



Aid Transparency Index

2012

Acknowledgements

This is the third Publish What You Fund report looking at donors' aid transparency and the second index that compares actual levels. It follows on from our 2010 *Aid Transparency Assessment* and 2011 *Pilot Aid Transparency Index*. The main finding of the 2010 Assessment was that there was a lack of comparable and primary data available on aid transparency. We attempted to address that finding in the 2011 Index by piloting a disaggregated way of assessing the transparency of donors using primary data collected via an evidence-based survey. In 2012, we have built on that methodology and assessed more organisations, allowing us to reflect more systematically on donors' progress in putting aid transparency commitments into practice.

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- Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- European Commission, DG Development and Cooperation (DG DEVCO)
- European Commission, Foreign Policy Instruments Service(FPI) European Commission, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- Irish Aid
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
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- Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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- United Kingdom CDC Group (CDC)
- United Kingdom Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)
- United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)
- United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United States Department of Defense (DOD)
- United States Department of State
- United States Department of the Treasury
- United States Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
- United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- World Bank International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IDA/IBRD)
- World Bank International Finance Corporation (IFC)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (Agência Brasileira de Cooperação)	DCD	Development Co-operation Directorate (of the OECD)	GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo)	DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change (UK government)	GB	Great Britain
AFD	French Agency for Development (L'Agence Française de Développement)	DFI	Development Finance Institution	GEF	Global Environment Facility
AfDB	African Development Bank	DFID	Department for International Development (UK government)	GIFT	Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	DG DEVCO	Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid (European Commission)	GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development	DOD	Department of Defense (U.S. government)	GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung)	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
CABRI	Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative	EC	European Commission	HLF-4	Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund (Korean government)	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	ECHO	Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (European Commission)	IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
COP	Country Operational Plan	EEAS	European External Action Service (European Commission)	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (of the OECD Development Assistance Committee)	EIB	European Investment Bank	IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
CRS++	Extended Creditor Reporting System (of the OECD Development Assistance Committee)	EU	European Union	IFC	International Finance Corporation (World Bank)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK government)	IFI	International Finance Institution
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	FOI(A)	Freedom of Information (Act)	IFS	Instrument for Stability (of the European Commission)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)	FPI	Foreign Policy Instruments Service (European Commission)	INCLE	Bureau of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (U.S. State Department)
DCA	Development Credit Authority (USAID)	FSF	Fast Start Finance (European Union)	INGO	International Non Governmental Organisation
		FSS	Forward Spending Survey (of the DAC)	IPAD	Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance
		FTS	Financial Tracking Service (of UN OCHA)		
		G8	Group of Eight		
		G20	Group of Twenty		

IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard	OOF	Other Official Flows
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	OTA	Office of Technical Assistance (U.S. Treasury)
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency	PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
MAE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (le Ministère des Affaires étrangères)	QuODA	Quality of Official Development Assistance
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation (U.S. government)	RTI	Right To Information
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan government)	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
MFF	Multi-Annual Financial Framework (of the European Commission)	TR-AID	Transparent Aid (aid database of the European Commission)
MINEFI	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (le Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances)	UK	United Kingdom
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce (China government)	UN	United Nations
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NZAID	New Zealand Aid Programme	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OAP	Open Aid Partnership	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
ODA	Official Development Assistance (definition of OECD Development Assistance Committee)	URL	Uniform Resource Locator
ODF	Official Development Finance (definition of OECD Development Assistance Committee)	U.S.	United States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	USD	United States Dollar
OGP	Open Government Partnership	USG	United States government
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the U.S. President)	WFP	World Food Programme (United Nations)
		WP-EFF	Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (of the OECD DAC)
		WP-STAT	Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (of the OECD DAC)

Executive summary

The state of aid transparency

Aid is becoming more transparent, but progress is slow and uneven. This report finds that aid can be made much more transparent without great difficulty, when political commitment is translated into effective implementation. Transparent aid means information being shared openly in a timely, comprehensive, comparable and accessible way.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) offers a common standard for publishing aid information that satisfies all of these elements. Only then can aid and related development activities be made truly effective, efficient and accountable.

Gaining momentum

Over the past decade, transparency has been driven up the political agenda in countries and organisations all over the world. Citizens expect to be able to hold governments to account and know where their money is going. Open government initiatives are helping to promote aid transparency, partly driven by the possibilities of new technology. However, much of the current momentum comes from the aid effectiveness agenda. After grappling for years with difficult issues – including coordination of aid activities, recipient country ownership and predictability – donors, recipients and civil society alike have realised that very little of the aid effectiveness agenda can be achieved without greater and systematic transparency.

At the Accra High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2008, **donors committed to make aid more transparent**. In response, a group of 14 donors launched the International Aid Transparency Initiative. By early 2011, IATI had been developed

to provide a practical method for making aid transparent, via a common standard for publishing information. The emergence of a comprehensive and workable data standard made it possible to turn rhetoric into reality.

Busan: the tipping point

Political pressure mounted before the Busan High-Level Forum (HLF-4) on Aid Effectiveness in late 2011. Donors were exposed for showing very little progress on key commitments made in the Paris Declaration in 2005. A civil society coalition, led by Publish What You Fund, launched the **"Make Aid Transparent" campaign**, to demand progress on IATI ahead of HLF-4. In partnership with many partner countries and donors, the campaign successfully called for time-bound commitments in the **Busan agreement to implement a common, open standard**. This common standard framework incorporates the whole of IATI, along with the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and Forward Spending Survey. The Busan agreement requires all donors to produce implementation schedules for this common standard by December 2012, with full implementation expected to be achieved by December 2015.

In an effort to create some positive momentum on the eve of the Busan Forum, several IATI signatories joined DFID, the World Bank and the Hewlett Foundation in **publishing to the IATI Registry**. These new publishers included the Asian Development Bank, Australia, EC-DEVCO, Finland, the Global Fund, Spain, Sweden and the UNDP. Several other prominent donors signalled their conviction by **signing IATI in Busan**, most notably the U.S., Canada and the IADB, which commits them to developing a schedule for implementing the IATI standard.

IATI delivers

For aid to be fully transparent, donors must publish information to IATI.

IATI now has 33 signatory donors committed to publishing to its common standard. These donors account for over 75% of Official Development Finance (ODF).¹

Implementation of IATI is also now under way, with at least initial publication by donors accounting for 43% of ODF. In addition, over 30 civil society organisations (CSOs) are now publishing to the IATI Registry.

As organisations get to grips with publishing to the IATI standard, the quality and transparency of their aid information is improving. The greatest improvements have been shown by those who have either automated their publication (e.g. the Global Fund, GAVI, the Netherlands) or have already re-published (e.g. DFID, AusAID and EC-DEVCO) and begun to address gaps and inconsistencies, benefiting from the feedback of the IATI Secretariat and information consumers.

Aid Transparency Index

Publish What You Fund monitors the transparency of aid organisations in order to **track progress**, encourage further transparency and hold organisations to account. In 2010, we produced the *Aid Transparency Assessment*, a first attempt at undertaking a methodical review of donors' aid transparency. This assessment of 30 organisations demonstrated the lack of primary, timely and

¹ Average of 2009 and 2010 commitments for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), as reported to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

comparable data. A more robust evidence base was required in order to monitor progress over time.

The methodology piloted in the *2011 Aid Transparency Index* shifted to collecting the primary data, in partnership with 49 CSOs. This primary data was used to assess the availability of 37 specific types of information, or indicators, grouped in three different levels – organisation, country and activity (project). The fact that this information is often not published was one of the main findings.

An important outcome of the 2011 pilot was the building of an evidence base which can be used to monitor donor progress regularly over time. Although we have made some minor changes to the methodology in 2012 (adding some new indicators and moving some to a more appropriate level) the majority of the indicators remain the same, making it possible to compare individual donor performance with 2011.

For the **2012 Index, 72 organisations were selected.** As well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, selected climate finance funds, humanitarian agencies, development finance institutions and private foundations have also been included, in order to test the applicability of the methodology to wider development activities.

The Index relied largely on CSO partners to survey 41 of the 43 indicators of aid transparency, based on what is available on agencies' websites. The 2012 Index substantially follows the 2011 Pilot Index by not awarding additional points for the format that information is provided in or how accessible it is. In recognition of the importance of *high quality* aid

information, the Index methodology will be revised in future years. Our aim is to increase its ability to assess how closely organisations' data conforms to best practice, in terms of coding, comprehensiveness and accuracy. This will allow constructive feedback to organisations on improving the quality of their data.

As in 2011, each of the three levels has an equal weight of 33.33%. While different groups and constituencies require and value various aid information types differently, it was decided that no level should have a higher weighting than any other. A tool is provided on the Publish What You Fund website which allows you to reweight the data in line with your prioritisation and assessment of the importance of different types of information:

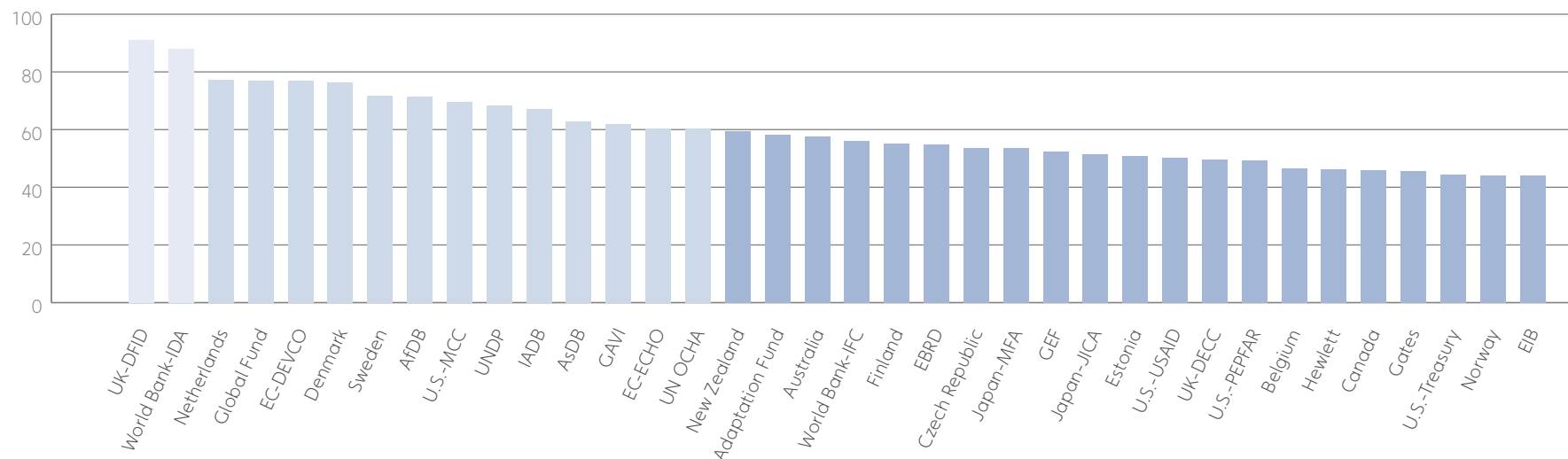
<http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

The results

Table 1. Donor aid transparency in 2012

GOOD	FAIR	MODERATE	POOR	VERY POOR
(average score of 80–100%)	(average score of 60–79%)	(average score of 40–59%)	(average score of 20–39%)	(average score of 0–19%)
1. UK-DFID (91.2%) 2. World Bank-IDA/IBRD (87.9%)	3. Netherlands (77.4%) 4. Global Fund (77.1%) 5. EC-DEVCO (77.0%) 6. Denmark (76.5%) 7. Sweden (71.8%) 8. AfDB (71.4%) 9. U.S.-MCC (69.6%) 10. UNDP (68.5%) 11. IADB (67.2%) 12. AsDB (62.9%) 13. GAVI (62.0%) 14. EC-ECHO (60.5%) 15. UN OCHA (60.3%)	16. New Zealand (59.4%) 17. Adaptation Fund (58.3%) 18. Australia (57.7%) 19. World Bank-IFC (56.1%) 20. Finland (55.1%) 21. EBRD (54.8%) 22. Czech Republic (53.7%) 23. Japan-MFA (53.6%) 24. GEF (52.3%) 25. Japan-JICA (51.6%) 26. Estonia (50.8%) 27. U.S.-USAID (50.1%) 28. UK-DECC (49.6%) 29. U.S.-PEPFAR (49.2%) 30. Belgium (46.5%) 31. Hewlett (46.3%) 32. Canada (45.9%) 33. Gates (45.6%) 34. U.S.-Treasury (44.4%) 35. Norway (44.2%) 36. EIB (44.0%) 37. Korea-EDCF (41.9%) 38. CTF (40.0%)	39. Germany-GIZ (39.7%) 40. Luxembourg (39.4%) 41. Korea-KOICA (39.2%) 42. Austria (35.8%) 43. EC-Enlargement (35.4%) 44. France-AFD (35.1%) 45. Spain (32.2%) 46. U.S.- State (31.1%) 47. EC-FPI (29.4%) 48. Lithuania (27.9%) 49. Brazil (27.9%) 50. Germany-KfW (26.2%) 51. UK-MOD (26.1%) 52. Poland (25.8%) 53. Italy (25.4%) 54. Ireland (25.0%) 55. Switzerland (25.0%) 56. U.S.-Defense (23.5%) 57. Slovenia (23.4%) 58. UK-CDC (22.5%) 59. Portugal (22.5%) 60. UK-FCO (21.3%)	61. Slovakia (19.9%) 62. France-MAE (14.3%) 63. UNICEF (13.8%) 64. Latvia (12.2%) 65. Romania (12.1%) 66. Bulgaria (7.4%) 67. Greece (6.5%) 68. France-MINEFI (6.0%) 69. Cyprus (5.4%) 70. Hungary (4.6%) 71. China (1.9%) 72. Malta (0.0%)

Chart 1: Overall ranking of 72 donor organisations

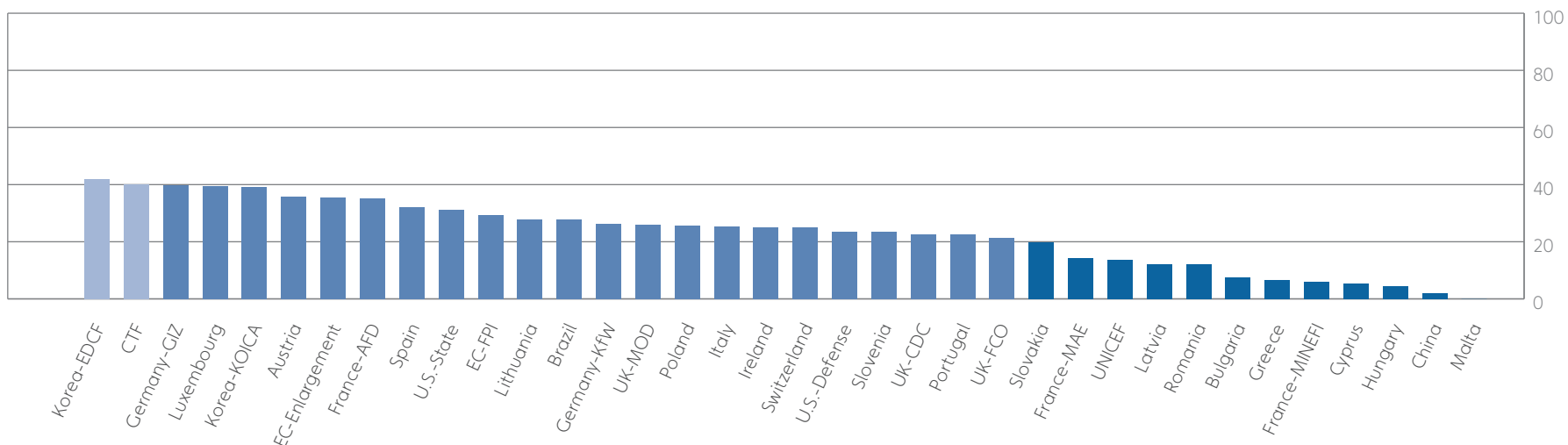


There is a **wider variation in the 2012 results**, with scores varying from 91% to 0%, as compared to 78% to 0% in 2011. At the top end, two organisations appear to be pulling away from the rest: DFID (91.2%) and the World Bank-IDA/IBRD (87.9%) are fully 10 points ahead of the next highest donor, the Netherlands (77.4%). As in 2011, larger and more established donor organisations generally perform better. Multilaterals also tend to score highly, with over two thirds of multilaterals scoring 60% or more.

Some organisations have made big improvements in 2012. DFID has increased its score substantially, rising from 5th (out of 58) in 2011 to 1st in 2012. GAVI has leapt from 35th to 13th. This is largely due to the publication of high quality, current activity data to the IATI Registry. In 2011, the Netherlands improved its rank from 30th to 4th in the course of the data collection process, and it has moved up again to 3rd place in 2012.

36 organisations showed improvement against 2011, with some organisations making particularly notable improvements.² These are mainly found in the top three groupings: DFID's score on like-for-like indicators increased by 33 percentage points, GAVI's by 28 percentage points and EC-DEVCO's by 18 percentage points. In the moderate group, several organisations improved on this basis by over 10 percentage points: Australia, U.S.-Treasury, U.S.-PEPFAR, New Zealand and USAID. Though more modest in their improvements, three organisations in the poor category improved significantly on the basis of comparable indicators: UK-CDC (by 11 percentage points), U.S.-DOD (by 10 percentage points) and Poland (by 10 percentage points).

² Particularly when calculating change within the same indicators used in 2011 and 2012.



The **poor group** is smaller than in 2011 but still contains nearly a third of organisations, including **some of the world's largest and most prominent donors**: both German agencies, GIZ (39.7%) and KfW (26.2%); France's AFD (35.1%); two U.S. agencies, Department of State (31.1%) and Department of Defense (23.5%); and three UK institutions, MOD (26.1%), CDC (22.5%) and FCO (21.3%). As a bloc, EU nations performed poorly, with 12 Member States represented by national institutions in the poor group.³

The very poor category is also smaller, but still contains some significant donors: France's Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MAE) and of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI) scored 14% and 6% respectively; combined they are responsible for over USD 3 billion of French bilateral ODA.

Multilateral organisations tend to score reasonably well, with over two thirds of them ranking good or fair. **Bilaterals as a group perform poorly compared with other groups.** In every single group – from good to very poor – **organisations performed best on indicators at the organisation level.** Two donors, DFID and Sweden, scored 100% at the organisation level. By contrast, 12 organisations scored 0% at the activity level, including established donor agencies like France-AFD, Germany-KfW, Portugal and Switzerland.

³ Austria, France (AFD), Germany (GIZ & KfW), Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, UK (MOD, CDC, FCO).

Conclusions

Conclusion 1:

Progress is being made

The 2012 Index shows that aid transparency is on the rise, though progress is modest. The **average score was just over 41%, compared to 34% in 2011**. 16 of the surveyed information types are systematically published by more than half of organisations – an increase from only eight information types in 2011.

Some organisations are trail-blazing. For the first time, two organisations (DFID and the World Bank) were given a good rating. Six organisations⁴ – all multilaterals – also rose in 2012 to join nine others in the fair grouping. 36 of the 58 organisations surveyed in 2011 showed improvement in 2012. IATI signatories (including most U.S. agencies) and multilaterals are strongly represented in this group.

A combination of political will, increased pressure from civil society, technological progress and cultural change within institutions has contributed to this improvement.

Conclusion 2:

Much more comparable information needs to be published

Although progress is being made, **most aid information is still not published**. Aid transparency is falling far short of best practice. The poor and very poor groups are smaller than 2011 but still contain nearly half of all organisations surveyed, including some of the world's largest donors.

Donors are still not prioritising the publication of information at country and activity levels. This appears to be because they are motivated mainly by domestic accountability requirements at the organisation level. It is particularly disappointing to see **supporters of aid effectiveness performing so poorly on timely activity level information**. Comparable activity data is essential for aid coordination, accountability and mapping to partner country budget classifications, via the forthcoming IATI budget identifier.

Conclusion 3:

IATI is the most effective vehicle for delivering aid transparency

The Index shows IATI works. It is no coincidence that the top 16 organisations in the 2012 Index are all IATI signatories. Some of the biggest increases in organisations' scores and rankings in the Index resulted from their decisions to start making information available via IATI publication. These include GAVI, AusAID and EC-DEVCO.

Nine of the top 16 have begun publishing to the IATI Registry, significantly improving the availability of timely and comparable information. Publishing to the IATI Registry is a learning process – organisations that excelled in the Index tended to have been through several rounds of publication. Moreover, IATI signatories often have a track record of transparency, so start from a higher base.

While donors can improve their aid transparency without publishing to IATI, it is hard to achieve high scores in the Index without publishing high quality information across all of the three categories – a process made far easier by **building IATI into information systems**.

4 UNDP, IADB, AsDB, GAVI, ECHO and OCHA.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Deliver on your commitments by moving swiftly to implementation

It is now time for implementation. Donors should **publish ambitious implementation schedules**, in line with their Busan commitments, by the end of 2012 – and **start publishing in 2013**. Aid transparency commitments should be institutionalised at the national or agency level. This timeline is essential if donors are to deliver on their Busan commitment of **full implementation by December 2015**.

Organisations that have already started implementation should work with their peers and lead by example by improving and extending their IATI publication. Cultural change within organisations will also be vital.

Recommendation 2:

Publish now, then improve and automate

Donors should employ a **"publish what you can"** approach to test the capability of their existing systems to produce high quality, timely information. By the end of 2013, all organisations should have published some information in the IATI format and should be improving the quality and timeliness of their data.

The next step is to increase the **quality, frequency, accessibility** and **detail** of publication, to deliver IATI's unique benefits: the **comparability** and **traceability** of information on international development activities throughout the delivery chain. The IATI budget identifier will complete the link to partner country budgets, increasing their transparency.

Organisations should eventually **automate publication to the IATI Registry** to reduce data-entry errors, cost and time, and increase the sustainability of aid transparency best practice. This will also help to increase the ease and coherence of publication to multiple reporting requirements, by **publishing once, using often**.

Recommendation 3:

All development finance actors should engage with IATI

All organisations managing or implementing international activities that have an impact on development should work with IATI to ensure that the IATI standard reflects their specific activities.

Publication to the IATI standard has been undertaken by a wide range of actors, from large bilateral, multilateral and private donors to CSOs. **Every field that has been finalised in the IATI standard is now being published by at least one organisation**, demonstrating its feasibility.

The Index included many organisations that do not perceive themselves to be traditional aid donors, including climate finance providers, development finance investors, South-South Cooperation partners, humanitarian agencies and private foundations. Many are already publishing some of the information items and a few of them have committed to IATI, including OCHA, ECHO and UK-CDC.

IATI captures the information needs of developing countries, donor organisations and CSOs. These needs apply to non-concessional flows, climate finance, humanitarian relief, technical assistance and philanthropy, as well as to ODA. **All such activities will incur transaction costs** for the partner and can benefit from the increased coordination and collaboration that comparable information sharing allows.

Section 1. Approach and Methodology

This section sets out the approach taken to assess donors' aid transparency, the methodology used and how it differs from the 2011 *Pilot Aid Transparency Index*. For a more detailed methodology, including challenges, limitations and possible options for assessing data quality in the future, please see Annex 1.

Aid transparency: The foundation for better aid

Over the past decade, aid transparency has gradually moved higher up the international development agenda. What was once taken to be part of a package of approaches to increasing the overall effectiveness of aid is now seen as integral for addressing core challenges such as coordination and predictability of aid, greater ownership of development activities by those who receive aid, and genuine accountability.

For aid to be more effective it needs to be more predictable, coordinated between donors, managed for results, and aligned to recipient countries' own plans and systems.⁵ To achieve this, the information has to be shared between all parties involved in the delivery of aid in a timely, comprehensive and comparable way. Without this information it is not possible to know what is being spent where, by whom and with what results (see overview of Aid Transparency Principles in Box 1).

But despite the recognition of aid transparency as essential for meaningful policy planning, decision-making and learning – and the public commitments donors have made to make their aid more transparent – levels of progress in implementing aid transparency have been disappointing. Aid

information is still only partially available. It is difficult to find and access without a good Internet connection and a detailed understanding of how different donors operate. The information that is published is patchy and difficult to use in a meaningful way, as it is held in different locations and formats. Perhaps most importantly, this makes the information hard to compare from one provider to another.

Global commitments on aid transparency

As detailed in the 2011 *Pilot Aid Transparency Index*, a large number of donors have repeatedly signed agreements to improve aid effectiveness and transparency, including at G8 and G20 summits and two High Level Forums on Aid Effectiveness.⁶ The forums are organised by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the commitments made at them remain the most ambitious and far-reaching – although donors have struggled to implement them.

At the 2nd High Level Forum in Paris in 2005, donors committed “to take far-reaching and monitorable actions to reform the way we manage and deliver aid”, including by improving predictability, ownership and integration and reducing duplication and

Box 1:

The Publish What You Fund Aid Transparency Principles

The Aid Transparency Principles are at the core of Publish What You Fund's campaign. They are relevant to all public and private bodies engaged in the funding and delivery of aid and related development activities. They should be applied to ensure that everyone has access to information about aid. The ultimate aim is to improve the effectiveness of aid so that its benefits are felt by those that need it and citizens in both donor and recipient countries are able to hold their governments to account.

1. **Information on aid should be published proactively** – a donor agency or organisation should tell people what they are doing, for whom, when and how.
2. **Information on aid should be comprehensive, timely, accessible and comparable** – the information should be provided in a format that is useful and meaningful.
3. **Everyone should be able to request and receive information on aid processes** – publishers need to ensure everyone is able to access the information as and when they wish.
4. **The right of access to information about aid should be promoted** – donor organisations should actively promote this right.

To read the Principles in full see:

www.publishwhatyoufund.org/resources/papers/publish-what-you-fund-principles

⁵ See OECD Rome and Paris Declarations on Aid Effectiveness (2003 and 2005) as well as subsequent OECD 2006, 2008 and 2011 Paris Monitoring Surveys and the 2011 evaluation 'Aid Effectiveness in 2005–10: Progress in implementing the Paris Declaration'.

⁶ See the G20-G8 declaration see paragraphs 61 and 62 on the G20-G8 France 2011 website: <http://www.g20-g8.com/g8-g20/g8/english/live/news/renewed-commitment-for-freedom-and-democracy.1314.html>. The OECD website provides a history of the High Level Forums on aid effectiveness: http://www.oecd.org/document/63/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_46310975_1_1_1_1,00.html

fragmentation.⁷ The commitments made at the 3rd High Level Forum in Accra in 2008 included pledges to “make aid more transparent” and to “publicly disclose regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and, when available, results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit by developing countries”.⁸ The multi-donor International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) was also launched in Accra, initially with 14 donor signatories and 13 partner country endorsers. IATI outlined a practical approach for developing and implementing a common standard for publishing aid information, established in part to address the commitments donors made in Paris and Accra (see Box 3 for more about IATI).

Since its launch at the end of 2008, 19 more donors have signed IATI, including Canada, the Inter-American Development Bank, several UN agencies and the U.S. – the world’s largest single donor. Many of these new signatories signed IATI around the time of the 4th High Level Forum (HLF-4) held in Busan in late 2011, where specific commitments were made to “...implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information...”, including a timeline for meeting them (see Box 2).⁹

The build up to Busan

Although progress has been made on aid transparency since Accra, most notably by the signatories and partner countries engaged in IATI, the broader aid effectiveness commitments made in 2005 and 2008 are still some way from being met, with the Paris Monitoring Survey and Evaluations highlighting that aid remains fragmented and unpredictable.¹⁰ Donors recognised this in the build up to HLF-4, when pressure was mounting to fulfil their commitments and demonstrate political will. Not wanting Busan to be seen as a round of empty promises, and wishing to capitalise on the potential of this action-forcing event, several donors began publishing to the IATI Registry on the eve of the Forum, including the European Commission’s DG DEVCO, Finland, the Global Fund, Spain, Sweden and the UNDP, as well as other aid organisations such as the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Oxfam GB and UNOPS. This demonstration of political and technical commitment to the new standard contributed to the concrete and time-bound commitments agreed by all parties at Busan (see Box 2), which marked transparency as one of the notable successes of HLF-4.

Box 2:

Commitments on aid transparency in the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

We [donors and developing countries] will work to improve the **availability and public accessibility of information on development co-operation and other development resources**, building on our respective commitments in this area. To this end, we will:

- a) Make the **full range of information on publicly funded development activities, their financing, terms and conditions, and contribution to development results, publicly available** subject to legitimate concerns about commercially sensitive information.
- b) Focus, at the country level, on establishing **transparent public financial management and aid information management systems**, and strengthen the capacities of all relevant stakeholders to make better use of this information in decision-making and to promote accountability.
- c) **Implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation**, taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and others. This standard must meet the information needs of developing countries and non-state actors, consistent with national requirements. **We will agree on this standard and publish our respective schedules to implement it by December 2012, with the aim of implementing it fully by December 2015.**

7 The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, OECD, 2005: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

8 The Accra Agenda for Action, OECD, 2008: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

9 The full document is available on the OECD-DAC website. See paragraph 23: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aideffectiveness/49650173.pdf>

10 See ‘2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration: Making aid more effective by 2010’, OECD, 2008, p.12; and ‘2011 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration and The Evaluation of the Paris Declaration: Phase 2 Final Report’, Danish Institute for International Studies, Chapter 6 (Main Recommendations), pp.63–67.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative

The commitments made at the 3rd and 4th High Level Forums relating to aid transparency remain the most concrete and practical to date. They are part of a growing recognition that better aid information can make a significant contribution to addressing some of the broader issues relating to aid effectiveness that were discussed in Paris back in 2005. A core feature of both the Accra and Busan commitments is that donors should be proactive about meeting them. IATI is the only multi-donor initiative specifically focused on how to implement aid transparency. Following Busan, engagement by donors has continued to grow and IATI now has 33 donor signatories, who account for 75% of Official Development Finance (ODF).¹¹

To ensure that IATI achieves its full potential, engagement across the range of development actors is needed, including both DAC and non-DAC development partners, private suppliers and civil society organisations (CSOs).¹² When the 2011 Pilot Index was being prepared, only eight organisations had started publishing to the Registry. That figure has now risen to 78 different organisations, demonstrating a considerable shift from technical discussions to implementation since the standard was agreed in February 2011. These 78 publishers can be broken down into six bilaterals, seven multilaterals, one research and training organisation, two private foundations and 64 national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs).¹³ Together, these organisations account for 43% of ODF.¹⁴

Box 3:

The International Aid Transparency Initiative

IATI is a multi-stakeholder initiative with 33 donor signatories and 22 partner country endorsers. It is led by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives of donors, partner countries, foundations, aid information experts and civil society.

Donors agree to sign up to the IATI Accra Statement and endorse the Framework for Implementation. Signatories are: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Australia – AusAID, Canada – CIDA, Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Commission, Finland – Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Germany – BMZ, GAVI, the Global Fund, Hewlett Foundation, IADB, IFAD, Ireland – Irish Aid, Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Zealand – NZAID, Norway – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Spain – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Sweden – SIDA, Switzerland – SDC, UK – CDC, UK – DFID, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UN OCHA, UNOPS, UN Women, U.S., the World Bank and WFP.

Partner countries can endorse the initiative, demonstrating that they support the aims and objectives of IATI and want to be involved in shaping it. Endorsers are: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanzania and Viet Nam.

The five **CSOs on the Steering Committee** are: BetterAid, International Budget Partnership, the INGO Accountability Charter, Publish What You Fund and Transparency International. There is also a Technical Advisory Group that includes over 100 experts advising on different aspects of a common 4-part standard on the publication of aid data, including:

1. The scope of what will be published
2. Common definitions
3. Common data exchange format
4. A framework implementation

For more information on IATI visit: www.aidtransparency.net

¹¹ Average of 2009 and 2010 commitments for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), as reported to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

¹² For more on the OECD-DAC, including members and observers, visit: www.oecd.org/dac/developmentassistancecommitteedac.htm

¹³ The full list of publishers can be found on the IATI Registry website: <http://iatiregistry.org/publisher>

¹⁴ Average of 2009 and 2010 commitments for ODA and OOF, as reported to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

Growing demand

Since Accra, aid recipient countries and their representative bodies have increasingly been demanding progress on aid transparency. 22 recipient countries have now endorsed IATI and regularly attend Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group meetings to review progress on implementation. This has helped ensure that the common standard has been designed to meet not just the needs of donors, but those of developing countries and CSOs as well. In particular, the standard includes:

- The provision of timely, detailed information at the project level
- An ability to link more closely to budgets of recipient countries, including ongoing work to develop a 'recipient budget identifier'
- The publication of policy and project-related documents, including information on results and conditions

Other forums in which recipient countries are focusing on aid transparency include the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI), a professional network supporting senior budget officials and representing 37 African countries, and the Commonwealth. In preparation for HLF-4, CABRI published a position paper on aid transparency that includes a set of minimum requirements that donors need to meet.¹⁵ The Ministers of Finance of

the 54 Commonwealth member states also issued a statement just prior to Busan following their annual meeting held in September 2011, committing to "...collectively support the adoption of IATI or an IATI-compatible common standard to ensure that efforts on aid transparency have the maximum impact."¹⁶

The common standard has been designed to meet not just the needs of donors, but those of developing countries and CSOs as well.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Open Aid Partnership (OAP) are two other multilateral initiatives that include specific references to aid transparency. Launched at the UN Global Assembly in September 2011, OGP aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. At the time of writing, 55 governments have signed a declaration pledging to put open government principles into practice. So far, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, the UK and the U.S. have included commitments on aid transparency in their OGP National Action Plans.¹⁷ Notable commitments include the whole-of-government approaches to aid transparency of Sweden, the UK and U.S. – the UK has specifically committed to IATI publication by all aid-spending departments.

The Open Aid Partnership aims to bring development partners together to increase the openness and effectiveness of development assistance through the use of innovative technologies, such as mapping, and to provide new tools for strategic planning and to enhance greater transparency and accountability. Specific mention is made in the OAP approach to collaborating closely with both IATI and OGP. The Partnership's 10 endorsers are a mixture of bilateral donors, one multilateral donor and civil society; seven of them are also IATI signatories.¹⁸

So far, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, the UK and the U.S. have included commitments on aid transparency in their OGP National Action Plans.

Another complementary initiative is the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT), launched by the International Budget Partnership in July 2011. GIFT is a multi-stakeholder network working to advance significant improvements and institutionalise global norms on fiscal transparency, participation and accountability in countries around the world. GIFT's focus on transparency, access to information and the development of global fiscal

15 The paper highlights integration of aid information in country budgets as a key factor in achieving aid transparency. The paper is available at: <http://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/news/170-aid-transparency-la-transparence-de-laide-a-transparencia-de-ajuda>

16 See paragraph 10 of Final Commonwealth Statement on Accelerating Development with More Effective Aid, available at: <http://www.thecommonwealth.org/files/240432/FileName/CommonwealthStatementonAcceleratingDevelopmentwithMoreEffectiveAid-CFMM1.pdf>

17 See OGP website for details of commitments made by participating countries: <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries>

18 See OAP website for more on the Partnership, its aims and endorsers: <http://www.openaidmap.org/>

standards make it a like-minded and comparable initiative to IATI.¹⁹

A post-Busan world

Serious commitments to implementing a "common, open standard" for aid transparency were achieved at Busan. The agreement called for the reconciliation of three existing sources and processes: IATI, the DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the DAC's Forward Spending Survey (FSS). These collectively contain the main elements of the Busan aid transparency commitments: a common format, timeliness and comprehensiveness of that information, and forward estimates. The Busan Partnership agreement called on all participants to agree on the standard and publish implementation schedules by December 2012, thus requiring technical discussions between IATI and the OECD/DAC – comprising the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) and the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) – to ensure the compatibility of their systems.

The "common standard framework" was then endorsed unanimously at the final meeting of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) in June 2012.²⁰ At the time of writing, final adjustments are being made to the implementation schedule template which will allow all donors to produce a schedule by the end of 2012, in line with the Busan commitment. See Box 4 for more details.

Since Busan, IATI has continued to gather pace, with attention moving from gaining political commitments to technical implementation. Over 30 CSOs and the Global Fund have published to the IATI Registry for the first time in 2012. New organisations have also been attracted to the initiative. Several UN agencies have signed IATI since Busan, including OCHA and, most recently, the World Food Programme, in August 2012.

Monitoring donor progress

In October 2010, Publish What You Fund published the *Aid Transparency Assessment*. This was a first attempt at undertaking a methodical review of donors' aid transparency and, at the time, it provided the most complete analysis of what information 30 organisations were systematically making available. A key finding of the Assessment was the lack of primary, timely and comparable data available on levels of aid information provided by donors. Having conducted this research and

Box 4:

The Busan common standard

The Busan agreement recognised the complementary efforts of existing publishing and reporting systems and encouraged a framework for integrating them. The information items specified in the common standard are drawn from IATI, the DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and Forward Spending Survey (FSS), and have been carefully mapped to eradicate inconsistencies in how items are interpreted. This was achievable in part because IATI was modelled on the CRS, to which in turn the FSS is closely related. All IATI elements are contained in the common standard.

The format and procedure for publishing information in line with Busan requirements are based on the IATI standard approach:

- a) **XML format** – a computer readable "mark-up" language that allows programmes to extract data and present it in a comparable and accessible way.
- b) **a Registry** – this contains links to raw data in the XML format, so that all information in this common format can be located and extracted from the websites on which it is published.
- c) **Timeliness** – information should be published at least quarterly but preferably monthly to ensure that it can be mapped against partner country budget cycles.

The common standard will be governed jointly by both the IATI Steering Committee and the DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) in the short term; medium-to-long term arrangements will be explored once the replacement for the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF), the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) is fully functioning.

¹⁹ See the GIFT website for more information about its draft principles: <http://fiscaltransparency.net> The principles relating to publication of information are the most relevant to IATI: "The public should be presented with comprehensive, regular, timely and accessible information on past, present, and forecast fiscal activities, fiscal risks, and public assets and liabilities. The presentation of fiscal information in budgets, fiscal reports, financial statements, and National Accounts should meet internationally-recognized standards, and should be consistent across the different types of reports..."

²⁰ The WP-EFF has been succeeded by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. See www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhl4/about/global-partnership.html

studied a number of different datasets, it was clear there was no adequate, systematic, disaggregated way of assessing the transparency of donors and a more robust evidence base was required in order to monitor progress over time.²¹

The methodology piloted in the *2011 Aid Transparency Index* was developed in response to this finding in the 2010 Assessment. Having identified that a lack of current, primary data was a significant barrier to measuring aid transparency objectively, we shifted away from using proxy indicators based on secondary data sources to collecting the primary data ourselves, in partnership with 49 CSOs. In the 2011 Pilot Index, this new primary data was used to assess the availability of 37 specific types of information, or indicators, grouped in three different levels – organisation, country and activity/project. The number of organisations assessed was increased from 30 to 58 and included bilateral and multilateral donors, development finance institutions (DFIs) and private foundations. The resulting ranking was derived by assigning scores for each of the 37 indicators and grouping them by level.

The 2011 Index methodology was explicitly a pilot and findings for certain indicators identified the need to improve it for 2012. An important outcome of the 2011 pilot was the building of an evidence base which can be used to monitor donor progress regularly over time. Although there have been some minor changes to the methodology in 2012, primarily

relating to new indicators and indicators that have been moved to a different level, the majority of the indicators remain the same, making it possible to compare individual donor performance with 2011.²²

Nevertheless, as in 2011, it is likely that some organisations may have over-performed due to the sampling methodology of selecting information for activities in the donor's largest recipient country. The need to use purposive, rather than random, sampling meant that we could not be sure whether the sampled information was truly representative. Neither random sampling nor the selection of a representative activity are possible without knowing about all of the activities that donors are implementing in a particular country, and having that information in a structured, accessible (machine-readable) format. The fact that this information for the most part does not exist was one of the main findings of the 2011 Pilot Index.

Methodology and data sources

This section provides an overview of the methodology and data used in 2012. Annex 1 provides more detail, as well as outlining challenges and limitations.

As in 2011, the methodology assesses donors' aid transparency at three separate levels – organisation, country and activity/project. 43 indicators of transparency were used, compared to 37 in 2011. Of these 43 indicators, one looks at the quality of Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation; one measures

engagement with IATI; and the remaining 41 were selected using the information types agreed in the IATI standard, most of which are based on the DAC CRS. They represent the most commonly available information items where commitments to disclosure already existed. The data for these indicators was collected and checked via an evidence-based survey. There are six new indicators used in 2012, two of which are not based on the CRS but are used to identify the format and comparability of the organisation's data. Section 2 provides the full list of indicators, survey questions and the definitions used.

Organisation or agencies selection: We have extended the number of organisations covered in 2012 from 58 to 72. Organisations were selected based on their size (amount of ODA given)²³ and as the major spending agency for that country; their combined size (for donors with multiple ministries responsible for significant proportions of ODA, such as France, Japan and the U.S.); or because they are included in country or organisation-wide aid transparency commitments (such as the UK, EU Member States, members of the G8, and Commonwealth Member States that provide aid).

Three climate finance funds have also been included in 2012, primarily to try and gauge how much information on funding for climate action is already accessible and what is currently being captured through aid information.

21 Other reports, including the Center for Global Development's and Brookings' 'Quality of Official Development Assistance (known as QuODA)', the related Brookings paper *The Money Trail: Ranking Donor Transparency in Foreign Aid* and the Concord EU AidWatch's 2010 Annual Report all reached similar conclusions.

22 See p.75 of *2011 Pilot Aid Transparency Index*: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/2011-index

23 According to OECD DAC figures for 2010.

Box 5:

Summary of aid transparency indicators used**Organisation level – 11 indicators**

Two on the commitment to aid transparency, in terms of:

- Quality of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Engagement in the emerging best practice on aid transparency (IATI)

Nine indicators for specific information types for the largest organisation of that donor, including on aid allocation procedures and the organisation's total budget.

Country level – 7 indicators for the organisation's biggest recipient country, including indicators on country strategy and annual audit.

Activity (or project) level – 25 indicators for projects in the organisation's biggest recipient country on information covering the project cycle from contracting, conditions, pre-project appraisals, budgets, through financial transactions to impact, as well as basic information such as activity title, dates, identification codes and sectors the project supports.

Surveys were initially completed by CSOs, including for all OECD DAC donors, all EU Member States and most IATI signatories and observers.²⁴ Survey respondents were asked to search organisations' websites, documents and databases to find proof of the existence and availability of information in the

form of a URL or link to it.²⁵ Information published in any language was accepted, although it is preferable for accessibility if it is in a language widely spoken in the relevant recipient country.

Aid recipient country and activity selection: CSOs selected the current largest aid recipient country for that aid agency. If the current largest recipient country of aid from the agency was not known, the current largest recipient country of aid from the donor government as a whole was selected. If this was also unknown then the most recent OECD DAC figures (2010) were used to find the aid recipient to survey. Within the recipient country, three projects were then selected within that country programme.

Data collection and verification: Survey respondents were asked to answer questions on the availability of 41 specific types of information necessary for meeting the international best practice standard for aid transparency, at the **organisation level** (nine indicators), at recipient country level (seven indicators) and the **project or activity level** (25 indicators). The list of survey questions was designed to examine the availability of information at all stages from policy to implementation, including design, evaluation and audit. In order to verify the responses, Publish What You Fund checked if they were representative for a further five projects in the same country and the donor was asked to confirm if the responses were representative of all of their projects in that country as a whole.

The methodology was designed to sample and collate data about the publication of key types of **current** aid information for each donor and agency in ways that generate a comparable data source that is specific, detailed and verifiable. "Current" was defined as published within the 12 months immediately prior to the data collection period (1 May–31 July 2012), so information published on 1 May 2011 or later was accepted as current.

Completed surveys were then sent to the donor organisation for review, providing an opportunity for verification and correction. 44 organisations chose to respond at that stage, enabling us to have greater confidence in their survey findings.²⁶ Publish What You Fund undertook a final round of standardisation of scoring, to ensure that it had been conducted consistently across all indicators for all organisations. The data was then re-checked and cleaned before being used to develop the rankings in this Index.

The 2011 Pilot Index acknowledged the challenges and limitations in the methodology, including the country and activity selection.²⁷ The ultimate constraint is not being able to identify all current activities being delivered in all countries. Without that information being provided in a well-structured format, it is impossible to randomly sample for an "average" country and "average" project. The

²⁴ Some of the most recent IATI signatories have not been included in this Index, most notably the UN agencies apart from OCHA, UNCF and UNDP.

²⁵ See Acknowledgments section for details of who undertook each of the surveys. In cases where there was not an obvious CSO to complete a survey for a certain donor, for example for climate finance funds, individual experts were identified. In 21 cases where neither a suitable CSO nor a researcher was available, Publish What You Fund completed the survey.

²⁶ 27 donor organisations did not respond to our offer to review and verify the surveys. Brazil, the Clean Technology Fund, Korea-EDCF and USAID all declined to comment on the survey answers. No response was received from 22 donors: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, EC-Enlargement, Finland, France-AFD, France-MAE, France MINEFI, GAVI, Global Fund, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, UK MOD and UNICEF. The Czech Development Agency got in touch to respond to a survey after the data collection period had ended.

²⁷ See Annex 1, pp.65 and 70 of the *2011 Pilot Aid Transparency Index*.

approach taken is therefore a purposive sampling approach. Survey respondents are asked to choose the largest recipient country because it is simple to identify and creates a reasonable basis on which to compare between donors. We recognise that this may introduce a positive bias, as it seems more likely that donors will publish the most information for their largest recipient country, but this has been a deliberate decision. Arguably, it is more important that funds are transparent when the flows are larger. The aim is not to try to 'catch out' donors. Selecting at random, a smaller recipient country could introduce a negative bias, and as the flows assessed would represent a much smaller proportion of the donor's total, it would reveal less about that donor's overall approach to aid transparency.

The Aid Transparency Tracker survey

Using an online data collection tool designed by Global Integrity, we have developed a web-based survey called the Aid Transparency Tracker.²⁸ The survey is the main data source for the Index. Surveys can be crowd-sourced, meaning they can be completed, added to and updated from anywhere in the world.

The survey maps the availability of key types of aid information covering 41 of the indicators used in the Index. Respondents were asked to demonstrate the existence and availability of information by adding in the URL. All responses were checked and verified before being collated into a comparable, robust data source with 2,952 individual data points.

The Tracker was launched in November 2011 and contains the underlying data used in the 2011 and 2012 indices. In order to ensure the quality and accuracy of the data collected, donors were provided with the opportunity to verify and correct the survey responses. In 2011 this was conducted using Word documents; but in 2012 it was run online, meaning that both CSO and donor responses to each of the 41 questions can be viewed, along with Publish What You Fund's final decision on what forms of information were accepted or not and why: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index

In the longer term, it is hoped that the Aid Transparency Tracker will be used to build a common framework for tracking whether key types of aid information are available across different recipient countries and focusing on different sectors. By providing the data via a public online tool, anyone can complete a survey online and check, update, share, use and re-use the data for their own research purposes. The aim is to track levels of aid information available accurately, show changes over time and highlight where practical changes could be made for improving levels of information.

We hope that the Tracker data will be of use to researchers, CSOs and other organisations involved in monitoring the transparency and accountability of donors in both donor and recipient countries, and the dataset is released to the public domain to encourage wider use. Organisations or individuals interested in participating in the collection of the data should contact Publish What You Fund directly: info@publishwhatyoufund.org

Scoring the indicators

For the 41 surveyed indicators, the information availability was judged by whether a specific piece of information was found to be:

Always published (scored 1)	<i>For organisation and country level questions: consistently or regularly; for the activity level questions: for all projects in the recipient country.</i>
Sometimes published ²⁹ (scored 0 but used for sequencing of equal rank)	<i>For organisation and country level questions: inconsistently or irregularly; for activity level questions: for some projects in the recipient country.</i>
Not published, but collected (scored 0)	<i>Where the information is not publicly available but the organisation collects it internally. We believe that organisations collect information for almost all the questions asked, although they do not make all of it public.</i>
Not collected (scored 0)	<i>In some cases the organisation stated that either it did not collect the information, or the survey respondent did not know and the organisation did not confirm whether they collected it or not.</i>

29 "Sometimes" was defined at the organisation level as information that was sporadically or inconsistently published; at the country level as information that was sporadically or inconsistently published, or only for previous years; and at the activity level as information that was a) published for only some of the activities examined; b) information that was published incidentally rather than in a specific field, for example, if the sectors were only mentioned in the title, or if the objectives were mentioned in the description; or c) if the website stated any of the following or similar qualifiers when introducing the projects: major projects, lighthouse projects, key projects, case studies, example projects, a selection of projects.

28 For more information about the online data collection tool visit: <http://getindaba.org>

The only results used for the purposes of scoring the Index were where information was **always** published. These were scored 1. All other responses were scored 0. However, the full dataset is presented in chart 12 in Annex 2.

To establish that information was “always” published, the survey respondent selected a minimum of three activity level projects in the relevant recipient country in order to ascertain that this information was consistently available. When checking and verifying the surveys, Publish What You Fund checked if they were representative for a further five projects in the same country and the donor was asked to confirm if the responses were representative as a whole. Despite the checking process undertaken by donors, we have the least confidence in the quality of the “not published” categories, which by definition cannot be verified independently as it is not public.

At the organisation level an **additional two indicators were used as proxies to assess the commitment to aid transparency and accessibility of aid information**. These were:

1. Quality of the organisation's Freedom of Information Act (or equivalent disclosure policy); and
2. The organisation's engagement with the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

Indicator 1 – Quality of Freedom of Information Act

As noted in the 2011 Pilot Index, the binary indicator for Freedom of Information Acts (FOIA) was not sufficient as not all legislation or disclosure policies are of the same standard, and nor are they implemented to the same extent. At the time, there was no systematic analysis of FOIA quality that could be used as a data source for the Index. However, the Centre for Law and Democracy and Access Info Europe have since published a Global Right to Information (RTI) Rating which provides a comprehensive analysis of FOIA quality.³⁰

The RTI Rating scores the strength of the legal framework in guaranteeing the right to information in a country. Based on a 61-indicator survey, the legislation is graded on a 150-point scale. This has been adapted to the framework used for scoring the other indicators (apart from indicator 2) used in the Index. For more detail on how this methodology was developed, including for development finance institutions, see Box 6.

Indicator 2 – Engagement with IATI

Engagement with IATI was selected as a proxy for commitment to aid transparency and the format and accessibility of the information. IATI is specifically designed for the comprehensive publication of current aid information in a format that is comparable and timely as well as accessible, because it is produced in a machine readable format. Donors can score a maximum of two points depending on their level of

engagement with IATI, which is calculated from 0-3, with the points then redistributed proportionately. The scoring used is as follows:

3 = Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing data to the IATI Registry, and that data is current (less than 12 months old).³¹

2 = Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry; or the published data is not current (more than 12 months old).

1 = Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule or published to the Registry.

0 = No engagement to date – has not signed IATI or published to the Registry.

Surveys and the two additional FOIA and IATI results were collated for all the 72 donor organisations – see chart 12 in Annex 2 for the full dataset.

³⁰ For a detailed discussion of the Global Right to Information Rating methodology and the full dataset, visit: www.rti-rating.org/index.html

³¹ Information published before 1 May 2011 or information that does not relate to the current period was not accepted as it was published outside of the 12 months immediately prior to the data collection period (1 May–31 July 2012). The data for Finland, Spain and UNDP was not accepted on this basis as it only covered up to the end of 2010.

What if the donor does not produce the information?

The main purpose of the Aid Transparency Index is to compare what information donors make available and track progress. Some donors collect the information that we ask about but they do not publish it. This is a relatively straightforward instance of a lack of aid transparency. However, not all donors have or collect all the information that we ask about, and so they cannot make it available. In such cases, we do not make exceptions based on the type of donor or the type of information, but we do make efforts to ensure that the information captured is fair and appropriate for that donor and accept appropriate documents that serve similar purposes to those set out in the indicator. (For example, indicative three-year figures disaggregated to the level of theme or region are accepted for private foundations and trusts in lieu of three-year forward planning budgets.) If the relevant and appropriate type of information is not published, the donor cannot score on that indicator.

Some development finance institutions (DFIs) have also highlighted that because they operate in the private sector, they do not have Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the governments of recipient countries and that they should not be expected to have such agreements or be downgraded in the Index as a result of not publishing a document that does not exist. We have carefully considered this issue in relation to

Box 6:

Approach to assessing and scoring FOIA quality

The RTI Rating scores the strength of the legal framework in guaranteeing the right to information in a country. Using a 61-indicator survey, the legislation is graded on a 150-point scale. This has been adapted to the four-point scoring methodology used in the index. Ideally, adapting the 150-scale to our four point score would entail dividing the scale evenly into thirds (2=1–50; 3=51–100; and 4=101–150) and having a specific score for those donors with no legislation (1). However, this approach failed to capture the diversity of the RTI Rating, as 42 of the 56 donors included in the Rating would have scored 3. Furthermore, at the time of writing, no FOIA has scored 1–39 or 136–150 on the RTI scale, meaning that much of the substantive difference among legislation was lost by simply dividing the three point scale into thirds.

To resolve this, the four-point scale was altered by reducing the range of the '3' scoring option and increasing the ranges of the '2' and '4' options (1=no legislation; 2=1–60; 3=61–90; and 4=91–150). Using this scale allowed for greater diversity in the results while maintaining a replicable scoring system that rewarded objective progress. Though scoring donors on a relative scale was considered, given that both the Aid Transparency Index and the RTI Rating score donors based on objective measures, it was not suitable to score organisations based on their performance relative to other organisations for this indicator alone.

As the RTI Rating covers FOI legislation only, this meant there was a data gap for non-bilateral donors with disclosure policies. Publish What You Fund therefore developed a second four point scale, guided by the principle that, while non-bilateral donors may not be legally obliged to disclose their information, many of them have disclosure policies and that these should be taken into consideration, rather than having a data gap or awarding them an average score for this indicator.

The scoring system used for disclosure policies is a cumulative measure of three key indicators. If a donor's policy has all three, a 4 is scored, if a donor's disclosure policy has none of the three, or no disclosure policy at all, it scores 1. The indicators are: 1 point for the presumption of disclosure; 1 point for limitations on the non-disclosure of commercially sensitive information and third party information; and 1 point for limitations on the non-disclosure of internal deliberations.

Presumption of disclosure: To score for this indicator, a disclosure policy must have a specific clause that states disclosure as the rule, thereby requiring a compelling reason for non-disclosure.

Limitations on commercially sensitive and third party information: To score on this indicator, non-disclosure clauses related to these matters must be (a) defined clearly, (b) not include the presumption of confidentiality, and (c) be subject to a harm test and a public interest override.

Limitations on Internal Deliberations: To score for this indicator, non-disclosure clauses related to such deliberations must be (a) defined clearly, (b) subject to a harm test and a public interest override.

While relatively simple, this indicator reflects international best practice in maximising the right to information with the acknowledgement that donors are required not to disclose certain types of information.

the wide variety of donors that we cover and have concluded that it is not unreasonable to score all donors equally on whether or not they publish their MoU-type documents. See Annex 1 for a more detailed explanation of what we have accepted for the indicator on MoUs.

Weighting, scaling, ranking and grouping

Weighting: As in 2011, giving each of the three levels an equal weight of 33.33% was chosen because different levels of transparency are important for different types of information users. We decided that no level should have a higher weighting than any other. While different groups and constituencies will require and value the various aid information types differently, the emphasis has been on keeping the weighting as simple and clear as possible. The weighting approach is shown in diagram 1. A tool is provided on the Publish What You Fund website which allows you to reweight the data in line with your prioritisation and assessment of the importance of different types of information:

<http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

The main purpose of the Aid Transparency Index is to compare what information donors make available and track progress.

Scaling: As in the 2010 Assessment and 2011 Pilot Index, the decision was made not to rescale the three levels of indicators. Scaling would disguise actual performance of organisations in favour of ensuring that each level shared the same average. The decision not to rescale each of the three levels means that the average score for each level is different, so a donor that scores 60% for organisation level transparency may be above or below average for that level. In Section 4: Organisation Profiles we include some analysis of donors' performance against the average for each level.

Ranking: Based on the three weighted levels, the overall ranking of the 72 agencies was then developed. Any donors that scored the same would have been ranked equally, but with "sometimes" answers used to visually sequence organisations with equal scores. This approach was necessary in the 2011 Pilot Index but, in 2012, no two donors scored the same.

Grouping: The five groupings ranging from 'good' to 'very poor' has been used again in 2012 as this provides a mechanism to compare donor performance within specific score ranges, without creating 'false' groupings based on minimal differences in scores. The scores of 0–19%, 20–39%, 40–59%, 60–79% and 80–100% were chosen again for consistency and to facilitate comparison of the performance of all 72 organisations against both ideal transparency standards and performance in 2011.

The three levels are weighted equally in thirds. Questions grouped under the levels are weighted equally within each level, based on scores of 1 or 0, apart from quality of FOIA and engagement in IATI (see Box 6 and p.17 for more on how these two indicators are scored). As in 2011, the decision was taken to double weight the IATI indicator as it is a proxy for both commitment to aid transparency and the format and accessibility of the information.

Although rankings are sometimes perceived to be a simplistic approach to presenting research findings, the Index demonstrates how a range of donor organisations have performed across a series of measurements. This is useful for comparing them in a systematic way, identifying where there are similarities and differences between organisations' overall performance. We are confident in the quality of the dataset and that the data collection process was conducted in a transparent and consultative manner, with CSOs, donors and other stakeholders invited to contribute to Tracker surveys and verify or correct responses.

Given that the Aid Transparency Index is the only ranking of donor aid transparency and uses primary data that is updated on an annual basis, we hope it provides a valuable contribution to the aid transparency debate, facilitating the monitoring and benchmarking of progress over time. Our campaign aim is to motivate change among donors, and we consider the Index a useful tool that will help to persuade all donor organisations to improve the quality, comparability and availability of their aid information.

In recognition of the importance of *high quality* aid information, we will revise the index methodology in future years to increase its ability to assess how closely organisations' data conforms to best practice, in terms of data coding, comprehensiveness and accuracy. This means we will progressively adjust the indicators which we use in the Aid Transparency Index such that they are better able to reflect and assess the quality of information, including data published to IATI. This will allow Publish What You Fund and other interested parties to provide constructive feedback to organisations on improving the quality of their data provided through the IATI standard.

In recognition of the importance of high quality aid information, we will revise the index methodology in future years to increase its ability to assess how closely organisations' data conforms to best practice, in terms of data coding, comprehensiveness and accuracy.

For a more detailed methodology, including challenges, limitations and possible options for assessing data quality in the future, please see Annex 1.

Diagram 1. Weighting Formula for 2012 Aid Transparency Index

	Levels		Indicators	Data source
33.33%	Organisation level transparency	2.78%	Quality of FOIA (or Disclosure Policy)	Global RTI Rating
		5.56%	Engagement in IATI	IATI Secretariat website
		2.78%	Publishes overarching strategy document	Aid Transparency Tracker Q1
		2.78%	Publishes annual report	Aid Transparency Tracker Q2
		2.78%	Publishes aid allocation policies and procedures	Aid Transparency Tracker Q3
		2.78%	Publishes total organisation budget for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q4
		2.78%	Publishes annual forward planning budget for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q5
		2.78%	Publishes procurement procedures	Aid Transparency Tracker Q6
		2.78%	Publishes all tenders	Aid Transparency Tracker Q7
		2.78%	Publishes annual audit of programmes	Aid Transparency Tracker Q8
		2.78%	Centralised public database of all the donor's activities	Aid Transparency Tracker Q9
33.33%	Country level transparency	4.76%	Publishes country strategy paper	Aid Transparency Tracker Q10
		4.76%	Publishes forward planning budget for country for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q11
		4.76%	Memorandum of Understanding published	Aid Transparency Tracker Q12
		4.76%	Publishes evaluation documents	Aid Transparency Tracker Q13
		4.76%	Publishes results, outcomes and outputs documentation	Aid Transparency Tracker Q14
		4.76%	Publishes information about all activities in recipient country	Aid Transparency Tracker Q15
33.33%	Activity level transparency	4.76%	Centralised public database of all activities in recipient country	Aid Transparency Tracker Q16
		1.33%	Publishes details of organisation implementing activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q17
		1.33%	Publishes collaboration type	Aid Transparency Tracker Q18
		1.33%	Publishes flow type	Aid Transparency Tracker Q19
		1.33%	Publishes type of aid given	Aid Transparency Tracker Q20
		1.33%	Publishes type of finance given	Aid Transparency Tracker Q21
		1.33%	Publishes unique project identifier	Aid Transparency Tracker Q22
		1.33%	Publishes title of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q23
		1.33%	Publishes description of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q24
		1.33%	Publishes which sector the activity relates to	Aid Transparency Tracker Q25
		1.33%	Publishes sub-national location	Aid Transparency Tracker Q26
		1.33%	Publishes planned start/end dates	Aid Transparency Tracker Q27
		1.33%	Publishes actual start/end dates	Aid Transparency Tracker Q28
		1.33%	Publishes tied aid status	Aid Transparency Tracker Q29
		1.33%	Publishes overall financial costs of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q30
		1.33%	Publishes commitments / planned expenditures and disbursements	Aid Transparency Tracker Q31
		1.33%	Transaction level details	Aid Transparency Tracker Q32
		1.33%	Publishes current status of aid activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q33
		1.33%	Provides contact details for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q34
		1.33%	Publishes pre-project impact appraisals	Aid Transparency Tracker Q35
		1.33%	Publishes objectives/purposes of the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q36
		1.33%	Publishes the terms and conditions attached to the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q37
		1.33%	Publishes the budget for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q38
		1.33%	Publishes the contract for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q39
		1.33%	Publishes the design documents and/or logframe for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q40
		1.33%	Information to link to recipient government budget classification	Aid Transparency Tracker Q41

■ Different scoring approach for these two indicators. See p.17 and Box 6.

Section 2. The Aid Transparency Indicators

Table 2 below details the 43 indicators used to assess aid transparency. 36 of these were used in the 2011 Pilot Index, one of which has been separated into two – see indicators 33 and 34 – and six are new: 3, 4, 11, 17, 18 and 28. As in the 2011 pilot, the indicators have been grouped into three separate levels depending on whether they relate to a donor's overall transparency as an organisation, its transparency at the recipient country level or in relation to a specific project or activity. Indicators 9 and 14 have been included in the country level grouping in 2012, having been in the activity level grouping in the 2011 pilot. One indicator used in 2011, "publishes ultimate intended beneficiaries", has been dropped in 2012 because the data quality for this indicator was mixed and it was difficult to define what could be accepted as an appropriate level of detail. Further explanation about new and moved indicators is included in the table.

Table 2. Summary table of indicators

	Indicator	Survey Question or Source	Definition
Organisation level transparency The first set of transparency indicators reflects the extent to which donor organisations are making information available about their organisation in general, including supporting existing aid transparency initiatives.			
1.	Quality of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or Disclosure Policy (Short description: FOIA)	Global Right to Information Rating, Centre for Law and Democracy and Access Info Europe, September 2011.	The definition used in the Rating for a Freedom of Information Act is that it has to be a law in the strict sense, it must include the right of access to information, this right has to be enforceable and there must be complaint, court and high court appeal possibilities. Decrees are included if they meet the same standards. In addition, the FOIA must be in use for at least the executive part of the government, therefore FOIAs which are only adopted, approved or still in draft form were not counted. For multilateral donors, IFIs and foundations, a disclosure or transparency policy was accepted as equivalent to a FOIA. Publish What You Fund completed an assessment of the quality of these disclosure policies based on the overarching approach taken in the Global Right to Information Rating. In the 2011 pilot, a binary yes/no answer was accepted for this indicator without any assessment of the quality of the legislation. The authors recognised this was unsatisfactory and a new data source has been found for 2012 so an assessment of the quality of the legislation is now possible.
2.	Engagement in IATI (IATI)	The level of engagement in the International Aid Transparency Initiative, taken from the IATI website and the donors' implementation schedules.	Donors are engaged in IATI if they are signatories. Of the 33 signatories, some are already implementing, i.e. they have published to the IATI Registry within the last 12 months; others have published an implementation schedule but have not yet published to the Registry or they published data that is now more than 12 months old; and a third group have not published an implementation schedule or confirmed when they expect to publish to the Registry.

3.	Publishes overarching strategy document (Strategy)	Does this organisation publish an overarching strategy document?	An overarching strategy document explains the general approach and policies of the donor towards international development. This is a new indicator for 2012. Feedback from the 2011 survey identified that publishing an overarching strategy document is considered best practice for setting out an organisation's overall approach and policies and that the majority of organisations produce these documents.
4.	Publishes annual report (Annual report)	Does this organisation publish an annual report?	Annual reports outline basic (normally aggregate) information about how aid was spent in the previous year, broken down by sector and / or country. This is a new indicator for 2012. Feedback from the 2011 Tracker survey highlighted the importance of annual reports for providing an overview of an organisation's budget, areas of focus and spending in an accessible and user-friendly format. They are also a first step for organisations in providing more information to their constituencies about their work.
5.	Publishes aid allocation policies and procedures (Allocation policy)	Does this organisation publish its aid allocation policy and procedure?	Aid allocation policies and procedures are the detailed policy and procedure documents by which the organisation chooses where to spend its resources, i.e. on which countries or themes rather than others. Relatively general documents or webpages outlining which countries, themes and institutions the agency will fund are accepted, as long as this is forward-looking and not wholly retrospective.
6.	Publishes total organisation budget for next three years (Total budget)	Does this organisation publish the total organisation budget for the next three years, up to 2015?	The total organisation budget is the total amount that the organisation will be allocated by the government or its funders for at least the next three years. This is money going to the organisation, and can be indicative. Both rolling budgets and non-rolling budgets were accepted if they ran up to 2015.
7.	Publishes annual forward planning budget for next three years (Disaggregated budget)	Does this organisation publish their annual forward planning budget for assistance to different countries and institutions for the next three years, up to 2015?	The organisation's annual forward planning budget for assistance is the disaggregated budget that the organisation or agency will spend on different countries, programmes and institutions for at least the next three years. This is money being spent by the donor organisation, and could be indicative. Ideally we would have distinguished between rolling and long term budgets (e.g. a five year budget) but for the purpose of the survey both rolling budgets and long term budgets were accepted. All the EC agencies included in the Index (DG DEVCO, DG Enlargement, ECHO and FPI) were at the end of their fixed budget cycles and therefore did not have a budget for the next three years. In this case they did not receive points for this indicator.

8.	Publishes procurement procedures (Procurement policy)	Does this organisation publish its procurement procedures?	An organisation's procurement procedures explain the process used to tender and contract (invite bids for) goods and services. This must fully explain the criteria on which decisions are made, and could be in a single procurement policy document or attached to each tender. For development finance institutions which are often demand-driven, this was understood as their investment policy.
9.	Publishes tenders (Tenders)	Does this organisation publish all tenders?	Tenders are the individual contracts or proposals that have been put out to invite bids from companies or organisations who want to provide goods and services for an activity. They may be on a separate website, possibly on a central government procurement website. This was an activity level question in the 2011 Tracker survey, but as organisations often publish tenders separately and on a central website the question was in practice answered at the organisation level. It has therefore been moved to this level for 2012.
10.	Publishes annual audit of programmes (Audit)	Does this organisation publish an annual audit of its aid programmes?	The organisation's annual audit of its activities is an official inspection of the accounts and activities of this organisation, typically by an independent body.
11.	Centralised, online database (Database)	Is there a centralised, online public database of all the organisation's activities in all countries? If the respondent answered this question positively then a follow up question was asked: What format is this information provided in? The answer to this question was used to assess the usefulness of the organisation's data but it was not scored or used in the Index ranking.	An online database of all the activities in all countries is a website which contains all of the activities of this donor across the world, disaggregated to the level of a project. This should include comprehensive information about the organisation's projects, including title, cost, start/end dates, implementing organisation and a description of the activity. This is a new question for the 2012 Tracker survey. Findings from the 2011 survey identified that centralised, online databases that are publicly accessible make it much easier to search for and find information about the organisation's activities and compare them with other organisations.
Country level transparency The second set of indicators reflects the extent to which organisations are making aid information available on their activities at the recipient country level.			
12.	Publishes country strategy paper (Strategy)	Does this organisation publish the country strategy paper for this recipient country?	A country strategy paper sets out the organisation's planned approach and activities in the recipient country. For it to be accepted it needed to be a detailed document, rather than just a paragraph on the organisation's website.

13.	Publishes forward planning budget for country for next three years (Budget)	Does this organisation publish forward planning budget or documents for the activities they fund in this recipient country for the next three years?	The organisation's annual forward planning budget for assistance is the budget that the organisation will spend on this country for at least the next three years. This is money being spent by the organisation and can be indicative. As above, both rolling budgets and non-rolling budgets were accepted if they ran up to 2015. Indicative three-year figures disaggregated to the level of theme or region were accepted for private foundations and trusts.
14.	Publishes Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	Is the Memorandum of Understanding published?	A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a document which details the agreement usually between the organisation and recipient government for the provision of aid in the country. Some DFIs do not sign MoUs, so equivalent documents have been allowed. Further explanation of what has been accepted is provided in Annex 1. This was an activity level question in the 2011 Tracker survey, but as MoUs relate to bilateral agreements between a donor organisation and a government the question was in practice answered at the country level. It has therefore been moved to this level for 2012.
15.	Publishes evaluation documents (Evaluations)	Are evaluation documents published for all completed activities in this recipient country?	Evaluation documents consider what activity achieved, whether the intended objectives were met, what the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives were and an assessment of the impact, effect and value of the activity. This information may be on a specific evaluation section of the organisation's website.
16.	Publishes results, outcomes and outputs documentation (Results)	Are results, outcomes and outputs published for all completed activities in this recipient country?	The results show whether activities achieved their intended outputs in accordance with the stated goals or plans. This information often refers to logframes and results chains and may be within a specific results or evaluation section of the organisation's website.
17.	Publishes current activities in this country (All current activities)	Does this organisation publish information about all of its current activities in this recipient country?	Activities need to be current, ongoing activities broken down by sector or region and including details of budget and timeframe, not just details of completed activities. If the information was introduced with any qualifiers (such as "major projects", "lighthouse projects", "key projects", "case studies") then this was not considered as comprehensive publication of all activities. Donors were asked to verify if these responses were correct. This is a new indicator for 2012. Findings from the 2011 Tracker survey highlighted the need to be able to identify all activities currently being delivered by an organisation in that country, and as a way of signposting the likelihood of systematic publication at the activity level.

18.	Centralised, online country database (Database)	Is there a centralised, online, public database of all the organisation's activities in this recipient country? As with indicator 11 above, if the respondent answered this question positively then a follow up question was asked: What format is this information provided in? The answer was used to assess the comparability of the organisation's data but it was not scored or used in the Index ranking.	An online database of all the activities in the recipient country is a website which contains all of the activities of this donor in the country, disaggregated to the level of a project. This should include comprehensive information about the donor's projects, including title, cost, start/end dates, implementing organisation and a description of the activity. If an organisation scores on indicator 11 then they will score again on this indicator, but not necessarily vice versa. For example, Canada is gradually publishing comprehensive activity data for each country it operates in, including for Haiti (Canada's biggest recipient country reviewed in the survey), but it does not yet have public, comprehensive database for all its activities in all the countries it operates in. This is a new indicator for 2012. Feedback from the 2011 Tracker survey identified that centralised, online country databases that are publicly accessible make it much easier to search for and find information about the organisation's activities and compare them with other organisations operating in that country.
Activity level transparency The third set of transparency indicators reflects the extent to which organisations make aid information available on specific project or programme activities in-country			
19.	Publishes details of organisation implementing activity (Implementer)	Does this organisation publish which organisation implements the activity?	The implementer of the activity is the organisation which is principally responsible for delivering this activity.
20.	Publishes collaboration type (Collaboration type)	Does this organisation publish the "Collaboration Type", i.e. whether the activity is funded bilaterally or multilaterally, as a contribution to NGOs, to Public-Private Partnerships, or as multilateral outflow?	The collaboration type shows how the activity is funded – whether directly from one government to another (bilaterally), through institutions such as the World Bank or UN (multilaterally), or otherwise. This needed to be explicitly stated. To be accepted, responses had to be stated per activity, or once in a country strategy paper or a clear place on the website, if there is only one collaboration type for the whole organisation (e.g. "all aid is funded bilaterally").*
21.	Publishes flow type (Flow type)	Does this organisation publish the "Flow Type", i.e. whether the activity is categorised as Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF), climate finance or anything else?	The flow type shows whether the organisation states this activity counts as ODA, OOF, climate finance or any other type of flow. This had to be explicitly stated per activity, or once in a country strategy paper or a single place on the organisation's website if there is only one flow type for all activities (e.g. "all aid is ODA").*

22.	Publishes type of aid given (Aid type)	Does this organisation publish the type of aid given (e.g. budget support, pooled funds, project-type interventions, experts, scholarships, debt relief, administrative costs)?	The type of aid shows whether the activity is classed as budget support, a project, technical assistance, debt relief, administrative costs, and so on. This needed to be explicitly stated per activity, or once in a country strategy paper or on a clear place on the organisation's website if there is only one aid type for the whole organisation (e.g. "all aid is project-type interventions").* For DFIs, the organisation needs to clearly state if there are any eligibility requirements for contracts based on country of origin.
23.	Publishes type of finance given (Finance type)	Does this organisation publish the type of finance given (e.g. grant, loan, export credit, debt relief)?	The type of finance shows whether the activity is a grant, loan, export credit or debt relief. This had to be explicitly stated per activity, or once in a country strategy paper or on a clear place on the organisation's website if there is only one finance type for the whole organisation (e.g. "all aid is grants").*
24.	Publishes unique project identifier (Unique ID)	Does this organisation publish a unique activity identifier (e.g. a project number)?	The activity identifier is a unique reference ID for the activity (e.g. a project number). It allows an activity to be referred to and searched for by a code, which can be used to retrieve the project from a database or filing system. The project ID must be stated clearly on the page. It is not sufficient if it is only stated in the URL.
25.	Publishes title of activity (Title)	Does this organisation publish the title of the activity?	The title of the activity is the name of the activity. This was preferably the formal name of the activity, but did not have to be.
26.	Publishes description of activity (Description)	Does this organisation publish a description of the activity?	The description of the activity is a descriptive text, longer than the title, explaining what the activity is. Sometimes it was just a short sentence but could also be more detailed. Either was accepted.
27.	Publishes which sectors the activity relates to (Sectors)	Does this organisation publish the specific areas or "sectors" of the recipient's economic or social development that the activity intends to foster (e.g. education, health, infrastructure)?	The sectors of the activity explain whether this is, for example, a health or education project. It did not count if it is just mentioned incidentally within the title / description / etc. It needed to be stated separately and explicitly.

28.	Publishes sub-national geographic location (Sub-national location)	Does this organisation publish the sub-national geographic location for this activity?	The sub-national geographic location is information about where the activity is located within a country. This may be a province or city, or it could be geo-coded (whereby the precise longitude and latitude is published). It needed to be stated separately and explicitly. This is a new indicator for 2012. Feedback from the 2011 Tracker survey highlighted the need to be able to identify the location of an activity within a country in order to obtain information about all the activities being delivered within the same province or city. This indicator is not applicable for projects that are a) allocated to a collection of countries (e.g. a supranational region); or b) funded via general budget support, where just the country name was accepted.
29.	Publishes planned start / end dates (Planned dates)	Does this organisation publish the planned start and end dates?	The planned dates are the dates that the activity is scheduled to start and end on. If there are one set of dates but they are not explicitly planned or actual dates, given that these are for activities which are current (i.e. being implemented at the time of data collection) it was assumed that they were planned dates.* Just the year (rather than month and year) has been accepted for this indicator. This is generous as in some cases donors are publishing the month and the year. In some cases, they publish day, month and year (for instance, the date a contract was signed is taken as the start date). In future indices, this indicator might be interpreted more strictly in recognition of recipient countries needing to be able to map planned activities to their own financial year rather than the calendar year.
30.	Publishes actual start / end dates (Actual dates)	Does this organisation publish the actual start and end dates? (If they are not explicitly stated as actual dates then it is assumed that they are planned dates.)	These are the dates that the activity actually started (and ended on, if the activity has finished). If there was only one set of dates but they are not explicitly stated as planned or actual dates, then it was assumed they were planned dates. Actual dates were accepted where specific events occurred, for example the date the project/programme agreement was signed, a board presentation or an appraisal date.* As with indicator 29, just the year (rather than month and year) has been accepted for this indicator. In future indices, this indicator might be interpreted differently in recognition of recipient countries needing to be able to map activities to their own financial year rather than the calendar year.
31.	Publishes tied aid status (Tied aid status)	Does this organisation publish whether the aid is tied or not?	The tied aid status shows whether the organisation states that this activity counts as "tied" (e.g. procurement is restricted to the donor organisation country) or "untied" (open procurement). This had to be explicitly stated per activity, or once in a country strategy paper or on a clear place on the website if there was only one tied aid status (e.g. "all aid is untied").*

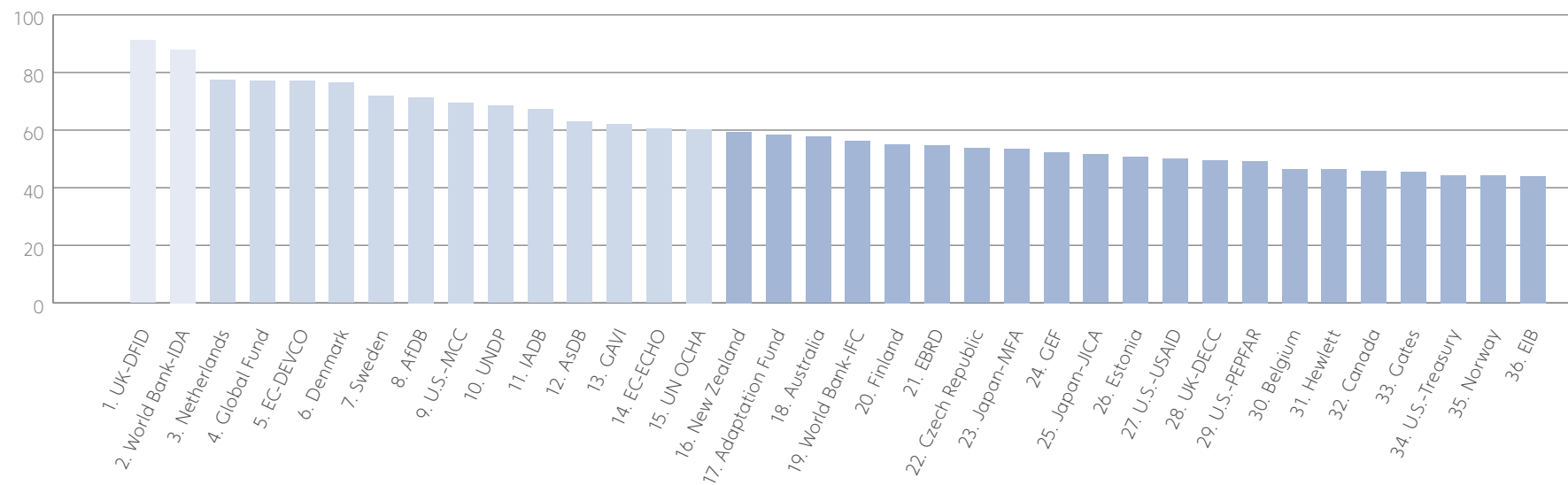
32.	Publishes overall financial costs of activity (Overall cost)	Does this organisation provide an overall financial cost / amount of this activity?	The overall financial cost or amount is a summary total financial sum for the activity.
33.	Publishes commitments / planned expenditures and disbursements (Planned expenditures)	Does this organisation provide details of planned expenditures for this activity?	Individual planned expenditures must be related to individual activities but are generally high level commitments rather than a detailed breakdown of the activity budget. This information is unlikely to be made available if the organisation does not publish to IATI. In the 2011 Pilot Index, this indicator was combined with 34 below. It has been split into two indicators in 2012 as feedback on the 2011 survey identified the need to distinguish between planned and actual expenditure. The indicator used in 2011 ("Publishes planned disbursements and expenditure") masked important differences between different organisations and the level of expenditure detail they provide.
34.	Publishes transaction-level details of disbursements and expenditures (Actual expenditures)	Does this organisation provide transaction-level details of individual actual financial disbursements / expenditures for this activity?	Individual actual financial disbursements must be related to individual activities and must be on a per-transaction basis. Each activity is likely to have several transactions. This information is unlikely to be made available if the organisation does not publish to IATI. In the 2011 Pilot Index, this indicator was combined with indicator 33. See explanation above.
35.	Publishes current status of aid activity (Current status)	Does this organisation publish the current status of the aid activity (e.g.in pipe line, implementation, completion, post-completion or cancelled)?	This shows whether the activity is currently under design, being implemented, has finished or has been cancelled.*
36.	Provides contact details for the activity (Contact details)	Are contact details provided for the activity?	This shows who can be contacted in relation to this activity. This does not have to be the contact information for an individual or project manager and could refer to a central contact or information desk. Contacts for either the funding organisation or the implementing organisation were accepted. This had to be stated alongside the activity or on an obvious "contact us" link alongside the activity.
37.	Publishes pre-project impact appraisals (Impact appraisals)	Are pre-project impact appraisals published?	Pre- and post-project impact appraisals explain the totality of positive and negative, primary and secondary effects expected to be produced by a development intervention.

38.	Publishes objectives / purposes of the activity (Objectives)	Are the objectives or purposes of the activity published?	The objectives or purposes of the activity are those that the activity intends to achieve.
39.	Publishes the terms and conditions attached to the activity (Conditions)	Are the terms and conditions attached to the activity published?	The terms and conditions of the activity may also be referred to as benchmarks, priors, or involve words such as "subject to...". They are specific to an individual activity and explain what the recipient must do in order to be eligible for the funds to be released. The conditions should include loan repayment terms if the activity is financed by a loan.
40.	Publishes the budget for the activity (Budget docs)	Is the budget of the activity published?	This is a specific budget detailing what the intended spending is for the different lines of the individual activity. It is often a document published on the organisation's website.
41.	Publishes the contract for the activity (Contracts)	Is the contract for the activity published?	The individual contract(s) which is signed with a company, organisation or individual that provides goods and services for the activity. Again this could be on a procurement section of the organisation's website, on a separate website or possibly on a central government procurement website.
42.	Publishes the design documents and /or logframe for the activity (Design docs)	Are the design documents or logframes published for the activity?	Design documents are detailed documents which show how the activity should be undertaken. This needed to be a similar level of detail to the activity budget.
43.	Publishes budget classification for the activity (Budget ID)	Does this organisation provide information about the activity that can link the activity to the recipient government's relevant budget classifications?	The budget classification is a way of linking the activity to the recipient country government's own budget codes. This information can either be provided as the budget codes themselves, or as a common code that can map from a donor organisation's detailed purpose codes to the recipient country's functional or administrative budget classifications.

* Those marked with an asterisk are specifically CRS definitions. Many of the other definitions included in this table are also based on the DAC CRS definitions, but are phrased slightly differently. For more detail on the definitions of these indicators (e.g. what is a multilateral or budget support) see the User's Guide to the CRS Aid Activities database: www.oecd.org/document/50/0,3746,en_2649_34447_14987506_1_1_1_1,00.html

Section 3. Results

Chart 1: Overall ranking of 72 donor organisations



Overall scores

There is a wider variation in the 2012 results, with scores varying from 91% to 0% compared to 78% to 0% in 2011. At the top end, two organisations appear to be pulling away from the rest: DFID (91.2%) and the World Bank-IDA/IBRD (87.9%) are fully 10 points ahead of the next highest donor, the Netherlands (77.4%). As in 2011, larger and more established donor organisations generally perform better. Multilaterals also tend to score highly, with over two thirds of multilaterals scoring 60% or more.

Some organisations have made big improvements in 2012. DFID has increased its score substantially, rising from 5th (out of 58) in 2011 to 1st in 2012. GAVI has leapt from 35th to 13th, largely due to the publication of high quality, current activity data to the IATI Registry. In 2011, the Netherlands improved its rank from 30th to 4th in the course of the data collection process, and it has moved up again to 3rd place in 2012.

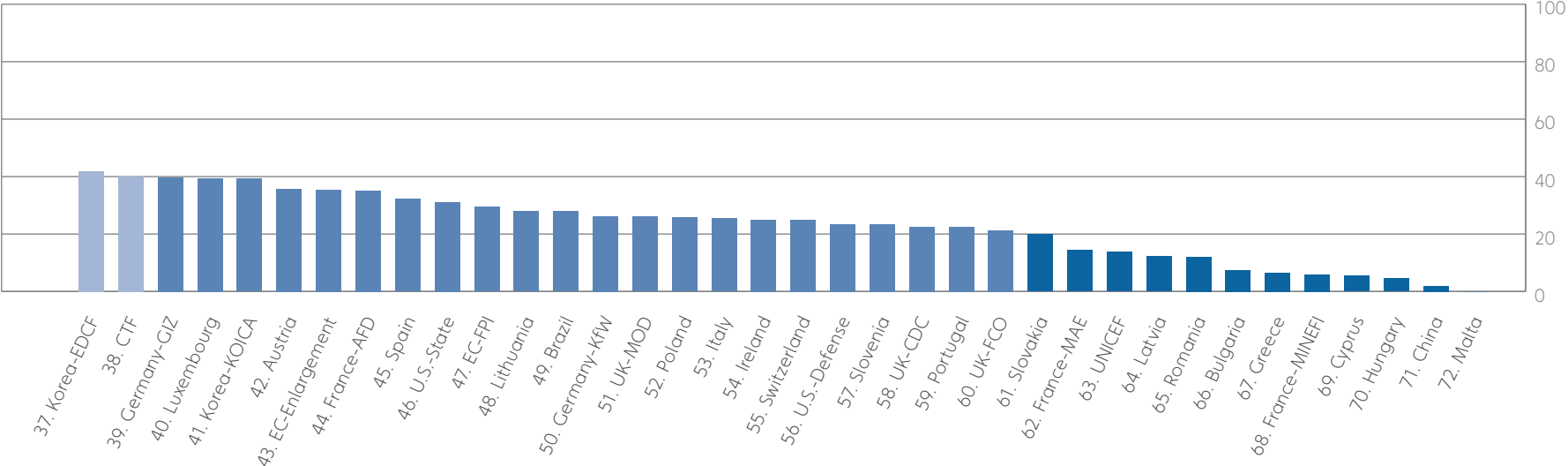


Table 3. Average scores for each group and level

AVERAGE SCORES FOR EACH GROUP AND LEVEL						
	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	TOTAL	DONORS	
					Number	%
Good	93%	86%	90%	90%	2	2.8%
Fair	79%	68%	64%	70%	12	16.7%
Moderate	59%	44%	49%	51%	23	31.9%
Poor	47%	23%	20%	30%	22	30.6%
Very Poor	24%	2%	3%	10%	13	18.1%
Weighted average	53%	35%	35%	41%	72	100%

Table 1. Donor aid transparency in 2012

GOOD	FAIR	MODERATE	POOR	VERY POOR
(average score of 80–100%)	(average score of 60–79%)	(average score of 40–59%)	(average score of 20–39%)	(average score of 0–19%)
1. UK-DFID (91.2%) 2. World Bank-IDA/IBRD (87.9%)	3. Netherlands (77.4%) 4. Global Fund (77.1%) 5. EC-DEVCO (77.0%) 6. Denmark (76.5%) 7. Sweden (71.8%) 8. AfDB (71.4%) 9. U.S.-MCC (69.6%) 10. UNDP (68.5%) 11. IADB (67.2%) 12. AsDB (62.9%) 13. GAVI (62.0%) 14. EC-ECHO (60.5%) 15. UN OCHA (60.3%)	16. New Zealand (59.4%) 17. Adaptation Fund (58.3%) 18. Australia (57.7%) 19. World Bank-IFC (56.1%) 20. Finland (55.1%) 21. EBRD (54.8%) 22. Czech Republic (53.7%) 23. Japan-MFA (53.6%) 24. GEF (52.3%) 25. Japan-JICA (51.6%) 26. Estonia (50.8%) 27. U.S.-USAID (50.1%) 28. UK-DECC (49.6%) 29. U.S.-PEPFAR (49.2%) 30. Belgium (46.5%) 31. Hewlett (46.3%) 32. Canada (45.9%) 33. Gates (45.6%) 34. U.S.-Treasury (44.4%) 35. Norway (44.2%) 36. EIB (44.0%) 37. Korea-EDCF (41.9%) 38. CTF (40.0%)	39. Germany-GIZ (39.7%) 40. Luxembourg (39.4%) 41. Korea-KOICA (39.2%) 42. Austria (35.8%) 43. EC-Enlargement (35.4%) 44. France-AFD (35.1%) 45. Spain (32.2%) 46. U.S.- State (31.1%) 47. EC-FPI (29.4%) 48. Lithuania (27.9%) 49. Brazil (27.9%) 50. Germany-KfW (26.2%) 51. UK-MOD (26.1%) 52. Poland (25.8%) 53. Italy (25.4%) 54. Ireland (25.0%) 55. Switzerland (25.0%) 56. U.S.-Defense (23.5%) 57. Slovenia (23.4%) 58. UK-CDC (22.5%) 59. Portugal (22.5%) 60. UK-FCO (21.3%)	61. Slovakia (19.9%) 62. France-MAE (14.3%) 63. UNICEF (13.8%) 64. Latvia (12.2%) 65. Romania (12.1%) 66. Bulgaria (7.4%) 67. Greece (6.5%) 68. France-MINEFI (6.0%) 69. Cyprus (5.4%) 70. Hungary (4.6%) 71. China (1.9%) 72. Malta (0.0%)

High fliers to poor performers

Good

This year two donors are in the good category: the UK's Department for International Development and the World Bank-IDA/IBRD. DFID scores a particularly impressive 91.2%, and the World Bank a strong 87.9%. Both are signatories to IATI and were also the first two major donors to publish to the IATI common standard. They both demonstrate a high level of transparency: DFID scores 100% at the organisation level; the World Bank scores lower because it does not publish a disaggregated forward budget. The good performance of these two organisations may be because they both have a strong institutional commitment to transparency which they have worked hard to deliver over recent years. DFID's Open Data Strategy is particularly ambitious, so we would expect them to improve further still in the years ahead.³²

Fair

13 organisations are in this group in 2012: UNDP, IADB, AsDB, GAVI, ECHO and UN OCHA have joined the nine organisations that achieved this status in 2011 (Netherlands, Global Fund, EC-DEVCO, Denmark, U.S.-MCC, Sweden, AfDB, plus DFID and WB-IDA that moved up in 2012). No organisations slipped back from this category. Those that have joined this group are all signatories to IATI; and AsDB, UNDP and GAVI have all published to IATI. GAVI deserves particular attention as it has improved its rank in 2011 (35/58; Poor) to 13/72 in 2012. UN OCHA is the second of two multilateral humanitarian agencies included in the 2012 Index, just slightly behind ECHO.

Moderate

The moderate category is much larger compared to 2011, containing 23 of the 72 donors – 32% of all donors. New Zealand heads the list, with 59.4%, just missing the fair category. It has increased its score substantially on 2011, thanks to the publication of more activity-level data in an XML format that is close to the IATI standard (although it still needs some work to make it compatible with the standard). The Adaptation Fund is an interesting new entrant as the first of the climate finance facilities and provides a good example for other climate finance facilities which may be just beginning to grapple with improving the transparency of their resource flows. Australia also improved substantially compared to 2011, following its publication to IATI.

USAID should be commended for its substantial improvement relative to 2011; it has begun to publish considerably more information about its activities, including to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Dashboard, although the information is in many different places and is not yet internationally comparable. DECC, the UK's Department of Energy and Climate Change and a key provider of climate finance, scores moderately at 49.6%, but its score should be expected to improve further still when it publishes to IATI in the near future. Finally, also worthy of note is U.S. Treasury, which improved significantly on its 2011 score, particularly at the activity level, after publishing detailed information about all of its activities in a spreadsheet.

Poor

The poor category is both relatively and absolutely smaller than last year, but it still contains 31% of organisations, and some of the world's largest donors. France's AFD, the highest-scoring of the French agencies, scores 35.1%, performing particularly poorly on the country level indicators. Germany's KfW also scores low at 26.2%, just ahead of the UK Ministry of Defence, a new addition this year. Both scored 0% at the activity level. The UK's CDC scores much better this year, having published more documents at the organisation level, but falls down heavily at the country and activity level. In general, organisations in the poor category tend to perform much worse at the activity and country levels; indeed, two organisations – UK FCO and Switzerland – scored 0% at both the country and activity levels, although they scored highly at the organisation level. One very interesting exception to this is Brazil, which is included for the first time this year. It scored well above average for this group at the activity level, with 36.0%, but fell down at the organisation and country levels.

The poor category is both relatively and absolutely smaller than last year, but it still contains 31% of organisations, and some of the world's largest donors.

³² The Strategy is available at: <http://www.data.gov.uk/library/dfid-open-data-strategy>

Very Poor

The very poor category is also smaller compared to 2011, but it still contains some significant donors: France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) and Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI) come 63rd and 68th; combined they are responsible for over USD 3 billion of French bilateral ODA.³³ For the second year running, China finds itself towards the bottom of the ranking, with 1.9%. Also for the second year running, Malta came last in the Index with 0%. UNICEF is a new addition for 2012 and scores very poorly compared to other multilaterals, particularly at the country and activity levels, where it achieved 0.0% and 8.0% respectively.

Donor performance by type of organisation

Bilaterals as a group perform poorly compared with other groups of donors, scoring an average of only 35.7%. 60% of bilateral donors score poor or very poor, compared with the 10% of bilateral donors that score **fair** or **good**. Within this group, DFID is the top performer with a score of 91.2%, coming first out of all donors. This is largely due to its publication of high-quality IATI standard data. The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden all score over 70%, and U.S.-MCC 69.6%, but the next closest donor (New Zealand) drops below 60% with a score of 59.4%. After a wide middle ground, bilaterals really start to perform poorly below 20%, with 11 out of 48 bilaterals (almost one quarter of all bilaterals) scoring below 20%.

Multilaterals tend to score highly, with over two thirds of organisations in this group scoring **good**

or **fair**. Nevertheless, there is still a wide variation in transparency, with four rough classifications apparent. With 87.9%, the World Bank-IDA/IBRD lies considerably ahead of the next class, which contains a variety of multilateral donors that all score between 60% and 80%. The Global Fund, DEVCO and the AfDB all score over 70%, all having improved compared to 2011 – DEVCO in particular, which moved from 9th out of 58 organisations in 2011 to 5th out of 72 in 2012. The next class contains three donors who score around 30% and at the bottom comes UNICEF, which scores only 13.8%, reflecting the fact that it publishes no information systematically at the country level and very little at the activity level.

Multilaterals tend to score highly, with over two thirds of organisations in this group scoring good or fair.

It is worth noting that this group contains two multilateral **humanitarian agencies**, both of which score **fair**. This performance is interesting considering the more unpredictable nature of humanitarian operations, which might make collecting and publishing timely information more difficult. On the other hand, it perhaps also reflects the pressing need for high-quality, timely information in crisis responses. ECHO scores 60.5% while UN OCHA scores 60.3%. Both of them have good databases to access all projects from. However, they differ in exactly where they get the rest of their scores from: ECHO has a 25-point lead at the organisation level (72.2% against OCHA's 47.2%) – possibly reflecting its institutional setting in the European Commission (EC),

meaning it is subject to scrutiny from both the EU Member States and the European Parliament. OCHA by contrast has a 28.6-point lead at the country level, achieving 85.7% at that level (against ECHO's 57.1%) – joining five other donors to achieve the highest score at the country level.

Development finance institutions do not perform particularly well as a group but again there is wide variation in this group: 57% of organisations in this group were in the moderate category. The IADB performs quite well with an overall score of 67.2% and indeed scores 11th out of all donors in the Index. The World Bank-IFC and EBRD both score over 50%, ranking 19th and 21st respectively. The EIB has an above average score of 44.0% overall, with a ranking of 36, and Korea's EDCF scored 41.9%, just above average. Germany's KfW and the UK's CDC score below average, but here there are some interesting differences: KfW has fallen slightly relative to last year, whereas CDC has significantly improved its score. This reflects the fact that it has published significantly more documents at the organisation level and become a signatory to IATI. At the activity level, it does publish some data tables that are ready to be converted into the IATI format. However, it only publishes annually aggregated figures, which do not provide the detailed activity level information required to score well in this Index.

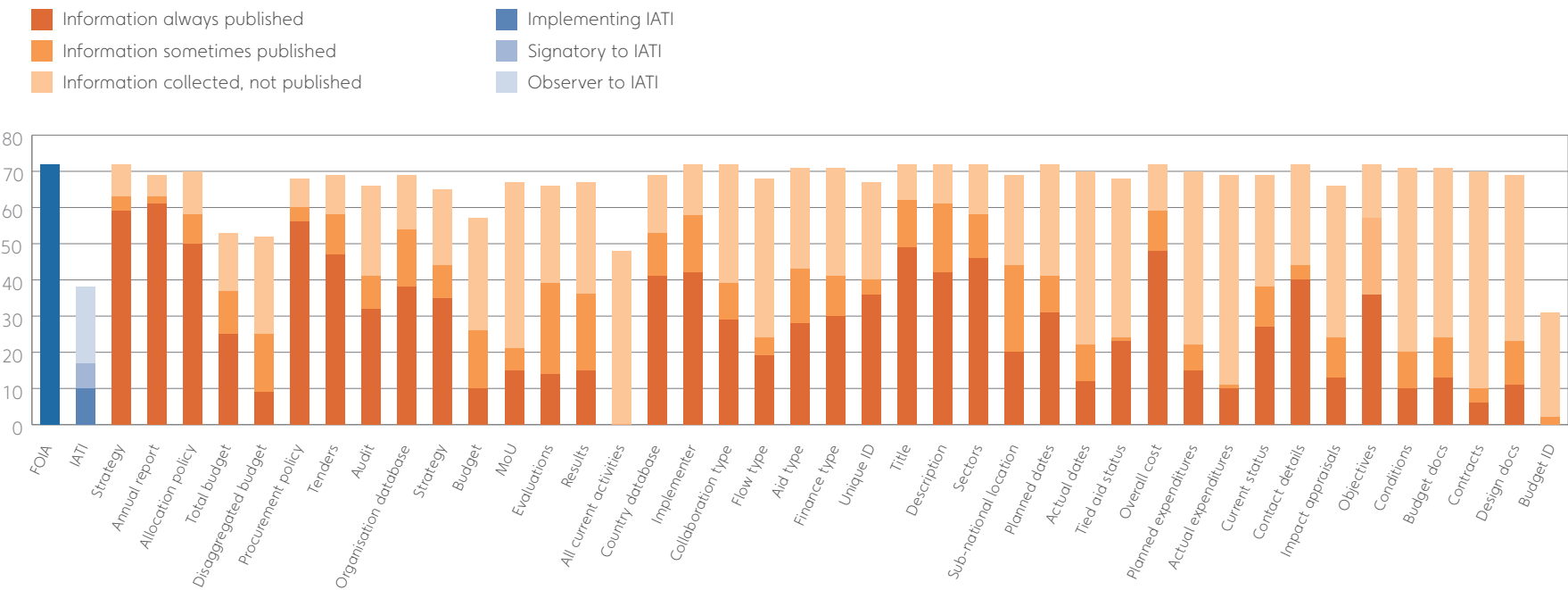
Climate finance funds all fall into the moderate group. While they score above average there is some variation: the Adaptation Fund scores 58.3%, performing particularly well at the activity level with an impressive 76%. Both the Adaptation Fund and the Clean Technology Fund fall down heavily at the

³³ Numbers refer to gross bilateral ODA, 2009 OECD/DAC CRS. Source: <http://budget4change.org/countryprofile/france/2009>

organisation level, which could reflect their nature as pooled funds. However, OCHA performs well and the unit of analysis here was also two pooled funds that it controls – the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Common Humanitarian Response Fund.

Private foundations score above average for donors overall, with 46.0%. In 2012, we have included two private foundations: Hewlett and Gates. The small sample size obviously raises questions about how representative these two organisations are of foundations as a whole, but there are still some interesting findings here. Foundations score just above the average for all donors at the organisation (54.2%) and country (35.7%) level, where it might be expected that private foundations and trusts would have more difficulties given that they are often demand rather than supply-driven. More interestingly, they score well above average at the activity level (48.0%, against an average of 35.3%). The Hewlett Foundation, as the second organisation to publish to IATI after DFID, has increased its performance again this year (controlling for methodological changes), but it has also been overtaken by higher-performing donors, remaining at 31st (but out of 72 donors in 2012, rather than 58 donors in 2011).

Chart 2. Donor performance across indicators

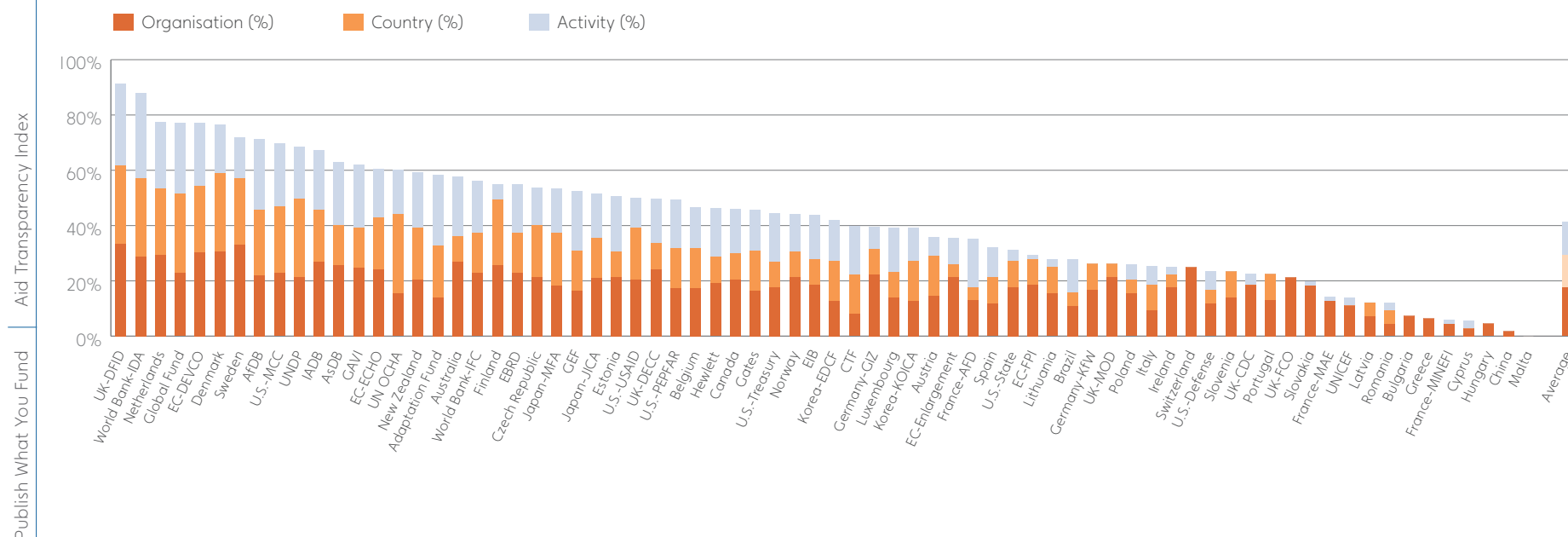


There are 16 indicators for which more than half of the organisations publish the information systematically and there are four indicators where more than two thirds of donors always publish that information: Indicators 3, 4, 5 and 8. This is a significant improvement on 2011, where only eight indicators were published by more than half of the organisations. However, **63% of the information types are still not published systematically**. This echoes the first conclusion of the 2011 Index: most aid information is still not published. There were also indicators where fewer than 10 out of the 72 organisations publish that information.

For one indicator – the budget identifier – no donors achieved a score. This reflects the fact that, at present, donors are unable to provide information in a way that can be linked to partner country budgets. The IATI Steering Committee will soon have the opportunity to incorporate a budget identifier code into the IATI standard, as a way to link donor projects with partner country budget classifications. It is vital that this happens if donors are to truly align to partner country priorities and enable them to maximise the use of resources.

Donors also tended to perform poorly on all of the indicators regarding forward budgets: **just nine donors publish a three-year forward budget on how they will spend their funds**. However, 25 donors do publish information on the funds that they will receive from the next three years, suggesting that institutional or legislative issues may not be the only reason for these donors not publishing how they will spend their funds.

Chart 3. Donor performance across the organisation, country and activity level



Organisation level

This level of indicators reflects the extent to which donor organisations are making information available about their organisation in general, including supporting existing aid transparency initiatives. The average score at this level was 53.4%. **In every single group – from good to very poor – organisations performed best at the organisation level**, sometimes by quite a long way. For example, organisations in the poor category scored on average 47% at the organisation level, compared with 23.4% at the country level and 19.5% at the activity level. Two donors – DFID and Sweden – scored 100% at the organisation level. There are some outliers, the most striking of which – as in 2011 – is Switzerland, which scored 75% at the organisation level compared with 0% at the country and activity levels. By contrast, the Clean Technology Fund, which scores about average overall with 40%, scores only 25% at the organisation level. At this level in particular, the information was sometimes available from different websites other than the main one used for the rest of the survey – for example, budgets were sometimes only on the Ministry of Finance websites, and policy documents sometimes on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. The IATI and FOIA indicators are also included in this level, and are less heavily weighted than in 2011, as there are additional indicators (11 compared with seven in 2011).³⁴

Country level

This second level of indicators reflects the extent to which organisations are making aid information available on their activities at the recipient country level. Individually, these indicators are less heavily weighted in the 2012 Index: there are seven country level indicators compared with only four in 2011. This has reduced the sensitivity to any one indicator of the Index as a whole. No one organisation publishes all of the information items surveyed at this level, on average only 35.3% of country level information is published, compared with 41.3% of all information. 13 organisations publish no information at all at this level. Other donors fall down heavily on this indicator: Australia, for example, scores 80.6% at the organisation level and 64.0% at the activity level, compared with just 28.6% at the country level.

Activity level

The third level of indicators reflect the extent to which organisations make aid information available on specific project or programme activities in-country.

12 organisations scored 0% at the activity level this year, and the average was just 35.3% (surprisingly, exactly the same as the country level average). No organisations scored 100%, although the World Bank-IDA/IBRD reached 92% and DFID 88%. Sweden's weaker performance at the activity level (with 44%) dragged its overall score down; while it has already published to IATI, it is missing a number of fields in its data feed. Further down the ranking, Estonia's strong performance at the activity level (60%) – with a good project-level database – helped counteract its relatively poor performance at the country level.

Comparing performance between 2011 and 2012

Organisations may change their rankings from year to year depending partly on which other organisations are surveyed. For the 2012 Index, 14 new organisations have been added. Thus an organisation may move down the ranking solely because of new entrants, even if it increased its transparency.

Also, as set out in Sections 1 and 2, methodological improvements (such as the addition of new indicators, the removal of others, and reweighting of some indicators)³⁵ mean that **comparing each organisation's score in the 2011 Pilot Index and the 2012 Index is not straightforward**.

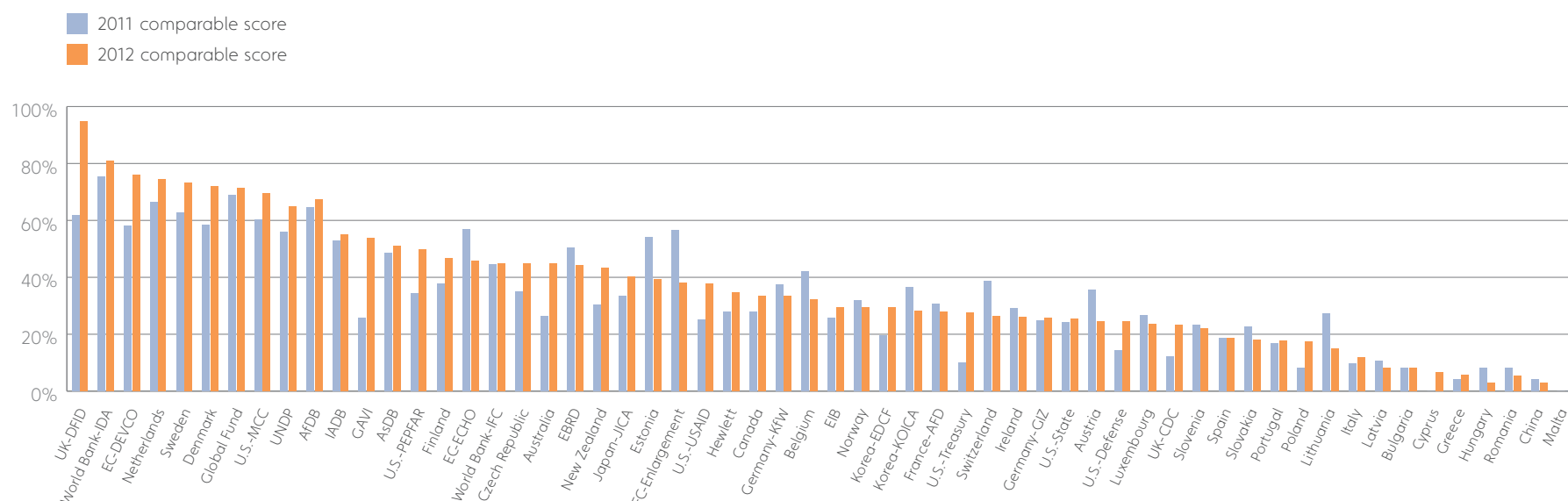
In order to measure substantive change between years, we have developed a set of comparable data that means that it is possible to see where organisations are actually improving their aid transparency compared with the 2011 Pilot Index.³⁶ ***This data looks different from the data that is published in the final indices*** for both years but provides a reliable comparison of performance between years, allowing us to see where organisations are actually improving their aid transparency compared with the 2011 Pilot Index.

³⁴ See Section 2 for a more detailed discussion of new and moved indicators for 2012.

³⁵ 36 of the 2012 indicators were also used in the 2011 Pilot Index, but one has been separated into two – indicators 33 and 34, and six are new – 3, 4, 11, 17, 18 and 28. Indicators 9 and 14 have been included in the country level grouping in 2012 but were in the activity level grouping in the 2011 pilot. In order to compare the 2012 results with 2011, the new indicators have been removed and the moved indicators have been included in the category they were in for 2011. See Diagram 1 for an overview of the grouping and weighting of indicators and Section 2 for more on new and moved indicators.

³⁶ For measuring substantive progress over time, only those indicators and organisations that were surveyed in both years are used, and using the weighting of the 2011 Pilot Index, although moving these to the categories of the 2012 Index.

Chart 4. Comparison of performance between 2011 and 2012



Overall, it is apparent that average aid transparency has marginally increased among these 58 donors, with an overall average score for 2012 comparable data of 36.0% compared to 32.9% in 2011, therefore showing an increase of 3.1 percentage points in 2012. This is due to small increases at both the organisation and country levels, and a somewhat larger increase in publication at the activity level.

Improvements on the 2011 scores can be seen, both on average and with reference to specific donors. Some organisations have recorded substantial improvements in the transparency of their aid since the 2011 Pilot Index was published. Especially at the top end, there has been a marked improvement

in the amount of information made available. The two organisations that have made the biggest improvement are DFID and GAVI. In both cases, this jump in performance is explained by their publication of current and comprehensive IATI standard data, which provides a solid basis for publishing high-quality activity-level data in particular. In the case of GAVI, a reorganised website has also helped to provide more information, and in a more user-friendly way. Overall, 36 out of the 58 organisations have improved their score; 1 has no change (Malta, remaining at 0%), and 21 have dropped, most notably DG Enlargement and Estonia. In the case of DG Enlargement, the main reason is the various different websites on which patchy information was

provided (with different project codes and titles across the websites) making it difficult to obtain a complete picture of its development assistance. In the case of Estonia, very little current information could be found this year at the country level for its aid to Afghanistan.

Some organisations have recorded substantial improvements in the transparency of their aid since the 2011 Pilot Index was published.

Donor performance by size of organisation

As in 2011, larger and mid-sized donors generally achieve higher levels of aid transparency than smaller ones. Both the top two performers are large donors that disburse over USD 1bn (DFID disbursed USD 8.4bn in 2010, while the World Bank disbursed USD 12.1bn). Two thirds of the fair performers are also large donors,³⁷ although the smallest donor – EC-ECHO – is a fair performer and ranks 14th in the Index with a score of 60.5%. The moderate group of performers are also more likely to be larger donors – 63% disbursed over USD 1bn in 2010, while the remainder are smaller donors. The poor and very poor performers are much more likely to be small donors. Two thirds of poor performers are smaller donors (disbursing less than USD 1bn), while half of very poor donors are very small, disbursing less than USD 100m.³⁸

Methodology used for calculating and comparing donor size

For donors that report to the CRS (including DAC members, multilateral organisations and the Gates Foundation), the total of ODA and OOF disbursements in 2010 to all recipient countries (or private grants in the case of Gates) was used. For some DAC donors (France, Germany, Japan, Korea, UK, U.S.), the Index surveys multiple agencies. To ensure fair comparison with those countries where only one agency was surveyed, all spend has been attributed to their lead development agency. Many donors do not report to the CRS but some non-DAC donors report their aid to the OECD. Their data is available from the DAC aid statistics webpages.³⁹ No information is available on their OOF disbursements however.

For Bulgaria, the donor profile provided by the OECD was used.⁴⁰ China was not included in this analysis (see footnote 38). For other donors, annual reports containing disbursement figures were used (or pledge, contract or commitment figures if disbursement figures were not available).⁴¹ A research paper was used for estimates for Brazil.⁴²

2010 figures have been used. For European donors that use the Euro, the average exchange rate for 2010 of 1.3269 was used to convert Euros into USD.⁴³ Using these figures, the total coverage of the survey is over USD 222bn (USD 222.237bn).

37 Defined as organisations providing more than USD 1 bn per annum in ODA as reported to the DAC CRS for 2010.

38 China has not been included in the analysis of size of donors as it has not been possible to obtain a reliable annual figure for total disbursement.

39 See www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/non-daccountriesreportingtheirdevelopmentassistance-to-the-dac.htm

40 Commission Staff Working Document, EU Accountability Report 2011 on Financing for Development: Review of progress of the EU and its Member States, European Commission, pp.14–17: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/accountability/eu-annual-accountability-reports/documents/working-document-vol5_en.pdf

41 Annual reports were used for the Adaptation Fund, Clean Technology Fund, EBRD, EC-ECHO, EC-Enlargement, EC-DEVCO, EC-FPI, EIB, Hewlett, UN OCHA and the World Bank IFC.

42 Cabral, L. and Weinstock, J. Brazil: An emerging aid player, Briefing Paper 64, Overseas Development Institute: www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/6295.pdf

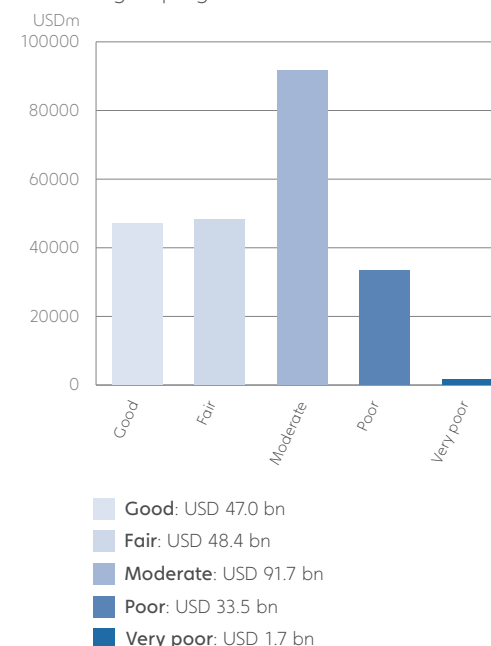
43 1 Euro = 1.3269 USD: www.oanda.com

Table 4. Percentage of donor size that performs in each group

	Donors over USD 10bn		Donors over USD 1bn		Donors USD 1bn and under		Donors under USD 100m	
Total number of donors	6		22		19		10	
Good	1	17%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Fair	2	33%	6	27%	3	16%	1	10%
Moderate	2	33%	10	46%	5	26%	2	20%
Poor	1	17%	4	18%	8	42%	2	20%
Very Poor	0	0%	1	5%	3	16%	5	50%

As can be seen in the above table, size is largely correlated to aid transparency, although there are notable outliers. Larger donors are more likely to be more transparent, while smaller donors are more likely to be less transparent. Conversely, less transparent donors are more likely to be small while more transparent donors are more likely to be large.

Chart 5. Volume of aid in transparency groupings



The sum total aid from donors in each performance group shows that an encouraging 42.9% of aid is accounted for by organisations with fair or better transparency. However, over half of aid (57.1%) is being provided with less transparency (moderate, poor or very poor transparency). Only 21.2% of aid surveyed has good transparency. 15.8% of all aid surveyed is provided with poor or very poor transparency.

Another interesting finding is that donors assessed in the 2011 Pilot Index appear to have performed better in the 2012 Index than newly-added donors. Donors assessed in both years scored on average 42.7% in the 2012 Index, compared with 35.6% for the donors which have only been assessed this year. There are four apparent reasons why this might be the case. Firstly, it could be that donors subjected to scrutiny in the 2011 Index have been encouraged to improve their performance in the 2012 Index by becoming more transparent. Secondly, it may be that we have included new donors which are less well known – so we are now trying to collect data for a set of donors which are likely to be less scrutinised and less transparent than larger, more traditional and well-known donors. Thirdly, it could be that our survey partners and the researchers checking and standardising the responses are more aware of the websites and information published by donors that we assessed in 2011, know our way around them, and therefore know where to look. Fourthly, and related to the previous point, it could be that these donors are more difficult to assess in the context of this methodology. The latter two points have certainly been compensated for by thorough initial collection, a series of several rounds of detailed, careful checking and providing organisations with the opportunity to comment. As with other non-traditional donors, searching for equivalent or analogous interpretations of the indicator

definitions for some organisations will also have alleviated these issues to an extent. The fact that there is still quite wide variation in the performance of these organisations across the board (from UN OCHA's 60.3% to France-MINEFI's 6.0%) also suggests they are all capable of achieving high scores in this Index.

All of the donors in the fair category are signatories and are actively engaging with IATI, and seven of the 12 have already started publishing to the IATI Registry.

The quality of IATI data matters

While donors can improve their aid transparency without publishing to IATI, it is hard to achieve high scores in the Index without publishing current, high quality information across all of the three categories. Both of the donors in the good category are IATI publishers and are providing current, comprehensive and comparable information about the aid they give. All of the donors in the fair category are signatories and are actively engaging with IATI, and seven of the 12 have already started publishing to the IATI Registry.

The 2012 Index substantially follows the 2011 Pilot Index by not awarding additional points for the format that information is provided in or how accessible it is. The only exceptions to this are the two indicators on databases and one for engagement with IATI. However, it was possible to include IATI data as the evidence for where the information was

being published for some of the Tracker surveys in 2012, and when doing so, it became clear that there is significant variation in the quality of the information provided in this standard format. We will therefore begin to analyse the quality of this data more closely in future, providing feedback to donors and more publicly for the purposes of encouraging improvements in the quality of the data provided through the standard. It was not possible to consider some organisations' IATI data (Finland, Spain, UNDP) for the purposes of this Index because the data is from 2010 and therefore not considered current.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ "Current" was defined as published within the last 12 months of the data collection period of 1 May–31 July 2012, so information published before 1 May 2011 was not accepted unless it clearly stated that it covers the current period. For example, a three year country strategy paper published in January 2010 would be accepted but an annual audit report published in January 2010 would not be.

Section 4. Individual Organisation Profiles

This section provides detailed information on each of the 72 donor organisations included in the ranking. There is a table and a chart included for each organisation. The table on the left hand side shows the donor's overall score and performance in the ranking, its performance compared to 2011 (where relevant) and its engagement with IATI. The chart shows the organisation's performance across each of the 43 indicators, with a tick or a cross included depending on whether the indicator was scored or not.

Each profile contains:

- A. A summary of policy commitments and frameworks
- B. Analysis drawn from the Index findings
- C. Recommendations

Organisations have been grouped together by type to display them side by side with peers who may share some of the same challenges in implementing aid transparency. The groups are: bilaterals (including South-South Cooperation providers); multilaterals; development finance institutions; climate finance funds; and private foundations.

Certain organisations have been grouped together as development finance institutions rather than as bilateral or multilateral agencies, partly on the basis of feedback to the 2011 Pilot Index. For example, some DFIs questioned whether they should be scored for the Memorandum of Understanding indicator (MoU) as they operate in the private sector and therefore do not sign government to government documents such as MoUs. (See Annex 1 for a more detailed explanation of what we have accepted for the indicator on MoUs.) Others organisations have

cited the difficulty in providing forward budgets when they do not set their own budgets.

It was decided to score all organisations on all indicators and organisations were ranked accordingly. All of these organisations – bilateral agencies, DFIs, multilateral institutions – are worth assessing together as they have an explicit development or poverty reduction mandate and mostly represent official external financing. They should, therefore, be held to a common set of standards, within or without “Official Development Assistance” flows.

It was decided to score all organisations on all indicators and organisations were ranked accordingly. All of these organisations – bilateral agencies, DFIs, multilateral institutions – are worth assessing together as they have an explicit development or poverty reduction mandate and mostly represent official external financing.

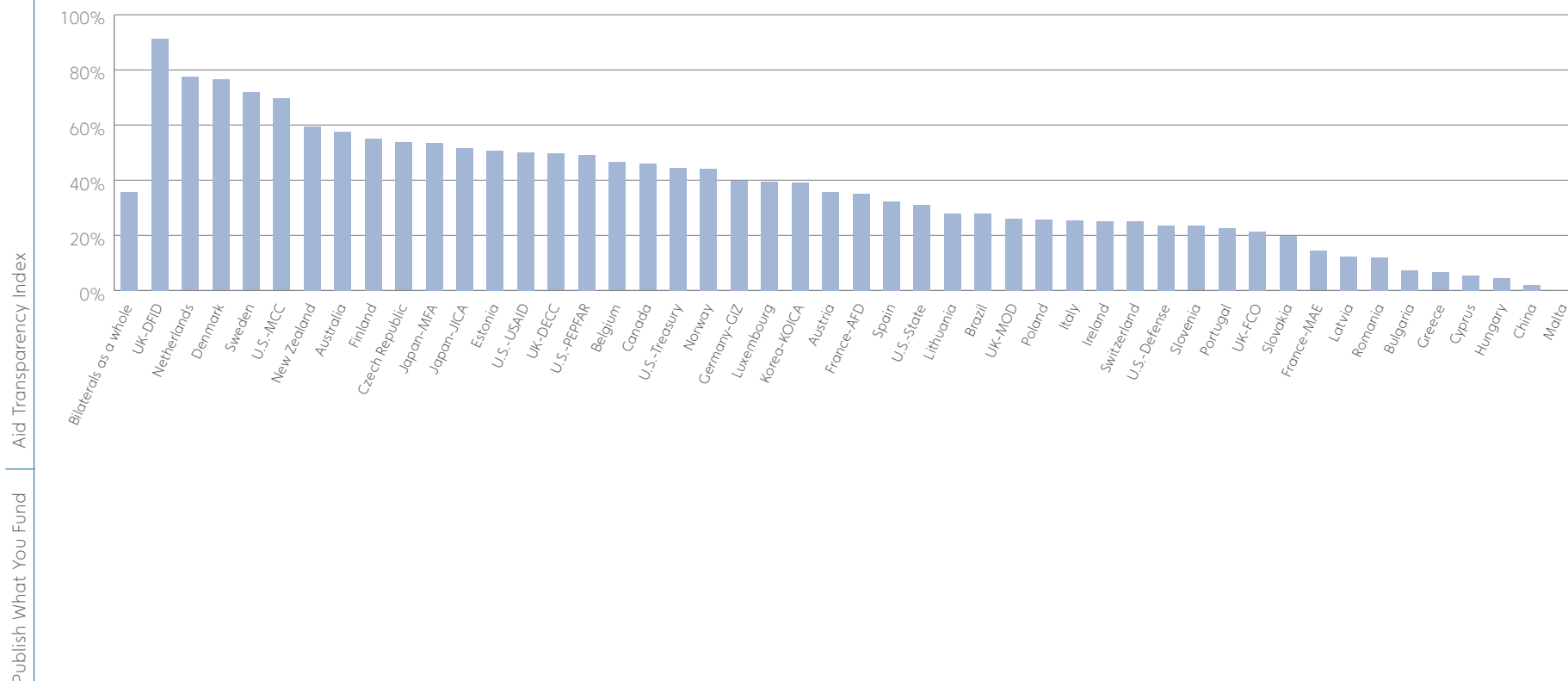
Separation into groups is primarily to facilitate comparison of variation in performance and potential similarities across similar sorts of organisations. However, we recognise that it is difficult to classify many of these organisations under a single category as many have multiple purposes, models and roles (e.g. the World Bank). This approach will therefore be reviewed and revised for the 2013 Index after further analysis of categorisation of aid agencies. The authors welcome suggestions on how to approach this.

Bilateral donor organisations

Bilaterals as a group perform poorly compared with other groups of donors, scoring an average of only 35.7%. 60% of bilateral donors score poor or very poor, compared with the 10% of bilateral donors that score fair or good. Within this group, DFID is the top performer with a score of 91.2%, coming first out of all donors. This is largely due to its publication of high-quality IATI standard data. The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden all score over 70%, and US-MCC 69.6%, but the next closest donor (New Zealand) drops below 60% with a score of 59.4%. After a wide middle ground, bilaterals really start to perform poorly below 20%, with 11 out of 48 bilaterals (almost one quarter of all bilaterals) scoring below 20%.

Despite specific commitments to improve predictability made at the Busan High Level Forum, some bilateral donors cannot publish concrete multi-annual forward budgets, as their budgets are approved on less than three-year periods, or are not approved on a rolling basis. In the 2012 Index, forward budgets based on projected figures are frequently accepted, as these can provide an effective guide to future programmes and help partially fulfil the commitment to more predictable aid flows.

Chart 6. Bilaterals



Australia – Australian Agency for International Development

MODERATE	
#18 out of 72	57.7% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Australia is a signatory to IATI and should be congratulated for publishing project data to the IATI Registry in December 2011, building on its initial document publication in September. It has not joined OGP.
- AusAID improved remarkably with the third largest increase in score of all donors from the 2011 Pilot Index, having improved its score by 31 percentage points and its rank by 16 places. This improvement is largely due to its publication of activity data in IATI, resulting in AusAID scoring on 15 more indicators in the activity level than it did in 2011. However, it does relatively poorly at the country level, ranking 31st on this level, particularly when compared to its top 10 rankings for both the activity and organisation levels. AusAID's IATI files are available in English.
- AusAID should continue to improve the quality and scope of its IATI data and produce a refreshed implementation schedule by December 2012. It should also endeavour to publish country level documents such as MoUs, evaluations and results consistently. Australia should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/australia

Austria – Austrian Development Agency

POOR	
#42 out of 72	35.8% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Austria has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard.
- Austria scored in the poor category, 5.5% beneath the overall average score of the 2012 Index, and scoring particularly low on the activity level indicators, with just 20.0%. Austria dropped in rank dramatically from the 2011 Index, due to progress made by other donors. When controlling for changes to the 2012 methodology, Austria's score dropped significantly, as several documents published in 2011 did not score in 2012. Significantly, Austria did not score on the organisation level three-year budget indicators, as they have yet to be updated beyond 2014. Most information is contained in a database written partly in English and partly in German, only accessible through the German version of the site. It is unclear how complete the database is, and it appears to be updated manually rather than linked directly to the internal database. Analysis of the database suggested that Bosnia-Herzegovina was spelled four different ways, indicating that the country name was manually typed in for each project. Austria did not respond to an invitation to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Austria should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Austria should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/austria

Belgium – Belgium Development Agency

MODERATE	
#30 out of 72	46.5% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page & Excel	

Organisation										Country						Activity																											
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
FOIA	IATI	Strategy	Annual report	Allocation policy	Total budget	Disaggregated budget	Procurement policy	Tenders	Audit Database	Strategy Budget	MoU	Evaluations	Results	All current activities Database	Implementer	Collaboration type	Flow type	Aid type	Finance type	Unique ID	Title	Description	Sectors	Sub-national location	Planned dates	Actual dates	Tied aid status	Overall cost	Planned expenditures	Actual expenditures	Current status	Contact details	Impact appraisals	Objectives	Conditions	Budget docs	Contracts	Design docs	Budget ID				

- Belgium has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard.
- Belgium scored 42%, but dropped considerably in rank from the 2011 Index due to progress made by other donors. Belgium did not score on several indicators that it scored on in 2011, such as their forward budgets at the country level, which have not been updated, though this is not reflected in the overall score as it performed well on the newly added indicators. Most information is found in an ODA database in English, French and Dutch that provides basic information. It could quite easily be converted to IATI-XML to create a good first publication.
- **Belgium should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/belgium

Brazil – Brazilian Cooperation Agency

POOR	
#49 out of 72	27.9% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation										Country						Activity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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- Brazil has not signed IATI. It has emphasised the voluntary nature of its commitment to the Busan agreement. It is a founder member of OGP, serving as a co-chair until September 2012, and has produced its OGP National Action Plan.⁴⁵
- Brazil's Cooperation Agency (ABC) scored 27.9%, performing particularly poorly at the country level, though it scored above average for all donors at the activity level. Basic project information is available in a new and comprehensive database; all information is presented in Portuguese. More detailed project information is available in reports covering 2005–2009. Though the ABC declined to comment on the survey, they reported that information covering activities in 2010 will soon be published and systems are being put in place to report on 2011–2012 data.
- **Brazil should engage with IATI and consider its implementation, in order to remain consistent with the domestic transparency agenda and further demonstrate its global leadership in relation to OGP. It should strive to publish timely, comprehensive and accessible information about its international cooperation, and reflect this in its OGP National Action Plan. Brazil should also consider building on its project database as this will facilitate publication to IATI.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/brazil

Bulgaria – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VERY POOR

#66 out of 72 7.4% overall score

↓ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 0
No engagement to date
– has not signed IATI.

Format of data: **Web Page**

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Bulgaria has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁴⁵
- Bulgaria performed very poorly, ranking 66th out of 72 donors. Bulgaria is one of seven donors to score on no indicators at the country or activity level, as no current country or activity level data is published. It was not even possible to determine Bulgaria's biggest recipient of aid. The MFA did not respond to a request for feedback during the survey process.
- Bulgaria should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/bulgaria

45 Brazil's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/brazil

46 Bulgaria's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/bulgaria

47 Canada's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/canada

Canada – Canadian International Development Agency

MODERATE

#32 out of 72 45.9% overall score

↑ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 1
Signatory – has signed IATI
but has not published an
implementation schedule.

Signed IATI: **November 2011**

Format of data: **Web Page & Excel**

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Canada should be commended for signing IATI during HLF-4. It has yet to produce an implementation schedule but has committed to do so in its OGP National Action Plan.⁴⁷ Canada has also endorsed the Open Aid Partnership.
- Canada has improved its score in 2012 but dropped in rank due to progress made by other donors. However, the majority of its increased score from the 2011 Index is due to its performance on newly added indicators and the fact that, despite not yet having a comprehensive project database, all projects located in Haiti are reported. Canada has also improved due to signing IATI in November 2011. Most project information can be found in a searchable project database, available in English and French, that is not yet comprehensive for all recipient countries. CIDA plans to add more projects to the project database until it is comprehensive.
- Canada should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 and begin IATI implementation in 2013. It could do this by making its Open Data portal IATI compatible, which could help to quickly provide a good first publication.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/canada

China – Ministry of Commerce

VERY POOR	
#71 out of 72	1.9% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: No data	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☐ IATI ☐ Strategy ☐ Annual report ☐ Allocation policy ☐ Total budget ☐ Disaggregated budget ☐ Procurement policy ☐ Tenders ☐ Audit ☐ Database	☐ Strategy ☐ Budget ☐ MoU ☐ Evaluations ☐ Results ☐ All current activities ☐ Database	☐ Implementer ☐ Collaboration type ☐ Flow type ☐ Aid type ☐ Finance type ☐ Unique ID ☐ Title ☐ Description ☐ Sectors ☐ Sub-national location ☐ Planned dates ☐ Actual dates ☐ Tied aid status ☐ Overall cost ☐ Planned expenditures ☐ Actual expenditures ☐ Current status ☐ Contact details ☐ Impact appraisals ☐ Objectives ☐ Conditions ☐ Budget docs ☐ Contracts ☐ Design docs ☐ Budget ID

- China has not signed IATI nor joined OGP. It has emphasised the voluntary nature of its commitment to the Busan agreement.
- China is one of two donors who publish no organisation, country or activity level information systematically. China only scores for having a Freedom of Information act of average quality: its reduced score compared to 2011 is due to a change in methodology from a binary yes/no score for Freedom of Information Acts to an indicator that captures the quality of legislation. It is understood that MOFCOM has an internal database of projects. The data is not made publicly available, however. Requests to the ministry for feedback during the survey process were not answered.
- China should engage with IATI and consider implementation. It should also develop a publication schedule for information that Chinese agencies already hold, with the long-term goal of publishing timely, comprehensive and accessible information about its international cooperation.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/china

Cyprus – Planning Bureau

VERY POOR	
#69 out of 72	5.4% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☐ FOIA ☐ IATI ☐ Strategy ☐ Annual report ☐ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☐ Disaggregated budget ☐ Procurement policy ☐ Tenders ☐ Audit ☐ Database	☐ Strategy ☐ Budget ☐ MoU ☐ Evaluations ☐ Results ☐ All current activities ☐ Database	☐ Implementer ☐ Collaboration type ☐ Flow type ☐ Aid type ☐ Finance type ☐ Unique ID ☐ Title ☐ Description ☐ Sectors ☐ Sub-national location ☐ Planned dates ☐ Actual dates ☐ Tied aid status ☐ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☐ Actual expenditures ☐ Current status ☐ Contact details ☐ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☐ Conditions ☐ Budget docs ☐ Contracts ☐ Design docs ☐ Budget ID

- Cyprus has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is not a member of OGP.
- Cyprus scores very poorly. While it publishes some project information in English and Greek, no country level information and very little organisation or activity level data is published systematically for all projects. Cyprus did increase its score in 2012 for publishing its medium term plan, which covers 2011–2015, and a new CyprusAid website has been recently launched, which has led to an increase in the amount of basic information available. As Cyprus often works via delegated cooperation, it could benefit from the traceability features of IATI.
- Cyprus should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Cyprus should also bring into force a Freedom of Information Act and consider joining OGP.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/cyprus

Czech Republic – Czech Development Agency

MODERATE	
#22 out of 72	53.7% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The Czech Republic has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁴⁸ The Czech Republic has also endorsed the Open Aid Partnership.
- The Czech Republic improved its score from 2011 significantly, although higher performance by other donors has led to it rising only one place (22/72 in 2012 against 23/58 in 2011). While this increase is partly due its performance on the newly added indicators, it is also due to the publication of a detailed forward budget to 2015. Most project information is found in a project database that could be fairly easily converted to IATI XML. The project database is in Czech and English, although the CSO reported that there were minor differences in the amount of information available. Other information is only available on the MFA website, although it is sometimes hard to find. The Czech Development Agency got in touch to respond to the survey but only after the data collection period had ended.
- **The Czech Republic should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/czech-republic

Denmark – Danida

FAIR	
#6 out of 72	76.5% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Denmark is an original IATI signatory and produced an implementation schedule in May 2011, committing to an original dataset by October 2011. This has not yet been published; full IATI publication is now scheduled for late 2013. In its OGP National Action Plan, Denmark also committed to launch a comprehensive aid transparency initiative.⁴⁹
- Denmark performed well, ranking 6th overall and improving from 8th in the 2011 Index. It performed particularly well at the country level, tying 1st, and also performed very well at the organisation level (3rd highest score for all donors at that level). At the activity level, it performs comparatively poorly, ranking 18th amongst all donors for this level, but this stands to increase significantly if Denmark delivers on its promise of full IATI implementation. It is relatively easy to find the information, most of which is available in a new project database on Danida's website (although this is only updated annually, and it is not possible to link to specific projects), and in project documents on the Danish Embassy to Tanzania's website. Project documents are provided in English; the project database is only available in Danish.
- **Denmark should build on its progress to date by beginning publication to the IATI Registry by the end of 2012 and releasing a more complete dataset in 2013. It should also include ambitious IATI targets in its forthcoming aid transparency initiative and work to build IATI into its systems to ensure a high-quality, automated and timely publication.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/denmark

48 The Czech Republic's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/czech-republic

49 Denmark's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/denmark

Estonia – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MODERATE	
#26 out of 72	50.8% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page & CSV	

Organisation											Country						Activity																									
✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	
FOIA	IATI	Strategy	Annual report	Allocation policy	Total budget	Disaggregated budget	Procurement policy	Tenders	Audit	Database	Strategy	Budget	MoU	Evaluations	Results	All current activities	Database	Implementer	Collaboration type	Flow type	Aid type	Finance type	Unique ID	Title	Description	Sectors	Sub-national location	Planned dates	Actual dates	Tied aid status	Overall cost	Planned expenditures	Actual expenditures	Current status	Contact details	Impact appraisals	Objectives	Conditions	Budget docs	Contracts	Design docs	Budget ID

- Estonia has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁵⁰ Estonia has also endorsed the Open Aid Partnership.
- Estonia performed fairly well, ranking 26th, largely due to a relatively high score on activity level indicators. However, after controlling for methodological changes, Estonia's score dropped substantially from its 2011 score, caused primarily by a lower score on the country level indicators. Estonia ranks just 33rd for the country level, compared to 14th and 21st for the activity and organisation levels respectively. Most project information can be found in an online database that provides information for all projects that could be easily converted to the IATI format.
- Estonia should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/estonia

Finland – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MODERATE	
#20 out of 72	55.1% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule and has begun publishing to the Registry; but the published data is not current (more than 12 months old).	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Webpage	

Organisation										Country						Activity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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- Finland is an IATI signatory and should be congratulated for beginning publication of CRS++ data (for 2010) prior to HLF-4 in November 2011. Its implementation schedule specified that full IATI implementation was dependent on a new data warehouse, which was in turn reliant on a new aid management information system, launched in January 2012. IATI is recognised in Finland's 2012 Development Policy Programme.⁵¹ Finland has joined OGP and is developing its commitments. It has also endorsed the Open Aid Partnership.
- Finland ranked 20th, performing well overall despite a large disparity in its scores at different levels. Finland performed particularly well on the country level indicators, tying 7th amongst all donors at this level; but it performed poorly at the activity level, ranking 48th and scoring below the average for donors in the poor category at this level. Finland's score improved substantially from the 2011 Index, which is partially due to methodological changes and partially due to the publication of a total forward budget, and the publication of all results and evaluations. The Finnish MFA did not provide comments during the survey process. IATI data that Finland published in November 2011 could not be taken into account for the purposes of the survey as the data only covers until the end of 2010 and is therefore no longer current.
- Finland should produce a refreshed implementation schedule by December 2012, update its IATI publication and work to build it into its systems to ensure a timely, high-quality, automated feed. It should also include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/finland

Ministry of Economy and Finance

For France-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.53.

VERY POOR	
#68 out of 72	6.0% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- MINEFI performs very poorly, scoring on no country level indicators and just 1 of 25 activity level indicators. Though MINEFI does publish information for some projects on an ad-hoc basis, no country level or activity level information is systematically published, nor does a database exist where such information could be easily accessed. MINEFI did not respond to requests for comment during the survey process.
- MINEFI should work with the AFD and MAE to produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/france/minefi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

For France-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.53.

VERY POOR	
#62 out of 72	14.3% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The MAE performs very poorly overall, scoring on no country level indicators and just 1 of 25 activity level indicators. Though MAE does publish information for some projects on an ad-hoc basis, no country level or activity level information is systematically published, nor does an online database exist where such information could be easily accessed. MAE did not respond to requests for comment during the survey process.
- The MAE should work with the AFD and MINEFI to produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should also begin publication of current organisation level information, such as procurement policies, tender information and budgets.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/france/mae

Germany – GIZ⁵²

GIZ is Germany's ODA grant implementing agency. See also Germany – KfW on p.85.

POOR	
#39 out of 72	39.7% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Germany is a founding signatory to IATI but has yet to produce an implementation schedule. This is currently being drafted, alongside the development of a new data management system. Germany has not joined OGP.
- GIZ performed moderately, ranking 39th and scoring just over the overall average score. It scores below average at both the country and activity levels, though it performs well at the organisation level, where it ranks 19th overall. GIZ's increased score is almost entirely due to its performance on newly added indicators; it performed very consistently with the 2011 score when controlling for methodological changes, suggesting limited new activity. Most information can be found in a database that publishes basic information for all projects in both English and German, but no financial data is provided – not even the overall financial cost for individual activities. It is also difficult to find and interpret aggregate data.
- Germany should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable. GIZ should work with BMZ to begin publishing their aid information to the IATI Registry in 2013, with the goal of full and automated publication by 2015. Germany should also consider joining OGP.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/germany/giz

Greece – HellenicAid

VERY POOR	
#67 out of 72	6.5% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Greece has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁵³
- Greece performed poorly at all levels and scored on no country or activity level indicators. HellenicAid publishes annual reports, though publication is quite delayed (the most recent report published is from 2010). Information is available for some projects, but no systematic project information is available. The CSO reported that information was very fragmented; some projects are mentioned in annual reports but do not appear online; there is almost no information on strategic vision or policy; and detailed, concise and consolidated project information is lacking. Most information is available in Greek and to a lesser extent English. Greece did not respond to invitations to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Greece should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/greece

⁵² The 2011 Pilot Index and the 2012 Index assess the aid transparency of two German aid organisations – the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the KfW Bankengruppe, Germany's main development finance institution (see p.85). In recognition of the important policy-setting role played by the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung – BMZ), the surveys for GIZ and KfW both included information found on the BMZ website. BMZ has specific responsibility for publishing some of the information surveyed, particularly at the organisation and country levels.

⁵³ Greece's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/greece

Hungary – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VERY POOR	
#70 out of 72	4.6% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: No data	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Hungary has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and is currently developing commitments.
- Hungary performed very poorly, ranking 70th out of all donors. It did not score on any activity level or county level indicators. In 2012, the MFA published an Annual Report for the first time. It publishes some information related to tenders, but no project information was found on the Hungarian MFA's website. It has become even more difficult to find basic information on projects since Hungary opened a centralised government portal; more information appears to be on the old website than the new one, and most of the information is only in Hungarian. Hungary did not respond to a request for feedback during the survey process.
- **Hungary should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/hungary

Ireland – Irish Aid

POOR	
#54 out of 72	25.0% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Ireland is an original signatory to IATI but has yet to produce an implementation schedule. This is currently being drafted, alongside a review of their White Paper on Development Policy. Ireland has not joined OGP.
- Ireland performed poorly, particularly at the activity level. At this level, even less information is available than in 2011. This has only been reflected in a slight reduction in its scores because the information available in 2011 was a limited number of case studies, so not sufficiently comprehensive to score in this Index. Ireland performs relatively well at the organisation level and publishes country strategies that show total forward spending for several years, though no information was published to 2015. IrishAid responded that it reports information to the OECD/DAC CRS, but the latest information available from the CRS is from 2010 and is therefore not current.
- **Ireland should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable for beginning publication in 2013. Joining OGP, which currently includes 16 EU Member States, would be an opportunity to share best practice in open data and open government approaches with peers in the EU and with partners who receive Irish aid.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/ireland

Italy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

POOR	
#53 out of 72	25.4% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Italy has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard, which includes all IATI information fields and the XML format. As part of the common standard agreement in June 2012, Italy has committed to producing an implementation schedule by December 2012. Italy has also joined OGP and produced a National Action Plan.⁵⁴
- Italy performed poorly, ranking 53rd overall and well below average at each level. At the organisation level, Italy scores significantly below the average for donors in the poor category, ranking 62nd for this level. Italy's increased overall score is accounted for by the change in methodology in the 2012 Index. When controlling for this methodological change, Italy's score was similar to that in 2011. Limited project information is published in a database in Italian, with some information available in English and French. Aside from this database, Italy does not score at the country level. Italy did not respond to an invitation to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Italy should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Closer engagement with IATI will ensure that the Italian aid system is best reflected in the IATI standard. It should also include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/italy

54 Italy's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/italy

Japan

The 2011 Pilot Index assessed the transparency of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The 2012 Index also assesses the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), in recognition of its important role in Japan's development assistance. Profiles for each organisation are provided on the next page.

- Japan has not signed IATI but has attended IATI Steering Committee meetings as an observer. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard, which includes all IATI information fields and the XML format. As part of the common standard agreement in June 2012, Japan has committed to producing an implementation schedule by December 2012.
- Japan has not joined OGP.
- In July 2012 the Prime Minister launched an 'open data strategy for electronic administration' to improve the transparency and credibility of administration and 'to promote the utilisation of such data in future'. Implementation is being overseen by the Cabinet Secretariat with details being currently being worked out with input from ministers and experts.
- Japan should produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format.**
- Japan should also consider signing IATI to demonstrate a commitment to transparency. Closer engagement with IATI will ensure that the Japanese aid system is best reflected in the IATI standard as it continues to develop.**
- Joining OGP would be an opportunity to share best practice in open data and open government approaches with other bilateral donors and with partners who receive Japanese aid.**

Japan International Cooperation Agency *For Japan-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.57.*

MODERATE	
#25 out of 72	51.6% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
FOIA		
IATI		
Strategy		
Annual report		
Allocation policy		
Total budget		
Disaggregated budget		
Procurement policy		
Tenders		
Audit		
Database		
Strategy		
Budget		
MoU		
Evaluations		
Results		
All current activities		
Database		
Implementer		
Collaboration type		
Flow type		
Aid type		
Finance type		
Unique ID		
Title		
Description		
Sectors		
Sub-national location		
Planned dates		
Actual dates		
Tied aid status		
Overall cost		
Planned expenditures		
Actual expenditures		
Current status		
Contact details		
Impact appraisals		
Objectives		
Conditions		
Budget docs		
Contracts		
Design docs		
Budget ID		

- JICA and MOFA have jointly launched the ODA mieruka ("visualising") initiative⁵⁵ to increase the visibility of Japanese aid and to consolidate available online information. It currently covers grant aid projects, comprising around 40% of ODA. JICA also has a Knowledge Site, which contains non-financial project information including evaluations, outcomes and partners.⁵⁶ JICA runs a separate yen loan project database.⁵⁷
- JICA ranked 25th, performing strongly at the organisation level and scoring consistently with the MOFA. JICA's score increased from 36% in the 2011 Index to 52% and while most of this increase is attributable to changes in methodology in the 2012 Index, JICA did score slightly higher than in 2011 when controlling for these changes. Like MOFA, much of JICA's project information is dispersed over several websites, though the project database does have basic information for all projects, which could provide a first conversion to the IATI format.
- JICA should work with MOFA, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to produce a comprehensive implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. This could be achieved by creating an IATI feed from the ODA mieruka site and increasing its coverage of Japanese ODA.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/japan/jica

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

For Japan-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.57.

MODERATE	
#23 out of 72	53.6% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
FOIA		
IATI		
Strategy		
Annual report		
Allocation policy		
Total budget		
Disaggregated budget		
Procurement policy		
Tenders		
Audit		
Database		
Strategy		
Budget		
MoU		
Evaluations		
Results		
All current activities		
Database		
Implementer		
Collaboration type		
Flow type		
Aid type		
Finance type		
Unique ID		
Title		
Description		
Sectors		
Sub-national location		
Planned dates		
Actual dates		
Tied aid status		
Overall cost		
Planned expenditures		
Actual expenditures		
Current status		
Contact details		
Impact appraisals		
Objectives		
Conditions		
Budget docs		
Contracts		
Design docs		
Budget ID		

- MOFA has an online ODA project database. It includes information on the region, country, type of ODA, year and title of project. It also sometimes includes links to project summaries, procurement and evaluations. The new ODA mieruka website will also contain MOFA aid information.
- MOFA ranked 23rd, scoring consistently across all indicators. Most project level information is dispersed across several websites, including a JICA project database, the MOFA website and the ODA project database, making it difficult to get a clear view of the totality of MOFA's activities. The ODA project database only provides very basic project level information. This project information could be converted to the IATI format.
- MOFA should work with JICA, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to produce a comprehensive implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. This could be achieved by creating an IATI feed from the ODA mieruka site and increasing its coverage of Japanese ODA.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/japan/mfa

Korea – Korea International Cooperation Agency

KOICA is Korea's ODA grant implementing agency. See also Korea – Economic Development Cooperation Fund on p.86.

POOR

#41 out of 72 39.2% overall score

↓ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 0
No engagement to date
– has not signed IATI.

Format of data: **Web Page & Excel**

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Korea has not signed IATI but the Government has stated that it is under consideration. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard. Korea has joined OGP and produced a National Action Plan.⁵⁸
- KOICA scored poorly, ranking 41st and moving down 19 places when compared to its ranking in the 2011 Index, due to progress made by other donors. KOICA performed consistently with their 2011 Index score, when methodological changes in the 2012 Index were controlled for. KOICA performs relatively well at the country level, ranking 20th overall. ODA statistics and basic project level information is provided on an online database which could be easily transferred to the IATI format.
- **KOICA should work with the EDCF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to produce a comprehensive implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Korea should also consider signing IATI and include it in its OGP National Action Plan to demonstrate its commitment to transparency.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/korea/koica

Latvia – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VERY POOR

#64 out of 72 12.2% overall score

↓ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 0
No engagement to date
– has not signed IATI.

Format of data: **Web Page**

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Latvia has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁵⁹
- Latvia performed poorly, scoring on no activity level indicators. Latvia performs relatively well at the organisation level, scoring well above average at this level amongst donors in the very poor category. Latvia publishes two databases, one for all projects from 2005–2010 and another of all activities by all Latvian ministries in 2011, but the publication of more current data is needed to improve Latvia's score. The information is provided in Latvian, with very basic information in English.
- **Latvia should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/latvia

55 More information on ODA mieruka is available at: www.jica.go.jp/oda/index.html

56 The Knowledge Site can be accessed at: http://gweb.jica.go.jp/KM/KM_Frame.nsf/Navilindex?OpenNavigator

57 The database can be accessed at: http://www2.jica.go.jp/ja/yen_loan/index.php

58 Korea's OGP National Action Plan is available at: <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/south-korea>

59 Latvia's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/latvia

Lithuania – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

POOR	
#48 out of 72	27.9% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Lithuania has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁶⁰
- Though Lithuania's score and rank remain consistent with their 2011 score, changes to the 2012 Index actually mask a substantial decline when these methodological changes are controlled for. This is largely due to a decrease in Lithuania's activity level score, where a database lists all projects, but provides very little information. The Lithuanian Development Cooperation website is available in Lithuanian, English and Russian, although project information is only available in English up to 2011 and in Russian up to 2010. Lithuania did not respond to requests for feedback during the survey process.
- Lithuania should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/lithuania

Luxembourg – Lux-Development

POOR	
#40 out of 72	39.4% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Luxembourg has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard.
- Luxembourg performed consistently with their 2011 performance (the increase in score is due to changes in the 2012 methodology), but dropped nine places in rank due to progress made by higher-performing donors. It performs relatively well at the activity level, scoring just below the average of all donors in the moderate category. At the organisation level, Luxembourg scores significantly below the average of all donors in the poor category. Activity level information is available in French and English in a comprehensive website. However, it was noted that projects, contracts and evaluations are not linked together and search functionality is very limited (there is no text search, and it is not possible to search by both country and sector). Luxembourg did not respond to requests for feedback during the survey process.
- Luxembourg should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Luxembourg should consider joining OGP. It should also bring into force a Freedom of Information Act.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/luxembourg

Malta – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VERY POOR	
#72 out of 72	0.0% overall score
= compared to 2011 indicators	
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: No data	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Malta has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁶¹
- Malta performed extremely poorly, ranking last out of 72 donors and scoring 0%. No current information was available about any of its aid projects, although there was a new promotional video on Malta's aid. It was not possible to determine Malta's biggest aid recipient. At the time of writing, there is no Freedom of Information legislation in force in Malta.
- Malta should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should also include IATI in its OGP National Action Plan. Malta also needs to bring into force its Freedom of Information Act.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/malta

60 Lithuania's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/lithuania

61 Malta's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/malta

62 Visit: www.data.overheid.nl

63 The Netherlands' OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/netherlands

Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FAIR	
#3 out of 72	77.4% overall score
↑ compared to 2011 indicators	
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The Netherlands is an original IATI signatory and began publishing to the IATI Registry in September 2011, on a quarterly basis. This information is visualised and accessible via the openaid.nl platform. In September 2011 the Dutch Government also launched an Open Data portal.⁶² It is a member of OGP and has produced a National Action Plan.⁶³ It has also endorsed the Open Aid Partnership.
- The Netherlands performed well, moving up one place to 3rd overall. It performed consistently well across all three levels, ranking in the top seven at each level. When controlling for changes to the 2012 methodology, the Netherlands showed a substantial increase in score over their 2011 score, scoring on one country level indicator and three activity level indicators for the first time. All information is available in Dutch and English in their IATI dataset as well as in a comprehensive database. There is also a free iPhone and Android app called OneWorld.
- The Netherlands should continue to be an aid transparency leader by improving the quality of its IATI data. It should start publishing budgets and MoUs at the country level and project level documentation, including conditions, contracts and design documents and results data.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/netherlands

New Zealand – New Zealand Aid

MODERATE	
#16 out of 72	59.4% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry.	
Signed IATI: December 2008	
Format of data: XML	

Organisation										Country						Activity																											
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
FOIA	IATI	Strategy	Annual report	Allocation policy	Total budget	Disaggregated budget	Procurement policy	Tenders	Audit	Database	Strategy	Budget	MoU	Evaluations	Results	All current activities	Database	Implementer	Collaboration type	Flow type	Aid type	Finance type	Unique ID	Title	Description	Sectors	Sub-national location	Planned dates	Actual dates	Tied aid status	Overall cost	Planned expenditures	Actual expenditures	Current status	Contact details	Impact appraisals	Objectives	Conditions	Budget docs	Contracts	Design docs	Budget ID	

- New Zealand is an IATI signatory. It produced an implementation schedule in June 2011, which covered New Zealand Aid programme data, representing 93% of its ODA. IATI implementation was tentatively scheduled for late 2012. It is not a member of OGP.
- New Zealand improved markedly, jumping 14 places from its rank of 30th in the 2011 Index. This is due to the publication of activity level information on their website in a format similar to the IATI standard, though it still needs some work to make it compatible and it is not currently published to the IATI Registry. New Zealand increased most significantly at the activity level, scoring on 60% of indicators; it only scored for one of 18 activity level indicators in the 2011 Index. New Zealand also improved at the country level, though changes to the 2012 methodology also contributed to the increase in New Zealand's score.
- **New Zealand should produce a revised implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable for publication to the IATI Registry in 2013, aiming for full implementation by 2015. As a first step, it could improve the existing data on its website and make it compatible with the IATI standard. It should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/new-zealand

Norway – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MODERATE	
#35 out of 72	44.2% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web page & CSV	

Organisation										Country						Activity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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- Norway is an original signatory to IATI but has yet to produce an implementation schedule. Norway has joined OGP and published a draft National Action Plan.⁶⁴
- Norway performed moderately, dropping eight places in rank due to progress made by other donors. It scored poorly at the country level, where it scored on no indicators unrelated to their project database. Norway performed relatively well at the organisation level, ranking 24th overall at this level. Though Norway's score increased from the 2011 Index, this is entirely attributable to its performance on the new indicators: controlling for methodological changes, Norway performed consistently with their 2011 score. The information is available in a searchable database in English and Norwegian that can be downloaded in CSV or Excel format. This database could be relatively easily converted to the IATI format.
- **Norway should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable for initial publication in 2013 and full implementation by 2015. It should also include IATI in its revised OGP National Action Plan.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/norway

Poland – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

POOR	
#52 out of 72	25.8% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: PDF	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Poland has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard.
- Poland ranks 52nd overall, having increased its score substantially from 2011, when changes to the 2012 methodology are accounted for. This is due to the publication of a PDF document listing basic information of all projects in Polish, with less information also available in English. Poland performs particularly poorly on the country and activity levels, scoring below the average of donors in the poor category for both. Poland did not return a request to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Poland should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Poland should also consider joining OGP.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/poland

64 Norway's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/norway

Portugal – Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua

POOR	
#59 out of 72	22.5% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page, Excel and CSV	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

Since the end of data collection, the Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance (IPAD) has become part of the Camões Institute. However, the www.ipad.mne.pt website redirects to the relevant section of the Camões Institute website, which appears to contain the same content, although some of the links are now broken.

- Portugal has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard.
- Portugal performs poorly, scoring on no activity level indicators: while more information is available on the IPAD website than in 2011, it is not comprehensive. Portugal's score increased slightly from the 2011 Index, though this increase is due to changes in the 2012 methodology. When the changes of the 2012 methodology are controlled for, Portugal performed consistently with their 2011 score. Very basic project information is published for some activities on the IPAD website.
- Portugal should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. It should also consider joining OGP.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/portugal

Romania – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

VERY POOR	
#65 out of 72	12.1% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: PDF	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Romania has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan, which promises a uniform publishing format of open data that is machine-readable.⁶⁵
- Romania performed poorly, dropping to 65th (out of 72) from 51st (out of 58) in the 2011 Index due to the addition of higher performing donors. Romania's score did increase, due to the publication of some project information in a hard to find Romanian-language PDF document that lists very basic information for projects implemented in 2012. Romania does not score for any country level indicators not related to this document. The Romanian MFA did not respond to an invitation to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Romania should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Romania should also revise its OGP National Action Plan to include IATI.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/romania

Slovakia – Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation

VERY POOR	
#61 out of 72	19.9% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Slovakia has not signed IATI but has committed to implement the Busan common standard. It is a member of OGP and has published a National Action Plan.⁶⁶ An Open Data portal, www.data.gov.sk, has been launched and the Ministry of Finance runs a budget information site, rozpočet.sk.
- Slovakia performed poorly, dropping to 61st from 42nd in the 2011 Index due to the addition of higher performing donors to the 2012 Index. The most recent project information published on the SlovakAid website is from 2010. Though Slovakia does publish a list of all approved and non-approved applications to SlovakAid in 2012 in Slovak, it could not be assumed that this document represented the entirety of current Slovak aid projects. Slovakia does perform well at the organisation level, scoring just beneath the average of donors in the moderate category; no other donor in the very poor category scored near a moderate average on any level. Slovakia did not respond to requests for comment during the survey process.
- Slovakia should sign IATI and build on the example of data.gov.sk by producing an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/slovakia

Slovenia – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

POOR

#57 out of 72 23.4% overall score

↓ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 0
No engagement to date
– has not signed IATI.

Format of data: Web Page

Organisation	Country	Activity
FOIA IATI Strategy Annual report Allocation policy Total budget Disaggregated budget Procurement policy Tenders Audit Database	Strategy Budget MoU Evaluations Results All current activities Database	Implementer Collaboration type Flow type Aid type Finance type Unique ID Title Description Sectors Sub-national location Planned dates Actual dates Tied aid status Overall cost Planned expenditures Actual expenditures Current status Contact details Impact appraisals Objectives Conditions Budget docs Contracts Design docs Budget ID

- Slovenia has not signed IATI or joined OGP. It has committed to implement the Busan common standard. Comments provided by the donor have stated that comprehensive project information will be published in 2013.
- Slovenia performs poorly, not scoring for any activity level indicators. Slovenia performed consistently with their 2011 score, dropping 16 places from its 2011 ranking (57/72 in 2012 against 41/58 in 2011) due to the addition of higher performing donors and progress made by other donors. Slovenia performs relatively well at the country level, scoring just below the average of donors in the moderate category for this level. Slovenia does provide some project level information in their annual reports.
- Slovenia should sign IATI and produce an implementation schedule for the Busan common standard by December 2012, including ambitious commitments to publish the IATI elements of the standard and in the IATI XML format. Slovenia should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/slovenia

Spain – Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

POOR

#45 out of 72 32.2% overall score

↑ compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 2
Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule and has begun publishing to the Registry; but the published data is not current (more than 12 months old).

Signed IATI: November 2008

Format of data: Web Page

Organisation	Country	Activity
FOIA IATI Strategy Annual report Allocation policy Total budget Disaggregated budget Procurement policy Tenders Audit Database	Strategy Budget MoU Evaluations Results All current activities Database	Implementer Collaboration type Flow type Aid type Finance type Unique ID Title Description Sectors Sub-national location Planned dates Actual dates Tied aid status Overall cost Planned expenditures Actual expenditures Current status Contact details Impact appraisals Objectives Conditions Budget docs Contracts Design docs Budget ID

- Spain should be congratulated for beginning publication to the IATI Registry before HLF-4. Spain has endorsed the Open Aid Partnership and has committed to improving its aid transparency in its OGP National Action Plan.⁶⁷ This aims to improve the quality and frequency of its IATI publication and deliver its integrated ODA information system, info@OD.
- Spain performed poorly overall. Its increase in score is accounted for by changes in the 2012 methodology. Once these are controlled for, Spain performs consistently with their 2011 Index score. It scored significantly lower than average amongst donors in the poor category for the organisation level, though considerably higher than such averages for the country and activity levels. Most project information is found in a database on country websites, making it difficult to account for the totality of Spain's activities. Data published to IATI has not been updated since October 2010. Spain did not respond to a request to provide feedback during the survey process.
- Spain should continue to improve the quality of its IATI data and provide an implementation schedule by December 2012. Info@OD represents a good opportunity to provide timely information, at least every quarter, for the central government Ministries, so IATI compatibility should be built in from the start. Spain should also bring into force a Freedom of Information Act.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/spain

65 Romania's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/romania

66 Slovakia's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/slovak-republic

67 Spain's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/spain

Sweden – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

FAIR	
#7 out of 72	71.8% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Web Page	

Organisation										Country						Activity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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- Sweden should be congratulated for beginning publication to the IATI Registry before HLF-4, in line with its implementation schedule. Openaid.se was launched as part of Sweden's Aid Transparency Guarantee. It is an active supporter of aid transparency globally, supporting IATI and the Open Aid Partnership financially. Sweden has also committed to aid transparency as part of its OGP National Action Plan, including fully implementing IATI by 2015, and broadening its open government commitments.⁶⁸
- Sweden has improved its score compared to 2011 when controlling for changes to the 2012 methodology. Nevertheless, it has moved from 6th to 7th place (4th among EU Member States) on account of significant progress made by Denmark and DG DEVCO. Sweden scores inconsistently across the three levels, tying for the highest overall score at the organisation level (100.0%), while ranking 33rd at the activity level (44.0%). Responding to the survey, Sweden noted that it will be improving its IATI data feed, increasing information at the activity level.
- Sweden should continue to improve the quality of its IATI data and provide a refreshed implementation schedule by December 2012. Particular attention should be paid to traceability by employing unique organisation identifiers for its recipient and implementing partners. In order to improve the quality of its IATI feed (provided by its excellent public interface, Openaid.se), Sweden should encourage wider use of this feed to identify potential improvements. IATI publication should also be extended to other ministries.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/sweden

Switzerland – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

POOR	
#55 out of 72	25.0% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry.	
Signed IATI: June 2009	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation										Country						Activity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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- Switzerland signed IATI in 2009 and produced an implementation schedule in September 2011. It is yet to publish to the IATI Registry, despite committing to an initial publication of 2010 CRS++ data before HLF-4. It is not a member of OGP.
- Switzerland performed poorly, scoring well at the organisation level but not scoring for any country or activity level indicators. Switzerland decreased substantially in score and rank from the 2011 Index where it ranked 19th (out of 58) and scored 39%. This is due to a slight decrease in their performance on the country and activity levels. Most project level information is dispersed over a centralised database and databases housed on the websites, though neither are comprehensive. Switzerland did not respond to invitations for feedback during the survey process.
- Switzerland should produce a revised implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable for initial publication in 2013 and full implementation by 2015. It should also improve its online project database to ensure comprehensive publication. Switzerland should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/switzerland

United Kingdom

The 2011 Pilot Index assessed the transparency of the Department for International Development (DFID) and the UK's development finance institution, CDC Group. Five UK public bodies are included in the 2012 Index to provide a fuller account of UK aid transparency. They comprise four government departments – the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), DFID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) – plus CDC. Profiles for the four government departments are provided on the following pages; CDC's profile is on p.86.

- Two UK organisations have signed IATI – DFID and CDC – though subsequent statements in the UK's OGP National Action Plan⁶⁹ suggest that all UK Government departments are included. The UK's IATI data feed currently includes only DFID information, which comprises about 90% of UK ODA.
- The UK is an active supporter of aid transparency globally. It has hosted IATI since 2008 and has endorsed the Open Aid Partnership. It is also a founding member of OGP, serving as a lead co-chair for a year from September 2012, and has included aid transparency in its OGP National Action Plan. The Plan, published in September 2011, promised a timetable within 12 months for implementation of IATI by all ODA-spending departments, which include DECC, the Export Credit Guarantee Department, FCO and MOD, as well as CDC and DFID.
- A UK Aid Transparency Guarantee was announced in 2010, pledging to make aid "fully transparent".⁷⁰ A progress review was published in April 2012.⁷¹ All UK Government departments produced open data strategies in June 2012 to accompany a Cabinet Office white paper on open data.
- The 2012 Index shows a wide range in the state of UK aid transparency: DFID was one of only two organisations to achieve a good score, ranking most transparent of all surveyed organisations in the 2012 Index; DECC was moderate, with 49.6%; MOD, CDC and FCO all scored in the poor category. This is generally reflective of the relative ambition, detail and mindset suggested by the recent open data strategies of DFID, MOD and FCO. The exceptions are DECC, whose strategy is not explicit about aid information but performs particularly well at the organisation level indicators; and CDC, which was not required to publish a strategy but is explicitly committed to IATI and has said that it will begin publishing imminently.
- **The UK should continue to lead on aid transparency by improving the quality of its IATI data and provide a refreshed implementation schedule by December 2012. Employing unique organisation identifiers for its implementing partners would allow DFID to be one of the first publishers to deliver on the exciting potential of traceability. It should also include private sector contractors in its requirement for implementing partners to publish to IATI.**
- **IATI publication should be extended to other aid-spending departments and public bodies. The UK Government should produce an ambitious schedule for this implementation in line with its OGP commitment.**

68 Sweden's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/sweden

69 The UK's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/united-kingdom

70 The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee is available here: www.dfid.gov.uk/ukaid-guarantee

71 The progress review is available at: www.dfid.gov.uk/What-we-do/How-UK-aid-is-spent/What-transparency-means-for-DFID/UK-Aid-Transparency-Guarantee/Progress-on-UK-Aid-Transparency-Guarantee

Department of Energy and Climate Change For UK-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.67.

MODERATE	
#28 out of 72	49.6% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- DECC published an open data strategy in June 2012, committing to "review the case for making underlying datasets available where the data would not breach the privacy of individuals"; aid information has not been specified.⁷²
- DECC performed particularly well at the organisation level indicators, ranking 13th overall for this level. Little country level data was published. DECC scored on the results and evaluations indicators despite not having any completed projects due to the fact that project plans indicate that all evaluations and results will be published. It is notable that DECC also scored consistently with the average score of the three climate finance institutions assessed. Most project level information is available in extensive business case documents, published online in a PDF. In responding to the survey, DECC stated that they were developing a comprehensive and centralised webpage for project information, will be submitting to the IATI Registry later in 2012, and will then provide regular updates.
- DECC should work with DFID and the Cabinet Office to develop an IATI implementation schedule and begin implementation in 2013. It should revise its open data strategy to identify aid programme data and include IATI implementation.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/uk/decc

Department for International Development For UK-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.67.

GOOD	
#1 out of 72	91.2% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- DFID was the first organisation to publish to the IATI Registry and should be congratulated for committing to monthly publication. DFID published an ambitious open data strategy in June 2012, which promises greater IATI data quality, support for developers, and project-level IATI results data.⁷³ It also plans to launch a new version of its aid information platform in late 2012, using data in the IATI XML format. It is designed to contain its own activities and those of its partners, including private sector contractors, to increase traceability.
- DFID performed very well, coming 1st in the ranking. Its overall score was 91.2%, making it one of only two organisations to score in the good category and one of only two to score full marks for the organisation level indicators. DFID improved significantly at the country level, tying 1st amongst all donors and achieving a score of 85.7%, compared to 25.0% on this level in the 2011 Index. DFID also tied 1st amongst all donors at the activity level, having scored on three activity level indicators which it missed in 2011. Overall, DFID posted the largest increase from the 2011 Index of all donors. DFID has begun to publish some information in local languages, including detailed intervention summaries.
- In order to improve the quality of its IATI data, DFID should encourage wider use of this feed to identify potential improvements to the data. DFID should also publish its MoUs with partner countries and pilot the forthcoming IATI budget identifier.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/uk/dfid

Foreign and Commonwealth Office For UK-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.67.

POOR	
#60 out of 72	21.3% overall score
! New organisation in 2012 Index	
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
✓✓✓✓✓ FOIA IATI Strategy Annual report Allocation policy Total budget Disaggregated budget Procurement policy Tenders Audit Database	✓✓✓✓✓ Strategy Budget MoU Evaluations Results All current activities Database	✓✓✓✓✓ Implementer Collaboration type Flow type Aid type Finance type Unique ID Title Description Sectors Sub-national location Planned dates Actual dates Tied aid status Overall cost Planned expenditures Actual expenditures Current status Contact details Impact appraisals Objectives Conditions Budget docs Contracts Design docs Budget ID

- FCO published an open data strategy in June 2012, recognising the need for organisational culture shift, including identifying new data sources for publication; unreleased aid information has not been identified.⁷⁴
- FCO performed poorly, ranking last out of the five UK agencies assessed. Like all UK organisations surveyed, the FCO performed well at the organisation level, but it publishes no current country or activity level aid information comprehensively. The FCO performs poorly at the activity level as it only reports such information to the OECD-DAC CRS. The most recent data available from the CRS is from 2010, which is not current. Publication to the OECD-DAC suggests that comprehensive project data is collected, which could be published to IATI.
- **FCO should work with DFID and the Cabinet Office to develop an IATI implementation schedule and begin implementation in 2013. It should revise its open data strategy to identify aid programme data and include IATI implementation.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoutofund.org/index/uk/fco

72 DECC's Open Data Strategy is available at: <http://data.gov.uk/library/decc-open-data-strategy>

73 DFID's Open Data Strategy is available at: <http://data.gov.uk/library/dfid-open-data-strategy>

74 The FCO's Open Data Strategy is available at: <http://data.gov.uk/library/fco-open-data-strategy>

75 The MoD's Open Data Strategy is available at: <http://data.gov.uk/library/mod-open-data-strategy>

Ministry of Defence For UK-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.67.

POOR	
#51 out of 72	26.1% overall score
! New organisation in 2012 Index	
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
✓✓✓✓✓ FOIA IATI Strategy Annual report Allocation policy Total budget Disaggregated budget Procurement policy Tenders Audit Database	✓✓✓✓✓ Strategy Budget MoU Evaluations Results All current activities Database	✓✓✓✓✓ Implementer Collaboration type Flow type Aid type Finance type Unique ID Title Description Sectors Sub-national location Planned dates Actual dates Tied aid status Overall cost Planned expenditures Actual expenditures Current status Contact details Impact appraisals Objectives Conditions Budget docs Contracts Design docs Budget ID

- MOD published an open data strategy in June 2012 that commits it to "embedding transparency", including identifying new data sources for publication; aid information has not been identified.⁷⁵
- MOD performed well at the organisation level indicators, but does not score for any activity level indicators. MOD scored on several country level indicators for operations in Afghanistan, though it is not necessarily clear what aid operations are being implemented outside of Afghanistan. MOD ranks 3rd among all UK agencies assessed. The CSO reported that some general information is available on activities, including in news items. MOD did not respond to invitations to comment on the survey.
- **MOD should work with DFID and the Cabinet Office to develop an IATI implementation schedule and begin implementation in 2013. It should revise its open data strategy to identify aid programme data and include IATI implementation.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoutofund.org/index/uk/mod

United States

Five U.S. government agencies and one programme were assessed both in the 2011 Pilot Index and the 2012 Index – U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Department of Defense (DOD), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Department of State and Department of the Treasury. These represent some of the most significant U.S. agencies providing ODA. Profiles for each organisation are provided on the following pages.

- The United States should be congratulated for Secretary Clinton's announcement at HLF-4 that it was signing IATI.
- As part of its Aid Transparency Agenda for Action, and in response to the Paris Declaration and the President's Open Government Initiative, the U.S. launched a Foreign Assistance Dashboard in 2010 that commits to publish data in a common standard to enable global comparisons across data sets.⁷⁶ However, at the time of writing it only includes aid information for three agencies (USAID, Department of State and MCC). MCC planning, obligation and spent data was added to the Dashboard in November 2011. Spent information was provided for USAID in June 2012, in addition to Congressional Budget Justification information (planning and obligation data), most of which was already public.
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is currently working with relevant agencies on guidance for implementing aid transparency commitments.
- Every two years, all agencies are instructed by the Open Government Directive to publish Open Government Plans, detailing specific actions and a timetable for improving their transparency. Emphasis is placed on the timely publication of open and granular data.
- In May 2012, the Administration released a Digital Government Strategy – Building a 21st Century Platform to Better Serve the American People – that specified the use of “industry-standard markup language (e.g. XBRL, XML)... to the extent practicable”, in order to make open data efficient, effective and accessible.⁷⁷
- The U.S. is a founding member of OGP and served as a co-chair until April 2012. It produced its OGP National Action Plan in September 2011, which included aid transparency commitments; specifically the implementation of the Dashboard, and quarterly publication of aid information in an internationally comparable format.⁷⁸
- The U.S. agencies and programme assessed in the 2012 Index all showed progress since last year. Controlling for methodological changes to the 2012 Index, five out of six increased their scores from 2011, while State scored consistently with their 2011 score. Based on this measure, Treasury, PEPFAR and USAID posted the 5th, 6th and 9th largest percentage point increases from 2011 out of all donors, while DOD posted 12th and MCC posted 15th. Overall, the average score for all U.S. institutions increased from 28.1% in 2011 to 39.1% in 2012, again controlling for changes in the 2012 methodology, suggesting a trend towards greater aid transparency across the U.S. government.
- **To fulfil its commitment to IATI, the U.S. should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable for initial publication by leading aid agencies in 2013, with a view to full implementation by 2015.**
- **U.S. agencies administering foreign assistance should be instructed by OMB to publish timely, comprehensive and comparable information directly to the IATI Registry via a live XML feed, which can simultaneously supply the Dashboard with more comprehensive and more timely information as well as greatly reducing the burdens of USG reporting requirements. The information published to the Dashboard should be updated quarterly.**
- **The U.S. government should revise its OGP National Action Plan to reflect commitments made in its forthcoming IATI implementation schedule and to institutionalise IATI implementation.**

Department of the Treasury

The Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) was chosen as it is the U.S. Department of the Treasury's principal bilateral assistance arm. For U.S.-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.70.

MODERATE	
#34 out of 72	44.4% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1	
Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: November 2011	
Format of data: Excel	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The Department of the Treasury has released no information to the Dashboard to date. According to its 2012 Open Government Plan, the agency anticipates providing a link to the Foreign Assistance Dashboard from Treasury's Open Government page.⁸²
- The Department of the Treasury ranked 34th overall, fourth amongst the U.S. institutions assessed. The agency scored slightly below average at the organisation level and at the country level, where it did not publish a strategy or a budget. The agency ranked slightly above average at the activity level. Treasury improved measurably at the activity level, having published a spreadsheet of all OTA's projects on their website, leading to the largest overall improvement of all U.S. agencies assessed (controlling for the 2012 methodology). For country level indicators, OTA performed below both the U.S. average and the average of all donors in the moderate category.
- Treasury should release its planning, obligation, spent, project and performance data to the Dashboard, and publish all its information to the IATI Registry. It should build IATI into its internal systems as part of the next scheduled IT update and revise its updated Open Government Plan accordingly.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/us/treasury

Millennium Challenge Corporation

For U.S.-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.70.

FAIR	
#9 out of 72	69.6% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1	
Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: November 2011	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

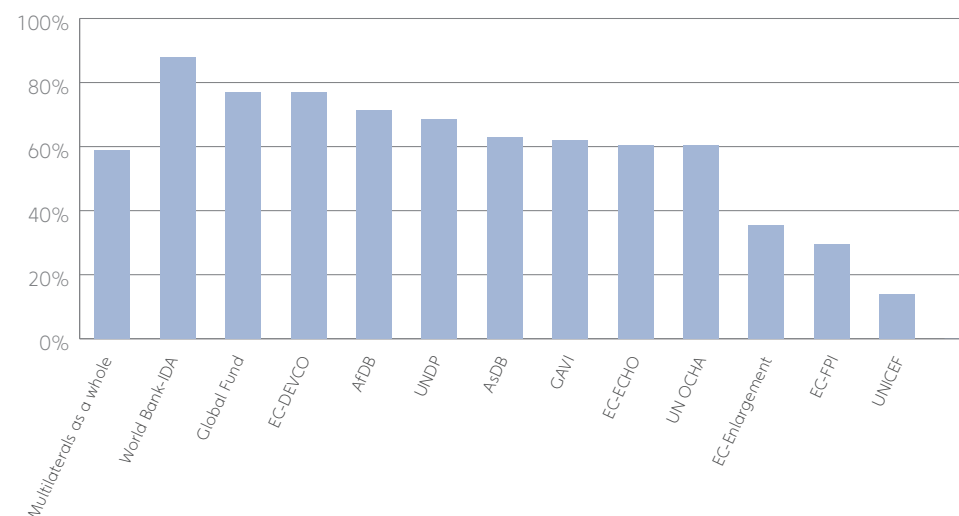
- MCC should be congratulated for releasing planning, obligation and spent data to the Dashboard in November 2011. MCC's 2012 Open Government Plan specifies that it should provide project level information, including description and narratives, to the Dashboard.⁸³
- MCC ranked 9th overall, first amongst the U.S. institutions assessed. When controlling for changes in the methodology, MCC increased its score by 7 percentage points from its 2011 score, largely due to systematically releasing its evaluation, project implementer, impact appraisals, budgets and contract documents. However, it slipped back from 7th place in the 2011 Index, due to strong performance by other donors. The agency scored slightly below average at the organisation level and slightly above average at the country and activity level, while scoring significantly above the average for U.S. agencies on all levels. MCC does not score for project database indicators as the database hosted on MCC's site is only disaggregated to the compact and programme level, rather than the project level. The information is provided in English, and some compact information is also provided in the relevant compact country's language. The scorecards are available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.
- MCC should release its project level information, including descriptions and narratives, and performance data to the Dashboard and publish all its information to the IATI Registry. It should build IATI into its internal systems as part of the next scheduled IT update so the preparation and publication of information is internationally comparable.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/us/mcc

Multilateral donor organisations

Multilaterals tend to score highly, with over two thirds of organisations in this group scoring 60% or more and grouped in the good or fair categories. Nevertheless, there is a wide variation in transparency, with four rough classifications apparent. With 87.9%, the World Bank-IDA/IBRD lies considerably ahead of the next class, which contains a variety of multilateral donors that all score between 60% and 80%. The Global Fund, DEVCO and the AfDB all score over 70%, all having improved compared to 2011 – DEVCO in particular, which moved from 9th out of 58 organisations in 2011 to 5th out of 72 in 2012. The next class contains three donors who score around 30% and at the bottom comes UNICEF, which scores only 13.8%, reflecting the fact that it publishes no information systematically at the country level and very little at the activity level.

Chart 7. Multilaterals



African Development Bank

FAIR	
#8 out of 72	71.4% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: April 2011	
Format of data: Web Page & PDF	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The African Development Bank (AfDB) signed IATI in April 2011 but has yet to produce an implementation schedule. AfDB introduced an updated Disclosure Policy in March 2012, importantly making disclosure the rule rather the exception, but did not include its commitment to publishing to a common standard (IATI).
- The AfDB has scored 71.4%, a slight improvement of 4.1 percentage points on its 2011 score, although this increase is largely due to changes in the 2012 methodology. The AfDB scores particularly strongly at the activity and country levels, ranking 3rd and 7th respectively amongst all donors for those levels. It continues to add projects to its geo-coding initiative, having mapped over 260 of its projects to date. Most project information is found in a comprehensive database that could easily be made internationally comparable by publishing to IATI. Most project information is published in English and French.
- The AfDB should publish an implementation schedule by December 2012 and begin publishing the information in its online database in the IATI format in 2013.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/afdb

Asian Development Bank

FAIR	
#12 out of 72	62.9% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: October 2009	
Format of data: IATI & Web Pages	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

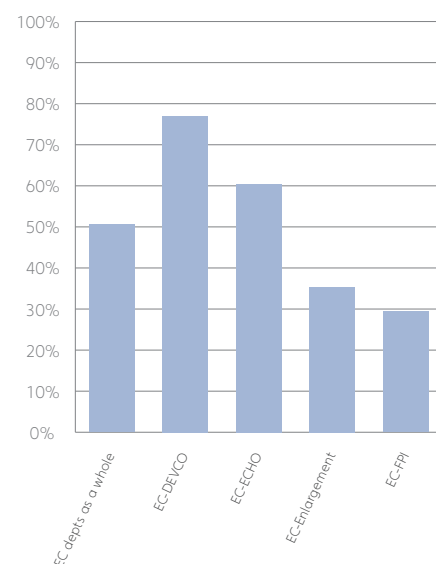
- The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) is an IATI signatory and should be congratulated for beginning publication in November 2011. It also published an implementation schedule in August 2012, committing to IATI data coverage of 100% of Asian Development Fund development flows and sovereign operations of the Ordinary Capital Resources of the AsDB.
- The AsDB performed consistently well across all levels, moving up four places in rank from the 2011 Index. The AsDB scored particularly highly at the activity level, tying 7th at this level. The improved score (up 12.9 percentage points from the 2011 Index) is primarily attributed to its high scores on the newly added indicators in the 2012 Index, though AsDB did score on some indicators for the first time due to its publication of activity and organisation files to IATI. Most information is provided in a comprehensive database, which the CSO reported as being fairly easy to navigate, providing a good degree of information at all levels of programmes, projects and sub-components. Organisation and activity level information is available on the IATI Registry.
- The AsDB should continue to improve the quality and coverage of its IATI data and pursue automation and quarterly publication, as discussed in its implementation schedule.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/asdb

European Commission

The 2011 Pilot Index assessed the transparency of three EC departments (Directorates-General): Enlargement (DG Enlargement), EuropeAid Development and Cooperation (DG DEVCO), and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO).⁸⁶ The Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) has been added to the analysis for the 2012 Index. The FPI has been set up in response to the establishment of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and operates under the responsibility of Baroness Ashton in her role as Vice President to the EC. The service is responsible for implementing EU external cooperation in relation to Common Foreign and Security Policy issues such as jointly managing the Instrument for Stability (which includes global security and development spending). Although DG DEVCO is considered to be the main implementing agency for EU external assistance, substantial flows and/or activities are managed by the other departments, such as the FPI. The profiles for these departments are found on the following pages. Profiles for EC financial institutions are included on page 84.

Chart 8. EC Departments managing external assistance



- The EC should be congratulated for leading on aid transparency internationally and internally. It is an original signatory to IATI. Its implementation schedule, published in May 2011, covered publication of aid information from DG DEVCO, representing 75% of the EC's ODA. DEVCO began publishing to the IATI Registry in October 2011.
- The 2012 Index shows a significant range in performance amongst the Commission's departments, from DG DEVCO – 77.0%, near the top of the fair group – to the FPI's 29.4%, rated poor. DEVCO's publication to IATI helped it to achieve an overall ranking of 5th. ECHO came second amongst the EC's departments, which reflects the strength of a comprehensive online database. It is notable that a number of departments have performed less well than in 2011 owing to the fact that the EU's current budget cycle is coming to an end in 2013, meaning that three-year

forward budgets (up to 2015) are often not published. Negotiations are currently under way for the EU's next Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) for the period 2014–2020.

- The relative strength of all the departments' scores at the organisation level is perhaps an indication of the longer-established norms of publishing a set of organisation-wide documents and annual reports, collectively covering strategy, budget, procurement and audit. It also reflects the EC's role as a multilateral organisation, accountable to European Member States and the European Parliament.
- The forthcoming negotiations on the EU's seven-year Budget provide a critical opportunity for ensuring that the Busan commitments on aid transparency are fully integrated into

the EU's next MFF and 11th European Development Fund (2014–20). To date DG DEVCO has played a significant role in leading the EC's implementation of the common standard, however other EC departments managing the EU's external aid budget such as DG's ECHO and Enlargement and the new FPI Service now have a responsibility to publish their information in line with the common standard.

- The European Commission should share lessons learned and best practice by communicating the benefits of comparable, timely, comprehensive and accessible aid information to its staff across the DGs to encourage improvement in data quality and greater coordination in programming and implementation.

DG Development and Cooperation

For EC-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.76.

FAIR	
#5 out of 72	77.0% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The European Commission is a signatory to IATI. DG DEVCO began publishing to the IATI Registry in October 2011, republishing in March 2012 with a stated goal of quarterly publication, but the data should be much more disaggregated for it to be useful at the country level.
- DG DEVCO rose four places from the 2011 Index and scored well across all levels, particularly at the organisation level. When controlling for changes in the methodology, DEVCO increased its score by nearly 18 percentage points from its 2011 score, largely due to publishing to the IATI Registry and scoring on the evaluations and results indicators for the first time. Most project information is found in DG DEVCO's comprehensive IATI files and in a comprehensive database.
- **DG DEVCO should continue to improve the quality of its IATI data and begin publishing on a monthly basis, down to a lower unit of aid where the implementing organisation for each project component is stated. It should also publish all contracts and conditions for its projects. DG DEVCO should work with other parts of the European Commission to share its experience and ensure that all EU external assistance is published to IATI.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/ec/devco

86 The 2011 Pilot Index and 2012 Index also cover the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

DG Enlargement

For EC-wide commitments and our recommendations, see p.76.

POOR	
#43 out of 72	35.4% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The European Commission is a signatory to IATI but DG Enlargement data has not yet been included in its IATI data release.
- DG Enlargement performed poorly, particularly at the country level. DG Enlargement's country level score, at just 14.3%, ranked 51st amongst all donors and was below the average of donors in the poor category for this level. It dropped significantly from the 58% scored in the 2011 Index, primarily because the current budget cycle ends in 2013 and no forward budget information has been published beyond that year. DG Enlargement's score was also lower because the various different websites on which patchy information was provided (with different project codes and titles across the websites) were this year assessed to provide a highly incomplete picture of their development assistance. DG Enlargement did not provide feedback during the survey process.
- **DG Enlargement should commit to publishing to IATI, release an implementation schedule, and begin publishing in 2013.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/ec/enlargement

GAVI Alliance

FAIR	
#13 out of 72	62.0% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- GAVI is an original IATI signatory and should be congratulated for beginning publication in January 2012 and already publishing on a quarterly basis (a month in arrears), although it does not yet contain (for example) detail about implementing organisations.
- GAVI performed very well, with the second largest increase in score from the 2011 Index of all donors, controlling for changes in the 2012 methodology. This increase is due to substantially improved scores at the activity level following its publication of IATI activity files, giving GAVI the 7th highest score of all donors at this level. GAVI also significantly improved its country and organisation level scores by publishing a disaggregated list of financial commitments to 2015. GAVI did not provide comment during the survey process.
- **GAVI should continue to lead on aid transparency by systematically publishing country level documentation such as MoUs, evaluations and results. It should aim to complete its IATI data coverage, including information such as implementing organisations, providing information on results and incorporating project documents into its feed.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/gavi

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

FAIR	
#4 out of 72	77.1% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: June 2011	
Format of data: IATI and Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The Global Fund has signed IATI and should be congratulated for publishing to the IATI Registry in November 2011. It has now automated publication within two weeks of each disbursement, and appears to be publishing live out of its online database – possibly the most frequent of any organisation.
- The Global Fund performed very well, ranking 4th overall and tying for the highest country level score of all donors. The Global Fund also performs very well at the activity level, tying 3rd overall on this level. Though dropping two places in the Index, due to substantial progress made by the Netherlands and DFID, the Global Fund performed consistently with its 2011 score, controlling for changes in the 2012 methodology. As well as the high quality IATI feed, information is provided in a downloadable Excel database, which provides very detailed project information.
- **The Global Fund should continue to lead on aid transparency by systematically publishing tenders and contracts in its IATI feed and by exploring the publication of sub-national geographic information, and beginning to work with its partners to provide traceability throughout the chain.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/global-fund

United Nations Children's Fund

VERY POOR	
#63 out of 72	13.8% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: April 2012	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- UNICEF should be congratulated for signing IATI in April 2012. It has not yet produced an implementation schedule. In June 2012, the UNICEF board announced it will publish all its audits online from later in 2012.
- UNICEF scored poorly overall, particularly at the country level (0%) and activity level (8%). UNICEF ranks third amongst the three UN agencies surveyed, last among all multilateral donors. UNICEF is the only multilateral donor to score 0% on any given level, though this score would have been higher had the Country Programme been up to date for all countries (for example, UNICEF had only published a programme dated 2003–2007 for India, though mentioning a 2008–2012 Programme). Most activity level information is dispersed across several websites and there is no centralised site where information can be accessed. Almost the only source of spending information is the annual/country reports, and these are very top line. UNICEF did not provide feedback during the survey process.
- UNICEF should produce an implementation schedule by the end of 2012, in line with the Busan common standard agreement, and begin publication in 2013. It should also ensure that its documentation is comprehensively up to date.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/unicef

United Nations Development Programme

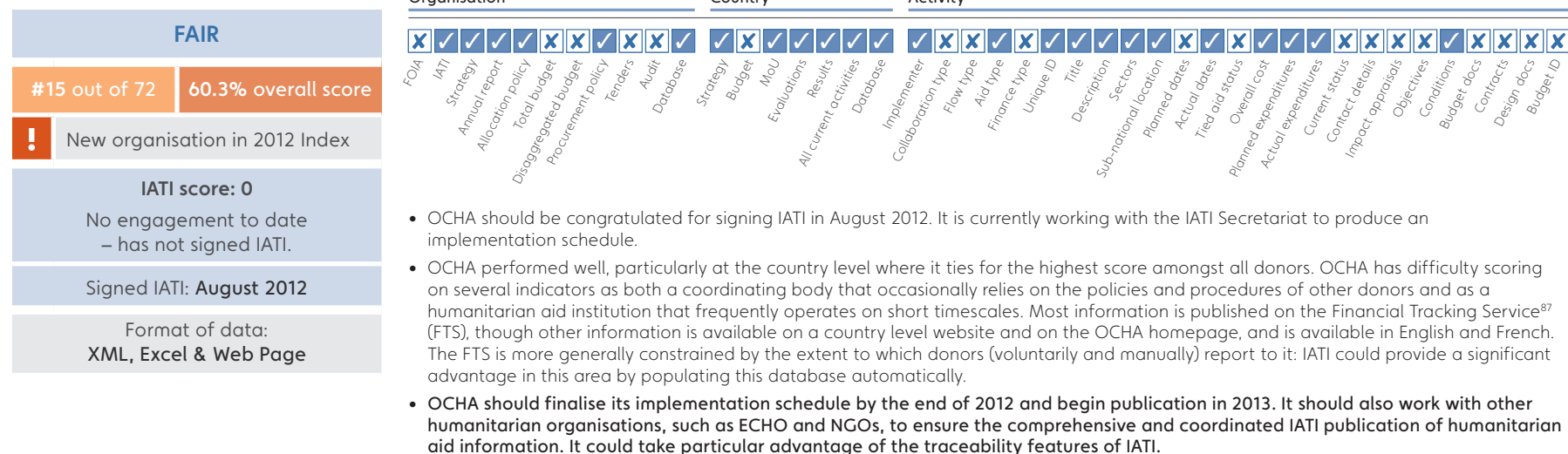
FAIR	
#10 out of 72	68.5% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule and has begun publishing to the Registry; but the published data is not current (more than 12 months old).	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI & Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- UNDP is an original IATI signatory. It should be congratulated for beginning publication to the IATI Registry in November 2011. Full IATI implementation was scheduled for November 2012, after the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) in January 2012. UNDP also provides liaison and support for the IATI partner country caucus.
- UNDP performed well, with a modest increase from their 2011 Index score, controlling for methodological changes in the 2012 Index. UNDP performed well at the country level but below average for the organisation level amongst donors in the moderate group. UNDP currently publishes information to IATI, though it is only for 2010, so it could not be taken into account for the purposes of this Index as it is not current. Most current project level information was found on a country-specific website, where project level information was dispersed amongst PDFs and a database.
- UNDP should refresh its IATI data and implementation schedule by the end of 2012 and work toward automated publication to IATI. It should also share its experience of IATI implementation with other UN organisations.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/undp

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

87 See <http://fts.unocha.org/>

Box 7:

A note on UN Office for Project Services

UNOPS is the 21st signatory to IATI and among the first organisations to publish activity level information to the IATI Registry, including geo-coded data. With a mission to expand the capacity of the UN system and its partners, UNOPS is an implementing organisation that partners with donors to support the implementation of peace building missions, humanitarian operations and development activities. It is encouraging that an organisation charged with implementing projects in some of the most challenging operational environments both recognises the value of aid transparency and acts on it by publishing comprehensive information on a regular basis.

UNOPS publishes activity files that are updated on a quarterly basis, reporting on the totality of its operations in 154 countries across the globe. It was not appropriate to include UNOPS in the 2012 Index ranking, as it is an implementing partner with no policy mandate, meaning that several indicators do not apply to the organisation's operations. Furthermore, unlike other implementing

bodies included in the Index, such as Germany's GIZ and KfW which implement projects on behalf of BMZ, UNOPS lacks such a clear analogue, as it implements projects on behalf of several UN bodies, a wide range of bilateral and multilateral donors and a number of NGOs. It was therefore not possible to conduct an assessment on the indicators outside of UNOPS' mandate.

It was possible to assess the activity level information published by UNOPS however, which is available on both the IATI Registry and the UNOPS data portal. UNOPS publishes current information for 18 of the 25 activity level indicators, an activity level score that ties for the 7th highest amongst all donors assessed. It is notable that UNOPS scores on several indicators that few other donors do. It is one of only 13 donors to publish actual project dates for all activities and one of 11 that publishes actual expenditures for all activities. It should also be noted that UNOPS faces challenges to their publication of more activity level data. As an implementing partner, it does not

have full legal rights to disclose information on contracts and design documents without the express consent of their partners. Furthermore, lacking a policy mandate, it does not collect its own project appraisals or objectives and cannot publish these without the consent of its partners. When accounting for these challenges, UNOPS scores on 86% of the activity level indicators fully within its mandate, an activity level score that ranks third amongst all donors included in the 2012 Index.

Beyond the high quality of their data, the breadth of UNOPS reporting is also noteworthy. It reports on over 1,000 projects quarterly, one of just five donors to publish to IATI this regularly (at the time of writing, the others are AsDB, DG DEVCO, Hewlett, and the Netherlands; DFID, the Global Fund and SIDA publish monthly). Given the significant quality and scope of its activity level publications, UNOPS should be applauded for its engagement with IATI to date and encourage other UN agencies to follow its lead.

World Bank – International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

See also World Bank – International Finance Corporation on p.87.

GOOD	
#2 out of 72	87.9% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 3 Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: IATI, XML & Web Page	

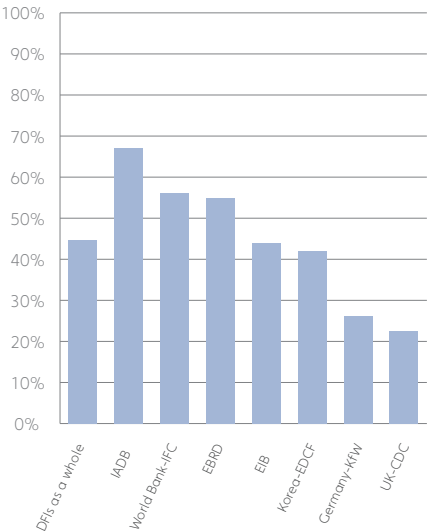
Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contract details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The World Bank is a founding IATI signatory and began publishing to the IATI Registry in May 2011. It is currently refreshing its publication twice-yearly, with quarterly publication expected after automation. Financial transactions are aggregated for each quarter, and none of the project documents or geo-coding from other internal World Bank transparency initiatives are currently included in the IATI data feed. It has a series of internal transparency initiatives, including Mapping for Results,⁸⁸ World Bank Finances⁸⁹ and the overarching Open Data Initiative.⁹⁰ It also supports the Open Aid Partnership.
- The World Bank performed very well, coming 2nd in the overall ranking and scoring 87.9%, moving it from the fair to good category. When controlling for changes to the 2012 methodology, IDA/IBRD had a modest increase on their 2011 score, which ranked first in the 2011 Index. IDA/IBRD was surpassed by DFID because of DFID's significant improvement from the 2011 Index, though it is notable that IDA/IBRD and DFID tied 1st amongst all donors at the country level. IDA/IBRD also posted the highest score of all donors at the activity level. Most project information is available on their IATI dataset and their comprehensive, geo-coded project database.
- The World Bank should continue to champion aid transparency both globally and internally. It should work towards automated publication to allow it to publish at least quarterly but preferably every month. It should ensure that all of its transparency initiatives are available in its IATI feed and should begin to publish disaggregated transaction data and conditions. The World Bank should also pilot the forthcoming IATI budget identifier and work with its trust funds and the IFC on their IATI implementation

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/world-bank/ida

Development Finance Institutions

Chart 9. Development Finance Institutions



Development finance institutions do not perform particularly well as a group but there is wide variation in their performance: 57% of organisations in this group were in the moderate category. The IADB performs quite well with an overall score of 67.2%, ranking 11th overall. The World Bank-IFC and EBRD both score over 50%, ranking 19th and 21st respectively. The EIB has an above average score of 44.0% overall, with a ranking of 36, and Korea's EDCF scored 41.9%, just above average. Germany's KfW and the UK's CDC score below average, but here there are some interesting differences: KfW has fallen slightly relative to last year, whereas CDC has significantly improved its score. This reflects the fact that it has published significantly more documents at the organisation level and become a signatory to IATI. At the activity level, it does publish some data tables, but these are aggregate figures so do not provide the detail required to score well in this Index.

For many of these institutions, commercial confidentiality provides a central challenge to the publication of contracts and other documents, as there may be legal obstacles to the disclosure of information that could be seen to harm the commercial interests of their recipients. In the 2012 Index, respecting commercial sensitivity does not make scoring impossible for any indicator, but there is no question that this presents a unique difficulty for this group of donors. Furthermore, like private foundations, many DFIs operate on regional or thematic levels, rather than 'country' levels more common with bilateral donors. In other cases, such as with the EIB, some country level indicators are decided upon by EC institutions and then given to the EIB to guide their financing.

See note on p.45 about organisation groupings.

88 See <http://maps.worldbank.org/>
89 See <https://finances.worldbank.org/>
90 The Open Data Initiative is available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

MODERATE	
#21 out of 72	54.8% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database ☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID	☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database

- The EBRD has not signed IATI.
- The EBRD ranked 21st overall, dropping six places due to progress made by other donors. The EBRD ranks 3rd among seven DFIs assessed, scoring above the DFI average for every level. The increase in the EBRD's score is due to its performance on the newly added indicators, rather than the publication of any new fields since the 2011 Index. Most information is available in a comprehensive project level database that could be easily converted to the IATI format.
- The EBRD should sign IATI and publish an implementation schedule by the end of 2012. It should convert its project database into IATI data or, preferably, build a feed into the database to ensure automated live publication to the IATI Registry.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/ebrd

European Investment Bank

MODERATE	
#36 out of 72	44.0% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database ☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID	☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database

- The EIB has not signed IATI.
- The European Investment Bank ranked 36th amongst all donors and 4th out of seven development finance institutions. EIB's increased score is due to its performance on the newly added indicators; EIB performed consistently with its 2011 score when controlling for these methodological changes. Most information is found in a comprehensive database. DFIs typically have difficulty publishing forward spending data, as this is reliant on projected returns and the level of demand (indicative as well as firm budgets were also accepted for the purposes of the Index). It is therefore notable that EIB publishes rolling three-year Operational Plans that currently provide financial information for 2012–2014.
- The EIB should sign IATI and publish an implementation schedule by the end of 2012. It should convert its project database into IATI data or, preferably, build a feed into the database to ensure automated live publication to the IATI Registry.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/eib

Germany – KfW⁹¹ *See also Germany – GIZ on p.55.*

POOR	
#50 out of 72	26.2% overall score
↓	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 1 Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule.	
Signed IATI: September 2008	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- Germany is a founding signatory to IATI but has yet to produce an implementation schedule. This is currently being drafted, alongside the development of a new project management system. Germany has not joined OGP.
- KfW performed poorly, ranking 50th overall and 6th of seven development finance institutions. KfW also performed significantly worse than GIZ, due to the fact that no activity level information is published systematically; nor is there a public database where such information can be accessed. KfW performs relatively well on the organisation and country level, and is the highest ranking donor that scores 0% at the activity level. KfW does publish project level information for a small number of projects.
- Germany should produce an implementation schedule by December 2012 that sets out an ambitious timetable. KfW should work with BMZ to begin publishing their aid information to the IATI Registry in 2013, with the goal of full and automated publication by 2015. Germany should also consider joining OGP.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/germany/kfw

Inter-American Development Bank

FAIR	
#11 out of 72	67.2% overall score
↑	compared to 2011 indicators
IATI score: 2 Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry.	
Signed IATI: November 2011	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The IADB should be congratulated for signing IATI at HLF-4 and for producing an ambitious implementation schedule in July 2012. Initial publication, in March 2013, is planned to cover 100% of Sovereign Guarantee loans and grants, which constituted 91% of total IADB disbursements in 2011. Other flows and automated publication are under consideration.
- IADB performed well again this year, scoring consistently with their 2011 score once the changes to the 2012 methodology are controlled for. IADB performed particularly well at the organisation level (ranking 7th at this level) and was the highest scoring development finance institution assessed in both 2011 and 2012. Most information is contained in a comprehensive database that provides detailed information of all its activities, to which evaluations, tender and design documents are linked when published.
- The IADB should deliver on its implementation schedule and strive for automated publication as early as possible.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/iadb

⁹¹ The 2011 Pilot Index and the 2012 Index assess the aid transparency of two German aid organisations – the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the KfW Bankengruppe, Germany's main development finance institution. In recognition of the important policy-setting role played by the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung – BMZ), the surveys for GIZ and KfW both included information found on the BMZ website. BMZ has specific responsibility for publishing some of the information surveyed, particularly at the organisation and country levels.

World Bank – International Finance Corporation

See also World Bank – International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on p.82.

MODERATE

#19 out of 7256.1% overall score

↑compared to 2011 indicators

IATI score: 0
No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.

Format of data: Web Page

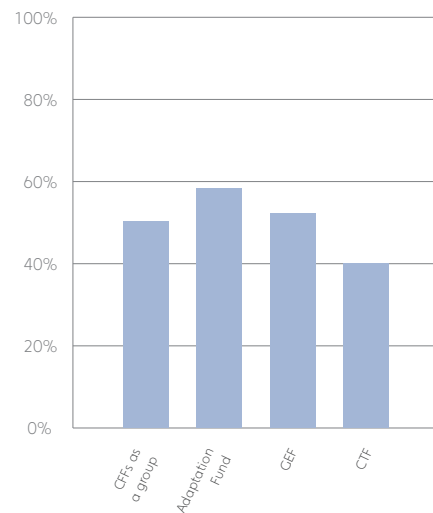
Organisation	Country	Activity
✓ ✗ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✗ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ FOIA IATI Strategy Annual report Allocation policy Total budget Disaggregated budget Procurement policy Tenders Audit Database	✓ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✓ ✓ Strategy Budget MoU Evaluations Results All current activities Database	✓ ✓ ✗ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✗ ✓ ✓ ✗ ✓ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗ Implementer Collaboration type Flow type Aid type Finance type Unique ID Title Description Sectors Sub-national location Planned dates Actual dates Tied aid status Overall cost Planned expenditures Actual expenditures Current status Contract details Impact appraisals Objectives Conditions Budget docs Contracts Design docs Budget ID

- The IFC has not signed IATI. A new access to information policy came into force in January 2012. Consistent with this new policy, the IFC has stated that it will begin publishing results for all projects this year.
- The IFC performed moderately, ranking 2nd amongst the seven development finance institutions assessed. They performed consistently with their 2011 Index score, when controlling for changes in the 2012 methodology. As financing decisions are made on a rolling basis, the IFC, like other DFIs, can only publish projected financial figures, so it is notable that financing goals and limits are published to 2015 for all countries. Project information is published in a comprehensive, English language database.
- The IFC should sign IATI. It should publish an implementation schedule by the end of 2012, in line with the Busan common standard agreement, and begin publication in 2013.

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/world-bank/ifc

92 Korea's OGP National Action Plan is available at: www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/south-korea

Chart 10. Climate Finance Funds



Climate finance funds all fall into the moderate group. While they score above average there is some variation: the Adaptation Fund scores 58.3%, performing particularly well at the activity level with an impressive 76%. Both the Adaptation Fund and the Clean Technology Fund fall down heavily at the organisation level, which could reflect their nature as pooled funds.

Climate finance funds are not donor institutions in the traditional sense, but are rather coordinating agencies housed in other institutions. For several indicators, such as Freedom of Information Acts, climate finance funds are often subject to the policies of the institution they are working with or are housed in, rather than having any policies of their own. In this case, climate finance funds should explicitly refer users to the relevant policies in the relevant institutions.

Adaptation Fund

MODERATE	
#17 out of 72	58.3% overall score
!	New organisation in 2012 Index
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
FOIA	✓	✓
IATI	✓	✓
Strategy	✓	✓
Annual report	✓	✓
Allocation policy	✓	✓
Total budget	✗	✓
Disaggregated budget	✗	✓
Procurement policy	✓	✓
Tenders	✗	✓
Audit	✗	✓
Database	✓	✓
Strategy	✓	✓
Budget	✓	✓
MoU	✗	✓
Evaluations	✗	✓
Results	✗	✓
All current activities	✓	✓
Database	✓	✓
Implementer	✓	✓
Collaboration type	✓	✗
Flow type	✓	✓
Aid type	✓	✓
Finance type	✓	✓
Unique ID	✗	✓
Title	✓	✓
Description	✓	✓
Sectors	✓	✓
Sub-national location	✓	✓
Planned dates	✓	✓
Actual dates	✓	✗
Tied aid status	✓	✓
Overall cost	✓	✓
Planned expenditures	✓	✓
Actual expenditures	✗	✓
Current status	✓	✓
Contact details	✓	✓
Impact appraisals	✓	✓
Objectives	✓	✓
Conditions	✓	✓
Budget docs	✓	✓
Contracts	✗	✓
Design docs	✓	✓
Budget ID	✗	✗

- The Adaptation Fund is not an IATI signatory, nor covered by the Busan common standard commitments. The World Bank, an IATI signatory, serves as the interim trustee of the Fund.
- The Adaptation Fund ranked 17th overall, first among the climate finance institutions assessed. It scored well at the activity level, ranking third among all donors for this level, and poorly at the organisation level, ranking 50th at this level. Activity level information is published in an online database, though the bulk of project information lies in PDF documents that are neither searchable nor comparable across projects. The Adaptation Fund is currently developing a mapping tool for all projects.
- **The Adaptation Fund should maximise its transparency by working with IATI, the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), other climate funds and the World Bank to ensure that its information is timely, comprehensive, accessible and internationally comparable. Particular attention should be paid to releasing project information in more accessible formats.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/af

Clean Technology Fund

MODERATE	
#38 out of 72	40.0% overall score
! New organisation in 2012 Index	
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) is not an IATI signatory, nor covered by the Busan common standard commitments. The World Bank, an IATI signatory, serves as the trustee of the Fund.
- The CTF scored 40.0%, ranking 38th among all donors and last amongst the climate finance bodies assessed. The CTF scored poorly on the organisation level indicators, with a score on this level just above the mean for donors in the very poor category. In many cases, as a network organisation partnering with several other donors, the CTF is reliant on the policies and procedures of other donors (namely, the World Bank, EBRD, IADB, AsDB and AfDB). However, the CTF ranks lower than all of these donors because it is often not made clear which specific organisation's policies apply to which specific CTF projects. Most project information is contained in PDF documents that are not searchable or comparable across projects. The CTF may be well placed to benefit from the traceability features of IATI.
- **The CTF should maximise its transparency by working with IATI, the UNFCCC, other climate funds and the multilateral development banks to ensure that its information is timely, comprehensive, accessible and internationally comparable. Particular attention should be paid to releasing project information in more accessible formats.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/ctf

Global Environment Facility

MODERATE	
#24 out of 72	52.3% overall score
! New organisation in 2012 Index	
IATI score: 0 No engagement to date – has not signed IATI.	
Format of data: Web Page	

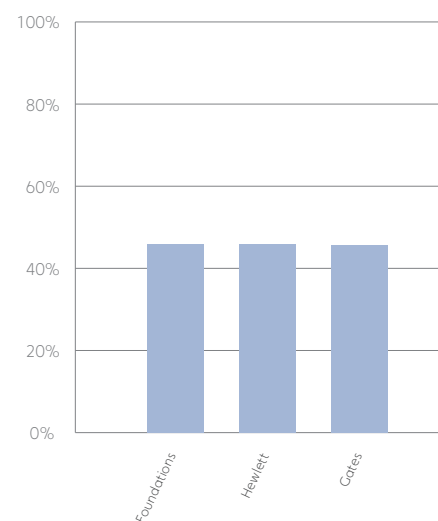
Organisation	Country	Activity
☒ FOIA ☒ IATI ☒ Strategy ☒ Annual report ☒ Allocation policy ☒ Total budget ☒ Disaggregated budget ☒ Procurement policy ☒ Tenders ☒ Audit ☒ Database	☒ Strategy ☒ Budget ☒ MoU ☒ Evaluations ☒ Results ☒ All current activities ☒ Database	☒ Implementer ☒ Collaboration type ☒ Flow type ☒ Aid type ☒ Finance type ☒ Unique ID ☒ Title ☒ Description ☒ Sectors ☒ Sub-national location ☒ Planned dates ☒ Actual dates ☒ Tied aid status ☒ Overall cost ☒ Planned expenditures ☒ Actual expenditures ☒ Current status ☒ Contact details ☒ Impact appraisals ☒ Objectives ☒ Conditions ☒ Budget docs ☒ Contracts ☒ Design docs ☒ Budget ID

- The GEF is not an IATI signatory, nor covered by the Busan common standard commitments. The World Bank, an IATI signatory, serves as the trustee of the GEF.
- The GEF ranked 24th overall and second out of three climate funds assessed. The GEF scored particularly well at the activity level, tying 11th overall on this level. The GEF's organisation level score is substantially lower than the average for donors in the moderate category. Project level information is available in an English language database that could be easily transferred to the IATI format. Working with the World Bank to publish automatically out of their systems might be an even better solution.
- **The GEF should maximise its transparency by working with IATI, the UNFCCC, other climate funds and the World Bank to ensure that its information is timely, comprehensive, accessible and internationally comparable.**

For full survey results see: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/gef

Private Foundations

Chart 11. Private Foundations



Private foundations score above average for donors overall, with 46.0%. The small sample size raises questions about how representative the two organisations are of foundations as a whole, but there are still some interesting findings. They score just above the average for all donors at the organisation (54.2%) and country (35.7%) level, where it might be expected that they would have more difficulties given that they are often demand rather than supply-driven. They score well above average at the activity level (48.0%, against an average of 35.3%). The Hewlett Foundation has increased its performance again this year, but it has also been overtaken by higher-performing donors, remaining at 31st (but out of 72 donors in 2012).

Private foundations often do not operate at the country level, but rather on a thematic or regional level. The 2012 Index has accepted thematic publications as equivalent to the country level.

Section 5. Conclusions & Recommendations

This section sets out the overall conclusions and recommendations from the Index, drawing on the Approach and Methodology detailed in Section 1, the Results detailed in Section 3 and the detailed underlying data presented in Annex 2. The report concludes that, although progress is being made on aid transparency, much more comparable information needs to be published and that IATI is the vehicle for doing this.

Conclusion 1:

Progress is being made

The 2012 Index indicates that aid transparency is on the rise. The overall average score was just over 41%, compared to 34% in 2011. For the first time, two organisations were given a **good rating**: DFID and the World Bank-IDA/IBRD. Six organisations – all multilaterals – also rose to join nine others in the fair grouping: UNDP, IADB, AsDB, GAVI, ECHO and OCHA (it is worth noting that no organisations slipped back from this category). Improvement across the board is modest, bringing the average only just into what the Index defines as moderate transparency. The moderate category itself is also much larger compared to 2011, containing almost a third of the total.

The 2012 Index shows there are 16 information types that more than half of organisations are publishing systematically. These information types range from the organisation level, such as publishing tenders comprehensively, to activity level information, such as publishing sectors and project descriptions. This is a significant improvement on 2011, where only eight information types were being published by more than half of the organisations.

It appears that several organisations are trail-blazing, either in terms of overall ranking or rapid improvement. As well as the impressive ratings achieved by DFID and World Bank-IDA/IBRD, two donors – DFID and Sweden – improved their publication of organisation level information to

score full marks at that level. At the activity level, the World Bank-IDA/IBRD scored 92.0%. All these organisations are leaders in aid transparency globally, championing its adoption by their peers in international forums.

It appears that several organisations are trail-blazing, either in terms of overall ranking or rapid improvement.

A variety of push and pull factors have led to this overall improvement. These include political will, increased pressure and scrutiny from civil society, and technological progress. The international policy environment has shifted with the outcomes of HLF-4 in November 2011. As well as explicit **high-level political endorsement** of aid transparency, such as the announcement by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton that the U.S. was signing IATI, **detailed commitments** were made to implement a common, open standard for publishing aid information. This was a significant step beyond Accra, as it meant IATI was recognised as the best way to achieve aid transparency. Deadlines were also agreed for publishing implementation schedules by December 2012, with the goal of full implementation by December 2015.

Another factor is **cultural change** within the institutions that performed well. Ambitious transparency goals are being embedded within aid policy and open data strategies, and portals are becoming more numerous. DFID's Open Data Strategy is particularly progressive, explicitly linking transparency with improving data quality through internal process improvements – feedback loops, lessons learned and internal competition between departments.

Many aid agencies are now starting to emphasise the benefits of transparency, rather than simply the obligation to open the books for public scrutiny. With some significant exceptions, however, this has yet to move from intent to systematic implementation. For example, in every single group – from good to very poor – **organisations performed best at the organisation level**, by releasing documents commonly required as part of good public financial management, such as annual and audit reports, procurement procedures and tenders.

Demonstrable progress has been seen between 2011 and 2012, especially when *calculating change within only the indicators used in both years*.⁹³ 36 organisations showed improvement on this

⁹³ In order to ensure comparability between years, a comparable dataset has been additionally analysed, using 2011 weights and grouping of indicators and a stable set of organisations. This data looks different to the data that is published in the final indices for both years, but provides a reliable comparison of performance between years. See pp.39-40 for more details.

basis. Some **individual organisations made big improvements** in their aid transparency – these are mainly found in the top three groupings: DFID's score on like-for-like indicators increased by 33 percentage points, GAVI's by 28 percentage points and EC-DEVCO's by 18 percentage points. In the moderate group, several organisations improved on this basis by over 10 percentage points: Australia, U.S.-Treasury, U.S.-PEPFAR, New Zealand and USAID. Though more modest in their improvements, three organisations in the poor category improved significantly on the basis of comparable indicators: UK-CDC (11 percentage points), U.S.-DOD (10 percentage points) and Poland (10 percentage points).

The **types of organisations** that have made significant progress are varied. **IATI signatories** and those publishing to IATI are among the most improved – DFID, GAVI, Australia, Denmark and New Zealand. **Multilaterals** are strongly represented at the top end of the ranking, disproportionately comprising two thirds of the good and fair category. With the exception of two EC departments, all multilaterals that had been included in 2011 increased their score on comparable indicators; the four most improved (GAVI, EC-DEVCO, UNDP and World Bank-IDA/IBRD) all published to the IATI Registry during the intervening period, either for the first time or to a greater degree. This may partly be the result of a longer history of stakeholder demand for information to hold multilaterals to account.

With the exception of the Department of State, all **U.S. organisations** assessed showed significant improvement against comparable 2011 indicators: U.S.-Treasury improved by 18 percentage points, largely because of its release of detailed and

comprehensive activity level information in a spreadsheet. U.S. agencies are responding to the strong political commitments made to transparency by senior members of the Administration, including President Obama and Secretary Clinton.

Conclusion 2:

Much more comparable information needs to be published

Although progress is being made, the 2012 Index echoes the first finding of the 2011 pilot: most aid information is not published. Almost two thirds of the indicators are still not published systematically by aid organisations. Aid transparency is falling far short of best practice publication of aid information – information that is comprehensive, timely, accessible and comparable.

Although progress is being made, the 2012 Index echoes the first finding of the 2011 pilot: most aid information is not published.

The poor group is smaller than 2011 – even though 14 more organisations were surveyed in 2012 – as some organisations have moved into higher groupings. However, it still contains nearly a third of organisations, including some of the world's **largest and most prominent donors**: both German agencies surveyed (GIZ and KfW); France's AFD; two U.S. agencies (State and DOD); and three UK institutions (MOD, CDC and FCO). As a bloc, EU nations performed poorly, with 12 Member States represented by national institutions in the poor

group. As in 2011, bilaterals as a group perform poorly compared with other groups.

In general, organisations in the poor category tend to perform much worse at the activity and country levels. One very interesting exception to this is Brazil, which is included for the first time this year. Although it performed poorly at the country and organisation levels, it scored reasonably well at the activity level, with 36%.

The very poor category is also smaller compared to 2011, but it still contains some significant donors: France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE) and Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry (MINEFI) come 63rd and 68th respectively; combined they are responsible for over USD 3 billion of French bilateral ODA.

In terms of a culture of transparency, most donors recognise the need to explain their overarching mission in the form of strategy and allocation policy documents. However, the much **lower incidence of publication at country and activity levels** suggests continuing doubt in many organisations about the utility of detailed, disaggregated information, which might "confuse" the public, be "misused", or be of little interest. This suggests an assumption that transparency is only needed for the benefit of citizens in donor countries. Specific country and activity level data is essential for better aid coordination and to enable governments, parliaments and civil society in recipient countries to know where aid is being spent, on what, and what it is achieving. It is also critical for correctly assigning activities to partner country budget classifications via the forthcoming IATI budget identifier.

It is particularly disappointing to see experienced donors and proponents of aid effectiveness performing so poorly on timely activity level information, which is crucial for achieving better coordination between donors and with partner organisations.

Concerns over **commercial confidentiality** also hamper publication of information such as contracts, transactions and even project budgets. Fewer than one in five donors surveyed publish activity level budgets systematically. We would like to see publication as the default position, with exceptions only made in the (relatively few) genuinely sensitive cases. Such exceptions need to be transparently identified and explained wherever possible – for example, stating that an implementing organisation's name will not be published for security reasons. For transparency to be meaningful, it is essential that aid money can be followed all the way down the delivery chain from donor disbursement to delivery on the ground. This will only be possible when organisations publish actual (rather than aggregate) transaction data, along with the specific names (and ideally, unique identifiers) of organisations, rather than broad categories – for example, "Publish What You Fund" rather than "INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION".

It is particularly disappointing to see experienced donors and proponents of aid effectiveness performing so poorly on timely activity level information, which is crucial for achieving better coordination between donors and with partner

organisations. AFD, KfW, Switzerland and Portugal all score 0% on the activity level.

Many organisations do not score for certain indicators because they do not publish a **disaggregated forward budget**. This is sometimes simply a failure to publish; in other cases, it is the result of not having the mandate to produce one for the timeframe required, or because rolling budgets are not allocated. Predictability, which all donors have committed to improve, is a key component of transparency and aid effectiveness. The Busan Partnership Agreement specifies that donors should provide three- to five-year indicative forward expenditure, or at least implementation plans, by 2013. Some donors are addressing this issue, such as AusAID, which announced a move to four-year rolling budgets in 2012.

Conclusion 3:

IATI is the most effective vehicle for delivering aid transparency

The Index shows IATI works. It is no coincidence that the top 16 organisations in the 2012 Index are signatories to the International Aid Transparency Initiative and that nine of these have begun publishing to the IATI Registry. There are four components to this correlation that are worth noting:

- A. An organisation's signature to IATI is likely to **be indicative of a willingness to improve its transparency**. It will either already have fairly transparent systems or be developing them.
- B. An **adequate and timely round of publication to the IATI Registry** has a much greater impact on an organisation's

score because it provides so much of the information required to be transparent.

C. Publishing to the IATI Registry is a learning process. Organisations that excelled in the 2012 Index tended to have been through several rounds of publication to the Registry or have done extensive automation and/or problem-checking prior to implementation.

D. IATI is the only way to provide current, comparable information from different donors. The lengthy and time-consuming process required to compose this Index demonstrates that, much information that is published is hard to find and not in useful formats. The only exception is where it is published via IATI.

A. Several IATI signatories have a track record of transparency prior to implementing the standard itself. These organisations have an excellent basis on which to begin to implement IATI. For example, the AfDB has already developed an extensive online project database and provides detailed information about all of its activities. IATI implementation will add crucial dimensions to its transparency, most importantly by ensuring it is comparable with the information published by other development organisations. The AfDB was overtaken by other IATI signatories in the 2012 Index chiefly because of their implementation of the IATI standard. It is important to note that IATI signature does confer some points in the 2012 Index. If the donor has begun publishing to the IATI Registry and their data is current, then they score the maximum points for this indicator,

weighted at 5.56%.⁹⁴ IATI implementation cannot per se cause an organisation to excel in the Index, but there are several indicators that a high quality IATI data feed will score for.⁹⁵

B. Those organisations that have improved their score in 2012 to join the fair group are all signatories to IATI; and AsDB, UNDP and GAVI have all published to IATI. GAVI performed very well, with the second largest increase in score from the 2011 Pilot Index of all donors, controlling for changes in the 2012 methodology. This increase is due to substantially improved scores at the activity level following their publication of IATI activity files, giving GAVI the 7th highest score of all donors at this level. AusAID also improved remarkably with the third largest increase in score of all donors from the 2011 Pilot Index. This improvement is largely due to its publication of activity data to IATI, resulting in AusAID scoring on 15 more indicators in the activity level than it did in 2011.⁹⁶ It was not possible to consider some organisations' IATI data (Finland, Spain, UNDP) for the purposes of this Index because the data is from 2010 and therefore not considered current. Timeliness is the most pressing demand voiced by partner country governments and CSOs and is a crucial component of the IATI standard.

⁹⁴ Information published before 1 May 2011 or information that does not relate to the current period was not accepted as it was published outside of the 12 months immediately prior to the data collection period (1 May–31 July 2012). The IATI data for Finland, Spain and UNDP was not accepted on this basis as it only covered up to the end of 2010.

⁹⁵ A tool is provided on the Publish What You Fund website which allows you to reweight the data (including the IATI indicator) in line with your prioritisation and assessment of the importance of different types of information: <http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

⁹⁶ Prior to the 2011 Pilot Index, AusAID had only published documents to the IATI Registry.

C. The two organisations that achieved the good category for the first time this year were the first two major donors to begin publishing to the IATI Registry, prior to the 2011 Index. Both have improved their IATI data feeds – this partially explains DFID's increased score in 2012. New Zealand also improved markedly, jumping 14 places from its rank of 30th in 2011. This was due to the publication of activity level information on their website in a format similar to the IATI standard, although it still needs some work to make it compatible and it is not currently published to the IATI Registry. Once IATI implementation is undertaken, New Zealand's score is likely to rise further in future. While donors can improve their aid transparency without publishing to IATI, it is hard to achieve high scores in the Index without publishing current, high quality information across all of the three categories – a process greatly enabled by building IATI into information systems. Where national systems are designed to be compatible with IATI, publication to IATI can be simultaneous and automatic. Thus IATI offers the opportunity to make aid transparency easy to deliver as well as maximising its usefulness. All donors that endorsed the Busan Partnership Agreement have committed to publishing to the common standard, of which IATI forms a major part.

D. The collection and verification of the data used in the 2012 Index – as with the 2011 Pilot Index – took a team of four analysts, with a detailed understanding of how different donors operate and a good Internet connection, over five months to complete. The data only captures what information is available; not the usability of the information. The information that is published is patchy and often difficult to use in a meaningful way due to the different locations and

The information that is published is patchy and often difficult to use in a meaningful way due to the different locations and formats it is provided in.

formats it is provided in. It is also hard to compare data from one aid provider to that from another. This is partly to do with the varying degrees of accessibility among donor websites, but there is a more fundamental point. A map of projects on a USAID or a World Bank website may be interesting and can be useful but, only at the moment, for finding out about USAID projects or World Bank projects. A more useful and much richer picture can be seen when USAID and World Bank projects are placed alongside each other *on the same map*. This can only be achieved when the underlying data is released in a common format, and IATI is the only vehicle for delivering this data.

Recommendations for organisations on improving aid transparency

In addition to the recommendations below, see Section 4 for specific suggestions for each of the 72 organisations included in the Index.

Recommendation 1:

Deliver on your commitments by moving swiftly to implementation

Aid transparency has been a major commitment of the international aid community since the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra in 2008. Many of the donors surveyed signed up to IATI at Accra, and many have done so since. Transparency commitments were greatly strengthened at the Busan High Level Forum in 2011, and a timeline for delivery agreed.

It is now time for implementation. Specifically, donors should draft (or confirm) ambitious implementation schedules by the end of 2012, in line with their Busan commitments. Implementation schedules are an important part of the transparency and publishing processes: they foster collaboration with, and feedback from, interested third parties and enable stakeholders to hold aid organisations to account. Schedules also provide the opportunity for a detailed and accurate assessment of internal systems and how each agency will implement the standard, so that they can share lessons about their experiences of implementation, plan ahead for systems upgrades and alert IATI to shared obstacles to publication.

Initial implementation should begin by all organisations at the latest in 2013. This will mark five years from the Accra pledge to “publicly disclose regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and, when available, results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget accounting and audit by developing countries.”⁹⁷ It is also vital if donors are to be well positioned to fully deliver on their commitment to fully implementation by December 2015.

Organisations that have already started implementation should **work with and encourage their peers**, both within their own jurisdictions – such as between relevant EC departments and government ministries – and in the broader development community. They can also lead by example and maintain momentum through improving and extending their IATI publication.

Donors should draft ambitious implementation schedules by the end of 2012, in line with their Busan commitments.

International commitments to aid transparency should, where appropriate, be **institutionalised at the national or agency level**. This should comprise the strengthening of national or agency plans for transparency, open government or open data to reflect commitments made in Accra, Busan and elsewhere.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ The Accra Agenda for Action, OECD, 2008: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf

⁹⁸ See Section 1 for an overview of these aid transparency commitments.

Cultural change within organisations is vital for effective implementation. Much work on IATI publication is conducted within IT departments but it also requires staff throughout the organisation to understand what publication will mean for their work, and therefore to be proactive about publishing the information they hold accurately and openly. This will also create virtuous circles of use, reuse and feedback, improving internal data quality and ensuring the greatest potential can be achieved.

Recommendation 2:

Publish now, then improve and automate

We recommend a “**publish what you can**” approach is taken to test the capability of existing systems to produce high quality, timely information that conforms to the IATI standard. By the end of 2013, all organisations should have published some information in the IATI format and should be improving the quality and timeliness of their data. This timeline is essential if donors are to learn lessons from their initial implementation so they can deliver on their Busan commitment of full implementation by December 2015.

For partner country governments (and other donors) to plan their budgets effectively, all organisations should publish information at least quarterly and preferably monthly.

Frequency of publication of current information is crucial. For partner country governments (and other donors) to plan their budgets effectively, all organisations should publish information at least

quarterly and preferably monthly. This allows for mapping of information from many different actors against any budget cycle. Organisations also need to ensure their information is **current**, including strategic organisational documents, which research for this Index has often found to be out of date.

For donors already publishing largely comprehensive datasets to the IATI Registry, the next step is to **increase the quality of publication**, with the aim of fully implementing IATI and conforming to the IATI standard guidelines and emerging best practice by 2015.⁹⁹ Data quality is vital for delivering IATI's unique benefits: the comparability and wide utility of international information on aid and development activities. The quality of information is closely related to its **accessibility**. Organisations should move away from releasing information exclusively in lengthy PDF formats. Data needs to be more easily extracted, searched and compared. Comprehensive online databases are ideal for accessibility – and can provide the basis for publication to IATI. Disaggregation of data to the transaction level will greatly improve the **traceability** of aid information; when combined with unique activity, organisation and budget identifiers, development finance will become traceable from the beginning to the end of the delivery chain. The development of the IATI budget identifier will automate, as far as possible, the link between donor sector classifications and partner country budget classifications as well as providing the economic classification of aid (capital or recurrent), helping to get more aid on budget and into the planning cycle. This also strengthens

the traceability of funds, linking aid and budget transparency.

In recognition of the importance of *high quality* aid information, we will revise the Index methodology in future years to increase its ability to assess how closely organisations' data conforms to best practice, in terms of data coding, comprehensiveness, frequency and accuracy. This means we will progressively adjust the indicators which we use in the Aid Transparency Index such that they are better able to reflect and assess the quality of information, including data published to IATI. This will allow Publish What You Fund and other interested parties to provide constructive feedback to organisations on improving the quality of their data provided through the IATI standard.

Donors need to **automate publication to the IATI Registry** to reduce manual data collection, processing and publishing, which increases data entry errors. Once introduced, automation will also greatly reduce the cost and time involved in publishing good quality aid data, increasing the sustainability of aid transparency best practice. The most cost effective and efficient way of publishing to IATI is to build the requirements of the IATI standard into internal information management systems. Organisations tend to schedule regular IT upgrades; IATI automation could be included in the specifications for the next planned upgrade, thus significantly reducing the cost of implementation and regular publishing further down the line.

Donors should address **coherence of publication** in two ways: ensure all relevant institutions publish to the same standard by 2015, and use data feeds

consistently for all audiences. Organisations that have their own dedicated open data portals or websites for communicating to domestic and/or international audiences should use IATI as the feed for populating them. This is relevant for an increasing number of donor initiatives, such as the U.S. Foreign Assistance Dashboard, Sweden's OpenAid.se, and the EU TR-AID website. Although these websites and portals may not aim to visualise and communicate the same amount of information as is contained in the IATI standard, a high quality IATI feed will be the most efficient way of providing frequent, timely and detailed information to them. Additional donor-specific information items not required by the IATI standard can be included in IATI feeds without compromising comparability across donors, as applications using this data can disregard data items that are not in the standard. The resulting data can then be aggregated or visualised in a multitude of ways, according to need, and depending on the different perspectives of different users.

The key principle here is **"publish once, use often"**. IATI publication fulfils the needs of multiple development actors in a clear and consistent form. It serves a number of purposes, from national open data initiatives and reporting requirements to the ultimate goal of better coordinated, more effective development aid. It can achieve all this while actually reducing both administrative burdens and the incidence of errors that are commonly associated with manual and multiple efforts in reporting, visualisation and communication.

⁹⁹ See guidance materials on IATI standard website: <http://iatistandard.org/guides>

Recommendation 3:

All development finance actors should engage with IATI

The 2012 Index includes several organisations that may not be perceived as traditional “aid donors”. These include: climate finance providers such as the Adaptation Fund; development finance institutions such as the UK’s CDC; Southern providers (known as South-South Cooperation partners) such as Brazil; humanitarian aid agencies such as UN-OCHA; and private philanthropic foundations such as the Gates Foundation. They have been included – some were also included in the 2011 Pilot Index – in part to test whether the information items listed in the IATI Registry are applicable or feasible for publication by such organisations.

All organisations administering, managing or implementing international activities that have an impact on development should work with IATI to ensure that the IATI standard adequately reflects their specific situations, activity types and partnerships. The 2012 Index shows that many diverse organisations are already publishing some of the information items covered. A few of them have already committed to, or engaged with, IATI, including OCHA, ECHO and UK-CDC. Publication to the IATI standard has been undertaken by a wide range of actors, from large bilateral, multilateral and private donors to CSOs. Every field that has been finalised in the IATI standard is now being published by at least one organisation.

The information needs of developing countries, donor organisations and CSOs were rigorously captured in the UNDP-led consultations in 2009

which led to the development of the IATI standard.¹⁰⁰ These needs apply to ODA, non-concessional related flows (such as those categorised by the OECD as “other official flows”), climate finance, humanitarian relief, technical assistance and knowledge sharing, and philanthropic grants. **All such activities, however beneficial, will incur transaction costs** for the recipient or partner, and can benefit from the increased coordination and collaboration that comparable information sharing allows. Therefore, all development actors should work together to ensure inter-operability of information standards for resource flows and international cooperation.

Climate finance providers have arrived at a particularly critical juncture, with flows (and transaction costs) likely to increase dramatically in the short- to medium-term. They should engage with IATI and begin piloting publication to IATI by the end of 2013. South-South Cooperation partners – some of which have endorsed the IATI standard as recipients of aid – should also engage with IATI to see what adjustments may be necessary to the standard and what they can start publishing to the standard immediately. Philanthropic trusts and development finance institutions should publish everything to IATI, except where it would cause harm or a specific breach of commercial confidentiality that would have a deleterious impact on the ability of the organisation to operate. In such cases, the reason for non-publication should be stated publicly.

Partner country governments and civil society also have a role to play. They should start **using IATI data and provide feedback** to the organisations publishing

and to the IATI Secretariat. They should specify what information they need, and in what format, to fit with their own budget cycles, classifications and other planning and accountability requirements, and demand high quality data both from publishing organisations and from intermediaries such as Aid Information Management Systems. This will be critical for the quality, sustainability and utility of IATI implementation and for the development of the IATI budget identifier. It will also demonstrate they themselves are committed to increasing their own transparency, in line with the shared principles outlined in the Busan Partnership Agreement.¹⁰¹

All development actors should work together to ensure inter-operability of information standards for resource flows and international cooperation.

Finally, all organisations should encourage each other, their partners and their constituents to use, reuse and reflect on the information. They should also inform parliamentarians, journalists, civil society representatives, and the general public – especially communities directly affected by aid – about the **right of access to information** and encourage them to use the data constructively to suggest ways to improve aid effectiveness. Staff of organisations should be trained on their responsibility to provide timely, accurate and detailed information to the public, both proactively and in response to specific requests.

¹⁰⁰ The synthesis report from these consultations is available on the Resources page of the IATI website: www.aidtransparency.net/wp-content/uploads/2009/08/Partner-Countries-and-IATI.pdf

¹⁰¹ See paragraph 11d of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation: www.oecd.org/dac/aideffectiveness/49650173.pdf

Section 6: Annexes

Annex 1. Methodology, data collection, scoring and Index weighting

This annex sets out the approach taken to developing the 2012 *Aid Transparency Index*, including the methodology, data collection and the weighting and scaling of the Index.

In 2010 and early 2011, a number of assessments of the transparency of aid agencies were published, including the Center for Global Development/ Brookings Institution *Quality of ODA* report,¹⁰² Brookings' *Ranking Donor Transparency in Foreign Aid*,¹⁰³ AidWatch's *2010 Annual Report*¹⁰⁴ and Publish What You Fund's *2010 Aid Transparency Assessment*.¹⁰⁵ A common challenge faced by all of these research projects was a lack of comparable and primary data on levels of aid information which constrained an accurate and specific assessment of aid information levels.

The methodology piloted in the 2011 *Aid Transparency Index* was developed in response to this finding in the 2010 Assessment. Having identified that a lack of current, primary data was a significant barrier to measuring aid transparency objectively, we shifted away from using proxy indicators based on secondary data sources to collecting the primary data ourselves, in partnership with 49 CSOs. In the 2011 Pilot Index, this new primary data was used to assess the availability of 37 specific types of

information, or indicators, grouped in three different levels – organisation, country and activity/project. The number of organisations assessed was increased from 30 to 58 and included bilateral and multilateral donors, development finance institutions and private foundations. The resulting ranking was derived by assigning scores for each of the 37 indicators and grouping them by level.

The 2011 Index was explicitly a pilot and findings for certain indicators suggested a need to improve the methodology for 2012.¹⁰⁶ However, an important outcome of the 2011 pilot was also the development of an evidence base which can be used to monitor donor progress regularly over time. Although there have been some minor changes to the methodology in 2012, primarily relating to new indicators and indicators that have been moved to a different level, the majority of the indicators remain the same, making it possible to compare individual donor performance with 2011.

This section sets out the details of the methodology and data used in the 2012 Index, reflects on the limitations and challenges faced in 2011 and 2012 and discusses how the methodology may develop in the future.

Who: 72 separate organisations or entities which provide aid were included. These ranged from traditional bilateral donors representing 37 countries (including all DAC members) to multilaterals, including development banks, four UN

agencies, two health funds, three climate funds, and two private foundations.

What: As in 2011, the methodology assesses donors' aid transparency at three separate levels – organisation, country and activity/project. 43 indicators of transparency were used, compared to 37 in 2011. Of these 43 indicators, one looks at the quality of Freedom of Information legislation; one measures engagement with IATI; and the remaining 41 were selected using the information types agreed in the IATI standard, most of which are based on the DAC CRS. They represent the most commonly available information items where commitments to disclosure already exist. The data for these indicators was collected and checked via an evidenced survey. There are six new indicators in 2012, two of which are not based on the CRS but are used to identify the format and comparability of the organisation's data. Section 2 provides the full list of indicators, survey questions and the definitions used.

How: The majority of the 41 specific information types were searched for in surveys, initially undertaken by donor country-based CSO or national CSO platforms, or a CSO with a particular interest in that organisation or agency.¹⁰⁷ Where no organisation could be found to complete a survey, Publish What You Fund undertook the work. The initial survey findings were then sent to the organisation or donor agency for an iterative process of verification and correction (see the Acknowledgments section

¹⁰² N. Birdsall and H. Kharas, *Quality of Official Development Assistance Assessment*, Brookings Institution and Center for Global Development, 2010.

¹⁰³ H. Kharas and A. Ghosh, *The Money Trail: Ranking donor transparency in foreign aid*, Brookings Institution, 2011.

¹⁰⁴ EU AidWatch, *Penalty Against Poverty: More and better EU aid can score Millennium Development Goals*, CONCORD, 2010.

¹⁰⁵ K. Christiansen, E. Coppin and R. Rank, 2010 Aid Transparency Assessment, Publish What You Fund, 2010.

¹⁰⁶ See p.75 of 2011 *Pilot Aid Transparency Index*: www.publishwhatyoufund.org/index/2011-index

¹⁰⁷ The majority of surveys were conducted by CSO or NGO national platforms for the various development CSOs operating in a country. For multilaterals and DFIs, CSOs focusing on those organisations were approached, for example the Bank Information Center (for World Bank IDA & IBRD survey) and NGO Forum on ADB (for the AsDB survey).

for details of who undertook each of the surveys and which donors reviewed them). Results were then re-checked and standardised across indicators.

When: The data collection period ran from 1st May–31st July 2012. Initial data collection occurred in May–June; donor feedback took place over a staggered three week period, from late June to early August. Further data verification, standardisation and cleaning then occurred in August 2012, before data analysis in late August and early September.

The approach was designed to sample and collate data about the publication of key types of *current* aid information for each donor and agency in ways that generate a comparable, robust data source that is specific, detailed and verifiable. “Current” was defined as published within the 12 months immediately prior to the data collection period, so information published on or after 1 May 2011 was accepted as current.

Donor country and entities selection: We have extended the number of organisations covered in 2012 from 58 to 72. Organisations were selected based on their size (amount of ODA given)¹⁰⁸ and as the major spending agency for that country; their combined size (for donors with multiple ministries responsible for significant proportions of ODA,

such as France, Japan and the U.S.); or because they are included in country or organisation-wide aid transparency commitments (such as the UK, EU Member States, IATI signatories¹⁰⁹ and Commonwealth Member States that provide aid).

Three climate finance funds have also been included in 2012, primarily to gauge how much information on funding for climate action is already accessible and what is currently being captured through aid information.

1. Data collection method: Surveys were initially completed by CSOs. Survey respondents were asked to search organisations’ websites, documents and databases to find proof of the existence and availability of information in the form of a URL or link to it.¹¹⁰ Information published in any language was accepted, although it is preferable for accessibility if it is in a language widely used in the relevant recipient country. However, language did not affect whether an indicator was scored.

2. Aid recipient country and activity selection: CSOs selected the current largest aid recipient country for that aid agency. If the current largest recipient country of aid from the agency was not known, the current largest recipient country of aid from the donor government as a whole was selected. If this

was also unknown, the most recent OECD DAC figures (2010) were used to find the aid recipient to survey. Within the recipient country, three projects were then selected within that country programme.

3. Data collection: The approach to finalising the survey was an iterative process of searching, evidencing and checking the availability of information. Survey respondents were asked to answer questions on the availability of 41 specific types of information necessary for meeting the international best practice standard for aid transparency, at the organisation level (nine indicators), at recipient country level (seven indicators) and the activity or project level (25 indicators). The list of survey questions was designed to examine the availability of information at all stages from policy to implementation, including design, evaluation and audit.

The questionnaires were filled in by exploring donor organisations’ websites to find proof of the existence and availability of information. This was evidenced by submitting the URL or link to that information. It was also recorded in the data collection whether the information was always or only “sometimes”¹¹¹ available and whether it appeared that the organisation actually collected that information item,

¹⁰⁸ According to OECD DAC figures for 2010.

¹⁰⁹ Some of the most recent IATI signatories have not been included in this Index, most notably the UN agencies apart from OCHA, UNICEF and UNDP.

¹¹⁰ See Acknowledgments section for details of who undertook each of the surveys. In cases where there was not an obvious CSO to complete a survey for a certain donor, for example for climate finance funds, individual experts were identified. In 21 cases where neither a suitable CSO nor a researcher was available, Publish What You Fund completed the survey.

¹¹¹ “Sometimes” was defined at the organisation level as information that was sporadically or inconsistently published; at the country level as information that was sporadically or inconsistently published, or only for previous years; and at the activity level as information that was a) published for only some of the activities examined; b) information that was published incidentally rather than in a specific field, for example, if the sectors were only mentioned in the title, or if the objectives were mentioned in the description; or c) if the website stated any of the following or similar qualifiers when introducing the projects: major projects, lighthouse projects, key projects, case studies, example projects, a selection of projects.

even if it was not published. This data was not used in the weighting or indexing. The full dataset of all the items found to be collected, sometimes or always published for each organisation can be found in chart 12 in Annex 2 and also on the Publish What You Fund website: <http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

4. Data verification: Responses to the surveys were reviewed and links checked by Publish What You Fund to ensure that all findings were evidenced and standardised across the surveys. In order to establish if information was always published, Publish What You Fund selected a minimum of five activity level projects in the relevant recipient country in order to ascertain whether this information was consistently available. If information was not provided for an answer then an additional search of agency websites in English and the local language was conducted. If there was a difference in the amount of information provided in English compared to the local language then whichever provided the largest amount of information was selected.¹¹²

The surveys were then returned to the CSO that had completed them to check and return to the relevant organisation or agency. Surveyed organisations were given a period of three weeks in which to reply, but replies were still accepted and actively sought for

another two weeks. For 27 organisations, however, no response was received.¹¹³ In those cases, Publish What You Fund reviewed the survey for a second time and conducted more extensive searches for each question.

Publish What You Fund's verification and standardisation process included checking the evidence provided in all the organisation surveys (website URLs) to ensure that all scores of "published" data were completely accurate. In several cases the URL provided as supporting evidence did not show the information suggested, so the results were downgraded to either "sometimes" published (if the information was published only for a few projects), or just "collected" if the information was not publicly available for any projects but the organisation suggested that they did hold that information through their response. During this process, additional qualitative data was used to inform the individual organisation profiles in Section 4. This included:

- the format that the information was provided in (project database, PDF, website),
- where the information was provided (a central donor website, country-specific donor website, embassy website),

- the language of publication (donor's language, English, French, Spanish, etc.),
- any other interesting features in the way the data was provided.

A round of standardisation of scoring and what was accepted as answers was then conducted across all indicators and organisations. Finally, a round of checks were conducted on specific indicators relating to comprehensive database of activities (indicators 11 and 18) because it was not possible to score positively for indicator 11 (a centralised, online public database of all the organisation's activities in all countries) and not score positively on indicator 18 (centralised, online, public database of all the organisation's activities in this recipient country).

¹¹² Language becomes particularly relevant when considering the needs of recipient country citizens, so this is something that we will seek to address in the future.

¹¹³ Brazil, the Clean Technology Fund, Korea-EDCF and USAID all declined to comment on the survey answers. No response was received from 22 donors: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, EC-Enlargement, Finland, France-AFD, France-MAE, France-MINEFI, GAVI, Global Fund, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, UK-MOD and UNICEF. The Czech Development Agency got in touch to respond to a survey after the data collection period had ended.

Scoring the indicators

For the 41 surveyed indicators, the information availability was judged by whether a specific piece of information was found to be:

Always published (scored 1)	<i>For organisation and country level questions: consistently or regularly;</i> <i>for the activity level questions: for all projects in the recipient country.</i>
Sometimes published (scored 0 but used for sequencing of equal rank)	<i>For organisation and country level questions: inconsistently or irregularly;</i> <i>for activity level questions: for some projects in the recipient country.</i>
Not published, but collected (scored 0)	Where the information is not publicly available but the organisation collects it internally. We believe that organisations collect information for almost all the questions asked, although they do not make all of it public.
Not collected (scored 0)	In some cases the organisation stated that either it did not collect the information, or the survey respondent did not know and the organisation did not confirm whether they collected it or not.

The only results used for the purposes of scoring the Index were where information was **always** published. These were scored 1. All other responses were scored 0. The full dataset is presented in chart 12 in Annex 2.

To establish that information was always published, the survey respondent selected a minimum of three

activity level projects in the relevant recipient country in order to ascertain whether this information was consistently available. When checking and verifying the surveys, Publish What You Fund checked that they were representative for a further five projects in the same country. The donor was asked to confirm whether the responses were representative. Despite the checking process undertaken by donors, we have the least certainty about the "not published" category, which by definition cannot be verified independently as it is not public.

At the organisation level an **additional two indicators were used as proxies to assess the commitment to aid transparency and accessibility of aid information**. These were:

1. Quality of the organisation's Freedom of Information Act or equivalent disclosure policy; and
2. The organisation's engagement with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Indicator 1 – Quality of Freedom of Information Act

As noted in the 2011 Pilot Index, the binary indicator for Freedom of Information Acts (FOIA) was not sufficient because not all legislation or disclosure policies are of the same standard; nor are they implemented to the same extent. At the time, there was no systematic analysis of FOIA quality that could be used as a data source for the Pilot Index. Since then, however, the Centre for Law and Democracy and Access Info Europe have published the Global Right To Information (RTI) Rating which provides a comprehensive analysis of FOIA quality.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁴ For a detailed discussion of the Global Right to Information Rating methodology and the full dataset, visit: www.rti-rating.org/index.html

The RTI Rating scores the strength of the legal framework in guaranteeing the right to information in a country. Based on a 61-indicator survey, the legislation is graded on a 150-point scale. This has been adapted to the framework used for scoring the other indicators (apart from indicator 2; see below) used in the Index. For more detail on how this methodology was developed, including for development finance institutions, see Box 6 on page 18.

Indicator 2 – Engagement with IATI

Engagement with IATI was selected as a proxy for commitment to aid transparency and the format and accessibility of the information. IATI is specifically designed for the comprehensive publication of current aid information in a format that is *comparable* and timely as well as accessible, because it is produced in a machine readable format. Donors can score a maximum of two points depending on their level of engagement with IATI, which is calculated from 0-3, with the points then redistributed proportionately. The scoring used is as follows:

3 = Publishing to IATI – has begun publishing current data to the IATI Registry.¹¹⁵

2 = Implementation schedule – has published an implementation schedule but has not yet begun publishing to the Registry; or the published data is not current (more than 12 months old).

¹¹⁵ Information published before 1 May 2011 or information that does not relate to the current period was not accepted as it was published outside of the 12 months immediately prior to the data collection period (1 May–31 July 2012). The data for Finland, Spain and UNDP was not accepted on this basis as it only covered up to the end of 2010.

1 = Signatory – has signed IATI but has not published an implementation schedule or published to the Registry.

0 = No engagement to date – has not signed IATI or published to the Registry.

Surveys and the two additional FOIA and IATI results were collated for all the 72 donor organisations – see chart 12 in Annex 2 for the full dataset.

Weighting, scaling, ranking and grouping

Different weighting and grouping options were considered in consultation with our peer reviewers.¹¹⁶

Weighting: As in 2011, giving each of the three levels an equal weight of 33.33% was chosen because different levels of transparency are important for different types of information users. We decided that no level should have a higher weighting than any other. While different groups and constituencies will require and value the various aid information types differently, the emphasis has been on keeping the weighting as simple and clear as possible. The weighting approach is shown in diagram 1. A tool is provided on the Publish What You Fund website which allows you to reweight the data in line with your prioritisation and assessment of the importance of different types of information:

<http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

Scaling: A common aim of the 2011 and 2012 Indexes is to capture actual performance and progress over time. This guided the decision not to rescale the indicators and to give all levels an

equal weighting. Scaling would disguise actual performance of organisations in favour of ensuring that each level shared the same average. The decision not to rescale each of the three levels means that the average score for each level is different. At the organisation level it is 53%; at the country level it is 35%; and at the activity level it is 35%. In Sections 3 (Results) and 4 (Organisation Profiles) we include some analysis of donors' performance against the average for each level. Sensitivity analysis suggests that the Index ranking is not unduly affected by performance on any particular indicator.

Ranking: Based on the three weighted levels, the overall ranking of the 72 agencies was then developed. Any donors that scored exactly the same would have been ranked equally, but with "sometimes" answers used to visually sequence organisations with equal scores. This approach was necessary in the 2011 Pilot Index but, in 2012, no donors scored the same.

Grouping: The five ranking groups, ranging from good to very poor, have been used again in 2012. This provides a mechanism to compare donor performance within specific score ranges, without over-emphasising minimal differences in scores. As in 2011, the scores of 0–19%, 20–39%, 40–59%, 60–79% and 80–100% were chosen, partly for consistency and to facilitate comparison between 2011 and 2012; and partly to enable analysis of the performance of all 72 organisations in relation to each other.

The three levels are weighted equally in thirds. Questions grouped under the levels are weighted equally within each level, based on scores of 1 or 0, apart from quality of FOIA and engagement in IATI (see Box 6 and p.104 for more on how these two indicators are scored). As in 2011, the decision was taken to double weight the IATI indicator as it is a proxy for both commitment to aid transparency and the format and accessibility of the information.

¹¹⁶ See under Acknowledgments for list of peer reviewers.

Diagram 1. Weighting Formula for 2012 Aid Transparency Index

	Levels		Indicators	Data source
33.33%	Organisation level transparency	2.78%	Quality of FOIA (or Disclosure Policy)	Global RTI Rating
		5.56%	Engagement in IATI	IATI Secretariat website
		2.78%	Publishes overarching strategy document	Aid Transparency Tracker Q1
		2.78%	Publishes annual report	Aid Transparency Tracker Q2
		2.78%	Publishes aid allocation policies and procedures	Aid Transparency Tracker Q3
		2.78%	Publishes total organisation budget for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q4
		2.78%	Publishes annual forward planning budget for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q5
		2.78%	Publishes procurement procedures	Aid Transparency Tracker Q6
		2.78%	Publishes all tenders	Aid Transparency Tracker Q7
		2.78%	Publishes annual audit of programmes	Aid Transparency Tracker Q8
		2.78%	Centralised public database of all the donor's activities	Aid Transparency Tracker Q9
33.33%	Country level transparency	4.76%	Publishes country strategy paper	Aid Transparency Tracker Q10
		4.76%	Publishes forward planning budget for country for next 3 years	Aid Transparency Tracker Q11
		4.76%	Memorandum of Understanding published	Aid Transparency Tracker Q12
		4.76%	Publishes evaluation documents	Aid Transparency Tracker Q13
		4.76%	Publishes results, outcomes and outputs documentation	Aid Transparency Tracker Q14
		4.76%	Publishes information about all activities in recipient country	Aid Transparency Tracker Q15
		4.76%	Centralised public database of all activities in recipient country	Aid Transparency Tracker Q16
33.33%	Activity level transparency	1.33%	Publishes details of organisation implementing activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q17
		1.33%	Publishes collaboration type	Aid Transparency Tracker Q18
		1.33%	Publishes flow type	Aid Transparency Tracker Q19
		1.33%	Publishes type of aid given	Aid Transparency Tracker Q20
		1.33%	Publishes type of finance given	Aid Transparency Tracker Q21
		1.33%	Publishes unique project identifier	Aid Transparency Tracker Q22
		1.33%	Publishes title of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q23
		1.33%	Publishes description of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q24
		1.33%	Publishes which sector the activity relates to	Aid Transparency Tracker Q25
		1.33%	Publishes sub-national location	Aid Transparency Tracker Q26
		1.33%	Publishes planned start/end dates	Aid Transparency Tracker Q27
		1.33%	Publishes actual start/end dates	Aid Transparency Tracker Q28
		1.33%	Publishes tied aid status	Aid Transparency Tracker Q29
		1.33%	Publishes overall financial costs of activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q30
		1.33%	Publishes commitments / planned expenditures and disbursements	Aid Transparency Tracker Q31
		1.33%	Transaction level details	Aid Transparency Tracker Q32
		1.33%	Publishes current status of aid activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q33
		1.33%	Provides contact details for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q34
		1.33%	Publishes pre-project impact appraisals	Aid Transparency Tracker Q35
		1.33%	Publishes objectives/purposes of the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q36
		1.33%	Publishes the terms and conditions attached to the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q37
		1.33%	Publishes the budget for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q38
		1.33%	Publishes the contract for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q39
		1.33%	Publishes the design documents and/or logframe for the activity	Aid Transparency Tracker Q40
		1.33%	Information to link to recipient government budget classification	Aid Transparency Tracker Q41

■ Different scoring approach for these two indicators. See p.104 and Box 6 on p.18.

Challenges, limitations and lessons learned

Addressing challenges from the 2011 Index

The 2011 Index was explicitly a pilot. In 2012, we have built on the methodology, taking into consideration the challenges and limitations that we faced in 2011 and any lessons learned, particularly in relation to definitions for certain indicators and what we accept as “always” published. The following issues remain:

- **Donor organisations not covered.** Although we have added 14 new organisations in 2012, bringing the total up to 72, the coverage of agencies is still by no means comprehensive. A significant constraint is capacity inside Publish What You Fund and finding CSO partners with the required time and capacity to undertake the surveys. Nevertheless, we have begun to address some of the larger gaps – the UN system, for example, where three agencies are covered in the Index in 2012 (UNDP, UNICEF and OCHA) – and are now capturing a large proportion of development finance institutions. The dataset, methodology and data collection platform are open and free for others to use. We encourage other organisations and researchers to further expand this coverage and focus on donors, sectors or countries that they are particularly interested in; for example, all donors operating in fragile states or all donors providing funding to the water sector or climate finance. We welcome feedback on this suggestion.
- **Representative nature of an organisation.** We have attempted to address this challenge from 2011, where, in a number of cases of highly fragmented donors, one or two agencies (or departments) were surveyed but these agencies only covered a relatively small proportion of aid spent by that donor overall. These results were not a particularly good proxy for the whole of the donor’s aid transparency. Consequently the

agency or organisation is always specified. The ranking is also made on the basis of agencies rather than countries. This issue particularly applies to China, France, Japan, the U.S., the European institutions and UN agencies. This year, we added two French ministries (alongside AFD), MAE and MINEFI; we added a fourth European department, FPI, in addition to DG DEVCO, DG Enlargement and ECHO; we assessed Japan’s MFA in addition to JICA; and DECC, FCO and MOD in the UK, in addition to DFID.

- **Country versus agencies.** We received feedback from some donors that we should not be considering agencies separately, but should rather consider that donor as a whole. We opted to maintain the disaggregation of agencies for several reasons. First, no two agencies in this Index score the same. There is often wide variation in the amount of information made available by different agencies in a single country. Second, agencies often retain a large amount of autonomy to decide how much information they make available, and should therefore be held accountable for that. Third, high performing agencies should not be pulled down by lower-performing agencies, and lower-performing agencies should not have their poor performance masked in an average. Finally, it was unclear how we would aggregate agencies into a single “country” score in a way that reflected wide variations in performance in a country. For example, if all UK agencies’ levels of transparency were averaged to provide a single score, it would be 42.1%, placing the UK in the moderate group (its median score would have been 26.1%, placing it in the poor category) despite the high score of 91.2% for DFID, which accounts for 90% of UK ODA. Ranked as five separate agencies, it

is possible to see the variation between their performance and which common indicators they collectively perform well or poorly on. Moreover, it would have been necessary to take into account the proportion of a country’s aid delivered by each separate agency in order to create an aggregate country ranking that fairly reflected that country’s level of transparency. This information is not always available.

- Similarly, is it not clear **how representative the activities assessed are**. The Index methodology will continue to be constrained by the fact that, for most donors, it is *not possible to randomly sample typical projects*. Precisely because information is usually either not published systematically, or else is only available as unstructured data, it is difficult to calculate what a “typical” project is. There are two ways of approaching this challenge: 1) To look at all published projects for that donor and try to calculate the average based on the information they make publicly available; or 2) to ask the donor to clarify what an average size project is and provide the details for how this figure has been calculated. Option 1 would create an unfeasible increase in the resource intensity of each survey – when multiplied by the large number of donors now included in the Index, it would make the process impossible. Option 2 would not provide independently verifiable data, and there is a risk that responses would not be received from all donors, meaning that two different methodologies would have to be used for activity selection. We recognise that the methodology used is not ideal but, of the options available, it strikes the right balance while information is not available in a structured format. See p.111 for a discussion of possible future changes to the methodology.

- The information types assessed **do not constitute a comprehensive list of all the information and data donors collect or make available**. However, feedback from one peer reviewer suggested that the number of indicators we are using is high, and that we should in future look to reduce the number of indicators. We could instead rely on a smaller number that are representative of donors' performance across the existing set of indicators. We will consider this as part of possible future changes to the methodology (see overleaf).
- **Donor organisations did not to respond to cross-checking the survey results.** Some organisations did not respond to the survey results sent to them. Brazil, the Clean Technology Fund, Korea-EDCF and USAID all replied but declined to comment on the survey answers. No response was received from 23 donors (see footnote 113).
- The finding on the levels of **"information collected but not published"** is the most problematic of our data. For a number of cases, donors did not respond and instead the judgement that an item was collected was based on existing knowledge by the respondent. However these responses were not used for scoring and ranking levels of individual organisation transparency. Some broad trends could be seen in the chart in Annex 2; however, as we are not content that any conclusions are likely to be sufficiently robust, we have excluded any additional analysis of this data in the 2012 Index.
- In the 2011 Pilot Index, we noted that the survey did not look at the **format** each information item was provided in. This was only explored during the verification process by Publish What You Fund. In 2012, we included specific questions on data format in the survey. These questions have not been used in the scoring or ranking, partly because of the wide variation in respondents' familiarity with data formats. Yet the point made in 2011 remains: format is important. Information that is provided in a machine-readable format (e.g. CSV, XML or Excel) is more useful than if the format available is solely free text or a website. PDFs, which are not machine-readable, are particularly difficult to extract information from. In 2013, we will look at the format in which information is provided more closely. See p.111 for a discussion of possible future changes to the methodology.
- We have included a new indicator to ask which **languages** the information was made available in. The responses to this indicator were not used to score or rank donors, as it was not clear how we would apply broad-brush responses to this question ("information is generally available in..."). We will consider how to measure the amount of information available in partner country languages as part of future changes to the methodology.
- **Poorly designed and hard to navigate websites** continue to be a problem for collecting the data used in the Index. Responding to this problem in the 2011 Pilot Index, we included another free-text question for 2012 asking respondents how easy the information was to find. This open-ended question solicited a variety of responses, all of which can be seen on the Index website.¹¹⁷ We have also included some of the more interesting agency-specific observations in Section 4. Possible future changes to the methodology could build on the responses we received to this question to design some tighter, more comparable questions, but this qualitative data was also useful in itself.
- **Contracts** are not always provided in as much detail as would be desired. Although we would like all contracts to be published in full, most organisations that do publish contract documents have only published part of the entire agreement. Given the binary nature of the Index indicators, not accepting summary contracts would have led to these organisations receiving no points for this indicator. In order to encourage publication of at least some contract information, we have awarded points in the 2012 Index to all organisations that have published contracts, even if these are only partial. Additionally, tenders and contracts are often stated in separate sections of the donor's website, making it difficult to link that information back to individual, specific projects or activities. The comprehensiveness and quality of documentation is a difficult issue in general, which we will seek to address in the methodology in future.
- **Exemptions** are not addressed in this Index. We recognise this as problematic because there are often legitimate reasons for excluding specific information items (or sometimes entire projects) from publication where publishing such information may cause harm. The principle should be that exclusions are transparently stated, and at a low-enough level to allow exclusions to be challenged where they do not appear to be warranted, while at the same time ensuring that the purpose of legitimate exclusions is not compromised. However, no method for publishing this information yet exists – including in IATI. Over the coming year, we will encourage publishers to pilot an exclusions extension to IATI but we do not anticipate this problem being fully addressed by the time of the 2013 Index.

117 See <http://publishwhatyoufund.org/index>

- **Comprehensiveness of activity-level data** is a related problem. The Index relies on several steps to determine whether all or only some projects are published. First, the initial respondent selects three projects to see whether information items are published consistently for those projects. Second, as well as verifying those responses, Publish What You Fund checks a further five projects to see if those findings are more widely representative. Third, the donor is asked to confirm whether all or only some projects are published. Finally, the presence of a series of trigger words is noted. For example, if it is stated that the project information published is for "case studies", "some projects" or "selected projects", then it is assumed that the maximum score for any of the activity level questions should be "sometimes" rather than "always". As discussed above, these steps are imperfect because without information being published in a structured, machine-readable format, it is not possible to determine comprehensiveness. We will begin to address this problem next year. See p.111 opposite for a discussion of future changes to the methodology.
- **Data was collected within a specific time period**, meaning that progress by donors since 31st August 2012 in relation to their aid transparency may not be reflected in the ranking.

Grouping of donors

Section 4 groups organisations by type, in order to display them alongside peers who may face similar challenges in implementing aid transparency.

Development finance institutions have been grouped together, rather than as bilateral or multilateral agencies, partly on the basis of feedback to the 2011 Pilot Index. Separation into groups is primarily to facilitate comparison of performance across similar sorts of organisations. However, we recognise that it is difficult to classify many of these organisations under a single category as many have multiple purposes, models and roles. This approach will be reviewed and revised for the 2013 Index after forthcoming analysis of the categorisation of aid agencies.

Scoring all donors for all indicators

It was decided to score all organisations on all indicators and organisations were ranked accordingly. All of these organisations – bilateral agencies, DFIs, multilateral institutions and so on – are worth assessing together as they have an explicit development or poverty reduction mandate, mostly represent official external financing and all have an impact on recipient countries and actors. They should, therefore, be held to a common set of standards, within or without "official development assistance" flows.

Not all donors have or collect all the information that we ask about and so they cannot make it available. For example, some DFIs have highlighted that because they operate in the private sector, they do not have Memoranda of Understanding with governments of recipient countries. It could be argued that they should not be expected to have such agreements or be downgraded in the Index as a result of not

publishing a document that does not exist. We have carefully considered this issue in relation to the wide variety of donors that are included in the Index and have concluded that it is not unreasonable to score all donors equally on whether or not they publish MoU-type documents. See below for a more detailed explanation of what we have accepted for the indicator on MoUs.

In addition to MoUs, some organisations have cited the difficulty in providing forward budgets when they do not set their own budgets, or publishing procurement procedures when they do not directly contract or implement activities. In such cases, we do not make exceptions based on the type of donor or the type of information, but we do make efforts to ensure that the information captured is fair and appropriate for that donor and accept appropriate documents that serve similar purposes to those set out in the indicator. For example, indicative three-year figures disaggregated to the level of theme or region are accepted for private foundations and trusts in lieu of three-year forward planning budgets. If the relevant and appropriate type of information is not published, the donor cannot score on that indicator.

Memoranda of Understanding

As detailed above, some donors do not sign MoUs, which are usually government-to-government documents. Rather than not score DFIs on this indicator or award them an average score for it, we decided to broaden the definition of an MoU and accept documents which set out a general agreement between the donor and the recipient government about the way in which the donor will work in that country, not specific to any project or activity.

Do some DFIs or private foundations publish MoUs?

Some IFIs and DFIs do have general agreements with governments that are equivalent to an MoU – some of these are published, and some are not. The IADB and WB IDA both have country strategy papers that are developed in conjunction with the recipient government and explicitly serve the purpose of an MoU. Where these equivalent documents have been published, organisations scored positively for this indicator.

What if an agency does not have a relationship with recipient governments?

Some donors are explicit that they do not have MoUs at all because they do not have a presence at an intermediate level above that of the activity. For example, private foundations and trusts (Gates, Hewlett) operate only at the grantee level and usually these are CSOs rather than governments. EC-ECHO provides humanitarian aid which has its own distinct profile. In their case we have accepted general Partnership Agreements which set out the way that ECHO works with its partners. The UK's CDC does not operate with governments, but it does sign agreements with fund managers that stipulate various conditions that the fund manager must adhere to, for example on reporting, investment code, sector or geographic restrictions. In both these cases, we would accept publication of these agreements.

If an agency is a wholly subsidiary agent would we accept the MoU of the principal donor?

Some donors are subsidiary, or 'wholly owned' agencies of another donor. In these cases, we would accept an MoU type-document published by the principal donor that i) specifically applied to the subsidiary and ii) was not superseded by a more immediately

relevant document, closer to the subsidiary level.

- The EIB is a wholly owned agency of the EU. If the EU published MoUs which applied to the EIB, then we would accept those. However, the EIB also has Framework Agreements with recipient governments, which are more immediately relevant to the EIB and therefore take precedence. Neither of these documents are currently published.
- The EBRD is not a wholly owned subsidiary of the EU. Their shareholders include EU Member States and non-EU states (notably Canada and the U.S.). The EU's MoU would therefore not be expected to cover the EBRD. They do sign Framework Agreements, but these are not currently published.
- The development bank KfW is owned by the German government. We would therefore accept an MoU-type agreement published by BMZ (as the relevant ministry) as long as KfW does not also produce its own MoUs. Neither BMZ nor KfW publish MoUs.

In conclusion, we accept that there is a wide variety in the ways that donors operate. We have taken appropriate measures to allow for the differences between donors and to accept appropriate documents that serve similar purposes to those set out in the indicator. We conclude that it is not unreasonable to score all donors equally on whether or not they publish MoUs or equivalent documents.

Future developments to the Index methodology

We recognise that the Index methodology is not perfect; it has been designed in response to the findings of both the 2010 Assessment and the 2011 Pilot Index: that donors are not publishing enough information about their aid activities. A methodology

to measure the transparency of different organisations' aid has had to take this significant constraint into account. This has meant that, thus far, we have focused more on the availability of aid information, rather than on accessibility or comparability. Nonetheless, accessibility and comparability are of the utmost importance if aid is to be truly transparent in a useful and meaningful way.

Simplifying the methodology, making it more robust

As the Index has evolved, it has become more complex in order to reflect the practices of diverse organisations. We need to reassess the purpose of the Index: that is, to provide an indication of the levels of aid transparency and show progress over time. Our research is undertaken precisely in order to encourage improvements in the amount of information made available – and ultimately, to encourage publication to the common publishing standard – IATI. It is worth considering whether a simpler, leaner methodology could achieve these goals, as well as how best to present the findings. We will consider whether 43 indicators, assessed using a manual data collection process, are still needed, or whether a smaller sub-set of these indicators would suffice to show differences in donor publication, the quality of that data, and ultimately to encourage publication of more and better data.

The goal of aid transparency is high quality publication through IATI. This is because IATI provides a structure for comparable data that can be easily accessed. It would therefore be logical to assess levels of aid transparency solely by examining the quantity and quality of information published in the various fields of the IATI Registry. Our index

indicators have already been selected to reflect IATI fields. Given that IATI data can be programmatically measured – largely automatically, using a series of machine tests – this would make the index quicker and easier to produce. It would also more fairly reflect the full range of agencies' activities, instead of being based on purposive samples. However, if the Index had been produced in this way in 2012, very many agencies would have scored zero, as they do not currently publish to the IATI Registry. Our aim is to assess overall aid transparency. In the future we hope to start measuring the quality and utility of published aid data better by focusing much more on that which is published to IATI. So our next step is to envisage what assessment methodology would best facilitate this.

The answer could be an Index with two main data sources – first, a simpler, leaner survey that measures performance by organisations not publishing to IATI; and second, an IATI data quality tool, which measures – specifically and in detail – the quality of IATI data publication across the full range of fields in the standard, for each activity. This would need to be designed carefully to ensure that the tests are

meaningful, suitably targeted and appropriate to the context in which the organisation is operating. It should allow us to begin to answer questions such as: "What percentage of activities contain titles?", "What amount of aid is this organisation publishing to IATI, and is that roughly what you would expect from this organisation (i.e. is the data comprehensive)?" or "Are project documents published in the official language of the relevant partner country?" From answers to these questions, it would be possible to build up a detailed picture of the quality of each donor's data.

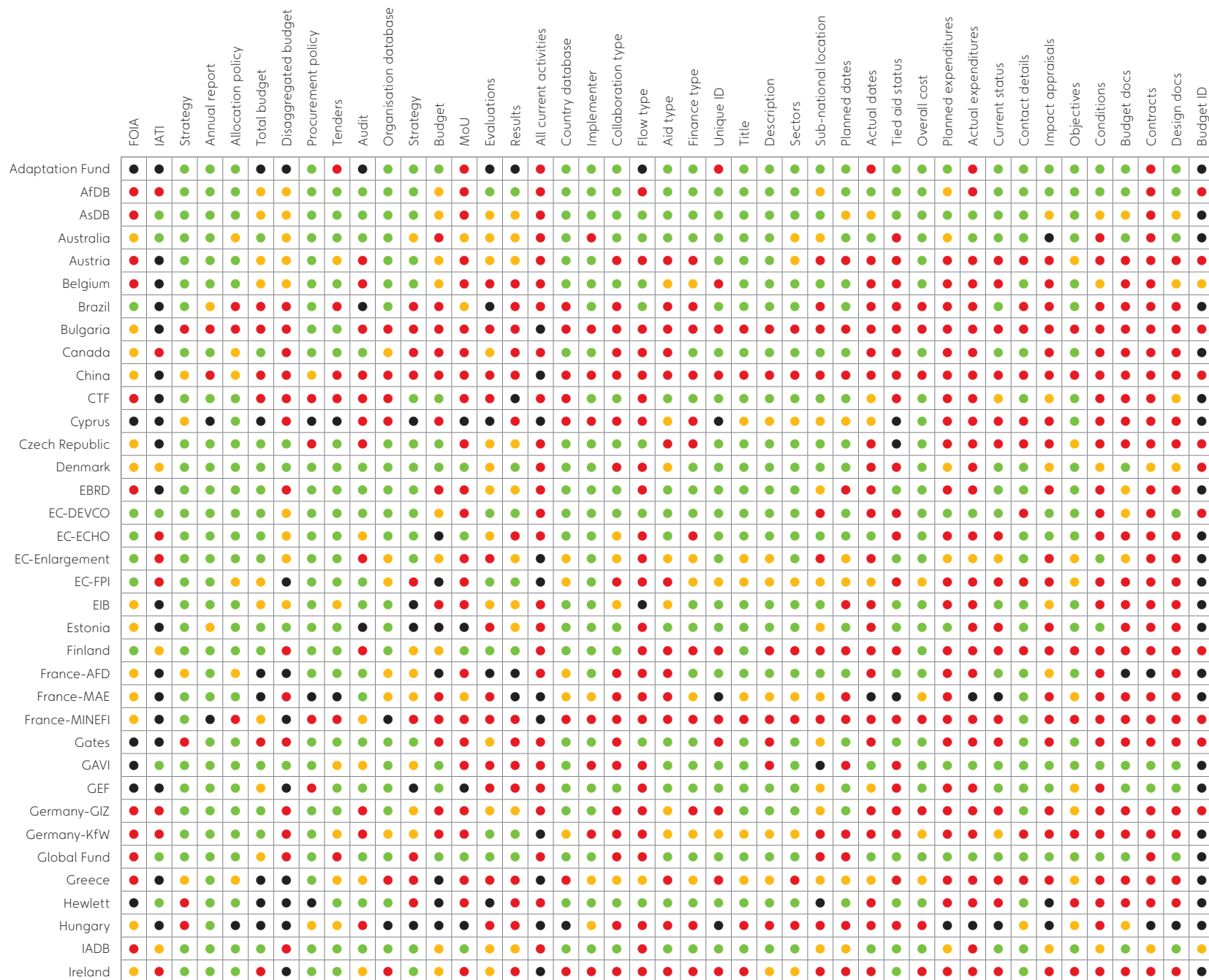
We will be considering how best to develop the methodology for the 2013 Index over the coming months and would very much welcome feedback on it: info@publishwhatyoufund.org

Annex 2. Aid Transparency Tracker data

The chart overleaf shows all the data collected for each of the 72 organisations included in the 2012 Index. For the purpose of scoring for the index, the only survey results used were where information was "always" published. These were scored 1. All other responses were scored 0. However data was also collected on whether information was found to be "sometimes"¹¹⁸available or if it was thought that the organisation did actually collect that information although it was not publishing it.

118 For details of how "sometimes" was defined see footnote 29.

FOIA: ● Good legislation ● Average legislation ● Poor legislation ● No legislation
GENERAL: ● Always published ● Sometimes published ● Collected, not published ● Not collected



IATI: ● Publishing current data to IATI ● Published an implementation schedule or published to IATI but the data is more than 12 months old

● IATI signatory but has not published an implementation schedule ● No engagement with IATI

[illegible]

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