



International  
Aid Transparency  
Initiative



# IATI Strategic Plan (2020-2025)

# Results Framework Methodology

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# Glossary

The [IATI Strategic Plan \(2020-2025\) Results Framework](#) translates the IATI Strategic Plan (2020-2025) into a set of measurable targets that demonstrate how the IATI membership, Secretariat and Governing Board will prioritise efforts to deliver on IATI’s agreed mandate and vision through 2025. The Results Framework table is available as a separate document, which lays out key goals for the initiative over its next five years. The methodology sheets contained in this document describe in detail the indicator description, data collection and analysis, as well as other supplementary information.

Term	Definition
<b>IATI Standard</b>	
Activity File	Captures data on an organisation’s individual projects or components of development and humanitarian work.
Organisation File	Captures data about an entire organisation’s development and humanitarian finances. The term ‘organisation’ is used to describe any single legal entity and covers all types of organisations, from government departments and UN agencies, to development banks and NGOs.
“Standardised” Standard	Revised IATI guidelines and guidance to ensure that all data publishers publish the same standardised set of fields at the same level of detail. Guidelines include “core/mandatory” fields and “optional” fields fit-for-purpose for certain publishing groups (e.g. United Nations, European Union). <i>This process has not yet been completed and is expected to be undertaken in 2021/2022 (TBC).</i>
Timeliness	An aspect of data quality capturing how often data is updated (frequency) and how up-to-date data is when refreshed (time lag).
Comprehensiveness	An aspect of data quality capturing the proportion of activities publishing the ten core elements, four financial elements and ten value-added (non-mandatory) elements, in line with the IATI Standard.

Term	Definition
Forward-looking	An aspect of data quality capturing the proportion of current activities (those with reported end dates in the future or current calendar year) with budgets reported for subsequent years (dashboard).
Validation Error	A validation error message is displayed in the IATI Validator if any of IATI’s mandatory rules (rules containing the word ‘must’) have been broken.
Validation Warning	A validation warning message is displayed in the IATI Validator if any of IATI’s recommended rules (rules containing the word ‘should’) are broken.
<b>IATI Community</b>	
Member	Any entity that is a dues-paying member of the IATI community.
Data User	Data users include any entity utilising IATI data. Note that this can include data publishers and non-members.
Data Publisher	Any entity that has published data on projects and/or spending to the IATI Standard at some point in time. Note that not all data publishers are necessarily IATI members.
IATI Secretariat	The Secretariat is formed of IATI staff members who implement the initiative’s day-to-day work. The Secretariat is coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme and includes staff from the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UK-based international development organisation, Development Initiatives.
Technical Team	Members of the IATI Secretariat that maintain the IATI Standard and manage the organisation’s tools. The Technical Team also provides support to IATI’s constituencies on technical issues and publishing guidelines.
Constituency	IATI’s main user/publisher groups: partner country governments, bilateral governments, CSOs, multilateral agencies, etc.

Term	Definition
Members' Assembly	An annual meeting convening all members of IATI to meet in-person. It is funded by members and approves strategic decisions of the organisation, including budget and work plan.
IATI Community of Practice	Open and freely accessible for communities interested in discussing how to improve the availability, quality and use of IATI data. These are typically organised by thematic areas and/or user types.
<b>IATI Tools</b>	
IATI Validator	A tool to verify that published data complies with the IATI Standard.
IATI Registry	An index of all datafiles published to IATI. It does not contain the actual datafiles, it only links to the published data and to the metadata describing the contents of the files.
d-portal	IATI's public dashboard which allows data users to visualise different facets of IATI data.
Datastore	The IATI Datastore provides access to data published by organisations according to the IATI Standard on their resources and results. Data can be accessed using an Application Programming Interface (API) or using the site's Query Builder tool.
External Publishing Service	A publishing tool that is not based in the publisher's organisation (i.e. not an "in-house" tool). Examples include AidStream and DevResults.
Constituency	IATI's main user/publisher groups: partner country governments, bilateral governments, CSOs, multilateral agencies, etc.

	Definition
<b>Additional Key Terms</b>	
Data Literacy	A fundamental understanding of data analysis, including familiarity with basic terms such as identifiers and identifying variables, flat files and data merges.
Application Programming Interface (API)	A connection or interface that allows the transmission of information between software. In IATI use cases, this will be predominantly data-oriented (i.e. creating live connections and data imports to/from IATI data architecture).
Total Spend	Total spend is the total of all disbursements (transfers from donors to organisations) and expenditures (funds used to carry out an activity or transferred to a non-reporting entity to carry out the activity).  This document primarily uses total spend to disaggregate publishers by the following sub-groups as a proxy for the size of their organisation and volume of data published to IATI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &gt; 1B</li> <li>• &gt; 100M &amp; &lt;= 1B</li> <li>• &gt; 10M &amp; &lt;= 100M</li> <li>• &gt; 1M &amp; &lt;= 10M</li> <li>• &lt;=1M</li> </ul>
Region	Regions are defined in this document using the <a href="#">World Bank regional definitions</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Asia and the Pacific</li> <li>• Europe and Central Asia</li> <li>• Latin America and the Caribbean</li> <li>• Middle East and North Africa</li> <li>• North America</li> <li>• South Asia</li> <li>• Sub-Saharan Africa</li> </ul>

# Glossary of Indicator Methodology Sheet Terms

Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Description of where the indicator sits in the IATI Strategic Plan Results Framework, including the full name of its related outcome or output level.
Indicator Definition and Rationale	The conceptual basis for the indicator and the rationale for its inclusion in the framework. Defines any concepts not included in the “Definitions of Key Terms” section. This may include any working assumptions
Unit of Measure	The unit by which the indicator is measured. Examples include: percentage (%), number (#), milestone, etc.
Unit of Analysis	The entity that will be analysed. Examples include: individual, member constituency, etc.
Data Disaggregation	Specifies how the data should be disaggregated to achieve the level of granularity needed to assess performance on the indicator. Any relevant metadata methodologies should also be noted.
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Source(s) of data to be used to assess the performance of the indicator.
Data Collection Methods	Explains how relevant data is collected, including all necessary steps and any relevant dependencies; and tools, instruments and processes required to collect the data (e.g. survey, IATI Validator, etc.).  If the indicator is based on survey data, includes all survey questions and options. Links to relevant reference documentation outlining primary data collection methods in greater detail.

Corresponding Outcome or Output	Description of where the indicator sits in the IATI Strategic Plan Results Framework, including the full name of its related outcome or output level.
Data Collection Frequency	Specifies how frequently data is required to be collected/ compiled.
Method of Computation	Describes the specific methodology to calculate the overall performance of the indicator. For example, for indicators with a unit measure of percentage, the numerators and denominators for calculating the percentage is provided. Includes examples of disaggregation calculations, where necessary.
Indicator Baseline Collection	Provides baseline collection and timeframe.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	Includes a detailed history of revisions to the indicator and reasons for the changes and notes any anticipated future changes and dependencies.
Known Data Limitations	Any known data limitations that could limit the calculation of the indicator, including constraints to the calculation of baselines, disaggregation, reporting frequency and technical/methodological issues, and how these limitations will be addressed.

# Indicator Methodology Sheets

## Outcome 1: Significant improvement in the quality of data published to IATI

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Percentage of publishers whose Data Quality Index score increases above baseline	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Outcome 1: Significant improvement in the quality of data published to IATI
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses whether there have been improvements in data quality, compared to the previous year, by analysing data published to IATI according to multiple metrics that will be developed by mid-2021. The index will include metrics to assess the quality of the data in the following areas: timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature, and potentially metrics to assess coverage, traceability, data users' level of trust in published data and utilisation of the gender marker, as feasible.</p> <p>Definitions and an explanation for how each metric will be calculated are TBD as the metrics are to be developed as part of the 2021 IATI work plan.</p> <p>The Data Quality Index will make publishers more conscious of the relative strengths and weaknesses in their datafiles, which can incentivise publishers to make necessary changes to their publishing practices to improve their score, thereby improving the quality of IATI data overall.</p>

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Percentage of publishers whose Data Quality Index score increases above baseline	
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Publisher
Data Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publisher categories by total annual spend</li> <li>Individual data quality metrics (TBD)</li> </ul>
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	The primary data source is the data in the XML files published to the IATI Registry. The new Data Quality Index will have a set methodology which will include the data quality metrics which will assess the quality of the data. The exact source will be determined when these metrics are developed in 2021.
Data Collection Methods	The data collection method will be determined when these metrics are developed in 2021.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be retrieved on an annual basis on the final day of the calendar year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> The overall indicator performance is calculated by analysing the data retrieved from the Dashboard as follows:</p> <p>Data Quality Index = TBD but will assess the performance of all publishers on all metrics</p> <p>Performance on each metric = TBD but will assess the performance of all publishers on each metric</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> The disaggregated indicator performance is calculated by analysing the data as follows:</p> <p>Performance on each metric disaggregated by publisher = TBD but will assess the performance of each publisher type on each metric</p>

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p>To assess both the overall and disaggregated performance, the proportion of publishers whose score improved compared to the previous year will be the basis for the calculation (i.e. [Number of publishers whose score increased relative to previous year / Total number of publishers]*100).</p> <p>The baseline on the performance of publishers on all the data quality metrics will be collected in 2021 (after the methodology is finalised) for the 2020 calendar year.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

<b>Outcome Indicator 1.2: Percentage of publishers whose scores in the current IATI Dashboard increase, or maintain a score of 100% once achieved (based on timeliness, comprehensiveness, forward-looking nature as currently assessed)</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Outcome 1:</b> Significant improvement in the quality of data published to IATI
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses whether there have been improvements in data quality by analysing data published to IATI according to multiple metrics that are calculated by the IATI Dashboard. These metrics assess the timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature of published data. This indicator assesses the proportion of publishers that improve the quality of their data or maintain it at 100% in these three areas.</p> <p>Publishing data quality scores will make publishers more conscious of the relative strengths and weaknesses in their datafiles, which will incentivise publishers to make necessary changes to their publishing practices to improve their score, thereby improving the quality of IATI data overall.</p>

	<p>As the methodology for calculating these metrics will be changed in early 2021 (see Indicator 1.1), it will likely only be possible to assess performance on this metric for the baseline and for 2020. This indicator will be phased out in 2021/2022 and effectively replaced by the Data Quality Index (Indicator 1.1).</p> <p><b>The three data quality metrics are defined below using the definitions provided on the IATI Dashboard.</b></p> <p><b>Timeliness:</b> An aspect of data quality capturing how often data is updated (frequency) and how up-to-date data is when refreshed (time lag). The frequency statistics attempt to assess how often any part of a publisher's data is substantively updated. The time lag statistics attempt to assess how up-to-date the data is at the point that it is refreshed. For instance, a publisher may refresh their data monthly, but the refreshed data is in fact three months old.</p> <p>For the purposes of these statistics, an update is assumed to have taken place on any given day when the most recently recorded transaction date across a publisher's entire portfolio is observed to have changed to a more recent date. This approach has been adopted as transactions are the most numerous and most frequently updated elements in the reporting of activities.</p> <p>For frequency, the table of statistics records the number of days in each of the last 12 calendar months (the current month is also displayed for informational purposes but is not used in the assessment) on which the most recently recorded transaction date was observed by the Dashboard to have changed. For time lag, the table of statistics shows the number of transaction dates reported in each of the last 12 calendar months. The Dashboard maintains a statistical snapshot of each day, which allows for this data to be recalculated using historical recordings (source: IATI Dashboard).</p> <p><b>Forward-looking:</b> This assessment counts the number of current activities for the current year and the next two years that contain budgets. It is based on a number of assumptions:</p> <p>For any given future year, all current activities should contain a budget.</p> <p>Activities are deemed to be current in any given year if</p>
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their end date is reported to be in the current year or beyond (or if there is no end date).

Counting the number of activities that contain budgets provides a more fair result than summing the value of these budgets. The proportion of a publisher's total commitment for a future year that has already been committed to existing projects may vary greatly (e.g. you may have earmarked an amount to spend in three years' time, but not yet agreed on how to spend it).

For publishers reporting multiple hierarchical levels, ONLY the level that budgets are reported at is used in this calculation. However, if budgets are reported at multiple levels, all activities are counted and the publisher is marked with a red flag.

As noted above, activities are excluded from forward-looking calculations if they contain commitment transactions and 90% of the total commitment value has already been disbursed or expended in the corresponding year or previously. Additionally, activities are excluded if they have less than six months left to run (based on the reported actual or planned end date) (source: IATI Dashboard).

**Comprehensiveness:** To assess comprehensiveness, the publication of selected elements of the Standard has been split into three sections. "Core" are the mandatory fields specified by version 2.01 of the Activity Standard. Financials cover publishing of both financial transactions and budgets. Value Added are optional elements of widespread benefit to users.

**Core Average:** An average of the percentages assigned to the ten mandatory activity elements as specified on the Core tab.

**Financials Average:** An average of the percentages assigned to four financial elements as specified on the Financials tab.

**Value Added Average:** An average of the percentages assigned to the ten most useful recommended (non-mandatory) elements as specified on the Value Added tab.

**Weighted Average:** Twice the Core average plus the Financials average plus the Value-Added average, divided by four.

Source: IATI Dashboard

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Publisher
Data Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher categories by total annual spend</li> <li>• Data quality metrics: timeliness, comprehensiveness, forward-looking nature</li> </ul>
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	<p>The primary data source is the data in the XML files published to the IATI Registry. The IATI Dashboard analyses this data and produces metrics which is the data that will be used to assess the performance on this indicator.</p> <p><b>Timeliness:</b> The data that will be used for this metric is the overall timeliness score which combines scores on the frequency of publisher updates (i.e. monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, annually and less than annually) and the time lag of updates (i.e. one month, one quarter, six months, one year, more than one year).</p> <p><b>Forward-Looking:</b> The data that will be used for this metric is the overall forward-looking score, which is the average percentage of current activities with budgets for each of the years.</p> <p><b>Comprehensiveness:</b> The data that will be used for this metric is the overall comprehensiveness score, which is the weighted average.</p>
Data Collection Methods	Data on the performance of publishers on the data quality metrics will be retrieved from the IATI Dashboard. The evaluator will visit the Dashboard and export data on the performance of all publishers on the data quality metrics and then will disaggregate the data as specified.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be retrieved on an annual basis on the final day of the calendar year.
Method of Computation	<b>Overall performance:</b> Overall performance on the indicator will be the percentage of publishers whose



overall score as assessed in the Dashboard (which is an average of the performance on the three metrics) improves or is maintained at 100%.

Percentage of publishers whose scores in the current IATI Dashboard increase, or maintain a score of 100% once achieved = Number of publishers whose overall score improves or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers

**Disaggregated performance:** The disaggregated indicator performance is calculated by analysing the data retrieved from the Dashboard as follows.

For each data quality metric, the computations will be performed as detailed below.

**Comprehensiveness:** To assess performance on comprehensiveness for 2020, the comprehensiveness score for each publisher (as assessed on 31 December 2020) will be compared to the baseline score for that publisher (assessed on 31 March 2020). If the score increases, then that publisher will be counted in the number of publishers that have improved. If the publisher's score is 100% at baseline and is maintained as 100%, then this publisher will also be included in the numerator.

**Calculation:** Percentage of publishers whose comprehensiveness score increases or is maintained at 100% = Number of publishers whose comprehensiveness score increases or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers

**Timeliness:** To assess performance on timeliness for 2020, the timeliness score for each publisher in 2020 (as assessed on 31 December 2020) will be compared to the score for that publisher that was assessed in the baseline (assessed on 31 March 2020). If the score increases, then that publisher will be counted in the number of publishers that have improved. If the publisher's score is 100% at baseline and is maintained as 100%, then this publisher will also be included in the numerator.

Calculation: Percentage of publishers whose timeliness score increases or is maintained at 100% = Number of publishers whose timeliness score increases or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers

**Forward-looking:** To assess performance on the

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p>'forward-looking' nature of data for 2020, the forward-looking score for each publisher in 2020 (as assessed on 31 December 2020) will be compared to the score for that publisher that was assessed in the baseline (assessed on 31 March 2020). If the score increases, then that publisher will be counted in the number of publishers that have improved. If the publisher's score is 100% at baseline and is maintained as 100%, then this publisher will also be included in the numerator.</p> <p>Calculation: Percentage of publishers whose forward-looking score increases or is maintained at 100% = Number of publishers whose forward-looking score increases or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers</p> <p>By publisher total annual spend, e.g. Publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD:</p> <p>Percentage of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD whose overall score increases or is maintained at 100% = Number of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD whose overall score increases or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD</p> <p>By data quality metric + publisher total annual spend, e.g. Timeliness + Publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD:</p> <p>Percentage of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD whose timeliness score increases or is maintained at 100% = Number of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD whose timeliness score increases or is maintained at 100% / Total number of publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD</p> <p>The baseline on the performance of publishers on the overall score and on all three data quality metrics was collected from the IATI Dashboard on 31 March 2020.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	This indicator will be phased out and replaced by Output Indicator 1.1 when changes are made to the IATI Dashboard methodology in 2021.
Known Data Limitations	None

## Output 1.a: Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance

Output Indicator 1.a.i: Percentage of data users satisfied with feedback after alerting publishers (via the Secretariat's Technical Team) to issues with their data	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 1.a: Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p><b>Note:</b> The definitions and methodologies for how this metric will be calculated are largely TBD as best practices for an IATI feedback mechanism are currently being researched and developed.</p> <p>This indicator measures how satisfied data users are with feedback after alerting publishers (via the Secretariat's Technical Team) to issues with their data. Satisfaction data will be collected using a feedback survey issued by the IATI Secretariat.</p> <p>The quality of IATI data can be improved by relaying the feedback of data users to publishers, who can then modify their data and publishing practices to better suit the needs of users. The IATI Secretariat (Technical Team), who currently works with publishers to improve the quality of their data, is well placed to receive feedback from data users on issues with publishers' data, and to help facilitate a response from publishers. This is especially important given that publishers' improvements will likely cascade beyond a specific project, programme, or country, providing positive externalities to other data users. Facilitation of improvements by the Technical Team based on actual use cases also gives the Secretariat a better overview of data quality issues to be addressed by IATI in the medium- to long-term.</p> <p>Following ongoing research into possible feedback mechanism approaches, the methodology for this indicator will subsequently be finalised. Progress on this indicator will be assessed from 2021 onwards.</p>

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Responses to a feedback survey issued to data users who have reported publishers' data quality issues to the IATI Secretariat's Technical Team (TBD)
Data Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data user group               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing country government</li> <li>Development partner</li> <li>CSO</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Other</li> </ul> </li> <li>Region of data user</li> </ul>
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Feedback survey (TBD)
Data Collection Methods	Data is collected through the feedback survey (TBD).
Data Collection Frequency	Responses are extracted annually from the feedback survey in Q1 of the reporting year.
Method of Computation	Responses are extracted annually from the feedback survey in Q1 of the reporting year.
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data for the indicator will be collected using the methods described above and calculated after the first full year of implementation of the feedback survey (expected to be launched in January 2021). Targets will subsequently be set.
Additional Information	
Data Source(s)	The definitions and methodologies for how this metric will be calculated are TBD as best practices for an IATI feedback mechanism are currently being researched and developed. As such, this indicator may be subject to change.

Known Data Limitations	Note that users who do not respond to the survey are not included in the final denominator. No assumption is made as to whether a non-response counted as a positive or negative satisfaction rating.
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**Output Indicator 1.a.ii: Percentage of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator**

**Indicator Characteristics**

<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 1.a:</b> Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses the proportion of publishing tools that integrate the IATI Validator. The new IATI Validator can be linked to IATI publishing tools and provides a stand-alone service offering API endpoints for both the IATI Schema and Ruleset validation. Integrating the IATI Validator enables data quality checks to be integrated into the publishing process.</p> <p>If the IATI Validator is integrated into a publishing tool, this will enable data quality checks and contribute to an improvement in data quality. If a larger proportion of publishing tools integrate the Validator, then the quality of data published using those tools will improve and this will contribute to an overall improvement in IATI data quality.</p>
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	IATI publishing tool (external to IATI)
Data Disaggregation	<p>Type of tool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “In house” publisher tools and systems (e.g. DfID’s own publishing tool/system)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Publishing services</a> (e.g. AidStream)</li> </ul>

<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	<p>This indicator will utilise two data sources:</p> <p>Self-reporting by publishers on whether their tools or systems integrate the IATI Validator. This self-reporting will be done through a survey that will be shared annually with IATI publishers.</p> <p>IATI Secretariat review of whether publishing services (e.g. AidStream) integrate the IATI Validator.</p>
Data Collection Methods	<p>Data will be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a survey shared with publishers in Q1 of the reporting year.</p> <p>The following survey questions will be used to collect data to assess performance on this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does your organisation publish data to IATI? Answer = “In house” tool or system; External <a href="#">publishing service</a> (provide options for selection)</li> <li>• If you use a publishing service, which publishing service do you use? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If your publishing service integrates the IATI Validator, how do you take action to address data quality issues (errors, warnings) identified by the Validator?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If you publish using an “in house” tool or system, does your organisation integrate the IATI Validator into this tool/system? Answer = {Yes, No, Unsure} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (If yes) In reference to your in-house tool/system, at what point in the publication process is the validation against the IATI schema and rulesets (i.e. integration with the Validator) completed? Is the process iterative? Does the validation process run as you update your data?</li> <li>• (If yes) How do you take action to address data quality issues (errors, warnings) identified by the Validator?</li> <li>• (If no) Is integration with the Validator planned?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Answer = {Yes, No, Unsure}; Currently considering</li> <li>• If no, why isn’t integration with the IATI Validator planned? Answer = Did not know it was a possibility; Not worth the investment; Insufficient guidance on how to do so; Other: _____</li> </ul>

Data Collection Frequency	Data will also be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a desk review to determine whether publishing services (e.g. AidStream) have integrated the IATI Validator.  Data will be collected annually through the survey in Q1 of each year and through the Secretariat desk review which will also take place in Q1 of the reporting year.
Method of Computation	<b>Overall Performance:</b> The overall indicator performance is calculated by analysing the responses collected in the survey as follows:  Percentage of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator = Number of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator / Total number of known publishing tools  <b>Disaggregated performance:</b> The disaggregated indicator performance by tool type is calculated as follows:  Percentage of publishing services integrating the IATI Validator = Number of publishing services integrating the IATI Validator / Total number of publishing services
Indicator Baseline Collection	As the IATI Validator is a new tool that was officially launched in September 2020, the baseline is 0 as no publishing tools have integrated it at the time of baseline data collection (April 2020).
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	Due to GDPR restrictions, publishers must first consent to receive the survey before taking it.

<b>Output Indicator 1.a.iii: Percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation error/warning types or maintain the number of validation error/warning types at 0</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 1.a:</b> Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>The indicator assesses the proportion of IATI publishers who have made progress in reducing the number of types of validation errors and the proportion that have made progress in reducing the number of types of validation warnings that are generated when their published XML files are checked by the IATI Validator. The indicator assesses error and warning types separately.</p> <p>The IATI Validator checks if IATI data complies with the rules and guidance in the IATI Standard. Specifically, the IATI Validator runs checks on datafiles against version 2 of the IATI Standard Schema and Rulesets.</p> <p><b>Check 1: Schema Validation</b> The IATI Validator checks if data adheres to the format set out in the IATI XML Schema. The IATI Schema provides the exact order and structure in which organisations should provide their XML. Full information about the IATI Schema can be found on <a href="#">IATI's Reference site</a>.</p> <p><b>Check 2: Rulesets Validation</b> The IATI Validator also checks if the data follows IATI's Rulesets. These checks provide a more detailed review of the quality of data. To view the most up-to-date information about IATI's Rulesets please refer to <a href="#">Data4Development's IATI Ruleset repository</a>.</p> <p>There are two types of issue messages that are generated:</p> <p><b>1. Validation error message:</b> An error message is displayed if any of IATI's mandatory rules (rules containing the word 'must') have been broken. For example, if an activity falls within multiple sectors, the percentage of finance allocated for each must add up</p>

	<p>to 100%. If the percentage is less or more than 100%, then an error message is displayed.</p> <p><b>2. Validation warning message:</b> A warning message is displayed if any of IATI's recommended rules (rules containing the word 'should') are broken. For example, an activity should have a region using the OECD DAC region vocabulary.</p> <p>If the number of types of validation errors or warnings generated when running a publisher's data through the IATI Validator is reduced, then this indicates improvements have been made to that publisher's data quality, which then contributes to an overall improvement in IATI data quality.</p>
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	IATI Publisher
Data Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validation errors vs. validation warnings</li> <li>• Publisher categories by total annual spend</li> </ul>
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	The data source is the IATI Validator and the number of types of errors and warnings produced for each publisher when their published data is automatically run through the Validator.
Data Collection Methods	The IATI Validator automatically checks each XML file but it is necessary to click on each XML file (one by one) to see the number of validation error and warning types for each file. As such, this data will be collected on the backend of the IATI Validator so that all of the error and warning types being generated for each publisher across all XML files can be assessed.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be retrieved on an annual basis on the final day of the calendar year.
Method of Computation	<b>Overall performance:</b> The overall indicator performance is calculated by analysing the data from

	<p>the IATI Validator as follows:</p> <p>Percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation error types or maintain the number of validation error types at 0 = Number of publishers who reduce their validation error types or maintain the number of validation error types at 0 / Total number of publishers</p> <p>Percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation warning types or maintain the number of validation warning types at 0 = Number of publishers who reduce their validation warning types or maintain the number of validation warning types at 0 / Total number of publishers</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b></p> <p>The same calculations are to be done disaggregated by publisher total annual spend, for example:</p> <p>Publishers with total annual spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD:</p> <p>Percentage of publishers with a total annual spend of &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD who reduce their <b>number of validation error</b> types or maintain the number of validation error types at 0 = Number of publishers with a total annual spend of &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD who reduce their validation error types or maintain the number of validation error types at 0 / Total number of publishers with a total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD</p> <p>Percentage of publishers with a total annual spend of &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD who reduce their <b>number of validation warning types</b> or maintain the number of validation warning types at 0 = Number of publishers with a total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD who reduce their validation warning types or maintain the number of validation warning types at 0 / Total number of publishers with a total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data will be collected in December 2020.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

Output Indicator 1.a.iv: Percentage of users satisfied with IATI technical tools (including IATI Registry, Datastore/Query Builder, Validator, d-Portal)	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	<b>Output 1.a:</b> Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses the proportion of users satisfied with IATI's four primary technical tools: the IATI Registry, Datastore/Query Builder, Validator and d-Portal.</p> <p>IATI's tools are designed to meet the key needs and demands of data publishers and users, including a tool to publish data (IATI Registry), a tool to verify that published data complies with the IATI Standard (Validator), a tool to allow users to export IATI data (the Query Builder, which is the main interface for IATI's comprehensive Datastore) and a dashboard and data visualisation tool (d-Portal). To ensure that these tools are fit-for-purpose and support improvements in data quality, responses from users on the usefulness of each tool will be assessed via an annual survey of the IATI community.</p> <p>Tracking user satisfaction with the technical tools will allow the IATI Secretariat to identify any barriers or assets to improving the quality of data and inform strategic decisions on each tool to increase their utility for intended beneficiaries.</p>
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Users of IATI's technical tools.
Data Disaggregation	By IATI technical tools: Registry, Datastore/Query Builder, Validator, d-Portal.
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Data will be sourced from responses submitted during an annual survey of the IATI community conducted in Q1 of the reporting year.

Data Collection Methods	<p>For each of the tools, users will be asked the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Registry (included in survey of publishers)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How satisfied are you with the functionality of the IATI Registry in terms of ease of registering your organisation and linking your data?</li> <li>(Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use the Registry</li> <li>How easy/intuitive is the Registry to use in terms of navigation and user interface?</li> <li>Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neither easy or difficult; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use the Registry</li> <li>How easy was the process of registering your organisation's account using the IATI Registry?</li> <li>Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neither easy or difficult; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use the Registry</li> <li>How satisfied are you with available guidance on how to use the Registry?</li> <li>Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use the Registry</li> <li>Free text box: What else would be useful or improve your experience with using the Registry?</li> </ul> </li> <li> <b>Datastore/Query Builder</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How satisfied are you with the performance of the Datastore/Query Builder in terms of finding the data that you want?</li> <li>Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use the Datastore/Query Builder</li> <li>How easy/intuitive is the Datastore/Query Builder to use in terms of its user interface?</li> <li>Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neutral; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult}</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Difficult} OR do not use the Datastore/Query Builder

- How easy is it to understand and use the format in which the Datastore/Query Builder exports data?
  - Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neutral; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use the Datastore/Query Builder
  - How satisfied are you with the available guidance on how to use the Datastore/Query Builder?
  - Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use guidance on the Datastore/Query Builder
  - Free text box: What else would be useful or improve your experience with using the Datastore/Query Builder?
- **Validator (included in survey of publishers only)**
    - How satisfied are you with the ability of the IATI Validator to help you improve the quality of your data overall?
    - Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use the Validator
    - How easy is it to check your data in the IATI Validator in terms of navigating the user interface?
    - Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neutral; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use the Validator
    - How satisfied are you with the error or warning messages displayed by the IATI Validator in terms of identifying the issues that need to be addressed in your data?
    - Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use guidance on the Validator
    - How satisfied are you with the available guidance

on how to use the Validator?

- Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use guidance on the Validator
- Free text box: What else would be useful or improve your experience with using the Validator?

- **d-Portal**

- How satisfied are you with the ability of d-Portal to help you locate and visualise the data you want?
- Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use d-Portal
- How easy/intuitive is d-Portal to use in terms of its user interface?
- Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neutral; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use d-Portal
- How easy is it to understand and use the graphs, visualisations, etc. by d-Portal?
- Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Easy; (4) Somewhat easy; (3) Neutral; (2) Somewhat difficult; (1) Difficult} OR do not use d-Portal
- How satisfied are you with the available guidance on how to use d-Portal?
- Rated on a scale of 1-5: {(5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied} OR do not use guidance on d-Portal
- Free text box: What else would be useful or improve your experience with using the d-Portal?

Free text responses are included to supplement analysis with qualitative feedback and will not be included in computation of satisfaction as described below.

Data Collection Frequency

Data will be collected annually in Q1 of the reporting year.

Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> Users are considered to be satisfied with the tool if they score it a 4 or 5 on the satisfaction scale.</p> <p>Performance will be calculated for this indicator as follows:</p> <p><b>Performance for each tool</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Percentage of respondents that give rating of 4 or 5 for Q1 +</li> <li>• Percentage of respondents that give rating of 4 or 5 for Q2 +</li> <li>• Percentage of respondents that give rating of 4 or 5 for Q3 +</li> <li>• Percentage of respondents that give rating of 4 or 5 for Q4 ] / 4 = % satisfied with the tool</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall performance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Performance (%) on Registry +</li> <li>• Performance (%) on Datastore/Query Builder +</li> <li>• Performance (%) on Validator +</li> <li>• Performance (%) on d-Portal ] / 4 = % satisfied with IATI tools</li> </ul>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data was collected in April 2020 through a survey mechanism.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	d-Portal will likely be replaced with a successor tool in 2021/2022, at which point this indicator will track satisfaction with the successor tool.
Known Data Limitations	Note that users who do not respond to the survey or who indicate that they do not use the tool or are “unsure” are not included in the final calculation of this indicator. No assumption is made as to whether a non-response counted as a positive or negative satisfaction rating.

<b>Outcome Indicator 1.a.v: Percentage of publishers publishing every quarter or more</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 1.a:</b> Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>To make IATI data useful to most users, it must be timely. Publishers need to update their data regularly (it is recommended that publishers update their data at least quarterly). If publishers update their data more often then this will contribute to an improvement in their data quality and an overall improvement in data quality.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportion of publishers who are updating their data at least quarterly. This is assessed using the frequency metric from the IATI Dashboard and includes publishers assigned a reporting frequency of quarterly and monthly.</p> <p><b>The IATI Dashboard assigns a reporting frequency of quarterly if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher has published to IATI for one year or more; and data updated three or more of the past 12 full months AND data updated at least once in the last four full months</li> <li>• Publisher has published for more than six months; and data updated for two of the last two quarters</li> </ul> <p><b>The IATI Dashboard assigns a reporting frequency of monthly if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher has published to IATI for one year or more; and data updated seven or more of the past 12 full months AND data updated at least once in last two full months</li> <li>• Publisher has published for more than six months; and data updated in four of the last six months</li> <li>• Publisher has published for more than three months; and data updated in three of the last three months</li> </ul>
Unit of Measure	Percentage



Unit of Analysis	Publisher
Data Disaggregation	Publisher categories by total annual spend
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	<p>The primary data source is the data in the XML files published to the IATI Registry. The IATI Dashboard analyses this data and produces metrics which are the data that will be used to assess the performance on this indicator.</p> <p><b>Timeliness:</b> The data that will be used for this metric is the frequency of publisher updates (e.g. monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, annually and less than annually). This data is found in a table on the IATI Dashboard.</p>
Data Collection Methods	Data on the performance of publishers on timeliness will be retrieved from the IATI Dashboard. The evaluator will visit the Dashboard and export data on the performance of all publishers on timeliness and then will disaggregate the data as specified.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be retrieved on an annual basis on the final day of the calendar year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> Percentage of publishers publishing every quarter or more = (Number of publishers publishing quarterly + Number of publishers publishing monthly) / Total number of publishers</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> An example of how the disaggregated indicator performance should be calculated is below:</p> <p>Percentage of publishers with total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD publishing every quarter or more = (Number of publishers with total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD publishing quarterly + Number of publishers with total annual spend of \$xxx,xxx USD publishing monthly) / Total number of publishers</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data was collected on 31 March 2020.

Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	The methodology for calculating timeliness will be changed in 2021 and thus changes to how this indicator is measured will be required at that time.
Known Data Limitations	None

## Output 1.b: IATI Standard strengthened to improve data quality

Output Indicator 1.b.i: “Standardised” Standard proposed, consulted, agreed and implemented	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 1.b: IATI Standard strengthened to improve data quality
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>As agreed in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan, over the next several years, IATI will standardise the Standard by working with an empowered community of experts to define a core set of data fields that meets the needs of all users.</p> <p>This indicator assesses whether a standardised Standard has been developed, agreed on and implemented, and will assess whether each of these major steps in the process have been achieved.</p> <p>Standardising the behaviors of publishers is crucial to ensure comparability of IATI data for users. Many publishers publish in line with best practice guidelines but impose varying interpretations based on their own internal practices. For example, a publisher might publish an “activity” that is at the output level of a standard results framework.</p> <p>Standardisation of the Standard will help to streamline publisher reporting which will contribute to an improvement in IATI data quality and make IATI data more comparable across publishers.</p> <p>The following are the defined key milestones:</p> <p>Standardised Standard approach proposed = The IATI Secretariat conducts necessary research and proposes parameters for a standardised Standard.</p> <p>Standardised Standard consulted and agreed = IATI members and IATI community consulted on proposed approach, changes are made to incorporate feedback and IATI members agree to changes that will be necessary to implement a standardised Standard at the Members Assembly.</p>

Unit of Measure	Standardised Standard implemented = Changes to the Standard agreed by members implemented.
Unit of Analysis	Qualitative
Data Disaggregation	Actions taken
	N/A
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	No data will need to be collected.
Data Collection Methods	No data will need to be collected.
Data Collection Frequency	No data will need to be collected.
Method of Computation	No data will need to be collected.
Indicator Baseline Collection	No data will need to be collected.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

Output Indicator 1.b.ii: Percentage of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 1.b: IATI Standard strengthened to improve data quality
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses the proportion of all IATI publishers who are publishing data for all of the mandatory fields of the Standard in both organisation and activity files. A publisher is assessed to be publishing data for all mandatory fields if they have not omitted this data in any of their organisation or activity files (i.e. 100% reporting of mandatory fields).</p> <p>Whether publishers have successfully published data for all mandatory elements will be assessed by the IATI Validator as any missing mandatory elements will generate a critical validation error which indicates that the datafile is not schema compliant.</p> <p>While publishers are encouraged to publish elements beyond the mandatory ones, ensuring that publishers at least publish data in all of the mandatory elements is a critical first step to improving data quality. The goal is for all publishers to publish data for all of the mandatory elements which will contribute to an improvement in IATI data quality.</p> <p><b>For the Organisation file the mandatory elements include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation Name</li> <li>• Organisation ID</li> <li>• Reporting Organisation</li> </ul> <p><b>For each activity file the mandatory elements include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IATI Identifier</li> <li>• Reporting Organisation</li> <li>• Title</li> <li>• Description</li> <li>• Activity Status</li> </ul>

Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Publisher
Data Disaggregation	Publisher categories by total annual spend
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	The data source is the IATI Validator which checks all published XML files to assess whether they include the mandatory elements. This check is part of the schema validation which checks for the presence of all mandatory elements.
Data Collection Methods	While the IATI Validator automatically checks each XML file, it is necessary to click on each XML file (one by one) to see the validation errors for each file. As this is not feasible to do for more than 1,000 publishers, this data will be collected on the backend of the IATI Validator so that all of the error types being generated for each publisher across all XML files can be assessed. The critical error types that identify missing data in the mandatory elements will then be isolated and analysed to assess performance for this indicator.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be retrieved on an annual basis on the final day of the calendar year.
Method of Computation	<p>Overall: Percentage of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields = Number of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields / Total number of publishers</p> <p>Disaggregation: The same calculations are to be done disaggregated by publisher total annual spend, for example:</p>

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p>Percentage of publishers with total spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD publishing data in all mandatory fields = Number of publishers with total spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD publishing data in all mandatory fields / Total number of publishers with total spend &lt; \$xxx,xxx USD</p> <p>The baseline data was collected on 20 April 2020.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	Currently, the number of mandatory elements is relatively small but this may change during the process of standardising the Standard (i.e. more elements may become mandatory). If so, the necessary changes will be made to this indicator.
Known Data Limitations	None

<b>Output Indicator 1.b.iii: Percentage of total annual spend reported by publishers who commit to a single set of member-approved IATI Publishing Guidelines that specify how data must and should be reported</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 1.b: IATI Standard strengthened to improve data quality</b>
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of total spending published by publishers who commit to publish in accordance with a single set of IATI Guidelines.</p> <p>This set of publishing guidelines will only be developed after the process of “standardising” the Standard has concluded. The guidelines will be developed in close consultation with the IATI community and should be approved by its membership. As such, progress on this indicator will be assessed tentatively from 2022.</p> <p>Standardising the behaviors of publishers is crucial to ensure comparability of IATI data for users. Many publishers publish in line with best practice guidelines but impose varying interpretations based on their own internal practices. For example, a publisher might publish an “activity” that is at the output level of a standard results framework.</p> <p>The more publishers who sign up to the single set of guidelines, particularly those with larger total spend, the more standardised the data reported using the Standard will be, which will contribute to an overall improvement in data quality.</p> <p>For the purposes of the indicator, total spend is the total of all disbursements (transfers from donors to organisations) and expenditures (funds used to carry out an activity or transferred to a non-reporting entity to carry out the activity).</p> <p>This indicator will track the percentage of total annual spend published to IATI by publishers who commit to the approved IATI Publishing Guidelines as a way to assess the overall commitment of IATI publishers to improving data quality, while recognising that many smaller publishers (by volume) will likely not endorse publishing</p>

	guidelines for a variety of reasons (e.g. they published to IATI once to fulfill mandatory reporting requirements for a specific project, etc.).
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Total annual spend
Data Disaggregation	None
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	The source of data on total annual spend is the data published to IATI. The list of publishers who endorse the IATI Publishing Guidelines will be maintained by the IATI Secretariat.
Data Collection Methods	Data on total annual spend will be exported from the backend of the IATI Registry.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> The overall indicator performance is calculated by analysing the data from IATI as follows:</p> <p>Percentage of total annual spend reported by publishers who commit to a single set of member-approved IATI Publishing Guidelines =</p> <p>Total annual spend reported by publishers who commit to a single set of member-approved IATI Publishing Guidelines / Total annual spend of all publishers</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Progress on this indicator will tentatively be assessed from 2022.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

## Outcome 2: IATI data is systematically used by development and humanitarian actors for decision-making

<b>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</b> Number of partner country governments referencing IATI in national development policies and other key policy documents (cumulative)	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Outcome 2:</b> IATI data is systematically used by development and humanitarian actors for decision-making
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses whether IATI data is systematically used for decision-making in developing countries (IATI members or otherwise) by assessing whether IATI is referenced in national development policies or national aid/development cooperation policies. It assumes that references to IATI in these policy documents is a proxy for IATI data use.</p> <p>Developing country governments are one of the primary targeted user groups for IATI data per the Strategic Plan (2020-2025). Enabling governments to use IATI data to inform planning and other strategic decision-making processes is one of IATI's core objectives. If IATI data is used more by developing country governments for their strategic planning processes, then the references to IATI in relevant national policy documents should increase.</p> <p>This indicator will be assessed cumulatively across the five years of the Strategic Plan.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Developing country
Data Disaggregation	<p><b>IATI member vs. non-member countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IATI partner country members</li> <li>• Non-member country</li> </ul> <p><b>Document type:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Development Policy</li> <li>• National Aid/Development Cooperation Policy</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>

Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Data will be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a survey shared with partner country members in Q1 of the reporting year. Data will also be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a thorough desk review of non-member countries conducted in Q1 of the reporting year (to calculate values for the preceding year).
Data Collection Methods	<p>The following survey questions will be used to track this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When was the government's current national development policy published? Answer = {2020; 2019; 2018; 2017; 2016; 2015; 2014; 2013; 2012; No plan is currently in place}</li> <li>[If year is chosen] Is IATI mentioned in the government's current national development policy? Answers = {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>[If yes] Please provide the name of this document and a hyperlink to access it, if available. = Free text</li> <li>In what year was your government's current development cooperation/aid policy published? Answer = {2020; 2019; 2018; 2017; 2016; 2015; 2014; 2013; 2012; No policy is currently in place}</li> <li>[If year is chosen] Is IATI mentioned in the government's current national aid/development cooperation policy? Answers: {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>[If yes] Please provide the name of this document and a hyperlink to access it, if available. Answer = Free text</li> <li>Is IATI mentioned in another government policy document? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[If yes] Please provide the name of this document and a hyperlink to access it, if available. Answer = Free text</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Data will also be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a thorough desk review for non-member countries conducted in Q1 of the reporting year (to calculate values for the preceding year). This will include online research and relevant interviews, where appropriate.</p>
Data Source(s)	Data will be collected annually for both the survey and desk review in Q1 of the reporting year.

Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> The overall indicator performance is calculated by analysing the survey data as follows:</p> <p>Overall performance = Number of developing country governments reporting IATI references in one or more documents (cumulative year on year)</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> The same calculations apply to document type and member/non-member.</p> <p>For example:  Performance by document type = Number of developing countries reporting IATI references in national development policies (cumulative year on year)</p> <p>Performance by IATI member countries = Number of IATI partner country members reporting IATI references in national development policies (cumulative year on year)</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data was collected in April 2020 through a survey mechanism.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	Not all countries make these policies publicly available which will limit the data collected for non-member countries to the desk review. In addition, these policies are not typically issued annually which is why the indicator measures this cumulatively.

Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of IATI partner country governments systematically using IATI data for decision-making	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Outcome 2: IATI data is systematically used by development and humanitarian actors for decision-making
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses whether partner country governments are regularly and systematically using IATI data for decision-making. The objective is for IATI data to be included in the data analysed on all external resource flows. In order for this to happen, IATI data should either be regularly imported into country level systems or exported from one of IATI's data use tools and then used to inform decisions in various government processes.</p> <p>As we currently know that the use of IATI data is limited in most countries, this indicator will focus on the two areas where we know information on external resource flows is often used by governments to inform decision-making:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IATI data is used in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process to inform national budget planning</li> <li>2. IATI data is used in analysing total resource flows to the country (e.g. in a development cooperation report)</li> </ol> <p>If IATI data is regularly included in analysis on external resource flows, then this demonstrates progress and improvement in the systematic use of IATI data for decision-making by partner country governments. This indicator will show how many IATI partner country members are making use of IATI data in this way.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Partner country
Data Disaggregation	Region of partner country

Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Data will be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a survey shared with partner country members in Q1 of the reporting year and through Secretariat notes from conversations with partner countries on their use of IATI data.
Data Collection Methods	<p>Data is collected by the IATI Secretariat through a survey shared with partner country members.</p> <p>The survey questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was IATI data used in the MTEF process to inform national budget planning in 2019 (for the 2020 budget year)? Answers = {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] How was IATI data collected for use in the MTEF process? Answers = {IATI import tool in national aid information management system; Exported from IATI Query Builder or d-Portal; Other - free text; Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] What data from IATI was used during the MTEF process? Answer = Free text</li> <li>• [If yes] Please add a hyperlink to any supporting documents, if available.</li> <li>• In 2019, was IATI data used to analyse total resource flows to your country (e.g. in a development cooperation report)? Answers = {Yes, No, Unsure}.</li> <li>• [If yes] How was IATI data collected for use in this analysis of total resource flows? Answers = {IATI import tool in national aid information management system; Exported from IATI Query Builder or d-Portal; Other - free text; Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Please describe how IATI data was used to inform planning or decision-making in this area. Answer = Free text</li> <li>• [If yes] Please add a hyperlink to any supporting documents, if available.</li> <li>• In 2019, was IATI data used to inform planning or decision-making in another area? Answer = {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Please describe how IATI data was used to inform planning or decision-making in this area. Answer = Free text</li> <li>• The Secretariat will also follow-up with partner countries to discuss their survey responses to confirm how IATI data has been used.</li> </ul>

Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually through the survey in Q1 of the reporting year.
Method of Computation	Number of IATI partner country governments systematically using IATI data for decision-making = Number of IATI partner country governments using IATI data in the MTEF process to inform national budget planning or using IATI data in analysing total resource flows to the country.
Indicator Baseline Collection	Baseline data was collected in April 2020 through a survey mechanism and follow-up with partner countries.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

## Output 2.a: IATI data is regularly accessed

<b>Output Indicator 2.a.i:</b> Number of unique visitors to d-Portal and Query Builder respectively	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 2.a:</b> IATI data is regularly accessed
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the number of unique visitors to IATI's data access tools, namely: d-Portal (Dashboard) and the Query Builder (which allows users to extract datasets from the Datastore). The analysis will aim to exclude visitors by IATI Secretariat and specific IATI tool developers (where possible).</p> <p>Increased visitors to the d-Portal and Query Builder reflect increased engagement with and access to IATI data. Ideally, increasing access to the data will lead to more frequent and systematic use of IATI data by actors for development and humanitarian decision-making.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Annual Visitors
Data Disaggregation	Region of access (disaggregated per tool)
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	Number of visitors to each tool is tracked by Google Analytics, which provides detailed statistics on site traffic.
Data Collection Methods	Google Analytics provides an export function which can be used to calculate results for this indicator. Visits by the IATI Technical Team and specific IATI tool developers will be excluded by the IATI Secretariat to the extent possible before exporting the data, based on their location and IP addresses.



	<p>To access and export the data using Google Analytics:</p> <p>First, choose the relevant site (e.g. d-Portal or Query Builder) from the top menu. Next, select the relevant time period for annual data collection.</p> <p>For data by region: Under Reports on the left navigation sidebar, select Geo-&gt;Location. Under Primary Dimension, select Country. Under the table, select the maximum number of rows. At the top of the page, click Export then Excel.</p> <p>Data will then be reviewed by the IATI Secretariat to exclude visitors by the Secretariat and tool developers, where possible.</p>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> Number of visitors to d-Portal = Annual number of visitors to d-Portal</p> <p>Number of visitors to Query Builder = Annual number of visitors to Query Builder</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> For each region (per tool), for example for d-Portal visitors from Sub-Saharan Africa:</p> <p># of to d-Portal from Sub-Saharan Africa (annual)/ Total # of visitorsvisits to d-Portal (annual)</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	TBC in 2020
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	As the Datastore/Query Builder was only launched in September 2020, baseline data will be collected in 2020/2021.

<b>Output Indicator 2.a.ii: Number of active tools that access IATI data via the Datastore</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 2.a: IATI data is regularly accessed</b>
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses how many active tools produced by the IATI community are importing data from the Datastore (this includes all tools for data use and publishers' internal tools built on IATI data). A tool is defined as any application that imports IATI data via the Datastore API; active tools refresh data at least monthly.</p> <p>If more externally-built tools are accessing IATI data via the Datastore, then IATI data is being more regularly accessed in general. This indicator will enable the IATI Secretariat to keep track of what kinds of tools are available to data users to access IATI data. The indicator will give IATI insight into how widely the data is being used and enable strategic analysis, such as whether developers are making use of the Datastore's API capability.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Active tools
Data Disaggregation	None
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	The data source will be a list of tools maintained and updated by the IATI Secretariat. This list will be supplemented with responses submitted during a survey of the IATI community conducted annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Data Collection Methods	<p>The list of active tools will be updated in the first quarter of the reporting year based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An audit of the prior year's list to determine if tools remain active.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveying the IATI community with the following questions:</li> <li>• Has your organisation developed a tool that accesses IATI data via the Datastore API? Answer = {Yes, No, Unsure} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [If yes] Please provide a link to the tool.</li> <li>• [If yes] How often does your tool refresh data from the Datastore? {Daily, Weekly, Monthly; Annually or more}</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p>Number of active tools that access IATI data via the Datastore =</p> <p>Number of tools included in the list maintained by the IATI Secretariat that remain active (access data from the Datastore at least monthly) +</p> <p>Number of tools reported through the survey which access data from the Datastore at least monthly</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data was collected in April 2020 through a survey mechanism.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	Due to GDPR restrictions, publishers must first consent to receive the survey before taking it.

<b>Output Indicator 2.a.iii: Percentage of IATI partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 2.a: IATI data is regularly accessed</b>
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses whether IATI data is being accessed regularly by determining whether this data is helping to populate aid information management systems (AIMS). AIMS are country level systems used by national governments to track and monitor external resource flows into their country. The availability of this data enables government officials to make better-informed decisions on domestic resource allocation and national development planning.</p> <p>Typically, the data in AIMS is reported by donors at the country level. To enable these donors (or in some cases the government) to import IATI data into AIMS, a number of IATI import tools have been developed for AIMS. This is not the only way to incorporate IATI data in AIMS but this is currently the primary way that IATI data is included in these systems. The objective would be for more AIMS to include at least some data from IATI.</p> <p>The rationale is that if more AIMS include IATI data then IATI data is being accessed more regularly.</p>
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	IATI partner country member
Data Disaggregation	Region of partner country
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	The data source is self-reporting by partner countries on whether their AIMS includes IATI data. This self-reporting will be done through a survey that will be shared with IATI partner country members conducted annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year. Follow-up will also be conducted with partner countries to confirm reporting through the survey.

Data Collection Methods	<p>Data will be collected by the IATI Secretariat through a survey shared with partner country members. For all countries confirming that IATI data is included in their AIMS, the IATI Secretariat will follow up with each country to confirm how IATI data is included to make a final determination on performance for this indicator.</p> <p>The following survey questions are used to assess performance on this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you currently have an aid information management system in your country? Answers = {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Who is your aid information management system supplier? Answers = {Catalpa; Development Gateway; Synergy; Other - free text; Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Was IATI data added to your aid information management system in 2019? Answers = {Yes, No, Unsure} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [If yes] How often was IATI data added to your aid information management system? Answers = {Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, Annually, As needed}</li> <li>• [If yes] How was this data added to the aid information management system? Answers = {Donors' country offices import IATI data using an IATI import tool; Donors' country offices import IATI data using an IATI import tool; Donors' country offices import IATI data using an IATI import tool; Your government exports data from an IATI tool (e.g. IATI Datastore/Query Builder or d-Portal) and enters it/uploads it into the aid information management system; Other - free text; Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] What IATI data was added to the system? Answer = Free text</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<b>Overall Performance:</b> Percentage of IATI partner country members whose national aid information

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p>management systems include IATI data = Number of partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data / Total number of partner country members</p> <p><b>Disaggregated Performance</b> For each region, for example the Latin America and Caribbean region (LACR):</p> <p>Percentage of LACR partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data = Number of LACR partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data / Total number of LACR partner country members</p> <p>The baseline data was collected in April 2020 through a survey mechanism.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

## Output 2.b: Data literacy and capacity for data use of partner countries, publishers and CSOs is strengthened

Output Indicator 2.b.i: Number of publishers directly supported on how to use IATI data	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 2.b: Data literacy and capacity for data use of partner countries, publishers and CSOs is strengthened
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures how many publishers are directly supported by the Secretariat (Technical Team) or by one of their peers (i.e. fellow publishers) on how to use IATI data. Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to unique publishers (i.e. organisations), rather than individuals, will be assessed.</p> <p>Increasing the ability of publishers to use IATI data can have myriad impacts, including potentially improving the coordination of humanitarian and development activities on the ground or within organisations. Positive externalities could also include an increase in the quality of data published to IATI as publishers become more familiar with data quality issues.</p> <p>Results from this indicator will allow the IATI Secretariat to determine what channels of support exist to address data literacy/capacity constraints and the scope of the existing barriers to data use. Analysis of this indicator can help IATI connect publishers to existing guidance and support structures, and determine if support to publishers needs to be scaled up.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	IATI publishers
Data Disaggregation	<p><b>Training provider:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IATI Secretariat</li> <li>Peer-to-peer support</li> </ul>

Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat inventory of training.</li> <li>Survey to publishers to capture peer-to-peer training undertaken by external partners.</li> </ul>
Data Collection Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual logs from the Secretariat's Technical Team will be provided annually when reporting on the Results Framework at the start of each calendar year.</li> <li>Data will be sourced from responses submitted during a survey of publishers conducted annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In [year], did your organisation receive support on how to use IATI data from the IATI Secretariat or another publisher? Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, which organisation provided support? (select all that apply) {IATI Secretariat, Other (free text)}</li> <li>(If yes) What was the nature of support provided?</li> </ul> </li> <li>In [year], did your organisation give direct support on how to use IATI data to another publisher? Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, to which organisation(s) did you provide support? {Free text}</li> <li>(If yes) What was the nature of support provided?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall Performance:</b> The indicator is calculated using a simple count of the number of publishers (organisations rather than people) directly supported on how to use IATI data.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated Performance:</b> Performance will be disaggregated by training provider (i.e. Secretariat or external partner), for example, trainings provided by the IATI Secretariat:</p>

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p># of trainings for publishers on data use provided by the IATI Secretariat (annual) / Total # of trainings for publishers on data use provided (annual)</p> <p>Baseline data was collected through a survey mechanism in April 2020 and does not yet include Secretariat tracking logs, which will become operational in 2021.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Known Data Limitations	Due to GDPR restrictions, publishers must first consent to receive the survey before taking it.

<b>Output Indicator 2.b.ii: Number of partner country governments directly supported on how to use IATI data</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 2.b:</b> Data literacy and capacity for data use of partner countries, publishers and CSOs is strengthened
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses how many partner country governments are directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data. Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to country governments, rather than individuals, will be assessed (e.g. if training is provided to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning of a partner country, only one country will be understood to have been supported).</p> <p>Partner countries are the main intended beneficiaries of IATI data. Increasing the ability of partner countries to use IATI data can have myriad impacts, including potentially improving the coordination of humanitarian and development activities and enabling a better understanding of resource flows and actors operating within their country.</p>

Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Partner countries
Data Disaggregation	Region of training recipient
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	Secretariat tracking logs.
Data Collection Methods	Manual logs from the Secretariat will be kept.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall Performance:</b> The indicator is calculated using a simple count of the number of partner countries directly supported on IATI data use.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> For training recipients from each region, for example trainings for partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa:</p> <p># of trainings for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa provided on data use (annual) / Total # of trainings for partner countries provided on data use (annual)</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Data on this indicator is to be collected from 2021.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

Output Indicator 2.b.iii: Number of CSOs directly supported on how to use IATI data – annual	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 2.b: Data literacy and capacity for data use of partner countries, publishers and CSOs is strengthened
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator tracks how many CSOs are directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data. Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to unique CSOs (i.e. organisations), rather than individuals, will be assessed (e.g. if training is provided to a HQ level CSO as well as a country level office of that same CSO, only one organisation will be understood to have been supported).</p> <p>CSOs have a key role to play in using IATI data to promote local accountability and transparency over the use of development resources. Increasing the ability of CSOs to use IATI data can also potentially improve the coordination of humanitarian and development activities undertaken by CSOs at the country level.</p> <p>Results from this indicator will allow the IATI Secretariat to determine what channels of support exist to address data literacy/capacity constraints and the scope of the existing barriers to data use by CSOs. Analysis of this indicator can also help IATI connect CSOs to existing guidance and support structures, and determine if support to CSOs needs to be scaled up.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	CSO
Data Disaggregation	Region of training recipient (defined by HQ country)
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Secretariat inventory.
Data Collection Methods	Manual logs from the Secretariat will be kept.

Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall Performance:</b> The indicator is calculated using a simple count of the number of CSOs directly supported on IATI data use.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> For training recipients from each region, for example trainings for CSOs in Sub-Saharan Africa:</p> <p># of trainings for CSOs in Sub-Saharan Africa provided on data use(annual) / Total # of trainings for CSOs provided on data use (annual)</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Data collection will begin in 2021.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

## Outcome 3: The IATI community of members, data users and publishers are increasingly engaged to maximise impact

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Average number of Community of Practice members active on IATI's digital platform	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Outcome 3: The IATI community of members, data users and publishers are increasingly engaged to maximise impact
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the number of Community of Practice members that have been active on IATI's digital platform within a calendar year.</p> <p>This indicator will gauge how active community members are around IATI-related topics on the digital IATI platform, to be created in late 2020. The more engaged and inquisitive community members are, the more likely it is that they are familiar with IATI data and its use, and/or are publishing good quality data.</p> <p>A user is considered active within a given month if they have done at least one of the following: created a piece of content, post or event; or commented on a piece of content, post or event.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Active Community of Practice members
Data Disaggregation	<p>Data user group (one or more)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing country government</li> <li>• Bilateral donor</li> <li>• Multilateral agency</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Other (foundation, vertical fund, academia, etc.)</li> </ul>

Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Activity of users on digital platform (to be created in late 2020).
Data Collection Methods	Digital platform analytics.
Data Collection Frequency	Data is collected in Q1 of the reporting year.
Method of Computation	<p>Number of Community of Practice members active on IATI's digital platform =</p> <p>[Number active in January + Number active in February + Number active in March + Number active in April + Number active in May + Number active in June + Number active in July + Number active in August + Number active in September + Number active in October + Number active in November + Number active in December] / 12</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Baseline data will be 0 as the platform will be built in late 2020.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Percentage of members attending the annual Members' Assembly (in-person and virtually)	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Outcome 3: The IATI community of members, data users and publishers are increasingly engaged to maximise impact
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the number of members attending the annual Members' Assembly, either in-person or remotely.</p> <p>The Members' Assembly is the annual meeting of IATI members, who govern and fund the initiative. It has</p>

	<p>final approval of strategic decisions, including the recommendations on the budget and work plan proposed by IATI's Governing Board.</p> <p>This indicator is a measure of how engaged members are with IATI. Members are responsible for governing and funding the initiative and should be organisationally invested in its governance and plans for the future. Increased attendance and diversity at the Members' Assembly can help strengthen the direction of the initiative and ensure it remains relevant and fit-for-purpose.</p> <p>Members who join the Members' Assembly virtually can also make valuable contributions and may be attending remotely due to budgetary constraints, etc. As such, this indicator also recognises virtual attendance. For virtual attendance to qualify for inclusion in the calculation of the indicator, attendees must attend at least 50% of the sessions.</p> <p>There are <b>94 total member</b> organisations (as of March 2020).</p>
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Unit of Analysis	Percentage of members per year
Data Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constituency (by official membership type) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner countries</li> <li>• Providers of development cooperation</li> <li>• CSOs and others</li> <li>• Region of members' headquarters</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	Internal IATI Secretariat records.
Data Collection Methods	Data is collected from the IATI Secretariat's internal records.
Data Collection Frequency	Data is collected following the annual Members' Assembly.

Data Collection Frequency	<p>The indicator is calculated using a simple total of the number of member organisations who attend the Members' Assembly each year. As outlined above, virtual attendees are included if they attend at least 50% of sessions.</p> <p>Note that the indicator measures how many members are in attendance. If two or more individuals represent the same organisation, it will only be counted once. For instance, in 2019, different parts of the same umbrella organisation (European Union) – e.g. European Commission (DEVCO), European Commission (ECHO), European Commission (NEAR) – attended the Members' Assembly. For the purposes of calculating this indicator, these would be counted as one member entity. In addition, observers in attendance are not calculated in this indicator.</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The indicator baseline is measured for the 2019 Members' Assembly.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None



## Output 3.a: A larger, more diverse IATI membership is created

Outcome Indicator 3.a.i: Number of IATI members	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	<b>Output 3.a:</b> A larger, more diverse IATI membership is created
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator measures the number of members of IATI.</p> <p>IATI members are responsible for the governance and funding of the initiative through annual membership fees. Members have final approval of strategic decisions, including the recommendations on the budget and work plan proposed by IATI's Governing Board.</p> <p>This indicator is a measure of how many organisations are members of IATI, demonstrating their commitment to IATI as an initiative and transparency more generally. An increasing membership base signals the continued relevance of IATI for its key demographics – publishers and users of IATI data – who wish to further support and expand the initiative by becoming members.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	IATI Member
Data Disaggregation	Constituency (by official membership type) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner countries</li> <li>• Providers of development cooperation</li> <li>• CSOs and others</li> <li>• Region of members' headquarters</li> </ul>
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Internal IATI Secretariat records.
Data Collection Methods	Data is collected from the IATI Secretariat's internal records.

Data Collection Frequency	A snapshot of membership should be taken each year on 31 December for the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> The indicator is a simple count of the total members included in the Secretariat record of IATI members.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b></p> <p>By region: for example the total number of members from the Latin America and Caribbean region.</p> <p>By constituency: for example the total number of members who are partner countries.</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	The baseline data was collected in Q1 of 2020.
Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

## Output 3.b: Expanded awareness of IATI and its data

Outcome Indicator 3.b.i: Number of members/publishers providing internal training on using/publishing IATI data	
Indicator Characteristics	
Corresponding Outcome or Output	Output 3.b: Expanded awareness of IATI and its data
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>This indicator assesses how many IATI members and publishers provide training within their own organisation on how to use or publish IATI data.</p> <p>Staff of organisations who are IATI members and publishers should be familiar with the IATI Standard and its technical estate in order to publish and use IATI data to its full potential. With respect to data use, to expand the awareness around and utility of the data, it is also critical that staff beyond those directly responsible for transparency are trained on how to publish and/or use data.</p> <p>For example, while data is published at the HQ level, awareness of IATI data in country offices is critical as it is typically the country office that is responsible for reporting data to governments. This is particularly important in the context of importing IATI data into AIMS, as the responsibility for doing this typically lies with the country office. If they lack familiarity with the initiative and IATI data, this can present challenges for enabling the use of IATI data at the country level. Providing internal training for an organisation's country offices can help to increase awareness and understanding of the data but can also help to identify differences in data published at the HQ level versus the data that is available at the country level.</p> <p>To this end, this indicator will assess the level of commitment to raising awareness about IATI data through members' and publishers' internal resources/trainings on IATI including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Webinars or presentations</li> <li>• Workshops</li> </ul>

Unit of Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of guidance documents, video tutorials and other similar supporting resources</li> <li>• Mandatory organisational training</li> </ul>
Unit of Analysis	Number
Data Disaggregation	Organisation
	IATI affiliation: Member, Publisher, Member/Publisher
Data Collection and Analysis	
Data Source(s)	Data will come from responses submitted during the survey of IATI members and publishers during Q1 of the reporting year.
Data Collection Methods	<p>Data will be sourced from responses submitted during a survey of IATI members and publishers conducted annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year. The survey will pose the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the preceding calendar year, did your organisation provide internal training – within your own organisation – on how to use or publish IATI data? Answer = {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] What resources/training materials did you use? {IATI resources; Internal resources; External, non-IATI resources; Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Was the training for all staff? {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Was the training mandatory? {Yes, No, Unsure}</li> <li>• [If yes] Was training provided outside of the HQ level (i.e. from HQ level to country level offices)? {Yes; No; N/A (e.g. no country level offices); Unsure}</li> </ul>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> The indicator is calculated using a simple count of the number of members and publishers who provided internal training on using or publishing IATI data (Survey question: During the preceding calendar year, did your organisation provide internal training – within</p>

Indicator Baseline Collection	<p>your own organisation – on how to use or publish IATI data?) Additional questions included in the survey are considered as qualitative to support further analysis by the IATI Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> A percentage calculation of the total trainings provided, assessing which IATI community members are providing the largest share of internal training, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members</li> <li>• Publishers</li> <li>• Organisations which are both members and publishers</li> </ul> <p>For example, for members:  # of internal trainings provided by members (annual) /  Total # of internal trainings provided (annual)</p> <p>Baseline data was collected in March 2020.</p>
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	Due to GDPR restrictions, publishers must first consent to receive the survey before taking it.
<b>Outcome Indicator 3.b.ii: Number of unique visitors to IATI website</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 3.b:</b> Expanded awareness of IATI and its data
Indicator Definition and Rationale	This indicator measures how many unique visitors visit the external <a href="#">IATI website</a> on an annual basis, including all of its respective subsites and pages. Developers and testers will be excluded from the final count based on their IP addresses, to the extent possible.

Unit of Measure	Number
Unit of Analysis	Unique visitors to website
Data Disaggregation	Region of visitor
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	Website visitors are tracked by Google Analytics, a tool that provides detailed statistics on site traffic.
Data Collection Methods	<p>Google Analytics provides an export function which can be used to calculate results for this indicator. Visitors by the IATI Technical Team and specific IATI tool developers will be excluded by the IATI Secretariat to the extent possible before exporting the data, based on their location and IP addresses.</p> <p><b>To access and export the data using Google Analytics:</b>  First, choose the relevant site (<a href="#">iatistandard.org</a>) from the top menu. Next select the relevant time period for annual data collection.</p> <p>For data by Region: Under Reports on the left navigation sidebar, select Geo-&gt;Location. Under Primary Dimension, select Country. Under the table, select the maximum number of rows. At the top of the page, click Export then Excel. This data should be analysed regionally according to World Bank regional classifications.</p>
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.

Method of Computation	<p><b>Overall performance:</b> Number of visitors = Annual number of visitors to IATI website</p> <p><b>Disaggregated performance:</b> For each region, for example for website visitors from Sub-Saharan Africa:</p> <p># of visitors to website from Sub-Saharan Africa (annual) / Total # of visitors to website (annual)</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Baseline data was collected in April 2020.
<b>Additional Information</b>	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

<b>Outcome Indicator 3.b.iii: Level of interaction with IATI content on Twitter</b>	
<b>Indicator Characteristics</b>	
<b>Corresponding Outcome or Output</b>	<b>Output 3.b:</b> Expanded awareness of IATI and its data
Indicator Definition and Rationale	<p>Output Indicator 3.b.iii. Measures the reach of, and engagement with, IATI content on Twitter annually (via @IATI_aid)</p> <p>Increased exposure to IATI via Twitter will strengthen existing member engagement and familiarity with IATI and introduce IATI to new organisations and stakeholders, energising the community of development practitioners to make use of IATI's Standard and its data.</p>
Unit of Measure	Number

Unit of Analysis	Impressions and mentions
Data Disaggregation	<p>Impressions – Number of times internet browsers have displayed the tweet. Impressions are assumed to be a close approximation for number of views of social media content.</p> <p>Mentions – Number of tweets where @IATI_aid is included in the body of a Twitter user's tweet.</p>
<b>Data Collection and Analysis</b>	
Data Source(s)	Twitter Analytics is a suite that provides detailed data on user engagement, exposure and views. The tools provide information on how users engage with content and the demographic profile of audiences.
Data Collection Methods	Twitter Analytics provides an export function, which can be used to calculate the indicator.
Data Collection Frequency	Data will be collected annually in Q1 to report on the preceding year.
Method of Computation	<p>Automatically calculated by Twitter Analytics as follows:</p> <p>Impressions: Total number of times internet browsers have displayed the tweet</p> <p>Mentions: Total number of tweets that include @IATI_aid in its text.</p>
Indicator Baseline Collection	Baseline data was collected in April 2020 for 2019 (baseline year).

Additional Information	
Changes to Indicator	None
Known Data Limitations	None

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[@IATI\\_aid](https://twitter.com/IATI_aid)