



## Annex 10

### IATI-publication by SPA organisations

This annex provides an overview of the data-structure, that Danish CSOs with a Strategic Partnership are expected to use when publishing open-data in the IATI-format. It also provides an overview of the mandatory data and information to be published in IATI-format for the SPA 2022-2025.

#### What is required:

The IATI format is machine-readable (an agreed xml-schema) allowing instant sharing of current data by all partners in global development cooperation. The Danish guidelines are informed and inspired by efforts in UK, NL and BE concerning the use of the IATI format, contributing to the recommendation from the aid-effectiveness workstream; the harmonisation of reporting requirements.

The IATI reporting under SPA 2022-2025 requires organisations to comply with the IATI standard and acknowledge receipt of funds, and register disbursements with sector and country code.

From 2023 onwards, strategic partners must also publish three case studies and two cross-cutting indicators annually through IATI by the 30 June deadline for reporting on previous year.

Case studies and indicators must follow the agreed formats (see Annex 9 and 9A). Case studies are made publically available on the organisation's own web-site. Links to each case-study are provided under the relevant SPA-funded project(s). Monitoring-data regarding the two cross-cutting indicators should be published in IATI-standard.

#### How to comply with the IATI standard:

To be compliant with the IATI-standard, strategic partners need to publish two files: The Organisation-file and the Activity-file.

##### The Organisation-file

This standard-format serves the purpose of easy access to key-information and financial data for all publishers:

- Organisation-documents: Links to publically available key-documents, grouped by standardised category-codes such as 'Strategy', 'Annual Report' or 'Evaluation'. All SPA-organisations are to publish document-links, thus ensuring access to the current version of their key documents.
- Organisation-budget: Annual, forward planning budget, presenting the expected turnover/flow in current and future year(s), contributing to development cooperation. Preferably broken down in 'budget-lines'.
- Total-expenditure: Annual, total figures, presenting the equivalent, actual turnover/flow in past years

## The Activity-file

This standard-format serves the purpose of sharing structured data regarding the activities funded, managed or implemented by the organisation. Each Activity must contain certain elements in order to be valid for publication:

- Unique identification of the Activity and the publishing organisation
- Basic information: Title, description, stage, start-end dates and contact-info
- Identification of other participating organisations (funding or implementing partners)
- Geographical location: Statistical code (country or region) as well as more exact location (if possible)
- Sector-classification: Purpose-code, but possibly also SDG-target
- Financial data, meaning disbursement-budgets and actual transactions
- Identification of the relation between the individual activity and other activities, most importantly the identification of the 'parent' to any child-level activity

Supplementing these bare necessities, three other elements are necessary in SPA-publication:

- Humanitarian scope code (GLIDE or HRP), when relevant
- Links to the 'Related Documents', already published, that provides narrative information about an activity – e.g. case-studies
- Results data and information, in the shape of indicator-data, also offering opportunities to publish links to documents

Concerning the submission of case-studies as document-links:

- Ensure that the document is published in a way that allows for long-lasting links
- Include the Headline of the template as 'title'
- Include the Summary as 'description'

<tables are prepared, to demonstrate the different use of the same fields in the publication of Parent- or Child-level activities>

The IATI-standard dictates the basic requirements regarding data-structure: You cannot publish a data file unless it passes the schema-validation; as all languages, the xml must be structured in accordance with its syntax. In the Activity-file, the 'Activities' are the units that hold all information. Certain data-fields are mandatory.

Whereas each Activity is a separate entity, which structure is predefined by the standard (i.e. the schema), the activities can be grouped and interrelated in several ways. In the case of SPA, a hierarchy (two levels) is needed, in line with the NL guides on 3.4 Program funding ([NL guidelines p. 23 ff](#)).

Level 1 – the Parent-level: These IATI-Activities corresponds with the MFA-Agreement itself and must contain narrative information about the nature and purpose of the organisations SPA and contain the data that establish the join between the organisations publication of the funds received from MFA, and the funds published as disbursed by MFA, thus avoiding the risk of double-counting.

Level 2 – the Child-level: These IATI-Activities corresponds with the activities funded by the organisation. If the organisation is implementing, these IATI-Activities equals 'projects'; if the

organisation disburse funds to a partner-organisation, these IATI-Activities corresponds with the individual partner-agreements, regardless of the chosen modality of cooperation. These IATI-Activities must contain narrative information about the nature and purpose of the project/engagement and contain the data that establish the link between the child-level activity and its parent as well as data on third-party contributions. In case of an engagement with a partner organisation, the organisation must be identified according to the IATI-standard.

All SPA-organisations receive funding from two sources; general development funding and funding earmarked to humanitarian purposes. To reflect this, each SPA-agreement must be published as two parent-activities, one for each funding-source. All child-level activities are related to one or the other parent-activity, thereby declaring which to count as funded by humanitarian funds i.e. complying with the humanitarian earmark. In the nexus-perspective this means that whereas activities funded by general development funds can have a humanitarian purpose, this must be the case for activities funded by the earmarked grant.