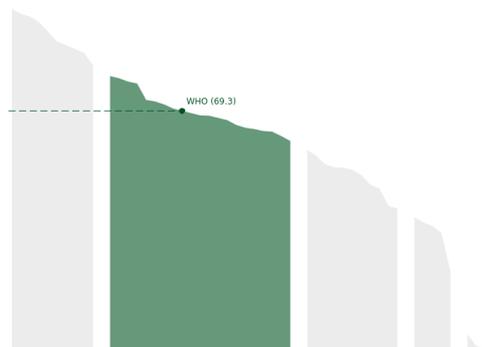


World Health Organisation (WHO)



SCORE: 69.3	POSITION: 19/50	2022 GOOD
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OVERVIEW

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialist UN agency responsible for international public health, which was founded in 1948. It works with 194 member states, across six regions from more than 150 offices. It advocates that a billion more people should have universal healthcare coverage. WHO engages with the monitoring of public health risks, coordinating responses to health emergencies, and promoting health and well-being. It provides technical assistance to countries, sets international health standards, and collects data on global health issues. The WHO also serves as a forum for discussions of health issues.

For the year 2020 WHO reported the highest levels of revenue and expenditure in the history of the organisation. WHO's total revenue in 2020 was US\$ 4.299 billion representing a 38% increase in revenue. Total expenditure for polio, outbreak and crisis response, and special programmes was US\$ 1.691 billion in 2020, up 24% compared to 2019. More than half of that amount, US\$912 million, relates to the COVID-19 response. WHO first started publishing to IATI in June 2017 and began regular publication in 2019.

Organisational planning and commitments

12.1 / 15

Finance and budgets

17.2 / 25

Project attributes

18.9 / 20

Joining-up development data

16.1 / 20

Performance

5 / 20

ANALYSIS

The WHO was assessed for the first time in the 2022 Index. It has done well to score in the 'good' category for its first assessment ranking higher than many long-term publishers. It ranks fifth out of the five UN agencies in the Index and publishes on a quarterly basis to the IATI standard.

WHO gained its highest transparency scores in the organisational planning and commitments component where it scored 80% of the available points. It passed all our quality checks of its organisational documents such as its annual report and forward-looking strategy documents. It only scored lower on the access to information policy indicator for not providing an objective harm test for information provided by third parties, or an independent appeals process.

It also scored well on the project attributes component where it provided basic project information such as titles, descriptions, locations and dates in 100% of IATI published activities. Were WHO to publish on a monthly basis it would score full points for these indicators.

For the joining-up development data component WHO scores slightly above average with good transparency of areas such as aid, finance and flow types. It only did not publish IATI data for its procurement contracts and tenders although these were found in other formats on its website.

WHO's financial information at the organisational level can be improved. It published only 1 year forward-looking total and disaggregated budgets and only published project budgets annually with no quarterly disaggregation. It did not publish budget documentation in the IATI Standard although these were found in other formats. It did, however, publish regular disbursement data and good commitments data.

Finally, the transparency of its performance data can also be improved. Its objectives and results data did not pass our quality checks, not providing enough detail at the activity level. While reviews and evaluations were found on its website, these were not published in the IATI Standard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- WHO should begin publishing IATI data on a monthly basis to ensure that all its activities are up-to-date.
- WHO should improve the quality of its performance related data by publishing project level results and objectives data. It can also publish its reviews and evaluations in its activity files of the relevant activities.
- WHO should improve the transparency of its financial data such as forward-looking total and disaggregated budgets and should add its available budget documentation to the relevant activity files.
- WHO should consider revising its access to information policy to bring it in line with international best practice.

DEEP DIVE

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 12.1/15

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at the overall aims and strategy of an organisation. We check for any public commitments to aid transparency. We also make sure audits are published and if planning documents have been published, including by parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable. We make note of any Freedom of Information laws and critically, we make sure that organisations have tried to make their information easy to access and understand. You should not have to be an expert in open data to be able to find and use this information.

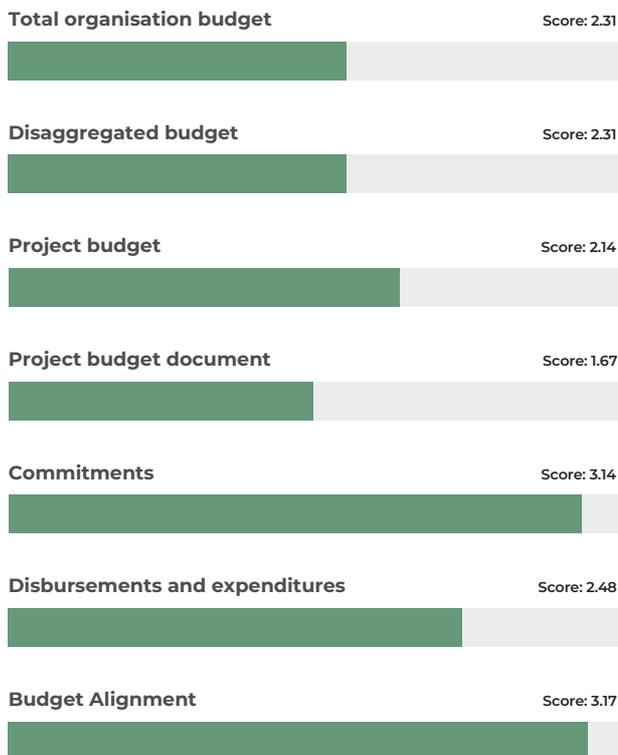


Finance and budgets

Score: 17.2 / 25

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component is critical to allow you and anyone else to follow the money. We expect to find the total budget of the organisation being assessed, right down to individual transactions for each development activity. In particular, forward-looking budgets from donors are important for partner country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.



Project attributes

Score: 18.9 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to descriptive, non-financial data, including basics like the title and description of a project. Information like this is important as it is often the entry point for data users to quickly understand what a project is about. We also look for other information that helps to put a project in context, such as its sub-national location or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.

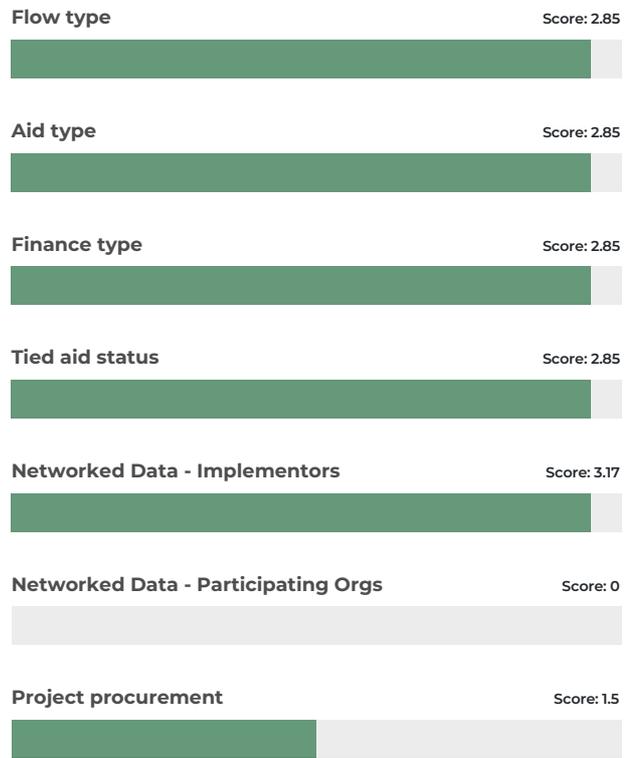


Joining-up development data

Score: 16.1 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well an organisation's data is able to be linked and connected with other bits of information. There is a diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector. Aid and development finance data needs to be effectively linked and connected with the rest to provide a full picture for the user. This can be particularly important for partner country governments, which need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.



Performance

Score: 5 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to the essential data and documents that assess whether a project is on track or has been achieved. This includes things like baseline surveys, progress against targets, mid-term reviews and end of project evaluations. This information is important to hold aid organisations to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

