Country Development Finance Data

IATI Secretariat

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CDFD

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Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) provides summaries of International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data in a simple, downloadable spreadsheet format. These summaries include projects and spend by country, region, reporting organisation, and sector.

We recommend CDFD for:

- Partner country governments who want to analyse external development finance relevant to their country
- Civil society organisations or providers of development finance who want to explore IATI data in a simple, dashboard format.

CAPÍTULO 1

Getting started

Data published to the IATI standard can be complex, containing transactions, documents, results, and more. CDFD processes and outputs a subset of the data, with a focus on data most relevant to partner country governments.

1.1 Accessing the data

CDFD provides three ways to access the processed IATI data:

1.1.1 Data Dashboards

CDFD Data Dashboards provide interactive, visual summaries of budgets and spend by recipient count/region, reporting organsation, or DAC 3 digit sector categories. Various filters can be applied to customise the dashboards, with the full menu of filters available from the «More Filters» button.

Figura 1: CDFD Data Dashboard for the «110 - Education» Sector Category

Individual figures on the dashboard can be viewed as maps, graphs, or tables. The data used to create each figure can be downloaded in spreadsheet (XLSX) format.

1.1.2 Custom Data Download

CDFD Custom Data Download allows you to download a custom set of data in spreadsheet format. The included columns, filters and currency can all be customised.

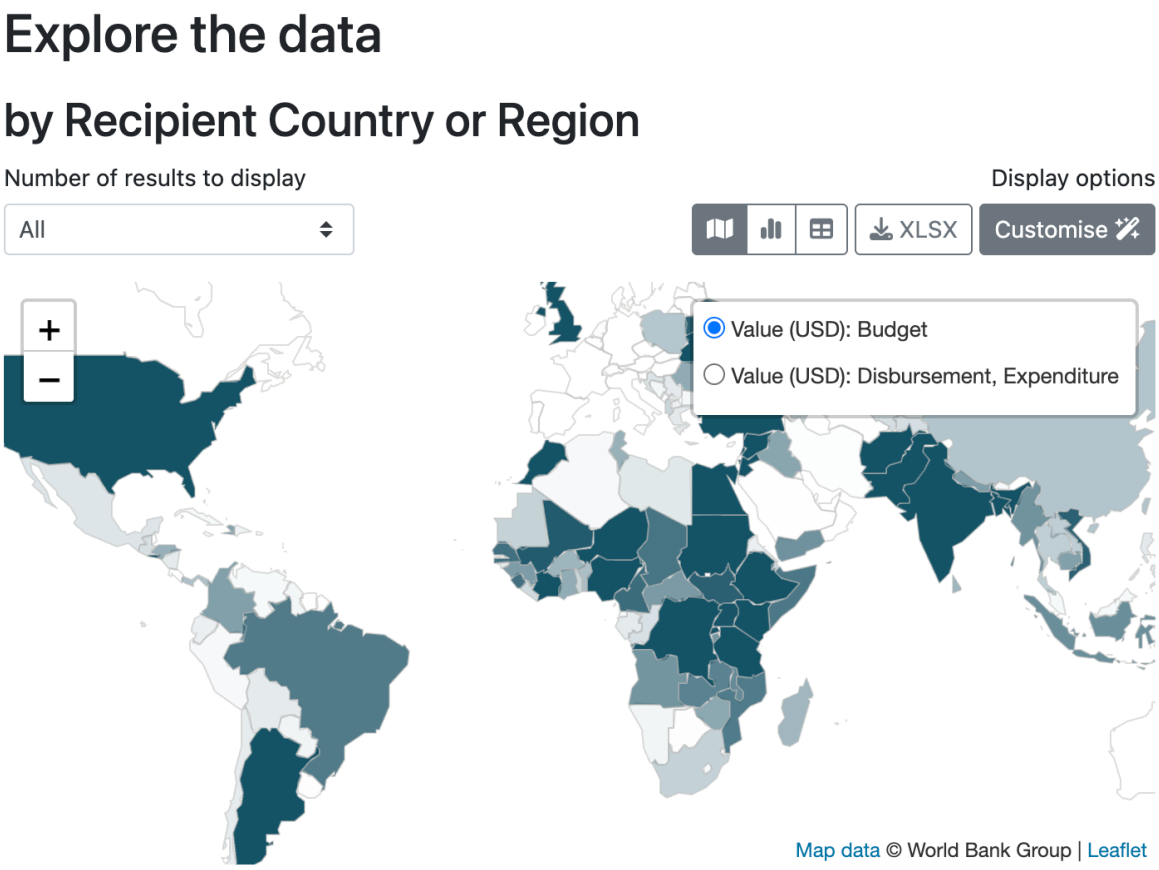


Figura 2: Recipient Country or Region map from the «110 - Education» Sector Category Data Dashboard

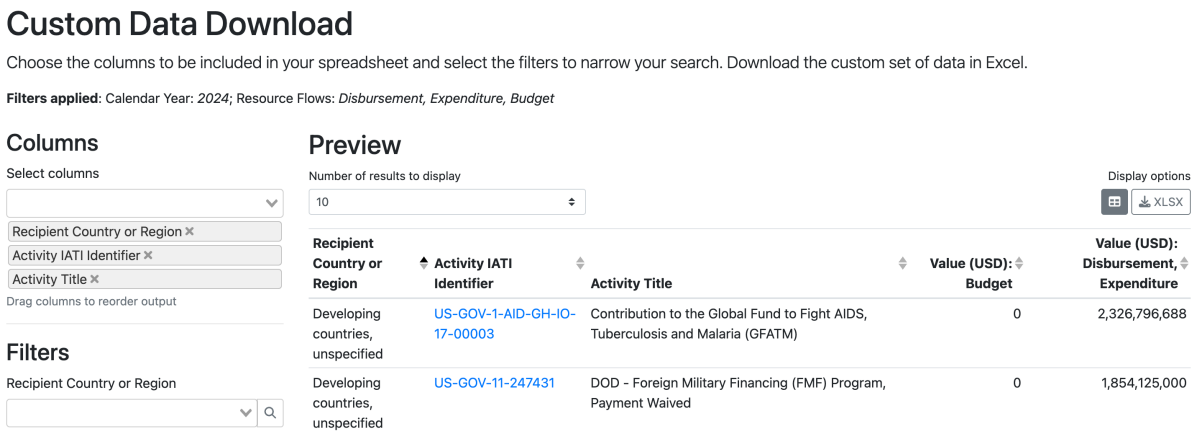


Figura 3: Finance Type graph from the «110 - Education» Sector Category Data Dashboard

1.1.3 Country/Region Data Files

The full processed data set for each Recipient Country/Region can be downloaded from the CDFD homepage. Each file is downloadable in English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese (where available), in spreadsheet format.

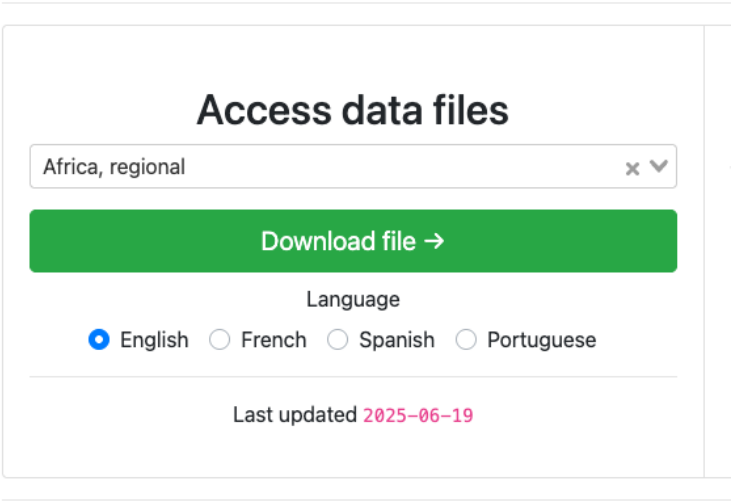


Figura 4: CDFD Country/Region Data Files download widget.

CAPÍTULO 2

Data Fields

This section provides a summary of all fields output by CDFD. To read more about the elements of the IATI Standard, visit the IATI Standard website.

2.1 IATI Identifier

The iati-identifier is the unique identifier for an activity. An activity in IATI is any individual piece of development or humanitarian work, the scope of which is defined by the organisation publishing the data.

2.2 Title

The title of an activity.

2.3 Reporting Organisation Group

The group of related organisations a reporting-org belongs to, based on this list developed by members of the IATI Community.

2.4 Reporting Organisation

The reporting-org is the organisation that has published the activity. Each organisation has a unique organisation identifier, shown in brackets in the CDFD output. For example, UNICEF (XM-DAC-41122).

2.5 Reporting Organisation Type

The type of organisation reporting an activity. Values are defined in the Organisation Type Codelist.

2.6 Aid Type

The type or modality of aid (e.g. general budget support, project-type interventions). aid-type is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations have reported this information. Values are defined in the OECD DAC codelist for Type of Aid.

2.7 Finance Type

The type of finance (e.g. loan, grant). finance-type is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations have reported this information. Values are defined in the OECD DAC codelist for Type of Finance.

2.8 Flow Type

The type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, other official flows, private flows). flow-type is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations have reported this information. Values are defined in the OECD DAC codelist for Type of Flow.

2.9 Provider Organisation

The provider-org is the organisation from which the resources originated.

Depending on the detail published, this field may include the name of the organsation, their unique organisation identifier, or both. The name used for the same organisation may vary between reporting organisations. For example, AfDB, African Development Bank, African Development Bank Group, etc.

Where organisations do not declare a provider-org for a transaction, the logic described in the Methodology; *Provider and receiver organisations* section is followed. For budgets, the logic described in the Methodology; *Budget Handling* section is followed.

2.10 Provider Organisation Type

The type of organisation(s) from which the resources originated. provider-org/@type is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations have reported this information. Values are defined in the Organisation Type Codelist.

2.11 Receiver Organisation

The organisation receiving the specified transaction amount. Depending on the detail published, this field may include the name of the organsation, their unique organisation identifier, or both.

Where organisations do not declare a receiver-org for a transaction, the logic described in the Methodology; *Provider and receiver organisations* section is followed. For budgets, the logic described in the Methodology; *Budget Handling* section is followed.

2.12 Receiver Organisation Type

The type of organisation(s) receiving the specified transaction amount. receiver-org/@type is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations have reported this information. Values are defined in the Organisation Type Codelist.

2.13 Transaction Type

The type of the transaction. There are 13 transaction types that can be reported to IATI. Four are included in CDFD's dataset, plus budgets:

- Incoming Funds
- Outgoing Commitments
- Disbursements
- Expenditure
- Budget

Transaction types and their definitions are available in the Transaction Type Codelist.

2.14 Recipient Country or Region

The country or region that was the recipient of this transaction. recipient-country values are defined in the Country Codelist, and recipient-region values are defined in the Region Codelist.

2.15 Multi Country

Indicates whether the activity has one or multiple recipient countries, where 1 = True and 0 = False. If it is a multi-country activity, this means that the estimated percentage to that country has been applied to the transaction / budget values.

The logic of transaction splitting is described in the Methodology; *Transaction Splitting* section.

2.16 Sector Category

The category of the sector that an activity is supporting. Sector category is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations report sectors using the OECD DAC 5 digit codes, the first three numbers of which map to the sector categories. Values are defined in the OECD DAC 3 Digit Sector codelist.

2.17 Sector

The sector that an activity is supporting. sector is not available for all transactions/budgets as not all organisations report sectors using the OECD DAC 5 digit codes. Values are defined in the OECD DAC DAC 5 Digit Sector codelist.

2.18 Humanitarian

An indication of whether the transaction/budget can be categorized as humanitarian, where 1 = True and 0 = False.

2.19 Calendar Year

The year in which the transaction occurred or the year for which the budget values have been aggregated.

2.20 Calendar Quarter

This is the quarter in which the transaction occurred or the quarter for which the budget values have been aggregated.

Quarters:

- Q1: January - March
- Q2: April - June
- Q3: July - September
- Q4: October - December

2.21 Calendar Year and Quarter

The year and quarter in which the transaction occurred or the year and quarter for which the budget values have been aggregated.

2.22 URL

The link to the IATI activity page on d-portal.

2.23 Value (USD)

The value of the transaction/budget in U.S. Dollars.

Nota

Some organisations include negative transactions in their data.

For disbursements, this typically means that money disbursed is being returned to the funder.

For commitments, this may be an adjustment to an initial commitment.

2.24 Value (EUR)

The value of the transaction/budget row in Euros.

2.25 Value (Local currency)

The value of the transaction/budget row in the local currency, customised for each country.

CAPÍTULO 3

Example Queries

1. *How do I find organisations involved in humanitarian responses?*
2. *What external resources were spent in 2021 Q4 in Zimbabwe?*

3.1 1: How do I find organisations involved in humanitarian responses?

A Local NGO is looking to coordinate with other organisations. They want to find a list of organisations who are supporting the humanitarian response in Lebanon.

Using CDFD, they access the recipient country/region Summary Dashboard for Lebanon. The Dashboard includes an overview of budgets and spend by reporting-org. These are the different organisations that have published IATI data.

Figura 1: CDFD Lebanon Dashboard: Explore the data by Reporting Organisation

Using the "Customise" button allows them to create a custom data download from the reporting organisation graph.

They select the following options:

- View the Dashboard as a table
- Add provider-org and receiver-org using the columns drop down menu. These are the organisations listed as providing or receiving funding as part of the activity.

- Add a humanitarian filter using the “More Filters” menu

The resulting table can be downloaded in XLSX format for further analysis.

Nota

If provider-org or receiver-org are not specified for individual transactions, CDFD will populate these fields using the reporting and participating organisations elements. See the Methodology section on *Provider and receiver organisations* for more information.

3.2 2: What external resources were spent in 2021 Q4 in Zimbabwe?

The Ministry of Finance in Zimbabwe needs data on external inflows to the country to feed into the quarterly calculation of Balance of Payments. They want to find out about external resources spent in 2021 Q4 in Zimbabwe.

Using CDFD, they access the recipient country/region Summary Dashboard for Zimbabwe, and filter to the 2021 Q4 period. They also select the “Spending” resource flows option to focus on disbursements and expenditures.

Figura 2: CDFD Zimbabwe Dashboard: Filters

They can then download tables of spend disaggregated by sector or reporting organisation, or customise the output further as needed.

CAPÍTULO 4

Guidance Videos

The following videos outline how to use the IATI Country Development Finance Data tool.

4.1 Introduction to IATI Country Development Finance tool

https://youtu.be/PXDxel2pHbo

4.2 How to access and understand data on external development finance

https://youtu.be/C9lZ-axeDMA

4.3 How to analyse data on external development finance

https://youtu.be/xlLq9Gurtf0

4.4 IATI Country Development Finance Data Tool Demonstration

https://youtu.be/_B78bxfIyGE

CAPÍTULO 5

Frequently Asked Questions

1. *What data is included in CDFD?*
2. *When is CDFD updated?*
3. *Why is there missing data?*
4. *Where can I access bulk downloads?*

1. What data is included in CDFD?

Data published to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). These data come from the IATI Registry.

2. When is CDFD updated?

CDFD is refreshed once per day. Individual reporting organisations update their data at different frequencies, such as monthy, quarterly, or annually.

3. Why is there missing data?

Data gaps likely indicate that an organisation has not included this information in their data. This may be due to differing levels of detail, or due to different update schedules. In the outputs, any data gaps appear as "No data" in the cells.

4. Where can I access bulk downloads?

We are currently working to improve access to bulk downloads of CDFD's outputs from the web interface. While this work is ongoing, bulk downloads can be found at the following links:

- English: EN_CDFD.zip
- French: FR_CDFD.zip

- Spanish: ES_CDFD.zip
- Portuguese: PT_CDFD.zip

There may be a delay of ~24-36 hours before recently published data is incorporated into these aggregate results.

Note that this is a prototype service. For example, transactions which have the same sector, recipient, etc are aggregated into calendar quarters. However, the iati-activity/transaction/aid-type/@code column is not currently included in the download, so it may not be clear why some transactions with different earmarking codes are not aggregated.

CAPÍTULO 6

Data Retrieval

This section outlines how IATI data is retrieved by CDFD.

6.1 Data Source

CDFD downloads a daily snapshot of all IATI data from the IATI Bulk Data Service.

CDFD currently uses all IATI data published to version 2.01 of the standard or above. This includes both valid and invalid data, so activities that are not accessible via other IATI tooling may be found in CDFD outputs.

6.2 Data Extraction

6.2.1 Activity level

The following elements are extracted from each IATI activity:

Activity Element	Description
iati-identifier	The unique identifier for the activity.
title	The title of the activity. Where possible, the relevant language version is included for supported languages (English, French, Spanish and Portuguese).
description	The description of the activity. Where possible, the relevant language version is included for supported languages (English, French, Spanish and Portuguese).
reporting-org	The name of the organisation publishing this IATI data, mapped from the list of reporting organisations as recorded on the IATI Registry.
reporting-org/@type	The type of reporting organisation publishing this IATI data.

Nota

The description element is not included in whole country/region downloads available from the home page. This is due to file size limitations.

6.2.2 Transaction level

Importante

Only incoming fund, outgoing commitment, disbursement, and expenditure transaction types are included in CDFD's analysis.

The following elements are extracted from each transaction. If these four fields do not exist, the transaction is not processed.

Transaction Element	Description
value	The transaction value in the published currency.
transaction-date/@iso-date	The date of the transaction.
value/@value-date	The date to be used for determining the exchange rate for currency conversions.
transaction-type	The transaction type.

6.2.3 Transaction or activity level

For some elements, the data can be declared at transaction or activity level. Transaction level is used by CDFD as default, backed up by activity level elements.

Transaction Element	Activity Element	Description
@currency	@default-currency	The transaction currency, or the activity default currency.
aid-type	default-aid-type	The transaction aid type, or the activity default aid type. Only DAC aid types are included.
finance-type	default-finance-type	The transaction finance type, or the activity default finance type.
flow-type	default-flow-type	The transaction flow type, or the activity default flow type.
provider-org	reporting-org or participating-org	The transaction provider organisation.
receiver-org	reporting-org or participating-org	The transaction receiver organisation.
@humanitarian	@humanitarian	The transaction humanitarian flag, or the activity humanitarian flag. A boolean value, where 1 = True and 0 = False.

Provider and receiver organisations

Where provider or receiver organisations are not declared, the following activity level logic is applied:

Transaction Type	Provider org	Receiver org
1 - Incoming Funds	participating-org - Funding org	reporting-org
2 - Outgoing Commitment	reporting-org	participating-org - Implementing org
3 - Disbursement	reporting-org	participating-org- Implementing org
4 - Expenditure	reporting-org	participating-org - Implementing org

As there can be multiple funding organisations reported for one activity, there may be multiple values in this field.

Multi-value elements

When recipient country/region or sector are declared at activity level, they may have multiple values with percentage splits.

A «Multi Country» column has been added CDFD outputs to indicuate that a transaction is part of a multi country/region project, where 1 = True and 0 = False.

Transaction Element	Activity Element	Description
recipient-country	recipient-country	The transaction recipient country, or the list of activity recipient countries.
recipient-region	recipient-region	If no recipient countries are declared, DAC regions are used.
sector	sector	The transaction sector, or the list of activity sectors. Only DAC 5 digit sector codes are used to reduce complexity.

CAPÍTULO 7

Data Processing

This section outlines how IATI data is processed by CDFD.

7.1 Transaction Splitting

Where country/region or sector are declared at activity level, individual transactions may map to multiple countries/regions and sectors. In each case, the transaction is divided between each sector in each country/region, based on the published percentage splits.

Nota

Where there are no countries or DAC regions, the transaction is discarded.

Where there are no sectors, the sector is output as blank.

In some cases, the published percentages may also not be correct. For example, they may not add up to 100 %, or there may be multiple sectors with no percentage specified. In these cases, the percentages are adjusted and rebased so that the percentages add up to 100 %.

7.1.1 Sector adjustment

For example, the following adjustment may be applied to sector percentages for an activity:

Sector	Published Percentage	Corrected Percentage
12220 Basic health care	100 %	50 %
11220 Primary education	100 %	50 %

A single transaction of USD 100 would then be split into two rows: one row for USD 50 for basic health care, and a second row of USD 50 for primary education. If the same activity were classified with two recipient countries, it would be split again, now into four rows.

7.1.2 Recipient countries/region adjustment

Adjusting recipient country/region percentages can be more complex. The IATI Standard requires that «Percentages for all reported countries and regions within a vocabulary MUST add up to 100.» However, some organistions have reported recipient countries and regions with their percentages *separately* adding up to 100 %.

When correcting percentages for countries/regions, the following logic is used:

1. If recipient-country and recipient-region exist, and recipient-country have no percentages: take only recipient-country.

Recipient Country/Region	Published Percentage	Adjusted Percentage
Liberia (LR)	-	100 %
Africa, regional (298)	-	0 %

2. If recipient-country and recipient-region both have percentages, but recipient-country percentages or recipient-region percentages adds up to around 100 %: take only recipient-country.

Recipient Country/Region	Published Percentage	Adjusted Percentage
Chad (TD)	70 %	70 %
Liberia (LR)	30 %	30 %
Africa, regional (298)	100 %	0 %

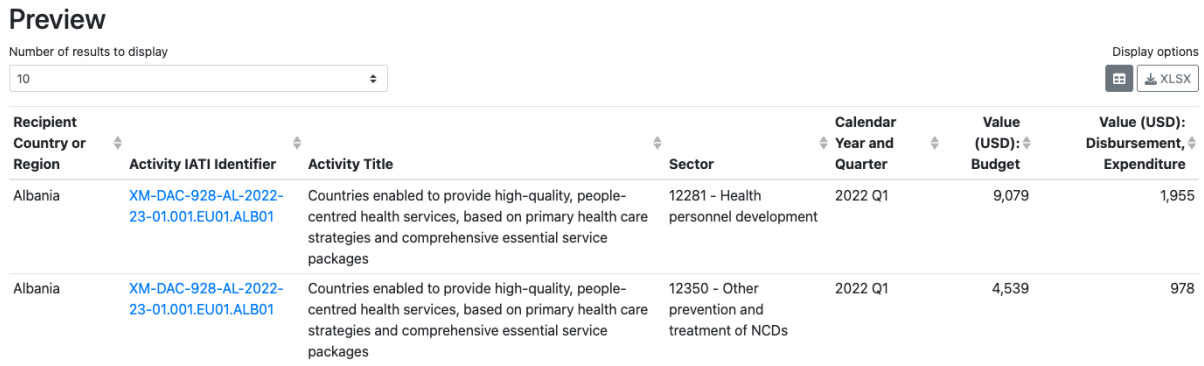
3. Otherwise, take recipient-country and recipient-region.

Recipient Country/Region	Published Percentage	Adjusted Percentage
Chad (TD)	50 %	50 %
Africa, regional (298)	50 %	50 %

7.2 Aggregation

Once split by country/region and sector, transactions and budgets are aggregated into calendar years and *calendar quarters*.

Each row is the quarterly/yearly aggregation where all other data fields are the same. This means that the quarter may be split across multiple rows, such as in the multi-sector activity shown below:



Preview

Number of results to display

10

Display options

XLSX

Recipient Country or Region	Activity IATI Identifier	Activity Title	Sector	Calendar Year and Quarter	Value (USD): Budget	Value (USD): Disbursement, Expenditure
Albania	XM-DAC-928-AL-2022-23-01.001.EU01.ALB01	Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	12281 - Health personnel development	2022 Q1	9,079	1,955
Albania	XM-DAC-928-AL-2022-23-01.001.EU01.ALB01	Countries enabled to provide high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary health care strategies and comprehensive essential service packages	12350 - Other prevention and treatment of NCDs	2022 Q1	4,539	978

Figura 1: Example multi-sector activity

Where budgets span more than one quarter, they are split into multiple rows that map to one quarter each. The value is split proportionately. If a budget does not perfectly span quarters, the number of days in each part-quarter are used to calculate the proportion to be attributed to each quarter.

This maintains comparability between transactions (which are marked with a single date) and budgets (which span a period, and which may not align with an organisation's fiscal year).

7.3 Currency Conversion

Individual transactions are conversion to USD, Euro, and the local (country) currency using the closest exchange rate date to the transaction @value-date. Budget values are converted using the closest date to the budget @value-date.

Monthly exchange rates for 169 currencies are sourced from the IMF's International Financial Statistics.

7.4 Budget Handling

In the IATI standard, budgets do not include as much detail as transactions. For example, they are not classified by sector or country. Budgets are therefore split propotionally based on activity and transaction level information for the following elements:

- aid-type
- finance-type
- flow-type
- sector
- recipient-country / recipient-region

The following logic is applied for provider and receiver organisations:

- Provider organisation: reporting-org
- Receiver organisation/s: participating-org- Implementing org

Where revised and original budgets are both published for the same period, revised budgets are used instead of original budgets.

7.5 Spending

In CDFD's dashboards, Disbursement and Expenditure type transactions are added together to calculate Spending. Definitions of all transaction types are available from the Transaction Type Codelist.