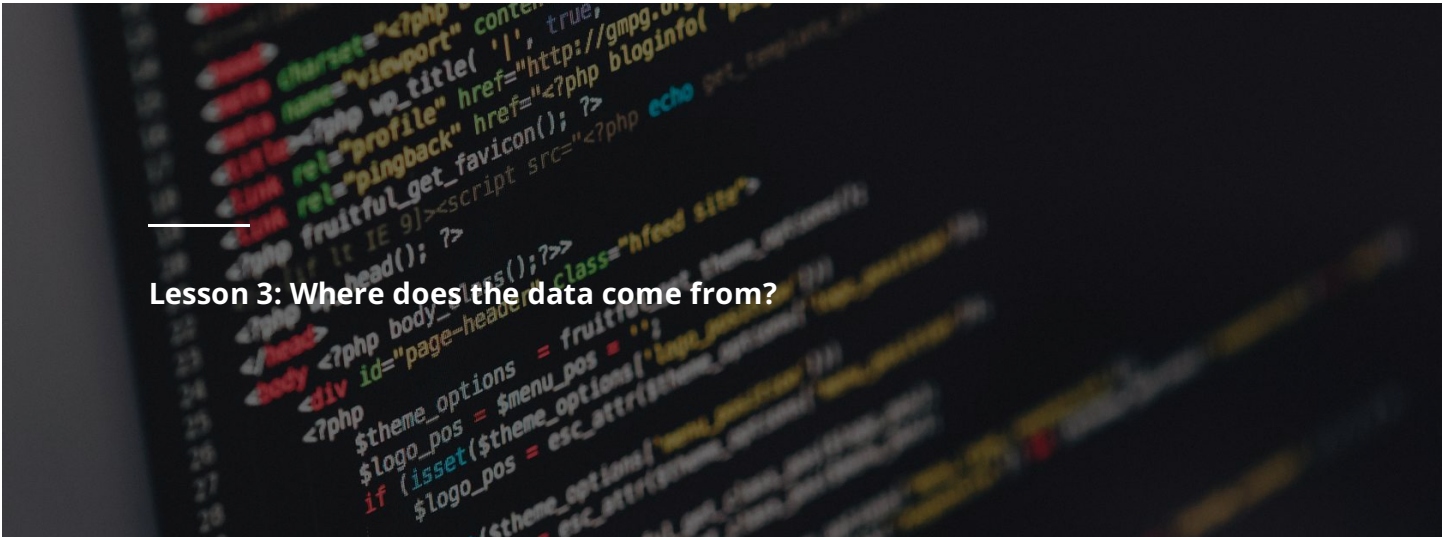
Watch the video below to learn more about the data provided by IATI publishers.





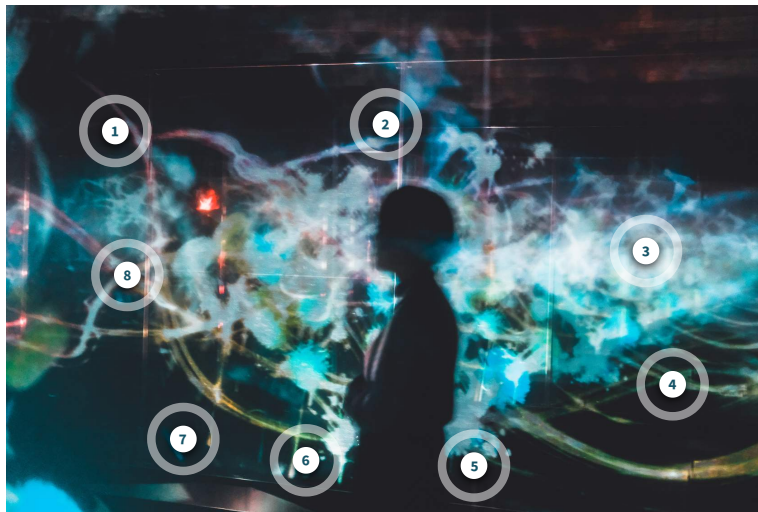
Let's explore where the data comes from!

GO TO LESSON 3



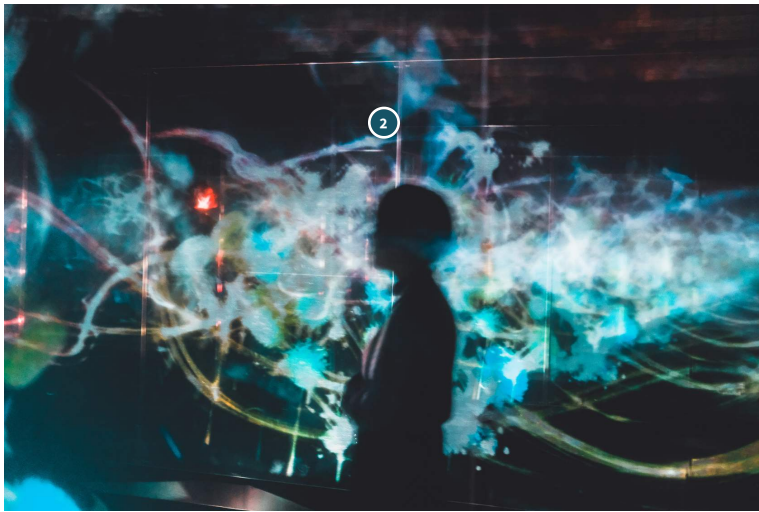
**IATI is a voluntary initiative**, meaning that there is no official directive by the international community for organisations working in development or humanitarian cooperation to provide data to IATI. As such, **when a development or humanitarian actor chooses to publish to IATI, it joins a large community of governments, civil society organisations, multilateral organisations, foundations, private sector organisations and others who are committed to increasing transparency through the sharing of their development and humanitarian cooperation data**. The motivation for sharing data might differ by organisation: some have committed to sharing data openly to increase the transparency of their development and humanitarian activities, to find new partners or to reduce overlap and duplication. For others, including many civil society organisations, it may be a requirement by their funding agency to publish data on how the resources are being spent.

**The more than 1,600 IATI publishers include:**

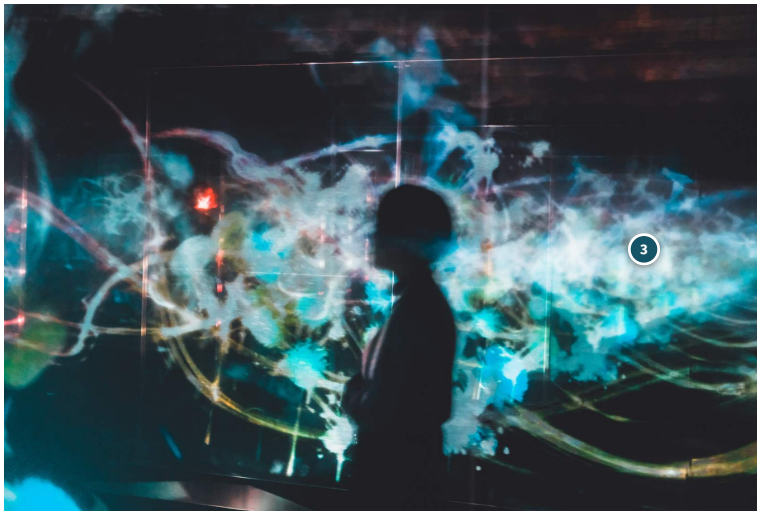




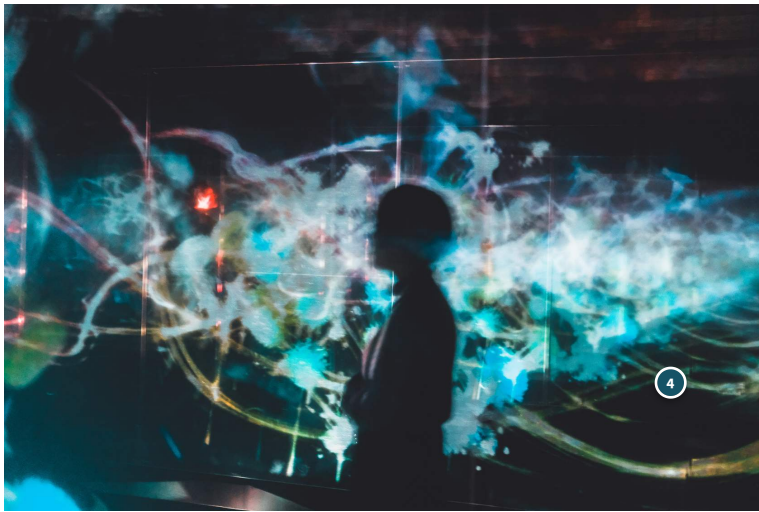
Bilateral governments, for instance, the Netherlands or the United States of America



Multilateral organisations, for instance, United Nations agencies or the Global Fund

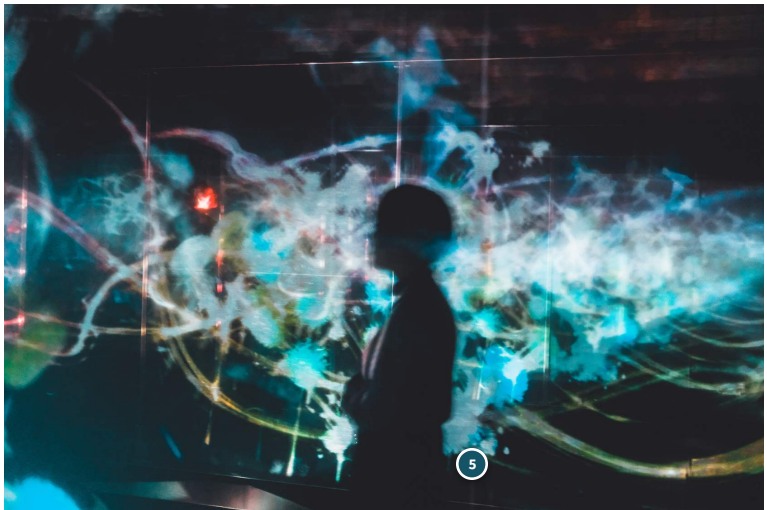


Multilateral and bilateral Development Finance Institutions, for example, the European Investment Bank (EIB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) or FMO (the Netherlands)

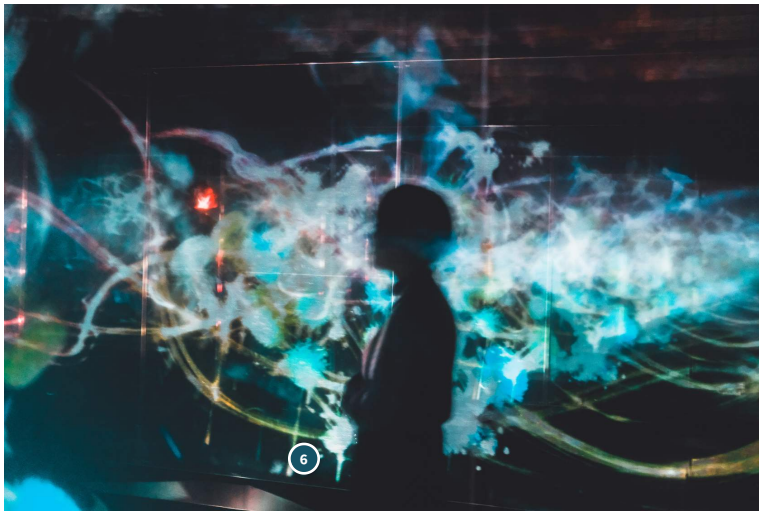


Philanthropic organisations, for example, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

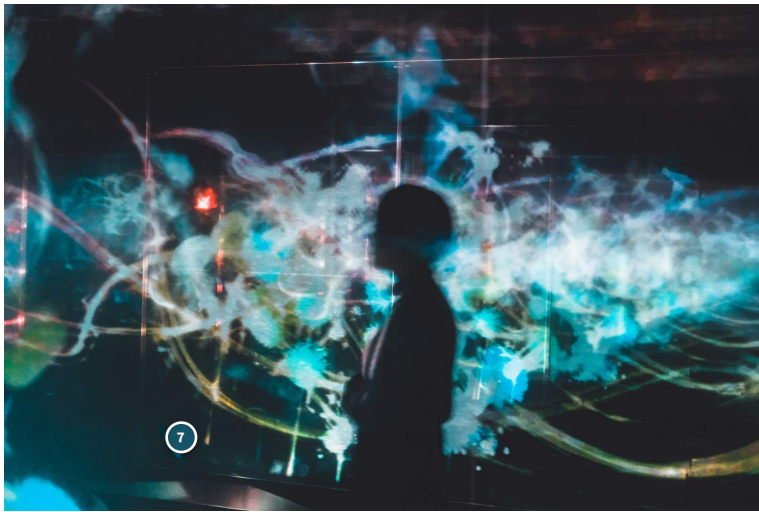




International NGOs, for instance, Save the Children or Oxfam



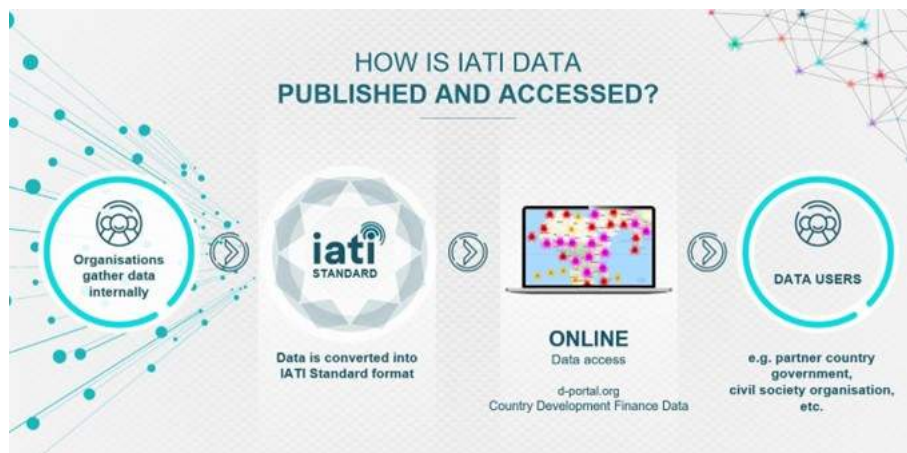
Local CSOs, for instance, ASK Nepal or Reach a Hand Uganda



Private sector organisations, for instance, PwC or KPMG



Academic, training and research organisations, for instance, the University of Oxford or the University of Zimbabwe



IATI publishers make data on their development and humanitarian activities public using the IATI data Standard, a set of rules and guidance on what (and how) data should be published to IATI. Most of the time, this information is pulled from publishers' own internal systems, formatted to the IATI data Standard and then published to [IATI's Registry](#), where it is pulled into IATI tools and freely available online for anyone to use.



#### Should my organisation publish to IATI?

IATI welcomes any organisation funding or implementing development or humanitarian activities to publish to IATI. Publishing to IATI demonstrates your organisation's commitment to potential funders, partners or beneficiaries, as well as providing visibility to your organisation. In addition, many development partners (for instance, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands) mandate that their grantees publish to IATI.

For more information on the IATI publishing process, [visit the IATI website](#) or contact IATI at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

Do you remember what sort of data IATI provides (please select all options that apply)?

- 
- ☐ How resources within development and humanitarian activities are budgeted and spent.
  - ☐ The locations where an activity is taking place.
  - ☐ Qualifications of the project leads.

SUBMIT

GO TO LESSON 4



## Lesson 4: What are the key advantages of using IATI data?

As a comprehensive, online and free-to-use dataset, **there are many advantages of using IATI data, including finding:**

## IATI AIMS TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR BETTER DATA



### Up-to-date information

Publishers are encouraged to refresh their data regularly: in fact, IATI publishers are asked to update their data at least quarterly, and a growing number of publishers refresh their data monthly or even weekly. Data is refreshed in IATI data access tools (explored further in Module 4) every 24 hours, so once a publisher updates their data, it is available in nearly real-time.

For example, [ActionAid International](#), a global federation working to free the world from poverty and injustice, used real-time IATI data to target their COVID-19 response in Bangladesh. Learn more about this project [here](#).

 YOUTUBE





## ActionAid: Covid-19 response in Bangladesh

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

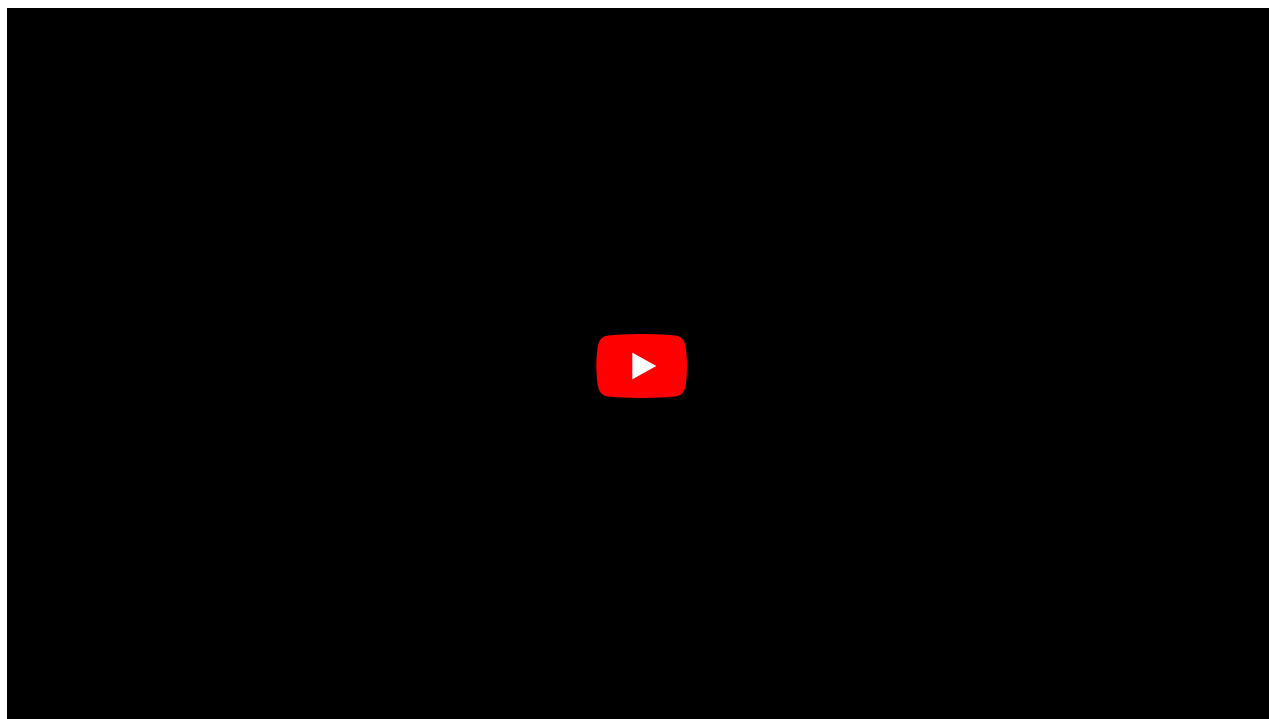
**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

### Comprehensive data in one place —

IATI displays data from over 1,500 organisations, which can help to provide a comprehensive picture of the development and humanitarian landscape in a particular country (e.g., Nepal) or focus area (e.g., tuberculosis control). Using IATI data also avoids gathering data from each individual organisation, which can involve looking through various websites and reports, or sending requests for information to individual entities.

For example, [Fundación Datalat](#), an Ecuadorian civil society organisation focused on promoting the use of data for social causes, used IATI data to inform a comprehensive picture of funding in their country during a training for Ecuadorian students. [Hear more from the organisation](#).

 YOUTUBE



## Fundación Datalat: promoting the use of IATI data for social causes in Ecuador

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

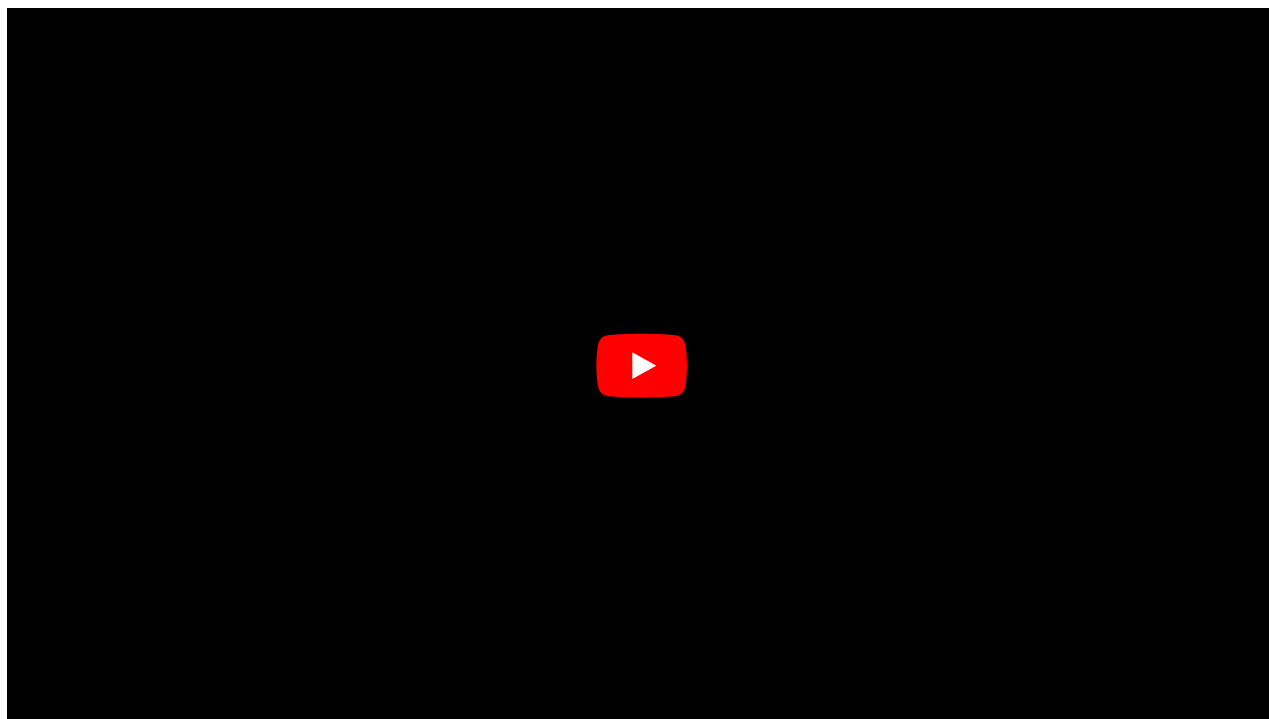
**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

### Comparable data —

Every organisation has its own way to capture and display information, from annual reports to Excel spreadsheets and internal databases; and at different levels of granularity or disaggregation, often making data difficult to compare. With IATI data, users can access data from many organisations in one format (the IATI data Standard), so it is much easier to compare and analyse.

For example, [Development Initiatives](#), a global organisation harnessing the power of data and evidence to end poverty, reduce inequality and increase resilience, used IATI data to track trends in aid spending under COVID-19 in East Africa. [Hear more from the organisation](#).

 YOUTUBE



## Development Initiatives: tracking trends in aid spending in East Africa

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

## Data on a wide range of resources —

There are many types of resources that address poverty and crises. IATI includes data about a wide range of resources flowing into partner countries, from foreign aid to private investments to climate finance.

For example, [livestockdata.org](#), a platform dedicated to improving the landscape of livestock data, has used IATI data to create a dashboard with the aim of giving funders, project implementers and national governments access to key information on livestock projects: where they are, what they are about and what data they possess.

 YOUTUBE



## SEBI Livestock: improving the landscape of livestock data

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

### Future spending plans, not just past spending —

IATI publishers are encouraged to share their future budgets / spending plans for at least three years in advance. This data allows governments, civil society organisations, and other data users to better plan and coordinate future activities and services.

For example, the **governments of Nigeria and Chad** have used IATI data to help assess the projected and actual external inflows of development resources to their countries. IATI data has been used to inform the governments' national budget planning, in particular the allocation of resources in the national budget; to prepare Nigeria's Medium Term Expenditure Framework; and has fed into development cooperation reports based almost exclusively on IATI data: Nigeria's Development Cooperation Report: Fiscal Year 2016-2020 and Chad's Rapport sur l'aide internationale au Tchad et perspectives, which was included as an annex to the 2021 Finance Law.

### Data beyond finances —

In addition to financial data, organisations publish other useful information on their development and humanitarian activities, including in some cases, locations, strategic documents and / or results.

For example, the [PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency](#) used geographic information contained in IATI data to better understand activities happening in their locations of interest. [Hear more from the organisation](#).

 **YOUTUBE**



## **PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency: d-portal for Landscape Governance and Planning**

This video is part of the Virtual Training for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) offered by IATI. The aim of the course is to provide a space for civil society organizations to learn how to access, understand and use IATI data.

**VIEW ON YOUTUBE** >

However, IATI is not the only source of international development cooperation data. Do you know any other organisations providing development cooperation data?

CONTINUE

## **Where else can I find development cooperation data, outside of IATI?**

In addition to data contained in IATI, there are several other national and international databases that also provide useful development and humanitarian cooperation information.

*The OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*

[The OECD's Creditor Reporting System \(CRS\)](#): The CRS enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement, on a comparable basis for all [OECD-DAC members](#) (major bilateral donors). Data is curated and validated by the OECD and is generally available one year following the calendar year of reporting (for instance, information on 2021 activities is available in late 2022). **As such, CRS data is generally more useful for backward-looking, accountability purposes.**

#### *The OECD's Forward Spending Survey (FSS)*

[The OECD's Forward Spending Survey \(FSS\)](#): The FSS measures [Country Programmable Aid \(CPA\)](#), a subset of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Only the donors that have agreed to make their forward spending plans publicly available are included in the dataset. **Figures are donors' current indicative planning figures, and do not represent firm commitments, but rather their best estimates of future cooperation efforts.**

#### *National-level Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS)*

[National-level Aid Information Management Systems \(AIMS\)](#): **An AIMS is an information and communication application that enables donors and partner governments to openly share data on development cooperation resources, usually for a specific country.** Several different types of AIMS are in use in different countries, and not every country has an AIMS, however, they are generally owned by governments and populated by partners with information about what they are funding in the country. Many AIMS are publicly available (for instance, the [Liberia Project Dashboard](#)), and are an integral part of government efforts to increase transparency and accountability for use of development resources. IATI data can be used alongside data contained in an AIMS to provide a more holistic picture of development resources, or to fill gaps when AIMS are not operational or working as intended.

Quick Recap: Which of these are the examples to the advantages of IATI ?

---

- ☐ Data on a wide range of resources.
- ☐ Comprehensive data in one place.
- ☐ Only past spending data.
- ☐ Comparable data.

SUBMIT

GO TO LESSON 5

## Lesson 5: How is information organised in IATI?



[Source: IATI]

**Publishing to IATI involves breaking down the work that an organisation undertakes into useful components, including financial data, sectors, location, results and other information and documents.** Publishers group their work into 'activities', and the individual publisher defines what an activity is for their organisation - these could be programmes, projects, etc. But at its core, **an IATI activity reports the details of an individual development or humanitarian intervention.** Publishers provide details for each activity including what the work is, where and when it happened or is happening, who is involved, how it is being financed and so on.

As the level of reporting is defined by the publisher, an activity might be a large programme, a small project or another logical grouping of work and resources. **Some of the details for an activity are mandatory to provide and some are recommended. This means that there can be some variation in the information that organisations provide on their activities, as some report more data than others.** In addition, activities can be further broken down into 'transactions', which detail the flow of money between organisations, giving data users a better sense of where and by whom resources are being committed and spent.



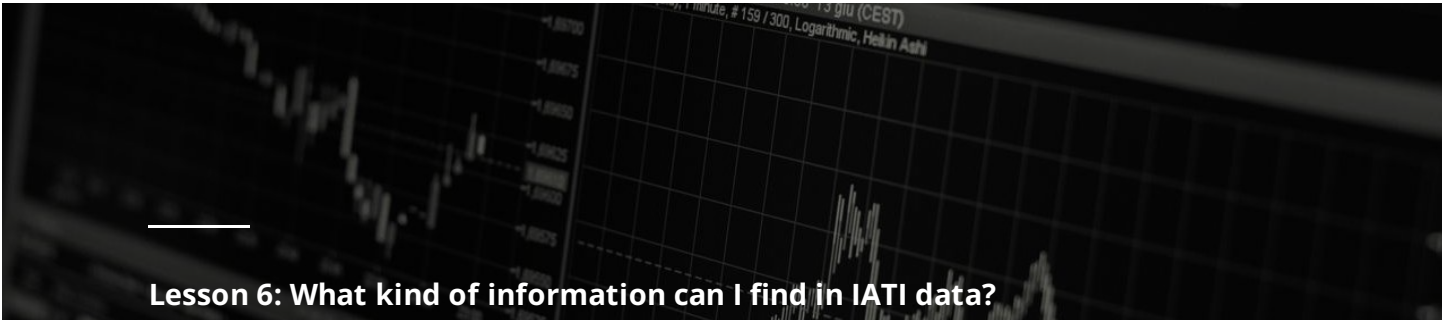
#### What is a [transaction](#) in IATI?

Transaction data is a core component to IATI, detailing the flow of money between organisations. There are several types of transactions. The most common are:

- **Commitments:** a firm, written obligation from a development partner to provide a specified amount of funds. For instance, if the Government of Germany commits in writing to the Government of Rwanda that they will disburse USD 1 million for a particular project as of a certain date.
- **Disbursements:** the amount transferred to another organisation in the delivery chain (e.g. a partner organisation being funded), for instance, a bilateral government funding a national-level CSO to implement a project.
- **Expenditures:** spending by the organisation on a good or a service, for instance, the purchase of school supplies or payment for printing services.
- **Incoming funds:** the funds received from a funding source (e.g. a donor) for use on the activity, for instance, UNICEF's receipt of incoming funds from the government of the Netherlands for a WASH project.

Let's learn more about what kind of information you can find in IATI data!

GO TO LESSON 6

A dark, blurred background image showing a financial line chart with various data points and grid lines, typical of a stock market or economic data visualization.

## Lesson 6: What kind of information can I find in IATI data?





The [dates](#) that help describe the timeframe of the activity, for instance both the planned start and end dates of an activity, as well as the actual start and end dates.

PLANNED START DATE	2022-01-16	PLANNED END DATE	2022-11-15
ACTUAL START DATE	2022-01-16	ACTUAL END DATE	2022-11-15
ACTIVITY STATUS: IMPLEMENTATION The activity is currently being implemented			
WHO'S INVOLVED ( 3 )			

#### 4. Organisations

Which organisations are involved in the activity and their relevant role. For instance:

- **Organisations funding or implementing** the activity.
- **Organisations providing or receiving resources** for individual transactions. For example, Germany provides resources to UNDP and UNDP records Germany as a provider in an incoming fund transaction.
- **The receiver of resources.** For example, WFP disburses money to Save the Children to implement an activity and WFP records Save the Children as a receiver in a disbursement transaction.

WHO'S INVOLVED ( 3 )				
PARTICIPATING ORG	REFERENCE	ROLE	TYPE	
Nigeria Humanitarian Fund	REF XM-OCHA-CBPF-NGA75 ID XM-OCHA-CBPF-NGA75-2021	Funding	Multilateral	
ZOA International		Accountable	International NGO	
ZOA International		Implementing	International NGO	

#### 5. Financial details

Financial details, including [budgets](#) and [transactions](#), either for the organisation as a whole or for specific activities. This could include:

- **Total spend** by the organisation on development activities in a particular year or over the last year or quarter.
- **Total planned budget** for the organisation for the upcoming year.
- **An organisation's planned budgets broken down** by individual receiving countries or regions.
- **An organisation's planned budget** for a specific activity.
- **Transactions**, including information on how the activity is being financed and how the money is being spent.



## 6. Sector

Sector, or the area in which the activity operates. Publishers can report the sector the activity targets, for instance, basic education, forestry or water supply and sanitation. Organisations largely label their activities with the [OECD Development Assistance Committee's sector \(purpose\) codes](#) to ensure consistency across different reporting standards.

### OECD DAC CRS 5 DIGIT 1 ( 2 )

The sector reported corresponds to an OECD DAC CRS 5-digit purpose code  
<http://reference.iatistandard.org/codelist/Sector/>

Environmental policy and administrative management	41010	50%
General budget support-related aid	51010	50%

## GLOSSARY

Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.
General budget support-related aid	Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector).

## 7. Type of resource flows

Type of resource flows, e.g. Finance Type. For example, resources can be delivered as either a grant or a loan, which is recorded under Finance Type. Other classifications can also be recorded, such as aid type or flow type. Additional examples can be found [here](#).

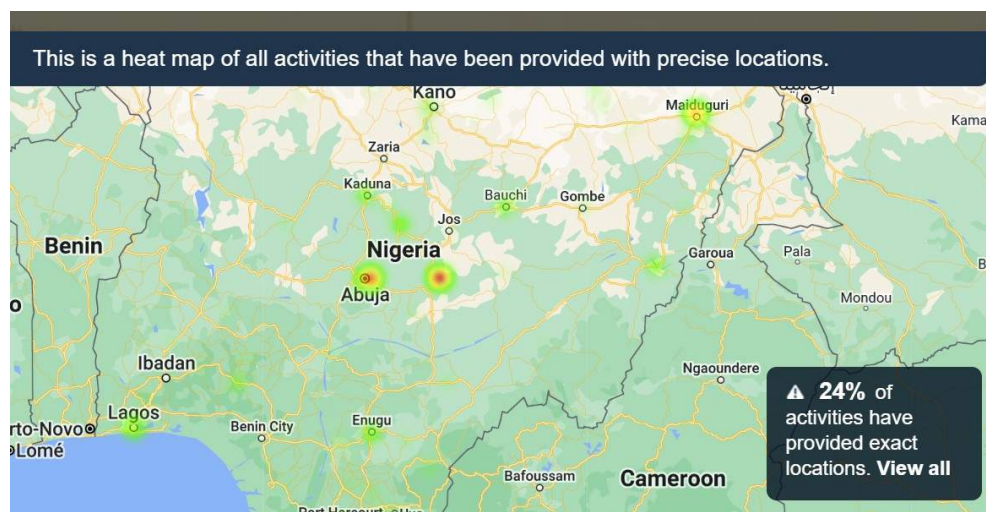
# Climate Change Resilience Project

REPORTED BY **United Nations Development Programme** XM-DAC-41114 **Multilateral**

ACTIVITY SCOPE	COLLABORATION TYPE	AID TYPE	FINANCE TYPE	FLOW TYPE	TIED STATUS	HIERARCHY
	Multilateral outflows 4	Project-type interventions C01	Standard grant 110	ODA 10	Partially tied	1

## 8. Location

Publishers may provide location data relating to the activity, which could include the country, sub-national location (e.g. district) and even precise coordinates (e.g. for a school or hospital financed through the activity) where the activity is taking place. Additional information on locations can be found [here](#).



## 9. Results

Publishers may also choose to include results data on the impact or outcome of the activity. This includes a title, a short description of the result and reference to an indicator that the specific activity is being measured against. Links to result documents may also be available. Additional information on results can be found [here](#).

RESULT (7)

OUTPUT (6)

OUTCOME (1)

GLOSSARY

Output

Results of the activity that came about as a direct effect of your work and specific, what is done, and what communities are reached. For example, X number of individuals.

Outcome

Results of the activity that produce an effect on the overall communities or issues you serve. For example lower rate of infection after a vaccination programme.

OUTPUT

INDICATOR (1)

Intermediate Results Indicator

INDICATOR

Satisfaction of users with the early warning system

FACET	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTUAL	%	PERIOD
	Unit	Unit			
No dimension has been provided	2018	0.00	15.00	0%	2015-06-15: 2022-10-28
No location has been provided					

OUTPUT

INDICATOR (1)

Intermediate Results Indicator

INDICATOR

Number of personnel working in the disaster management area applying learned skills on the job

FACET	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTUAL	%	PERIOD
	Unit	Unit			
No dimension has been provided	2018	40.00	70.00	120.00	2015-06-15: 2022-10-31
No location has been provided					

## 10. Policy markers

An activity can indicate whether it is targeting a cross-cutting area, such as gender, climate change or disability.






POLICY MARKER (16)				
CODELIST	SIGNIFICANCE	VOCABULARY	DESCRIPTION	
Adolescent (Youth) Issues <i>Questions touchant les adolescents (jeunes)</i> CODE 10	Not Targeted	Reporting Organisation	The score "not targeted" means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.	
Children's issues <i>Questions touchant les enfants</i> CODE 9	Not Targeted	Reporting Organisation	The score "not targeted" means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.	
ICT as a tool for development <i>Les TIC comme outils de développement</i> CODE 13	Not Targeted	Reporting Organisation	The score "not targeted" means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.	
Indigenous issues <i>Questions touchant les populations autochtones</i> CODE 11	Not Targeted	Reporting Organisation	The score "not targeted" means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.	
Questions urbaines <i>Urban issues</i> CODE 8	Not Targeted	Reporting Organisation	The score "not targeted" means that the activity was examined but found not to target the policy objective.	
Gender Equality	Significant Objective	OECD DAC CRS	Significant (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, were not the prime motivation for undertaking the activity.	

## 11. Other useful documents

Publishers can include background documents that relate to a specific activity, or to their organisation, as part of their IATI publishing. These can include country action plans, results frameworks and annual reports, among others. Additional information can be found [here](#).



#### DOCUMENTS (5)

-  **Description** TEXT/HTML  
EN Objectives / Purpose of activity Results, outcomes and outputs
-  **Description** TEXT/HTML  
FR Objectives / Purpose of activity Results, outcomes and outputs
-  **Proactive disclosure** TEXT/HTML  
EN Summary information about contract
-  **Divulgence proactive** TEXT/HTML  
FR Summary information about contract
-  **Activity website** TEXT/HTML  
EN Activity web page

#### 12. Additional useful information

Additional useful information including how the activity might be [linked](#) to other activities; and if any [Sustainable Development Goals](#) can be assigned to the activity.

Let's look more closely at a specific IATI activity, including what kind of information it contains!

GO TO LESSON 7

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## Lesson 7: Matching game



### Match the sentences!

If I want to find out....



...how much money was spent on health-related activities in Guinea.

I need to analyse the data by sector.



... how much a publisher spent on goods and services within a specific activity.

I need to analyse the data by expenditures.



... whether money was disbursed by an organisation as a loan or a grant in Samoa.

I need to analyse the data by finance type.



... how much money a publisher gave to an implementing organisation.

I need to analyse the data by disbursements.



....where the publisher's funding came from.

I need to analyse the data by incoming funds.

SUBMIT

As we've seen, IATI data has many advantages, however there are also limitations. Can you think of any?

GO TO LESSON 8



## Lesson 8: Limitations to IATI data

While IATI data is an important piece of the puzzle in assessing international development cooperation resource flows, it's important to note several limitations in analysing and using the data:



## Data quality

**Each publishing organisation is responsible for deciding the amount of information they provide and ensuring the quality and accuracy of its own data.** Many organisations publish high-quality data, but it can and does vary between publishers. IATI ensures that publishers' data meets minimum rules outlined in the IATI data Standard, however, **IATI does not audit or verify the content of published data.** IATI is continually working to support its publishers to improve the quality of their data, including through dedicated outreach, publisher support and the availability of tools like the [IATI Validator](#), which helps publishers ensure their data meets minimum quality requirements.



### How can I find out more about the quality of a publisher's IATI data?

The [IATI Dashboard](#) can give data users a general overview of a publisher's data quality, broken down by metrics which support the usability of the data.

## Comprehensiveness

**As publishing to IATI is not mandatory, IATI data does not fully capture all activities or resources in the development and humanitarian landscape and should therefore not be considered a fully comprehensive picture of resources available in a country,** for instance. While data coverage is quite strong for major bilateral and multilateral development partners, IATI still has work to do in ensuring South-South Cooperation and private sector flows, among others, are well represented. As such, IATI data should ideally be considered as a compliment to data already publicly available at the country level through countries' own Aid Information Management Systems.





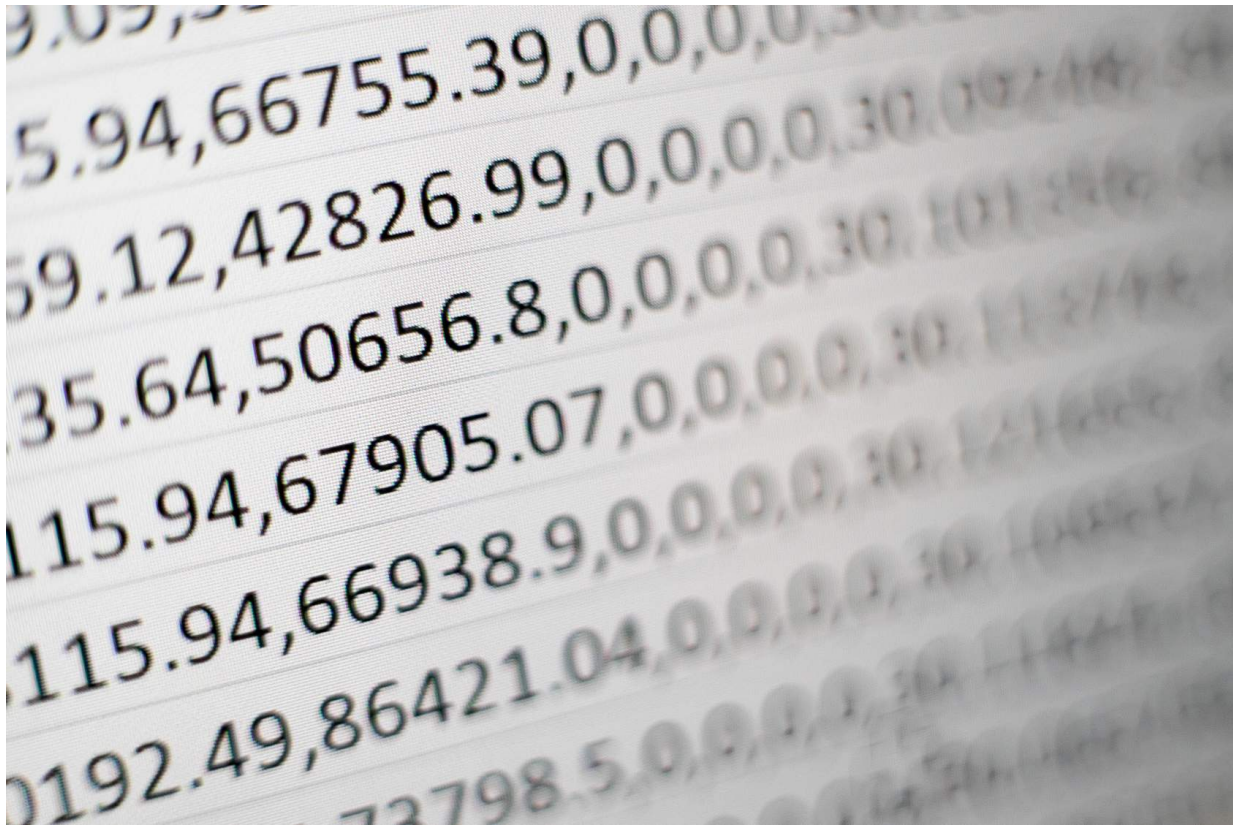
### Timeliness

IATI encourages organisations to update their data at least quarterly, however, **as a voluntary organisation, the frequency of updates varies amongst publishers**. As such, data you may expect to see in IATI could be missing if the publisher has not yet updated their files. IATI is continually working with publishers to ensure the timeliness of their updates continues to improve.

### Double counting

**As is typically the case when analysing development and humanitarian resource flows, double counting of resources is a challenge when analysing data published to IATI.** A common example is when a bilateral organisation disburses money to a UN agency which further disburses that money to an international NGO, who then disburses money to a local NGO, which implements the activity. If all of these organisations publish their disbursements, then this will result in a duplication of resources when you aggregate across organisations. There are ways to minimise, but not eliminate, this double counting, which is important to keep in mind when analysing IATI data.





Let's recap what we looked at in this Module!

[GO TO TAKEAWAYS](#)

**Key Takeaways: Module 2**

## In this Module, we've learned that:

1

More than 1,600 organisations have 'published' data to IATI on their development and humanitarian activities using the IATI data Standard.

2

Publishing to IATI involves breaking down the work that an organisation undertakes into useful components, including financial data, sectors, location, results and other information and documents.

3

These activities can be further broken down into “transactions,” which detail the flow of money between organisations, giving data users a better sense of where and by whom resources are being committed and spent.

4

Transactions under IATI are:

- Commitments
- Disbursements
- Expenditures
- Incoming funds

5

Information that can be found within IATI data can include:

- The name and a meaningful description of the activity.
- A unique identifier for the activity.
- The dates that help describe the timeframe of the activity.
- Which organisations are involved in the activity and their relevant role.
- Financial details, including budgets and transactions, either for the organisation as a whole or for specific activities.
- Sector, or the area in which the activity operates.
- Type of resource flows, e.g. Finance Type.
- Location.
- Results.
- Policy markers.
- Other useful documents.
- Additional useful information.

6

IATI data has several advantages such as:

- Up-to-date information.
- Comprehensive data in one place.
- Comparable data.
- Data on a wide range of resources.
- Future spending plans, not just past spending.

7

- Data beyond finances.

However there are also limitations of IATI data, including:

- Data quality.
- Comprehensiveness.
- Timeliness.
- Double counting.

**Congratulations! You have reached the end of Module 2! Please continue to the Module 2 Quiz, then continue to Module 3.**

### **Module 3**

How can I use IATI data and for what purpose?

[GO TO MODULE 3](#)

[CONTINUE TO QUIZ](#)

## Module 2: Quiz



---

Congratulations on making it to the end of Module 2! Below, you'll take the Module 2 Quiz. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.



*Question*

**01/09**

What is the IATI data Standard?

---

- ☐ All the data contained in IATI.
- ☐ A standard way to analyse and use IATI data.
- ☐ A set of rules and guidance on what (and how) data should be published to IATI.

What is an IATI publisher?

---

- ☐ A paying member of the IATI initiative.
- ☐ Any organisation who reports data to IATI using the IATI data Standard.
- ☐ Any organisation who accesses, analyses and / or uses IATI data.

*Question*

**03/09**

Publishing to IATI is mandatory for all organisations implementing development or humanitarian activities.

---

☐ True

☐ False

*Question*

**04/09**

By publishing to IATI, organisations can show their commitment to transparency to key stakeholders.

---

☐ True

☐ False

What are the key advantages to using IATI data (please all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Up-to-date information
- ☐ Data from many development partners in one place
- ☐ Comparable data
- ☐ Access to development partners' private spending information
- ☐ Data on a wide range of resources
- ☐ Future spending plans, not just past spending
- ☐ Data beyond finances

The following information can typically be found in IATI data (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Financial data
- ☐ Finance type
- ☐ Sector
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Results
- ☐ Procurement plans
- ☐ Other useful documents like country action plans
- ☐ Grant applications

Which of the below are resource flows recorded in activities published to IATI (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Incoming funds, which are funds received by the publisher.
- ☐ Expenditures, or spending by the publisher on a good or a service.
- ☐ A publisher's planned budgets, broken down by individual receiving countries or regions.
- ☐ Disbursements, or funds that the publisher passes on to another organisation, for instance a bilateral government funding a national-level CSO to implement a project.
- ☐ Total annual planned budget for the publisher in each of the next three years, where available.



What are some of the potential limitations you should be aware of when using or analysing IATI data (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Timeliness
- ☐ Double counting
- ☐ The need to have a paid account to access IATI data.
- ☐ Too much information is available in one place.

Question

09/09

IATI data should be used:

---

- ☐ In place of a national Aid Information Management System.
- ☐ As a complement to a national Aid Information Management System.

## Module 3: How can I use IATI data and for what purpose?

 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

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### Module 3: How can I use IATI data and for what purpose?

#### Welcome to Module 3

The internationally-agreed [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) is clear on the need to engage civil society organisations in implementing and monitoring both the [Sustainable Development Goals](#), and development goals set by governments at the national level. **With their capacity to bring the voices of those on the frontlines of poverty, inequality and vulnerability into development processes, CSOs can help to ensure no one is left behind on the road to sustainable development.**

In turn, accessing and using the best available data is crucial for informing effective decisions, including by CSOs, to promote development and provide essential support at the local level. **As such, IATI data enables civil society organisations, including activists, journalists, academics and members of the public, to understand how development and humanitarian resources are used; and can give these stakeholders the information they need to hold to account those who provide or use development cooperation resources,** including national governments. In this Module, we will further explore some of the ways that civil society are already using (or can use) IATI data to achieve these goals in their own work.

Duration of the Module: 90 minutes (1.5 hours)

#### Learning Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

- **Identify the main ways in which CSOs may wish to use IATI data.**
- **Select the cases that are most relevant** to improve the effectiveness of your own work.

- **Identify how other CSOs have used IATI data** to increase accountability, effectively advocate, coordinate with partners, inform research and find funding opportunities.

## Module Content

The module contains the following segments:

- 1 Welcome to Module 3
- 2 What do we mean by 'civil society organisations'?
- 3 Why is civil society an important partner in effective development cooperation?
- 4 What are the key ways that CSOs may wish to use IATI data?
- 5 Worksheet: What's in it for you?
- 6 Key Takeaways: Module 3

Ready? Let's start exploring how civil society organisations may wish to use IATI data!

[GO TO LESSON 1](#)



### Lesson 1: What do we mean by 'civil society organisations'?



'Civil society' is the vast array of ways in which society voluntarily organises itself, representing a wide range of interests. Civil society organisations or 'CSOs' include all not-for-profit and non-government organisations in which people come together to pursue shared interests, for instance, community-based organisations and village associations, environmental groups, women's rights groups, farmers' associations, labour unions, co-operatives, professional associations, chambers of commerce, faith-based organisations, independent research institutes and the not-for-profit media, among others. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, **CSOs in the development cooperation space perform a variety of services and functions, including bringing citizens' concerns to governments, monitoring their policies and encouraging political participation at the community level.**

Following the definition above, which of the following are considered civil society organisations? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- ☐ Islamic Relief Worldwide
- ☐ The World Bank
- ☐ Network for Women's Rights in Ghana

- ☐ Oxfam America
- ☐ The government of Belgium
- ☐ The International Trade Union Confederation
- ☐ Association of Freelance Journalists
- ☐ The European Commission

SUBMIT

GO TO LESSON 2



## Lesson 2: Why is civil society an important partner in effective development cooperation?

**In the development cooperation space, CSOs undertake research, monitor budget execution and advocate for social justice and inclusion.** As they work directly with beneficiary communities, they often have access to information that other actors do not and are well-positioned to undertake appropriate groundwork in monitoring and advocating for key development issues. Civil society can also increase citizens' awareness of critical governance and corruption issues, pressuring governments to respond quicker and more effectively.



In addition, CSOs provide analysis and expertise and serve as early warning mechanisms; and help monitor and implement international agreements, including the Sustainable Development Goals and countries' own national development goals. As such, **the more civil society organisations know about how governments, international organisations, foundations and other funders spend their money on development projects, the more robust the accountability for delivery of services can be**; and the more sure we can be that development cooperation resources respond to the needs and voices of their intended beneficiaries.



## How do CSOs support achievement of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals?



[Click through to learn more!](#)



## Step 1

**Promoting the voice and participation of people in decisions that affect their lives, especially in ensuring that the 2030 Agenda reaches the ‘furthest behind first’.**



*Example:* In Nepal, active civil society participation helped bring about the abolition of *kamaiya* in 2000, the bonded labor practice in the country. [CSOs were able to put forward citizens' voices and evidence on the ground to influence national strategies.](#)

Find out more [here](#) and [here](#).

## Step 2

**Holding governments accountable for their responsibility to implement the 2030 Agenda in a way that respects the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) in a manner that leaves no one behind.**



*Example:* Disha, an Indian CSO, submitted an analysis of the Gujarat state budget from the perspective of tribal welfare. The study had a significant impact on the state government's policies and budgets in favor of the poor and marginalised communities and [helped strengthen government accountability and transparency](#).

Find out more [here](#) and [here](#).

### Step 3

## Localising the global (and national) development goals, and monitoring progress.

*Example:* In Georgia, the Institute for Development of Freedom of Information is laying the foundation for institutionalising a system of scorecards and indicators to monitor the nationalisation and progress of the SDGs in the country. [A web-based electronic monitoring system will enable government institutions to report on the implementation of the global goals.](#)

Find out more [here](#).



[GO TO LESSON 3](#)

A hand-drawn diagram on a whiteboard. It features several wavy lines on the left, a central box labeled 'IV' with 'Days' written below it, and a larger box on the right containing a play button icon. A hand is visible on the right side, holding a blue marker and drawing a line. Another hand is visible at the bottom left, holding a green marker. The text 'Lesson 3: What are the key ways that CSOs may wish to use IATI data?' is overlaid on the diagram.

### Lesson 3: What are the key ways that CSOs may wish to use IATI data?

There are a multitude of ways that CSOs may wish to use IATI data to advance both development effectiveness and the goals of their organisation. However, in this Module, we will look primarily at five key use cases, including:

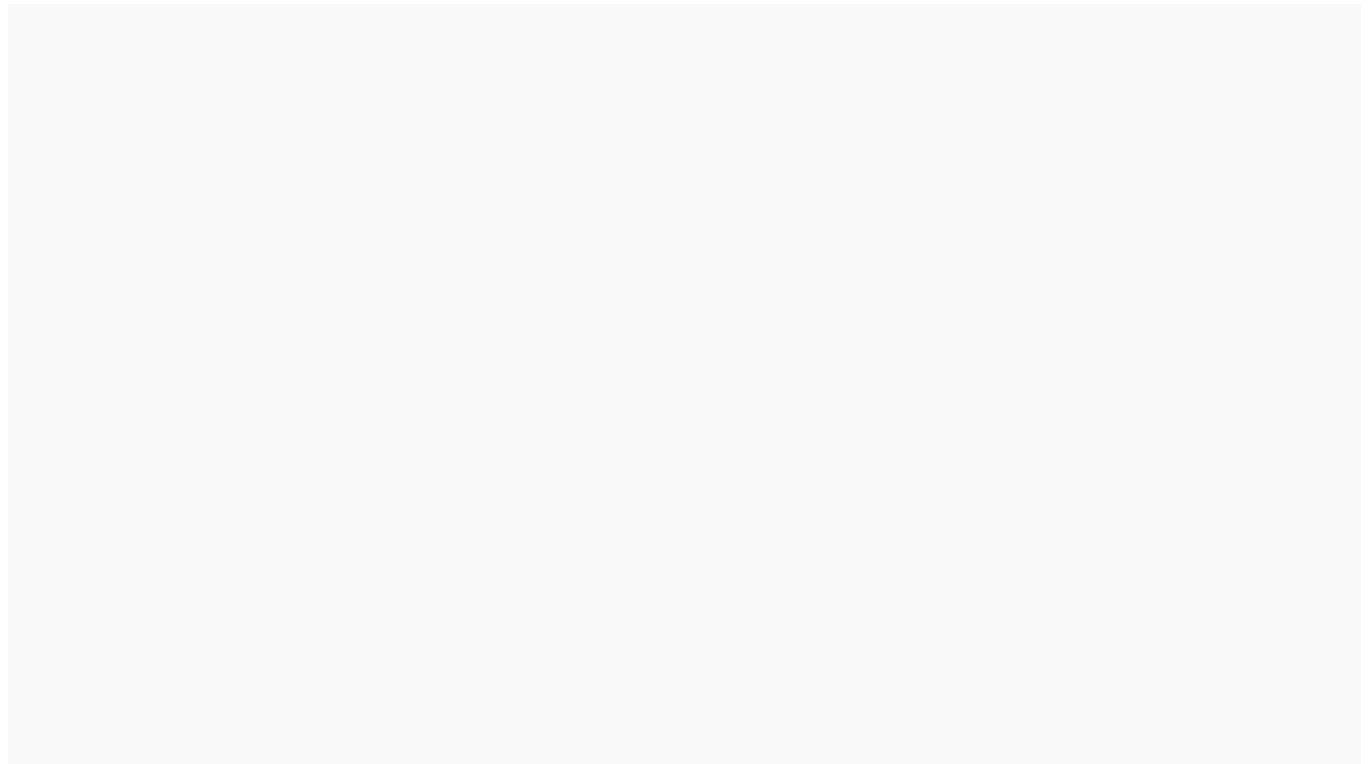
### Ensuring the accountability of partners. —

IATI data can be used to provide feedback on whether particular projects are working successfully or not, and making sure resources are spent as planned. Watch the video below for an example from Claire Provost, an investigative journalist.



### Carrying-out evidence-based advocacy for changes. —

IATI data can be used to see what donors are funding in a specific country / region and advocate for a different allocation of resources (e.g. more funding for health or education, or more funding for a particular region). Watch the video below for an example from Canadian CSO network CanWaCH.



#### **Supporting targeted coordination in sectors, policy areas, or locations.** —

IATI data can be used to understand which organisations are working in similar sectors or locations, in order to find new partners or work more efficiently. Watch the video below for an example from Plan International Netherlands.



#### **Undertaking research to inform policy, advocacy, etc.** —

IATI data can be used to uncover expenditure issues or better understand the actions and priorities of donors, governments and civil society organisations in different countries. Watch the video below for an example from Rebecca Gribble, a researcher at Georgetown University.



### **Finding funding opportunities.** —

IATI data can be used to see which organisations are active in a specific country / region and which organisations and areas of work they fund, making it possible to discover funding opportunities or trends. Watch the video below for an example from World Vision UK.





**Using IATI data for increased accountability**



**Transparency is an important principle of good governance since a degree of clarity and openness about how decisions are taken, and how resources are spent, can encourage decision- and policy-makers to exercise their power for the greater good.** Information by itself is not power, but it is an essential first step in the exercise of political and economic power. The public is only able to truly participate in the democratic process when they have information about the activities and policies of the government, and when people can see what benefits and services they are entitled to and whether they are receiving what should be expected.

As such, **civil society organisations and other actors have significant contributions to make in holding governments to account for the use of resources.** Likewise, CSOs can play a role in ensuring the accountability of other emerging development cooperation actors, including the private sector, international organisations and others. For instance, by using IATI data, a CSO could assess whether what was budgeted to be spent versus what was actually spent, the sectors that were funded, etc



How are CSOs using IATI data to increase accountability?

**Journalists** have used IATI data to review development partners' activities to analyse financial information, delivery and impact. Learn more [here](#).

**Public Aid Organization in Iraq** used IATI data to assess what money is being spent in Iraq, with the goal of reducing wasted resources, but also to advocate for more resources to be allocated to support internally displaced persons (IDPs). Learn more by watching [this short video](#).

### **Accountability spotlight: CNN journalists use IATI data to shine a light on donor practices in Ghana**

Claire Provost and Nana Darkoa Sekyiamah used IATI data as a key source in their CNN [investigation](#) that found that some Western governments who pledged to support LGBTQI+ rights have also funded supporters of a controversial bill in Ghana that could introduce harsh sentences for advocating for sexual and gender minorities' rights. Watch the video below to hear Claire speak about how using IATI data enabled her work.

## **Why and how to use IATI data for public-interest accountability investigations**

Claire Provost, investigative journalist  
Twitter: @ClaireProvost



📅 Members' Assembly (13-14 March), Community Exchange (15-16 March)  
📍 Hybrid event: Copenhagen (UN City, in-person) and Zoom Event Space (online)

### **Using IATI data to answer accountability questions**

In this Module, we will begin to conceptualise how to use IATI data to answer some common questions related to each use case. For each exercise, consider the query and think through how you would answer the key questions posed, based on your current knowledge of IATI data (further queries will be explored in Module 4 using IATI's suite of data access tools). For each query, answers to these key questions will be provided as well as an example of how you would begin to explore the query with IATI data.

**Query: Are resources in priority sectors in country x being spent as planned?**

Consider and answer the following questions:

- What information or data would you need to be able to explore this question?
- What of this information do you think is available from IATI based on what you know so far?
- What analysis would you conduct with the information you have identified?

Click the accordion below to find the answers.

#### Information or data needed —

- The priority sectors in that country as identified by the government.
- The resources planned to be spent in those sectors.
- The resources actually spent in those sectors.

#### Information available from IATI —

- The resources planned to be spent in those sectors (budgets in IATI).
- The resources actually spent in those sectors (spending in IATI).
- Note: information on priority sectors would have to be sourced from the relevant national development plan or similar document and is not available in IATI.

#### Analysis to be conducted —

Comparison of the difference between the resources budgeted and the resources actually spent; and potentially a comparison between the resources spent in the priority sectors versus other sectors.

Let's look at a real-world example!

**Investment in the education sector has been prioritised by the Government of Thailand in The Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan. Are resources being spent as communicated?**

### 1.3.3 Preparation of the Workforce and Capacity Enhancement of People of All Ages

The focus is to help develop Thai citizens in all aspects and at each stage of the life cycle in order to nurture high potential human capital. This includes cultivating good social values, ethics, discipline, well-being and public awareness among Thais. In addition, the Plan aims to increase the knowledge and skills of the Thai people at every stage of the life cycle with the aim of enhancing the qualities of Thai citizens in the future, in particular labor market skills that are needed for living in the 21st Century. The supply of a skilled workforce in the fields of science and technology to address future challenges will be a priority. The development of the education sector to become a source of excellence, and promoting a healthy population by encouraging healthy behavior and reducing environmental risks that could harm people's lives should also be embraced.

The question to investigate is whether the resources budgeted in this priority sector are being spent as planned, which can be explored with IATI data. In the graph below, available on [IATI's Country Development Finance Data \(CDFD\)](#) tool (to be explored further in Module 4), you can see that in 2022, \$6.7 billion USD was projected to be spent and then only \$2.6 billion was actually spent.

## by Sector Category

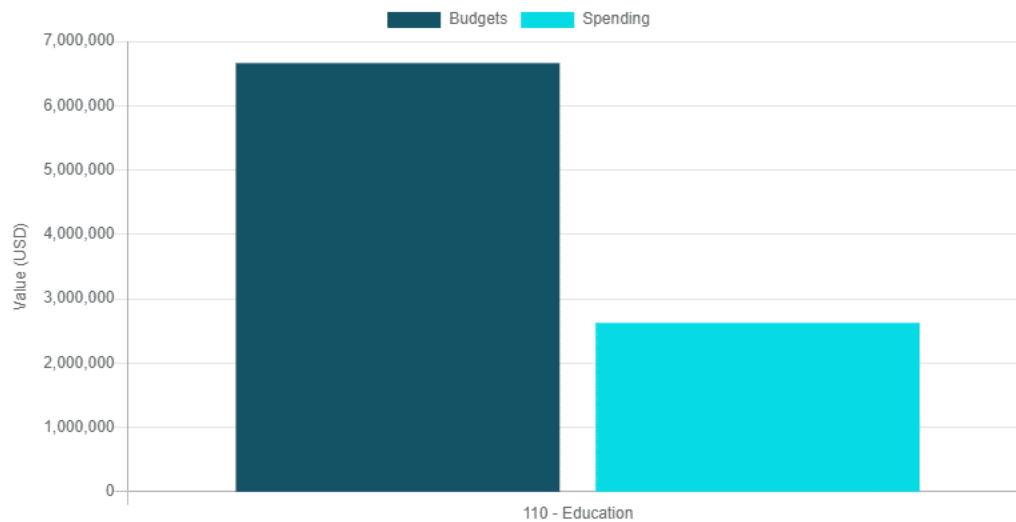
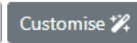
Number of results

10

Display options



XLSX



You can then explore this further, by looking at the performance of individual organisations or activities in this sector to investigate further this gap. From the tables below, you can see that UNICEF is largely responsible for the gap between the resources budgeted and actually spent. Follow [this link](#) to explore this analysis further in CDFD.

## by Reporting Organisation

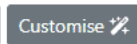
Number of results

10

Display options



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Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): Budgets	Value (USD): Spending
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	6,263,414	1,623,883
International Labour Organization (ILO)	133,463	99,877
British Council	106,071	0
Institute of Development Studies	82,942	63,381
Germany - Federal Foreign Office	32,322	31,934
Republic of Korea	31,182	270,422
Plan International Netherlands	5,613	45,509
European Commission - International Partnerships	0	297,363
Sweden, through Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	0	72,663
Peace Corp	0	58,477



## by Activity

Number of results

10

Display options

XLSX Customise

Activity IATI Identifier	Activity Title	Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): Budgets	Value (USD): Spending
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/07/882/001</a>	CURRICULUM, ASSESSMENT, AND LEARNING	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,914,666	409,527
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/07/882/002</a>	EQUITABLE, SAFE, AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR ALL	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,303,422	185,362
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/07/881/002</a>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND SCHOOL READINESS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	870,283	126,085
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/06/002/002</a>	LEARNING AND SKILLS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	547,303	273,651
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/07/882/003</a>	PRO-EQUITY AND RESILIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	469,206	110,191
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/06/001/002</a>	CAPACITY OF Early Child Development (ECD) PROFESSIONALS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	432,522	216,261
<a href="#">XM-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/A0/06/002/001</a>	EQUITABLE ACCESS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	359,756	179,878
<a href="#">KR-GOV-030-201917711215</a>	Korean Government-Sponsored Volunteer Teachers Program	Republic of Korea	0	25,937
<a href="#">KR-GOV-030-GRP_0000210537</a>	Asia-Pacific Teacher Exchange for Global Education	Republic of Korea	0	142,859
<a href="#">KR-GOV-030-1342000_2019_002</a>	Asia-Pacific Teacher Exchange for Global Education	Republic of Korea	0	82,467



Further reading on increasing accountability in development cooperation...

[SDG Accountability Handbook](#), TAP Network.

Let's explore how IATI data can be used for more effective advocacy!

CONTINUE

## Using IATI data for more effective advocacy





Advocacy is the process of strategically using information to influence those who make decisions that have an impact on the lives of others. **In development, effective advocacy amplifies the voices of the marginalised and vulnerable, which are often missing in decision-making circles.** Most major CSOs dedicate significant resources to advocacy, working to inform and shape public opinion, whether through advertising or fundraising, or through education programs, noting that fundamental change is not achieved until the policy environment is right, and cannot be sustained without a groundswell of support for reform.

**For instance, by using IATI data, a CSO could make evidence-based arguments to advocate for a different allocation of development resources,** for instance, more funding for a specific sector like health or education; more funding for a particular region or sub-region; or more funding for a marginalised or underrepresented group.



#### How are CSOs using IATI data for more effective advocacy?

[CanWaCH](#) uses IATI data in their Project Explorer, which includes data on development activities worldwide with a connection to Canada. Watch [this video](#) to explore how CanWaCH uses IATI data for Advocacy purposes.

[Save the Children UK](#) used IATI data to look at the impact of UK aid cuts, finding that children are bearing the brunt of the cuts. Learn more [here](#).

## Using IATI data to support more effective advocacy

For each query, answers to these key questions will be provided as well as an example of how you would begin to explore the query with IATI data.

## Query: Are the resources allocated to area x sufficient to meet the resource needs in that area?

Consider and answer the following questions:

- What information or data would you need to be able to explore this question?
- What of this information do you think is available from IATI based on what you know so far?
- What analysis would you conduct with the information you have identified?

Click the accordion below to find the answers.

### Information or data needed —

- Resources needed in this area.
- Resources allocated by the government.
- Resources allocated by development and humanitarian organisations.

### Information available from IATI —

- Resources allocated by development and humanitarian organisations to this specific area ('budgets' in IATI if the analysis is forward-looking; or 'spending' in IATI if the analysis is backward-looking).
- **Note:** resources needed would need to come from other sources, potentially from research from civil society or the government.
- **Note:** resources allocated from the government would likely be found in the government's national budget (forward-looking) or budget execution reports (backward-looking).

### Analysis to be conducted —

Comparison of the difference between the resources needed and the resources allocated.

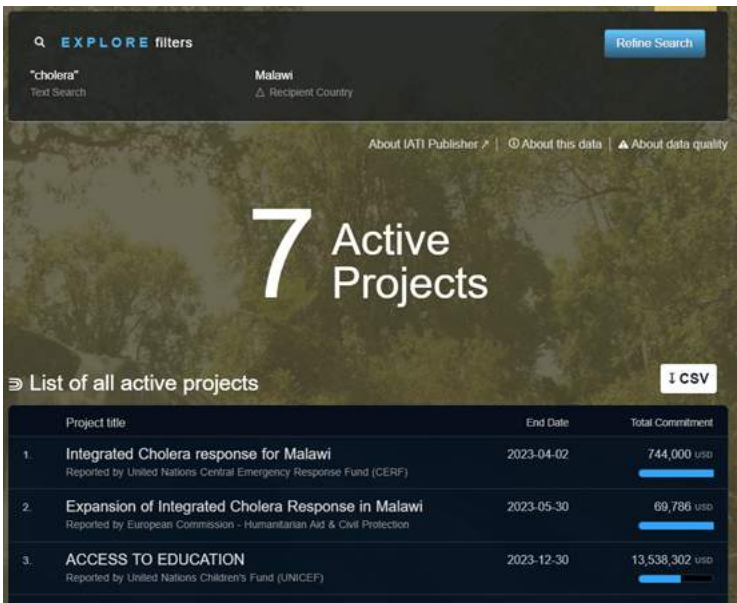
Let's look at a concrete example!

**A persistent Cholera outbreak in Malawi has increased the resource needs for activities to address and end the outbreak during the upcoming fiscal year (April 2023 - March 2024). Have sufficient resources been allocated to meet the projected needs?**

The question to investigate is whether the resources that have been allocated to the relevant areas are sufficient to meet the projected needs. Using IATI budgets data, you can investigate the resources allocated by organisations to certain sectors that are relevant to fight against cholera, such as Water and Sanitation. The below table from CDFD shows the resources projected to be spent in the upcoming fiscal year in this sector in Malawi. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

Recipient Country or Region	Sector Category	Sector	Value (USD)
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management	23,710,385
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14021 - Water supply - large systems	18,795,345
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14022 - Sanitation - large systems	5,639,820
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1,820,568
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14030 - Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	1,667,888
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14040 - River basins development	1,568,390
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14031 - Basic drinking water supply	183,033
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14032 - Basic sanitation	78,117
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14015 - Water resources conservation (including data collection)	24,681
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14050 - Waste management/disposal	2,640
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14081 - Education and training in water supply and sanitation	0

You could also look for activities that specifically mention “cholera” in their titles or descriptions in IATI's [d-portal](#) tool. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.



You can use this information from IATI, in combination with data on the resources the government projects to spend (from the national budget) and the actual resource needs, to begin to explore whether there are enough resources allocated to meet the needs in this area.



Further reading on advocacy for effective development cooperation...

- [Advocacy Toolkit](#), Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE);
- [Communications resources](#), Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).

Moving on, let's see how you can use IATI data for better coordination amongst partners!

CONTINUE

## Using IATI data for better coordination amongst partners



Over the past several decades, there has been an explosion of actors in the development cooperation space. Governments, multilateral organisations, civil society, the private sector, foundations and others now all play a key role in delivering development and humanitarian resources and activities. This presents an exciting but complicated picture for many countries – **with so many partners working on development activities, there is a need for better coordination to reduce duplication and redundancies, and to better coordinate amongst organisations and ensure the best possible use of resources.**

For instance, by using IATI data, a CSO could find other organisations working on the same issue areas, in the same geographic region, etc., to join efforts and / or make sure that projects are not duplicated.



### How are CSOs using IATI data for better coordination amongst partners?

[Fields Data](#) uses IATI data to create simple datasets to coordinate amongst partners in humanitarian crises. They combine this data with UN OCHA and locally-collected data; then visualise the data with Google Data Studio and send PDFs via WhatsApp to local actors. Learn more [here](#).

[Plan International Netherlands](#) uses IATI data to coordinate when it is working on projects in an alliance. Read more [here](#) or watch [this video](#) to explore how Plan International Netherlands uses IATI data for Coordination purposes.

[SEBI-Livestock](#) developed its [Livestock Project Portal](#) to enable improved coordination in the livestock sector. Learn more [here](#).

Let's see how this is put into practice.

CONTINUE

## Using IATI data to enable better coordination amongst partners

**Query: I want to see the development cooperation landscape in country x in area x, to enable improved coordination and reduce duplication of efforts amongst development and humanitarian actors.**

*Consider and answer the following questions:*

- What information or data would you need to be able to explore this question?
- What of this information do you think is available from IATI based on what you know so far?
- What analysis would you conduct with the information you have identified?

Click the accordion below to find the answers.

### Information or data needed —

- Activities planned or being implemented in area x.
- Organisations funding these activities.
- Organisations implementing these activities.
- Locations in country x where these activities are taking place.

### Information available from IATI —

- Activities planned or being implemented in area x.
- Organisations funding these activities (either 'Reporting Organisation' or 'Funding Organisation' in IATI).
- Organisations implementing these activities (either 'Implementing Organisation' or 'Receiver Organisation' in IATI).
- Locations where these activities are taking place (specific coordinates and / or subnational areas are available in IATI).

### Analysis to be conducted —

Identification of the activities in that specific area, the organisations involved and potentially how resources are being spent in that area.

**Let's look at an example.**

Nigeria accounts for almost a third of the world's malaria deaths. As such, coordination amongst those working on malaria control is critical to ensure resources are effectively allocated, to enable coordination and to ensure that there aren't duplication of efforts.



## Step 1

Recipient Country or Region	Sector	Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): 2021	Value (USD): 2022
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	131,810,907	117,713,494
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	85,068,918	83,977,254
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium	30,506,426	39,456,472
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The World Bank	38,943,013	28,247,561
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	4,085,134	2,960,188
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	4,726,581	58,738
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	World Health Organization (WHO)	1,533,507	1,370,145
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The University of Oxford	52,347	186,517
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	121,132	3,922

The question to investigate is what activities are being implemented in malaria control and the organisations involved in carrying out these activities. Other information is available in IATI that can also help to understand the landscape, but even this basic information on activities and organisations will begin to help you to better understand the landscape in a particular area.

The table above from CDFD shows the Reporting Organisations that spent money in activities addressing malaria control in 2021 and 2022. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

## Step 2

Recipient Country or Region	Sector	Reporting Organisation	Activity IATI Identifier	Activity Title	Value (USD)
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	<a href="#">47045-NGA-M-CRS</a>	To contribute towards reducing the malaria burden to pre-elimination levels and bringing malaria-related mortality to zero by 2020.	104,442,672
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	<a href="#">47045-NGA-M-NMEP</a>	Contributing to rapid and sustained scale up of malaria control interventions for impact in Nigeria	32,429,969
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The World Bank	<a href="#">44000-P162069</a>	Nigeria- Accelerating Nutrition Results	24,187,500
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The World Bank	<a href="#">44000-P167156</a>	Nigeria Improved Child Survival Program for Human Capital MPA	21,377,070
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium	<a href="#">GB-CHC-1099776-Y1</a>	Global Fund NFM3	18,464,973
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium	<a href="#">GB-CHC-1099776-V4</a>	Support to National Malaria Programme (SuNMaP2)	6,195,226

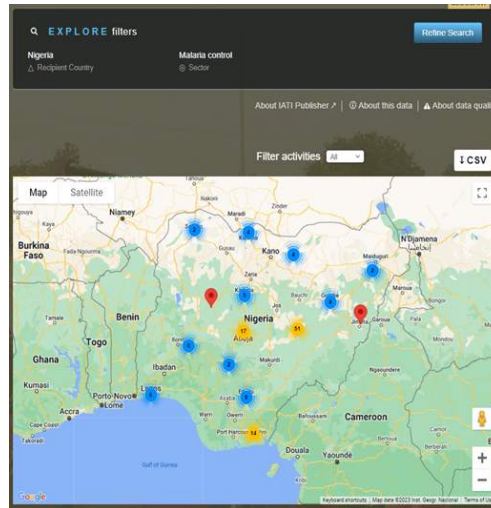
The table above from CDFD shows the Reporting Organisations that are projecting to spend money on malaria control in 2023. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

### Step 3

Recipient Country or Region	Sector	Receiver Organisation	Value (USD)
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Catholic Relief Services - United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; CCM Nigeria	104,442,672
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	National Malaria Elimination Programme of the Federal Ministry of Health of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; CCM Nigeria	32,429,969
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium [GB-CHC-1099776]	29,404,300
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Federal Ministry of Health	24,187,500
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Federal Ministry of Health; National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA)	21,377,070
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium	2,784,240

The table above shows some of the organisations that will be receiving resources and implementing activities in malaria control in 2023. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

#### Step 4



The map above from d-portal shows where some of the activities in malaria control (across all years) are taking place in Nigeria. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

You can use this information from IATI to begin to better understand the development cooperation landscape in malaria control, including the organisations involved, the activities they are carrying out and the locations in which these activities are being implemented.

Another possibility is using IATI data to inform development research- let's take a closer look!

CONTINUE

## Using IATI data to inform development research

**Civil society organisations have always been important partners in using data (including IATI data) to inform research on critical development and humanitarian-related issues.** While often linked closely to the advocacy use case, the role of the CSO partner in conducting development research can vary according to its expertise, its needs or to the purpose of the research project. CSO engagement may end after the framing of the research question or it may start with the dissemination of the results.



However, overall, **CSO participation in development research can further general understanding of complex real world situations, including of the multi-dimensional (economic, social and environmental) challenges of sustainable development, and developing integrated solutions, through their role as a representative of the beneficiaries of development research.** CSOs may also use their research to inform advocacy campaigns, fundraising efforts or dialogue with partners.



#### How are CSOs using IATI data to inform their research?

[Georgetown University's Department of International Health](#) used IATI data to assess funding for mental health in the COVID-19 response. They found that a very small dollar amount of this funding was directed to mental health causes. Read more [here](#) or watch [this video](#) to explore how Rebecca Gribble (Georgetown University) uses IATI data for Research purposes.

[Publish What You Fund](#) used IATI data in research that sought to improve the publication of gender-related financial and programmatic data to achieve better development outcomes, and ultimately to contribute to improving the practice around transparency of gender equality financing and allocation of resources. Read more [here](#).

[Development Initiatives](#) used IATI data during the COVID-19 pandemic to assess how aid and aid allocation was changing worldwide. Read more [here](#).

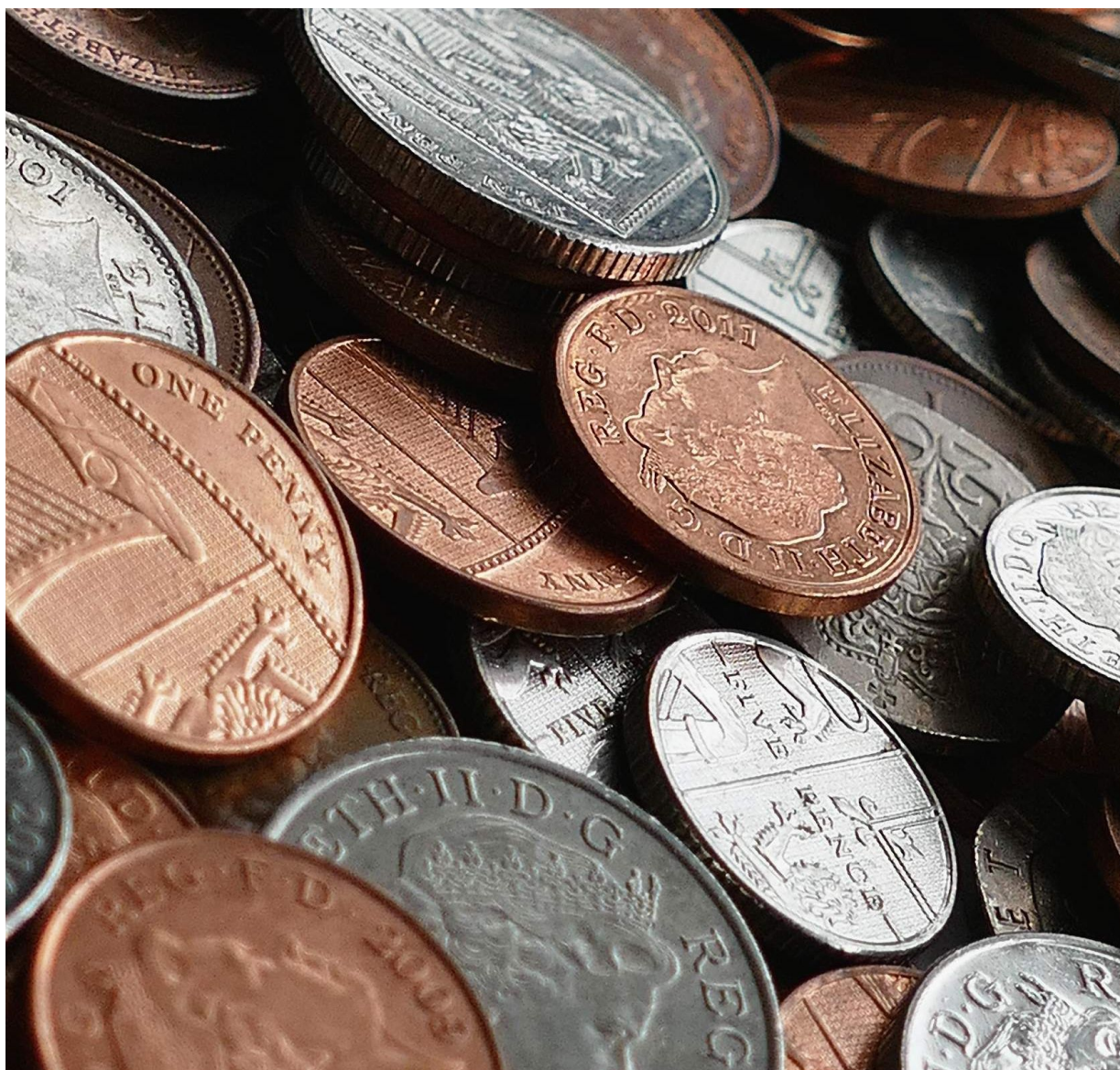
Any of the other four examples in this Module could be used to begin investigating a range of research queries.



Ready to explore how you can use IATI data to find funding opportunities?

CONTINUE

## Using IATI data to find funding opportunities



No matter how large or small, all CSOs need to fundraise. **Fundraising allows CSOs to fund their mission, pay overhead costs, develop educational programs and make improvements that will benefit future clients who utilise their services.** But for many civil society organisations, searching for funding opportunities can be a time-consuming and overwhelming task. With limited human resource and financial capacity, CSOs are interested in effectively finding opportunities to research donors' priorities and assess the general fundraising landscape across sectors, countries and regions, etc.

To this end, IATI can play a key role in supporting civil society organisations to research funding trends and opportunities.



For instance, by using IATI data, a CSO can easily assess which donors:

- Are working in the same country / region;
- Are working in the same program or sector area or share the same general priorities;
- Fund CSOs of their budget and grant / organisational size;
- Have budgeted funds for a specific time period.



#### How are CSOs using IATI data to find funding opportunities?

[World Vision UK](#) uses IATI data to see who the main funders are in its priority countries (e.g. Uganda). They also look at planned spending by sector to see where new funding opportunities might arise (e.g. in Bangladesh). Learn more by watching [this video](#) to explore how World Vision uses IATI data for funding purposes.

Further reading on finding funding opportunities...

[Guide for Dialogue with Development Partners and Donors](#), Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).

Let's see how this works in practice!

## Using IATI data to find funding opportunities

**Query: What organisations are working in area x and what funding might be available from these organisations to fund the work of civil society?**

Consider and answer the following questions:

- What information or data would you need to be able to explore this question?
- What of this information do you think is available from IATI based on what you know so far?
- What analysis would you conduct with the information you have identified?

Click the accordion below to find the answers.

### Information or data needed —

- Organisations already funding activities in area x.
- Organisations planning to fund activities in area x.
- Organisations (and the types of organisations) being funded to implement activities in area x.
- Information on whether the funder is still seeking implementers for specific activities.

### Information available from IATI —

- Organisations already funding activities in area x (spending by organisations in IATI).
- Organisations planning to fund activities in area x (budgets projected to be spent by organisations in IATI).
- Organisations (and the types of organisations) being funded to implement activities in area x ('Receiver' or 'Implementing Organisations' in IATI).

**Note:** information on whether the funder is still seeking implementers for specific activities is not available in IATI, however, contact information is often provided for organisations and is available on the activity pages in d-portal (example [here](#)), so that you can reach out directly to the relevant contact to explore this question further.

### Analysis to be conducted —

Identification of the organisations funding or planning to fund activities in that specific area and the organisations being funded.

**Let's look at an example!**

A civil society organisation based in Indonesia has a mission centered around work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. They are looking for new opportunities for funding in their area of work.

### Step 1

Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): 2020	Value (USD): 2021	Value (USD): 2022
Asian Development Bank	116,153,726	147,869,081	129,135,306
The World Bank	7,425,611	28,879,255	46,402,653
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	1,919,608	15,917,084	45,298,007
World Bank Trust Funds	15,770,999	2,750,447	4,886,944
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	13,453,913	0	0
UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	5,602,402	4,015,618	2,233,572
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	3,184,062	1,095,208	2,419,128
Canada - Global Affairs Canada   Affaires mondiales Canada	482,799	1,434,544	3,174,784

The question to investigate is which organisations have and are planning to fund activities in this sector in Indonesia. The table above shows the organisations that have been funding activities in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in Indonesia for 2020, 2021 and 2022. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

## Step 2

Recipient Country or Region	Reporting Organisation	Receiver Organisation	Value (USD): 2020	Value (USD): 2021	Value (USD): 2022
Indonesia	Asian Development Bank	Ministry of Public Works & Housing; Directorate General of Water Resources	97,252,116	129,390,193	91,062,524
Indonesia	The World Bank	Republic of Indonesia	5,000,000	25,450,000	46,225,000
Indonesia	Asian Development Bank	Ministry of Public Works & Housing; Directorate General of Water Resources; Ministry of Transportation; Directorate General of Civil Aviation; Directorate General of Sea Transportation; Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	18,901,610	18,478,888	38,072,782
Indonesia	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	MINISTRY OF FINANCE DIRECTORATE EVALUATION, ACC.	0	0	42,696,673
Indonesia	World Bank Trust Funds	INDONESIA	15,770,999	2,750,447	4,886,944
Indonesia	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Ministry of Environment and Forests	0	14,049,243	0
Indonesia	Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Name Withheld	13,453,913	0	0
Indonesia	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) [DM-DAC-41301]	3,184,062	1,095,208	2,419,128
Indonesia	The World Bank	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN); Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)	2,430,000	3,438,000	177,653
Indonesia	Palladium International Ltd (UK)	Palladium International Ltd (UK) [GB-COH-2394229]	2,464,360	2,617,892	0

The table above shows the organisations that have been receiving and implementing those activities in 2020, 2021 and 2022, and the organisations that are funding them. Follow [this link](#) to explore further.

### Step 3

Reporting Organisation	Value (USD)
The World Bank	225,000,000
Asian Development Bank	207,979,112
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	16,066,607
CGIAR	7,693,600
Canada - Global Affairs Canada   Affaires mondiales Canada	3,935,444
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2,252,285
World Bank Trust Funds	2,192,326
Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	1,503,982
AgResults Initiative	1,408,864

Activity ID/Identifier	Activity Title	Reporting Organisation	Value (USD)
<a href="#">4495-P177593</a>	Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project	The World Bank	225,000,000
<a href="#">XIV DAC 46204-43220-014 UN229</a>	Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program	Asian Development Bank	146,464,594
<a href="#">XIV DAC 46204-52315-001 UN1793</a>	Emergency Assistance for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	Asian Development Bank	19,074,528
<a href="#">DE-1-20176625</a>	Forest Programme II (FODC-II)	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	4,939,941
<a href="#">DE-1-201761253</a>	Forests and Climate Change (FORCLIM)	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	3,367,752
<a href="#">DE-1-201767595</a>	Forest Program VI: Protection of Mangrove Forests	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	3,898,872
<a href="#">DE-1-201767383</a>	Social Forestry Support Programme	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	2,807,219
<a href="#">XIV DAC 47016-19470-Bilateral/Canada-GlobalAffairsCanada_CGAF</a>	GACZ-1521-Global Affairs Canada (GAC) Sustainable Landscapes for Climate- and Economic-Resilient Livelihoods in Indonesia (Bilateral)	CGIAR	2,666,230
<a href="#">XIV DAC 46204-14216-001 UN3903</a>	Daily Farmer Support and Food Security Project	Asian Development Bank	2,500,000
<a href="#">XIV-057-00371-P144389</a>	PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE CBNRM AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	World Bank Trust Funds	2,192,326

The tables above show organisations that are planning to fund activities in this sector in 2023 and the activities they are planning to fund. You can click on the links to the activities to explore them further and look for contact information on d-portal. Follow this link to explore further.

You can use this information in IATI to begin to explore which organisations are funding and implementing activities in your area of work and begin assessing the landscape and potential funding opportunities.

So, what's in it for you?

GO TO LESSON 4

## Lesson 4: What's in it for you?

```
1 # Initialize the experiment
2 attr_reader :control
3
4 # @param multi
5 attr_reader :experiment
6
7 # An array of Observations which didn't match the controls, but were captured
8 # attr_reader :ignored
9
10 # An array of Observations which didn't match the controls
11 attr_reader :mismatched
12
13 # An array of Observations in execution order.
14 attr_reader :observations
15
16 # Internal: Create a new result.
17
18 #
19 # @param experiment - the Experiment this result is for
20 # @param observations - an Array of Observations, in execution order
21 # @param control - the control Observation
22
23 def initialize(experiment, observations = [], control = nil)
24   @experiment = experiment
25   @observations = observations
26   @control = control
27   @candidates = observations - [control]
28   evaluate_candidates
29
30   freeze
31 end
32
33 # Public: the experiment's context
34 def context
35   experiment.context
36 end
37
38 # Public: the name of the experiment
39 def experiment_name
40   experiment.name
41 end
```

Now that you have a general idea of what you can do with IATI data, and the possible benefits for your work, sit down for a moment and think about:


- Which of the five use cases above resonates most with you and / or your organisation? Why?
- What are the key questions that IATI data could help answer for you and / or your organisation?



- Are there other use cases you could see for IATI data in your own work?

Let's recap: How can I use IATI data and for what purposes?

GO TO TAKEAWAYS



## Key Takeaways: Module 3

### In this Module, we've learned:

1

**What do we mean by 'civil society organisations'?**

- 'Civil society' is the vast array of ways in which society voluntarily organises itself, representing a wide range of interests.

2

**How do CSOs support achievement of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals?**

- Promoting the voice and participation of people in decisions that affect their lives, especially in ensuring that the 2030 Agenda reaches the 'furthest behind first'.
- Holding governments accountable for their responsibility to implement the 2030 Agenda in a way that respects the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) in a manner that leaves no one behind.
- Localising the global (and national) development goals, and monitoring progress.

3

**What are the key ways that CSOs may wish to use IATI data?**

- Ensuring accountability of partners in the delivery of resources and results.

- Carrying-out evidence-based advocacy for changes in the allocation of resources, reprioritisation, better coordination etc..
- Supporting targeted coordination in particular sectors, policy areas, or locations.
- Undertaking research to inform policy, advocacy, etc.
- Finding funding opportunities.

Do you have any further questions about using IATI data? Please reach the IATI Helpdesk via [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

**Congratulations! You have reached the end of Module 3! Please continue to the Module 3 Quiz, then continue to Module 4.**

#### **Module 4**

How do I use IATI's tools to access the data I need?

GO TO MODULE 4

CONTINUE TO QUIZ

## Module 3: Quiz



International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

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Congratulations on making it to the end of Module 3! Below, you'll take the Module 3 Quiz. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.

Question

01/10

Civil society organisations or 'CSOs':

---

- ☐ Are government bureaux supporting the work of not-for profit organisations.
- ☐ Are military agencies delivering development and humanitarian services.
- ☐ Are all not-for-profit and non-government organisations in which people come together to pursue shared interests.
- ☐ Are all private sector organisations who have a philanthropic arm.

Civil society organisations may... (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Undertake research
- ☐ Monitor budget execution
- ☐ Advocate for social justice and inclusion
- ☐ Officially evaluate the role of the national government
- ☐ Increase citizens' awareness of key governance and corruption issues
- ☐ Monitor and implement national and international agreements
- ☐ Promote the voice and participation of people in decisions that affect their lives

What are the key use cases for a CSO wishing to use IATI data, according to this Module (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Coordination
- ☐ Identification of underperforming development programmes
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Finding funding opportunities

By using IATI data, a CSO can (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Assess what was budgeted to be spent versus what was actually spent.
- ☐ Understand the sectors that were funded by donors.
- ☐ Make evidence-based arguments to advocate for a different allocation of development resources.
- ☐ Directly communicate with donors about the status of grant applications.
- ☐ Undertake development research to further general understanding of complex real world situations.
- ☐ Find other organisations working on the same issue areas, in the same geographic region, etc.
- ☐ Understand which donors are working in the same country / region; or the same program or sector area.

Using the table below, you could assess:

Recipient Country or Region	Sector Category	Sector	Value (USD)
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management	23,710,385
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14021 - Water supply - large systems	18,795,345
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14022 - Sanitation - large systems	5,639,820
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1,820,568
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14030 - Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	1,667,888
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14040 - River basins development	1,568,390
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14031 - Basic drinking water supply	183,033
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14032 - Basic sanitation	78,117
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14015 - Water resources conservation (including data collection)	24,681
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14050 - Waste management/disposal	2,640
Malawi	140 - Water Supply & Sanitation	14081 - Education and training in water supply and sanitation	0

- ☐ The resources allocated to the Water Supply and Sanitation sector in Malawi.
- ☐ The resources allocated to all countries working on Water Supply and Sanitation projects.
- ☐ The organisations allocating funding to Water Supply and Sanitation projects.
- ☐ A comparison between the funding allocated and the funding spent on Water Supply and Sanitation Projects.



What can you assess using the table below (please select all options that apply)?

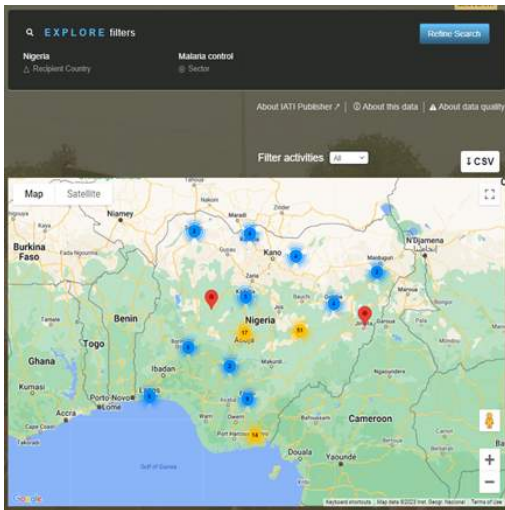
Recipient Country or Region	Sector	Reporting Organisation	Value (USD)
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	136,872,641
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	The World Bank	45,564,570
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Malaria Consortium	32,188,540
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1,027,700
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	World Health Organization (WHO)	927,103
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	Abt Britain Limited	56,891
Nigeria	12262 - Malaria control	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	0

- ☐ The amount the World Health Organisation is projecting to spend on malaria control in Nigeria.
- ☐ The different African countries the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is active in.
- ☐ Which reporting organisations are projecting to spend money on malaria control in Nigeria.
- ☐ The amount the World Health Organisation is projecting to spend on malaria control globally.

Question

07/10

The following map provides you with which information?



- ☐ When malaria-control activities took place in Nigeria.
- ☐ Which anti-malaria initiatives were funded by the World Health Organisation.
- ☐ Where some of the activities in malaria control are taking place in Nigeria.
- ☐ Where malaria frequently occurs in Nigeria.

Question

08/10

Using the table below, you could assess (please select all options that apply)...:

by Activity

Number of results: 10

Display options: 10 rows

Activity ID/Identifier	Activity Title	Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): Budgets	Value (USD): Spending
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/AG/07/082/001	CURRICULUM, ASSESSMENT AND LEARNING	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,914,666	409,527
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4190/AG/07/082/002	EQUITABLE, SAFE, AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR ALL	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,305,427	185,362
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4190/AG/07/081/002	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND SCHOOL READINESS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	870,283	126,085
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/AG/06/082/002	LEARNING AND SKILLS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	547,303	273,651
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/AG/07/082/003	PRO-EQUITY AND RESILIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-469,206	110,191
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4190/AG/06/081/002	CAPACITY OF Early Child Development (ECD) PROFESSIONALS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	432,522	216,261
XN-DAC-41122-Thailand-4200/AG/06/082/001	EQUITABLE ACCESS	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	359,756	179,878
KR-GOV-000-201917711215	Korean Government-Sponsored Volunteer Teachers Program	Republic of Korea	0	25,937
KR-GOV-000-GRP_0000110537	Asia-Pacific Teacher Exchange for Global Education	Republic of Korea	0	142,859
KR-GOV-000-1343000_2019_002	Asia-Pacific Teacher Exchange for Global Education	Republic of Korea	0	82,467

- ☐ When activities were planned versus when they were implemented.
- ☐ The planned budget for activities versus the actual spending.
- ☐ The activity title and the reporting organisation.
- ☐ How many projects UNICEF implemented in the education sector in Thailand in a specific year.

Question

09/10

Based on the table below, which of the statements below is true (please select all options that apply)?

Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): 2020	Value (USD): 2021	Value (USD): 2022
Asian Development Bank	116,153,726	147,869,081	129,135,306
The World Bank	7,425,611	28,879,255	46,402,653
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	1,919,608	15,917,084	45,298,007
World Bank Trust Funds	15,770,999	2,750,447	4,886,944
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	13,453,913	0	0
UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	5,602,402	4,015,618	2,233,572
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	3,184,062	1,095,208	2,419,128
Canada - Global Affairs Canada   Affaires mondiales Canada	482,799	1,434,544	3,174,784

- ☐ The funding provided by the Asian Development Bank has continuously increased since 2020.
- ☐ The funding provided by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has continuously increased since 2020.
- ☐ The Asian Development Bank was the largest funder in the period 2020-2022.
- ☐ The funding provided by Canada has continuously decreased since 2020.

*Question*

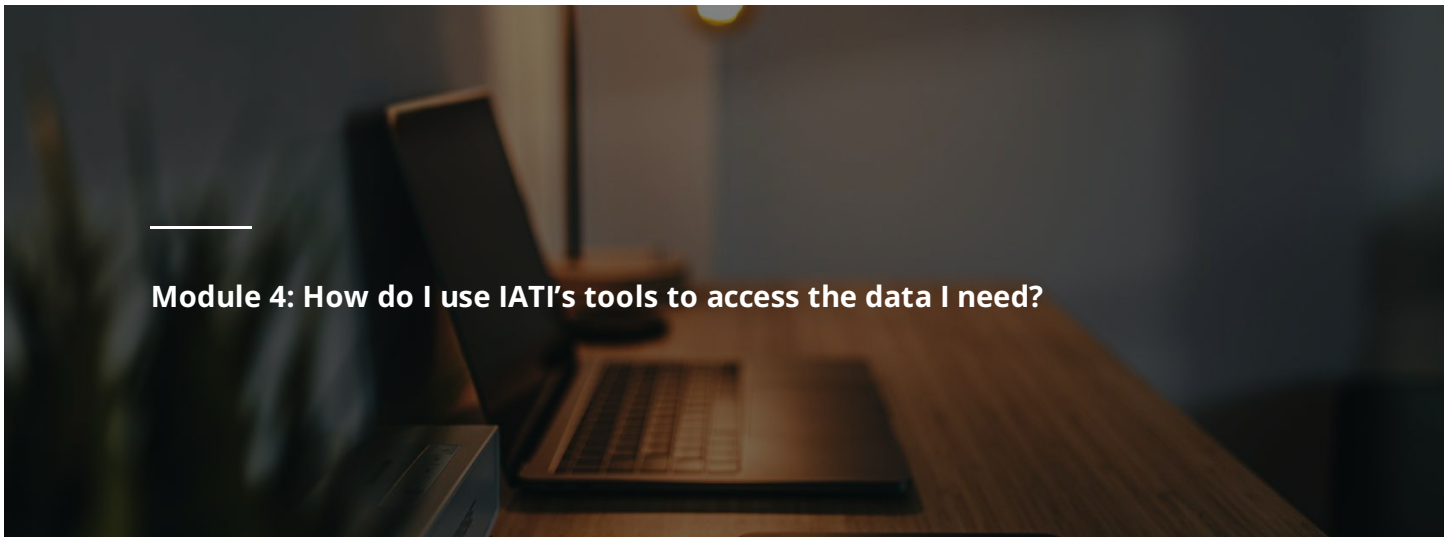
**10/10**

When using IATI data to find funding opportunities, what information available in IATI is helpful to assess which donors to target (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Organisations already funding activities in your sector of interest.
- ☐ Organisations already active in your country / countries of interest.
- ☐ Planned budget versus actual spending of organisations already funding activities in your geographical areas of interest.
- ☐ Results information on specific activities.

## Module 4: How do I use IATI's tools to access the data I need?



### Module 4: How do I use IATI's tools to access the data I need?

#### Welcome to Module 4

Now that you're familiar with the concept of development cooperation, the general structure of IATI data and the ways that you might wish to use the data in your work, **Module 4 will provide an introduction to IATI's data access tools, where you can visualise, download and begin to analyse IATI data to solve your own development cooperation questions.** As such, in this Module, we will explore the IATI-hosted tools of most interest to non-expert data users, including those from civil society organisations; and we'll practice using the tools to solve some questions that may be of interest to the CSO community.

Duration of the Module: Approximately 2 hours

#### Learning Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

- Explain where to find IATI data that is relevant for your work using IATI's data access tools.
- Identify the purposes, benefits and limitations of each of IATI's data access tools.
- Practice using IATI data in real-world situations to solve critical development cooperation questions.

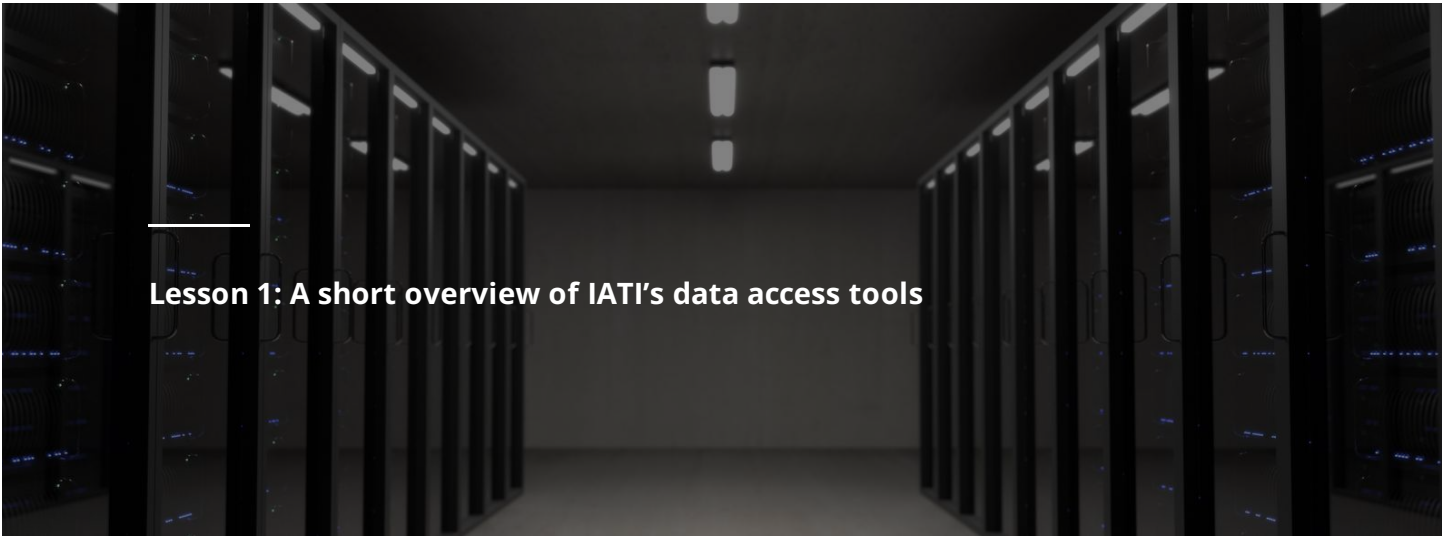
## Module Content

This Module contains the following segments:

- 1 Welcome to Module 4
- 2 A short overview of IATI's data access tools
- 3 d-portal: an introduction
- 4 Practice Session: Using d-portal
- 5 Country Development Finance Data: an introduction
- 6 Practice Session: Using Country Development Finance Data
- 7 Datastore Search: an introduction
- 8 Practice Session: Using Datastore Search
- 9 Where should I go for IATI data use support?
- 10 Key Takeaways: Module 4

Ready? Let's start exploring how you can use IATI tools to access the data that you need!

[GO TO LESSON 1](#)



### Lesson 1: A short overview of IATI's data access tools

A number of tools currently exist to make IATI data accessible to all types of data users, both those hosted by IATI as an initiative and also third-party tools which are built on top of IATI data (e.g. the European Commission's [Aid Explorer](#) or the U.S. government's [foreignassistance.gov](#)). **In this Module, we will cover only the data access tools hosted by IATI itself (a complete list of known tools using IATI data is available [here](#)).**

**Click on the 'start' button below to explore data access tools hosted by IATI.**

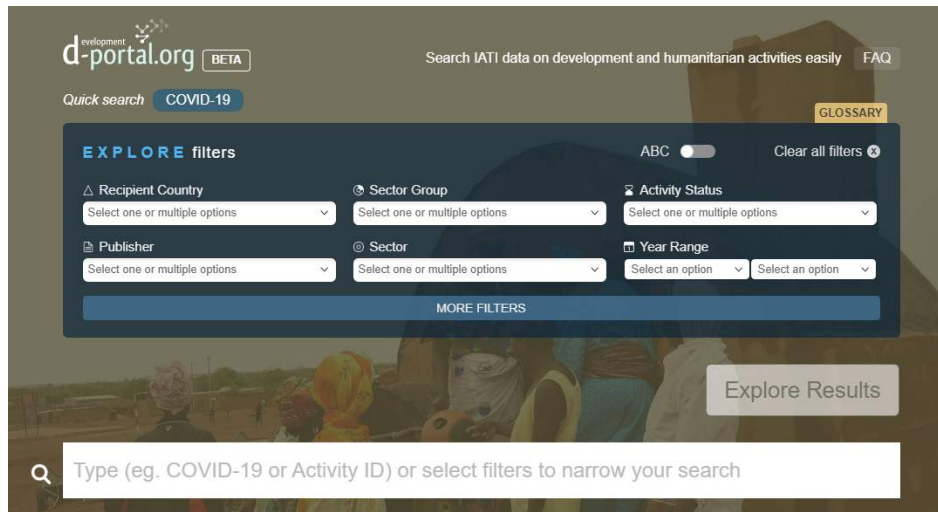


## IATI's data access tools



## Step 1

### d-portal



The screenshot displays the d-portal.org website interface. At the top left is the logo "development d-portal.org" with a "BETA" badge. To the right is the text "Search IATI data on development and humanitarian activities easily" and a "FAQ" link. Below the logo is a "Quick search" section with a "COVID-19" button and a "GLOSSARY" button. The main section is titled "EXPLORE filters" and contains several filter categories: "Recipient Country", "Sector Group", "Activity Status", "Publisher", "Sector", and "Year Range". Each category has a dropdown menu with the text "Select one or multiple options". There is also a "Clear all filters" button and an "ABC" toggle. Below the filters is a "MORE FILTERS" button. At the bottom is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text "Type (eg. COVID-19 or Activity ID) or select filters to narrow your search". To the right of the search bar is an "Explore Results" button.

The most commonly known IATI-hosted tool is [d-portal](https://d-portal.org), which provides user-friendly access to IATI data, allowing the data user to search all IATI data using filters or search terms. As such, d-portal is recommended for text searching project activities / descriptions and / or deep-diving into a specific activity.

## Step 2

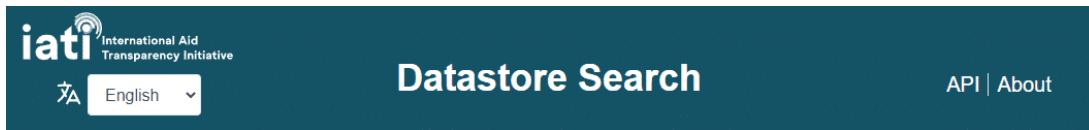
### Country Development Finance Data (CDFD)



Secondarily, a recently-launched tool, IATI's [Country Development Finance Data \(CDFD\)](#), allows users to download simple, Excel-formatted IATI data on forward-looking budgets, commitments and spending (disbursements and expenditures), that is presented simply by country and region and designed to enable easy analysis. This tool was designed to meet the needs of partner country stakeholders, including civil society organisations and national governments, and was developed and then improved in close consultation with data users. CDFD also allows data users to visualise the data by country, reporting organisation and sector in several [Data Dashboards](#) that can be filtered for customised analysis; and a [Custom Data Download](#) feature enables users to generate custom reports of the data. The tool is available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

### Step 3

## Datastore Search

IATI also hosts a third data access tool, [Datastore Search](#). This tool allows data users to search the IATI Datastore (which contains the complete set of raw IATI data), and then download this data in either IATI XML, JSON or CSV format. Using Datastore Search generally requires some understanding of the IATI data Standard and is thus recommended for intermediate to expert data users.

Though these tools currently exist in three separate places, IATI's long term plan is to consolidate the functionality of the three tools in one comprehensive place to enable easier access to the data for a variety of users.

The below table summarises how you may wish to use each of the tools:

Tool	Recommended use	Expertise level
<a href="#">d-portal</a>	Search all IATI data using filters or search terms. Recommended for text-searching project titles / descriptions and / or deep-diving into a specific activity.	Beginner
<a href="#">Country Development Finance Data</a>	Download Excel-formatted IATI data on forward-looking budgets, commitments and spending (disbursements and expenditures), that is presented by country and region. Visualise the data by country, reporting organisation and sector in several <a href="#">Data Dashboards</a> ; or use a <a href="#">Custom Data Download</a> feature to generate bespoke reports.	Intermediate
<a href="#">Datastore Search</a>	Search the IATI Datastore (which contains the complete set of raw IATI data), and then download this data in either IATI XML, JSON or CSV format.	Intermediate to expert



#### A refresher on the data available in IATI's data access tools

**Data source:** 1,600+ organisations that publish data to IATI.


**Data updates:** d-portal.org and Country Development Finance Data are refreshed with any newly-published or updated data every 24 hours; while Datastore Search generally updates within one hour.

**Data availability:** Dependent on the timeliness and completeness of data published.

- Timeliness of data varies by publishing organisation; data gaps could be due to data not yet being published for a specific time period.
- Completeness varies as not all fields are mandatory, which means that not all organisations publish data in all possible data fields.

**How is 'spending' calculated?** Aggregate of 'disbursement' and 'expenditure' transactions.

GO TO LESSON 2



## Lesson 2: d-portal: an introduction

[d-portal](#) is a data portal that allows you to explore and visualise IATI data on development and humanitarian activities. It allows data users to search all IATI data using filters or search terms and is recommended for deep diving into a specific activity, organisation or sector. The tool refreshes every 24 hours and contains all current data published to IATI. There are various ways to search and view IATI data on d-portal, however, depending on what information you are looking for, you may wish to search by:

- Recipient country
- Publisher
- Sector group
- Sector
- Activity status
- Year range

The full set of filters are shown below.

EXPLORE filters
ABC
Clear all filters

Recipient Country
Select one or multiple options

Sector Group
Select one or multiple options

Activity Status
Select one or multiple options

Publisher
Select one or multiple options

Sector
Select one or multiple options

Year Range
Select an option
Select an option

MORE FILTERS

Policy Marker
Select one or multiple options

Participating Org
Select one or multiple options

Result Type
Select one or multiple options

Humanitarian Activity
Select one or multiple options

Humanitarian Scope Vocab
Select one or multiple options

Tag Vocabulary
Select one or multiple options

Document Category
Select one or multiple options

Transaction Type
Select one or multiple options

Total Outgoing Commitment
Minimum
Maximum

Related Activity Type
Select one or multiple options

Collaboration Type
Select one or multiple options

Default Flow Type
Select one or multiple options

Default Finance Type
Select one or multiple options

Default Aid Type
Select one or multiple options

Default Tied Status
Select one or multiple options

You can also use multiple filters at the same time. For instance, you can search for 'Burundi' and 'Burkina Faso', 'agriculture' and 'basic health' (find this query [here](#) or watch the video below). Once you click 'Explore Results', d-portal will query the IATI data and present you with the total number of projects (called 'activities' in IATI) that are taking place in agriculture and basic health in Burundi and Burkina Faso, split by active, ended and planned projects. You will also be presented with information on where the money for the listed projects comes from.

For projects where IATI publishers have provided coordinates on where the activities are taking place, you will be able to see the locations of these projects on a heatmap. If you click on 'active projects', you will get a full list of active projects that meet your criteria. By clicking on one of those projects, you can find all the detailed information that IATI publishers have shared on that project, such as the organisations involved, the money received and spent, results data or key project documents. At the top right of your results pages, you can use the 'settings' options to alter which currency and language that your results are displayed in (please note: not everything is translated).

Here are some examples of the types of questions d-portal can answer:

**How many projects occur in Ghana on water supply and sanitation?** —

Find the query results [here](#).

**Which organisations are currently working on tackling Ebola in Guinea?** —

Find the query results [here](#).



**What development activities are taking place in Tegucigalpa, Honduras?** —

Find the query results [here](#).

**What are the results of a specific humanitarian activity in Yemen?** —

Find the query results [here](#) and then select a specific activity to find results ([example](#)).

GO TO LESSON 3



## Lesson 3: Practice Session: Using d-portal

### Part 1

Go to [d-portal.org](https://d-portal.org) and complete the following exercise:

Find the project: 'Cambodia Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project', reported by the World Bank, by searching for the name of the project in the search box.

Take a moment to find the project.

CONTINUE

If you struggled to find the project, it is available [here](#).

What was the actual start date of the project?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

The correct answer is: 2017-04-14.

CONTINUE

Who is the funding organisation?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

The correct answer is: International Development Association.

CONTINUE

Who are the implementing organisations?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

The correct answers are: Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Rural Development.

CONTINUE

In how many locations is this project taking place?

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

The correct answer is: 8.

CONTINUE

**Which OECD DAC sector(s) does this activity target?**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

The correct answers are: Public transport services; multi-hazard response preparedness.

CONTINUE

**How much money was disbursed on 30 June 2022 (USD)? Were these resources a grant or a loan?**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

The correct answers are: 9,301,336 USD; loan.

CONTINUE

**You can watch the instructional video below to guide you through the queries.**

How did part 1 go? Are you ready for another practice session? Let's practice putting together some queries in d-portal!

CONTINUE

## Part 2

Go to [d-portal.org](https://d-portal.org) and use the filters to formulate the following queries:

Can you find out what New Zealand Aid Programme-funded projects in Kiribati are currently active?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#), or watch the below instructional video.

CONTINUE


What activities targeting gender as a significant or principal objective are currently active in Syria?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! 

Please find the query results [here](#), or watch the below instructional video.

CONTINUE


Which organisations are currently supporting humanitarian activities in Chad?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! 

Please find the query results [here](#), or watch the below instructional video.

CONTINUE

In which countries are activities which include the keyword 'banana' being implemented?

Click on the plus sign to find the answer! 

Please find the query results [here](#) or watch the below instructional video.







As discussed earlier in this Module, while d-portal is useful for deep-diving into a specific activity, **if you are looking to see overall trends, or to assess the data at a more granular level, we recommend using IATI's Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool.** CDFD offers simple Excel-formatted spreadsheets of IATI data by country or region (designed to be easily analysed in Excel pivot tables) and a Custom Data Download to enable the generation of bespoke reports. It also offers visualisations of IATI data in customisable Dashboards.

In short, CDFD allows data users to assess budgets and spending, including:

- Quarterly / annual aggregations of budgets, commitments, disbursements and expenditure, by country / region; and
- Aggregations by reporting organisation (and type), sector, aid type, finance type and implementing organisation, among other data fields.



Please note that CDFD contains a subset of the data fields published to IATI, based on what information data users most often request (i.e. budgeting and spending information). This subset of data fields is available for all activities published to IATI and for all years for which data is available (the complete methodology for IATI data processed through CDFD can be found [here](#)). The entirety of the tool, guidance and data are available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

**Watch the video below for a quick introduction to CDFD.**

Country Development Finance Data

Access data on development and humanitarian activities, presented simply by country, reporting organisation and sector. Visualise or download the data for easy analysis.

Explore Data Dashboards

by Recipient Country or Region by Reporting Organisation by Sector Category

Access data files Custom data download

Choose the columns to be included in your spreadsheet and select

Let's take a closer look at CDFD!

## Getting started with CDFD: key features

Feature	Recommended use	Expertise level
<a href="#">Data Dashboards</a>	Visualise the data in useful summary maps, charts and tables, including by country / region, reporting organisation and sector.	Beginner
<a href="#">Custom Data Download</a>	View and / or download bespoke spreadsheets of data using a range of filters to select the data you need. Select the columns to be included in your spreadsheet and filter it by calendar year or quarter, budgets and / or spending, reporting organisation, type of aid (e.g. loan or grant) and more.	Beginner
<a href="#">Analysing full files</a> (select from dropdown 'Access data files')	Analyse all data for a particular country or region (in-depth analysis), using an Excel pivot table.	Intermediate

CONTINUE

Ready to explore CDFD?

CONTINUE

Click on the 'start' button below to learn more about CDFD.



## Step 1

### Reading the guidance

To get started with CDFD, [visit the tool](#) and browse the [guidance](#).

## Step 2

### Exploring the Data Dashboards

#### Explore the data

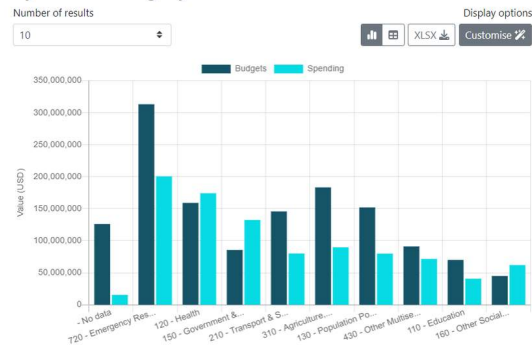
##### by Reporting Organisation

Number of results: 10

Display options: [Bar Chart] [Table] [XLSX] [Customise]

Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): Budgets	Value (USD): Spending
The World Bank	397,510,267	223,119,732
African Development Bank	215,884,353	187,426,406
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	138,052,596	64,802,887
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	171,889,389	95,675,407
Agence Française de Développement	185,440,621	60,292,300
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	0	115,494,249
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	84,317,354	52,368,431
World Health Organization (WHO)	39,345,339	62,381,136
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	23,789,215	19,614,085
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	60,241,047	88,379,303

##### by Sector Category



To begin exploring the tool itself, we suggest starting with the [Data Dashboards](#). These Dashboards allow you to visualise the data in useful summary maps, charts and tables. You can explore a summary dashboard and dashboards by [country](#), [region](#), [reporting organisation](#) and [sector](#).

For instance, using the Data Dashboards, you could assess the landscape of development and humanitarian activities in Cameroon in 2022, including the resources budgeted and spent by reporting organisation, sector category, finance type, aid type, reporting organisation type, humanitarian versus development flows and activity. See [this video](#) to walk through how to populate this data using the Dashboard.

You can also customise this visualisation to look at more specific features of the data, including, for example:

- [Only activities by UN agencies \(click link to view\)](#).
- [Only humanitarian activities \(click link to view\)](#).
- [Only health sector activities \(click link to view\)](#).

### Step 3

## Exploring the Custom Data Download feature

**Filters applied:** Calendar Year: 2022; Resource Flows: Disbursement, Expenditure, Budget; Sector Category: Education; Recipient Country or Region: Sierra Leone

### Columns

Select columns

Recipient Country or Region ✕

Activity Title ✕

Calendar Year ✕

Provider Organisation ✕

Drag columns to reorder output

### Filters

Recipient Country or Region

Sierra Leone ✕

Reporting Organisation

Select groups of reporting organisations for organisations that publish data under multiple reporting organisations.

Sector Category

110 - Education ✕

### Preview

Number of results

50

Display options
 

XLSX

Recipient Country or Region	Activity Title	Calendar Year	Provider Organisation	Value (USD): Budgets	Value (USD): Spending
Sierra Leone	EAGER - Every Adolescent Girl Empowered and Resilient	2022	The International Rescue Committee [US-EIN-13-5660870]	6,070,235	61,519,386
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Free Education Project	2022	IDA Credit [44002]	0	28,261,477
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Secondary Education Improvement Programme(SSEIP) Managing Agents	2022	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office [GB-GOV-1]	7,408,728	4,660,747
Sierra Leone	3.3 QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION	2022		0	4,632,613
Sierra Leone	Leave No Girl Behind (LNGB)	2022	Girls' Education Challenge – Fund Manager PwC [GB-COH-03580586-GE]	4,037,614	4,272,780
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Skills Development Project	2022	IDA Credit [44002]	0	4,257,948
Sierra Leone	McGovern-Dole Program	2022	U.S. Department of Agriculture [US-GOV-2]	0	3,892,629
Sierra Leone	3.1 EVIDENCE BASED PLANNING AND MONITORING	2022		0	2,662,525

Next, we suggest exploring the Custom Data Download feature, where you can view and download bespoke spreadsheets of data using a range of filters to select the data you need. Select the columns to be included in your spreadsheet and filter it by calendar year or quarter, budgets and / or spending, reporting organisation, type of aid (e.g. loan or grant) and more.

Select the columns to be included in your spreadsheet and filter it by calendar year or quarter, budgets and / or spending, reporting organisation, type of aid (e.g. loan or grant) and more.

For instance, using the Custom Data Download feature, you could assess:

- Organisations projecting to spend money in Ukraine in 2023: preview the query [here](#) and then download the Excel file with all the data. Watch [this video](#) to see how to populate the query.
- Which US government institutions spent money in Malawi in 2022: preview the query [here](#) and then download the Excel file with all the data. Watch [this video](#) to see how to populate the query.
- Activities targeting malaria control in Nigeria, Niger and Chad in 2022, including descriptions and the organisations receiving the funds for / implementing these activities: preview the query [here](#) and then download the Excel file with all the data; you can also click on the 'activity identifier' link to travel to d-portal to explore an activity further. Watch [this video](#) to see how to populate the query.

For more information on the Data Dashboards and / or the Custom Data Download, you can watch the launch webinar [here](#) (demo of these features begins at 14:00).

## Step 4

### How to undertake in-depth analysis using the full data files

<b>The World Bank (44000)</b>	<b>1,818,854,441</b>
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	529,934,882
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	262,623,088
Ministry of Education	128,081,037
Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board; Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources - Power Cell	123,000,000
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)	92,095,418
Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCL)	88,496,209
Social Development Foundation	58,829,389
Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives	44,541,414
Falli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (FKSF); Wage Earners Welfare Board	28,421,676
Department of Livestock Services	34,611,790
Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Food	11,887,234
Local Government Engineering Department; Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief; Department of Public	36,483,840
Bangladesh Bank	29,542,715
Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives	29,211,116
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh	26,814,998
BANGLADESH POWER DEVELOPMENT BOARD	25,148,312
Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD); Public Works Department, Ministry of Housing and Public Works; Bangla	23,085,070
Department of Disaster Management; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Disaster Management & Rel	20,906,201
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL); Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	20,505,795
Department of Public Health Engineering	19,041,556
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Fisheries	18,704,262
Bangladesh Meteorology Department (BMD); Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB); Department of	17,980,851
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME); Directorate of Primary Education	17,406,499
Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA)	16,425,971
<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) [XM-DAC-41122]</b>	<b>179,010,965</b>
Asian Development Bank	2,892
Australia	4,719,529
Australian Committee for UNICEF	103,279
Austrian Committee for UNICEF	101,797
Bangladesh	24,837,203
British Government (DFID)	149,088
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	72,831
Canada	2,624,096
Consolidated Funds from NatComs	1,568,786
Danish Committee for UNICEF	331
Education Cannot Wait Fund	753,523
European Commission / ECHO	4,631,753
European Commission/EC	17,105,741
GAVI The Vaccine Alliance	2,728,101
German Committee for UNICEF	1,293,207
German Federal Foreign Office	5,369,667
Germany	7,546,687

If you are looking for all data for a particular country and you want to do in-depth analysis in Excel, we recommend that you download the full data files [here](#) (dropdown 'Access data files'). Watch the videos below for an introduction into accessing and understanding the data available in the full data files, as well as how you might begin analysing the data using an Excel pivot table:

- [How to access and understand data on external development finance.](#)
- [How to analyse data on external development finance.](#)

For instance, if you download the Bangladesh file [here](#) and insert a pivot table, you can assess the following:

- All the organisations that received money from / implemented World Bank activities in 2022.
- Organisations providing money to UNICEF in 2022 incoming funds).





Learn more about how to use a pivot table in Excel...

- ['Pivot Table Excel Tutorial' \(video\)](#).
- ['Excel Pivot Tables explained in 10 minutes' \(video\)](#).

Time for another practice session!

GO TO LESSON 5

## Lesson 5: Practice Session: Using Country Development Finance Data

```
1 # attr_reader :control
2
3 # attr_reader :experiment
4
5 # attr_reader :observations
6
7 # attr_reader :candidates
8
9 # attr_reader :evaluate_candidates
10
11 # attr_reader :freeze
12
13 # attr_reader :end
14
15 # attr_reader :control
16
17 # attr_reader :experiment
18
19 # attr_reader :observations
20
21 # attr_reader :candidates
22
23 # attr_reader :evaluate_candidates
24
25 # attr_reader :freeze
26
27 # attr_reader :end
28
29 # attr_reader :control
30
31 # attr_reader :experiment
32
33 # attr_reader :observations
34
35 # attr_reader :candidates
36
37 # attr_reader :evaluate_candidates
38
39 # attr_reader :freeze
40
41 # attr_reader :end
```



**Part 1**

Using the [Data Dashboards](#), undertake the following queries:

**Find the countries and sectors in which UN agencies spent money in 2022.**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

**How was global humanitarian funding allocated in 2022 by country, organisation and sector?**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

**Identify the spending in 2021 and 2022 by the European Commission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

Find budget amounts (projected spending) in the education sector for 2023.

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

How did the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation allocate its 2022 funding by country, sector, region, finance type, etc.?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

How did the exercise go? Let's keep practicing using CDFD, looking at the Custom Data Download!

CONTINUE

## Part 2

Using the [Custom Data Download](#), undertake the following queries:

Find the UN activities and spending for 2022. Click here to see the answer!

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

Find the activities with budgets or spending for the 2021 / 22 Cameroon fiscal year (July-June).

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

Find all published Oxfam Novib activities with spending in 2022.

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

Find the spending by activity by Global Affairs Canada from 2019-2023.

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

CONTINUE

Find the allocation of spending in the Health sector from 2019-2022.

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

Please find the query results [here](#).

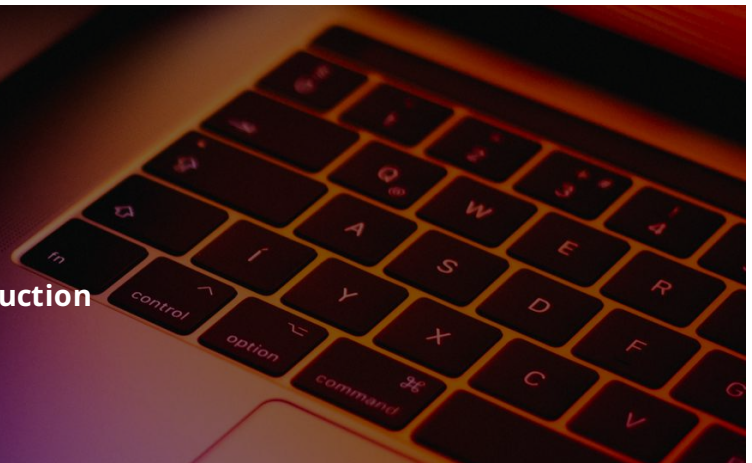
CONTINUE

How did the exercise go? Let's move on to look at our last data access tool, Datastore Search!

GO TO LESSON 6

---

## Lesson 6: Datastore Search: an introduction





[Switch to Advanced Search](#)

**[Datastore Search](#) is a user-friendly online interface to the IATI Datastore, which is a full repository of all published data that conforms to the IATI data Standard** (if an individual activity is found not to conform to the Standard, it is considered 'invalid' and is excluded from the Datastore). Datastore Search is divided into two primary features: Simple Search and Advanced Search.

Simple Search allows for a full-text search of all IATI activities without needing to specify individual elements to search. Advanced Search enables users to query [every element and attribute](#) within the IATI Standard, but may require more familiarity with the Standard itself. Once activities are filtered, users of either feature can export their findings at the activity, transaction or budget levels in XML, JSON, CSV or Excel formats. A recorded demonstration of both of these features can be found [here](#). Additionally, a full User Guide for Datastore Search can be accessed [here](#).

## Examples of questions Datastore Search Simple Search can answer —

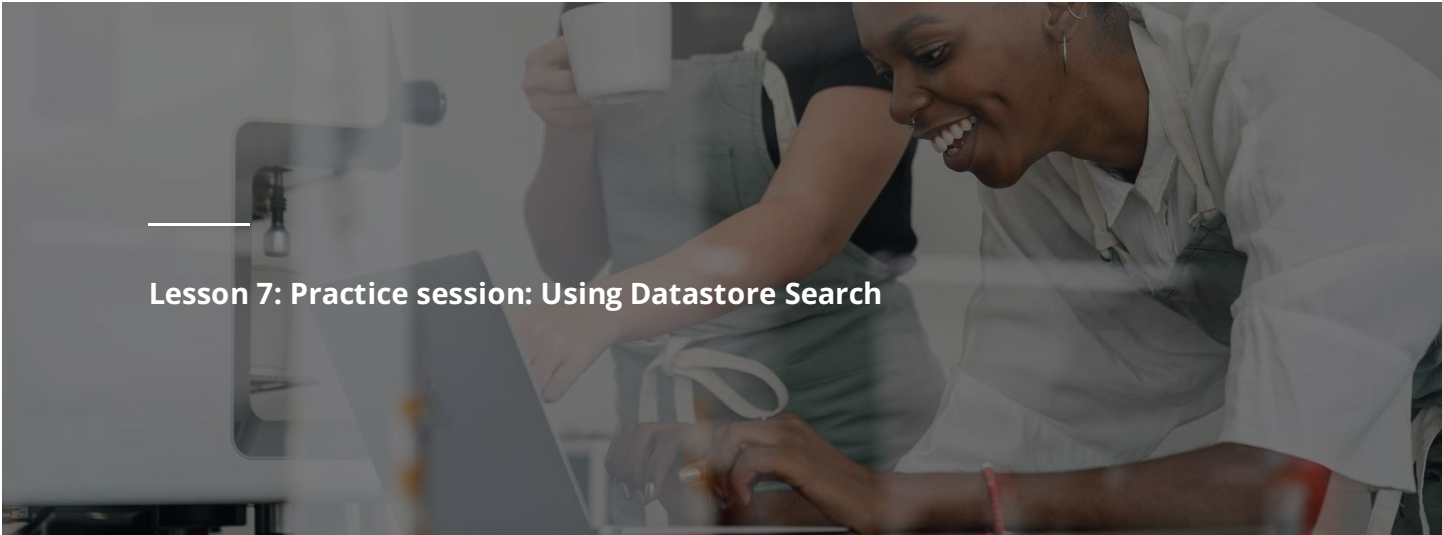
- How many activities include both the keywords 'Covid' and 'vaccine'?
- Which publishers are publishing data about agriculture, agribusiness, agritourism etc.?

## Examples of questions Datastore Advanced Search can answer —

- How many activities have been tagged with the UN SDG Goal 1, 'ending poverty in all forms everywhere'?
- How many activities have been geolocated in Ukraine?

Let's practice using Datastore Search !

GO TO LESSON 7



## Lesson 7: Practice session: Using Datastore Search

### Part 1

Go to [Datastore Search](#) and use the Simple Search to answer the following questions:

How would you find how many activities include the keyword 'livestock'?

Click on the plus sign to see the answer! —

The correct answer is: Type 'livestock' then click the search icon.

CONTINUE

How would you find how many activities include either keywords 'hospital' or 'doctor' or 'nurse'?

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

The correct answer is: Type 'hospital OR doctor OR nurse' and then click the search icon.

CONTINUE

**How did you fare?**

If you want to explore how advanced users can use Datastore Search, complete Part 2 of this exercise below. If you're comfortable just using Simple Search, feel free to skip!

CONTINUE

## Part 2

Go to Datastore Search and use the Advanced Search to answer the following question:

**How would you find out how many activities have a Recipient Country Code of 'UG' or a Transaction Recipient Country Code of 'UG'?**

**Click on the plus sign to see the answer!** —

The correct answer is:

- Click 'Add Filter'; select 'Recipient Country Code' field; select value 'UG';
- Click 'Add' again;
- Click 'OR'; select the 'Transaction Recipient Country Code' field;
- Enter value 'UG';
- Click 'Run'.

CONTINUE



Congratulations on officially beginning your IATI data use journey! Do you still have more questions? Let's have a look at where you can find further IATI data use support!

GO TO LESSON 8

## Lesson 8: Where should I go for IATI data use support?

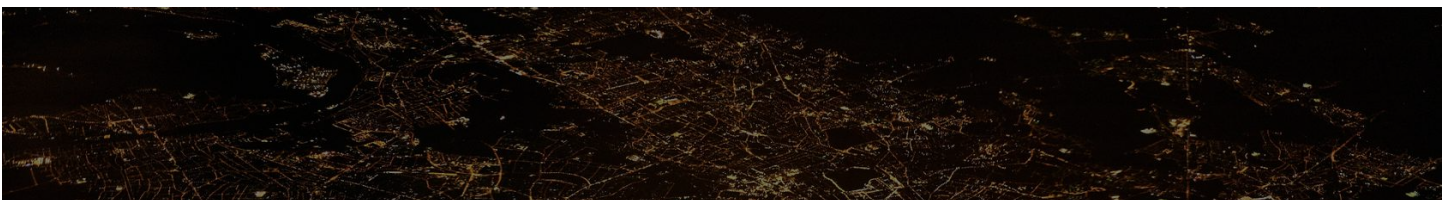
Using IATI data can sometimes be a slow and complex journey, but there is help available! For more information and support on using IATI data, or solving your data use challenges:

- Reach out directly to the IATI Secretariat at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).
- Join the [Data Use Community of Practice](#) on IATI's community platform, [IATI Connect](#), or visit the IATI Connect [Data Use Query Corner](#).

Additional opportunities to engage with IATI will be discussed in the final Module, Module 5.

Let's recap what we learnt in this Module!

GO TO TAKEAWAYS





## Key Takeaways: Module 4

### In this Module, we've learned about IATI's data access tools:

1

**Data source:** 1,600+ organisations that publish data to IATI.

2

**Data updates:** d-portal.org and Country Development Finance Data are refreshed with any newly published or updated data every 24 hours; while Datastore Search generally updates within one hour.

3

**Data availability:** Dependent on the timeliness and completeness of data published.

- Timeliness of data varies by publishing organisation; data gaps could be due to data not yet being published for a specific time period.
- Completeness varies as not all fields are mandatory, which means that not all organisations publish data in all possible data fields.

4

**How is 'spending' calculated:** Aggregate 'disbursement' and 'expenditure' transactions.

5

**The actual tools:**

- The most commonly known IATI-hosted tool is [d-portal](#), which provides user-friendly access to IATI data,
- A recently-launched tool is IATI's [Country Development Finance Data \(CDFD\)](#) that allows users to download simple, Excel-formatted IATI data on forward-looking budgets, commitments and spending (disbursements and expenditures), that is presented simply by country and region and designed to enable easy analysis.
- IATI also hosts a third data access tool, [Datastore Search](#). This tool allows data users to search the IATI Datastore (which contains the complete set of raw IATI data), and then download this data in either IATI XML, JSON or CSV format. Using Datastore Search generally requires some understanding of the IATI data Standard and is thus recommended for intermediate to expert data users.

**Congratulations! You have reached the end of Module 4! Please continue to the Module 4 Quiz, then continue to Module 5.**

#### Module 5

Engaging further with the International Aid Transparency Initiative

[GO TO MODULE 5](#)

[CONTINUE TO QUIZ](#)

## Module 4: Quiz



International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

---

Congratulations on making it to the end of Module 4! Below, you'll take the Module 4 Quiz. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.

*Question*

**01/10**

IATI's own tools are the only tools that allow data users to access IATI data.

---

☐ True

☐ False

Question

02/10

d-portal is recommended for undertaking analysis in Excel or pivot tables.

---

☐ True

☐ False

*Question*

**03/10**

The Country Development Finance Data tool allows users to download IATI data in Excel format and through self-populating Dashboards and custom reports.

---

☐ True

☐ False

*Question*

**04/10**

Datastore Search only allows you to perform a simple text search.

---

☐ True

☐ False



*Question*

**05/10**

What is the data source for d-portal, CDFD and Datastore Search?

---

- ☐ Big data (e.g. machine data, social data etc.).
- ☐ More than 1,500 organisations who publish their data to IATI.
- ☐ Donors' own IATI dashboards.

Question

06/10

How often is data refreshed in CDFD and d-portal?

---

- ☐ Every 3 hours.
- ☐ Every 12 hours.
- ☐ Every 24 hours.

Question

07/10

How often is data refreshed in Datastore Search?

---




- ☐ Every hour.
- ☐ Every 12 hours.
- ☐ Every 24 hours.

What filters are available in d-portal (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Recipient country
- ☐ Donor constituency
- ☐ Donor location
- ☐ Publisher
- ☐ Sector group
- ☐ Sector
- ☐ Activity status
- ☐ Year range

Please match the features of CDFD to their recommended use:

 Analysing full files	Visualise IATI data in summary maps, charts and tables.
 Custom Data Download	View and / or download bespoke spreadsheets of data according to the criteria you need.
 Data Dashboards	Analyse all data for a particular country/region in Excel, also by using a pivot table

*Question*

**10/10**

Invalid activities (those activities which do not meet the minimum criteria of the IATI data standard) are included in the results of Datastore Search.

---

☐ True

☐ False

## Module 5: Engaging further with the International Aid Transparency Initiative

 International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

---



### Module 5: Engaging further with the International Aid Transparency Initiative

#### Welcome to Module 5

Congratulations on making it through the first four Modules of this course - you're nearing the finish line! By now, you should have an understanding of what kind of information you can find in IATI data and how you might wish to use it in your own work. But this is only the start of your IATI journey! **In this Module, the final Module of the course, we will introduce you to ways to stay engaged with IATI, connect with other transparency advocates and continue your data use journey.**

Duration of the Module: Approximately 45 minutes

#### Learning Objectives

At the end of this Module, you will be able to:

- Identify how to further engage with IATI as part of IATI's community of data users, publishers, members and transparency advocates.
- Explain where to find further support to publish or access / use IATI data.

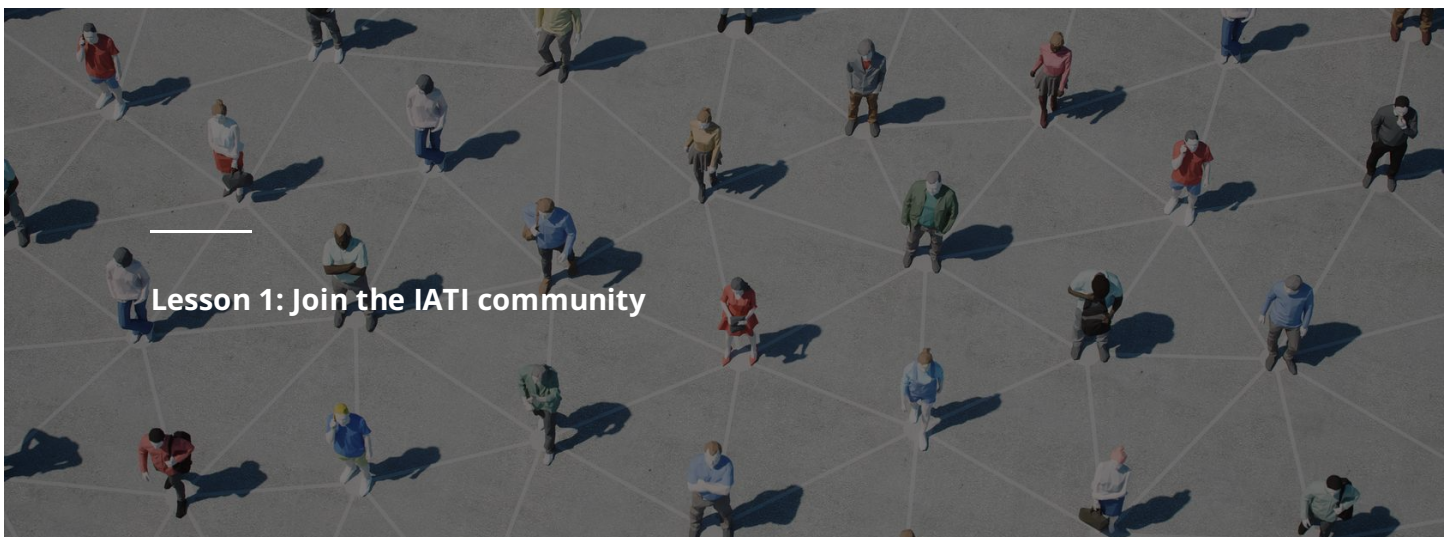
#### Module Content

This Module contains the following segments:

- 1 Welcome to Module 5
- 2 Join the IATI community
- 3 Further data use support
- 4 Becoming an IATI publisher
- 5 Becoming an IATI member
- 6 Key Takeaways: Module 5
- 7 Thank you!

Ready? Let's find out how to join the IATI community!

GO TO LESSON 1



IATI's broader community is focused on peer-learning and knowledge-sharing. It is made up of thousands of people, from all types of organisations, that are interested in publishing, using or advocating for IATI data, and is open for anyone to join.





**Signing up for IATI's user-friendly, online community platform, [IATI Connect](#), is an excellent first step in continuing your journey with IATI and diving into the IATI community.** This online platform is free and open to anyone with an interest in IATI, open data or transparency, and is populated by hundreds of users from government, civil society and multilateral organisations; transparency advocates, journalists and more.

The platform allows the IATI community to share knowledge, consult on IATI-specific issues and highlight their work. It is an inclusive space, with automatic translation functionality in more than 100 languages, allowing users to read and respond in their language of choice. **Read more on how to get started with IATI Connect (English only) or [access our in-depth user guide](#) (English only).** For additional questions or help getting started, watch the video below or reach out to [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org).

Watch the video below to learn more about IATI's community of practice!

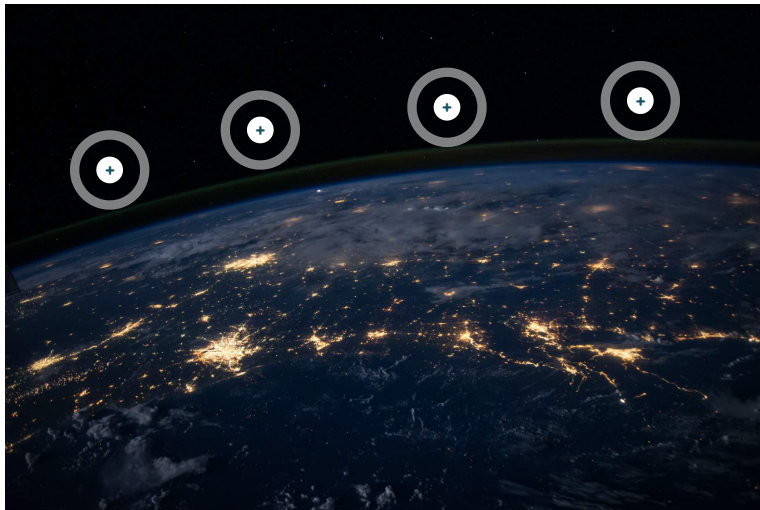
Looking to dive deeper into IATI data? Let's explore the support available to help solve all of your data use questions.

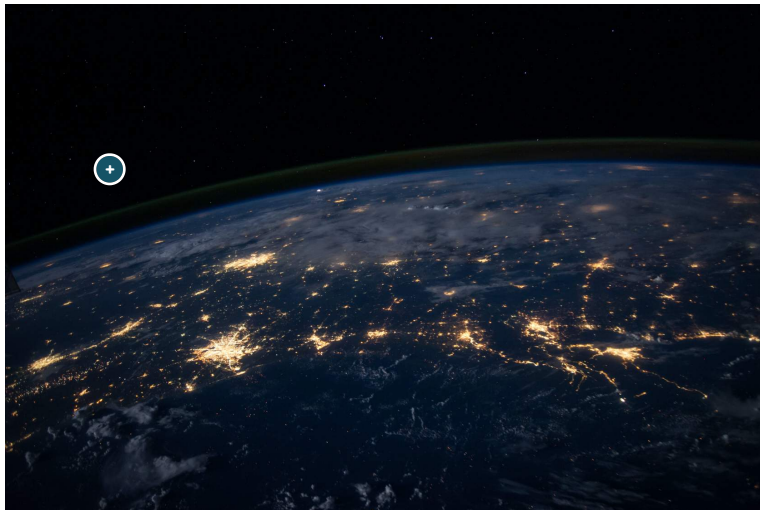
[GO TO LESSON 2](#)

A top-down view of a collaborative workspace. Several people are visible, working on a large surface covered with hand-drawn diagrams and sketches. The diagrams include a central lightbulb with three lightning bolts, gears, a flowchart, and various geometric shapes. The word "DESIGN" is written in the lower right. The text "Lesson 2: Further data use support" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

## Lesson 2: Further data use support

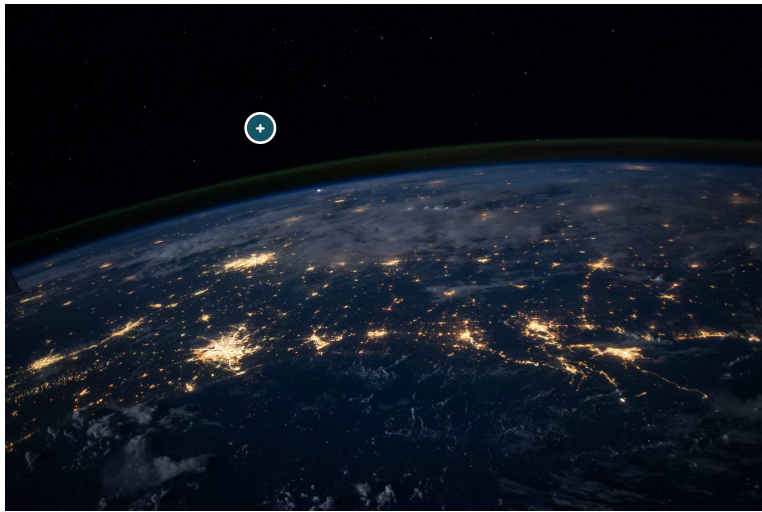
**Using IATI data can sometimes be a complex journey, but there is always help available!** Click on the plus signs below to find more information and support on using IATI data, or solving your data use questions.





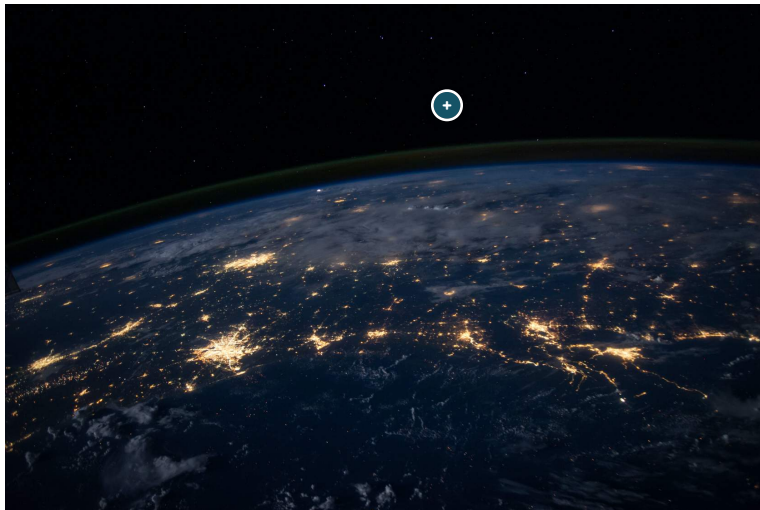
Join our community!

Join the [Data Use Community of Practice](#) on IATI's community platform, [IATI Connect](#), to directly engage with others on your data use questions; and to stay up to date with the latest news from the [IATI Governing Board and Secretariat](#).



### **Join a 'Data Use Drop-In Session'!**

By joining IATI Connect, you'll always know when the next 'Data Use Drop-In' session is scheduled, so you can 'drop-in' to this informal zoom meeting with your data use questions.

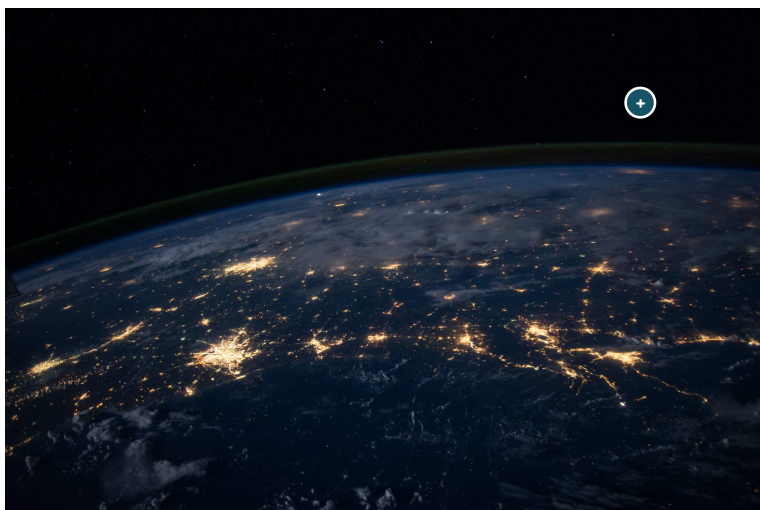


### Access common data use questions and share your queries



Visit the [Data Use Query Corner](#) on IATI Connect to access data use questions shared by the IATI community, as well as suggested approaches for answering these queries. To help your fellow data users replicate a query that you have carried out, you can also share your query with the community by simply filling out and submitting this [data use query form](#). The IATI Secretariat will then publish the query to the Data Use Query Corner. If you would like to submit a query to be answered, e-mail the IATI Secretariat at [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org).





### Reach out to IATI Support

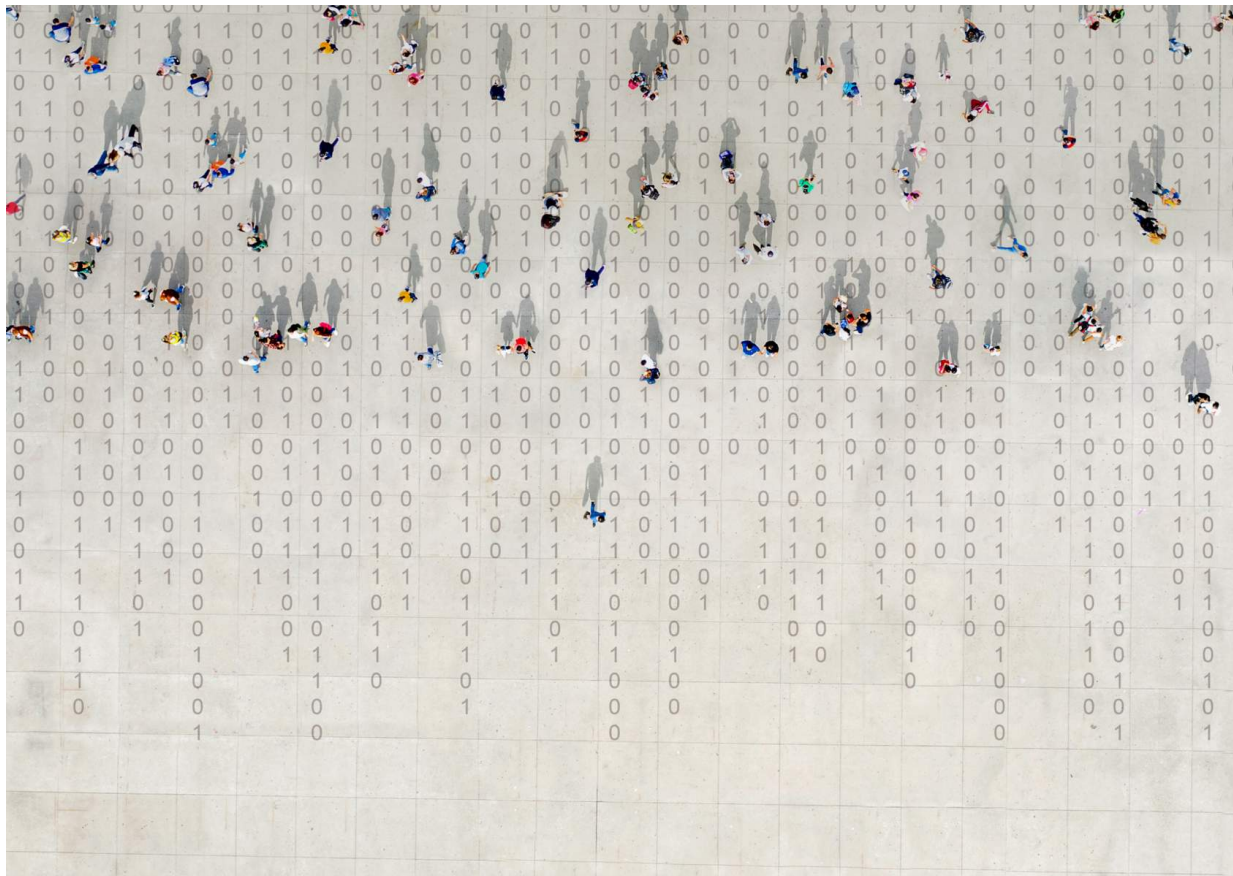
Still have questions or need more support? Reach out directly to the IATI Secretariat at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

Next, let's explore how to become an IATI publisher.

GO TO LESSON 3

## Lesson 3: Becoming an IATI publisher

As mentioned in previous Modules, an IATI publisher is any organisation, whether from government, a multilateral organisation like the United Nations, civil society organisation, private sector company or philanthropic organisation, that reports data to IATI using the IATI data standard. More than 1,600 organisations have reported data to IATI since the initiative's inception in 2008.



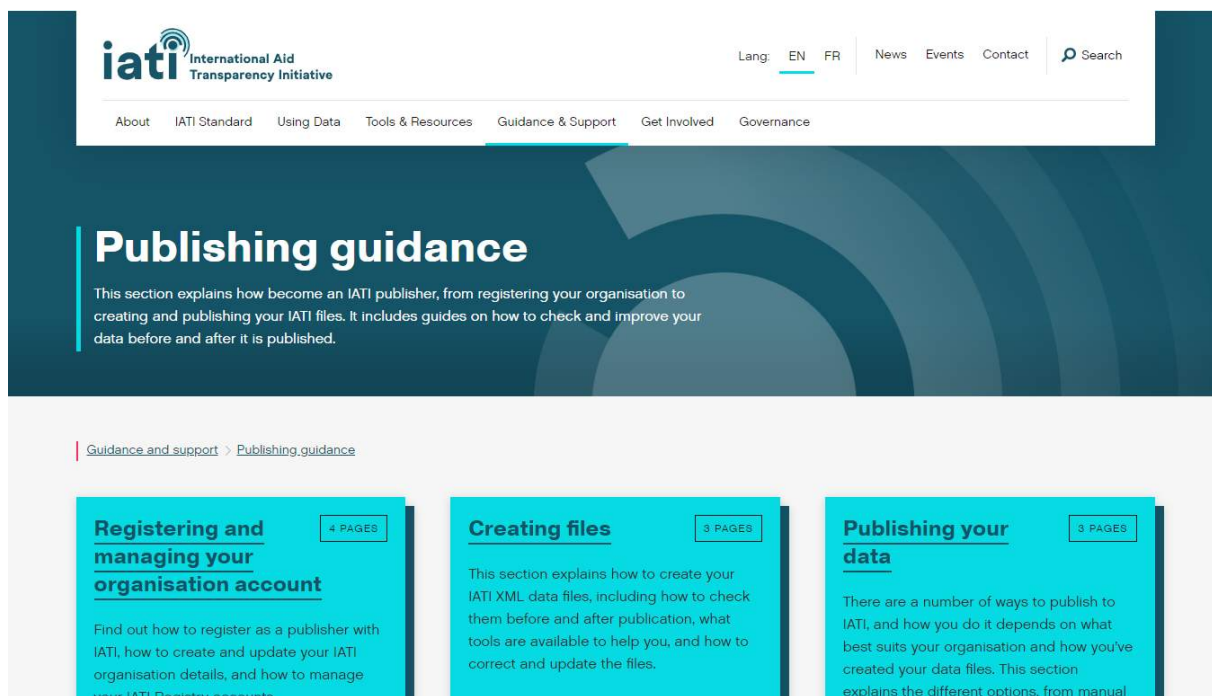
When a development or humanitarian actor chooses to publish to IATI, it joins a large community of organisations that are committed to increasing transparency through the sharing of their development and humanitarian cooperation data. The motivation for sharing data might differ by organisation: some have committed to sharing data openly to increase the transparency of their development and humanitarian activities, to find new partners or to reduce overlap and duplication. For others, including many civil society organisations, it may be a requirement by their funding agency to publish data on how the resources are being spent.

---

**No fees are collected by IATI from those organisations wishing to become publishers, and you do not need to be an IATI member to publish.**

If your organisation is interested in becoming an IATI publisher, or for more information and support on publishing IATI data, explore the below resources:





Find publishing guidance on the IATI website - click [here](https://iatistandard.org/en/guidance/publishing-data/) or copy-paste: <https://iatistandard.org/en/guidance/publishing-data/>

Click on the plus sign to find out more about each resource.

## Guidance documents on becoming an IATI publisher —

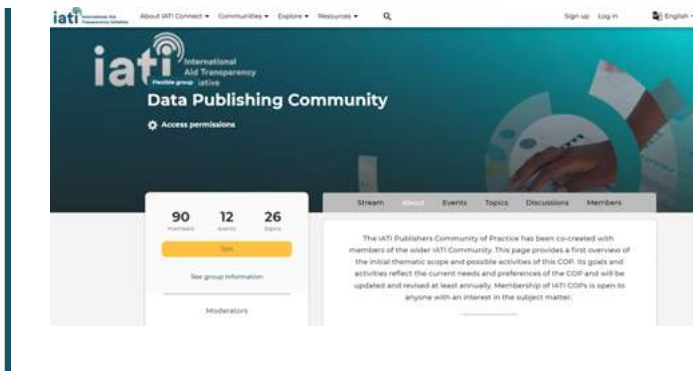
Read through IATI's [publishing guidance documents](#) to understand the process of publishing from A to Z.

## IATI Publisher: an easy and simple way to publish your data —

Consider whether using IATI's free publishing tool, [IATI Publisher](#), is relevant for your organisation. IATI Publisher was built to support small or medium-sized organisations (or those with only a limited number of activities, less than 100) to publish data on their development and humanitarian activities. Watch the video below for an introduction to what IATI Publisher can offer your organisation.

Large organisations, such as governments or UN agencies delivering 100+ activities, are advised not to use IATI Publisher as alternative technical solutions are recommended for the publication of large volumes of data. If you are a larger organisation who is interested in publishing to IATI, please e-mail IATI Support for more information at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

Watch [this video](#) to learn more about IATI Publisher.



### Join the [Data Publishing Community of Practice](#)!

This community, housed on IATI's community platform, [IATI Connect](#), allows publishers to directly engage with peers on their publishing questions; and to stay up to date with the latest news from the [IATI Governing Board and Secretariat](#).

### Reach out to IATI Support

Still have questions or need more support? Reach out directly to the IATI Secretariat at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

Now let's look at becoming an IATI member.

GO TO LESSON 4

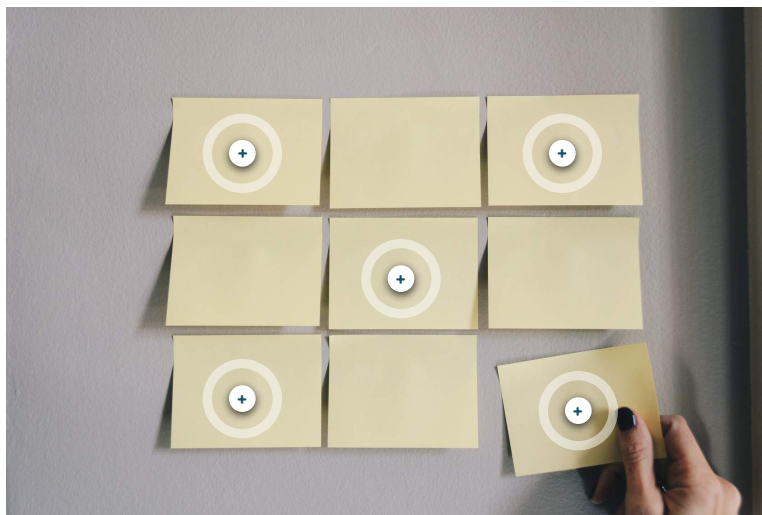
## Lesson 4: Becoming an IATI member

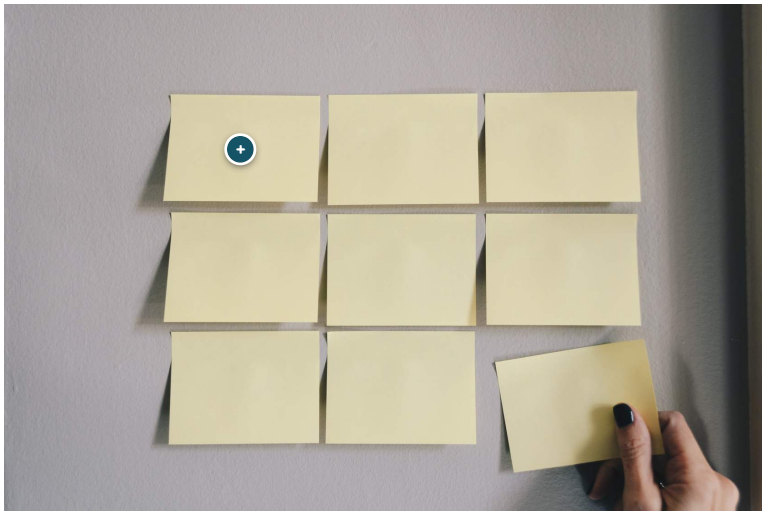
IATI is directed by its members who govern and fund the initiative through membership contributions and meet annually at IATI's Members' Assembly. There are three main constituencies that make up IATI's membership:

- **Providers of development cooperation** – including donor governments, multilaterals, development finance institutions and foundations.
- **Partner country governments** – governments of developing countries.
- **Civil society organisations and others** – including CSOs delivering development and humanitarian assistance, organisations campaigning for greater transparency and private sector organisations.

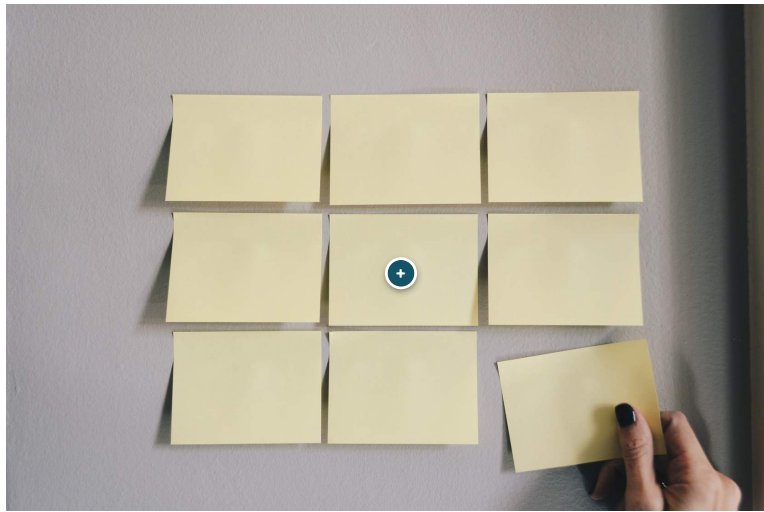
[IATI's nearly 100 members](#), from providers of development cooperation, partner country governments, civil society and the private sector enjoy a myriad of benefits.

**Click on the plus sign below to discover some of these benefits.**

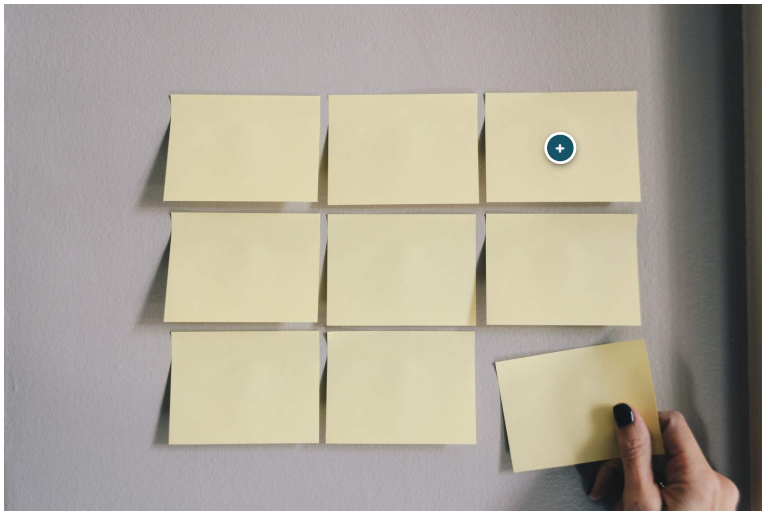




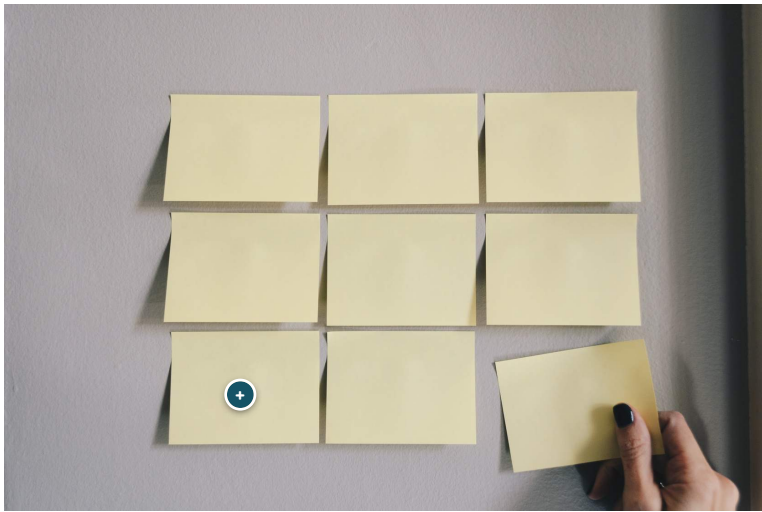
Externally demonstrating their organisation's commitment to transparency.



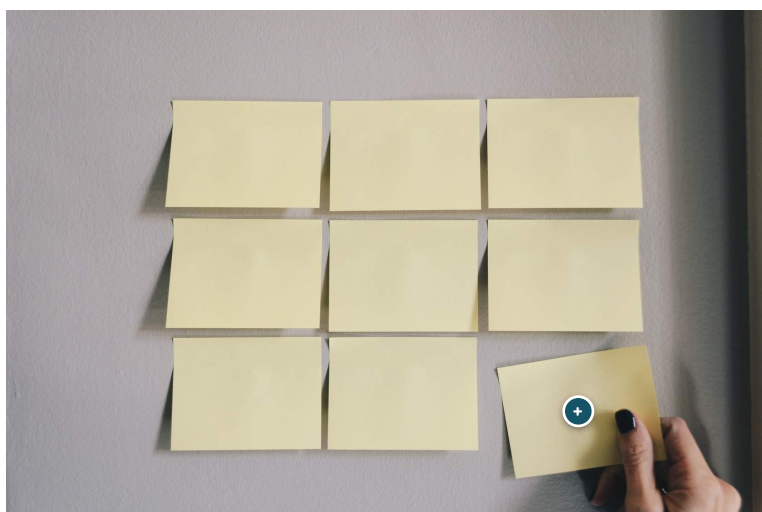
Attending the annual Members' Assembly (a governance-focused event); and members'-only workshops and gatherings, where they can network and learn from other members.



Participating in the governance of IATI as an initiative, including helping to shape the future of the data standard.



Receiving priority support from the IATI Secretariat on how to publish or access / use IATI data.



Eligibility to stand for election as a member of [IATI's Governing Board](#).

**It is important to understand that an organisation does not have to become a member of IATI to publish IATI data. In turn, not all publishers are IATI members.**

However, joining IATI as a member means that you are helping to ensure IATI can continue implementing all of its vital services by paying an annual contribution fee, which is set by IATI members themselves. The current fee for civil society organisations wishing to become members is \$2,200 USD annually for organisations with annual expenditure over \$2 million USD, or \$1,100 USD for organisations below this threshold. Below is a complete list of annual membership contributions by type of organisation:

Organisation	Annual Membership Contribution (USD)
Provider of development cooperation, e.g. a bilateral government, and United Nations entities with annual expenditure over \$1b	\$85,000
UN entities with annual expenditure of \$500m-\$1b	\$46,500
UN entities with annual expenditure of \$100m-\$500m	\$30,000
UN entities with annual budgets below \$100m	\$10,000
Private sector organisations with annual expenditure exceeding \$10m	TBC, please inquire with the IATI Secretariat at <a href="mailto:info@iatistandard.org">info@iatistandard.org</a>
Partner country governments	\$2,200 (or waiver request made to the IATI Governing Board)
<b>Civil society organisation or other organisation with annual expenditure exceeding \$10m</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>
[1] Private sector organisations with annual expenditure between \$1m and \$10m	\$2,200
<b>Civil society organisation or other organisation with annual</b>	<b>\$1,100</b>

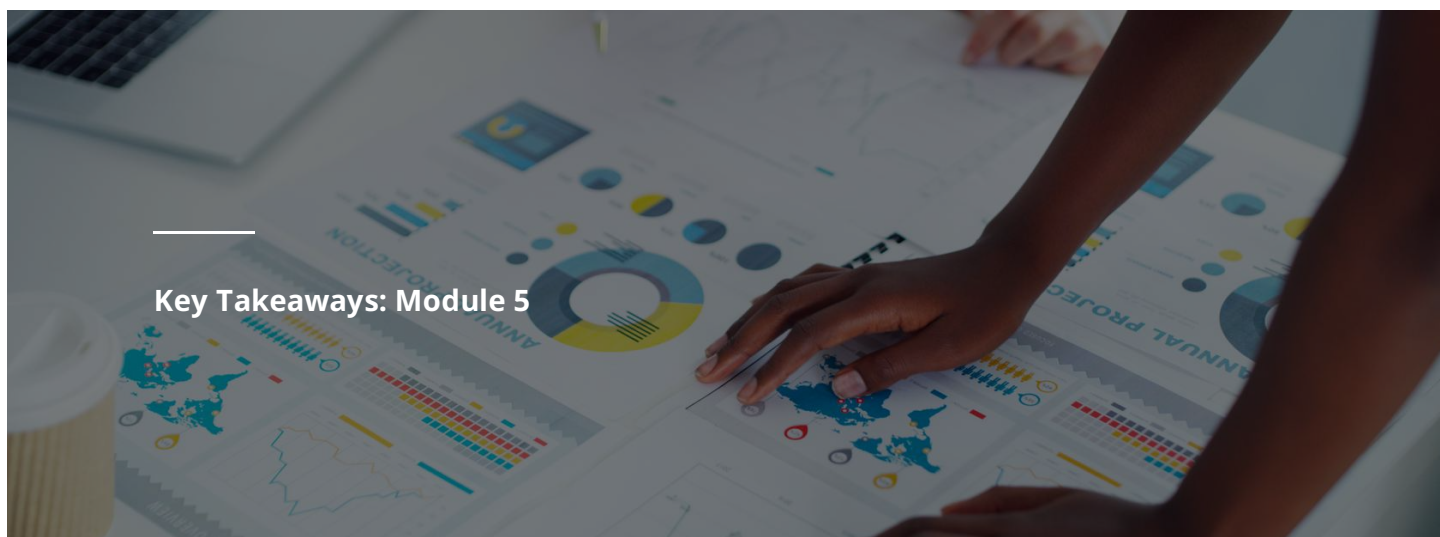


expenditure below \$10m	
[2] Private sector organisations with annual expenditure below \$1m	\$1,100

The membership onboarding process is relatively light, focusing on an exchange of letters, a simple due diligence process and the payment of any relevant membership contribution. **If your organisation is interested in further discussing, or is ready to move forward with membership, please contact the IATI Secretariat at [info@iatistandard.org](mailto:info@iatistandard.org).**

Let's recap what we learnt in this Module!

GO TO TAKEAWAYS



**There are many ways you may wish to stay engaged with the IATI community after completing this online course, many of which are outlined below.**

1

The IATI community:

- Is focused on peer-learning and knowledge-sharing.
- Consists of thousands of people, from all types of organisations, that are interested in publishing, using or advocating for IATI data, and is open for anyone to join.

2

Joining [IATI Connect](#), IATI's user-friendly online platform, is an excellent first step in continuing your journey with IATI and diving into the IATI community.

- Any organisation funding or implementing development or humanitarian activities is encouraged to become an IATI publisher.
- An IATI publisher is any organisation, whether from government, a multilateral organisation like the United Nations, civil society organisation, private sector company, philanthropic organisation, that reports data to IATI using the IATI data standard.
- More than [1,600 organisations](#) have reported data to IATI since the initiative's inception in 2008.
- The motivation for sharing data might differ by organisation: some have committed to sharing data openly to increase the transparency of their development and humanitarian activities, to find new partners or to reduce overlap and duplication. For others, including many civil society organisations, it may be a requirement by their funding agency to publish data on how the resources are being spent.
- **No fees are collected by IATI from those organisations wishing to become publishers, and you do not need to be an IATI member to publish.**

- IATI members fund and govern the initiative. There are three constituencies of IATI members:
  - Providers of development cooperation – including donor governments, multilaterals, development finance institutions and foundations.
  - Partner country governments – governments of developing countries.
  - Civil society organisations and others – including NGOs delivering development and humanitarian assistance, organisations campaigning for greater transparency and private sector organisations.
- Benefits of being an IATI member:
  - Externally demonstrating your organisation's commitment to transparency.
  - Participating in the governance of IATI as an initiative, including helping to shape the future of the data standard.
  - Attending the annual Members' Assembly (a governance-focused event); and members'-only workshops and gatherings, where you can network and learn from other members.
  - Receiving priority support from the IATI Secretariat on how to publish or access/use IATI data.
  - Eligibility to stand for election as a member of [IATI's Governing Board](#).
- **An organisation does not have to become a member of IATI to publish IATI data.** In turn, not all publishers are IATI members.

**Congratulations! You have reached the end of Module 5! Please continue to the thank you message or go directly to the Module quiz. You also have the possibility to review the knowledge you have learnt throughout all modules by taking the full recap quiz.**

#### Quiz Module 5

GO TO QUIZ 5

Full Recap Quiz

GO TO RECAP QUIZ

CONTINUE TO THANK YOU



Thank  
you!

**Congratulations! You've now successfully completed the IATI course, 'Virtual training for civil society on how to access, understand and use IATI data'.** We hope that, using the information you've learned throughout the course, and especially here in Module 5, that you will continue to engage with IATI; and use IATI data to make your development and humanitarian work more effective.

**After successfully completing this course, you are eligible to receive a 'Certificate of Completion'. To request your certificate, please complete the Final Recap Quiz, and send a screenshot of your passing grade of 60% or above to the IATI Secretariat at [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org). Certificates will be delivered virtually within three weeks days of their request.**

For any other questions, please feel free to contact the IATI Secretariat at [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org). We look forward to engaging with you further on all things IATI!

CONTINUE

CONTINUE TO QUIZ

## Module 5: Quiz



Congratulations on making it to the end of Module 5! Below, you'll take the Module 5 Quiz. You may take the quiz as many times as you like.

---

*Question*

**01/10**

IATI's broader 'community' is (please select all that apply):

---

- ☐ Made up of thousands of people, from all types of organisations.
- ☐ Made up of people who are interested in publishing, using or advocating for IATI data.
- ☐ Focused on peer-learning and knowledge-sharing.
- ☐ Free to join.

According to this Module, what is an excellent first step in continuing your journey with IATI beyond this course?

---

- ☐ Joining IATI's user-friendly, online community platform, [IATI Connect](#).
- ☐ Becoming an IATI publisher.
- ☐ Becoming an IATI member.

Question

03/10

The IATI Secretariat Helpdesk is available for anyone who has data use or publishing questions at [support@iatistandard.org](mailto:support@iatistandard.org).

---

☐ True

☐ False

Select all the options below which are TRUE:

---

- ☐ Publishing to IATI demonstrates your organisation's commitment to openness and transparency.
- ☐ Publishing to IATI is mandatory if you use IATI data.
- ☐ Publishing to IATI can sometimes be a requirement by a funding agency for implementers to publish data on how the resources are being spent.
- ☐ IATI Publisher is a free tool for smaller organisations to publish their data to IATI.



*Question*

**05/10**

According to this Module, at the time of writing, more than x organisations have published data to IATI since its inception in 2008.

---

- ☐ 500
- ☐ 1,000
- ☐ 1,600
- ☐ 2,000

Question

06/10

Publishers may choose to use [IATI Publisher](#) if they have no more than x activities to report on:

---

- ☐ 100
- ☐ 1,000
- ☐ 10,000
- ☐ 100,000

*Question*

**07/10**

You need to be an IATI member to publish data to IATI.

---

☐ True

☐ False

According to this Module, what are the constituencies of IATI members (please select all options that apply)?

---

☐ Partner country governments

☐ Development partners

☐ Civil society and other

☐ UN agencies

☐ Private sector entities

IATI members (please select all options that apply)...:

---

- ☐ Govern the initiative, including shaping the future of the data standard
- ☐ Are limited to only governments and UN entities
- ☐ Are always publishers
- ☐ Fund the initiative's critical work through membership contributions
- ☐ Receive priority support from the IATI Secretariat on how to publish or access / use IATI data
- ☐ Are eligible to have their data published for them by the IATI Secretariat
- ☐ Attend the annual Members' Assembly (a governance-focused event)
- ☐ Attend members'-only workshops and gatherings
- ☐ Are eligible to stand for election to IATI's Governing Board
- ☐ Are externally demonstrating their organisation's commitment to transparency

The current annual membership contribution for civil society organisations wishing to join IATI is:

---

- ☐ \$1,100 USD annually for all civil society organisations.
- ☐ \$2,200 USD annually for all civil society organisations.
- ☐ \$2,200 USD annually for civil society organisations with annual expenditure over \$2 million USD, or \$1,100 USD for organisations below this threshold.

## Full Recap Quiz



International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

---

**Thank you** for taking this virtual training for civil society on how to Access, Understand and Use IATI Data.

If you would like to receive a '**Certificate of Completion**', please take the following Recap Quiz, and send a screenshot showing a passing score of 60% or above with the IATI Secretariat at [connect@iatistandard.org](mailto:connect@iatistandard.org). Certificates of Completion will be returned within ten business days.

Development cooperation can be defined as an activity that meets the following criteria (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Aims explicitly to support national or international development priorities.
- ☐ Is not driven by profit.
- ☐ Includes both a public sector and private sector partner.
- ☐ Discriminates in favour of developing countries.
- ☐ Is based on cooperative relationships that seek to enhance developing country ownership over the development process.



Development cooperation data can be shared openly (or 'published') by (please select all options that apply)...:

---

- ☐ Governments
- ☐ Individual citizens
- ☐ CSOs
- ☐ Multilateral organisations like the United Nations
- ☐ Development banks
- ☐ The private sector
- ☐ Philanthropic organisations

IATI is:

---

- ☐ An initiative providing information on effective data management practices.
- ☐ An initiative seeking to make development and humanitarian activities more transparent.
- ☐ An initiative working on public-private partnerships for development.
- ☐ An initiative working on more effective digital governance.

The following information can be found in data published to IATI (please select all options that apply):

---

- ☐ Planned budgets and spending
- ☐ Organisations funding and implementing an activity
- ☐ Sectors that activities target
- ☐ Locations where an activity is taking place
- ☐ Results information
- ☐ Useful background documents
- ☐ Proposals for funding opportunities
- ☐ Gaps between commitments and spending by providers of development cooperation

What is the IATI data Standard?

---

- ☐ All the data contained in IATI.
- ☐ A standard way to analyse and use IATI data.
- ☐ A set of rules and guidance on what (and how) data should be published to IATI.

What are the key advantages to using IATI data (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Up-to-date information
- ☐ Data from many development partners in one place
- ☐ Comparable data
- ☐ Access to development partners' private spending information
- ☐ Data on a wide range of resources
- ☐ Future spending plans, not just past spending
- ☐ Data beyond finances

What are some of the potential limitations you should be aware of when using or analysing IATI data (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Timeliness.
- ☐ Double counting.
- ☐ The need to have a paid account to access IATI data.
- ☐ Too much information is available in one place.

Civil society organisations or 'CSOs'...

---

- ☐ Are government bureaux supporting the work of not-for profit organisations.
- ☐ Are military agencies delivering development and humanitarian services.
- ☐ Are all not-for-profit and non-governmental organisations in which people come together to pursue shared interests.
- ☐ Are all private sector organisations who have a philanthropic arm.

What are the key use cases for a CSO wishing to use IATI data (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Advocacy
- ☐ Coordination
- ☐ Identification of underperforming development programmes
- ☐ Research
- ☐ Finding funding opportunities



When using IATI data to find funding opportunities, what information available in IATI is helpful to assess which donors to target (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Organisations already funding activities in your sector of interest.
- ☐ Organisations already active in your country / countries of interest.
- ☐ Planned budget versus actual spending of organisations already funding activities in your geographical areas of interest.
- ☐ Results information on specific activities.

Based on the table below, which of the statements below is true (please select all options that apply)?

Reporting Organisation	Value (USD): 2020	Value (USD): 2021	Value (USD): 2022
Asian Development Bank	116,153,726	147,869,081	129,135,306
The World Bank	7,425,611	28,879,255	46,402,653
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	1,919,608	15,917,084	45,298,007
World Bank Trust Funds	15,770,999	2,750,447	4,886,944
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	13,453,913	0	0
UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	5,602,402	4,015,618	2,233,572
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	3,184,062	1,095,208	2,419,128
Canada - Global Affairs Canada   Affaires mondiales Canada	482,799	1,434,544	3,174,784

- ☐ The funding provided by the Asian Development Bank has continuously increased since 2020.
- ☐ The funding provided by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development has continuously increased since 2020.
- ☐ The Asian Development Bank was the largest funder in the period 2020-2022.
- ☐ The funding provided by Canada has continuously decreased since 2020.

What is the data source for d-portal, CDFD and Datastore Search?

---

- ☐ Big data (e.g. machine data, social data etc.).
- ☐ More than 1,500 organisations who publish their data to IATI.
- ☐ Donors' own IATI dashboards.

How often is data refreshed in CDFD and d-portal?

---

- ☐ Every 3 hours.
- ☐ Every 12 hours.
- ☐ Every 24 hours.

What filters are available in d-portal (please select all options that apply)?

---

- ☐ Recipient country
- ☐ Donor constituency
- ☐ Donor location
- ☐ Publisher
- ☐ Sector group
- ☐ Sector
- ☐ Activity status
- ☐ Year range

The Country Development Finance Data tool allows users to download IATI data in Excel format and through self-populating Dashboards and custom reports.

---

☐ True

☐ False

Select all the options below which are TRUE:

---

- ☐ Publishing to IATI demonstrates your organisation's commitment to openness and transparency.
- ☐ Publishing to IATI is mandatory if you use IATI data.
- ☐ Publishing to IATI can sometimes be a requirement by a funding agency for implementers to publish data on how the resources are being spent.
- ☐ IATI Publisher is a free tool for smaller organisations to publish their data to IATI.

It is recommended that publishers use the [IATI Publisher](#) tool if they have no more than x activities to report on:

---

- ☐ 100
- ☐ 1,000
- ☐ 10,000
- ☐ 100,000



What are the constituencies of IATI members (please select all that apply)?

---

☐ Partner country governments

☐ Development partners

☐ Civil society and other

☐ UN agencies

☐ Private sector entities

The current annual membership contribution for civil society organisations wishing to join IATI is:

---

- ☐ \$1,100 USD annually for all civil society organisations.
- ☐ \$2,200 USD annually for all civil society organisations.
- ☐ \$2,200 USD annually for civil society organisations with annual expenditure over \$2 million USD, or \$1,100 USD for organisations below this threshold.