Over **280** organisations now publishing to IATI

More than **50,000** downloads of Investments to End Poverty content

Extensive humanitarian analysis conducted for **57** crisis-affected countries

People living in extreme poverty almost **HALVED** between 1990 and 2011

400 million people could still be living in extreme poverty in 2030

US$2.1 trillion international resources received by developing countries

35% Humanitarian funding gap 2013

INFORMATION IS POWER

Development Initiatives: progress and priorities

Published October **2014**

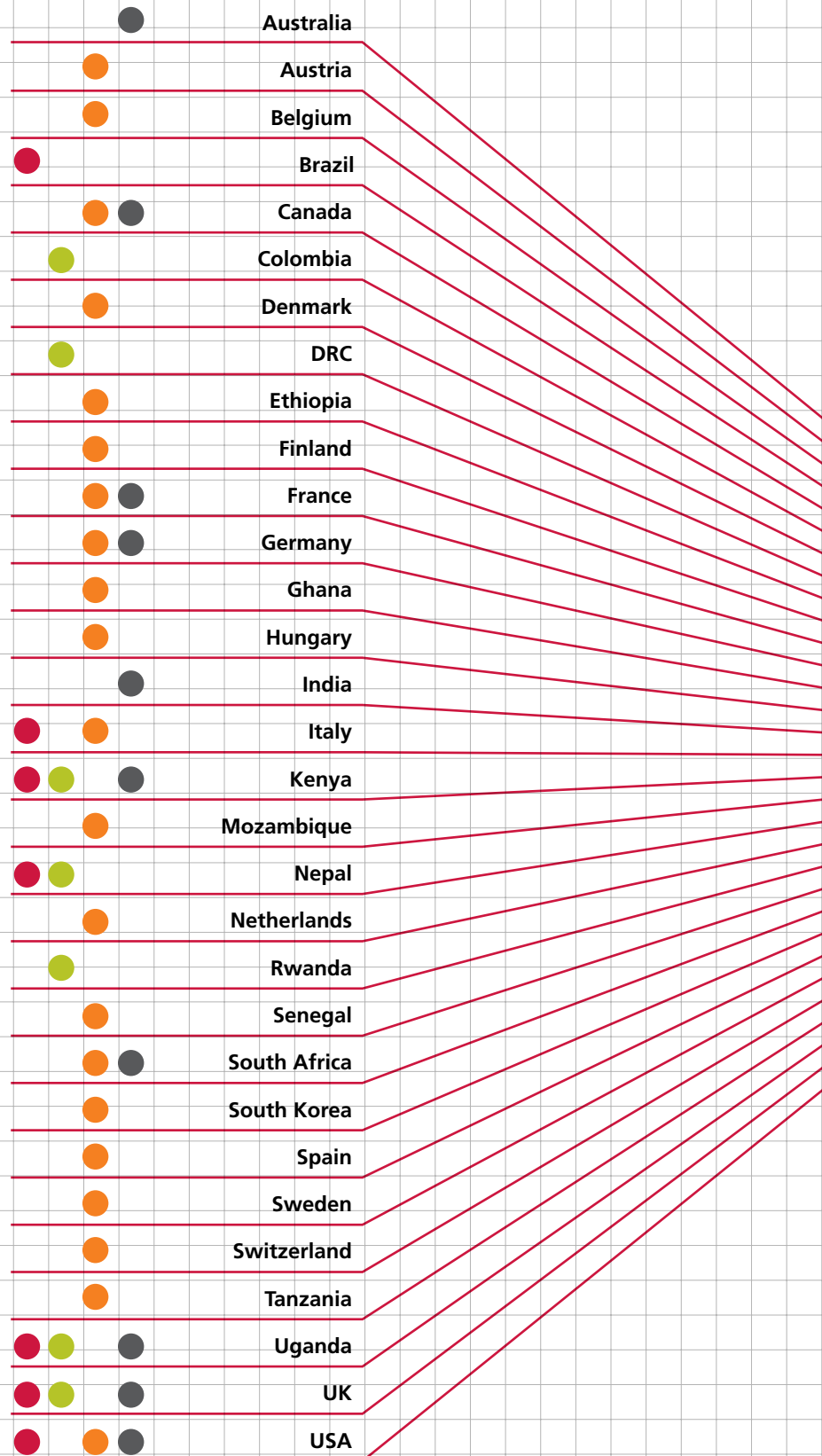Development Initiatives exists to end absolute poverty by 2030

i **Development** *Initiatives*

www.devinit.org

DI in numbers
Development Initiatives' people and projects

Our reach

- ● Offices, staff locations and partnerships
- ● Active projects
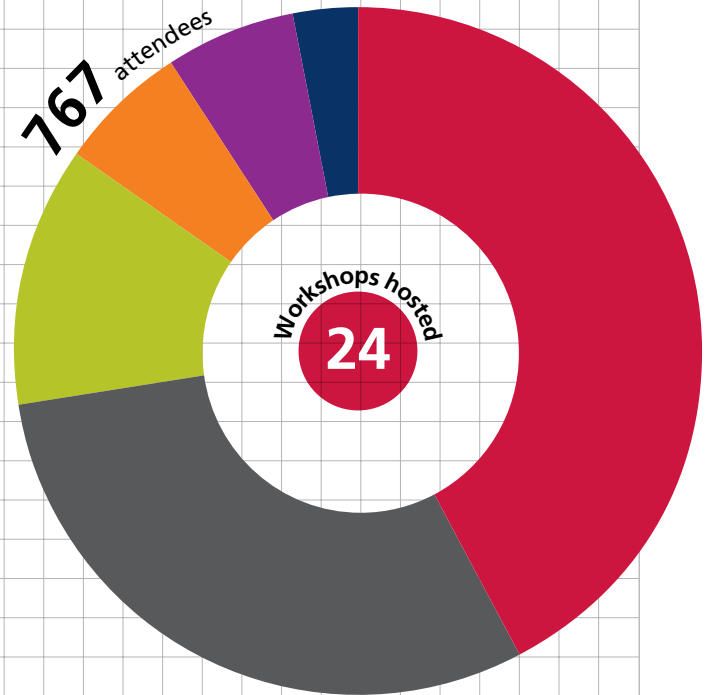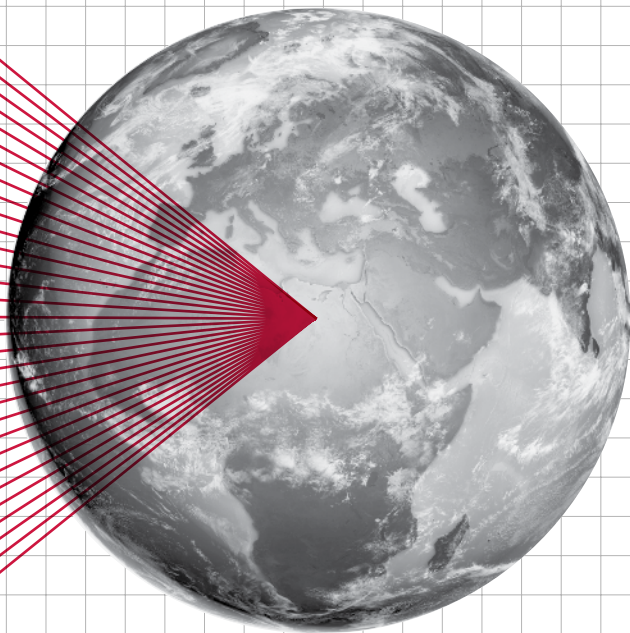- ● Other work
- ● Top 10 countries visiting our website

Country
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Colombia
Denmark
DRC
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Hungary
India
Italy
Kenya
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
Rwanda
Senegal
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Uganda
UK
USA

Our work in 2013

36 Reports published

311 Media articles featuring DI

56 Presentations given

767 attendees

24 Workshops hosted

- Civil society organisation
- Government
- Non-governmental organisation
- Media
- United Nations
- University/ academics

Programmes in 2013

Investments to End Poverty

33,485 Report downloads

1,311 Retweets

31 meetings and consultations with governments

See page 13 →

Global Humanitarian Assistance

115,129 Website visitors

17 Countries using helpdesk

465,339 Page views

See page 10 →

International Aid Transparency Initiative

108 New publishers

773 Helpdesk queries

210 Publishers (by the end of 2013)

See page 17 →

Contents

Being poor is not just about income. Families might be just above the '$ a day' threshold but their children can still die if they don't have clean water. Information can help.

"Poverty is multidimensional. It extends beyond money incomes to education, healthcare, political participation and advancement of one's own culture and social organisation" – Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former Indian Prime Minister

Information is power

Development Initiatives (DI) has worked for over 20 years to help end poverty, as an international enterprise in the space between governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academics, think tanks and intergovernmental bodies. Thorough research and analysis, which links the local to national to global, underpins our work.

DI has gone from a small organisation in rural south-west England to a global organisation with staff in East Africa, South Asia, North America and Latin America. DI is made up of two entities: a consultancy firm called DI International Ltd (DII) and a not-for-profit enterprise called Development Initiatives Poverty Research Ltd (DIPR). This model allows us to be agile and flexible, generating funding from consultancy to innovate new initiatives such as establishing the Africa Hub in Kenya. This approach has been essential to our work to date and will continue to drive change toward our vision: ending poverty by 2030.

A few years ago, DI was one of the few voices calling for the end of absolute poverty by 2030. However, the world has changed: ending poverty is now seen as a feasible goal and people are asking not 'when' but 'how'. This has given confidence and energy to all those concerned with ending poverty – and DI will be using every resource that it has to promote progress.

The need for better information about poverty and all resources, whether domestic, international, public or private, has never been greater. As the world comes together to build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and establish the agenda for beyond 2015, better information is essential. Poverty cannot be ended if we do not know who is in poverty now and who is vulnerable. Resources cannot be efficient or targeted without this data, and good decisions also rely on better information about the whole picture of the available resources.

DI is committed to revolutionising the use of data at all levels. This involves making data discoverable and accessible – for instance, by extracting data from all sources, including budget data available in books and finance data in annual reports, then digitising it and translating it into accessible and usable information. Our data analysis and visualisations help people to make informed decisions about the allocation of resources.

Our technical experts also help governments and organisations to make their data transparent through the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). We work to join up data with in-country budget management systems or joining up different types of finance (domestic revenues, remittances, private giving, commercial investments, military spending) to generate information on all resources for ending poverty and responding to humanitarian crises.

At DI we try to make the most of all of our assets in order to maximise impact. We provide expertise globally, and make the most of our assets by partnering with others. For example, DI is the technical lead in the consortium that hosts IATI. All of this work is combined to be more than the sum of its parts and organised around the central principle of access to information for ending poverty, because access to information empowers people at every level.

Getting the most value from every dollar we spend towards ending poverty has always been a driving force for our work and we try to exercise constant discipline to achieve it. We have committed ourselves to continuous improvement because it is essential that we use our assets to the full and can demonstrate the difference we make. This progress report is a first step to demonstrate what we do and the impact we have, and we will produce regular impact reports in future. We are also establishing monitoring and evaluation systems internally to capture and measure the impact of our work across our global locations.

We hope you enjoy this report and find it useful in explaining who we are and what we do.

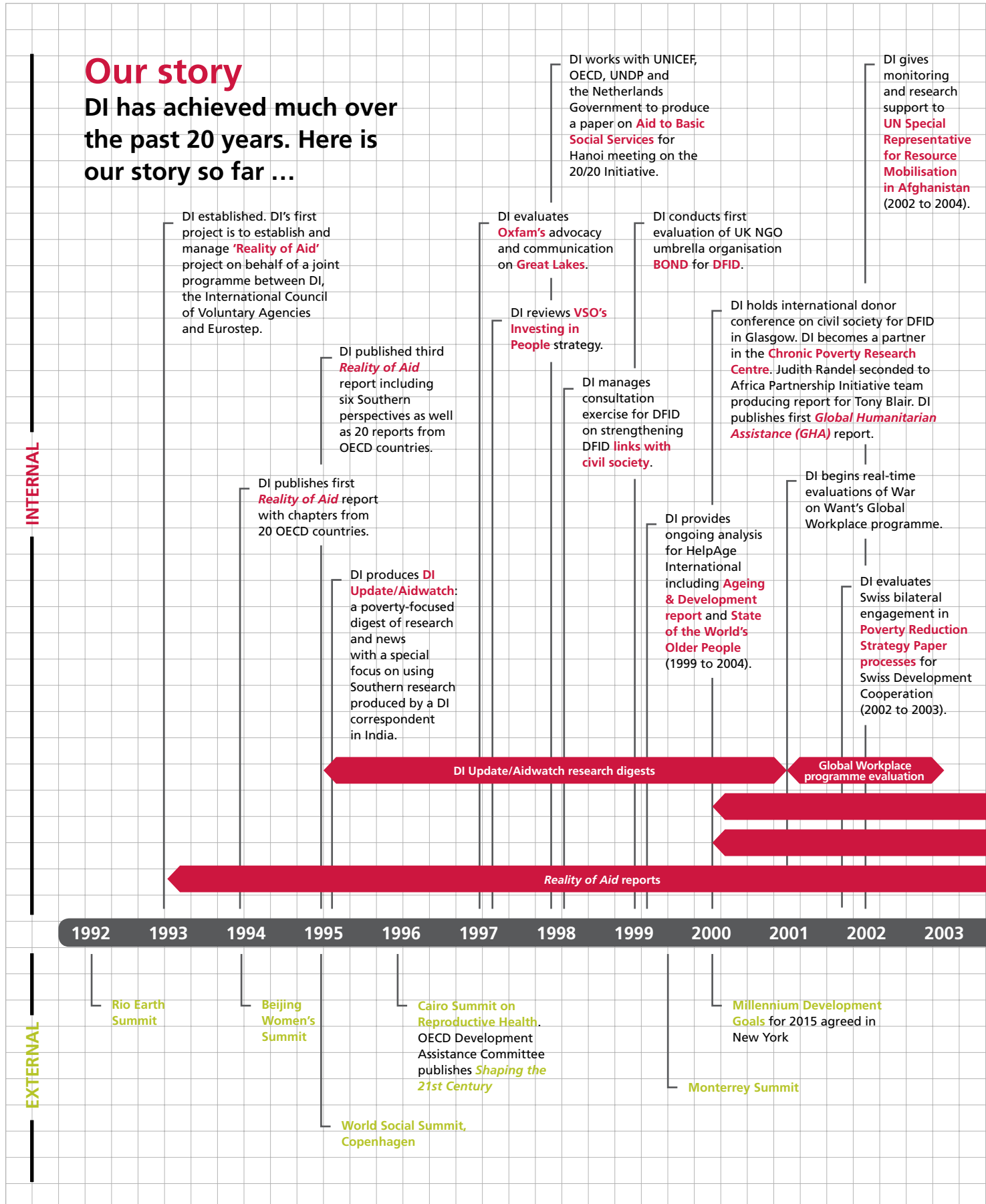▶ **To find out more, please go to: www.devinit.org**
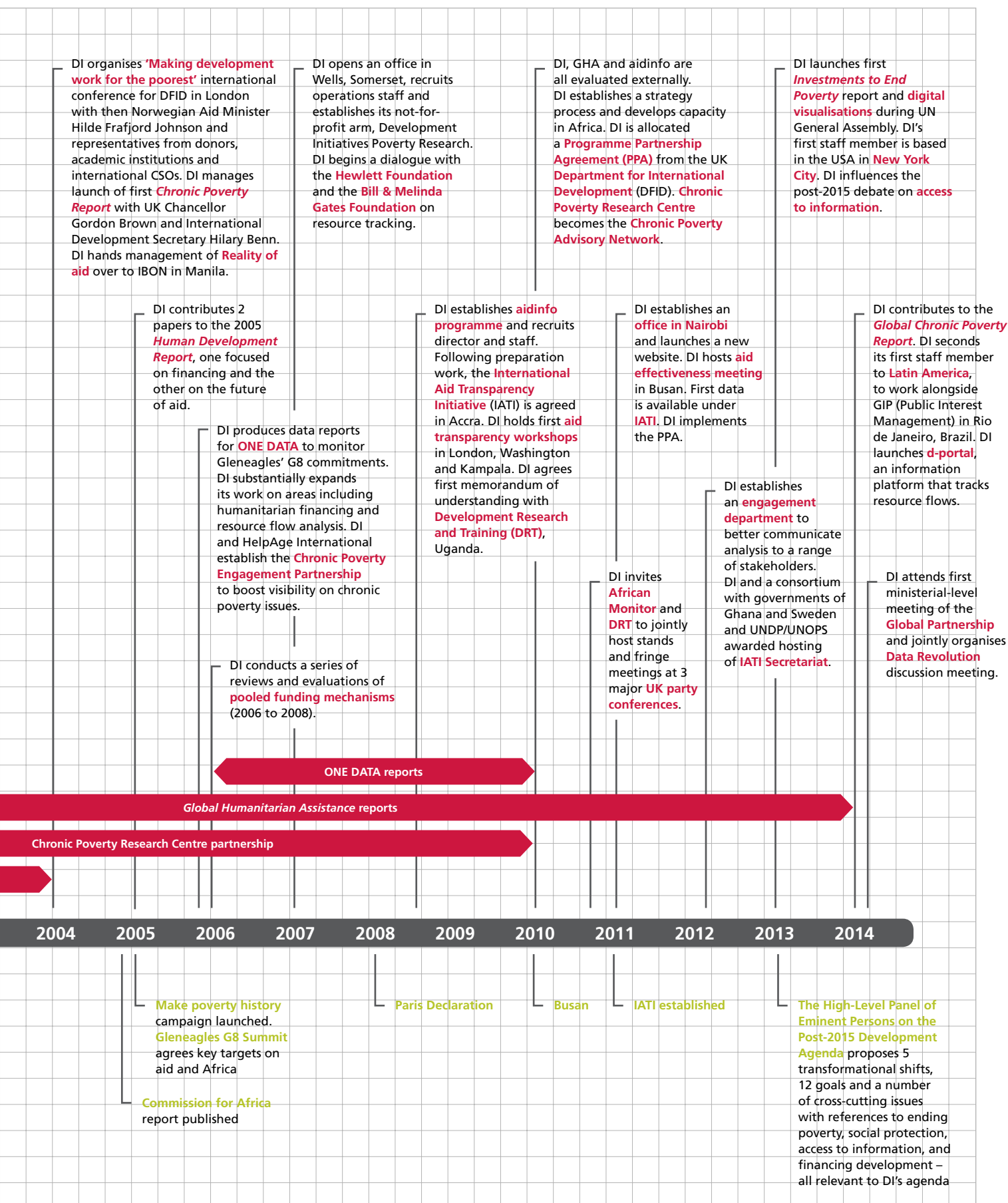
Tony German
Executive Director

Judith Randel
Executive Director

Our story

DI has achieved much over the past 20 years. Here is our story so far …

DI works with UNICEF, OECD, UNDP and the Netherlands Government to produce a paper on Aid to Basic Social Services for Hanoi meeting on the 20/20 Initiative.

DI gives monitoring and research support to UN Special Representative for Resource Mobilisation in Afghanistan (2002 to 2004).

DI established. DI's first project is to establish and manage 'Reality of Aid' project on behalf of a joint programme between DI, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and Eurostep.

DI evaluates Oxfam's advocacy and communication on Great Lakes.

DI conducts first evaluation of UK NGO umbrella organisation BOND for DFID.

DI published third Reality of Aid report including six Southern perspectives as well as 20 reports from OECD countries.

DI reviews VSO's Investing in People strategy.

DI holds international donor conference on civil society for DFID in Glasgow. DI becomes a partner in the Chronic Poverty Research Centre. Judith Randel seconded to Africa Partnership Initiative team producing report for Tony Blair. DI publishes first Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) report.

DI manages consultation exercise for DFID on strengthening DFID links with civil society.

DI publishes first Reality of Aid report with chapters from 20 OECD countries.

DI begins real-time evaluations of War on Want's Global Workplace programme.

DI produces DI Update/Aidwatch: a poverty-focused digest of research and news with a special focus on using Southern research produced by a DI correspondent in India.

DI provides ongoing analysis for HelpAge International including Ageing & Development report and State of the World's Older People (1999 to 2004).

DI evaluates Swiss bilateral engagement in Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper processes for Swiss Development Cooperation (2002 to 2003).

INTERNAL

DI Update/Aidwatch research digests

Global Workplace programme evaluation

Reality of Aid reports

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003

EXTERNAL

Rio Earth Summit

Beijing Women's Summit

Cairo Summit on Reproductive Health. OECD Development Assistance Committee publishes *Shaping the 21st Century*

Millennium Development Goals for 2015 agreed in New York

Monterrey Summit

World Social Summit, Copenhagen

DI organises **'Making development work for the poorest'** international conference for DFID in London with then Norwegian Aid Minister Hilde Frafjord Johnson and representatives from donors, academic institutions and international CSOs. DI manages launch of first *Chronic Poverty Report* with UK Chancellor Gordon Brown and International Development Secretary Hilary Benn. DI hands management of **Reality of aid** over to IBON in Manila.

DI opens an office in Wells, Somerset, recruits operations staff and establishes its not-for-profit arm, Development Initiatives Poverty Research. DI begins a dialogue with the **Hewlett Foundation** and the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** on resource tracking.

DI, GHA and aidinfo are all evaluated externally. DI establishes a strategy process and develops capacity in Africa. DI is allocated a **Programme Partnership Agreement (PPA)** from the UK **Department for International Development** (DFID). **Chronic Poverty Research Centre** becomes the **Chronic Poverty Advisory Network**.

DI launches first *Investments to End Poverty* report and **digital visualisations** during UN General Assembly. DI's first staff member is based in the USA in **New York City**. DI influences the post-2015 debate on **access to information**.

DI contributes 2 papers to the 2005 *Human Development Report*, one focused on financing and the other on the future of aid.

DI establishes **aidinfo programme** and recruits director and staff. Following preparation work, the **International Aid Transparency Initiative** (IATI) is agreed in Accra. DI holds first **aid transparency workshops** in London, Washington and Kampala. DI agrees first memorandum of understanding with **Development Research and Training (DRT)**, Uganda.

DI establishes an **office in Nairobi** and launches a new website. DI hosts **aid effectiveness meeting** in Busan. First data is available under **IATI**. DI implements the PPA.

DI contributes to the *Global Chronic Poverty Report*. DI seconds its first staff member to **Latin America**, to work alongside GIP (Public Interest Management) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. DI launches **d-portal**, an information platform that tracks resource flows.

DI produces data reports for **ONE DATA** to monitor Gleneagles' G8 commitments. DI substantially expands its work on areas including humanitarian financing and resource flow analysis. DI and HelpAge International establish the **Chronic Poverty Engagement Partnership** to boost visibility on chronic poverty issues.

DI establishes an **engagement department** to better communicate analysis to a range of stakeholders. DI and a consortium with governments of Ghana and Sweden and UNDP/UNOPS awarded hosting of **IATI Secretariat**.

DI attends first ministerial-level meeting of the **Global Partnership** and jointly organises **Data Revolution** discussion meeting.

DI invites **African Monitor** and **DRT** to jointly host stands and fringe meetings at 3 major **UK party conferences**.

DI conducts a series of reviews and evaluations of **pooled funding mechanisms** (2006 to 2008).

ONE DATA reports

Global Humanitarian Assistance **reports**

Chronic Poverty Research Centre partnership

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

Make poverty history campaign launched. **Gleneagles G8 Summit** agrees key targets on aid and Africa

Commission for Africa report published

Paris Declaration

Busan

IATI established

The High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda proposes 5 transformational shifts, 12 goals and a number of cross-cutting issues with references to ending poverty, social protection, access to information, and financing development – all relevant to DI's agenda

Our vision – leave no one behind: the end of absolute poverty

DI shares the belief that the world can end absolute poverty by 2030. This goal was agreed by world leaders as long ago as 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, and was powerfully reaffirmed in the report of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and by the UN Secretary-General's 2013 report, A Life of Dignity for All.

DI's contribution to ending poverty and ensuring no one is left behind is focused on how information promotes change. Our mission is to enable people to make evidence-based decisions that deliver more effective use of resources. We do this by engaging and empowering people to make better use of all kinds of information.

Promoting change in a changing world

Ending the worst manifestations of chronic, extreme and absolute poverty forever, is within reach. Children dying before they reach five, growing up stunted or leaving school unable to read, write and count; women dying during childbirth; people in marginal livelihoods or doing work that pays poverty wages, leaving them vulnerable and without opportunity. By 2030, everyone can be lifted above the global poverty line of $1.25, and governments will be setting national poverty lines of over $2 a day.

The world has changed since the MDGs were agreed in 2000. Powerful new influences shape the context for progress: countries and companies with new economic and political power; growing evidence of shared vulnerabilities in areas such as under employment, ageing, climate and security; and new opportunities from globalised trade, technology, knowledge and information.

While the worst manifestations of poverty that shorten and immiserate people's lives are in countries traditionally labelled as 'South', the factors that cause and perpetuate poverty exist in every country. Equally it is clear that North–South, rich–poor, donor–recipient country classifications have become redundant. The contribution of every country and company – not just to growth but to improved wellbeing of the bottom 20% globally and in every country – must be harnessed and counted.

Priorities for change

We need a Data Revolution: much better data on who is poor, why they are poor, what keeps them poor; better evidence on investments that can end poverty and all the resources available.

Ending poverty and achieving social progress is not just the task of governments or international organisations – companies, individuals and NGOs can all accelerate change. If they know what others are spending, they can ensure their contributions are more effectively targeted. With better information, citizens everywhere can hold governments, companies and NGOs to account for delivery.

Information only leads to change if people can access, understand and apply it. So engaging to help people use what they learn is central to DI's work.

Taking initiatives – it's in our name

Development Initiatives was founded on the principle that information only brings change when it is acted upon. So we look for opportunities to act, make connections and take initiatives.

DI's group structure, comprising a not-for-profit social enterprise (DIPR) and a smaller commercial consultancy (DII), gives us flexibility and means we can take carefully thought through risks that we judge will further our goals. One example is DII providing modest risk capital to kick-start our work in Africa, before we were offered grant funding to scale up the initiative.

Other initiatives that DI has taken include:

- Hosting at short notice a venue for civil society representatives to meet between High-Level Panel consultation events (2012).
- Inviting the winner of the Somerset Schools Parliament, Combe St Nicholas Primary, to present and promote their draft law on child labour product labelling (2014).
- Organising a workshop to introduce the World Bank's BOOST country spending tracker to a London audience.
- Establishing the South West International Development Network as a forum for networking on sustainable development in the south west and South Wales (2012).

Our current focus – DI works to achieve...

1. Better understanding of poverty, vulnerability and exclusion based on EVIDENCE

All our work is underpinned by evidence and analysis of the underlying causes of poverty: the things that keep people vulnerable and stop them benefiting from growth. We work with partners who gather feedback from people in poverty, so that their needs and perspectives influence the policy priorities of decision makers.

2. Better value from all RESOURCES

DI believes all resources have a role to play in getting poverty to zero. We analyse all flows to developing countries and identify resources that, alongside aid, can better improve the lives of the bottom 20%. We analyse the incentives and constraints that affect decision-making. We make complicated data on development and humanitarian finance simpler – to help inform spending choices.

3. Better access to and use of INFORMATION

DI works to make information – statistics, research, knowledge and feedback – transparent, accessible and useful. We aim to increase the availability of data, to engage and empower people to access and use data to improve how resources are allocated accountability.

How do we work?

We have staff in Brazil, Kenya, Nepal, Italy, Uganda, the UK and the USA. As one organisation with a shared vision, we can make links from local to national and global level:

- Helping partners in East Africa and Nepal access and use data
- Providing information to inform national and regional decision-making
- Offering technical and political support to improve national and international systems.

How do we measure our impact and value for money?

Understanding the impact of our work underpins everything we do. We are building an evidence base to demonstrate how access to information helps to reduce poverty – and how our work contributes.

With its origins in a commercial consultancy, DI applies the same principles of enterprise, value for money and opportunity cost to grants received as we do to contracts for clients (see pages 26–27).

Our mission

We enable evidence-based decisions that deliver more effective use of resources for ending poverty. Our role is to empower people to make more effective use of information.

DI works to achieve

1 Better understanding of extreme and chronic poverty based on evidence

We do this through these mechanisms:

ANALYSIS
We analyse and present information on poverty and resources

3 Better access to information

INNOVATION
We improve the systems that underpin development finance architecture

ENGAGEMENT
We empower people at all levels to use data to make better decisions

2 Better value from all resources

"Development Initiatives has once again produced an excellent report: Investments to End Poverty. It's important because its focus is on action and the need to be unrelenting in our quest to eradicate extreme poverty … This report makes the grade and is an important contribution to the post-2015 debate"

Erik Solheim, Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

1

Better understanding of poverty based on EVIDENCE

Our aim: to improve the prospects for people living in poverty through evidence

We are working to build a global commitment to end poverty and to turn that commitment into action. Despite major progress on reducing poverty in the past 20 years, continuous cycles of crisis and vulnerability still lead to millions of people being left behind. This is extreme poverty that persists for a long time – many years, an entire life, or even across generations – as a result of deprivation, low levels of assets, marginalisation and inequality.

Humanitarian crises can also create and deepen poverty, especially where many people are already poor. Therefore, building resilience to shock and disaster is not only the concern of affected communities and humanitarian specialists; it is of fundamental importance to achieve the end of poverty.

All of our work is mindful of the relationship between chronic poverty, crisis, and vulnerability. We support the creation of an international backstop that ensures a basic minimum income for all citizens. We provide the data and analysis that policy makers and practitioners need to make sure their work addresses the underlying causes of poverty.

In this section we highlight two areas:

- our work on chronic poverty
- our Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme.

Revealed

In 2013, more than 70 million people worldwide were in need of humanitarian assistance.

The proportion of total UN humanitarian appeals met in 2013 (61.6%) was the lowest since 2002. This funding gap has increased year-on-year since 2007.

In 2012, 40 countries receiving international humanitarian assistance had been affected by conflict at least once during the previous five years.

Most humanitarian assistance goes to countries that are chronically poor, which experience recurring disasters, and have been receiving humanitarian assistance for many years.

Domestic government spending on disaster relief is not recorded alongside international funding. In 2012, for example, the Indian Government spent US$1.8 billion on domestic humanitarian assistance but received just US$33 million from the international community.

Many of the poorest countries provide indirect humanitarian assistance by hosting refugees – for example, Pakistan hosted over 1.7 million refugees in 2011, Kenya 567,000, and Chad 367,000.

Recurring humanitarian crises and chronic poverty are inextricably linked. They require an integrated approach to address vulnerability and promote security and opportunity.

Understanding chronic poverty

If current trends in growth and inequality continue, over 300 million people could still be living in extreme poverty by 2030 (under the current $1.25 a day definition and estimates). This could rise to just over a billion if growth slows and is shared less equally. These are people left behind by growth and progress at the national level. Understanding and addressing the factors that lock them into chronic poverty is key to improving their situation. DI has been a member of the Chronic Poverty Research Centre since it started in 2000, which produced chronic poverty reports in 2004, 2008 and most recently *The Chronic Poverty Report 2014–2015: the road to zero extreme poverty*, published in March 2014.

Based on household panel survey data from Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, the Philippines, South Africa and Uganda, the report calls for fresh impetus for a new goal in the post-2015 framework to end extreme poverty by tackling chronic poverty, preventing impoverishment and protecting those who escape poverty from slipping back. The report provides data and analysis to help governments make better decisions on allocating resources for ending poverty, and argues that transformative change will depend on substantial investments in social assistance, basic education, and pro-poor economic growth.

Spotlighting chronic poverty in East Africa

DI's Africa Hub produces detailed country analysis on how spending decisions are made in the education, health and agricultural sectors in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda. The objective of this analysis is to assess the drivers of resource allocation by decision makers and their impacts on reducing extreme and chronic poverty in the region. The reports have been used to open up dialogue with a variety of stakeholders to improve sectoral allocations and make sure they have maximum impact on the bottom 20% of the population and reduce chronic poverty.

The Hub has also been working closely with the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network on an East Africa chronic poverty report to keep chronic poverty high on the policy agenda in the region, and to inform

policy making. Drawing on analysis of panel data and evidence from country experts through regular tracking and analysis of extreme and chronic poverty, the report proposes that specific resources are allocated to better respond to the drivers of extreme and chronic poverty.

The Africa Hub is now using the evidence from the report (through roundtable events, papers, blogs and direct engagement) to promote debate and influence decision makers in the region so that they develop effective policies and prioritise resources to address chronic and extreme poverty. DI remains strongly committed to work on chronic poverty and we expect to further extend our involvement on this issue with leadership from the DI Africa Hub.

Poverty trends in Rwanda
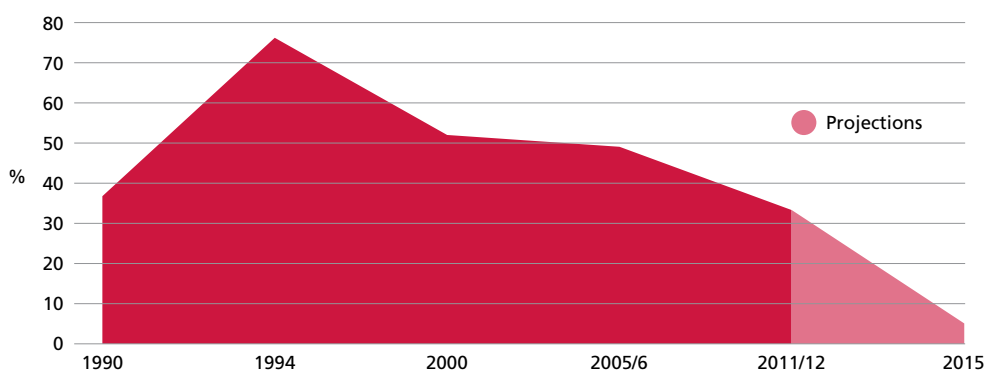
From our upcoming report Chronic Poverty in East Africa, adapted from the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda, 2012

Highlights

1

Analysing chronic poverty in East Africa for two 2014 publications: the Global Chronic Poverty Report (ODI and Chronic Poverty Advisory Network) and DI's own East Africa Chronic Poverty Report.

2

Reports for Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda provide in-depth analysis of factors that contribute to chronic poverty and funding allocated to agriculture, health and education to address poverty.

3

Hosting regular multi-stakeholder roundtable forums designed to stimulate dialogue, create partnerships and influence resource allocation towards ending poverty in East Africa.

4

One-to-one advisory meetings with development partners, government officials and civil society organisations on what needs to be done to address the challenge of extreme and chronic poverty.

Understanding global humanitarian assistance

Described as the "gold standard" in humanitarian financing reporting, our Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) programme aims to bring clarity to the complicated area of financing in response to humanitarian crises.

GHA answers questions such as where does assistance come from, where does it go, how does it get there and in what form? It provides a comprehensive evidence base of resources currently allocated to those living in situations of crisis. By providing clear, objective, evidence-based analysis, GHA aims to improve policy and practice, and crucially, to improve decision making – and thus allocation of resources – by donors of humanitarian assistance.

Our flagship GHA report, published since 2000, gives the most comprehensive picture of trends in humanitarian financing and is highly regarded and widely used in the field.
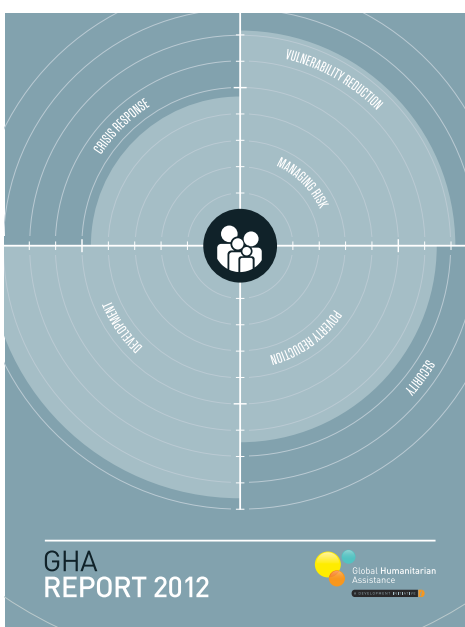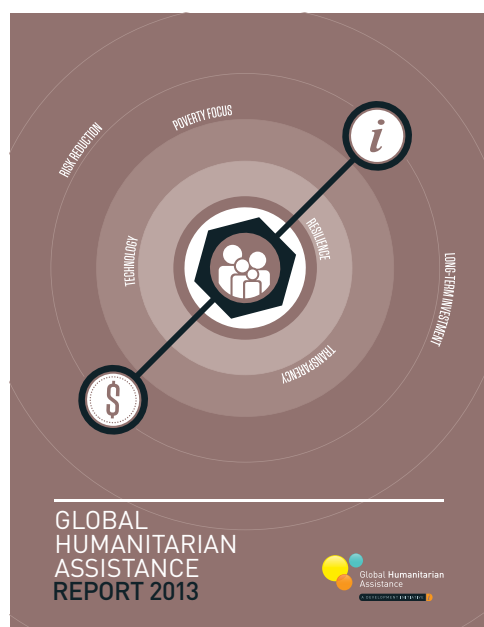
GHA crisis briefings

GHA recently partnered with the START Network, a consortium of British-based humanitarian international NGOs, to help to inform their funding allocation decisions. When the START members issue a funding alert, GHA responds within 12 hours with a rapid overview of the humanitarian financing landscape, which includes information on recent funding, an overview of appeals and funds, and analysis of donor trends.

Through the GHA crisis briefings, DI provides "live" data analysis that informs real-time humanitarian response to crises as they unfold. This data is crucial in the "heat" of humanitarian emergency, when donors need to make quick decisions based on information about which donors are funding what, and identify shortfalls. The analysis is targeted not only at the START Network but to a wider set of organisations engaged in these crises – including donors, humanitarian agencies, analysts, advocates, and citizens.

1 Launching the 10th flagship GHA report to a global audience at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Geneva, in July 2013, attended by more than 80 humanitarian stakeholders and decision makers.

2 Improving outreach and engagement around the launch of the GHA Report 2013, resulting in increased traffic to our website and report downloads, and greater media coverage (featured in 66 media outlets).

3 Providing in-depth analysis of humanitarian funding for 57 crisis-affected countries through our online profiles.

4 Responding to 80 separate data enquiries from humanitarian policy makers, service providers and analysts, and providing 115 hours of free helpdesk support.

5 Providing timely funding updates through crisis briefings, for example, in response to Typhoon Haiyan – to inform donor decision making on funding allocations.

Tracking aid spending on disaster risk reduction

GHA reports have consistently highlighted that over half of humanitarian assistance goes to long-term recipients where disasters reoccur and people are caught up in a vicious cycle of chronic poverty and crisis. Analysis in our 2012 report *Disaster risk reduction: spending where it counts* found that despite donor rhetoric, just 1% of official development assistance (ODA) had been spent on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in 40 of the world's poorest and most disaster-affected countries. There is a clear gap between recognition of the importance of DRR and investment and action, while data on DRR financing is also poor.

▶ **To find out more, please go to:** www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org

"What GHA is doing is unique and valuable"

Sandrine Tiller, Médecins Sans Frontières

"I get very excited by reports like this. Stats are power: a weapon for achieving political goals, driving an agenda"

Claus Sørensen, Director-General, DG ECHO, European Commission

"It has become the publisher of record on global humanitarian action and is widely regarded as a primary source of professional and authoritative information and as a repository of 'corporate memory' for humanitarian actors"

Ian Smillie, GHA programme evaluation

Global **Humanitarian** Assistance

2

Better value from all RESOURCES

Our aim: to improve how resources are prioritised and allocated to end poverty

While economic growth has contributed substantially to reducing poverty, growth alone will not end it. Even the most optimistic forecasts see more than 100 million people still living below the international poverty line of $1.25 a day in 2030.

To plan for and finance the end of poverty, we must understand the scale and scope of all potential resources – domestic and international, public and private – as well as aid. Information about these different resources is often limited and seldom comparable. It often overlaps, has major gaps and is rarely traceable from source to use.

The UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda called for a Data Revolution to underpin efforts to end poverty. Our Investments to End Poverty programme contributes to the Data Revolution by bringing together data on all resources flowing to developing countries, alongside information about poverty and where it persists, as well as what is known about the impact of different interventions on poverty.

Based on this comprehensive picture, we provide independent, reliable and accessible analysis on how to release more poverty impact from all available resources. Our work aims to contribute to financing discussions involving donors, governments, business, parliamentarians, foundations and civil society. We aim to provide the information they need to agree a financing framework that ensures the poorest 20% in every country receive at the very least a proportionate share of growth – to promote equity and end poverty by 2030.

MAP OF AID PLAYERS

PRIVATE DONORS — MILITARY — GOVERNMENTS

Philanthropic organisations
National
Corporate donors
Individuals
Community
Diaspora
Family

International
National government
Peace keeping
Local government

International government
National Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies
International Committee of the Red Cross
Local Red Cross & Red Crescent branches
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

COMMUNITY

AID RECIPIENT

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS & RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

OCHA
UNHCR
FAO
UNRWA
WFP
CERF
UNICEF

Local NGOs
National NGOs
International NGOs

UN — NGOs

Revealed

2011 estimates put 1 billion people in extreme poverty. The World Bank forecast a fall to 400 million by 2030. But faster growth shared more equally can deliver zero poverty by 2030.

Domestic resources are growing – half of all developing countries experienced growth in government spending exceeding 5% per year between 2000 and 2011. But many countries still face considerable resource constraints: 82% of people living on $1.25 a day live in countries where the government spends less than PPP$1,000 per person each year.

International resources – all foreign resources received by developing countries – were estimated at US$2.1 trillion in 2011, equal to just over one third of total government spending in these countries.

The scale, diversity and direction of resource flows between developed and developing countries has increased rapidly. For instance, while US$472 billion of foreign direct investment flowed into developing countries in 2011, US$420 billion flowed out as repatriated profits.

ODA, at almost US$134.8 billion in 2013, is modest by comparison, yet vital because it can be targeted on investments likely to benefit the poorest.

The world will not end poverty without empowering women. Getting more gender-disaggregated data on poverty and spending must be a key priority for the Data Revolution.
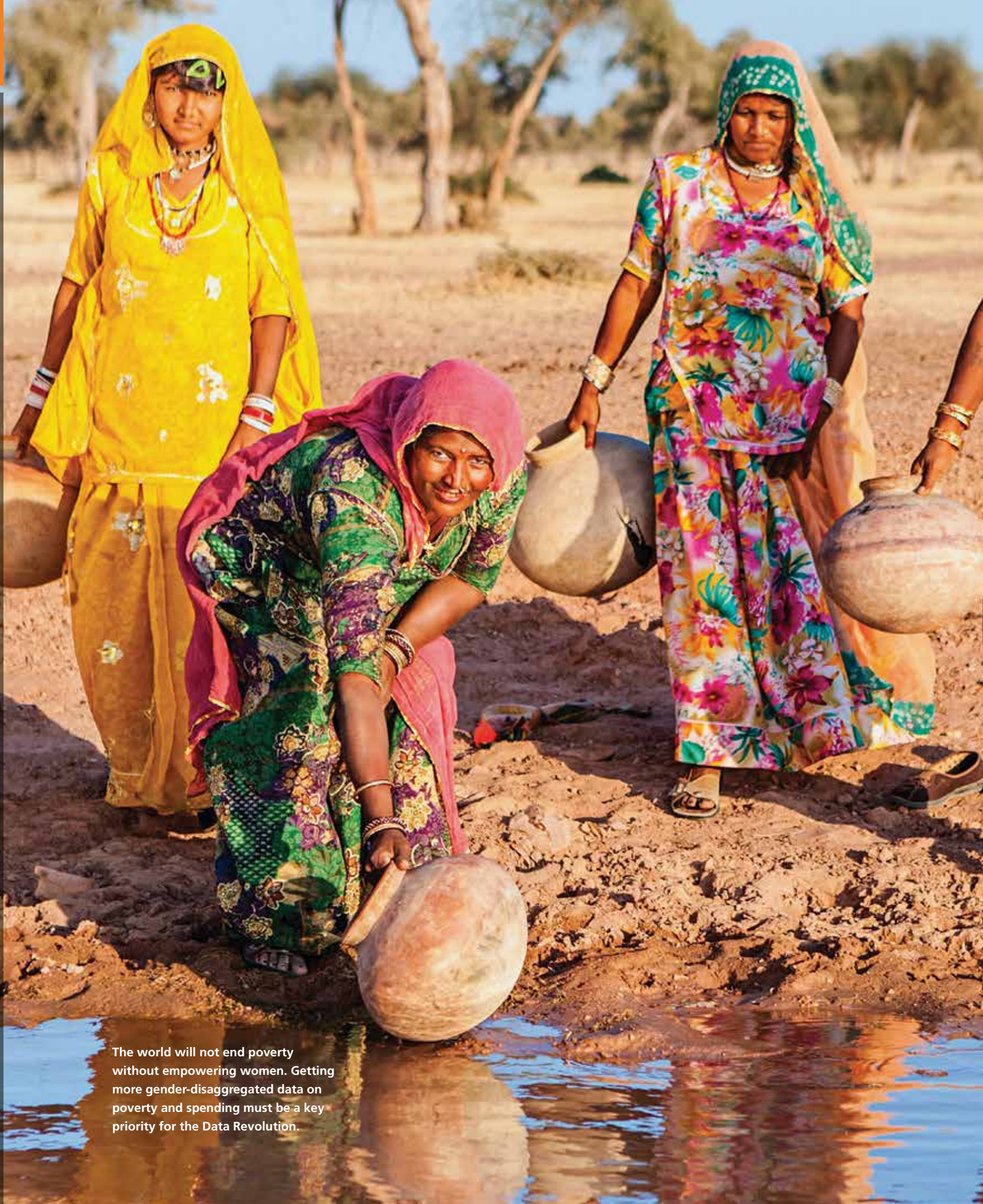
Investments to End Poverty

In 2013 we launched our first major report and online data visualisations under the Investments to End Poverty programme. Described as "a goldmine of killer facts and infographics", the report maps the complex landscape of resource flows between more than 50 countries and focuses on the role of aid in ending poverty in the context of other resources.

The report was launched during the UN General Assembly 2013 in New York to more than 85 people, including eight different UN Member State Permanent Missions. The following month it was presented at the UK Houses of Parliament, to the OECD in Paris, and to 30 representatives of donor governments, civil society organisations (CSOs) and local decision makers in Nairobi. We achieved wide-ranging global media coverage across 25 countries.

As the programme develops, we aim to create the most comprehensive information source available on all resource flows to end poverty.

This will be complemented by poverty data, and national-level data on spending. With this mapping system in place, the next step is to explore what impact these resources have on the lives of people living in poverty, to analyse the strategic advantages of different resource flows, and how they can be combined to maximise effectiveness.

This work will bring the Data Revolution to life and highlight the big data gaps that need to be addressed before we can truly end poverty.

▶ **To find out more, please go to:** devinit.org/report/investments-to-end-poverty

"It presented the data on resource flows to developing countries in an innovative and engaging way and will certainly inform discussion and debate"

Lynne Featherstone, DFID Minister

Highlights

1

Launching the Investments to End Poverty report and online visualisations at three successful public events in the USA, UK and East Africa.

2

Using Investments to End Poverty to engage with the private sector, partnering with Business Fights Poverty on a series of blogs and a discussion evening on the resource picture and how the private sector can do more.

3

Achieving 65 media articles and 5 broadcast interviews across 25 countries.

4

Over 50,000 downloads of the full report or specific chapters over six months, 2,000 YouTube views and over 4,000 users have explored the online data visualisations.

5

Data, graphs and briefings widely used by key influential stakeholders including UNDP, Bill Gates, DFID, USAID, Oxfam America, World Bank, OECD staff.

6

Holding 31 government consultations and meetings before and after the report launch, with many more to come.

Unbundling aid

Cash (grants)

Cash (loans & equity investments)

Mixed project aid

Commodities & food

Technical cooperation

Support to third parties and global public goods

Non-transferred
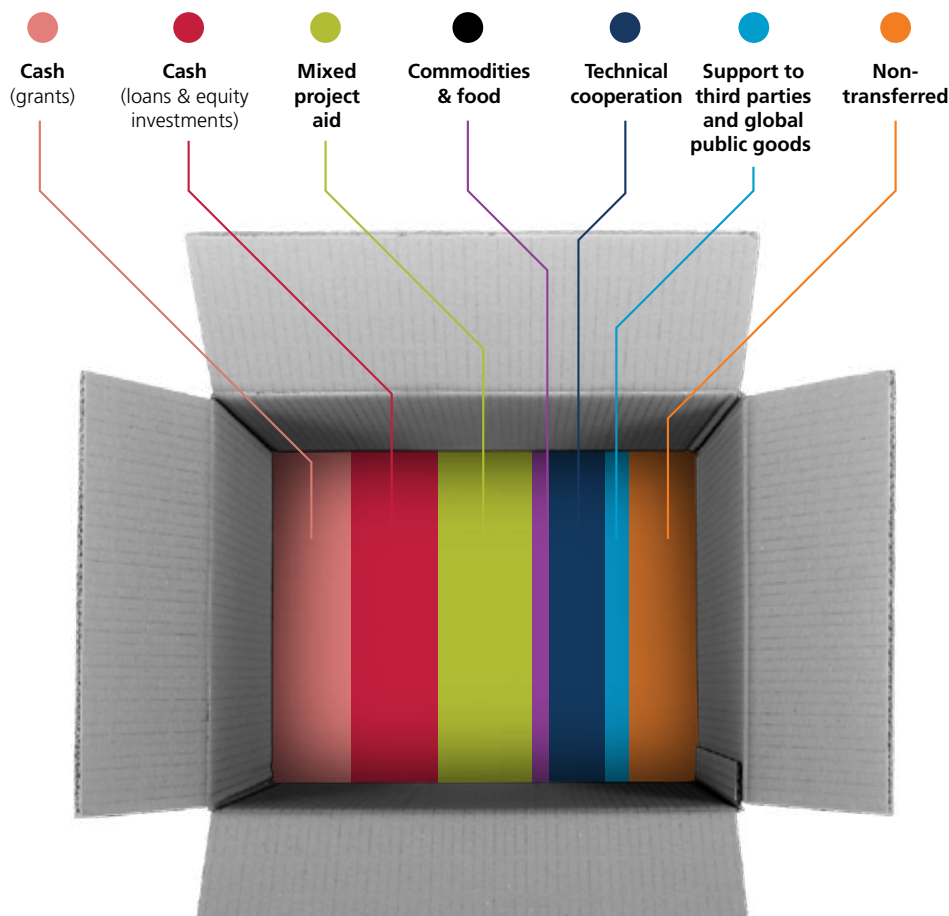
Key messages from Investments to End Poverty

Our first Investments to End Poverty report recognises that, despite global poverty falling at an unprecedented rate, economic growth alone will not be enough to end poverty altogether. As well as growth, we need targeted interventions to end poverty, and to consider all investment resources available – domestic and international, public and private.

The report maps all resources to developing countries, showing who spends what where, and exactly what kind of development resources are received by developing countries. By making complicated data simple, policy makers can make better decisions on resource allocation and achieve better results. Greater transparency on the scale and make-up of all resources also drives accountability.

All resources need to be considered

Domestic government spending is a key resource for ending poverty and this has increased over the past decade to $5.9 trillion per year. But most of the poorest people live in countries where government spending per person is low. In countries where government spending is less than $500 per person per year, where 1 billion people live, ODA represents over two-thirds of external finance and provides critical support alongside government spending.

▶ See Figures 1 and 2

We need a better understanding of poverty

Estimates of poverty are often unreliable and out of date. Different methods of data collection and analysis can lead to estimates of the number of people in poverty varying by many millions. For example, recent revisions to international price comparisons – fundamental for measuring a global poverty line – could mean there are millions fewer in poverty than previously thought. ITEP also noted that 21 of sub-Saharan Africa's 49 countries were either using poverty estimates more than 7 years old – or had none at all. Even where countries have up-to-date estimates, if these measure poverty only at the national level, the data masks those left out of progress. Better disaggregation of data is vital to show different circumstances in districts, communities and between women and men within communities and households.

ODA is still critical

There are many resources to end poverty but ODA continues to play an essential role. It is the main international flow that can readily be targeted to reach the poorest people so that they share benefits of growth through interventions to achieve short-term impact as well as longer-term transformation. Aid has grown substantially since 2000 (although most donor countries have not yet achieved their aid targets) but it needs to be better targeted and used together with other resources to expedite the end of poverty.

▶ See Figures 3 and 4

We need a better understanding of ODA

To understand the impact and potential of aid, we need to 'unbundle' it: aid is made up of different components as well as money, such as food, goods and human resources. Not all is spent directly in developing countries – two-thirds of Italy's ODA, for example, is spent in Italy. The type of aid affects the impact it delivers, so getting the most value for ending poverty from each dollar of aid requires different aid instruments to be employed in different contexts.

▶ See Figures 5 and 6

Figure 1
Domestic resources outweigh international resources for most developing countries

US$ trillions
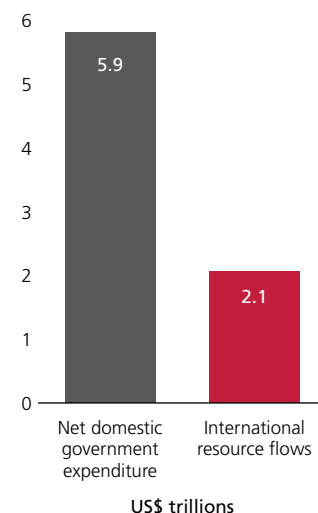
Figure 3
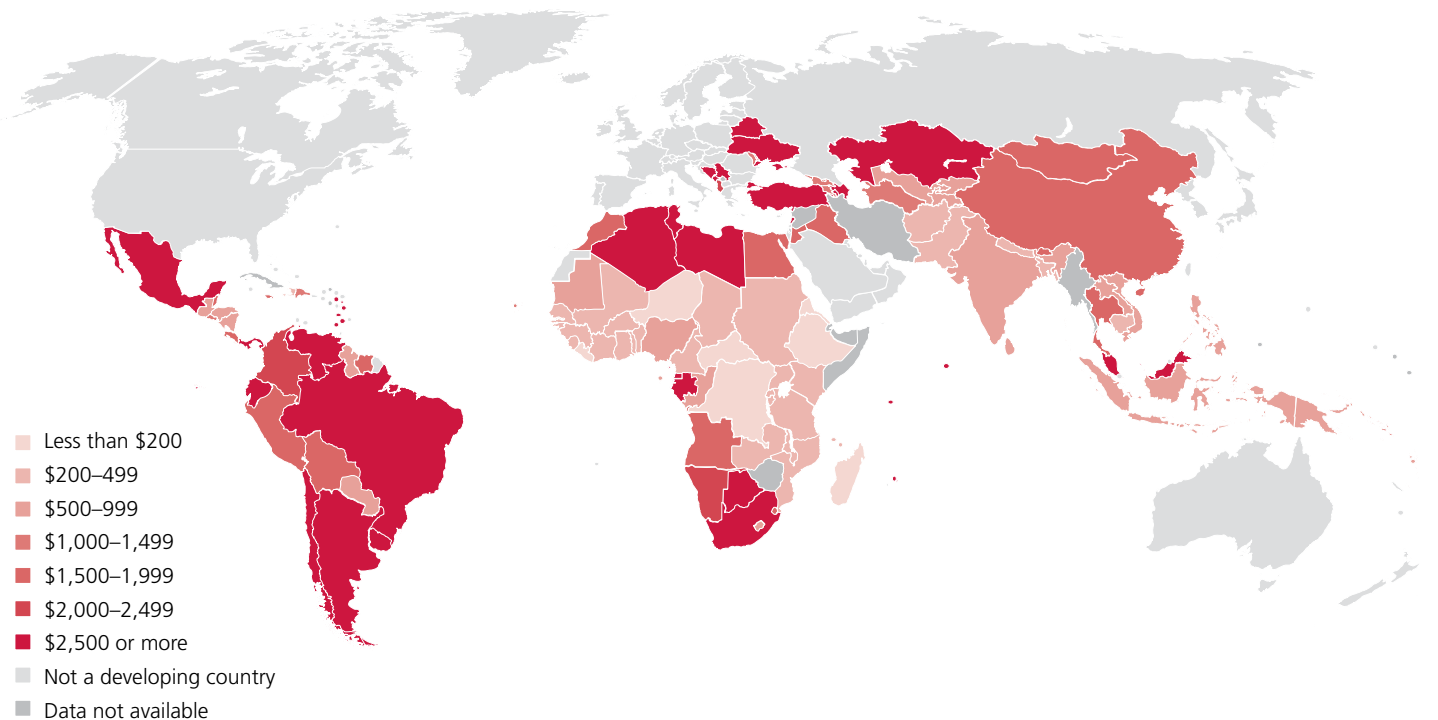ODA dominates where government resources are lowest

Government spending per person, PPP$, 2011

- ● Short-term loans
- ● Long-term loans
- ● Portfolio equity
- ● Remittances
- ● Foreign direct investment
- ● Gross other official flows
- ● Gross ODA

3

Better access to INFORMATION

Our aim: to engage, inform, empower

Increased access to information is vital to end poverty by 2030 and for the poorest 20% of people to get a fairer share of resources and greater opportunity. Information must be timely, easy to understand and relevant to people's needs. It can help people understand their rights, and access services. It can help governments allocate resources and business target investment. It can help citizens hold governments, business and the non-governmental sector to account. Better information makes spending more efficient, reduces corruption and helps citizens make more informed choices.

New technologies are speeding up the potential for people – including the poorest – to access and to provide information. DI's work encompasses creating the political will to be transparent, the technical skills to get IT systems talking, and the communication, engagement and data visualisation that helps people translate data, research and evidence into information they can apply.

Our work in this area includes:

- IATI, led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for which we are technical lead and work with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the governments of Ghana and Sweden.
- Country-level work in Kenya, Uganda and Nepal to build skills in accessing and using budgetary information.
- Open data initiatives in these three countries including opening up budgets and encouraging use of the information.
- Advocacy to promote access to information as a core priority within the post-2015 international development framework.

Figure 2
Annual government spending per person varies widely

Legend:
- Less than $200
- $200–499
- $500–999
- $1,000–1,499
- $1,500–1,999
- $2,000–2,499
- $2,500 or more
- Not a developing country
- Data not available

Figure 4
International flows include commercial, government and private resources

- Portfolio equity, net 18.3
- Development finance institutions 37.8
- Private development assistance 45.3
- Other official flows 79.1
- Non-DAC development cooperation 16.8
- DAC ODA 148.7
- Long-term loans 529.9
- Short-term loans, net 179.6
- Military expenditure 211.4
- Remittances 343.4
- Foreign direct investment, net 471.6
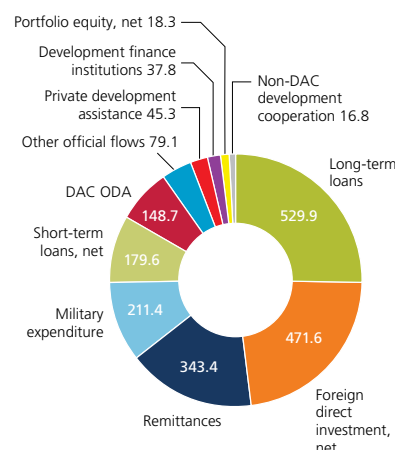
Figure 5
Unbundling aid in 2011

- Commodities & food 6.1
- Global public goods & National NGOs 8.2
- Technical cooperation 19.2
- Mixed project aid 32.3
- Cash (loans & equity investments) 30.2
- Cash (grants) 28.6
- Non-transferred, including debt relief 24.8
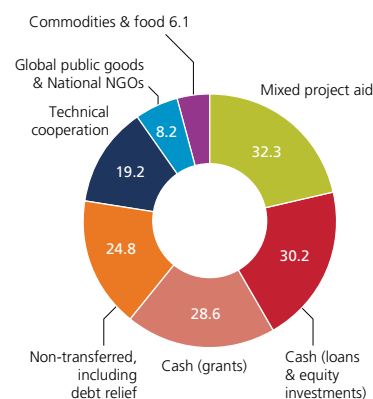
Figure 6
Unbundling US$2 billion of aid shows very different allocations between donors

Italy   Denmark

- Global public goods and national NGOs
- Commodities and food
- Mixed project aid
- Technical cooperation
- Cash (grants)
- Cash (loans & equity investments)
- Non-transferred inc. debt relief
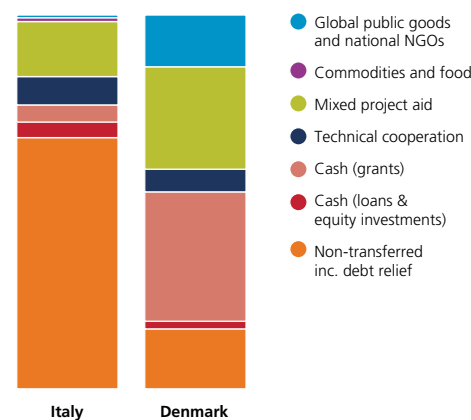
Revealed

Understanding and analysing aid information is problematic for many NGOs and journalists working in Nepal, Kenya and Uganda because of limited time, technical skills and technology. 89% of NGOs surveyed in Nepal (work conducted by partners supported by DI) say the information available to them does not match their needs. Data is not usually in an accessible format, often being trapped in hardcopy or in PDF, which prevents it being analysed or reused.

A lack of consistent, comparable data hampers decision making by governments, donors and business. Poor data reduces the ability of parliamentarians and the media to monitor and scrutinise allocations and delivery.

Access to information for NGO workers and journalists is often dependent on personal contacts or membership of particular groups.

More timely, comparable, detailed and accessible data on resources will enable countries to prioritise and manage spending effectively and accountably.

The Data Revolution requires developing countries to gather, analyse and apply their own statistics. DI ensures more analysis about Africa is done in Africa.

Women's literacy is a clear example of how information empowers and helps reduce poverty. It has measurable impact on family size and children's well-being. Access to information is known to enhance women's physical security, help women access reproductive healthcare, and get better prices for the things they produce.

© Robin Wyatt and PCI India

Making information available:
International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

Developing countries and their citizens face huge challenges in accessing up-to-date information from providers of development cooperation. In response to this challenge, DI has played a catalytic role in creating and developing IATI, a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to make information about development cooperation spending easier to access, use and understand.

Launched in 2008, the IATI Standard provides a common, open, electronic format for all providers of development cooperation to publish information about their current and future spending in a timely and comparable way. DI served as a member of the IATI Steering Committee and the IATI Secretariat from the outset, and since September 2013 we have been part of the UNDP-led hosting consortium, providing technical leadership for the initiative. In 2013 we helped develop the IATI datastore: a user-friendly service that gathers all data published to the IATI Standard. To support the use of data at country level, in 2014 we developed a country tracker (www.d-portal.org).

We work to increase reporting by all actors to IATI, and more than 280 organisations including governments, UN agencies, multilaterals, NGOs and private sector consultants are now publishing their data to the IATI Standard. Among these have been high-profile philanthropic foundations such as the Hewlett Foundation, who became an early signatory. DI has also worked closely with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, providing technical support to enable them to convert their existing data into the right format for publishing to IATI. A vital concern for IATI is to ensure it helps track all kinds of international cooperation – not just ODA from traditional donors. IATI is already working with the humanitarian sector, development finance institutions and providers of South-South cooperation to explore how IATI could be further developed to meet their needs. Increasing data use at country level and promoting the Data Revolution more widely continues to be critical.

▶ **To find out more, please go to:**
iatistandard.org

Highlights

1

Drafting the initial scoping paper for IATI and working with members to develop and agree the IATI Standard.

2

Launching the IATI datastore: an online service that gathers all data published to the IATI Standard.

3

Working with our consortium partners to expand IATI's membership from 14 to more than 60 members.

4

Assisting more than 280 organisations to publish their data to IATI, including donors, the private sector, civil society organisations and private giving foundations.

"DI's work has been absolutely critical to the establishment and development of IATI"

Richard Manning, former chair of the OECD DAC, programme evaluation, 2010

How IATI simplifies the donor reporting process
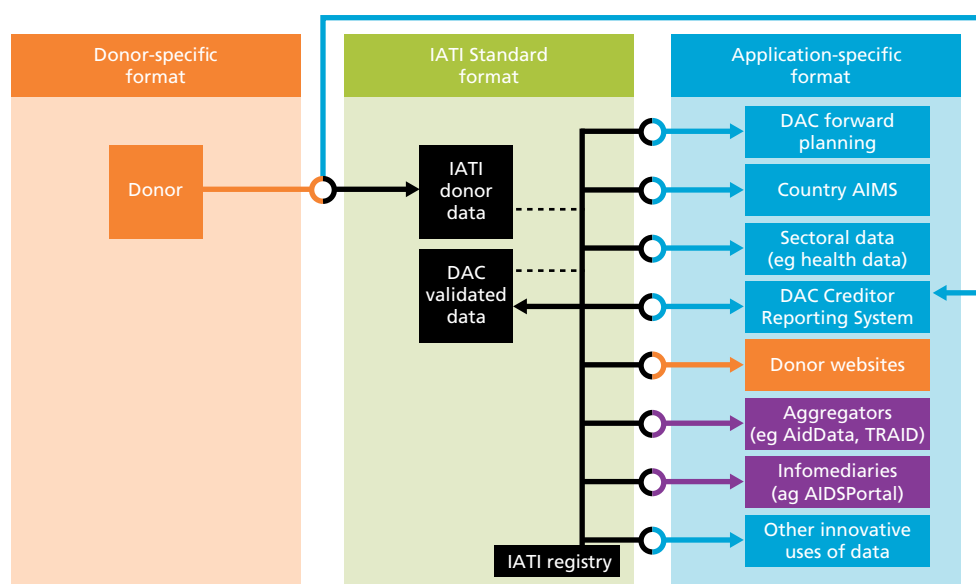
AIMS, Aid Information Management Systems

Using information and creating demand

We have been working for 20 years to help people, organisations and governments to get better access to information, especially on resource flows and how they can promote change. Most of our work to date has focused on developing countries – but better information improves planning and coordination, reduces wastage and corruption, and facilitates informed and committed participation in decision making in every country.

We are currently working to support and stimulate national-level open development 'ecosystems' in three countries: Kenya, Nepal and Uganda. We work with partners to bring together government, CSOs, media, parliamentarians and donors to agree practical steps that will increase access to and use of data. Our role helps bring people together: we can help with tools and advice on how to access and analyse data; and we give local people examples of how others have used information to improve policy making and service delivery. DI is also committed to learning from this work to increase our impact and the impact of others in this field, by developing a model to make aid transparency useful at country level.

Building a global commitment to transparency and accountability

DI recognises the importance of transparency of all resources for reducing poverty. We engage at the political and policy making level to promote access to information and resource transparency through influential international processes including the post-2015 framework discussions, G8 and G20 Summits, Open Government Partnership (OGP), East African Community /African Union, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, and the emerging momentum behind the Data Revolution. We also promote transparency, open data and open government as common standards, which should apply to all resource providers.

Access to information and the post-2015 development agenda

DI has been engaging with a range of policy makers and organisations including the ONE Campaign, Global Witness, Publish What You Fund, the International Budget Partnership and Transparency International to secure access to information as a core component of the post-2015 development agenda. Access to information has now been recognised in reports and documents by the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the UN Secretary-General and the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals as a core component of development. We will continue to engage as the UN discusses progress towards final goals.

Highlights

1

Hosting DAC Chair Brian Atwood during 2012 to give a keynote speech in London on access to information.

2

Mobilising a global partnership for the inclusion of access to information as a stand-alone goal and a cross-cutting issue in the post-2015 framework.

3

Partnering in the Open Nepal initiative and launching Open Nepal Data Portal (see page 20), galvanising support for the upcoming Uganda Open Development Initiative.

4

Conducting training on aid and budgets together with Publish What You Fund, Integrity Action and the International Budget Partnership for local civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations in Kenya and Nepal.

Uganda – community resource trackers

Since 2012 our Africa Hub has been working closely with our Ugandan partner DRT (Development Research and Training) to pioneer a programme to build the capacity of five communities in northern Uganda to access and use information to improve the outcome of development investments made in their name. DRT provides on-the-job training and supervision to 21 volunteer 'community resource trackers' so that they can carry out action research to identify development resources available to their communities, and to track how these are being allocated and used on the ground. As well as providing technical support in using tools for data collection and analysis, DRT helps the volunteers to work with the community to identify needs and then to develop action plans for engaging with decision makers to improve how resources are allocated.

When they met to review progress in December 2013, the volunteers identified a number of different ways that increased access to information is helping the community to secure improvements in the development programmes that are supposed to benefit them. For example:

- **Securing greater transparency.** The grants process of the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) has been made more transparent, highlighting where some households have benefited several times, so that future grants can be distributed more equitably within the community.
- **Improving the quality of infrastructure projects.** By accessing plans and contracts, community resource trackers have been able to monitor infrastructure projects and hold providers to account, such as in Katakwi, where a market latrine had been constructed in a way that made it inaccessible to disabled people and women.
- **Tackling corruption.** By scrutinising the use of the Universal Education Programme funds in a local school in Kotido district, the community became more aware of corruption, and this led to the formation of a public accounts committee.
- **Engaging the community on programme quality.** Through frequent monitoring of schools, community resource trackers have involved parents and school management committees in assessing whether the increased investment in primary education is leading to improved quality.
- **Engaging with decision makers.** To get access to information, community resource trackers have built relationships with decision makers at local and district levels, and they are now using these links to advocate for improved programmes and services based on the needs of the community.

Highlights

5

Increasing transparency of Kenya and Uganda budget data by scraping it from paper books to digitalise the data and make analysis of domestic financing possible.

6

Building a Data Revolution through partnership with the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics to turn national statistics into analysis and accessible data.

7

Gathering 30 case studies demonstrating the demand for information and the need for increased capacity to use information in promoting resource transparency.

8

Jointly hosting with the Government of Mexico a meeting on the Data Revolution at the High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Mexico City, May 2014.

"I also see a crucial role of the DI Africa Hub in providing spaces for conversations on post-2015 monitoring of agreed goals within the axis of development and use of new technology tools by citizens"

NGO participant to DI Africa Hub's data roundtable

Open Nepal

In Nepal, as in many other countries that receive aid, finding and understanding information on resources is complex. Many people would like to know more about flows to and within Nepal to help make sure money is spent effectively.

Our work in Nepal first focused on understanding demand, the different actors involved, and the barriers and incentives to sharing and using information. We found that key demands include:

- More detailed information about where, when and how money is spent, what it's spent on and by whom.
- More accessible information – for example, information translated into local languages, made meaningful for local contexts and using appropriate methods and tools.
- More analysis of aid information alongside other data, such as government revenue and demographic information.
- Increased development capacity and awareness to help different groups find, understand and use information relevant to them.
- Shared evidence and lessons on the most effective methods and tools to improve the availability and accessibility of information.

Based on these findings, we worked with local partners to catalyse and support an ecosystem of organisations and individuals working on transparency and accountability issues, forming a coalition working under the banner of Open Nepal. This includes civil society partners Freedom Forum and the NGO Federation of Nepal, and private sector partner Young Innovations as well as journalists, civic hackers and students. Open Nepal's current priorities are:

- **Making more data available and accessible.** The Open Nepal Data Portal, launched in June 2013, is a country-based information platform that collates development data to make it more easily available for all those who want to use it to support their work. Open Nepal also plans to work with donors and NGOs to support them to publish their information to the IATI Standard.
- **Supporting key groups to use data.** In 2014, we will be providing a data helpdesk to support data users with the challenges they encounter. Open Nepal also runs capacity development workshops to support users in developing hands-on skills (like using Excel to create graphs) and in finding and understanding data.
- **Learning lessons.** We will be working to share lessons more broadly from our experience with Open Nepal, identifying what works and what doesn't through a series of case studies, so that others can benefit from our experiences too.

All too often, poverty is handed down from parent to child, to grandchild. Information – whether from books or the Web, from practical experience or a mobile phone – gives people choice and control, two of the major factors (alongside basic rights and services) which can stop intergenerational poverty by 2030.

Present and future priorities

We are driven by our vision of making sure that ending poverty becomes a timetabled reality and that information is used effectively, globally and in every country, to ensure that no one is left behind.

To this end we will continue to work towards the twin outcomes identified in our 2010 strategic plan:

- a new financing architecture to end poverty
- better use of information – in other words a Data Revolution – to promote change, especially for the most vulnerable in every society.

Reality-checking our goals

A new international consensus is emerging that it is possible to end poverty by 2030, provided that existing finance is used smartly and matched by political will translated into action by governments, business and civil society. An increased emphasis on equity alongside growth provides an opportunity for plans and progress to be measured not simply by gross domestic product (GDP), but with reference to ensuring that the poorest 20% in every country receive at least a proportionate share of growth.

It is widely accepted that aid remains a key tool in the current fight to end poverty – but that alongside efforts to increase the quality and quantity of ODA from traditional donors, a much wider range of countries are already providing external cooperation and assistance.

In the medium to long term, both ODA and other forms of aid need to fuse into a permanent part of the global financial architecture, to which every country contributes according to its ability and upon which any

country can draw to protect vulnerable citizens, as the social and economic fortunes of countries change over time.

To achieve these goals, DI will work across three key areas, being guided by two further themes:

1 **2** **3** **4** **5**

The basic rights and humanitarian needs of the poorest 20% of people in every country and globally – and the need to finance global public goods in which every country has an interest – make such a long-term architecture essential.

Information for empowerment and opportunity

Since 2013, attention to information as a priority ranking alongside basics such as healthcare, education, security, water and sanitation, has seen a quantum increase. Talk of a Data Revolution is widespread – alongside recognition that information empowers people at every level.

DI will continue to work for the Data Revolution to leave no one behind, to ensure that resources reach the bottom 20% and especially to deliver on the goal of ending poverty by 2030.

1

Better understanding of poverty based on EVIDENCE

End poverty by 2030
- Build commitment among national governments, business and the international community to end extreme poverty by 2030 and provide them with evidence on how best to achieve this by **better allocation of funding** to tackle factors which perpetuate poverty and increase inequality.

Save more lives and address chronic poverty
- Continue to provide **comprehensive analysis and urgent crisis updates** on all resources allocated to humanitarian crisis and their responsiveness to the needs of those living in environments that make them vulnerable to risks and shocks.
- Contribute to the development of **resilience mechanisms to protect vulnerable populations** and prevent them falling into poverty through evidence and research that turns into action.
- Respond to the demand of decision makers for **practical data and evidence** on issues around agriculture, inequality, gender discrimination, health and education, as well as access to finance and markets and their impact on chronic poverty.

2

Better value from all RESOURCES

Provide research and analysis
- Develop a **new international architecture** to mobilise more and better resources and encourage appropriate finance mixes to address poverty and vulnerability in differing contexts.
- Promote the concept of a **basic income guarantee** to ensure that noone lives below the national poverty line, backstopped by international provision to ensure that no one is living below the international poverty line (currently $1.25 a day).
- Launch a new, fully **interactive digital platform that provides global, national and sub-national data** on who is in poverty and where; and the resources that are available to address poverty and increase development.

3

Better access to and use of INFORMATION

Support the post-2015 framework
- Ensure **access to information** is part of the post-2015 framework.
- Undertake a **Data Revolution** audit to provide a clear picture of who is doing what and where, so that information can deliver social progress.
- Establish a **data manifesto** to encourage all actors to identify specific deliverables that they can contribute to improve data access and transparency, increase accountability and improve decision making.
- Increase the number of organisations that publish to the **IATI Standard**; help publishers improve the quality of the data they publish; increase use of IATI data at country level to develop transparent, forward-looking, real-time data on resources allocated to developing countries geocoded to projects on the ground.

Catalyse a Data Revolution
- Continue to catalyse a Data Revolution at the national and sub-national levels through **increased use of data and evidence** by key actors in focus countries, including CSOs, international NGOs, civil servants, parliamentarians, business and the media.
- We hope to explore and extend the principle of Common Standards beyond IATI to other areas where the open, automated exchange of data would reduce costs and contribute to social progress. Such an approach would be a logical extension of work already started on "joint transparency" to advance collaboration between different transparency initiatives (IATI, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)).

4

Changing WORLD

New realities, new potential: focusing on the next 15 years, not the past 50

To contribute effectively, DI must ensure that its work takes into account rapid changes in the global environment.

A great deal was achieved between 1960 and 2010 – the first 50 years of development cooperation, from the establishment of the DAC and the UN's 0.7% target for ODA.

But the world has changed to one of new technology, globalised information, finance and trade, and new recognition (albeit limited) of shared vulnerability. We have shifted from a G7 to a G20 and G77 world. Acronyms for the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) alongside the MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey) don't get close to capturing the scale of change, with Vietnam, Colombia, the UAE and dozens of other countries increasing their influence and global contribution.

To end poverty by 2030, the challenge over the next 15 years is to go beyond the history, rhetoric and mindsets of the past 50 years and engage the potential of every country and every enterprise (whether commercial, official or non-governmental). DI will engage not only with traditional donors but also with emerging providers of cooperation; we will work with the OECD DAC, the UN Development Cooperation Forum and Global Partnership – and we will place an increased priority on working with parliamentarians.

The new power of information can help to make evidence, rather than ideology, the benchmark against which ideas and actions are judged.

The UN Secretary-General, the High-level Panel and the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals have all underlined the shared nature of challenges. A nutrition goal that covers both hunger and the obesity epidemic (both of which shorten lives) is one illustration of how goals can be presented in a way that makes clear the obligations of every government to address the needs of their most vulnerable citizens. There is clear potential for dialogue, joint action and shared knowledge on common problems – from polio and tuberculosis to Alzheimer's, from climate change to the exclusion caused by disability, ethnicity, and sexual or religious orientation.

Every government, business, CSO and individual is free to use their resources and energies where they feel the cause is most pressing. DI will aim to make common cause with any organisations working for change, with DI itself prioritising the interests of those living in absolute poverty.

5

Changing DI

An organisation linking local voices to global debates

As the world changes, DI needs to adapt. The points below indicate existing principles and new plans that we will be following in an attempt to maximise our impact.

We will continue to increase our **partnerships and collaborations in strategic global locations** to ensure that our information and analysis can contribute to the development of policy to address the causes of poverty.

We will improve our own learning about the importance of information and data to end poverty and contribute to the development of an evidence base to support **greater transparency and open development**.

DI is not a political or religious organisation, but we aim to work closely with people of all political and religious persuasions. Our credibility relies on the quality, reliability and independence of our analysis. Our understanding of the world and the analysis we undertake shapes our views on how we can speed up change to end poverty by 2030.

DI has already adapted to globalisation by establishing partnerships and placing staff outside the UK. This greatly enriches our organisational analysis and perspective, and over the next three years we will continue to develop partnerships and recruit colleagues in more locations. We expect and intend DI to become a more diverse organisation.

Alongside our well-known work on ODA, poverty data, humanitarian crisis, and our Investments to End Poverty programme, we anticipate extending our analysis on climate finance, equity issues, and especially data related to gender and sexuality – which need to be a major priority for the Data Revolution.

As a logical extension of our aid tracking work, we are engaged on a major development of our country-level tracking of domestic resources.

To harness all energy and resources for change more effectively, especially in the area of crisis response, we plan to extend our dialogue with military and security agencies.

As noted earlier, the business sector can make a much greater contribution to social progress and ending poverty than is currently the case. Given our origins in the private sector, we intend to explore this potential energetically. We also aim to learn from best business practice to remain entrepreneurial and conscious of value for money – both for our commercial clients and grant funders. Our philanthropic donors, the taxpayers who provide government grants, and poor people themselves must expect us to get as much impact on poverty as possible for every pound, dollar or euro we spend. We expect that DI's focus on initiative will continue through and beyond 2015 as we seek to build a culture of social entrepreneurship – Development Initiatives as an enterprise to end poverty.

We expect that by 2015, DI will have begun to apply our expertise on access to and use of information and to situations of vulnerability and exclusion in the UK and other OECD countries, addressing areas such as poor people's access to financial services, and disability. This is in line with the emphasis of the High-Level Panel on leaving no one behind, and our own understanding of how the factors that cause and perpetuate poverty can leave people in every country vulnerable and in need of assistance. We also see the merits of our work on resource tracking to be applied by citizens in developed and developing countries alike. An additional benefit of such initiatives would be to break out of the traditional 'development cooperation' mindset which, for all its achievements over the past 50 years, does not provide an open-ended framework for future international collaboration and change.

Partnerships

To achieve our vision we work in partnership with others to increase our impact and influence across the globe.

We have formal partnerships with:

Development Research and Training (DRT), Uganda
A research organisation undertaking specific policy-oriented research and analysis aimed at informing and influencing a wide range of issues, including reducing poverty in Uganda and other East African countries. This includes collaboration on the East Africa Poverty Report, and community feedback mechanisms in Uganda. Two of DI's analysts are based at the DRT offices and we operate an exchange and secondment scheme to enhance the capacity and understanding of both DI and DRT staff.

Freedom Forum, the NGO Federation and Young Innovations, Nepal
Since 2011 we have worked together to develop the capacity of individuals and organisations to access, analyse and use information to engage in policy and decision making processes within Nepal.

The governments of Ghana and Sweden, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
DI works with the governments of Ghana and Sweden and the UNDP and UNOPS in a shared hosting agreement for the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Open Knowledge Foundation, UK
A joint collaboration to develop an open development toolkit bringing together tools and training materials to increase use of open development data, reduce duplication of new tools, and provide space for people to share ideas and resources.

The Brookings Institution, USA
As part of our 2013 partnership, Brookings co-authored sections of and peer reviewed the Investments to End Poverty report.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden
An independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. SIPRI provides security data for DI's Global Humanitarian Assistance and Investments to End Poverty programmes.

DI also works informally with many organisations to further our strategic priorities. Informal partnerships are short term, strategic, and are not tied in contractual arrangements. This may result in joint statements around global issues, coordination of working groups, joint authoring of papers and reports, as well as more general informal sharing of information.

We have informal partnerships with:

The Uganda Open Development Partnership Platform; the Kenya Open Data Initiative; ONE; Oxfam; the Overseas Development Institute (ODI); Publish What You Fund; and Save the Children. At a day-to-day level, DI's understanding and ability to deliver is greatly enhanced by work with commercial partners such as Data Act Lab in Sweden and Communications Development Incorporated in Washington DC.

We serve on the boards/advisory panels of the following organisations:

- Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
- Sheffield University – Sheffield Institute for International Development
- OECD DAC Expert Reference Group on External Financing for Development
- Global Nutrition Report's Independent Expert Group (IEG)
- World Humanitarian Summit – Humanitarian Effectiveness Group

We are funded by:

- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Canadian Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
- UK Department for International Development
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Consultancy

DI applies 20 years of our knowledge to practical issues affecting all sorts of organisations through our consultancy work. We cover a wide range in our consultancy, all tailored to the needs of particular organisations.

Our consultancy work includes:

- data and policy analysis
- presentation of data for policy discussions through online and offline visualisations and infographics
- evaluations of advocacy, strategy and a range of development interventions
- communication of complex issues to non-specialist audiences
- editing reports
- strategy reviews
- reviews of pooled funding mechanisms and related incentives
- technical support to map data.

The timeline on pages 4 and 5 gives an overview of some of our consultancy work. A more comprehensive list is available at www.devinit.org but some examples include:

ONE / Data Report
We have provided ODA and policy analysis for ONE's Data Report and other advocacy every year since 2006, tracking key trends in development assistance and monitoring the extent to which donors have met commitments, especially those at G8 meetings since Gleneagles.

DFID
We provided sectoral analysis and narrative for the 2013 G8 Comprehensive Accountability Report launched at the Lough Erne G8 Summit, focusing on development of donor performance scorecards.

We have also undertaken comprehensive analysis of DFID's spending record between 2010 and 2012 to inform their own internal review on nutrition spending and present figures to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network.

OECD Africa Partnership Forum/UN Economic Commission for Africa
We helped edit the Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness for the OECD Africa Partnership Forum/UN Economic Commission for Africa. DI has edited three editions of this report since 2010, assessing the commitments, action and development outcomes achieved by the international community as well as African governments.

Review of the EU Water Initiative for WaterAid and Tearfund
This specific report was part of a wider programme of support to WaterAid to produce analysis on water and sanitation as well as to develop WaterAid's in-house capacity for data analysis.

Government of Denmark
DI undertook a review of Denmark's humanitarian aid strategy for 2009–2015 including policy coherence and options for prioritisation.

DI has contributed to a wide range of publications
DI has written sections or chapters of many publications including: the 2013 Fragile States report, UNESCO's Global Monitoring Report, the Red Cross World Disasters Report, the OECD Development Centre's report, Stakeholders: Government-NGO Partnerships for International Development.

Special Advisors

Ana Toni
Ana is the chair of Greenpeace International Board of Directors, a member of the Editorial Board of Le Monde Diplomatique Brazil, a Board member of Baobá Fund for Racial Equity and the Forum of Women's Leaders on Sustainability. She is also a founding partner at a consultancy firm called GIP (Public Interest Management).

Myles Wickstead
Myles is a Visiting Professor (International Relations) at the Open University, an advisor to Hand in Hand International and is also on the boards of a number of NGOs, trusts and foundations. He is currently Chair of One World Media (OWM), and a board member of the Baring Foundation, and the Comic Relief International Grants Committee. He was a special advisor to the Parliamentary International Development Select Committee. He now sits on the Liberal Democrat International Affairs Committee.

Non-Executive Directors

Chris Childs
Chris is a part-time consultant with the merged firm MLM Cartwright in Cardiff, having been a partner in the firm Cartwright Black. He has more than 25 years' experience of dealing with a wide range of employment matters. He has appeared extensively as an advocate before the Employment Tribunals, acting for employers and employees.

Kate Sayer
Kate is a founding partner of Sayer Vincent, advisors and auditors, and a member of the Charity Commission SORP Review Committee, which develops the standards for charity accounting. She is also a visiting lecturer at the Cass Business School for the Diploma in Charity Finance.

Finances: being transparent

Development Initiatives Poverty Research Limited (DIPR) was established in 2007 with initial support from DI International Limited (DII). The two companies now cooperate very closely across a range of activities under the name of Development Initiatives, maintaining very strict procedures to ensure financial separation between DIPR's grant-funded work and DII's contract-funded work. In 2010 the relationship between the two companies was independently assessed by a former Charity Commissioner and all accounts are independently audited.

Our accounts show a high level of spending on costs such as travel. This is because direct engagement – face-to-face dialogue and relationship building – remains absolutely central to the way DI works and to our theory of change and impact. The level of trust people have in our analysis, people's ability to understand and apply data, and the extent to which key people hear, engage with and use the evidence and arguments we put forward are inextricably linked to the impact we have. This means that even though we can make as much use as possible of social media, teleconferencing and other less costly means of communication, for the foreseeable future our spending on travel and other costs associated with personal engagement will remain higher than those of many other organisations working in development.
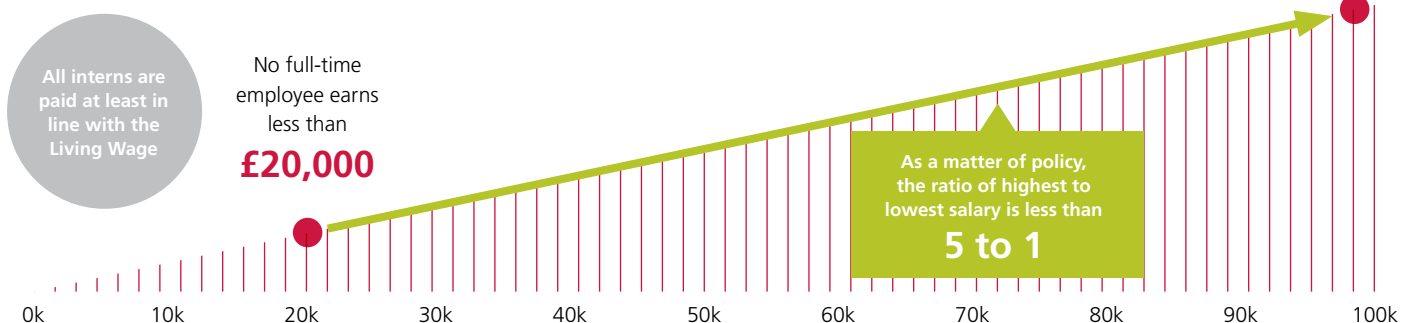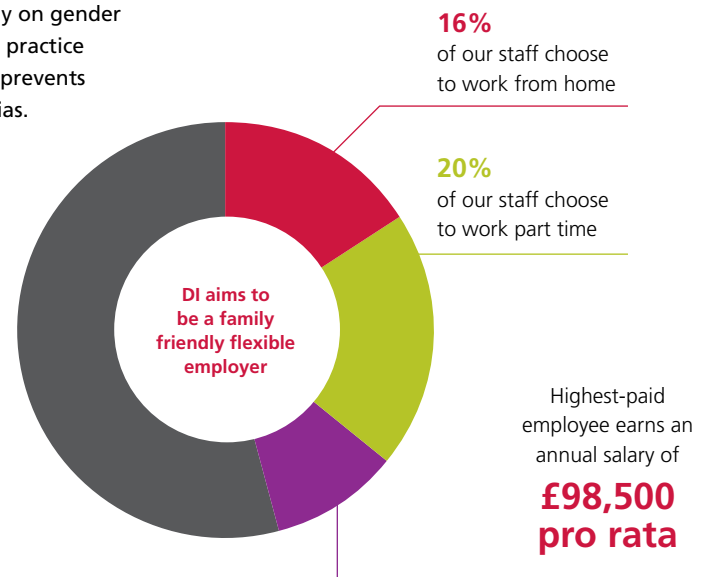
As noted earlier in this report, while DIPR has grown fast to be much larger than our commercial wing, DII, the latter can nevertheless contribute modest funds which give us even more flexibility than we have in our unrestricted grant income.

These pages aim to give a broad picture of DI finances and to pick out some key points of interest. Full detailed sets of audited accounts, including a detailed 2013 narrative on how we allocate resources to our objectives, are available online at www.devinit.org

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DI has developed flexible working practices that meet our staff work/life balance needs, support our equality and diversity agenda, and improve employee engagement and satisfaction, helping us to attract and retain a more diversely skilled workforce. Some 16% of staff are on 'working from home', 20% on 'part time' and 10% on 'flexible working' contracts. All staff enjoy flexible working practices such as occasional working from home and flexing hours in the office.
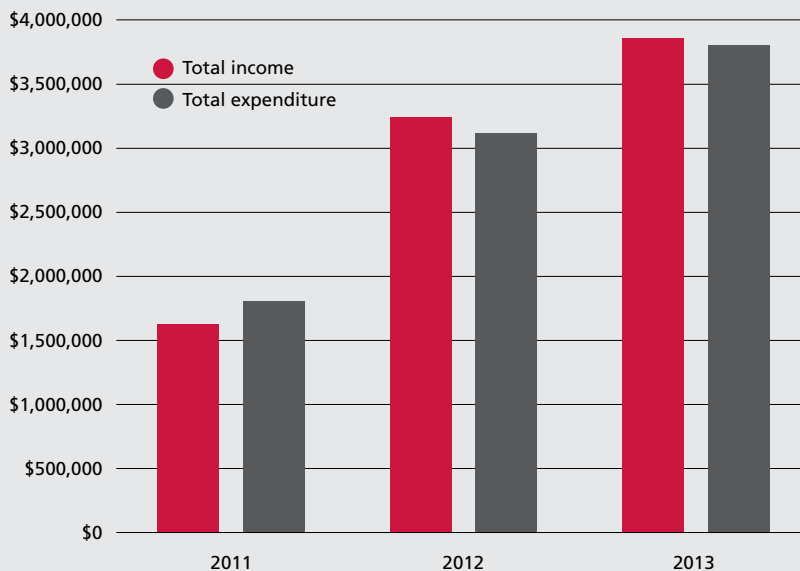
The chart shows the pay range for our international salaries. We ensure that our ratio is less than 5 to 1 for all DI offices. We benchmark all salaries against market data annually. We regularly monitor the balance in pay on gender to ensure our recruitment practice consciously considers and prevents any unintended gender bias.
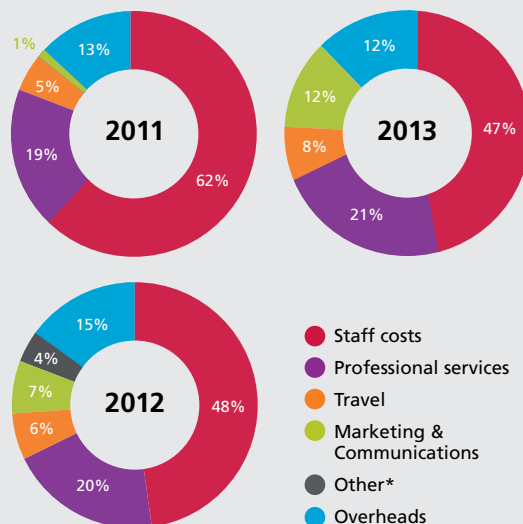

DI aims to be a family friendly flexible employer

16% of our staff choose to work from home

20% of our staff choose to work part time

10% of our staff are on 'flexible working' contracts

Highest-paid employee earns an annual salary of **£98,500 pro rata**

All interns are paid at least in line with the Living Wage

No full-time employee earns less than **£20,000**

As a matter of policy, the ratio of highest to lowest salary is less than **5 to 1**

0k   10k   20k   30k   40k   50k   60k   70k   80k   90k   100k

DI Poverty Research Limited

Income and expenditure

- Total income
- Total expenditure

Breakdown of expenditure

2011
- 62%
- 19%
- 5%
- 1%
- 13%

2013
- 47%
- 21%
- 8%
- 12%
- 12%

2012
- 48%
- 20%
- 6%
- 7%
- 4%
- 15%

- Staff costs
- Professional services
- Travel
- Marketing & Communications
- Other*
- Overheads

*Other: depreciation and foreign currency gain/loss

DI International Limited

Income and expenditure

- Total income
- Total expenditure

Breakdown of expenditure

2011
- 73%
- 5%
- 7%
- 1%
- 2%
- 12%

2013
- 90%
- 2%
- 1%
- 1%
- 6%

2012
- 70%
- 6%
- 7%
- 2%
- 15%

- Staff costs
- Professional services
- Travel
- Marketing & Communications
- Other*
- Overheads
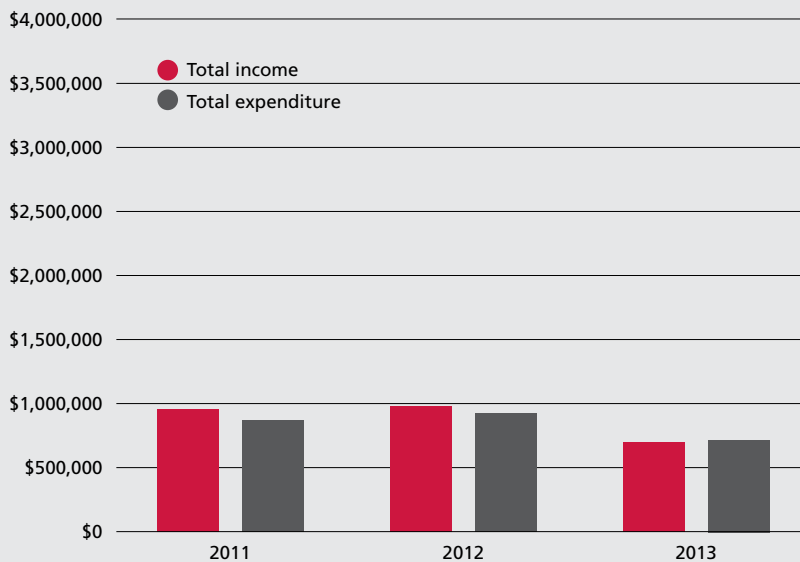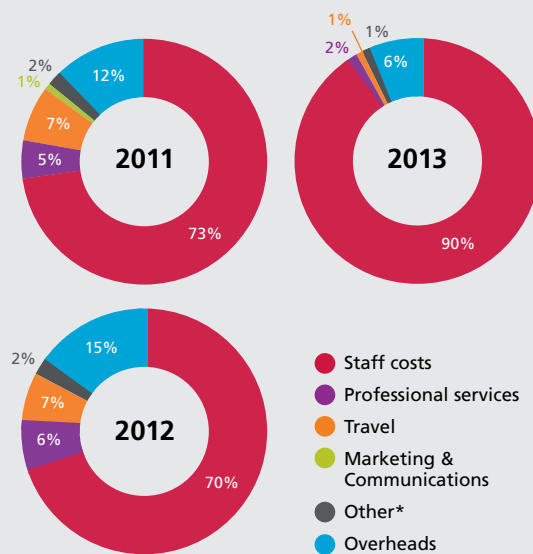
*Other: depreciation, foreign currency gain/loss and VAT

Together we can end poverty

Development Initiatives works to end absolute poverty by 2030 by making data and information on poverty, humanitarian crises and resource flows transparent, accessible and usable. We help decision makers use information to increase their impact for the poorest people in the most sustainable way. We do this by:

- Supporting local partners in East Africa and Nepal to use data. For example, we have trained volunteer "resource trackers" in northern Uganda to increase the use of information at local level.

- Providing information and analysis to inform national and regional decision making. For example, our Investments to End Poverty programme maps global resource flows and makes the data accessible online and offline.

- Offering technical and political support to help improve international systems. We are the technical lead of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Secretariat supported by the governments of Sweden and Ghana, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Office for Project Services.

We are an international organisation with staff in Brazil, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, the UK and the USA. This model allows us to be agile and flexible in our approach to drive change. We also provide consultancy services – undertaking analysis, editing reports and presenting data through infographics and digital visualisations.

We are funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and national governments, including Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK. We provide consultancy services to non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, philanthropic foundations, governments and multilateral agencies.