Potential loss from USAID freeze in Sierra Leone

Nairobi, Kenya

26 – 27 November, 2025



Background

- Following Donald Trump's executive order titled "Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid", the US government implemented a 90-day pause on all U.S. foreign development assistance programs.

- Sierra Leone is estimated to lose approximately $22.7 million a year as a direct result of USAID closure (excluding the MCC compact). This amount represents the average annual USAID support to the country over the last 5 years.

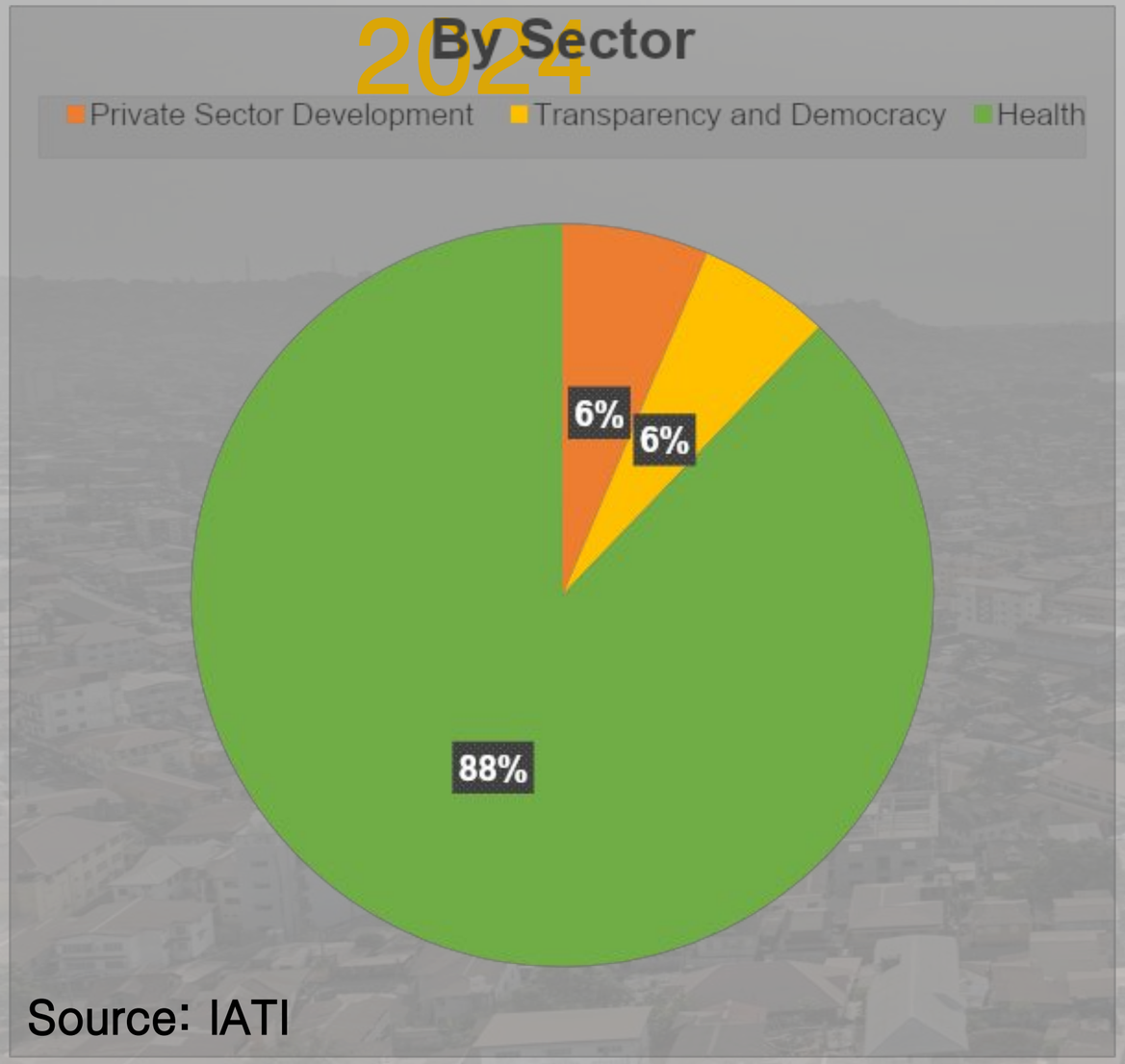
- The Indirect losses are likely to be more significant given that the US government is the largest donor to the World Bank and other IFIs, which support development projects in low income countries such as Sierra Leone. This is significant because the World Bank has been the largest donor to Sierra Leone in recent years.

Total US Government Support to Sierra Leone since 2019

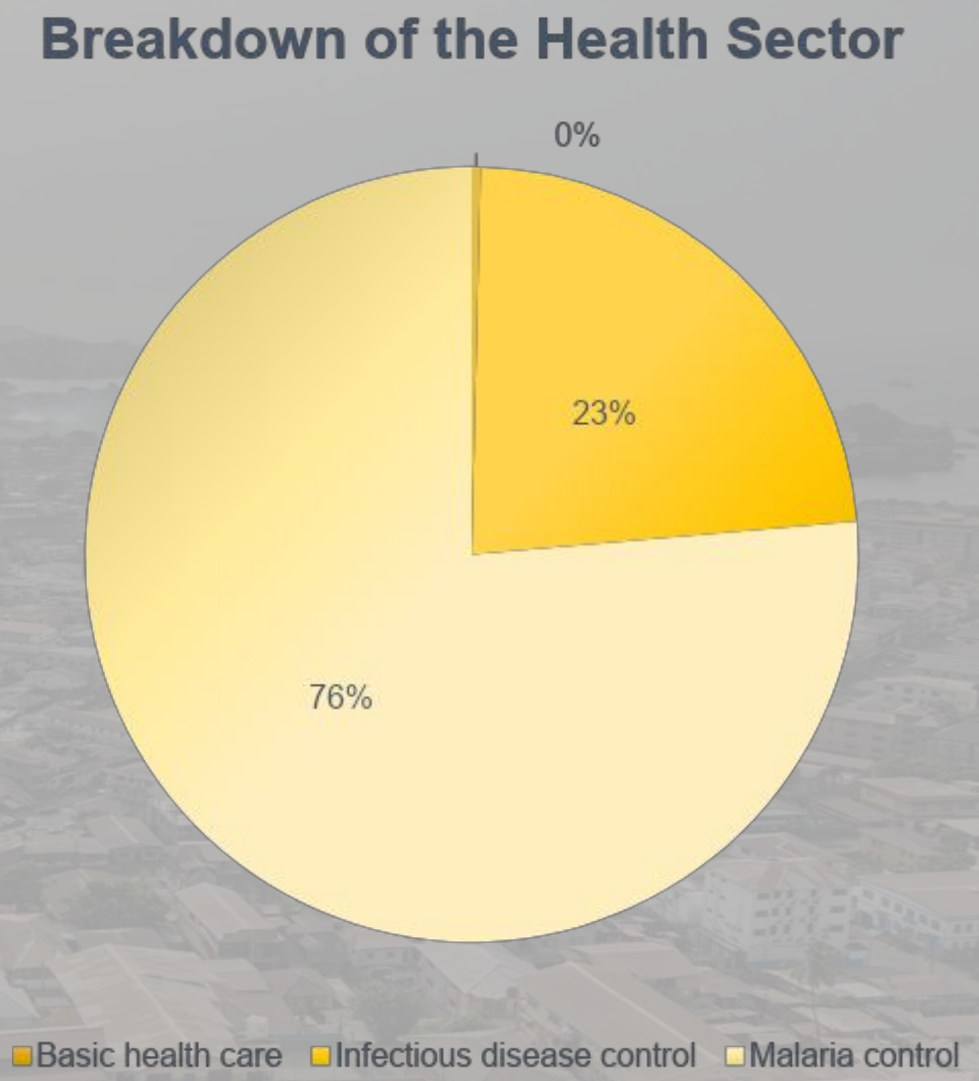
Year	Disbursement (in millions $)	Total ODA to Sierra Leone (in millions $)	US contribution (%)
2019	18.66	516.22	3.61
2020	25.43	877.53	2.9
2021	26.74	899.85	2.97
2022	21.91	479.43	4.57
2023	17.65	451.35	3.91
2024	26.07	498.09	5.23
Total	**136.46**	**3,722.47**	**23.19**
Average	**22.74**	**620.41**	**3.87**

Source of Data US Embassy (except for 2024 where we used IATI data)

Potential Loss 2024



Source: IATI



What Next?

- The global financing landscape is rapidly changing with many traditional partners reducing their ODA contributions. Countries therefore need to find ways of mobilizing resources from alternative sources.

- Sierra Leone is currently implementing several reforms through its Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) to increase domestic revenue mobilization.

- Health sector budget share rising from 7 % in 2024 to 9 % in 2025 to account for the loss of USAID funding.

- Sierra Leone has aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Plan with financing strategies (resource mobilization + expenditure plans) so that government commitment is more visible and predictable.

- The government is also working on a host of viable innovative financing options (diaspora financing, climate financing, PPPs etc) in addition to expenditure rationalization measures.

Recommendation

- **PCGs to invest in data infrastructure to enhance transparency:** Many recipients countries continue to struggle to get accurate aid data. Sierra Leone is currently trying to replace its obsolete aid platform (DAD IDM 6.5). A data-sharing partnership with IATI will be an important part of our drive to improve our aid data infrastructure.

- **Adherence to the Busan Effectiveness principles:** Given the tight financing landscape, PCGs and development partners should work more closely together to reduce duplication and make the most of each dollar in funding. Stakeholders within a given sector should leverage co-creation and harness economies of scale.

- **Private sector**: PCGs should work on improving a business friendly environment to attract private sector players.

- **Innovative Financing:** PCGs should tap into innovative financing options including funding from south-south cooperation.



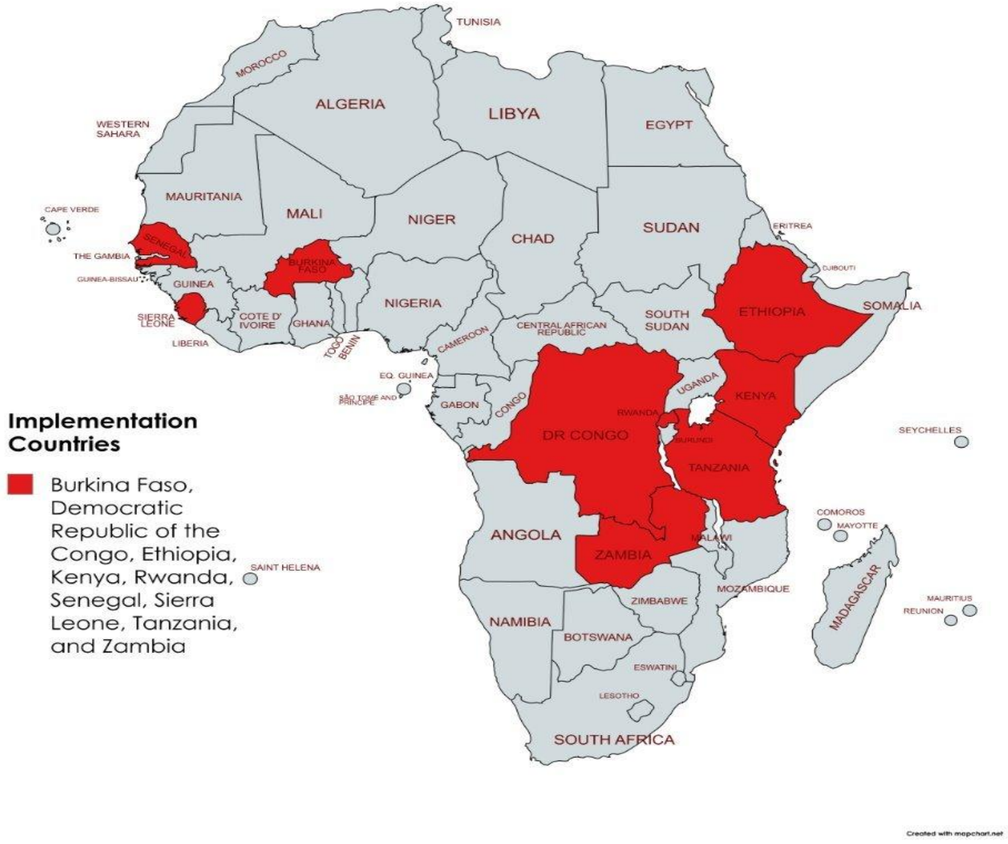
Thank you!

Ishaka Nyallay
IATI Focal Point
Sierra Leone
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

THE GLOBAL FUND

Using IATI data for tracking health expenditures

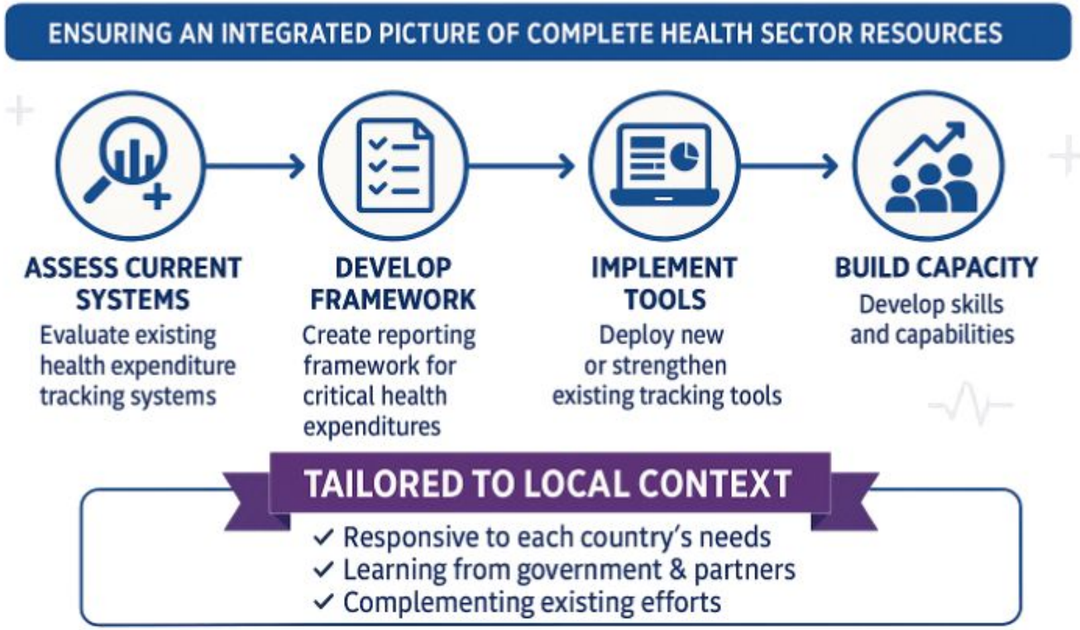
Data on projects funded by development partners



Why is there a need for a more innovative process to collect data on DP-funded projects?

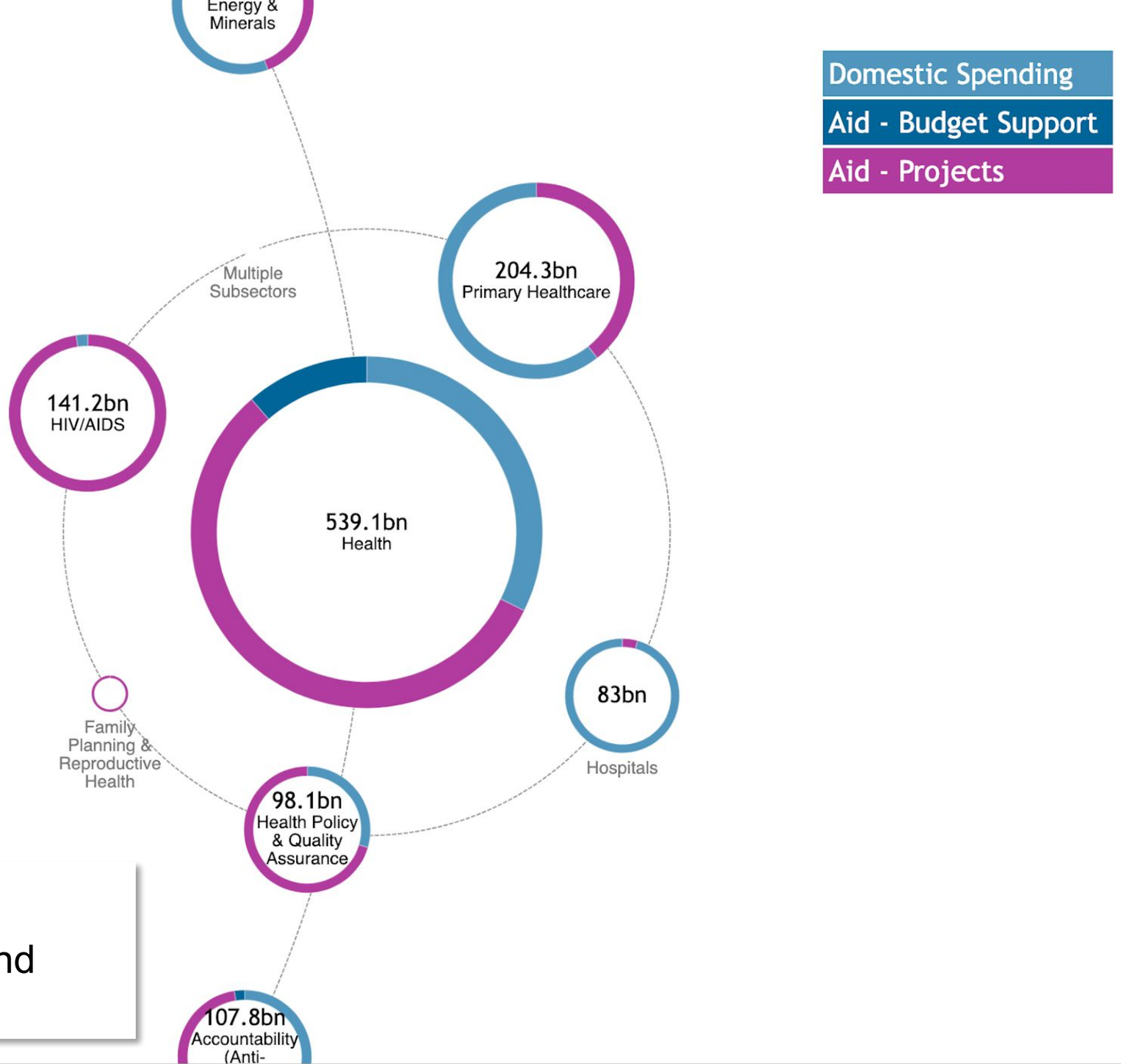
Countries need an overview of all the actors in the health sector in order to ensure an **effective allocation and use** of scarce resources.

Existing resource mapping and expenditure tracking processes are often **slow** and **costly**, and only cover a limited subset of projects. The resulting datasets can be difficult to **keep up to date**.



Objective

Provide data on projects funded by development partners, in a way that ensures both **high-quality data** and **sustainability**.

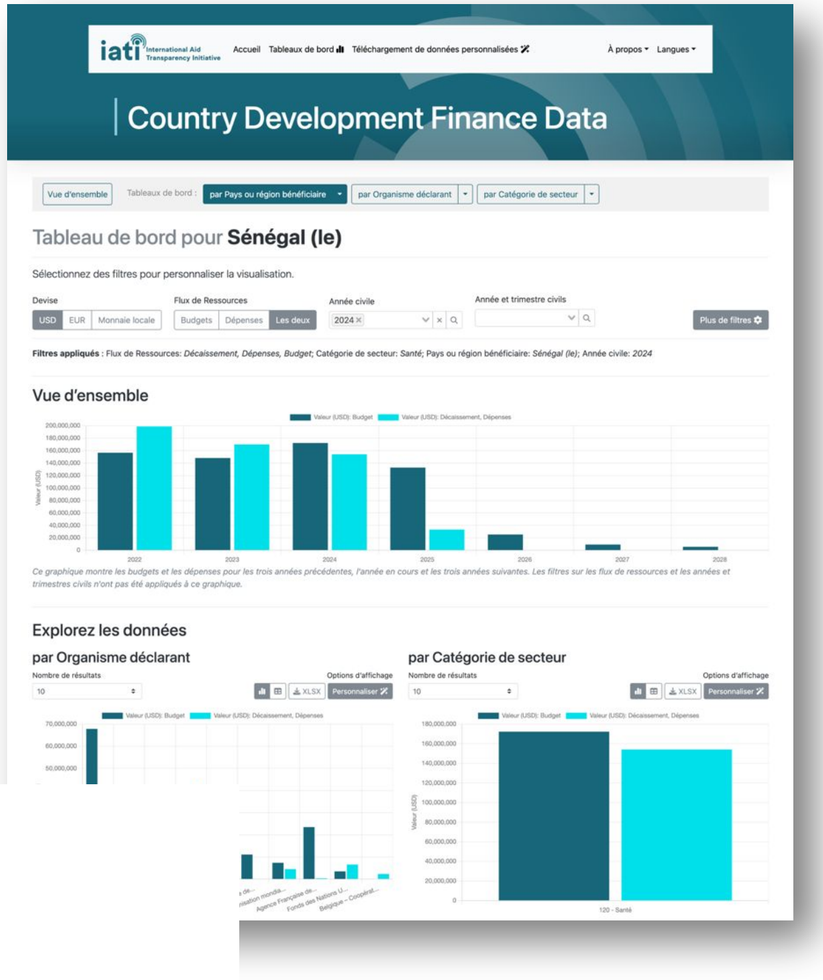


Visualisation

Integrated view of domestic resources and external finance

Process

1. Extract data published in the **IATI Standard**.
2. Identify the most relevant **budget classifications**.
3. Make a **mapping** table with the domestic budget classifications.
4. Generate an **Excel data analysis table** (using pivot tables).
5. Review the **usefulness of data**; engage with DPs in order to **improve the quality** of published data.
6. In 2026: **pilot project of the Development Dashboard** in 3 out of 9 project countries.



HOW IS IATI DATA **PUBLISHED AND ACCESSED?**

Organisations gather data internally

Data is converted into IATI Standard format



ONLINE

Data access tools

Country Development Finance Data Tool

d-portal

DATA USERS

ACTIVITIES
WHAT DATA CAN BE PUBLISHED?



Results
What has been achieved?

Basic information and Identification
- Title
- Description
- Activity status
- Activity date
- IATI identifier
- Reporting Organisation

Participating Organisation – who else is involved in:
- Funding the activity?
- Implementing the activity?

Financial data
- Budget for activities
- Planned disbursement
- Transactions

Geography
- Recipient country or recipient region
- Specific location (e.g. map coordinates)

Classifications
- Collaboration-type
- Finance-type
- Flow-type
- Capital spend
- Tag (any other category)
  - Humanitarian
  - Policy marker
  - Sector
  - Default-aid-type
  - Default-tied-status

Mapping against national budget classifications

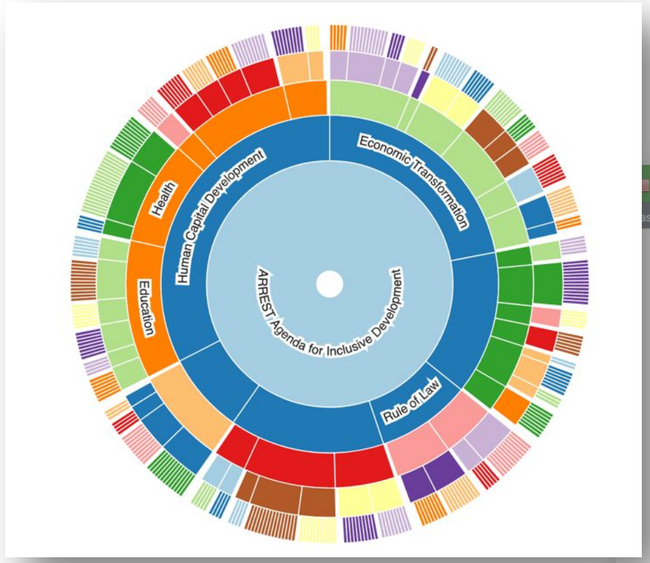
Complete example for Kenya

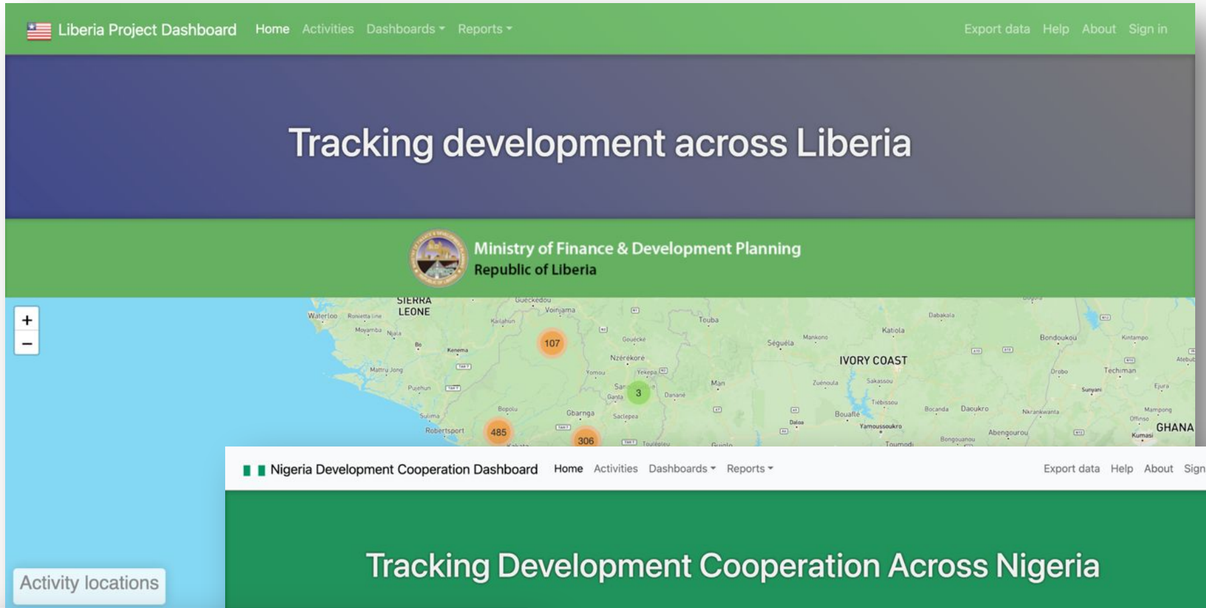
OECD Sector Codes		Kenyan budget classifications					
Code	Sector	Vote code	Vote	Programme Code	Programme Name	Sub-Programme Code	Sub-programme
12110	Health policy and administrative management	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0408000	Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	0408020	Health Policy and Regulations
12181	Medical education/training	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0407000	Health resources development and Innovation	0407010	Capacity Building and Training
12182	Medical research	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0411000	Health Research and Innovations	0411020	Medical Research
12191	Medical services	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0402000	National Referral & Specialized Services		
12196	Health statistics and data	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0411000	Health Research and Innovations	0411010	Health Innovations
12220	Basic health care	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406050	Primary Health Care
12230	Basic health infrastructure	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406050	Primary Health Care
12240	Basic nutrition	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406050	Primary Health Care
12250	Infectious disease control	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0410000	Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	0410040	Immunization Management
12261	Health education	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406030	Public Health Services
12262	Malaria control	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406010	Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
12263	Tuberculosis control	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406010	Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
12264	COVID-19 control	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406010	Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
12281	Health personnel development	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0407000	Health resources development and Innovation	0407010	Capacity Building and Training
12310	NCDs control, general	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0410000	Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	0410020	Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control
12320	Tobacco use control	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406030	Public Health Services
12330	Control of harmful use of alcohol and drugs	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0406000	Preventive and Promotive Health Services	0406030	Public Health Services
12340	Promotion of mental health and well-being	1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0402000	National Referral & Specialized Services	0402010	National Referral Services
12350	Other prevention and treatment of NCDs	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0410000	Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	0410020	Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control
12382	Research for prevention and control of NCDs	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0411000	Health Research and Innovations	0411020	Medical Research
13010	Population policy and administrative management	1082	State Department for Medical Services	0411000	Health Research and Innovations	0411020	Medical Research
					Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent		Reproductive Maternal New Born Child

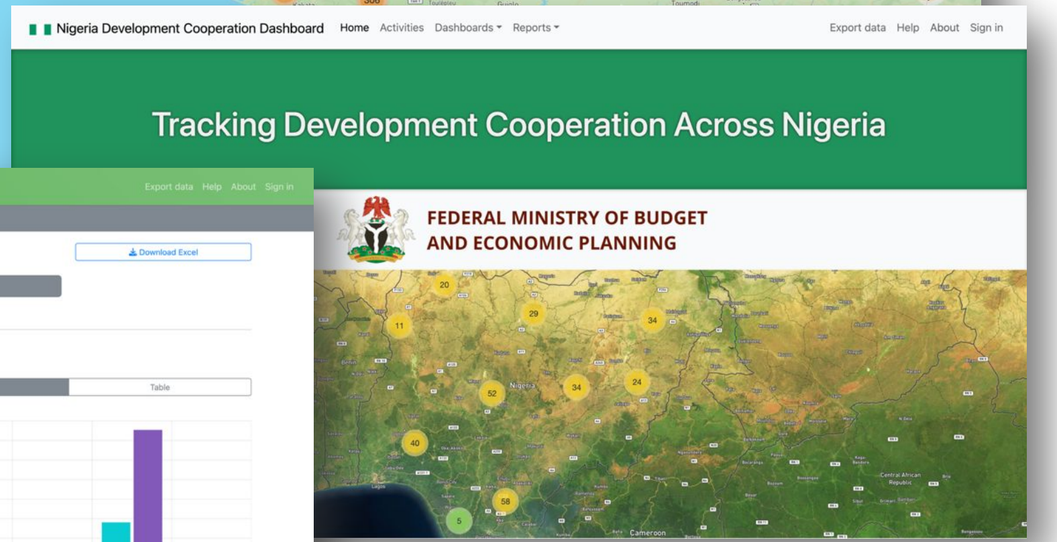
Development Dashboard pilot

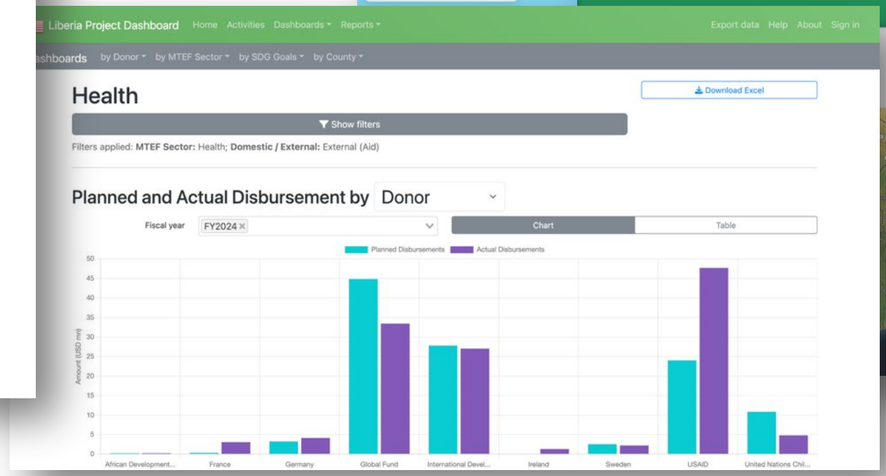
In three of the nine countries

- **Draw on the system implemented in Liberia and Nigeria**
- **Adapt to the needs of the health sector**
- **Adapt to the needs of the national context**









What we will offer

1. **Extract** data published to the IATI Standard.
2. **Generate** Excel data analysis tables (using Excel pivot tables, and the mapping table for each country).
3. **Support** colleagues in understanding and using IATI data.
4. **Engage** with the most important DPs in your country (at HQ level), in order to improve the quality of data published.

In three of the nine countries (in 2026), in case of interest, we will have the possibility of adapting and improving the Dashboard to make sure that it is relevant to the national context and the needs of the health sector.

Who needs to be involved?

Requires teamwork from different departments

- **Ministries of Finance/Planning/Economy** (e.g. budget department)
  - Can be important to understand some of the broader classifications.
  - They may not have full information in the case of the more specific classifications.
  - Perhaps a sectoral or M&E focal point could also be relevant – more likely to have detailed knowledge of projects (e.g. given fields visits, sitting in relevant meetings); but these units may have constrained capacity.
- **Ministries of Health** (e.g. budget / planning / grant manager)
  - More likely to know some of the more detailed classifications
  - Descriptive information regarding classifications is not always available in the budget

How to be useful?

The approach will depend on the context

1. “Do no harm” – important to complement existing systems and processes, including manual approaches. IATI could be useful; it is not yet sufficient.
2. Require a structured approach to reviewing data quality and working with partners to address issues.
3. Balance the development of new systems vs. contributing to existing ones. Can we do this in Excel? Will that be sufficient for engagement with policy-makers?

Our requests to the IATI community

1. **Government officials**
   - **a)** Please let us know what you need and how we can make this data as useful as possible to you
   - **b)** We are keen to work both with Ministries of Health and Ministries of Finance/Planning/Economy
2. **Development Partners** in the Health sector in nine countries: please engage with us!
   - **a)** We are keen to provide you with feedback on your data
   - **b)** This is a big opportunity to make an improvement on data quality
   - **c)** It's also a big opportunity to develop methodological approaches to using this valuable data in the health sector together – building on the experience of other colleagues working in education, food security, etc.
3. **Health sector experts**
   - **a)** Could this approach could be useful in your context?

How to handle multiple targets?

- In some cases, a single CRS sector code will map to **multiple sectors**. This is more likely to be the case with lower-level classifications.
- There are three options in this case:

1. Select the "**dominant**" budget line (e.g. the budget line which receives more funding);
2. Leave the mapping **blank** in this case (higher-level classifications can still be mapped to);
3. Code against **multiple** targets by entering new rows in the spreadsheet.

- It will be easier to map to higher-level classifications than to lower-level classifications. At some point, it will become too difficult to map to the lower-level classifications.

How IATI can improve the monitoring of aid to

IATI Community Exchange Session

27 November 2025

Yuki Murakami
Global Education Monitoring Report



unesco
Global Education Monitoring Report

GEM Report work on finance

► A global mandate since 2015 to monitor education progress in the SDGs

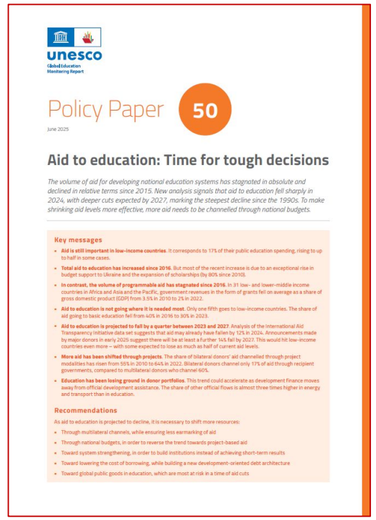
► **Outputs**

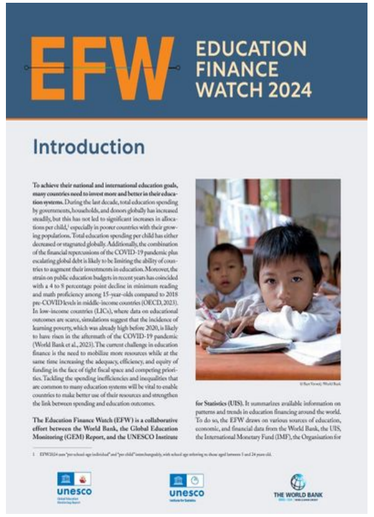
Since **2002**: annual monitoring of **aid to education** levels

Since **2010**: regular **costing exercise** of the funding gap for SDG 4

Since **2016**: regular **finance chapter** in the global report

Since **2021**: annual **Education Finance Watch** with the World Bank and the UIS





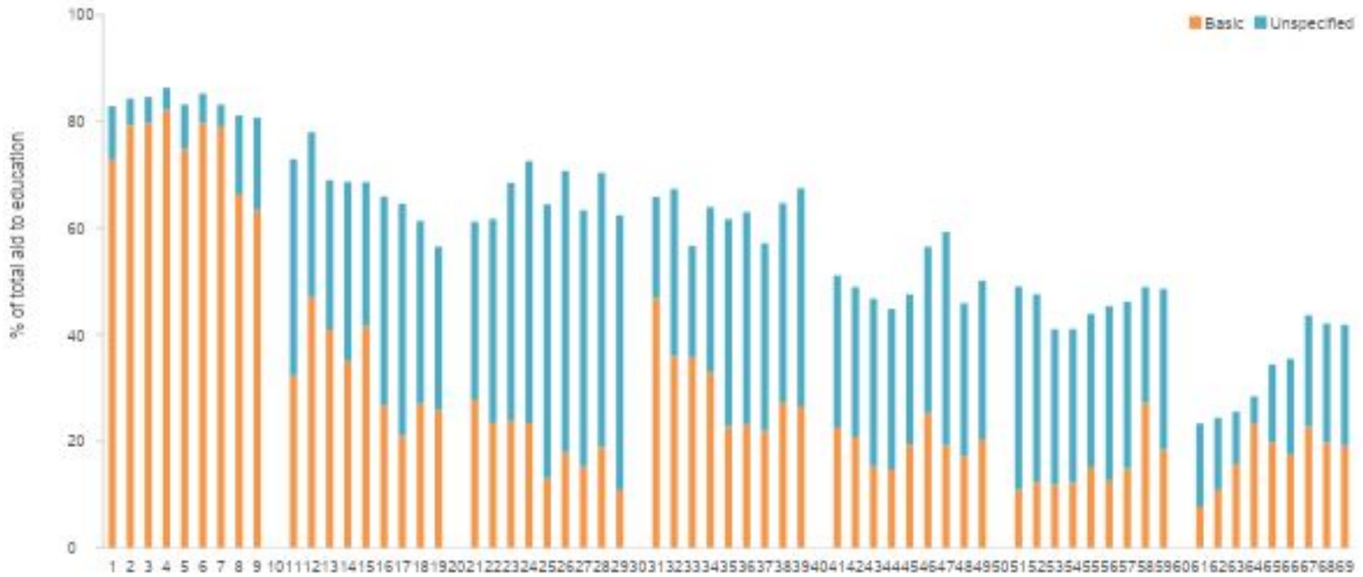
bitly

CRS has been the main source

Aid accounts for **12%** of total education spending and **17%** of public spending in low-income countries

Education aid falling down donor priorities

The share of basic education as a share of aid to education fell from 40% in 2016 to 30% in 2023



…but CRS has limits

Issue	CRS
Coverage	33 DAC members (mandatory) + 20+ non-DAC (voluntary).
Strengths	Comprehensive ODA, standardized sector codes (incl. EiE since 2017).
Limitations	2-year lag; development-focused; weak crisis tagging; misses some humanitarian flows.

……which IATI can help fill

Issue	CRS	IATI
Coverage	33 DAC members (mandatory) + 20+ non-DAC (voluntary).	1,800+ actors (bilaterals, multilaterals, NGOs, private sector, foundations). Voluntary.
Strengths	Comprehensive ODA, standardized sector codes (incl. EiE since 2017).	Real-time, transaction-level data; broad coverage; includes humanitarian marker.
		Voluntary and uneven reporting due
		to weak

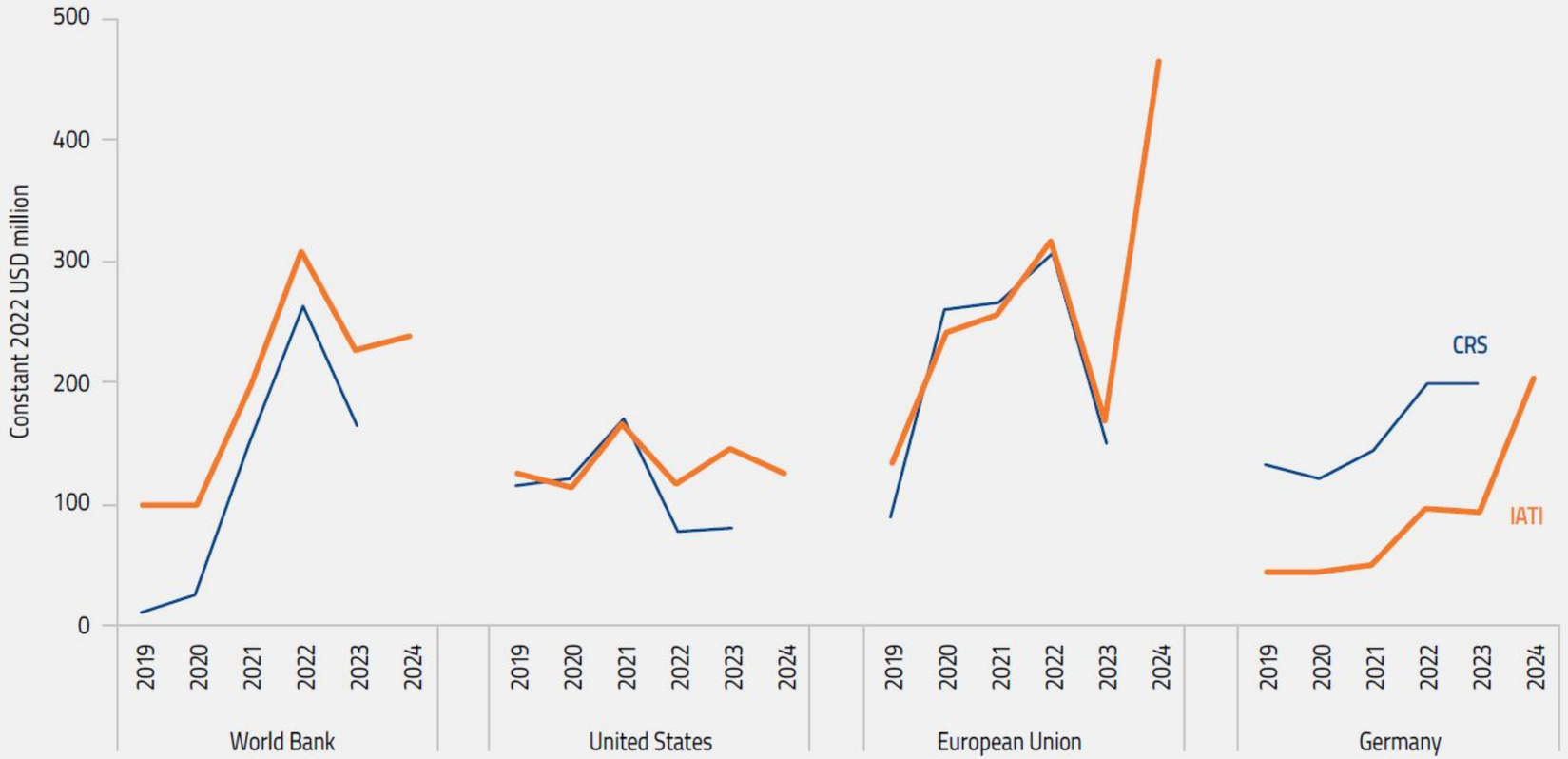
CRS and IATI compatibility

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

unesco Global Education Monitoring Report

Several donors report consistently to the OECD CRS and IATI databases

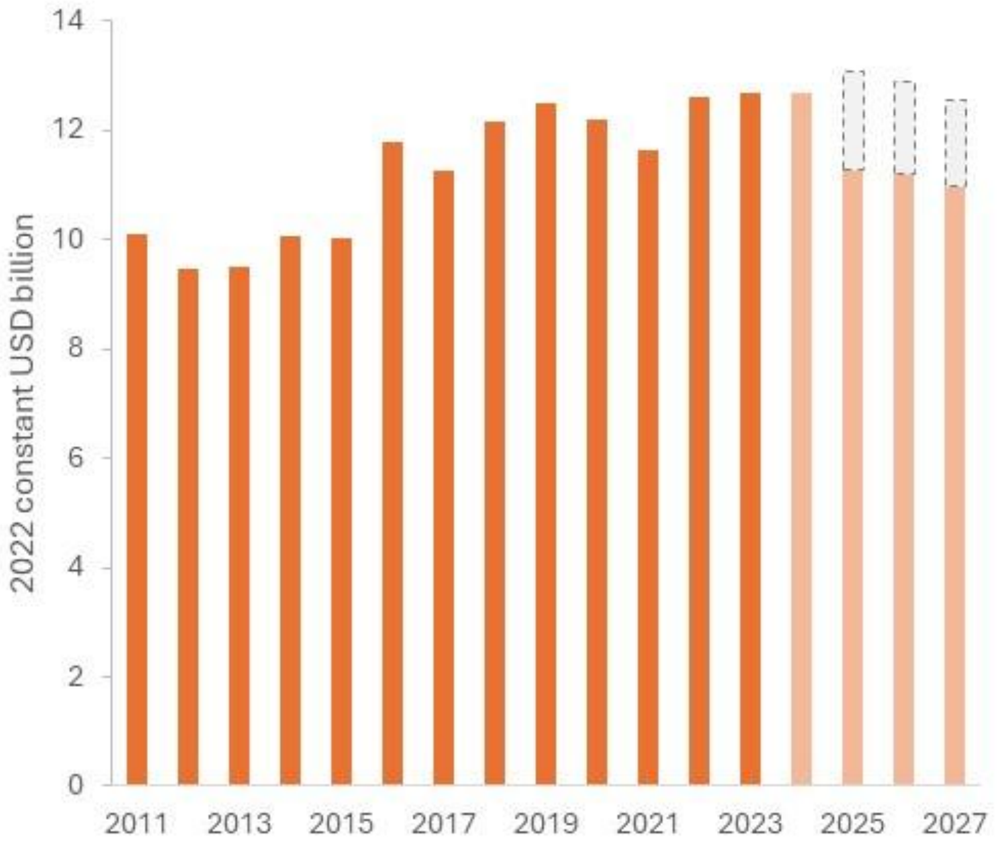
EiEPC financing in the CRS and IATI databases, selected donors, 2019–24



Notes: Current values are converted to 2022 constant prices using GDP deflator (2019–23) and GDP current and constant prices (2024) from the IMF *World Economic Outlook* (April 2025) and World Development Indicators (2025).

Source: Authors' calculations based on the OECD CRS and IATI databases.

IATI shows 2024 education aid fall



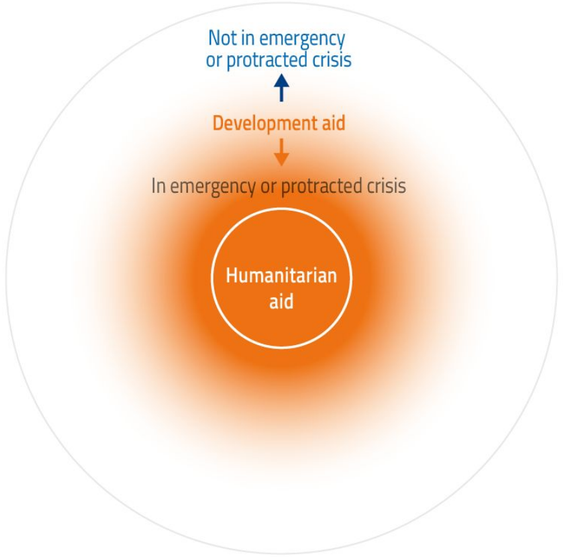
First-ever analysis of ATI data shows that aid to education **fell by 12%** in 2024

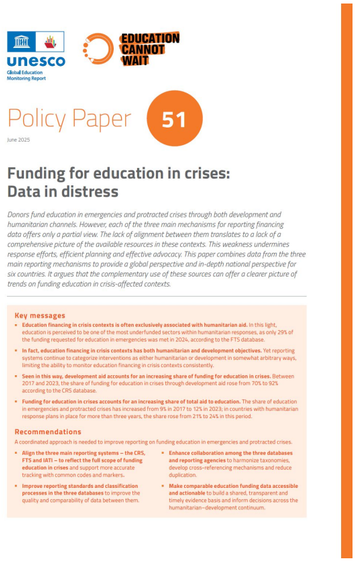
f donor cuts announced in early 2025 take effect, aid o education will **contract by a further 14%** by 2027

Aid in crises is hard to track

Education in emergencies spans humanitarian and development objectives, but **no single database provides a full picture.**

Inconsistencies in reporting, coding and timelines **have fragmented the evidence base**, limiting planning, coordination and advocacy.




Policy Paper 51

June 2025

Funding for education in crises: Data in distress

Donors fund education in emergencies and protracted crises through both development and humanitarian channels. However, each of the three main mechanisms for reporting financing data offers only a partial view. The lack of alignment between them translates to a lack of a comprehensive picture of the available resources in these contexts. This weakness undermines response efforts, efficient planning and effective advocacy. This paper combines data from the three main reporting mechanisms to provide a global perspective and in-depth national perspective for six countries. It argues that the complementary use of these sources can offer a clearer picture of trends on funding education in crisis-affected contexts.

Key messages

- **Education financing in crisis contexts is often exclusively associated with humanitarian aid.** In this light, education is perceived to be one of the most underfunded sectors within humanitarian responses, as only 29% of the funding requested for education in emergencies was met in 2024, according to the FTS database.
- **In fact, education financing in crisis contexts has both humanitarian and development objectives.** Yet reporting systems continue to categorize interventions as either humanitarian or development in somewhat arbitrary ways, limiting the ability to monitor education financing in crisis contexts consistently.
- **Seen in this way, development aid accounts for an increasing share of funding for education in crises.** Between 2017 and 2023, the share of funding for education in crises through development aid rose from 70% to 92% according to the CRS database.
- **Funding for education in crises accounts for an increasing share of total aid to education.** The share of education in emergencies and protracted crises has increased from 9% in 2017 to 12% in 2023, in countries with humanitarian response plans in place for more than three years, the share rose from 21% to 24% in this period.

Recommendations

A coordinated approach is needed to improve reporting on funding education in emergencies and protracted crises.

- **Align the three main reporting systems – the CRS, FTS and IATI – to reflect the full scope of funding education in crises** and support more accurate tracking with common codes and markers.
- **Improve reporting standards and classification processes in the three databases** to improve the quality and comparability of data between them.
- **Enhance collaboration among the three databases and reporting agencies** to harmonize taxonomies, develop cross-referencing mechanisms and reduce duplication.
- **Make comparable education funding data accessible and actionable** to build a shared, transparent and timely evidence basis and inform decisions across the humanitarian–development continuum.

IATI helps give fuller picture

Issue	CRS	IATI	FTS (OCHA)
Coverage	33 DAC members (mandatory) + 20+ non-DAC (voluntary).	1,800+ actors (bilaterals, multilaterals, NGOs, private sector, foundations). Voluntary.	Donors, UN agencies, NGOs (voluntary).
Strengths	Comprehensive ODA, standardized sector codes (incl. EiE since 2017).	Real-time, transaction-level data; broad coverage; includes humanitarian marker.	Timely pledges and contributions to UN appeals.
		Voluntary and uneven reporting due to weak institutionalisati	
	2-year lag;		Only initial flows

Methodology (in brief)

CRS and IATI: Sector codes
+ crisis-related keywords
FTS: Use existing labels

Data filtering

1

2

Harmonization

Convert to constant 2022 USD
Align coding
Separate pooled funds (GPE and ECW) for transparency

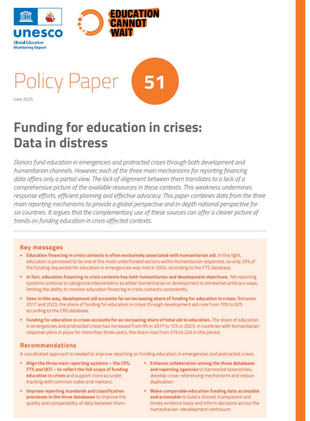
Compare patterns
Avoid double-counting
Validate reporting consistency

Cross checks

3

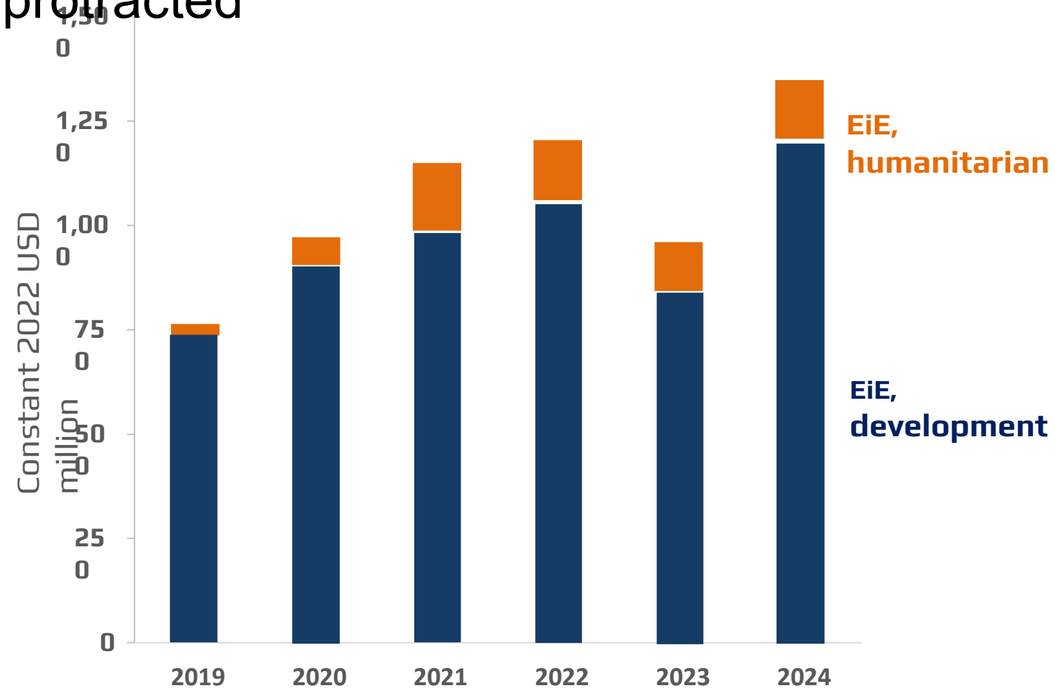
4

Analysis


unesco Global Education Monitoring Report
EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT
Policy Paper 51
June 2025
Funding for education in crises: Data in distress
Donors fund education in emergencies and protracted crises through both development and humanitarian channels. However, each of the three main mechanisms for reporting financing data offers only a partial view. The lack of alignment between them translates to a lack of a comprehensive picture of the available resources in these contexts. This weakness undermines response efforts, efficient planning and effective advocacy. This paper combines data from the three main reporting mechanisms to provide a global perspective and in-depth national perspective for six countries. It argues that the complementary use of these sources can offer a clearer picture of trends on funding education in crisis-affected contexts.
Key messages
Recommendations

Aid in crises is increasing

IATI data show that financing of education in emergencies has been rising as crises become more protracted



Three databases, CRS, FTS and IATI, agree that financing of education in emergencies has been rising

IATI, despite limitations, can be used to monitor trends

How IATI strengthens monitoring

unesco
Global Education
Monitoring Report

As aid to education is projected to decline, it is necessary to explore the potential of IATI more fully because it:

- Provides near real time information on education activities, long before CRS data are released

- Captures both humanitarian and development funding, which allows a more complete view of education in crises

- Offers project-level detail that helps identify priorities, modalities and shifts in donor behaviour

- Reveals early signals of changes in education aid volumes, which supports forward looking analysis and projections

Recommendations

A coordinated approach is needed to improve reporting on funding education in emergencies and protracted crises.

- **Align the three main reporting systems** – the CRS, FTS and IATI – to reflect the full scope of funding education in crises

- **Improve reporting standards and classification processes** in the three databases to improve the quality and comparability of data between them

- **Enhance collaboration among the three databases and reporting agencies** to harmonize taxonomies, develop cross-referencing mechanisms and reduce duplication

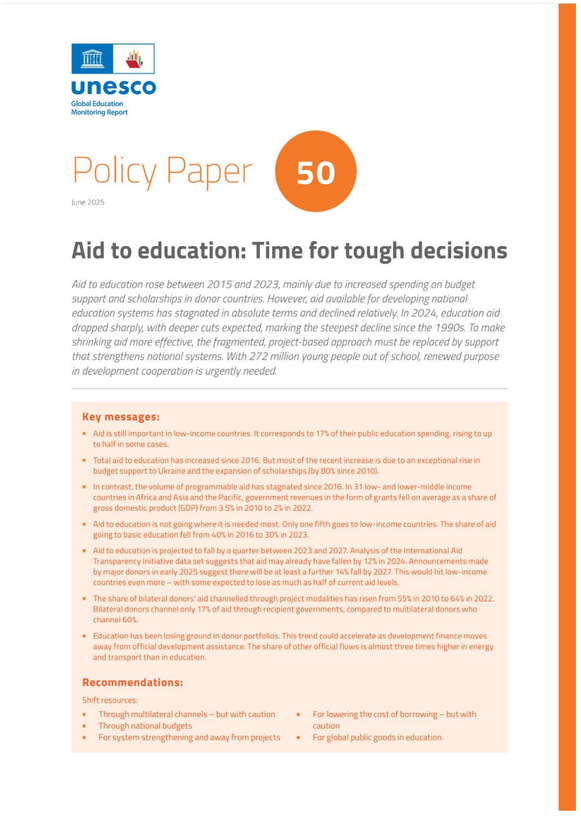
- **Make comparable education funding data accessible and actionable** to build a shared, transparent and timely evidence basis and inform decisions across the humanitarian–development continuum

Thank you

unesco
Global Education
Monitoring Report

Find this **presentation**, **social media resources** and all **resources on education finance** here:

bitly



unesco
Global Education
Monitoring Report

Policy Paper 50

June 2025

Aid to education: Time for tough decisions

Aid to education rose between 2015 and 2023, mainly due to increased spending on budget support and scholarships in donor countries. However, aid available for developing national education systems has stagnated in absolute terms and declined relatively. In 2024, education aid dropped sharply, with deeper cuts expected, marking the steepest decline since the 1990s. To make shrinking aid more effective, the fragmented, project-based approach must be replaced by support that strengthens national systems. With 272 million young people out of school, renewed purpose in development cooperation is urgently needed.

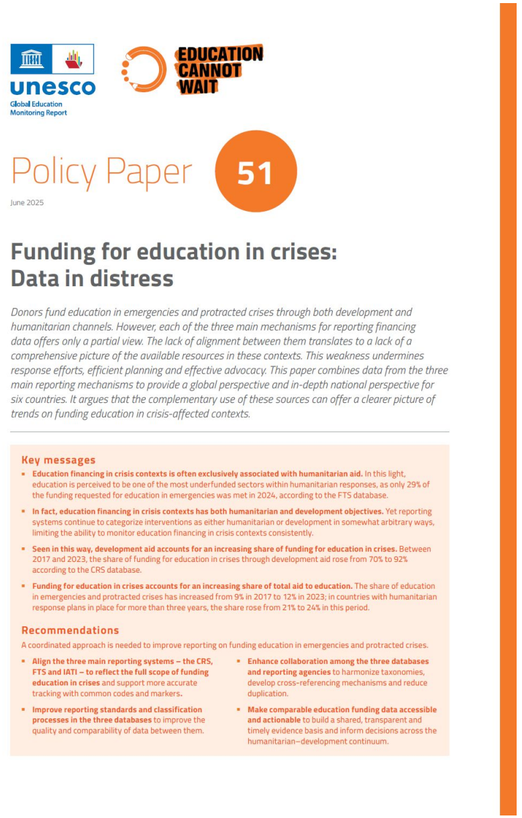
Key messages:

- Aid is still important in low-income countries. It corresponds to 17% of their public education spending, rising to up to half in some cases.
- Total aid to education has increased since 2016. But most of the recent increase is due to an exceptional rise in budget support to Ukraine and the expansion of scholarships (by 80% since 2010).
- In contrast, the volume of programmable aid has stagnated since 2016. In 31 low- and lower-middle income countries in Africa and Asia and the Pacific, government revenues in the form of grants fell on average as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) from 3.5% in 2010 to 2% in 2022.
- Aid to education is not going where it is needed most. Only one fifth goes to low-income countries. The share of aid going to basic education fell from 40% in 2016 to 30% in 2023.
- Aid to education is projected to fall by a quarter between 2023 and 2027. Analysis of the International Aid Transparency Initiative data set suggests that aid may already have fallen by 12% in 2024. Announcements made by major donors in early 2025 suggest there will be at least a further 14% fall by 2027. This would hit low-income countries even more – with some expected to lose as much as half of current aid levels.
- The share of bilateral donors' aid channelled through project modalities has risen from 55% in 2010 to 64% in 2022. Bilateral donors channel only 17% of aid through recipient governments, compared to multilateral donors who channel 60%.
- Education has been losing ground in donor portfolios. This trend could accelerate as development finance moves away from official development assistance. The share of other official flows is almost three times higher in energy and transport than in education.

Recommendations:

Shift resources:

- Through multilateral channels – but with caution
- Through national budgets
- For system strengthening and away from projects
- For lowering the cost of borrowing – but with caution
- For global public goods in education.



unesco
Global Education
Monitoring Report

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

Policy Paper 51

June 2025

Funding for education in crises: Data in distress

Donors fund education in emergencies and protracted crises through both development and humanitarian channels. However, each of the three main mechanisms for reporting financing data offers only a partial view. The lack of alignment between them translates to a lack of a comprehensive picture of the available resources in these contexts. This weakness undermines response efforts, efficient planning and effective advocacy. This paper combines data from the three main reporting mechanisms to provide a global perspective and in-depth national perspective for six countries. It argues that the complementary use of these sources can offer a clearer picture of trends on funding education in crisis-affected contexts.

Key messages

- **Education financing in crisis contexts is often exclusively associated with humanitarian aid.** In this light, education is perceived to be one of the most underfunded sectors within humanitarian responses, as only 29% of the funding requested for education in emergencies was met in 2024, according to the FTS database.
- **In fact, education financing in crisis contexts has both humanitarian and development objectives.** Yet reporting systems continue to categorize interventions as either humanitarian or development in somewhat arbitrary ways, limiting the ability to monitor education financing in crisis contexts consistently.
- **Seen in this way, development aid accounts for an increasing share of funding for education in crises.** Between 2017 and 2023, the share of funding for education in crises through development aid rose from 70% to 92% according to the CRS database.
- **Funding for education in crises accounts for an increasing share of total aid to education.** The share of education in emergencies and protracted crises has increased from 9% in 2017 to 12% in 2023; in countries with humanitarian response plans in place for more than three years, the share rose from 21% to 24% in this period.

Recommendations

A coordinated approach is needed to improve reporting on funding education in emergencies and protracted crises.

- **Align the three main reporting systems – the CRS, FTS and IATI – to reflect the full scope of funding education in crises** and support more accurate tracking with common codes and markers.
- **Improve reporting standards and classification processes in the three databases** to improve the quality and comparability of data between them.
- **Enhance collaboration among the three databases and reporting agencies** to harmonize taxonomies, develop cross-referencing mechanisms and reduce duplication.
- **Make comparable education funding data accessible and actionable** to build a shared, transparent and timely evidence basis and inform decisions across the humanitarian–development continuum.

Publish What You Fund
The Global Campaign for Aid Transparency

Using IATI data to track funding to end child marriage

Alex Tilley, Head of Research, Publish What You Fund

Thursday 27th November, 2025

Research overview

- Publish What You Fund worked with the Girls Not Brides global network to research funding for ending child marriage (ECM) over the last 10 years
- We were interested in:
  - Who the main donors are funding this work
  - How funding has changed over time
  - Who the implementers are
  - Which countries receive funds
  - Which sectors do ECM initiatives fall under
  - Country case studies

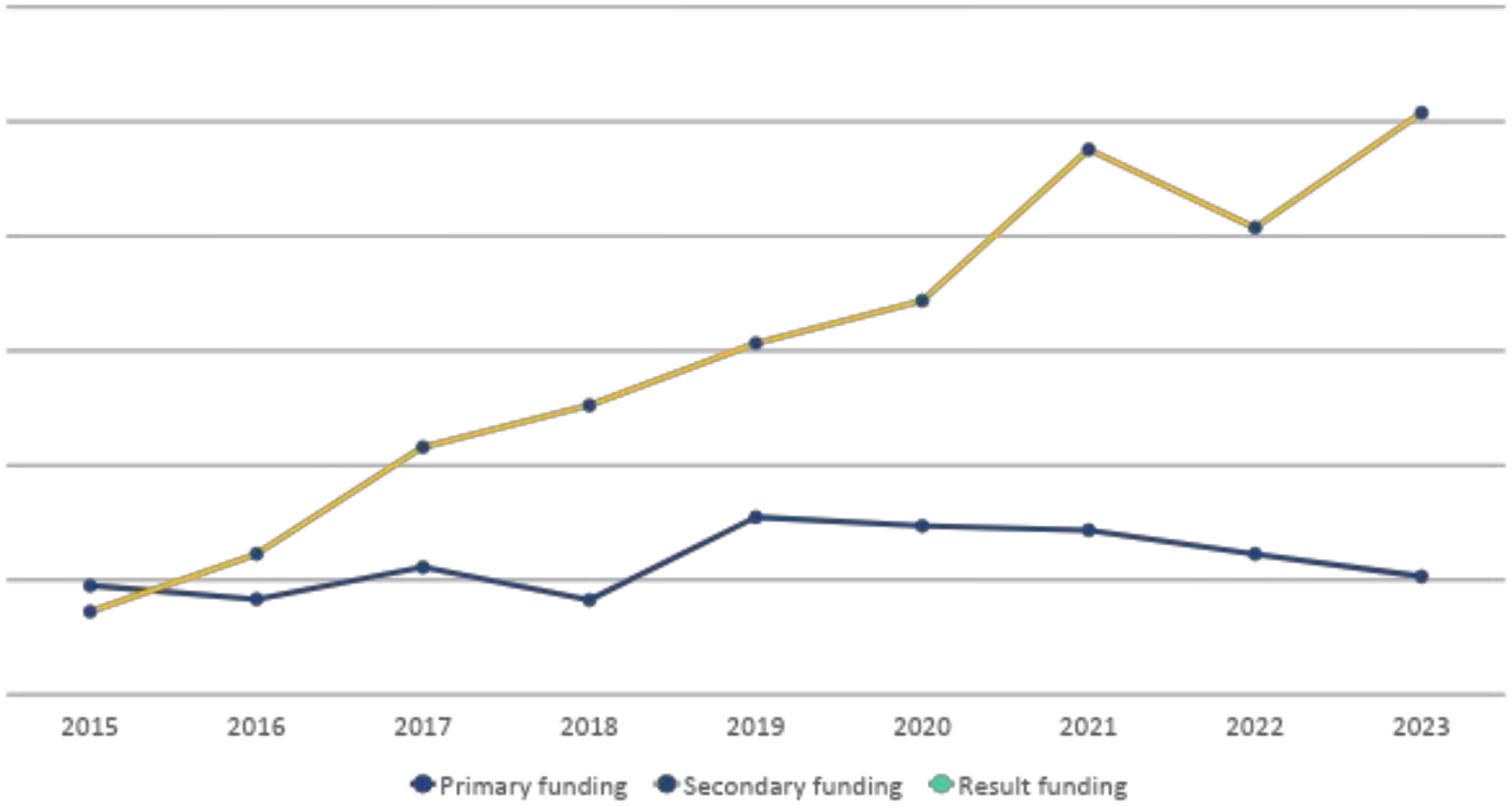
How we did the research

- We based the majority of the research on IATI data but also used other datasets: OECD and Candid (US IRS 990s)
- No specific sector code for ECM – included under **Ending Violence Against Women and Girls** (EVAWG – *15180*).
- We used word searches to identify activities and financial flows going to this issue.
- Manually checked all positive identified activities, sorted into “primary objective”, “secondary objective” and “results”.
- Combined datasets to come up with overall findings.

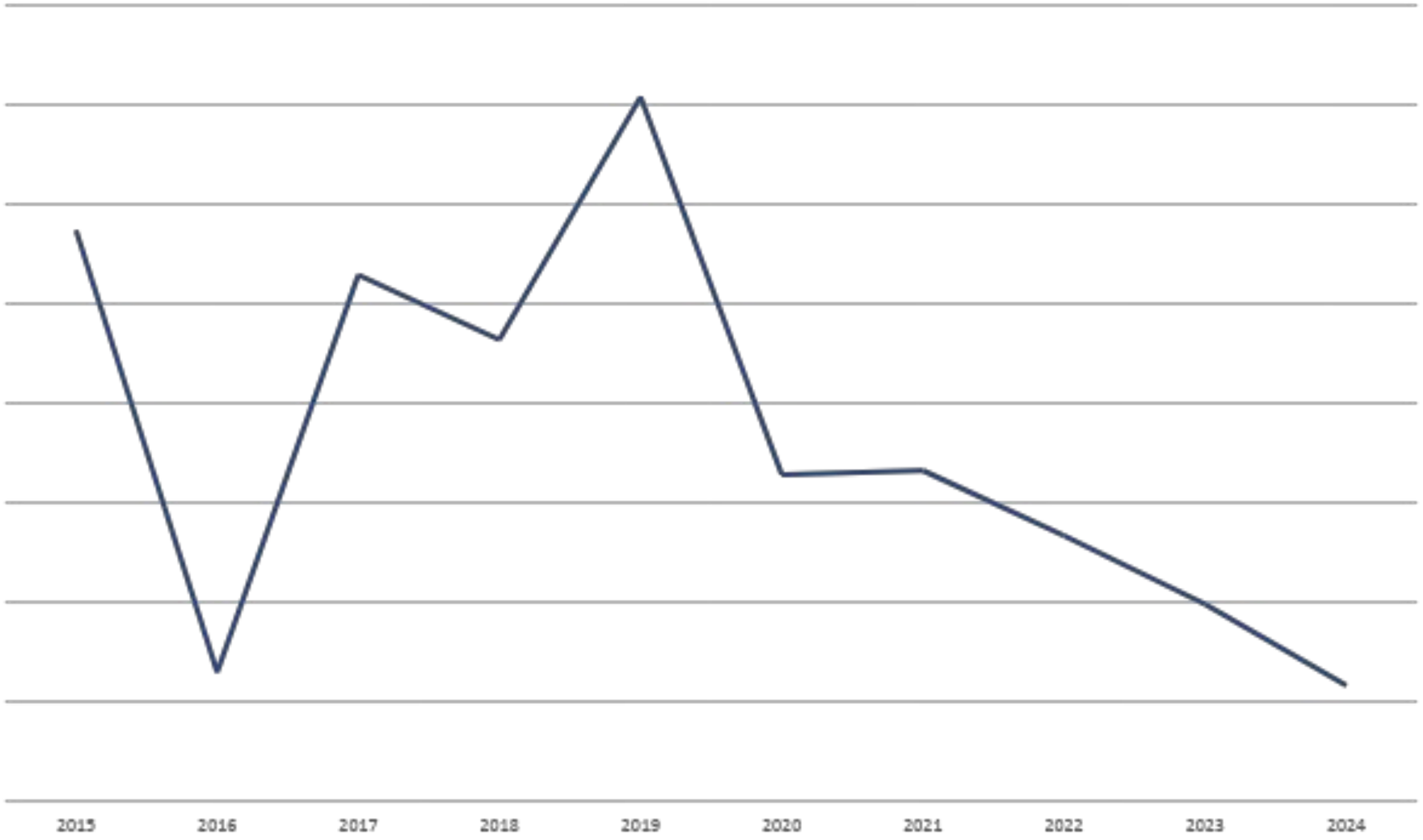
What we were able to find

- Our research produced overall 10 year ECM funding figures, including trend analysis over time and top donor analysis.
- Analysis of implementer types
- Analysis of country distribution trends along with child marriage rates
- Sector trends
- 3 country case studies: Malawi, India and Niger including:
  - Detailed information about funders, implementing partners, types of interventions and results

Primary and secondary ECM funding 2015-2023



Primary ECM funding to India



- Arpanam Trust
- Child Rights Trust (CRT)
- People's Movement for Self Reliance (PMSR)
- REACH - Rural Environmental Awareness Community Help
- SEVAK - Society for Empowerment through Voluntary Action in Karnataka
- VIDYANIKETHAN
- CIVIC Bangalore
- MANUSH
- Quarry Workers and Rural Integrated Development Society (QWARIDS)
- Jago Foundation
- Global March - International
- Human And Natural Resources Development Society (HANDS)
- Rural Action In Development Society (RAIDS)
- Franciscan Missionaries of Mary Social Service Society (FMMSSS)
- SCOPE-RD

Challenges and recommendations

Data source	Number of publishers	Total funding
IATI	111	$5,325,156,394
Candid	139	$170,102,728
OECD DAC CRS	42	$57,663,370

- Consistent levels of detail in descriptions, objectives etc.
- Consistent use of the Standard – country names and codes, receivers or implementing orgs
- Downloads and outputs: some downloads are still difficult to use with CSVs in single cells
- Multiple data access tools used: Datastore, D-Portal, CDFD, Data tables

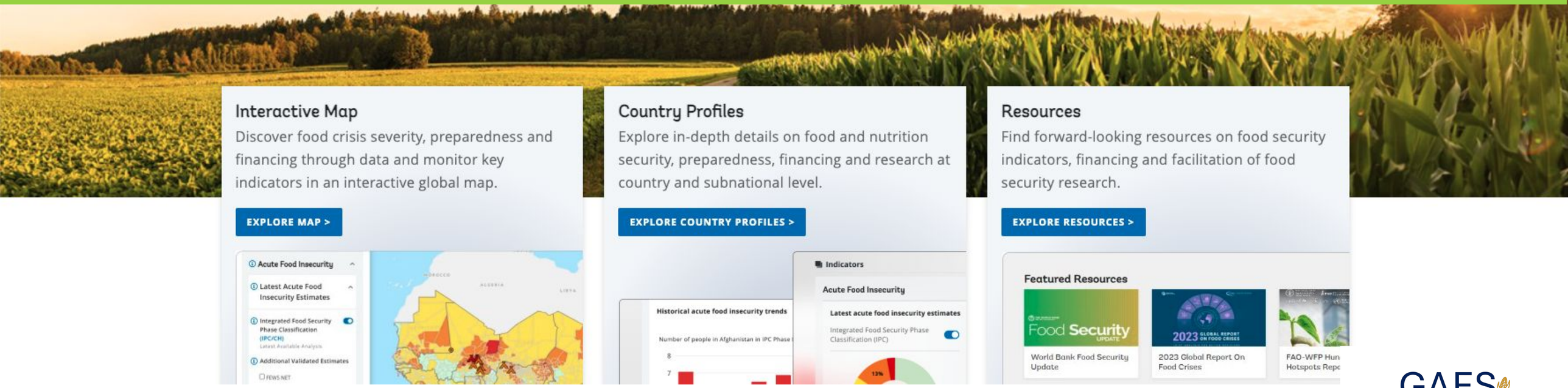


Global Food and Nutrition Security (GAFS)

Tracking Food Security Crises, Financing, and Response

Dashboard

IATI Community Exchange 2025- November 27, 2025

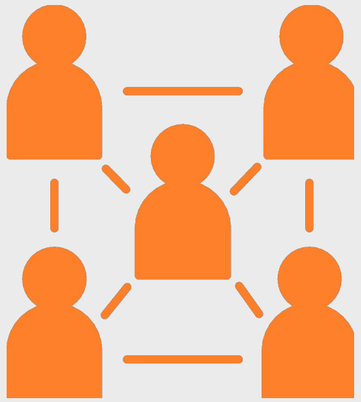


GAFS
Global Alliance for Food Security

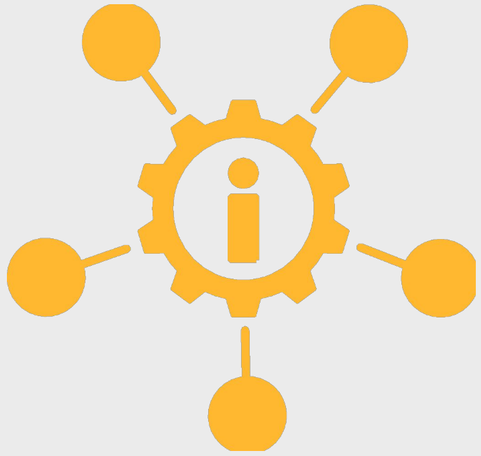
www.gafs.info

FoodSystems 2030

Opportunities to improve food and nutrition security response



Room for **enhanced coordination** between humanitarian and development partners on financing for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)



Opportunity to create **centralized interactive map/ platform** for key FNS indicators and information



Shed light on limited information available on current **financial flows to FNS crises**

One-stop-shop for decision-makers with interactive maps of key food and nutrition security data

GAFS
Global Alliance for Food Security

FOODSYSTEMS 2030

Global Public Good

adding value through:

Shared understanding of FNS crises information and country needs

Strengthened linkages across country- and global-level decision-making

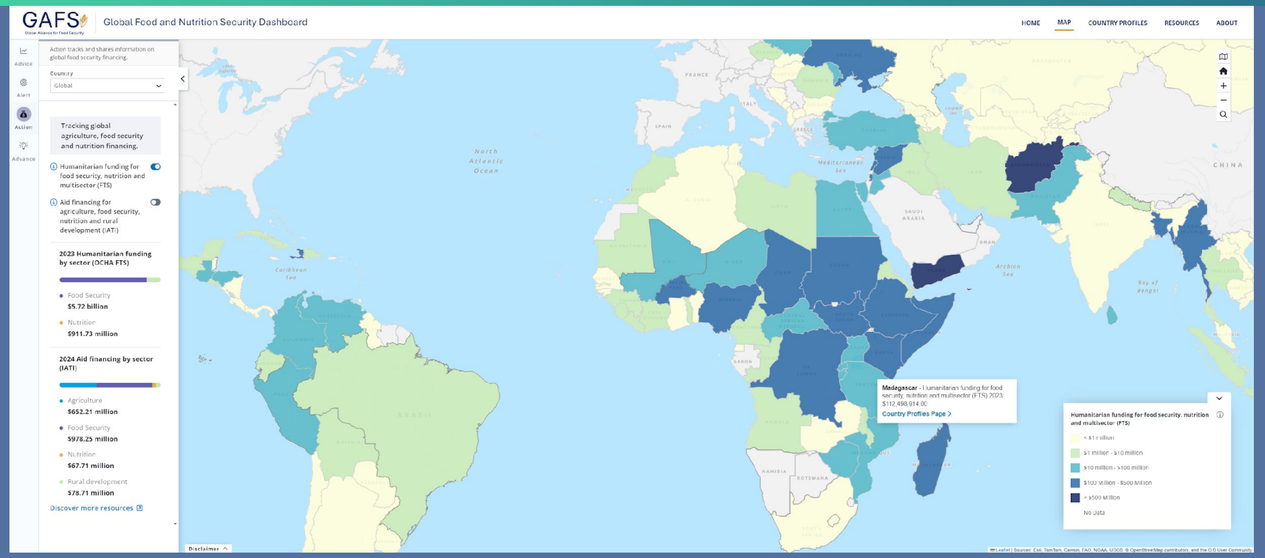
Enhanced coordination of humanitarian and development policy & financial responses



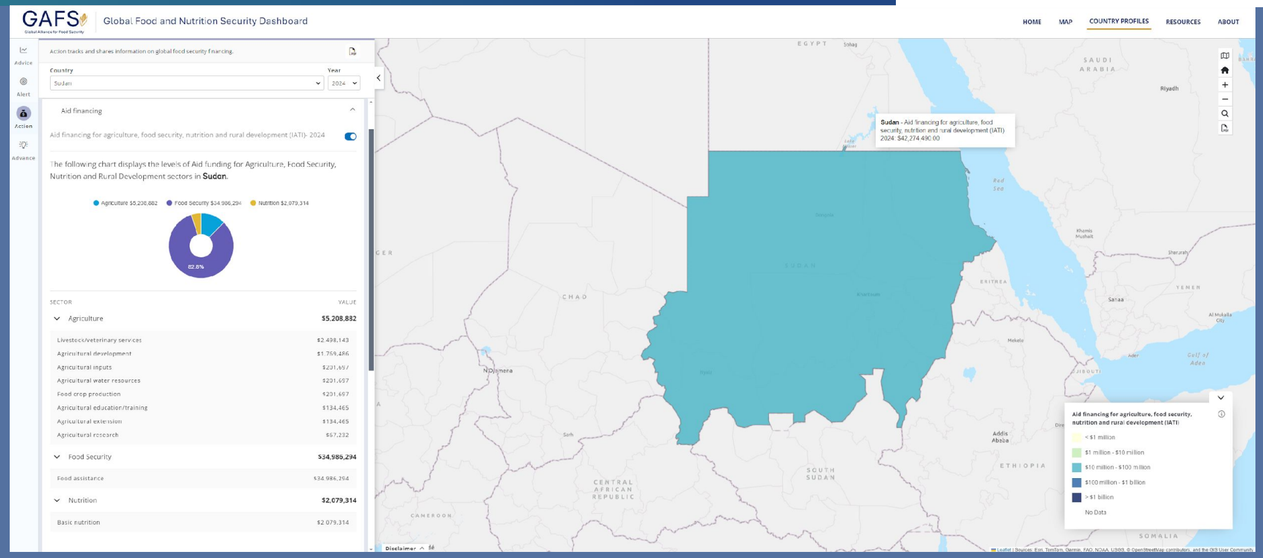
Action: Comparing humanitarian and development funding for food security, agriculture, and nutrition side-by-side

GAFS Global Alliance for Food Security

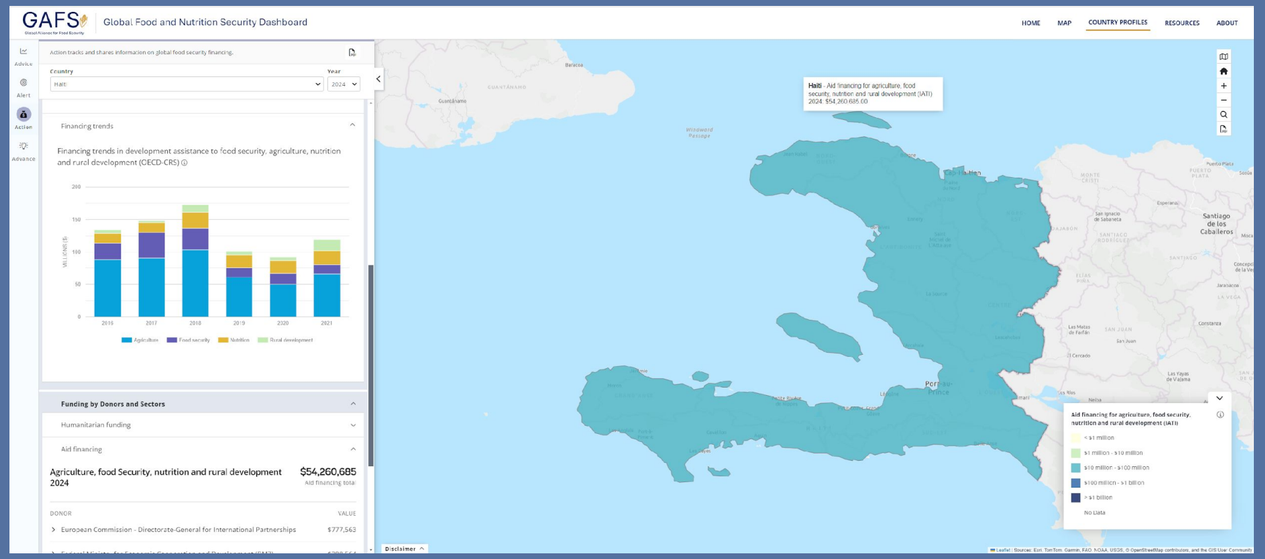
FOODSYSTEMS 2030



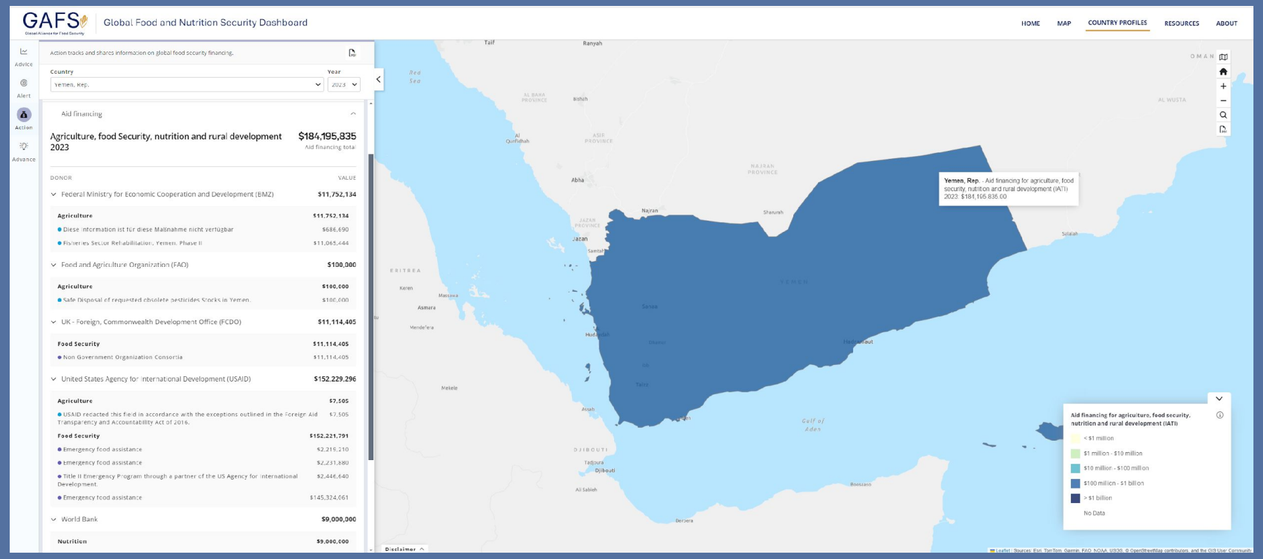
OCHA FTS: Humanitarian funding by sector



IATI: Sudan – Aid financing for agriculture, food security and nutrition

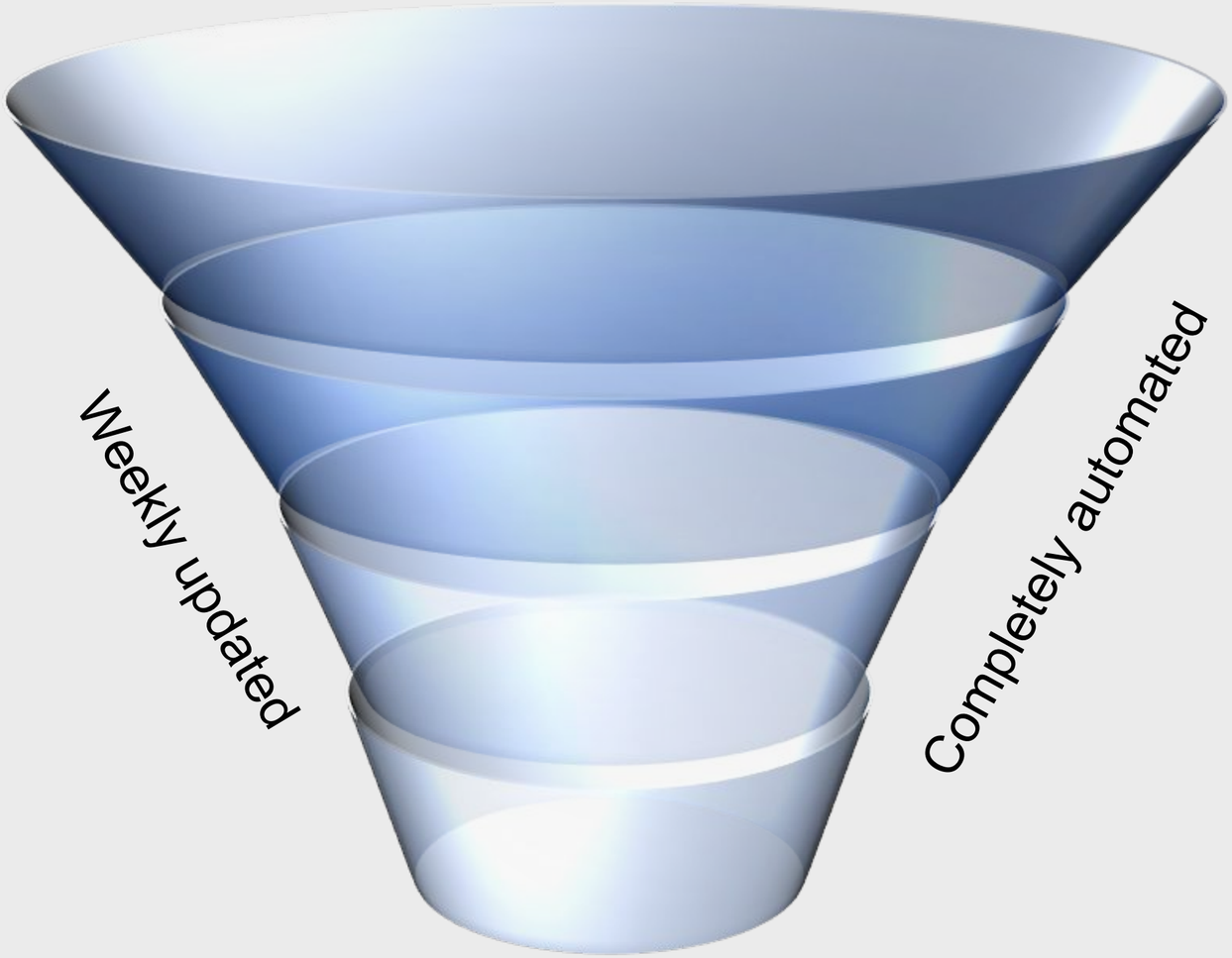


IATI: Haiti – Financing Trends



IATI: Yemen – Aid financing – Funding by Donors and Sectors

Action: Current IATI transactions in the dashboard



~939k activities in IATI

~17k activities	&	~195 k transaction s	Related to Food and Nutrition Security (Title, description, codes)
~7.5k activities	&	~54k transactions	Processed for the dashboard (OECD DAC codes)
~6k activities	&	~12k transactions classified as **commitments**	

Good: Timely information by sector and donor.

Not so good: Same pipeline for every organization (underreporting).

Action: Supporting development and live-tracking countries' Food Security Crisis Preparedness Planning

GAFS
Global Alliance for Food Security

FOODSYSTEMS 2030

Preparedness Plan Development Monitoring

Stage 1 - Preparedness Plan Engagement Initiated

2 of 25 Countries

- Niger
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Stage 2 - Preparedness Plan Technical Workshops

9 of 25 Countries

- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Comoros
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Dominica
- Ethiopia
- Grenada
- Mozambique
- Saint Lucia

Stage 3 - Preparedness Plan In Draft

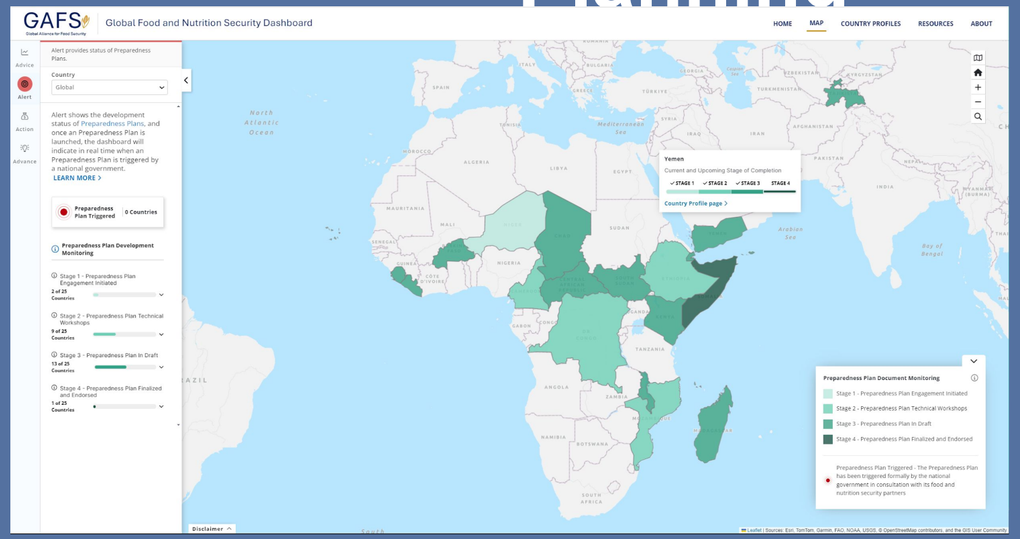
13 of 25 Countries

- Burkina Faso
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Djibouti
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Sierra Leone
- South Sudan
- Tajikistan
- Yemen

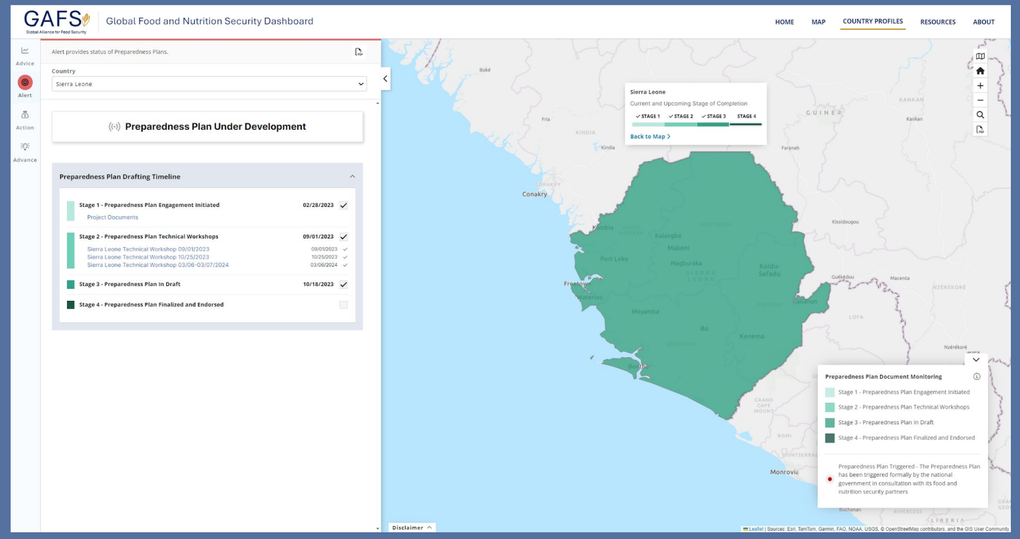
Stage 4 - Preparedness Plan Finalized and Endorsed

1 of 25 Countries

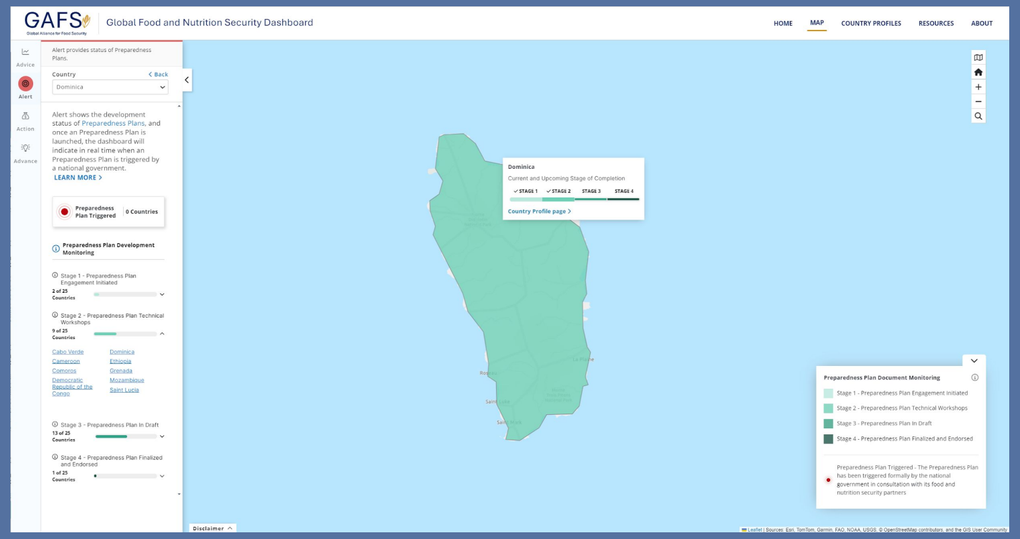
- Somalia



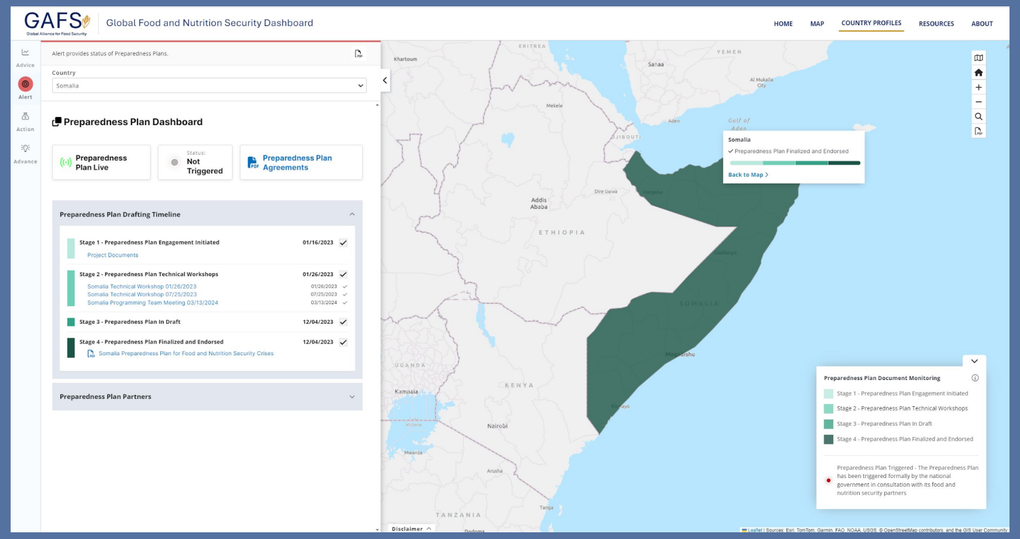
Preparedness Plan Development Monitoring – Global View



Sierra Leone – Preparedness Plan Under Development



Preparedness Plan Development Monitoring – Country View



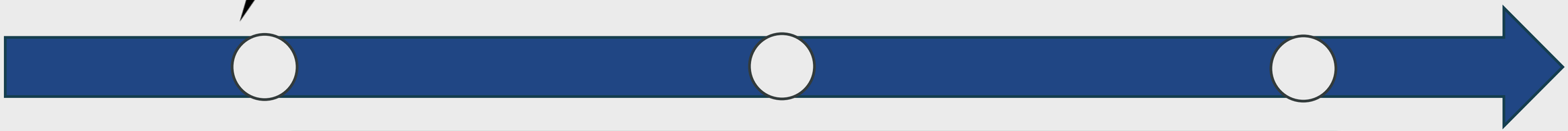
Somalia – Preparedness Plan Launched - Dashboard

Using IATI : Tracking Responses to Triggered Plans

1. Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan Triggered

2. Users tag response activities in IATI

3. Dashboard displays response in near real-time



- **Real-time visibility of which partners are responding**
- **No manual searching or filtering**
- **Clear linkage between the trigger decision and financing flows**

Using IATI : Tracking Responses to Triggered Plans

How can users tag crisis response activities using IATI?

Using the IATI tag field

Data Field	Purpose	GAFS value
Vocabulary	A numeric code to indicate the list of codes that are being referenced. The code 5 has been reserved for GAFS in the IATI Standard	5
Code	The specific code that refers to the country of the Preparedness Plan. For GAFS this is the two-digit ISO country code.	eg: SO for Somalia

Supplementing with free text using a hashtag

Preparedness Plan country	#hastag
Somalia	#GAFS-SO
Haiti	#GAFS-HT
Yemen	#GAFS-YE

IATI field	Example
Activity title	Food Security programme in Somalia #GAFS-SO
Activity description	This project is in response to food insecurity in Haiti, and is a response to emerging needs. This activity relates to #GAFS-HT
Transaction description	Commitment towards #GAFS-YE

Using IATI : Transforming “good data” into “actionable crisis visibility.”

GAFSP
Global Alliance for Food Security

FoodSystems 2030

Better Coordination

Shows newly published transactions instantly, allowing partners to see financing evolve as the situation changes.

Accurate Grouping

Pulls in only those activities explicitly linked to the Preparedness Plan, removing ambiguity from broad sector codes or keyword matching.

Real-Time Visibility

Gives governments and partners a shared understanding of who is funding what, enabling joint planning and reducing duplication.

Faster Financial Tracking

Automatically aggregates commitments and disbursements per plan, reducing manual review and accelerating situational awareness.

Action: Comparing humanitarian and development funding for food security, agriculture, and nutrition side-by-side

GAFS

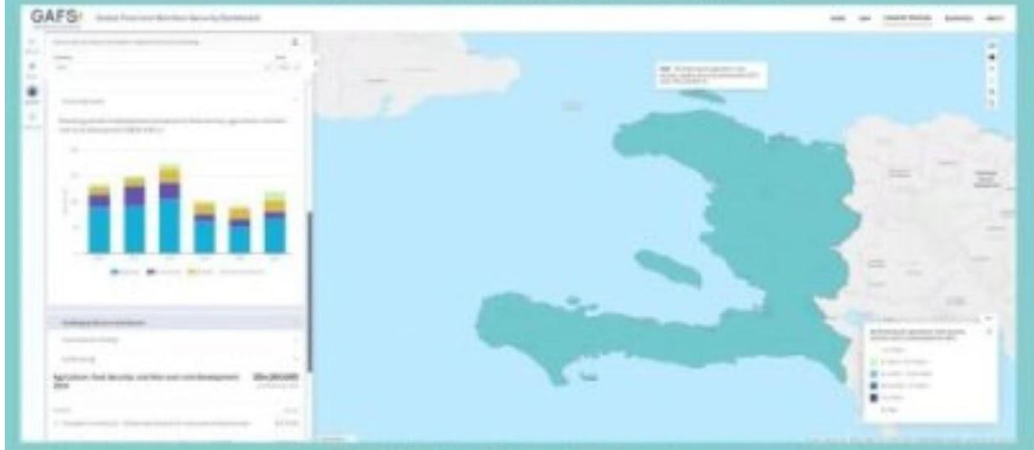
FOODSYSTEMS 2030



OCHA FTS: Humanitarian funding by sector



IATI: Sudan – Aid financing for agriculture, food security and nutrition



IATI: Haiti – Financing Trends



IATI: Yemen – Aid financing – Funding by Donors and Sectors