





IATI Community Exchange 2024 25 April 2024 1

Key pointers:

Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Nepal
 Nigeria's Development Assistance Database (DAD) Overcoming Data Challenges Localizing the Dashboard to Nigeria Strengthening Data Sustainability 	 IATI data, compared with SI-SINACID data, provides an aggregated perspective of cooperation interventions. IATI data focus on the financial monitoring of interventions, while SI-SINACID also performs comprehensive monitoring of the implementation of activities and results. IATI data requires more exhaustive data cleansing and preparation for use, e.g., differences in categories, duplicated data, unnamed activities, etc. 	 Nepal's Aid Management Information System (AMIS) Data Use Challenges and Opportunities in the Context of Nepal Successes System Upgrade Planned Linkages with IATI

Nigeria Development Cooperation Dashboard



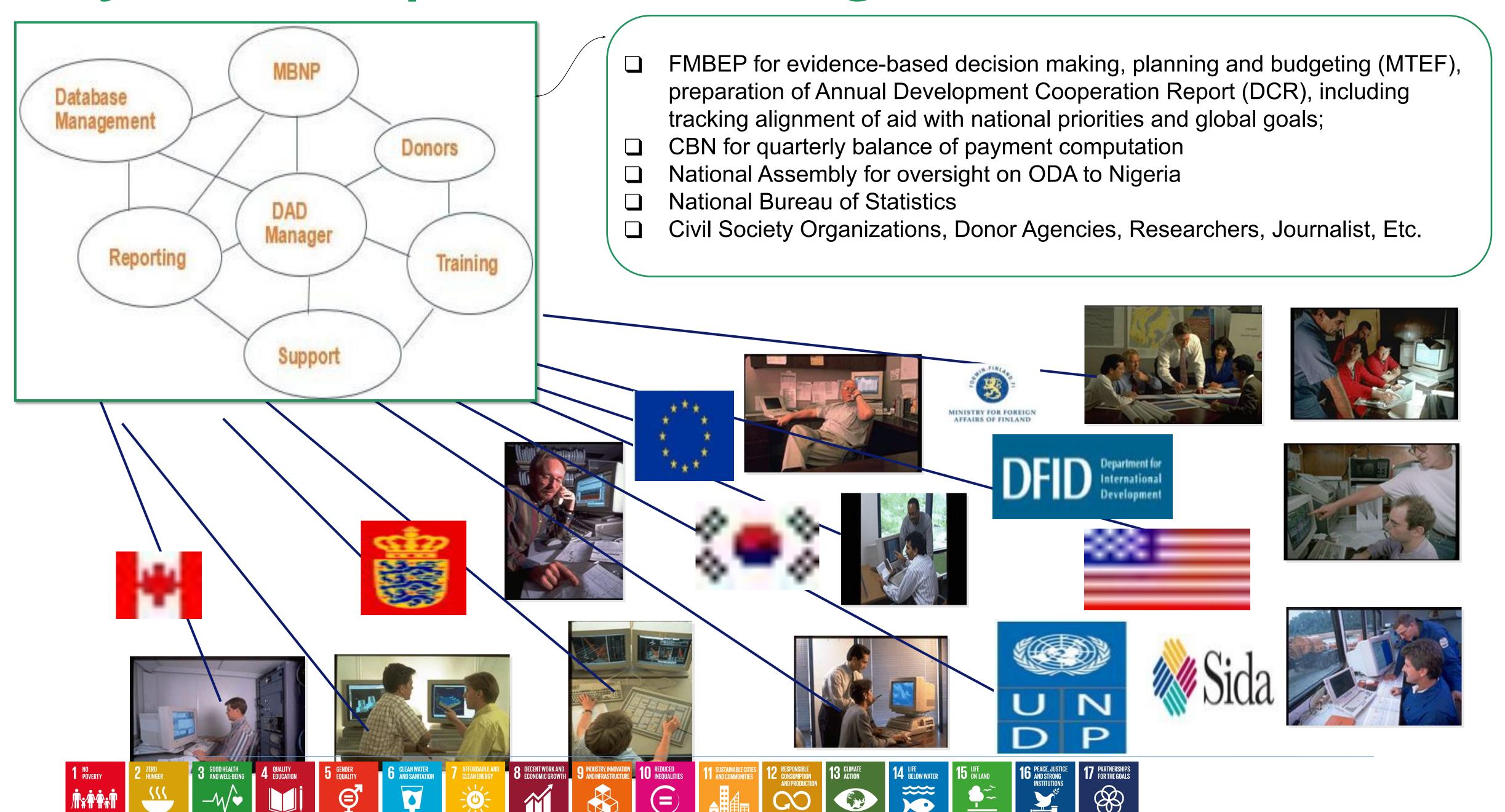
Emergentally.

Bogota, April 2024

Live Demo

Nigeria Development Cooperation Dashboard

Why Data is important for a range of stakeholders



Overcoming Challenges

Development Partners

- Poor quality data
- Incomplete
- Unspecified
- Under-utilization of DAD by INGOs



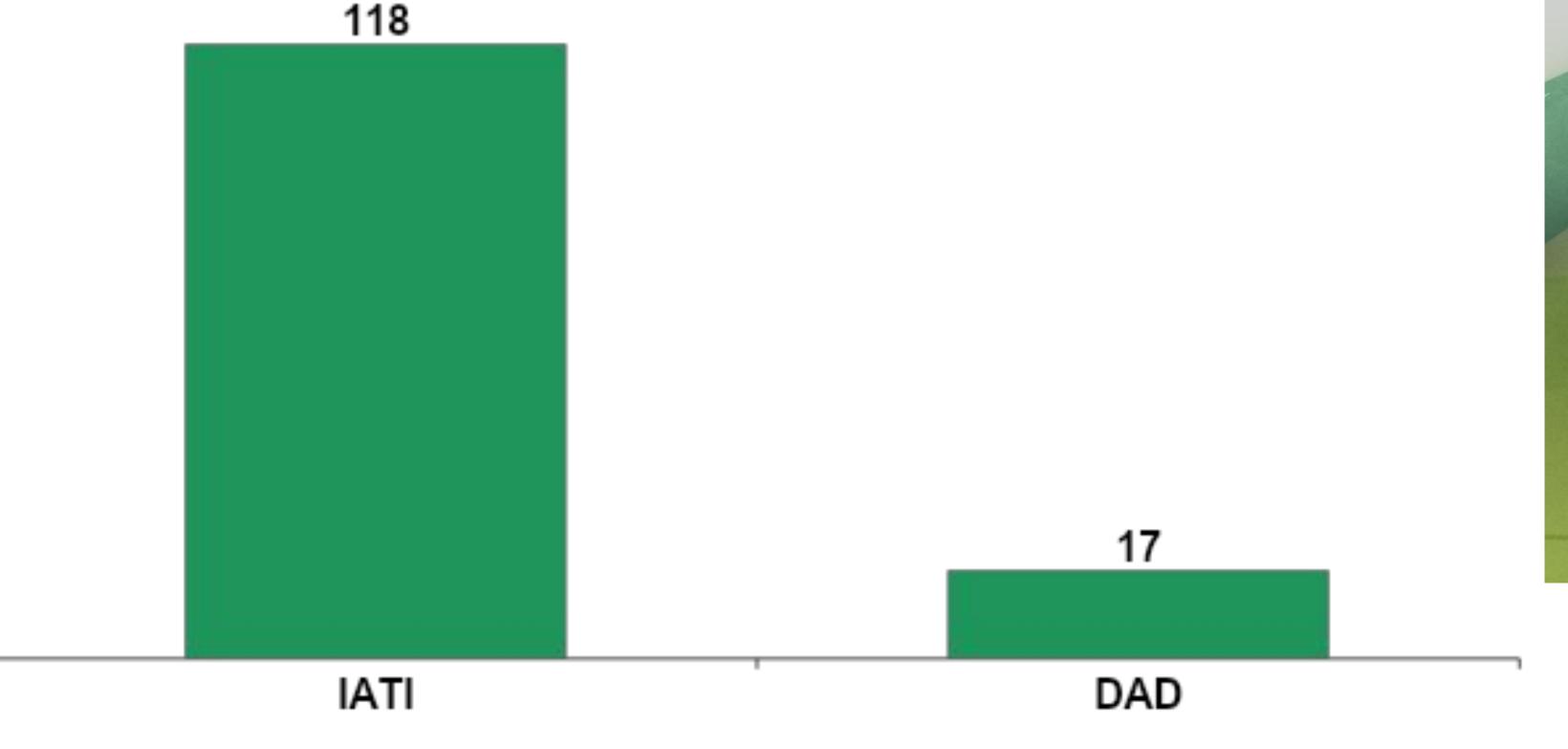
Users

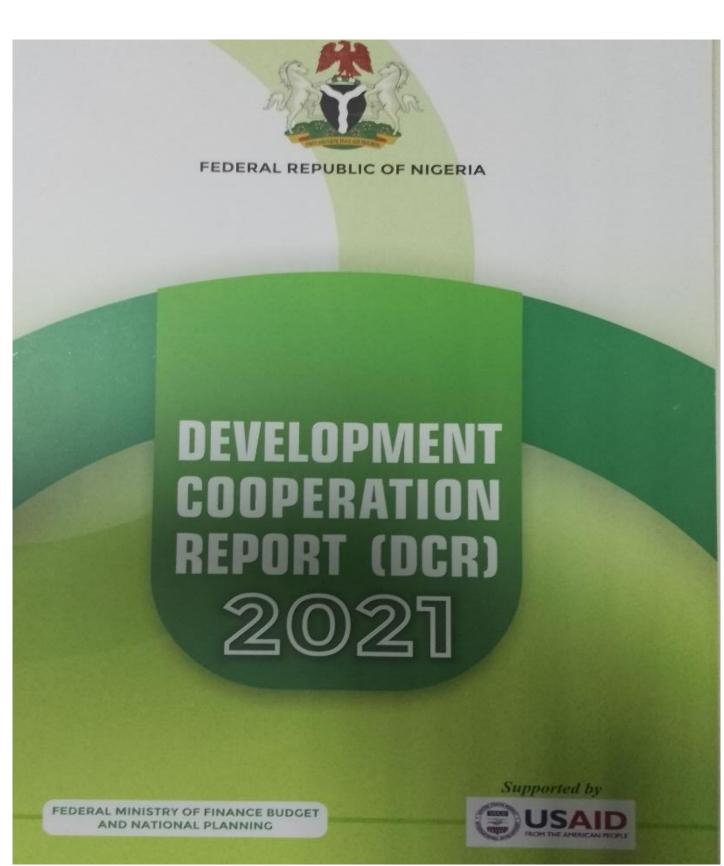
FMBEP, DMO, CSOs, Central Bank, NASS, Budget Office, OAGF, etc.

- Can't use the data
- Can't rely on the data
- GoN / users' demand for data is not met

Why IATI data import is critical?

 Graphical Display: IATI vs DAD Data in DCR 2021





Reflections From Development Cooperation Report (DCR) 2021

Development Assistance Reporting in Development Assistance Database (DAD) and IATI Platforms:

- All data analyzed and used in the DCR 2021 were published to IATI and retrieved from the IATI Country Development Finance Data tool https://countrydata.iatistandard.org/
- As of 19 January 2022, 118 development partners reported 1,511 activities and projects to IATI.
- Comparatively, in the DAD platform only 17 Partners reported their interventions as at December 2021, out of 43 Partners that are registered.

Tracking Development Cooperation Across Nigeria



Activity locations



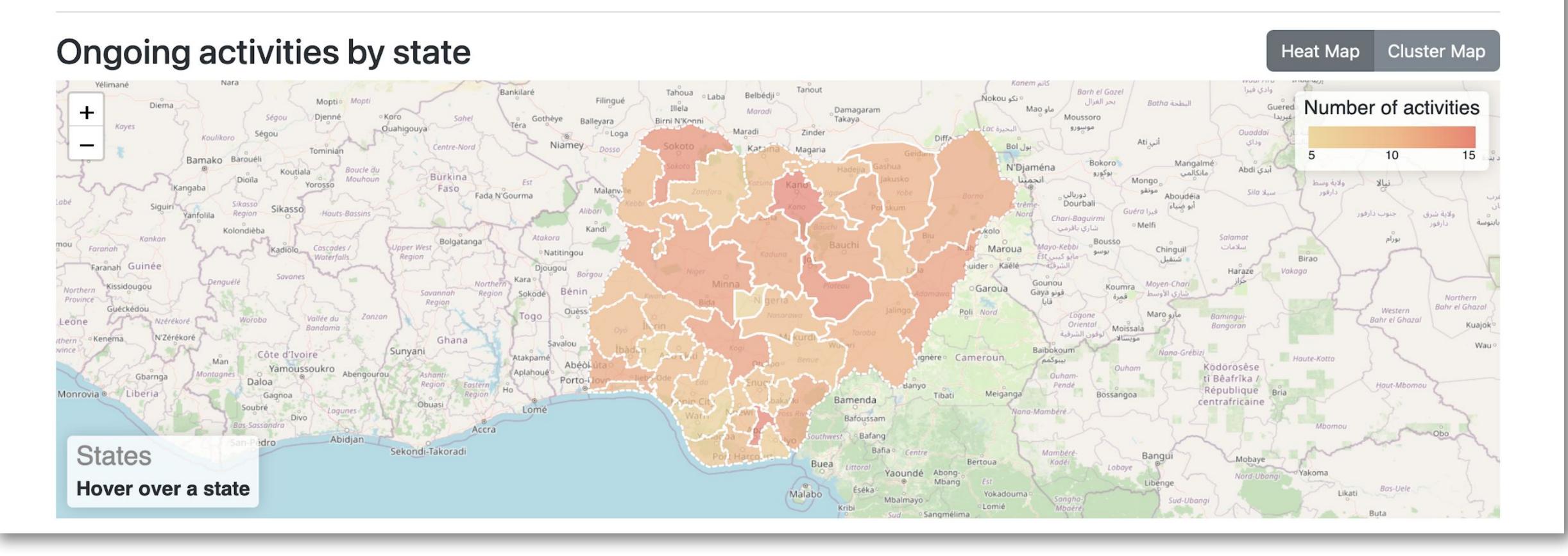
How the New Development Cooperation Dashboard Addresses the Challenges of the DAD System

■ Nigeria Development Cooperation Dashboard Home Activities Dashboards Teports

Export data Help About Sign in

Dashboards by Donor by MTEF Sector by Aligned Ministry / Agency by National Development Plan Pillar by SDG Goal by State

States



Localising the Dashboard to Nigeria

- Upgrading the front-end framework
- Adapting classifications to the local context
 - List of organisations
 - Sectors
 - National Development Plan Pillars
 - Capture SDGs Indicators
- Updating language throughout the site
 - States and national development language
- Preparing to include government projects
- Updating style of site
- Migrating data from existing system (DAD)

How to strengthen sustainability?

Management

- Ensure that the system speaks to the data needs of the Government and is politically relevant
- Auto import IATI data, but also upload data manually by Development Partners in-country and others (govt projects)
- Development
 - Don't develop from scratch, if possible
 - Share development costs with other platforms/countries
- Technical support
 - Ensure support is available locally

Adapting the approach for sustainability

- Nigeria Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
 - Responsible for overall direction and use of the system
- Emergentally
 - Responsible for software development, including IATI integration
- Naluchi Global Technologies
 - Responsible for training, technical support, and engaging with Government and end-users

Thank you!

Using IATI data to complement SI-SINACID data on international cooperation flows to Dominican Republic

Sabeida Pérez & Janna López Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development DR IATI Comunity Exchange 2024, Bogotá, Colombia 04/25/2024 1

About SI-SINACID

- 1. SI-SINACID is the national system for monitoring projects and activities related to non-reimbursable international cooperation in the Dominican Republic.
- 2. SI-SINACID has an informatic system, methodologies for data collection, processing and use, and data visualization tools.

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Complementing SI-SINACID with IATI data

- 1. The IATI data allow us to strengthen the SI-SINACID data.
- 2. IATI data collects information on providers that do not report to SI-SINACID.
- 3. IATI data allows the identification of recipients of cooperation in the country other than the government, such as NGO, private sector and academic institutions.

3

Using IATI data for 2022 Annual Report on IC

- 1. IATI data, compared with SI-SINACID data, provides an aggregated perspective of cooperation interventions.
- 2. IATI data focus on the financial monitoring of interventions, while SI-SINACID also performs comprehensive monitoring of the implementation of activities and results.
- IATI data requires more exhaustive data cleansing and preparation for use, e.g., differences in categories, duplicated data, unnamed activities, etc.

Content

I. About SI-SINACID

II. IATI data vs SI-SINACID

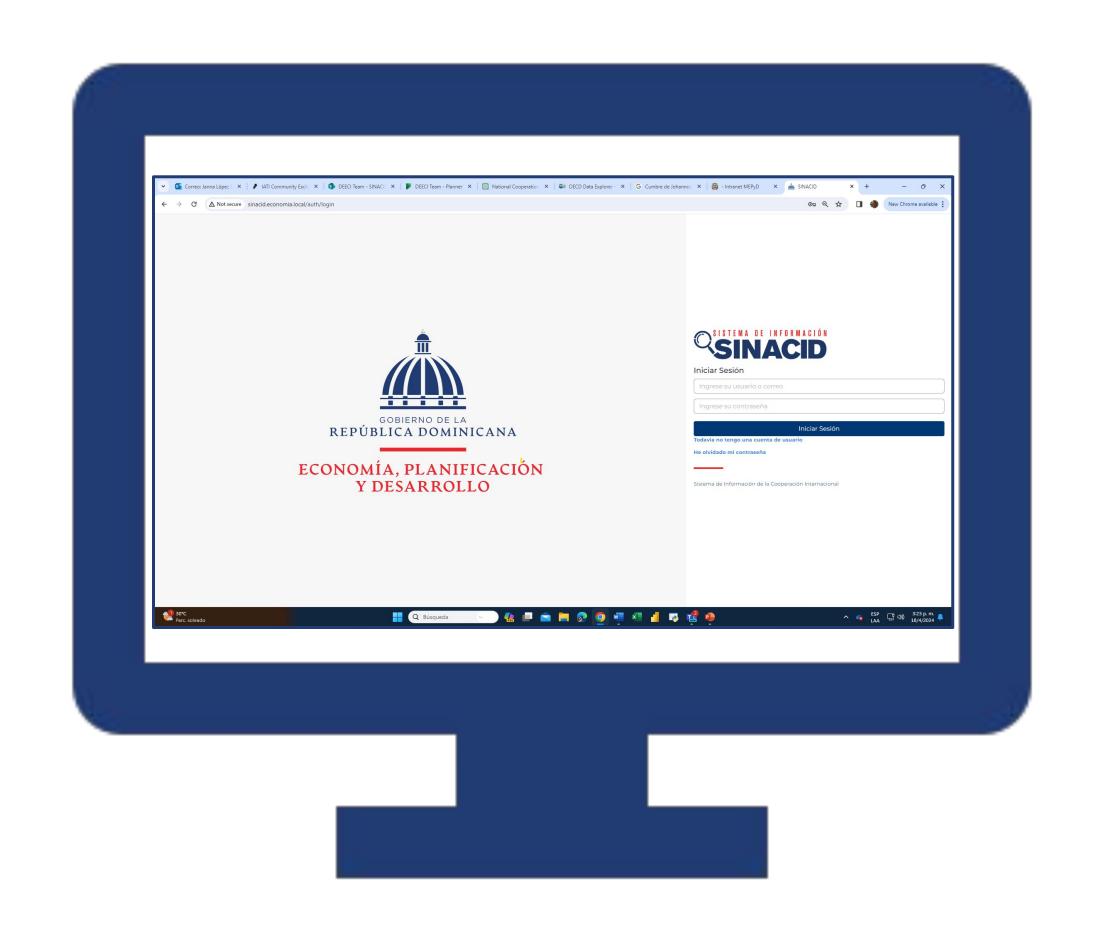
III. Using IATI data for monitoring the participation of NGO, private sector and academic institutions in international cooperation

About SI-SINACID

SI-SINACID is the national system for monitoring projects and activities related to non-reimbursable international cooperation in the Dominican Republic.

The main objective of the SI-SINACID is:

- To ensure quality and sufficient information to promote evaluation, transparency and accountability on interventions and resources of international cooperation in the Dominican Republic.
- SI-SINACID has an **informatic system** as well as **methodologies** and **processes** for data collection, processing and use, in addition, includes **data visualization tools**.



About SI-SINACID (2)

The SI-SINACID supports international cooperation management within the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development of the Dominican Republic.

Identification of the initiative

Name, typology, objectives and expected results

Cooperation actors

Actors responsible for physical and financial implementation, cooperating partners, etc.

Alignment national and international planning instruments
PNPSP, END and SDGs

Beneficiaries of the initiative

Beneficiary population groups and area of territorial impact

Temporal Aspects

Status and start and end dates of the initiative.

Financial Information

budget lines and general financial aspects

Financial Implementation

Disbursements, execution and projection of disbursements of resources.

Physical Implementation

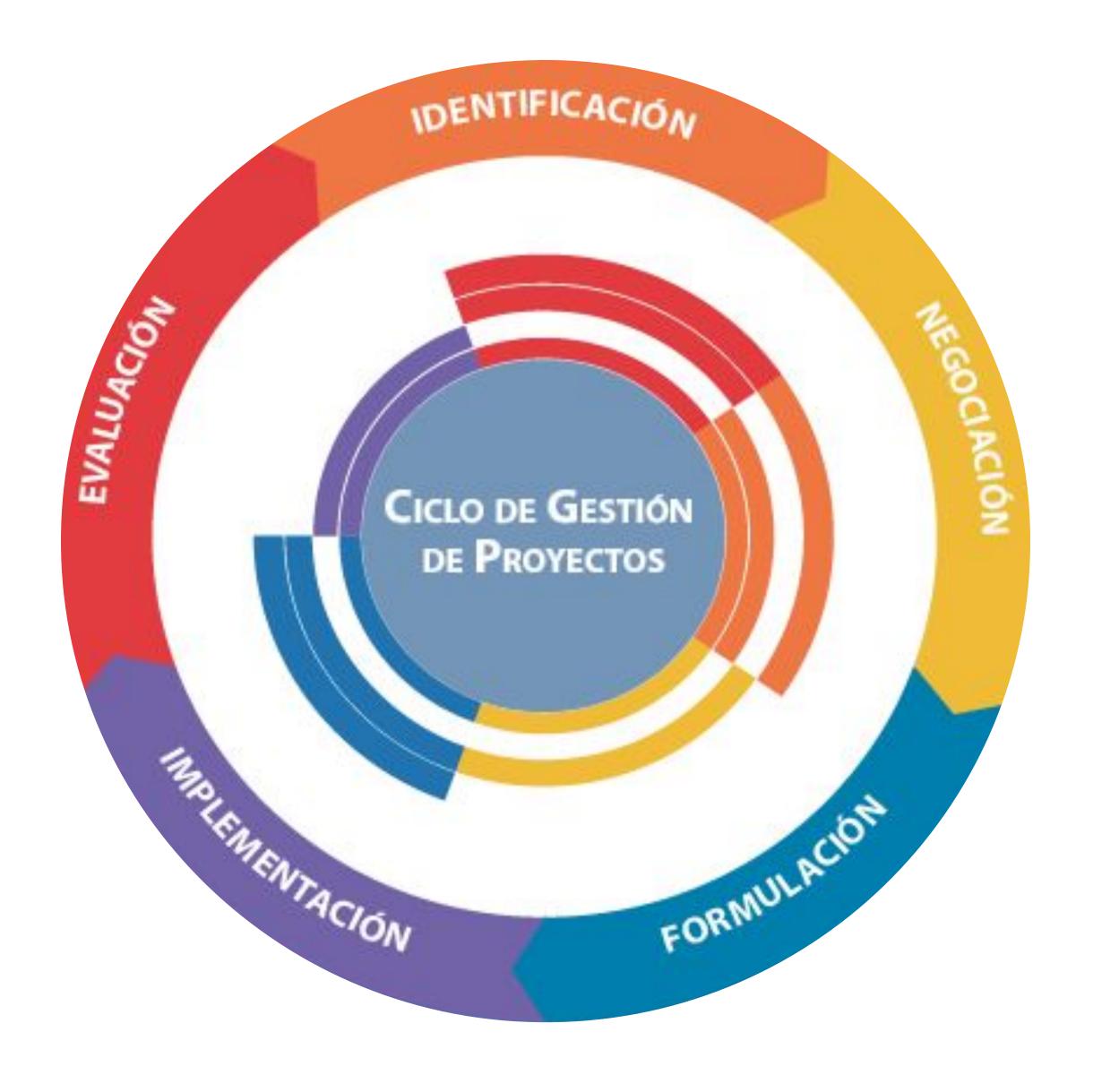
Compliance with activities and results.

Details during execution

Drawbacks, corrective actions, and risk level.

About SI-SINACID (3)

It is conceived as a **system for monitoring** cooperation programs, projects and activities that are implemented in the country, their **alignment with national development objectives**, as well as their execution.



SI-SINACID Data visualization tools

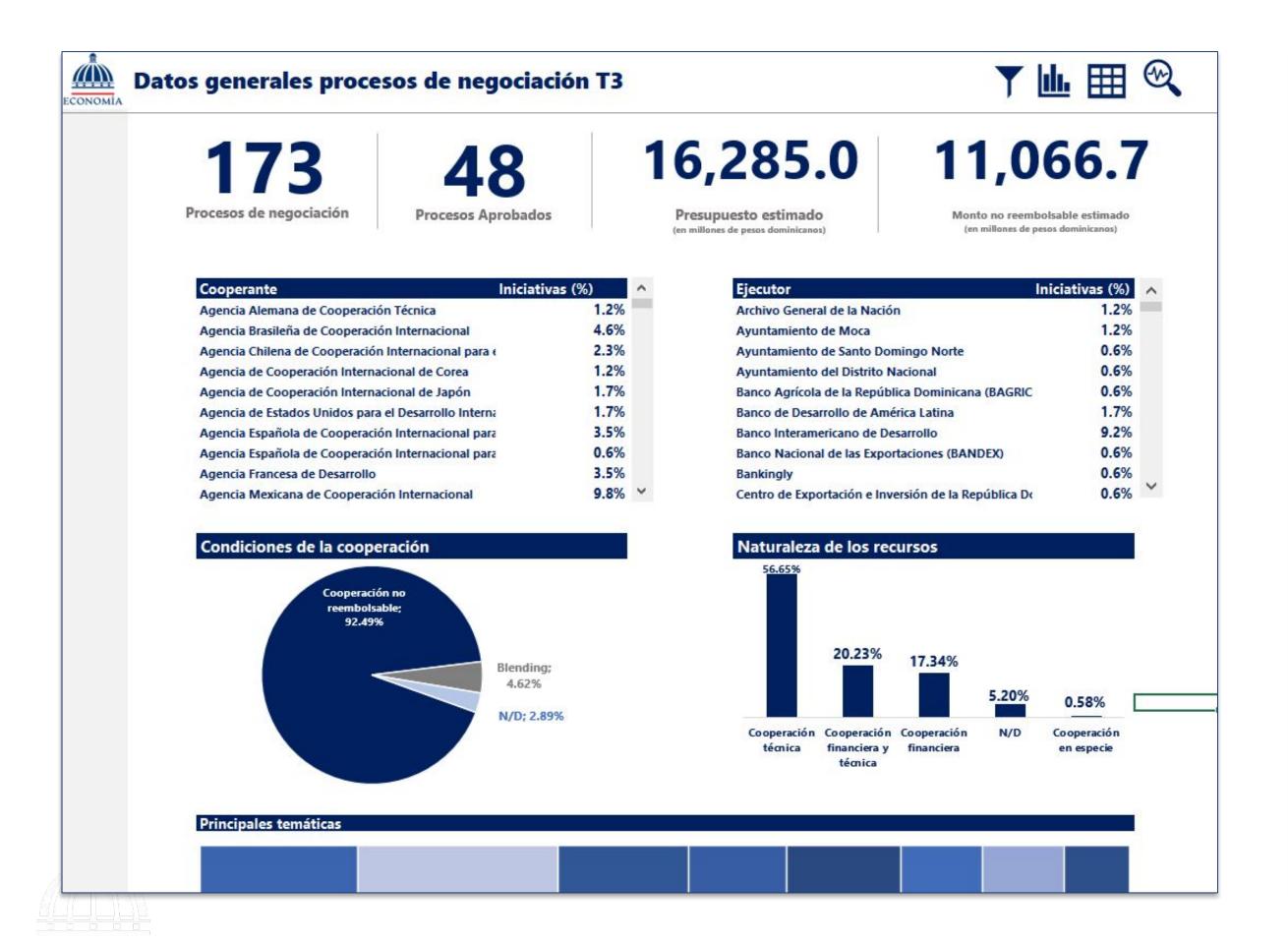
Dashboard

VICEMINISTERIO DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL



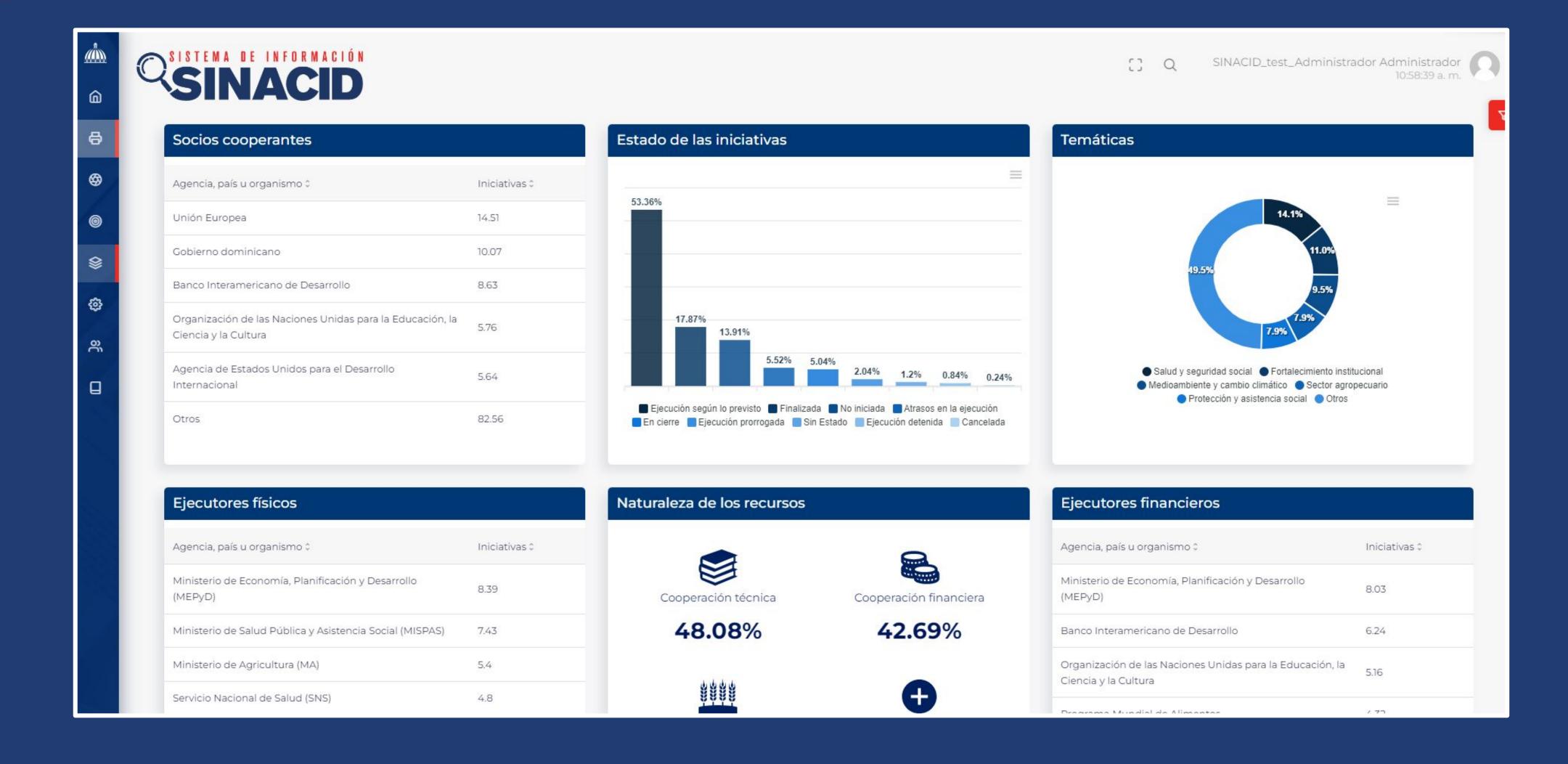
SI-SINACID

Data visualization tools



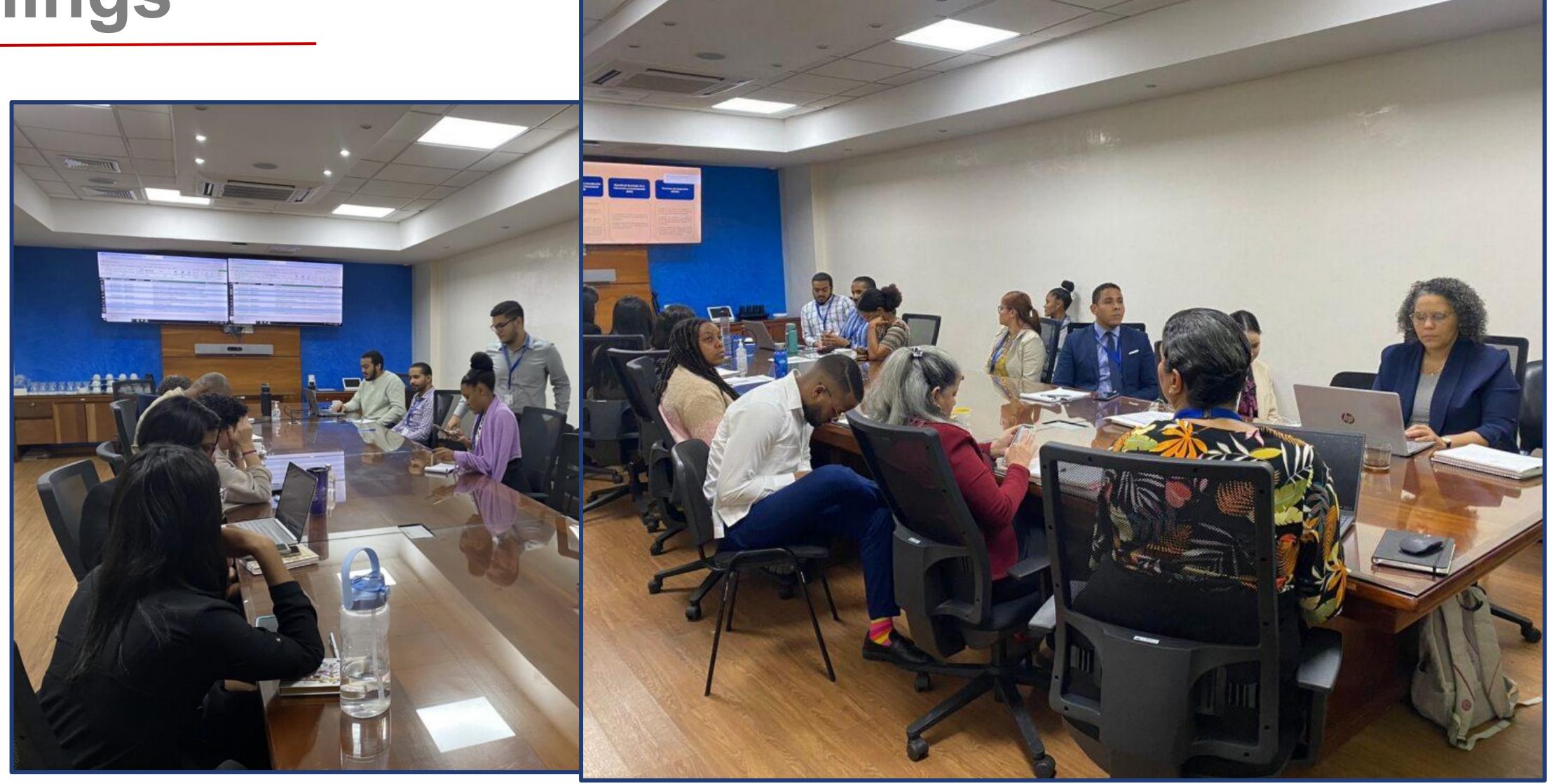


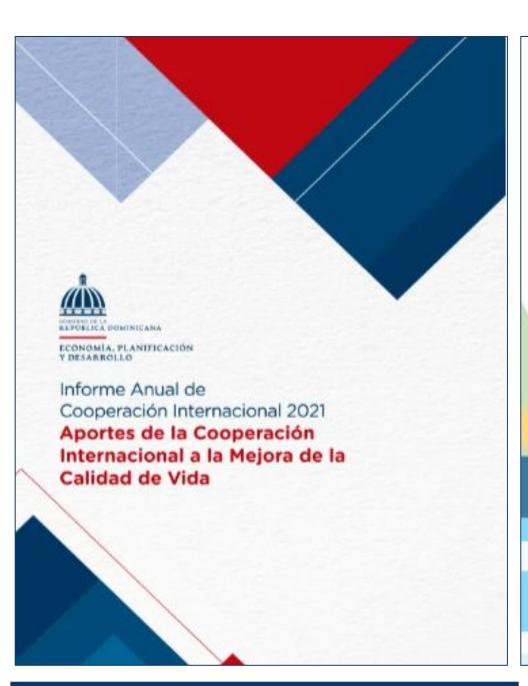
SI-SINACID Data visualization tools



SI-SINACID

Trainings

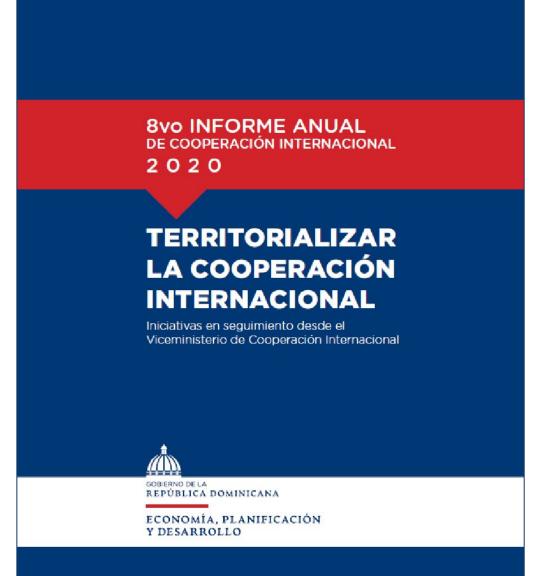
















Monitoring IC support to National Development Goals

PNPSP

Report on the support of cooperation initiatives to promote medium term national development policies.

National Development Instruments

END

Report on the support of cooperation initiatives to the National Development Strategy 2030.

PEI y POA

Report on the results of the Ministry of Economy with respect to its strategic and operational planning as the governing body of international cooperation.

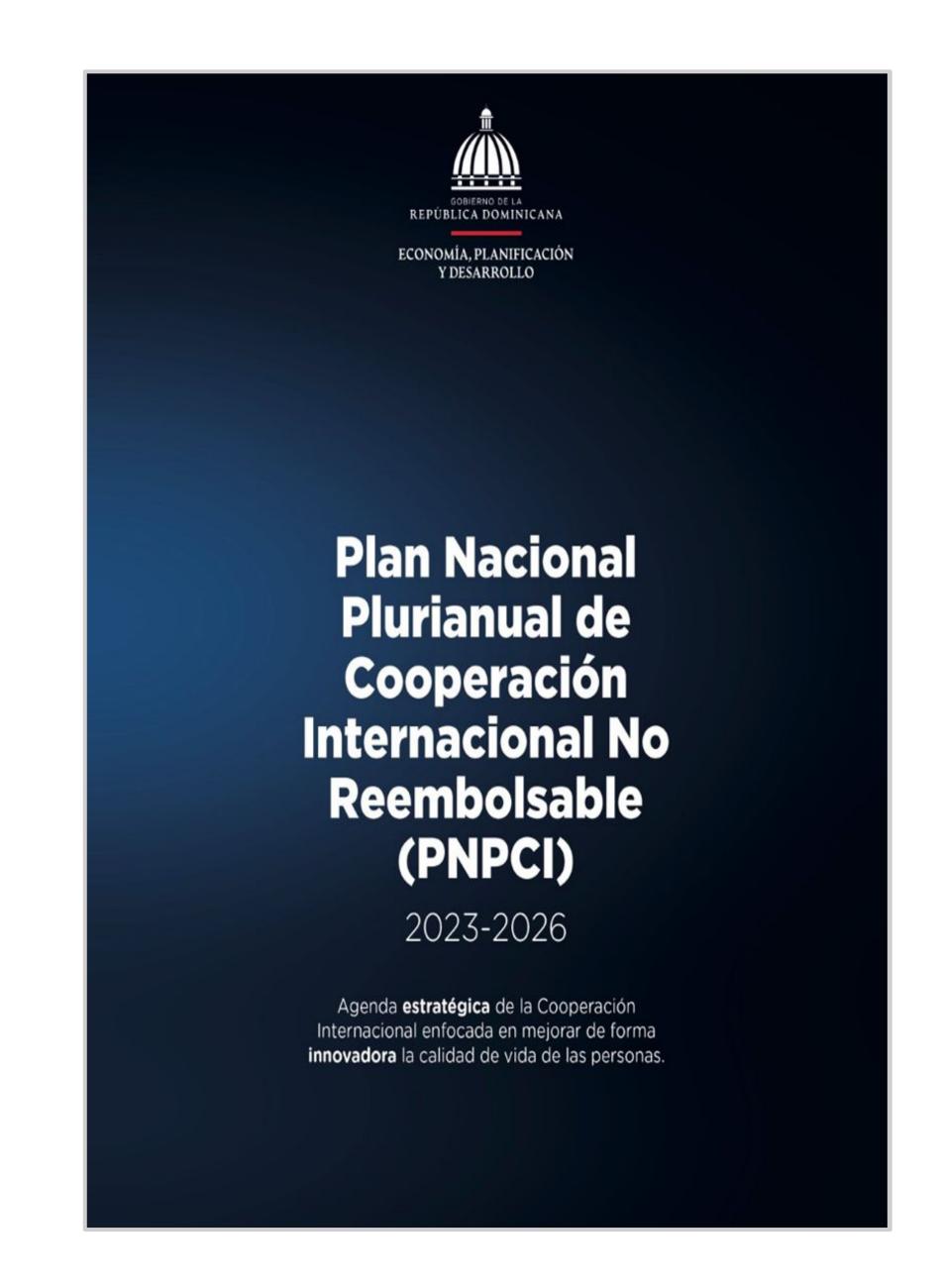
PRESUPUESTO

Calculation of estimates of cooperation funds that could be disbursed to national accounts

Monitoring PNPCI progress

International Cooperation Plan 2023-2026

Plan Nacional Plurianual de Cooperación Internacional No Reembolsable (PNPCI)



IATI data vs. SI-SINACID

We use **IATI** data to complement our records as IATI collects a broader range of international cooperation activities and flows.

Key differences



The SI-SINACID data focuses on the recipients of international cooperation while the IATI data focuses on the point of view of the providers.

Focus



The core of the SI-SINACID data collection process is public institutions and some key cooperation partners while IATI data comes from providers, including NGOs and private sector.



SI-SINACID collects detailed information on the characteristics of international cooperation interventions in all their management phases, e.g., details regarding negotiation and execution, contribution to national development planning instruments and local development.



SI-SINACID focuses on grants while IATIs data collects different types of flows.

Flow type

Using IATI data to identify

NGO, private sector and academic institutions participation in IC

The intention was to complement the SI-SINACID data for the **2022 Annual Report on International Cooperation in the Dominican Republic**.

SI-SINACID data, together with documentary review, case studies and focus groups, were used to analyze the inclusion of a multi-stakeholder partnership perspective in international cooperation interventions. The report aims to assess the institutional, legal, and regulatory conditions in the Dominican Republic, as well as lessons learned and good practices, to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships in international cooperation.

In this context, IATI data is used to complement SI-SINACID data from providers who do not report in SI-SINACID, allowing a broader view of interventions involving other actors such as academia, NGO, private sector, etc.



2022 Annual Report on International Cooperation (unpublished)

How we did it?

When using IATI data as a complimentary source of information, we need to identify and exclude activities that are already in our national information system to avoid duplicates. This exclusion process consists of identifying the organizations that reported to SI-SINACID in 2022, specifically:

- Reporting organization, excluding institutions reporting information to SI-SINACID in 2022.
 - Focus on institutions reporting information to SI-SINACID of flows to government.
- Receiver organization, excluding institutions reporting information to SI-SINACID in 2022.
 - Focus on national government institutions.

Reporting organizations			
SI-SINACID	IATI		
71: 13 United Nations agencies, 57 dominican public institutions, World Bank	59: 24 Public institutions, 13 United Nations agencies, 12 NGO, 3 agencies, 2 academics, 2 World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and 2 other organizations type.		

Results

Activities

According to IATI registries, in 2022, 765 activities were implemented in the Dominican Republic, 96 activities of this were already registered in SI-SINACID.

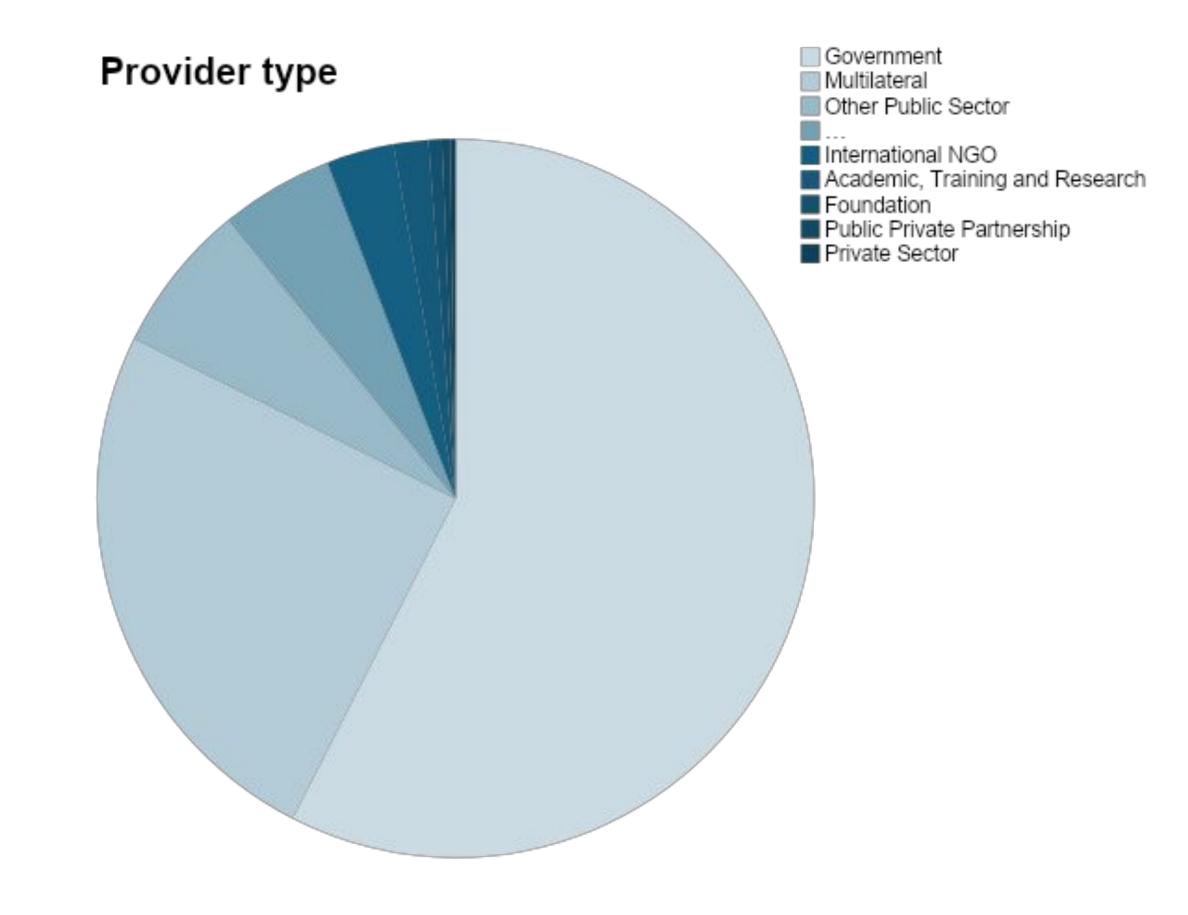
The total budget for these activities is over USD 404.7 millions, including standard grants, standard loans and other types of loans.

	Activities	%
Reported in SI-SINACID	96	12.55%
Not reported in SI-SINACID	683	89.28%
Total	765	100.00%

Results (2)

Providers

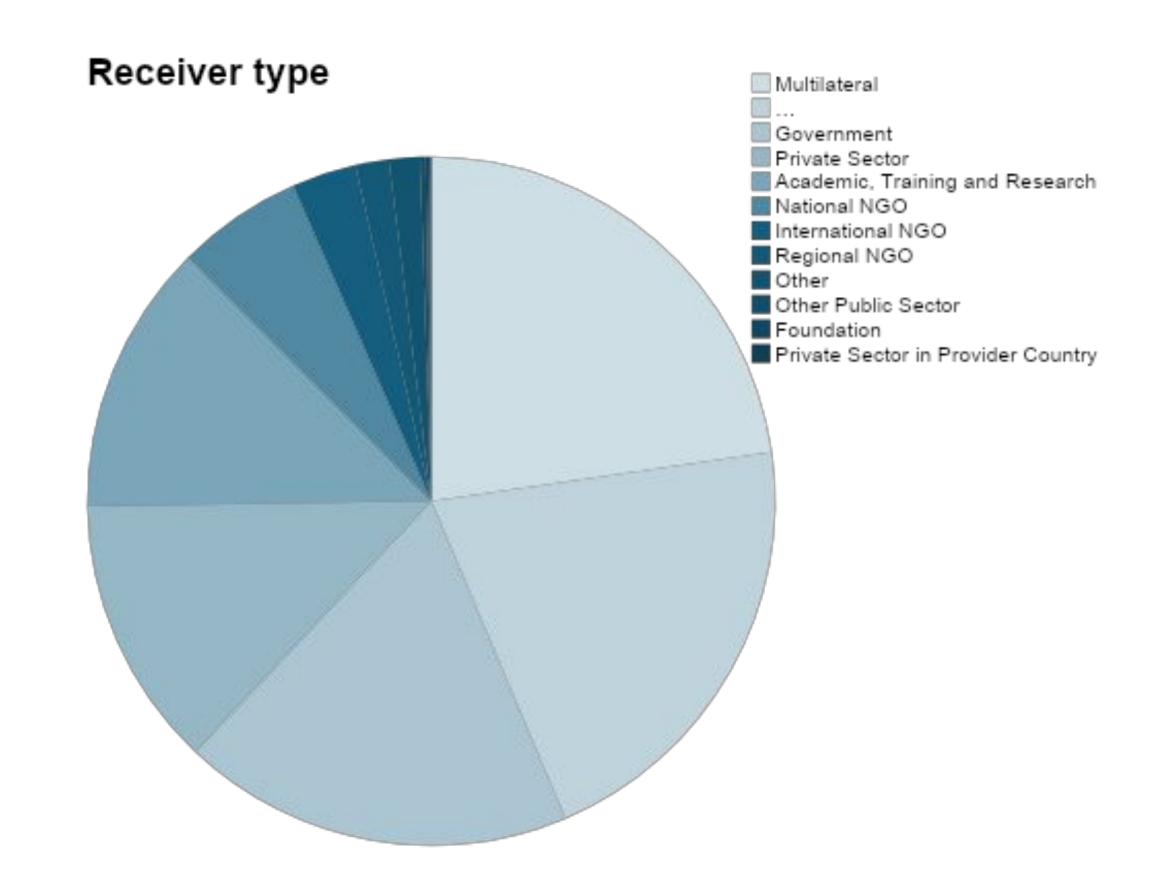
- IATI data allowed us to identify 48
 activities provided by
 organizations such as NGO,
 academic institutions,
 foundations, PPP and private
 sector, 45 of these were not
 contained in SI-SINACID.
- The value of these 45 activities is over USD 11 million in 2022 and impact in important sectors like agriculture, education, environment protection, health and other sectors.



Results (3)

Receivers

- A total of 298 activities were reported by NGO, academic institutions, private sectors, and other institutions, of which 287 were not reported to SI-SINACID in 2022.
- These activities value is over USD 8.3 million with impact in sectors such as government and civil society, population policies/programmes & reproductive health, agriculture, education, health and others.



Final points

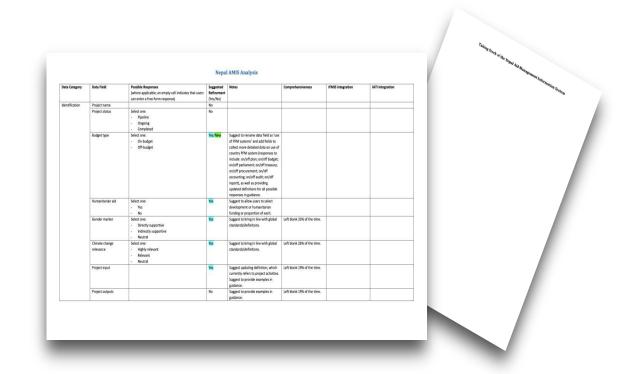
- IATI data allow us to strengthen the SI-SINACID data providing information of providers that do not report to SI-SINACID and identification of recipients of cooperation in the country other than the government, such as NGO, private sector and academic institutions.
- For the 2022 Annual Report on International Cooperation in the Dominican Republic, IATI data allow us to identify activities and flows involving NGO, private sector and academic institutions.
- IATI data, compared with SI-SINACID data, provides an aggregated perspective of cooperation interventions and requires more exhaustive data cleansing and preparation for use.

https://mepyd.gob.do/vimici/dashboard

SI-SINACID data on international cooperation flows to Dominican Republic

Sabeida Pérez & Janna López Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development DR IATI Comunity Exchange 2024, Bogotá, Colombia 04/25/2024

Key Takeaways



■ Nepal's Aid Management Information System (AMIS) Successes

System Upgrade

□ Data Use Challenges and Opportunities in the Context of Nepal

Plannedwith IATI

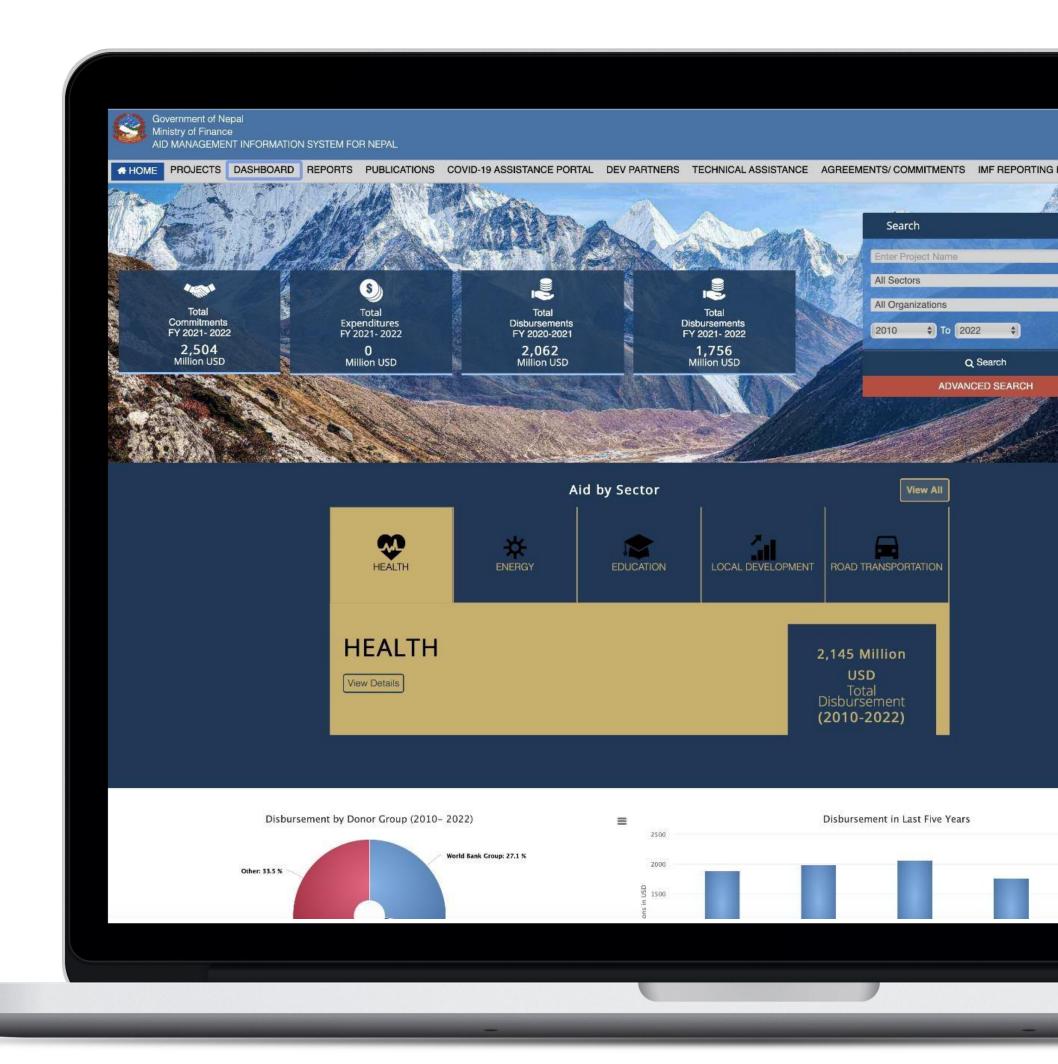
Linkages





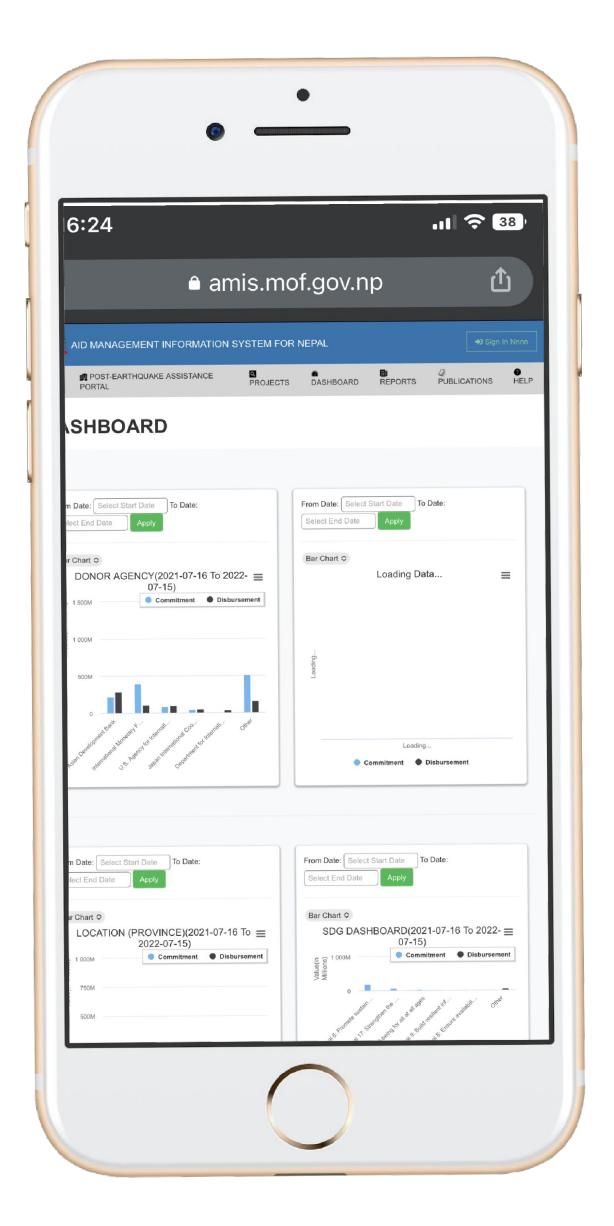
IATI Data Usage In The Context of Nepal

Nepal's Aid Management Information System Overview & Data Use



Nepal's Aid Management Information System (AMIS)

- Records information on development activities and aid flows to Nepal
- Brings together project-level information on commitments and disbursements and other information on aid-financed expenditures, activities and results
- Allows information to be aggregated to generate overall figures on aid flows or broken down by sector or location



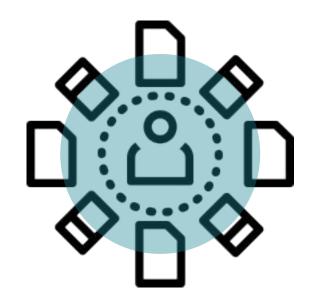
Nepal's AMIS in a Nutshell



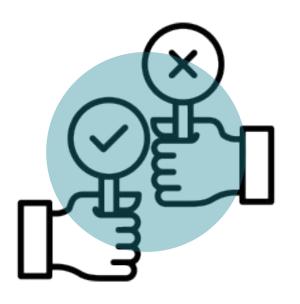
helps to maximise development impact



supports
better
planning and
coordination



encourages greater accountability



enables more effective decision making

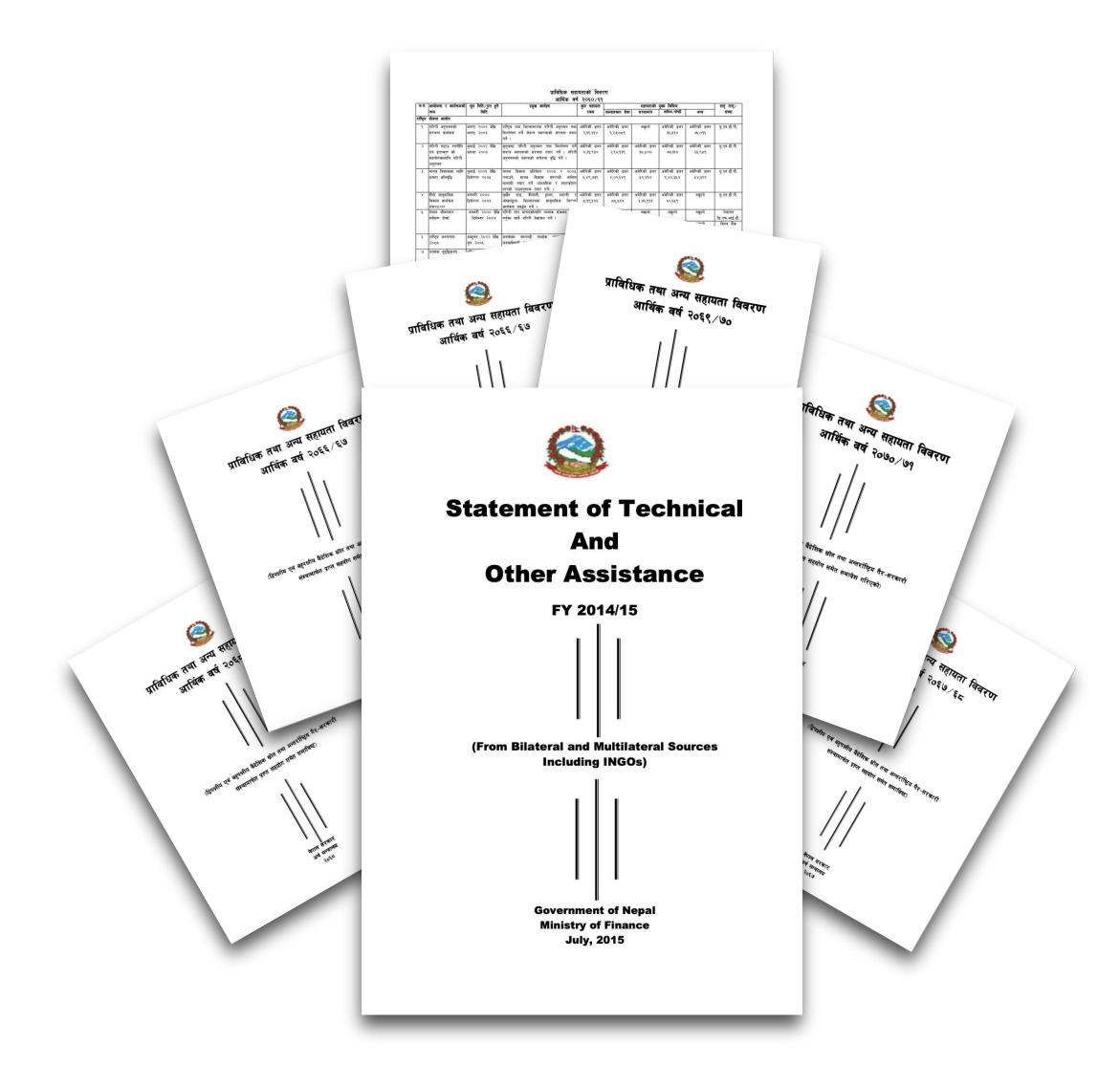
Examples of AMIS Data Use in Nepal

- For the past decade, the Government of Nepal has used its AMIS to produce annual Development Cooperation Reports, providing readers with:
 - a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of Nepal's international development assistance landscape, together with
 - a detailed account of how development cooperation is received, allocated and disbursed throughout Nepal
- The Government of Nepal has also used its AMIS to generate summaries of Technical Assistance and other Off Budget Assistance



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Examples of AMIS Data Use in Nepal

- The Government of Nepal also uses the AMIS to produce semi- regular Development Partner Profiles, covering current aid mechanisms, diplomatic relations, cooperation/partnership status, and lists of completed and ongoing projects
- This information allows for strengthened coordination and harmonisation among development partners while facilitating economic diplomacy initiatives



Nepal's Aid Management Information System

Challenges & Opportunities

Successes

- the AMIS has contributed to supporting MOF in managing, analyzing, and disseminating aid data for policymaking,
- increased demand for aid information is being fulfilled through access provided to the public to the AMIS,
- transparency and accountability of aid information within Nepal has improved in recent years due to the implementation and use of AMIS,
- the use of the AMIS has contributed to improved information sharing and analysis of foreign aid, with a focus on sub- national aid and SDG alignment,
- there is increased government ownership of the management of AMIS, and further positive outcomes are expected as the AMIS is further improved

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD); Ministry of Finance; Government of Nepal

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Mid Term Review of Effective Development Financing and Coordination project (EDFC)

April-June 2019

M Amanullah (Mak) Khan, PhD

International Consultant/Team Leader

Prakash Bhattarai, PhD

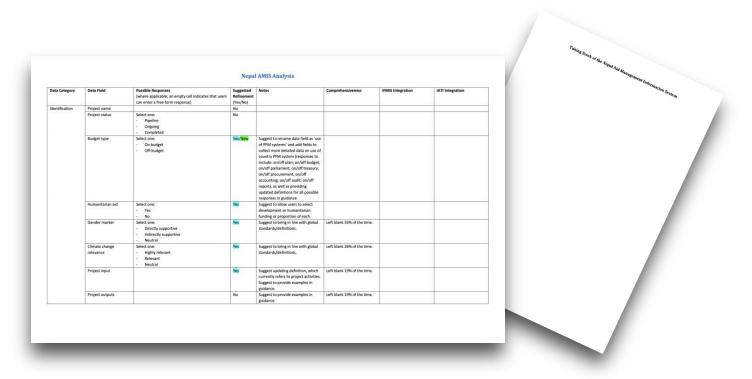
National Consultant

Disclaimer: the current report represents the views of the reviewers and not necessarily those of IECCD or UNDP.

Challenges Faced

- While the AMIS has been successful in increasing the availability and use of development cooperation data, it faces notable limitations
- Many of the challenges faced are related to having an "off- the-shelf system" that did not fully respond to the Nepali context
- For example, the AMIS is limited in its ability to integrate with other government systems, namely the Budget Management Information System (BMIS), the Debt Recording & Management System (DRMS); the Document Management System (DMS); the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), the Line Ministry Budget Management Information System (LMBIS) and the Treasury Single Account (TSA)
- This has hindered the ability of officials to examine development cooperation flows in the larger public financial management (PFM) context

- Neither does the AMIS allow for integration with global systems to track development cooperation data, i.e. the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
- Other challenges included a complex user interface leading to difficulties in data entry and report generation; delays in developer support; and the limited possibility to adjust or adapt the system, e.g. change data fields, based on evolving needs

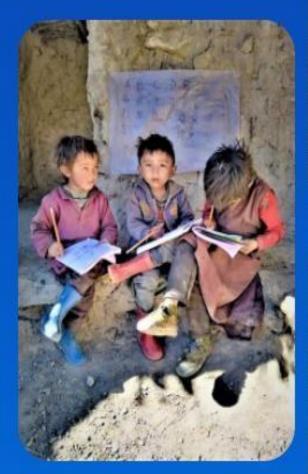






Development Finance Information Management System (DFIMS)

Building Trust Through Transparency: Empowering Decision Making via Access to a Broad Range of Development Finance Data.









Upgrading to DFMIS

- Nepal is leveraging technology to build a more accountable and effective development cooperation landscape.
- MoF has decided to upgrade AMIS to DFMIS and working jointly with different stakeholders to operationalize it by the end of April 2024
- The upgrade to the AMIS, as part of the Effective Development Financing and Coordination II (EDFC-II) project implemented by UNDP, will enhance the ability of the Ministry of Finance to monitor, coordinate, forecast, and report on a broader range of development finance flows while strengthening line ministry and development stakeholder capacities to coordinate development finance flows.
- Upgrading the Aid Information Management System represents an important step towards promoting greater
 development effectiveness and improving development outcomes in the country. By fostering an environment
 that encourages transparency and accountability in the allocation of development assistance, we can lay a
 stronger foundation for the effective and efficient implementation of development projects in Nepal

DFMI

S

- is a state-of-the-art online platform designed to transform the way development finance that supports the tracking and recording of development activities, results across various flows, and associated financial information.
- It includes comprehensive dashboards, project profiles, development partner profiles, customizable reports, and informative maps designed to enhance transparency and provide real-time insights.
- Offers an indispensable tool, empowering decision-makers, stakeholders, and the public to engage with the information by integrating various sources of development finance data
- helps to foster improved planning, allocation, and oversight of resources by providing easy access to critical financial data

DFMI

S

- boosts transparency, enhances financial management efficiency, and delivers real-time information to decision- makers, facilitating effective oversight, planning, and allocation of development finance resources.
- provides comprehensive dashboards, project profiles, development partner profiles, customizable reports, maps, and other features that make it an indispensable tool for development finance tracking and planning.
- Offers real-time or near-real-time access to development finance data,
- ensures that commitments and disbursements of development finance are transparent, traceable, and align with agreed-upon policies and regulations.
- delivers timely, accurate, and consistent financial data, empowering decision-makers to make well-informed choices, allocate resources optimally, and assess the effects of financial strategies.
- Government agencies, development stakeholders, financial institutions, and other development players can derive significant advantages from using Nepal's DFMIS.

Past IATI Import Testing Experiences

- For most data fields such as sector, commitments/disbursements, and project location- there is generally equal (or sometimes) better data in the AMIS when compared with IATI
- However, this is not the case for forward funding information
- Several of Nepal's largest donors are reporting data to IATI but not to the AMIS.
- Sample findings of forward-spending data reporting in two systems:
 - From the government's perspective, having more complete forward-spending data is most useful for on-budget aid for on-budget aid is what figures into national planning and budgeting processes

- Past pilots with IATI-to-AIMS focused on importing forward- spending data from the World Bank and ADB.
- These two donors were reporting forward-spending data to IATI but not to the AMIS and represent over half of the on-budget aid portfolio in Nepal
- Held consultation meeting with IATI technical support team to integrate data of IATI with DFMIS
- It noticed that it need further preparation and
- decided to integrate in the next phase once internal system is fully integrated.

- The Government of Nepal recognises the urgent need to upgrade the current AMIS to ensure it is capable of capturing the diversity of development finance flows available to Nepal more efficiently and accurately
- In this respect, GoN has already initiated to develop more robust application capable of integrating with various government and non-government systems, including but not limited to Nepal's Financial Management Information System (FMIS), Budget Management Information System (BMIS), Line Ministry Budget Management System (LMBIS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Datastore

- It will also revitalize the system's User Interface (UI), integrating user-centric visual trends, seamless interaction, design consistency, usability patterns, and structures that are easy to understand and utilise as part of a modern, intuitive UI
- It will ensure that broken system modules, elements and features are either fixed or removed/decommissioned and that the system is free from software and other technical glitches
- It is likely to have upgraded system to produce a broad range of user-defined, easily customisable reports in various digital formats

"Considering evolving scenario of development financing, [the] MoF is working to further interface with other data system such as LMBIS, SuTRA, PLMBIS, CGAS+, IATI including

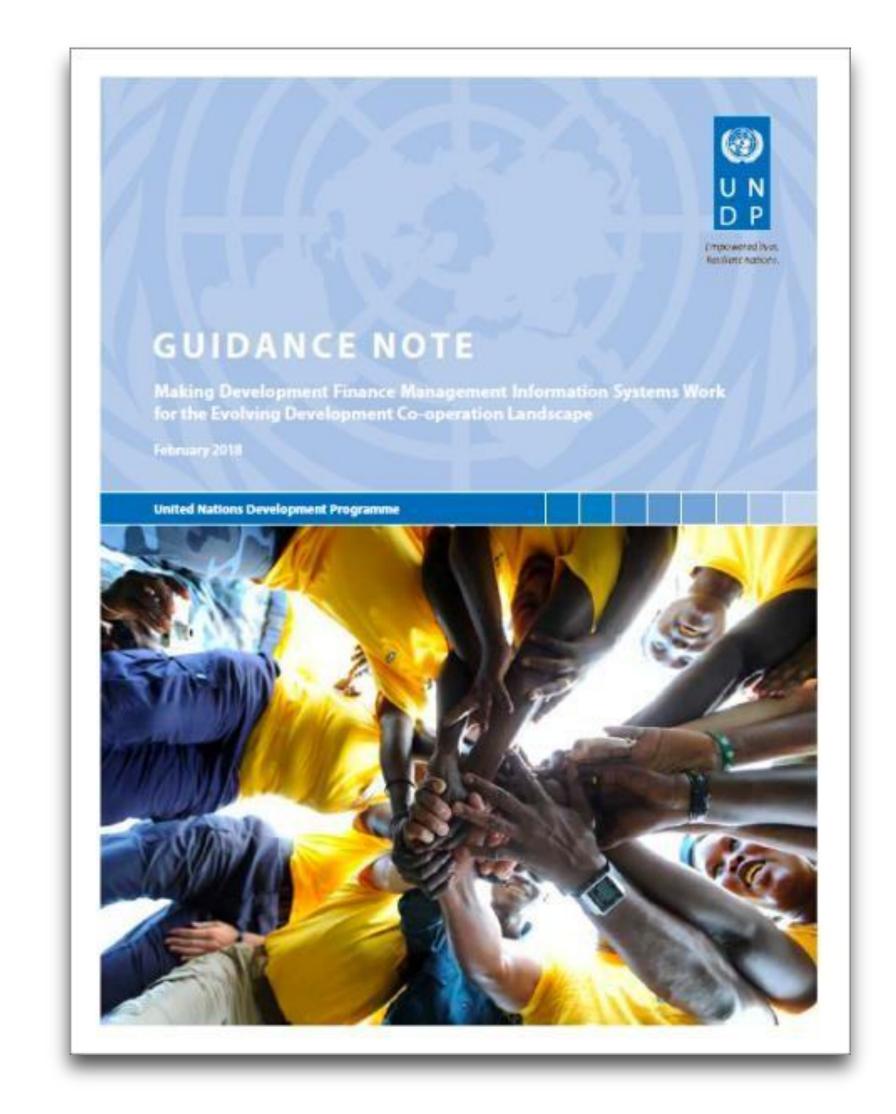
others to capture potential data in order to get integrated information from the single platform in a phased manner. It is almost integrated with LMBIS which provides real time data of budget allocation and expenditure."



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT 2021/22

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division

"At the country level, the increasing diversity of public, private, external and domestic development resources calls for a review of systems for managing development flows, including Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS) or other Management Information Systems (MIS), moving away from a sole focus on ODA, and toward integration of new sources of development financing."



"Doing so DFMIS will better capture these additional development finance flows.

As a result of these upgrades to user interfaces and underlying data models, the IECCD intends to transition from our current Aid Management Information System to a newer Development Finance Management Information System (DFIMS) capable of reflecting Nepal's new development finance landscape.

By integrating data from multiple sources, this new DFMIS is expected to contribute to the better monitoring of linkages between plans, budgets, and results."



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT 2021/22

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division

Planned Linkages with IATI

- automatic import of new and modified activities and related data elements in IATI-XML format
- a module providing an interface with the IATI Datastore to ensure seamless import of updated activities, and an API-driven service to export data into XML and/or JSON format
- an intuitive UI to determine which IATI data elements they wish to import and/or sync with IATI data and which fields they want to leave un- linked
 - for example, the ability for a user to enter an IATI Activity ID into a search field, compare the quality and comprehensiveness of data reported locally with data contained within the IATI Datastore, and determine both whether data import is appropriate, and if so, which data elements they wish to import
- administrator-level approval of IATI data import/export

- data models used by the application shall, to the greatest extent possible
- Further needs and specifications will be defined in close consultation with the MOF IECCD
- user interfaces presenting public-facing data imported entered manually, imported from the IATI Datastore or any other government system shall allow for the easy, granular identification of the source(s) of such data
 - for example an activity title imported from the IATI Datastore should be easily identifiable as having been imported, whereas an activity description provided by a development partner or entered by an IECCD official should be easily and visibly identified as such
- the ability to save those IATI import mappings as pre-set mappings, with the ability to store multiple pre-sets per publisher





