IATI COUNTRY DATA USE REPORT

Mapping Aid Transparency Readiness and Engagement Opportunities

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF 37 COUNTRIES

Including All 20 IATI Partner Countries

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Executive Summary

This report establishes a baseline for Action Area A of the IATI Strategic Plan 2026–2030: Strengthening Country Data-Use Systems with IATI Data. It assesses whether governments can access, integrate, interpret and use IATI data within national planning, budgeting, public financial management, monitoring and development-coordination processes.

The assessment provides a comprehensive analysis of aid data use, transparency, readiness and IATI engagement across 37 countries, including 20 current IATI partner countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, The Gambia, and Yemen) and 17 additional priority countries selected for their development-finance portfolios, regional relevance, crisis context or potential for practical country-system gains.

It combines 19 government questionnaire responses with structured desk review for a further 18 countries. The evidence is organized around six dimensions of country data-use system maturity: political will, technical capacity, system capability, data availability, institutional framework and resource availability.

The findings should be read as a baseline for targeted engagement. Questionnaire scores are country-reported; desk review ratings are clearly labelled and remain subject to government validation.

The central conclusion is that the next phase of IATI country engagement must move beyond awareness and publication towards fit-for-purpose use: helping governments understand what IATI can and cannot provide, reconcile it with national records, and embed it as a complementary input to decision-making.

This assessment reframes IATI engagement from a transparency-focused approach to a data-use systems strengthening agenda, where the priority is not only making data available, but ensuring it is usable, trusted, and embedded within government processes.

Key Findings:

- **27 of 37 countries (70%) show evidence of active or recent IATI data use** in some form, from full AIMS integration to periodic analysis and verification. A further 8 are aware of IATI and exploring use.
- **A recurrent ‘fit-for-purpose and coverage gap’ affects several capable governments.** IATI figures will not exactly match national ledgers or OECD statistics because scope, timing, classifications, currencies, and reporting chains differ. The barrier is therefore not simply poor data quality; it is also an expectations and reconciliation challenge that requires clearer guidance and peer-to-peer learning.

- **Strong practical models already exist**. Nigeria and Liberia demonstrate different approaches to integrating IATI into national dashboards; Madagascar has 10+ years of monthly IATI integration; Lesotho has used IATI for official reports for 8 years without a formal AIMS.
- **Country constraints differ substantially.** Senegal combines strong technical and institutional capacity with weaker political ownership; Ghana and Lesotho combine strong demand with specific technical or reconciliation needs; Yemen shows strong government demand and analytical capability but severe institutional, data-coverage and resource constraints.
- **Resource availability remains the weakest comparable readiness dimension while data availability is the strongest.** This points to a need for sustained support, not one-off training alone. Seven countries score 2/10 or below on resource availability, suggesting this is a cross-cutting barrier requiring external support mechanisms.

The report is organized into three engagement tiers based on a combination of IATI partnership status, demonstrated data use, system maturity, readiness for engagement, political stability, and potential for measurable progress under Action Area A:

- Tier 1 (10 countries - 27%): Embedded / High Data-Use System Potential - IATI partners with high readiness, stable context, quick win potential (6-12 months).
- Tier 2 (22 countries - 59%): Partial / Transitional Data-Use Systems - IATI partners needing system strengthening or high-potential non-partners for recruitment (12-24 months).
- Tier 3 (5 countries - 19%): Crisis context / Nascent Data-Use Systems – Countries requiring conflict-sensitive, humanitarian-development or light-touch approaches (24+ months).

Strategic Recommendations

1. **Establish fit-for-purpose and reconciliation guidance:** Explain clearly that IATI is a timely, comprehensive, granular and forward-looking complement to national financial records and OECD statistics, not an audited government ledger. Every workshop should cover transaction chains, double counting, currency and timing differences, project matching and appropriate use cases.
2. **Co-design system integration with governments and AIMS providers:** Convene Nigeria, Liberia, Madagascar, Ghana, Development Gateway, Synergy, Emergentally and other relevant service providers to document current ingestion models, matching logic, governance arrangements and lessons for AIMS, IFMIS, budget and M&E interoperability.
3. **Differentiate support by the binding constraint:** Use political dialogue where ownership is weak; technical assistance where integration or analysis capacity is

weak; institutional support where mandates and focal-point continuity are weak; and financing or shared infrastructure where resource constraints dominate.

4. **Scale existing success models:** Package Nigeria and Liberia as complementary integration models; build on IATI's earlier Madagascar and Senegal support; use Lesotho to demonstrate official use without an AIMS; and document how regular users derive value despite non-matching totals.
5. **Engage DRC around SISAG design and implementation:** The system transition remains a time-sensitive opportunity to embed IATI-compatible fields, data-mapping and user-publisher feedback before workflows become fixed.
6. **Make data-quality interpretation a standard training module:** Training should routinely address double counting, onward funding, humanitarian-development overlaps, country versus headquarters reporting, non-IATI flows and the reasons IATI totals may differ from government records.
7. **Use regional and language-based delivery:** Prioritize East Africa, francophone West and Central Africa, Southern Africa, small island states and South Asia, while tailoring examples to national systems and policy processes.
8. **Differentiate Crisis-context engagement:** Yemen should receive government-led Tier 2 support around MoPIC, the donor matrix and AIMS reactivation, alongside humanitarian data linkages. Somalia and Chad require humanitarian-development approaches; Tier 3 engagement should not assume the absence of government demand.
9. **Establish an annual Action Area A baseline update:** Track system integration, routine use, institutional continuity, training outcomes and publisher-user feedback, and distinguish confirmed current use from historical engagement or awareness.

Background/Rationale

About IATI

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a global initiative to improve the transparency of development and humanitarian resources. IATI provides a standardized format for publishing data about aid activities, enabling governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to access timely, comprehensive, and comparable information about development flows.

Partner country governments are central to the IATI ecosystem. When governments use IATI data alongside national data to inform planning, budgeting, coordination and accountability, they create demand-side incentives for publishers to improve timeliness, completeness, and usability. Action Area A therefore focuses on strengthening country data-use systems rather than creating parallel transparency tools.

Purpose of This Assessment

This assessment was commissioned by the IATI Secretariat to establish a baseline understanding of:

1. Current levels of IATI awareness and data use among partner country governments.
2. Existing Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS) and their integration with IATI.
3. Key challenges, barriers, and enablers for IATI data use
4. Readiness for deeper IATI engagement across multiple dimensions
5. Strategic entry points for IATI support and capacity building

The findings will inform IATI's country engagement strategy, helping to prioritize resources and tailor support to country-specific contexts and needs.

Countries Assessed

The assessment covers **37 countries**, including:

- **20 current IATI partner countries** identified from IATI's existing engagement records
- **17 additional priority countries** identified through questionnaire outreach and desk research based on ODA volume, regional representation, and strategic opportunity

The countries span Africa (28), Asia (4), Eastern Europe (1), Latin America (1), and the Middle East (3), covering diverse contexts; fragile states, small island developing states, lower-income and middle-income contexts, and anglophone, francophone, lusophone and Spanish-speaking systems.

Link to IATI Strategic Plan 2026–2030: Action Area A

Action Area A seeks to embed IATI data in country-level systems and processes to support mutual accountability and better coordination. The Strategic Plan emphasizes integration with planning, budgeting, financial management and monitoring systems; practical capacity support; peer learning; and feedback loops between data users and publishers.

This assessment operationalizes Action Area A through six system dimensions:

- Data availability → Access to comprehensive and timely development cooperation data.

- System capability → Functionality of systems (AIMS, IFMIS, M&E) to integrate IATI data.
- Technical capacity → Skills to process, analyze, and interpret data.
- Institutional framework → Mandates, coordination mechanisms, and policy alignment.
- Political will → Government commitment to using data in decision-making.
- Resource availability → Financial and human resources to sustain systems

Together, these define a country's **data-use system maturity**, not just transparency readiness.

Methodology

Data Collection Approach

The assessment employed a mixed-methods approach combining primary data collection through structured questionnaires with secondary research from existing documentation and stakeholder consultations.

1. Structured Questionnaire

A comprehensive questionnaire was developed covering six dimensions of IATI readiness (see below). The questionnaire was translated into **English, French, and Spanish** and distributed to government focal points in aid coordination units, ministries of finance, and planning agencies.

19 countries completed the questionnaire: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Sierra Leone, Ghana, The Gambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Lesotho, Madagascar, Moldova, São Tomé and Príncipe, Colombia, Egypt, Zambia, Burundi, and Cabo Verde and Yemen.

2. Desk Research

For all 37 countries, desk research was conducted using: AIMS documentation and public portals; IATI Registry data and member records; UNDP and World Bank project documentation; GPEDC monitoring reports; Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) documentation; and academic and policy literature on aid management.

3. Stakeholder Consultations

Selected questionnaires were answered with Government/UNDP country office focal points to validate findings and gather additional context.

Readiness Assessment Framework

Countries were assessed across **six dimensions** of IATI readiness, each scored on a 1-10 scale:

Dimension	Description
Political Will	Government commitment to aid transparency, high-level support, and policy alignment with IATI objectives
Technical Capacity	Staff skills in data management, analysis, and technical systems (databases, XML/APIs)
System Capability	Presence and functionality of AIMS or equivalent systems capable of integrating IATI data
Data Availability	Access to aid data from development partners, coverage of flows, and data completeness
Institutional Framework	Clarity of mandates, coordination mechanisms, legal/policy frameworks supporting data use
Resource Availability	Budget allocation, staffing levels, IT infrastructure, and external funding for aid coordination

Tier Classification

Based on the readiness assessment, countries were classified into three tiers to guide IATI's engagement strategy:

- **Tier 1 — Embedded / High Data-Use System Potential (6-12 months):** Countries with active IATI integration, functional systems with clear upgrade pathways, or strong readiness for immediate engagement.
- **Tier 2 — Partial / Transitional Data-Use Systems (12-24 months):** Countries with mixed readiness requiring capacity building, strategic dialogue, or recruitment into IATI partnership.
- **Tier 3 — Fragile / Nascent Data-Use Systems (24+ months):** Countries facing severe constraints (conflict, fragility, minimal capacity) or requiring humanitarian-focused approaches.

Limitations

- **Questionnaire response rate:** 19 of 37 countries (51%) completed the questionnaire. Desk-review profiles are explicitly labelled and should be validated with governments before operational planning.
- **Score inconsistencies:** Three countries (Madagascar, Chad, Burundi) showed significant inconsistencies between quantitative scores and qualitative responses, suggesting scale interpretation differences. These are flagged throughout the report. Their scores remain visible for transparency but are excluded from aggregate means and treated as non-comparable.

- **Point-in-time assessment:** Country contexts evolve rapidly. This baseline should be updated periodically.

Key Findings

1. IATI Data Use Across Countries

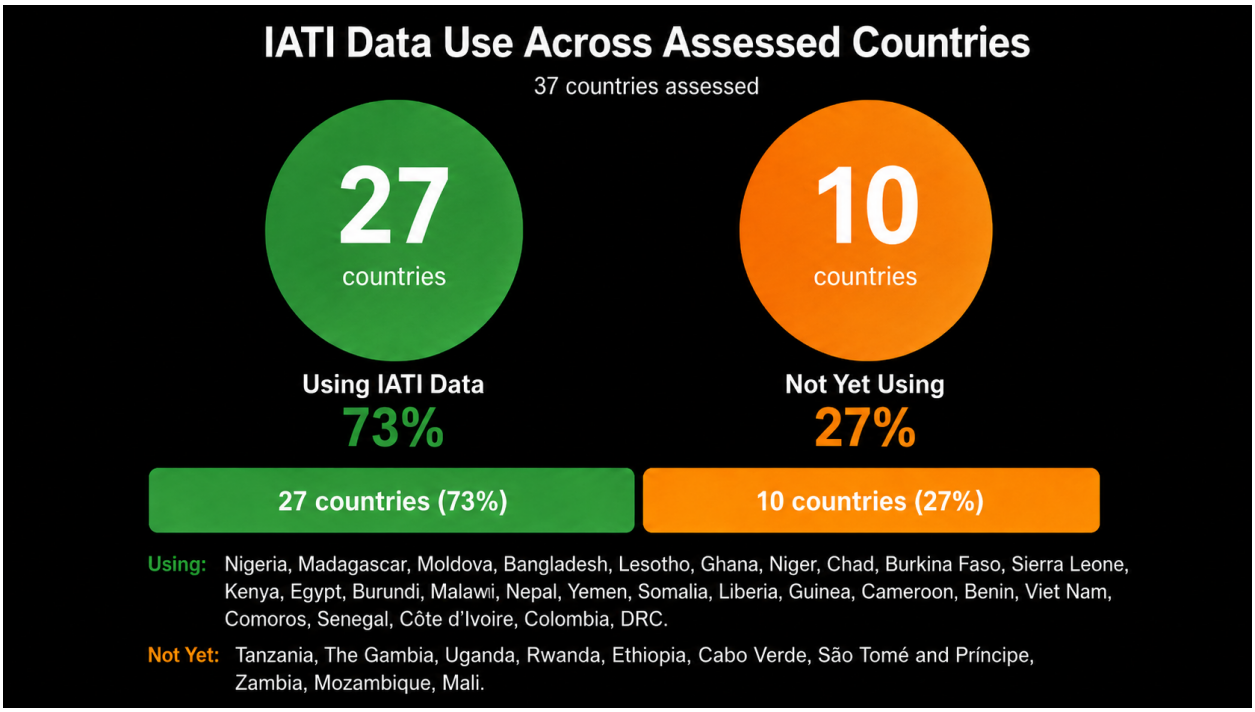
Of the 37 countries assessed, **27 countries (73%) show evidence of active or recent IATI data use** in some form. This ranges from full automated AIMS-IATI integration (Nigeria, Madagascar, Moldova) to periodic use for analysis and reporting (Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone).

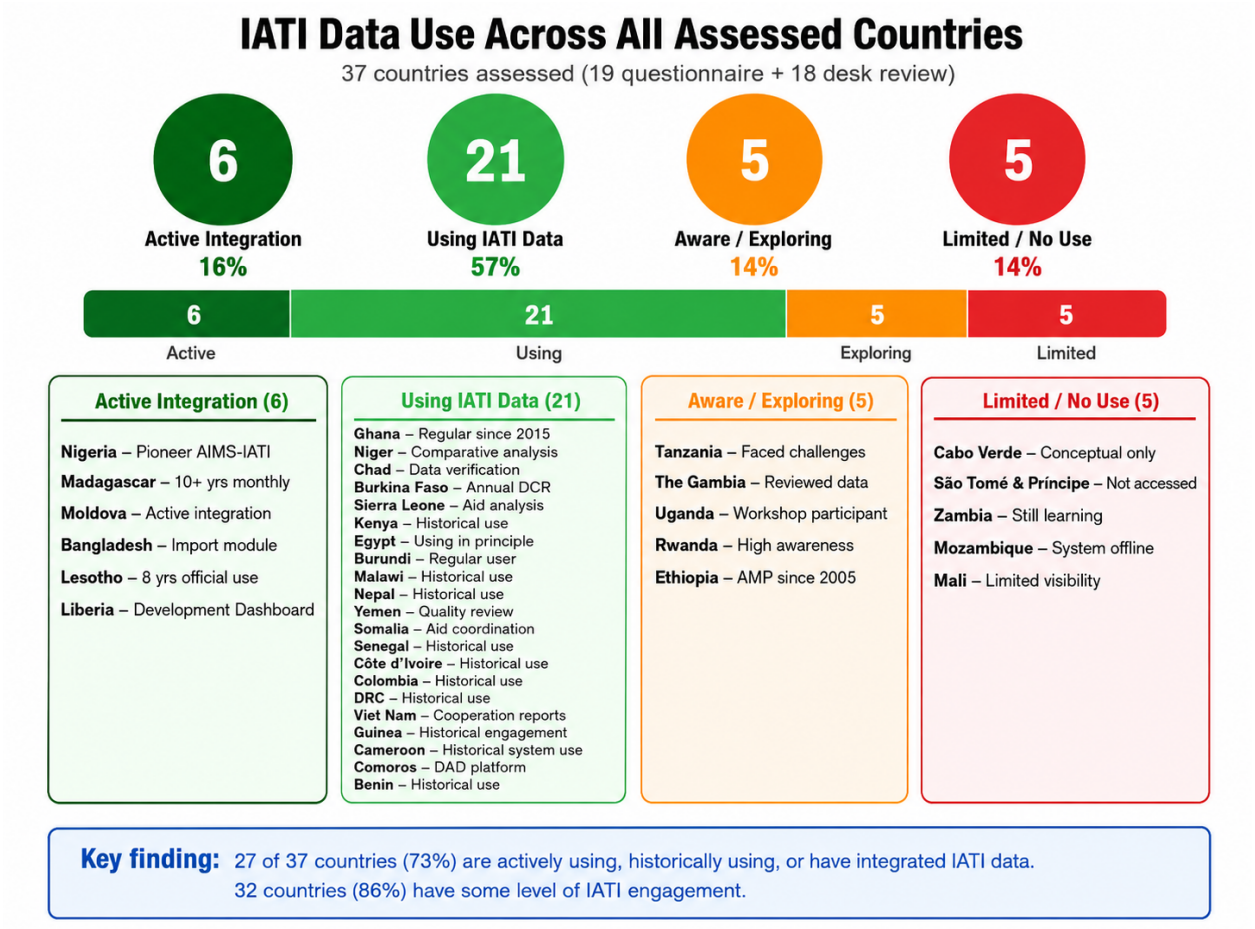
An additional **5 countries (13%) are aware of IATI and exploring use**, though they have not yet systematically integrated IATI data into their systems. Only **5 countries (13%) have limited or no current IATI engagement**.

The 2023 IATI monitoring report recorded 19 partner-country governments systematically using IATI data. The figures are not directly comparable: this assessment covers a broader 37-country sample, applies a more granular evidence hierarchy and distinguishes historical engagement from current confirmed use. Liberia, Guinea, Cameroon, Benin, Viet Nam and Comoros were added because they appeared in the earlier evidence base. DRC, Colombia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire are not treated as "dropouts"; they retain prior engagement, but current systematic use was not confirmed and they are classified as exploring or transitional.

The comparison highlights a recurrent institutional issue: data-use capacity can disappear from view when knowledge is concentrated in one focal point. São Tomé and Príncipe, DRC and Mozambique illustrate the need for institutional onboarding, documented handover and multiple trained users rather than reliance on a single contact.

The resulting baseline is therefore more useful for Action Area A planning than a single headline number: it identifies the type of use, the evidence behind it and the next practical step for each country.


IATI Data Use Across Assessed Countries
37 countries assessed
27
countries
Using IATI Data
73%
10
countries
Not Yet Using
27%
27 countries (73%)
10 countries (27%)
Using: Nigeria, Madagascar, Moldova, Bangladesh, Lesotho, Ghana, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Egypt, Burundi, Malawi, Nepal, Yemen, Somalia, Liberia, Guinea, Cameroon, Benin, Viet Nam, Comoros, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, DRC.
Not Yet: Tanzania, The Gambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Cabo Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Mozambique, Mali.


IATI Data Use Across All Assessed Countries
37 countries assessed (19 questionnaire + 18 desk review)
6
Active Integration
16%
21
Using IATI Data
57%
5
Aware / Exploring
14%
5
Limited / No Use
14%
6
21
5
5
Active
Using
Exploring
Limited
Active Integration (6)
Nigeria – Pioneer AIMS-IATI
Madagascar – 10+ yrs monthly
Moldova – Active integration
Bangladesh – Import module
Lesotho – 8 yrs official use
Liberia – Development Dashboard
Using IATI Data (21)
Ghana – Regular since 2015
Niger – Comparative analysis
Chad – Data verification
Burkina Faso – Annual DCR
Sierra Leone – Aid analysis
Kenya – Historical use
Egypt – Using in principle
Burundi – Regular user
Malawi – Historical use
Nepal – Historical use
Yemen – Quality review
Somalia – Aid coordination
Senegal – Historical use
Côte d'Ivoire – Historical use
Colombia – Historical use
DRC – Historical use
Viet Nam – Cooperation reports
Guinea – Historical engagement
Cameroon – Historical system use
Comoros – DAD platform
Benin – Historical use
Aware / Exploring (5)
Tanzania – Faced challenges
The Gambia – Reviewed data
Uganda – Workshop participant
Rwanda – High awareness
Ethiopia – AMP since 2005
Limited / No Use (5)
Cabo Verde – Conceptual only
São Tomé & Príncipe – Not accessed
Zambia – Still learning
Mozambique – System offline
Mali – Limited visibility
Key finding: 27 of 37 countries (73%) are actively using, historically using, or have integrated IATI data.
32 countries (86%) have some level of IATI engagement.

2. The Fit-for-Purpose and Coverage Gap

Several governments with substantial technical capacity have held off from using IATI data as an official source because figures could not be reconciled exactly with internal records. This should not be interpreted simply as evidence that IATI data is "bad" or that countries lack capacity.

CASE STUDY: Ghana — From 'Validation Barrier' to Fit-for-Purpose Use

Tier: 1 | **Political Will:** 10/10 | **Institutional Framework:** 10/10

THE SITUATION:

Ghana has used IATI data since 2015 and attempted automatic linking with its national aid system.

WHAT HAPPENED: The government held off from treating imported data as an official source because supporting documentation, classifications and totals could not be reconciled exactly with national records.
WHAT THIS MEANS: IATI is not an audited ledger and should not be expected to reproduce government or OECD totals exactly. Its comparative advantage is timely, comprehensive, granular, and forward-looking information.
THE OPPORTUNITY: Ghana is a strong partner for developing practical project-matching, reconciliation and user-publisher feedback guidance, informed by Nigeria, Liberia and other regular users.

The practical challenge is to help users select appropriate use cases and reconcile records sufficiently for analysis, gap identification, triangulation, and partner dialogue. Ghana, The Gambia, Kenya and Bangladesh demonstrate the need for stronger guidance, while Nigeria, Liberia, Madagascar and Lesotho provide evidence that IATI can add value even when totals do not match exactly.

Action Area A should therefore prioritize fit-for-purpose guidance, project-matching methods, double-counting training and user-publisher feedback loops, not promise an unrealistic universal certification or exact equivalence with national accounts.

3. Established and Emerging Country Models

The assessment identifies a few transferable models: automated or semi-automated AIMS integration (Nigeria and Liberia); sustained platform-based use (Madagascar and Moldova); official analytical use without a formal AIMS (Lesotho); and high-demand reactivation or greenfield opportunities (Yemen and Zambia).

CASE STUDY: Madagascar — 10+ Years of IATI Integration

Tier: 1| **IATI Use:** 10+ years

THE REALITY: Madagascar has incorporated IATI data into its AMP monthly for more than a decade, improving the completeness of the national system.
THE FOUNDATION: This progress builds on earlier IATI, UNICEF and Development Gateway support, including fellowships and published case studies on identifying previously unrecorded spending and increasing IATI use in Madagascar and Senegal.

THE SCORE ISSUE: The respondent's 1–2/10 scores conflict with the qualitative evidence and appear to reflect scale interpretation. They are treated as non-comparable.

THE OPPORTUNITY: Consolidate Madagascar as a francophone peer-learning case and document the multi-year support pathway that enabled sustained government use.

CASE STUDY: Lesotho — IATI Use Without an AIMS

Tier: 1 | **Political Will:** 8/10 | **System Capability:** 4/10

THE MODEL: Lesotho demonstrates that formal AIMS are not prerequisites for IATI data use. Since 2017, Lesotho has used IATI data directly for official **Development Cooperation Reports** and **budgeting decisions** all without a formal Aid Information Management System.

THE OUTCOME: The government reports that IATI data use has enabled 'identification of financing gaps' and improved evidence-based decision-making.' This is a government-initiated effort, not donor-driven.

THE CHALLENGE: Double counting and unharmonized reporting require explicit training on transaction chains, onward funding and project matching. This topic should be built into every IATI country workshop.

THE OPPORTUNITY: Lesotho's 'AIMS-less IATI user' model could inform engagement strategies for other small states with limited system capacity but strong political commitment.

4. Political Will, Institutional Memory and Technical Capacity

Countries present different combinations of demand and capability. Senegal's practical training generated retained knowledge and continued use, but political ownership and line-ministry responsiveness remain constraints. Ghana and Lesotho show stronger political demand but require technical and reconciliation support. Burkina Faso combines established systems and a Director-level focal point with weak reported political ownership.

CASE STUDY: Senegal — Strong Technical Capacity, Weak Political Will

Tier: 2 | **Technical Capacity:** 9/10 | **Political Will:** 5/10

THE FOUNDATION: Senegal combines strong technical capacity and institutional systems. Practical IATI training and the 2023 Emergentally-supported health-sector exercise generated retained knowledge and continued data use.

THE GAP: Senegal has the **highest technical capacity (9/10) and institutional framework (9/10)** in the entire assessment. Yet political will is only 5/10.

THE OPPORTUNITY: Engagement should preserve the practical training model while adding senior-level dialogue, institutional mandates, and routine use cases.

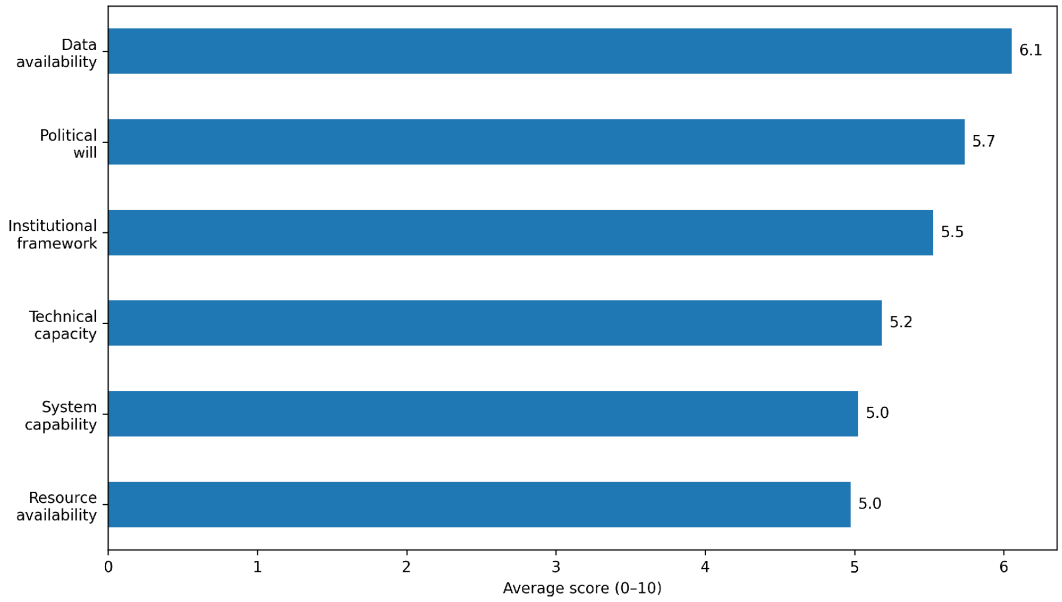
Focal-point turnover can produce apparent declines in awareness even where an institution previously participated in IATI governance, assemblies or workshops. São Tomé and Príncipe, DRC and Mozambique should therefore be approached through institutional onboarding and senior ownership rather than treated as countries with no prior knowledge.

This reinforces the need to train teams, document workflows and secure mandates across institutions, not only identify individual champions.

5. Resource Constraints as Systemic Barrier

Among the 16 internally consistent questionnaire responses, resource availability averages 5.0/10, the lowest of the six dimensions. Tanzania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Colombia, The Gambia and Zambia report especially severe constraints; Yemen also combines strong political and technical scores with low institutional and resource scores.

Action Area A will therefore require financing for system assessment, integration, staff time, connectivity and ongoing support. Capacity building without an operational funding model is unlikely to produce sustained use.



6. Greenfield Opportunities

CASE STUDY: Zambia — Greenfield Opportunity

Tier: 3 | **All Readiness Scores:** 1/10

THE BASELINE: Zambia scores 1/10 across ALL six dimensions, the lowest possible scores. No AIMS exists. All technical skills are reported as 'None.' All institutional capacity is 'severely constrained.' IATI awareness is minimal ('still learning, previously unaware').

BUT ALSO: Despite this challenging baseline, Zambia shows strong demand signals. There is a wide government user base (10+ ministries using aid data). ALL national priorities are ranked as HIGH alignment with IATI objectives. ALL improvement categories are ranked as 1st priority (urgent need). There is strong expressed demand for a centralized AIMS integrating with existing systems. And critically: Zambia is interested in IATI data use AND membership.

THE OPPORTUNITY: Zambia represents a 'clean slate' opportunity. High demand + clear need + no legacy systems = potential for building IATI-native infrastructure from the ground up. This is similar to Malawi's opportunity, but at an earlier stage.

Comparative Analysis

Key Statistics at a Glance

- **Questionnaire responses analyzed:** 19 (16 included in aggregate means; 3 flagged as non-comparable)
- **Average readiness score:** 5.7/10
- **Highest scorer:** Niger (8.0/10)

- **Lowest scorer:** Zambia (1.0/10)
- **Countries with integrated or institutionalized IATI use: 6** (Nigeria, Liberia Madagascar, Moldova, Bangladesh, Lesotho)
- **Countries requiring explicit fit-for-purpose/reconciliation support:** 4 (Ghana, The Gambia, Kenya, Bangladesh)
- **Countries with data quality flags:** 3 (Madagascar, Chad, Burundi)

Key Patterns from Comparative Analysis

- **Niger (8.0)** records the highest internally consistent average despite the absence of a confirmed formal AIMS, illustrating that system formality is not a prerequisite for readiness.
- **Data availability is the strongest** comparable dimension (6.1/10), while **resource availability is the weakest** (5.0/10).
- **Political will varies widely across countries** and often does not move in parallel with technical capacity, requiring differentiated engagement.
- Madagascar, Chad and Burundi demonstrate why **qualitative validation is essential**: their numeric responses do not accurately represent the country narratives and are excluded from aggregate statistics.

Comparative Readiness Scores

These six dimensions represent the core components of a country data-use system under Action Area A.

Color coding: Green (7-10) = Strong, Amber (5-6.9) = Moderate, Orange (3-4.9) = Weak, Red (1-2.9) = Critical

Country	Tier	Pol.	Tech.	Sys.	Data	Inst.	Res.	AVG	Key Insight
Niger	T2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.0	Highest consistent scores; readiness without a confirmed formal AIMS
Ghana	T1	10	6	7	7	10	7	7.8	High demand; priority pilot for fit-for-purpose and reconciliation guidance
Chad *	T3	9	9	5	9	5	9	7.7	Scores conflict with qualitative capacity evidence; excluded from aggregates
Egypt	T1	7	8	8	7	7	7	7.3	Strong technical foundation and system-integration potential
Kenya	T2	7	8	7	7	7	8	7.3	High capacity; held off from using IATI as an official source
Moldova	T1	7	7	5	8	8	8	7.2	Active integration; optimize data quality and staffing
Senegal	T2	5	9	8	7	9	5	7.2	Training sustained use; political ownership remains the key gap

Sierra Leone	T2	6	2	8	8	6	9	6.5	System upgrade opportunity; technical skills require support
Lesotho	T1	8	5	4	8	5	7	6.2	Official use without an AIMS; strong transferable model
Cabo Verde	T2	8	6	5	6	5	4	5.7	Policy demand and SIDS use cases; fragmented systems
Yemen	T2	8	8	8	4	3	3	5.7	Strong demand and technical base; institutional and resource constraints
Tanzania	T2	6	6	6	7	6	2	5.5	Resource constraint and low bandwidth block deeper integration
Burkina Faso	T2	2	5	6	6	4	6	4.8	Established systems; political ownership is the reported gap
Colombia	T2	4	3	4	6	3	2	3.7	Policy interest and SSC use case; limited operationalization
São Tomé	T3	6	3	3	4	4	2	3.7	Institutional memory and resource constraints; focal-point continuity risk
The Gambia	T2	3	5	1	6	5	2	3.7	Needs new AIMS and reconciliation guidance
Burundi *	T2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2.7	Scores conflict with stronger qualitative evidence; excluded from aggregates
Madagascar *	T1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1.5	Scale likely inverted; qualitative evidence shows sustained advanced use
Zambia	T3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	Greenfield opportunity with high expressed demand

**Madagascar, Chad and Burundi are retained for transparency but excluded from aggregate means because scores conflict materially with qualitative evidence.*

Columns: Pol.=Political Will, Tech.=Technical Capacity, Sys.=System Capability, Data=Data Availability, Inst.=Institutional Framework, Res.=Resource Availability

Dimension-by-Dimension Statistics

Dimension	Highest	Country (High)	Lowest	Country (Low)
Political Will	10	Ghana	1	Madagascar*
Technical Capacity	9	Chad*/Senegal	1	Zambia
System Capability	8	Niger	1	The Gambia
Data Availability	9	Chad*	1	Madagascar*
Institutional Framework	10	Ghana	1	Zambia
Resource Availability	9	Chad*	1	Madagascar*

Priority Tier 1: Embedded / High Data-Use System Potential

10 countries (27%) - These countries demonstrate integrated or institutionalized IATI use, functional systems with clear upgrade pathways, or strong readiness for immediate engagement. Timeline: 6-12 months for measurable outcomes.

Tier 1 includes flagship cases: Nigeria (automated IATI-AIMS integration pioneer), Liberia (systematic government IATI user), Madagascar (10+ years active integration), Ghana (system modernization underway), Bangladesh (mature large-portfolio management), Vietnam, Nepal (federal system innovation), Moldova (EU-IATI alignment), Lesotho (8 years active IATI user) and Egypt (strong profile).

Nigeria	
ODA (2024 est.)[1]	USD 4,011 million
System	NDCD (Nigeria Development Cooperation Dashboard) - upgraded AIMS with automated IATI integration via emergentally.com. Replaced older DAD system. Web-based, supported by UNDP. (https://www.ndcd.ng – functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	YES. *Lead Agency*: Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning - Development Cooperation Department. *System serves Central Bank (Balance of Payments), National Assembly (oversight), state governments, CSOs, academia, and media.*
IATI Status/Membership	Yes – Pioneer: Automated IATI data ingestion operational. System imports IATI data directly into national AIMS. Model for other countries.
Readiness Level	High
Engagement Potential	Very High -case study anchor and peer learning hub.
Key Challenges	Scale of coordination across 36 states and FCT, ensuring all MDAs and state governments use NDCD, partner compliance for comprehensive reporting. IATI data quality variations from partners, alignment of IATI fields with national classifications, need for enhanced analytics
Priority Improvements	Community-level geo-tagging, gender/climate KPI mapping, results tracking, forward-looking data, and PFM interoperability.
Capacity Building Needs	Deeper NDCD-IATI technical integration, capacity building for MDAs and state governments, peer learning exchanges, support aligned with new National ODA Policy (2025)
Questionnaire Filled	First version
Assessment Notes	*Flagship Success Case. Nigeria's NDCD with automated IATI integration is the most advanced in Africa. New National ODA Policy (2025) mandates quarterly NDCD reporting. Emergentally platform enables automated integration - same supplier now being considered by Sierra Leone. Should be documented as case study and used for peer learning with other countries.*

[1] DAC2A: Aid (ODA) disbursements to countries and regions

Liberia	
ODA (2024 est.)1	USD 563 million
System	Built by ODI Global (Budget Strengthening Initiative) and Emergentally, financed by Sweden, made public December 2020, now hosted on Liberian government servers. Downloadable in multiple formats. Liberia Development Dashboard (formerly Liberia Project Dashboard), managed by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. The system imports IATI data from selected major partners and supports aid, budget, and public investment reporting. Public platform: development.mfdp.gov.lr
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead agency: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP). The dashboard supports national planning, budget preparation, development-cooperation reporting, and public visibility.
IATI Status/Membership	Yes, IATI partner country and one of the most systematic government users of IATI data in Africa, approaching the Nigeria standard. IATI data underpins the national project dashboard and is used for development cooperation reporting and donor coordination. Listed as an active user in the 2023 IATI data use report.
Readiness Level	High (desk review; pending government validation.
Engagement Potential	Very High – peer-learning and system-integration partner alongside Nigeria.
Key Challenges	Selective rather than universal imports; matching projects across publisher and national identifiers; reconciliation of partner data; incomplete coverage of non-IATI flows; sustaining government ownership and technical maintenance.
Priority Improvements	Scale automated imports; document project-matching and reconciliation workflows; strengthen links to budget and public-investment systems; formalize publisher feedback loops; expand results and geographic analytics.
Capacity Building Needs	Advanced integration support; data matching and reconciliation; analytics; user-publisher dialogue; peer-learning documentation.
Questionnaire Filled	None - Desk review
Assessment Notes	*Liberia is one of the strongest documented country-system users and provides a complementary model to Nigeria: selective project-level import and reconciliation rather than a single uniform architecture. Sources: IATI AIMS community documentation, 2023 results monitoring and Liberia dashboard presentations.*

Madagascar	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,213 million

System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - Operational government-owned AIMS with public portal featuring interactive dashboards and maps. Data entry modules, analytical tools. Ministry of Economy and Finance managed. (http://amp-madagascar.mef.gov.mg/aim/ - functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances - Directorate for External Financing/Aid Coordination (AMP focal unit) Users: Ministry of Economy and Finance (all departments) and all ministries requiring aid data.
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country. Active Integration: 10+ years of IATI use. Government-initiated. Outcome: 'National system significantly improved and more complete.' No barriers reported. Government has used IATI data to identify hundreds of millions in undocumented aid flows - demonstrates practical IATI value and capacity.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 1, Technical: 2, System: 2, Data: 1, Institutional: 2, Resources: 1 [NOTE: Scores inconsistent with 10+ years active IATI use - likely scale misunderstanding] Overall: 7/50
Engagement Potential	Strong interest in continued use and membership. INFF developed. SSC active (provider and recipient).
Key Challenges	Delays in data completion, duplicate reporting (double counting), data gaps from non-IATI donors (e.g., China)
Priority Improvements	1st priority: Coverage, forward-looking info, geographic detail, project detail, budget integration, public access. 2nd: Timeliness, results, standardization.
Capacity Building Needs	IATI awareness and orientation; IATI Standard training; Data publishing skills; Data analysis and use; Systems integration; Data quality management; Change management.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*More than 10 years of government-led monthly IATI use, building on earlier IATI, UNICEF and Development Gateway support. Existing IATI case studies document identification of previously unrecorded spending and support to Madagascar and Senegal. Use as a francophone peer-learning case, while validating the score scale with government.*

Ghana	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,733 million
System	Aid Management Platform (DAD) - Synergy supplier. IATI Integration attempted but unsuccessful due to inability to validate IATI data. (https://dcmis.mofep.gov.gh/ghana/ - not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance - Aid and Debt Management Department
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country with active engagement. Regular IATI user since 2015. Almost all development partners publish to IATI (except China).

Readiness Level	Political Will: 10, Technical: 6, System: 7, Data: 7, Institutional: 10, Resources: 7 Overall: 47/50
Engagement Potential	High – Strong interest in data use and strengthening membership. Political will, 10/10. INFF planned.
Key Challenges	Data quality issues, lack of supporting documentation/audit trail, difficulty validating IATI data for official use.
Priority Improvements	Geographic detail, Results, project detail, budget integration, public access. Coverage, timeliness, forward-looking, and standardization.
Capacity Building Needs	IATI awareness and orientation; IATI Standard training; Data analysis and use; Systems integration; Data quality management.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*High political will and strong institutional framework. Priority partner for co-developing project-matching, reconciliation and appropriate-use guidance with regular users such as Nigeria and Liberia. Avoid framing the objective as exact audit-level equivalence.*

Bangladesh	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 4,940 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - mature, government-owned AIMS managed by ERD. Imports and publishes IATI data. One of largest portfolios globally. (http://aims.erd.gov.bd/ - functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Economic Relations Division (ERD) - FABA Wing - Ministry of Finance
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI member since 2012. Developed import module and actively working on integration. IATI data used experimentally but not yet fully relied upon due to quality issues.
Readiness Level	High
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Scale (500+ active projects), climate finance tracking complexity, ensuring all partners report consistently
Priority Improvements	Climate finance tracking enhancement (critical for climate-vulnerable country), large portfolio management tools, forward spending data from partners, continued IATI integration strengthening
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*One of most mature IATI-AIMS integrations globally. Large ODA portfolio managed effectively through AMP.* Quality concerns echo Ghana/Kenya

	pattern. *Critical for climate finance tracking given extreme vulnerability. Regional anchor for South Asia - can provide peer learning to other countries. Stable democracy with strong institutions.*

Viet Nam	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 831 million
System	A historical Development Assistance Database was maintained under the former Ministry of Planning and Investment, alongside national budget, public-investment, debt and statistical systems. No current public AIMS portal URL was verified. Following government restructuring, the Ministry of Finance is the principal institutional entry point; current system ownership and operational status require government validation. Official Ministry Site: mof.gov.vn
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Government institutions have used IATI data in development-cooperation reporting. Current responsibility is expected to sit within the Ministry of Finance, including its debt management and foreign economic relations functions; the exact unit and focal point should be confirmed.
IATI Status/Membership	Prior IATI use is documented. The 2023 IATI monitoring report notes use in development-cooperation reports, with challenges in applying the data consistently.
Readiness Level	High (desk review; pending government validation).
Engagement Potential	High – optimization and interoperability case rather than basic awareness.
Key Challenges	Inconsistent institutional application; alignment with public-investment and budget classifications; coordination across central and sector institutions; transition from traditional ODA toward loans, climate finance and blended instruments.
Priority Improvements	Institutionalize repeatable reporting workflows; map IATI to public-investment and budget classifications; improve forward-spending and climate-finance tracking; develop reconciliation and consistency protocols.
Capacity Building Needs	Advanced integration support; mapping to public-investment and budget classifications; climate-finance and forward-spending analysis; institutional coordination; and repeatable development-cooperation reporting workflows.
Questionnaire Filled	None - Desk review
Assessment Notes	Viet Nam broadens the assessment's Asia coverage (with Bangladesh and Nepal) and offers a middle-income use case: IATI for development finance landscape analysis rather than core aid dependency.

Nepal	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,162 million
System	Aid Management Information System - active AIMS with partner reporting. Major upgrade underway with **UNDP**/FCDO support (EDFC-II project). (http://www.amis.mof.gov.np/ - not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Finance - International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner, active user. Uses IATI data for aid visibility and planning.
Readiness Level	High
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Federal system transition (7 provinces, 753 local governments since 2015), sub-national aid tracking, post-earthquake reconstruction tracking, mountain/remote area data gaps
Priority Improvements	Sub-national/provincial aid tracking (federalism context), disaster risk reduction finance, infrastructure rehabilitation data, results frameworks for reconstruction, forward-looking commitments.
Capacity Building Needs	
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	Great timing for engagement as current system upgrade explicitly includes IATI integration plans. Federal transition since 2015 creates unique need for sub-national aid tracking. Post-earthquake reconstruction experience offers lessons for disaster contexts. Active in South Asia regional coordination. IECCD has dedicated aid coordination mandate with technical capacity.

Moldova	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 906 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - Development Gateway - government AIMS with EU accession orientation. Strong alignment with European standards. IATI integration active - data incorporated as needed (financiers, implementers, beneficiaries, projects, amounts). (https://amp.gov.md/portal/ - functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: State Chancellery - External Assistance Directorate Users: Departments within ministries responsible for managing external assistance

IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner with EU accession focus. European standards orientation supports transparency. IATI data incorporated into national AMP. European donors publishing: EC, KfW, AFD, Swiss Cooperation. System already integrated across stakeholders.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 7, Technical: 7, System: 5, Data: 8, Institutional: 8, Resources: 8 Overall: 43/50
Engagement Potential	Strong interest in systematic use and membership. INFF planned. GPEDC participating.
Key Challenges	Data updating and completion gaps, data accuracy issues, limited trained personnel
Priority Improvements	2nd: Geographic detail. 3rd: Budget integration. 4th: Coverage, timeliness, forward-looking, results, standardization. 5th: Project detail, public access
Capacity Building Needs	IATI awareness and orientation; IATI Standard training; Data publishing skills; Data analysis and use; Data quality management
Questionnaire Filled	Full Version
Assessment Notes	IATI partner country with European orientation. Active IATI integration with strong institutional framework (8/10). EU accession context drives transparency alignment. System capability (5/10) suggests upgrade needs despite functional integration. Main challenge is to diffuse constraints rather than single blocking issue.

Lesotho	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 207 million
System	No AIMS - but successfully using IATI data directly since 2017 for Development Cooperation Reports and budgeting.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance & Development Planning (MFDP) - External Resources/Development Cooperation Division
IATI Status/Membership	IATI partner country, active user since 2017. Government-initiated. Uses IATI for: Development Cooperation Reports, budgeting, decision-making. Outcome: Identified financing gaps, improved evidence-based decisions. Barrier: Double counting by publishers.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 8, Technical: 5, System: 4, Data: 8, Institutional: 5, Resources: 7 Overall: 37/50
Engagement Potential	Strong interest in systematic use and membership. INFF developed. Political will 8/10.
Key Challenges	Limited access to non-IATI data, capacity gaps, lack of harmonized reporting standards, double counting issues
Priority Improvements	4th: Forward-looking, results, geographic, budget integration, public access, standardization. 5th: Coverage, timeliness, project detail.

Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*Eight years of active official IATI use without a formal AIMS. Key transferable lesson: sustained institutional demand can compensate for limited system formality. All workshops should include practical guidance on double counting and transaction chains.*

Egypt	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 3,500 million
System	AIMS in place with partial/ongoing IATI integration. Active system upgrade underway. Strong complementary systems: IFMIS, Budget, M&E, Statistics portal, Open data platform.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD) - institutional focal point
IATI Status/Membership	Using IATI data in principle (2025) but not fully institutionalized. Donors publishing: USAID, AfDB, MDBs, European donors, UN, EU. Technical skills ALL STRONG (data mgmt, database, analysis, XML/APIs).
Readiness Level	Political Will: 7, Technical: 8, System: 8, Data: 7, Institutional: 7, Resources: 7 Overall: 44/50
Engagement Potential	Strong interest in systematic use and membership. INFF developed. SSC active (provider AND recipient). GPEDC active since 2023.
Key Challenges	Fragmentation across systems, incomplete coverage (non-IATI donors), poor interoperability. Core constraint: IATI must transition from transparency dataset to core government system input.
Data Needs	1st: Coverage, results, budget integration, public access, standardization. 2nd: Timeliness, geographic, project detail. 3rd: Forward-looking.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	Strong profile. All technical skills strong, all IT infrastructure reliable/modern. Strategic insight: 'IATI must transition from transparency dataset to core government system input.' Multiple entry points: GPEDC, INFF, SSC, UNCTAD. Egypt as SSC provider could be peer learning partner for Africa.

Priority Tier 2: Partial / Transitional Data-Use Systems

22 countries (59%) - Divided into (A) IATI Partners needing capacity building, strategic dialogue, or addressing specific barriers, and (B) Recruitment Targets with strong potential but not yet IATI members.

This tier includes two distinct groups: (A) Colombia, Tanzania, DRC, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Niger, Malawi, Senegal, The Gambia, Yemen and (B) Rwanda, Kenya,

Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mali, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Guinea, Cameroon, Benin and Comoros). Timeline: 12-24 months.

Sub-group A: IATI Partners - Capacity Building & Support

Colombia	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,373 million
System	NO formal centralized AIMS. Uses statistical/data portals and open data platforms.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: APC-Colombia (Agencia Presidencial de Cooperación Internacional) Users: All national and sectoral entities
IATI Status/Membership	Yes – Partner country with limited understanding - despite hosting 2023 IATI Members' Assembly in Bogotá. No formal national IATI publishers. Limited awareness of standards and practical applications.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 4, Technical: 3, System: 4, Data: 6, Institutional: 3, Resources: 2 Overall: 22/50
Engagement Potential	Interested in systematic use and membership. Learned about IATI from peer country. INFF planned. GPEDC active (Feb 2026). SSC active recipient.
Key Challenges	No standardized reporting frameworks, no binding donor reporting mechanisms, no methodologies for measuring development effectiveness, limited IATI awareness.
Priority Improvements	1st: Coverage. 2nd: Timeliness. 3rd: Geographic. 4th: Forward-looking. 5th: Budget integration.
Capacity Building Needs	IATI awareness and orientation; IATI Standard training; Data publishing skills; Data analysis and use; Systems integration; Data quality management; Change management
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	Paradox: Hosted 2023 IATI Assembly but reports 'limited understanding.' No AIMS confirmed. Low readiness (2-6/10) despite regional leadership position. Focus on development effectiveness methodologies rather than aid tracking. National SDG Commission as entry point. Significant capacity building needed.

Tanzania	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 3,194 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - dedicated AIMS operational since 2008, alongside broader PFM/IFMIS infrastructure. Ministry of Finance hosted. (http://amp.mof.go.tz – not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance - External Finance Division - Aid Programming, Co-ordination and Monitoring Section Users: All ministries and agencies
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country. Long-standing engagement (early member). Donor-driven initiation. Good understanding, considering use. Attempted IATI access but faced challenges.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 6, Technical: 6, System: 6, Data: 7, Institutional: 6, Resources: 2 Overall: 33/50
Engagement Potential	Strong interest in systematic use and membership. INFF developed. GPEDC active.
Key Challenges	Disbursement tracking gaps, data quality issues, technical/capacity constraints, lack of system integration. ALL priorities ranked 5th (low prioritization).
Priority Improvements	All improvements ranked 5th - indicates low bandwidth for IATI focus despite needs.
Questionnaire Filled	Full Version
Assessment Notes	Consistent moderate readiness (6/10) but severe resource constraint (2/10) is blocking factor. All priorities ranked 5th suggests competing demands. Resource limitation, not political will, is the barrier.

Rwanda	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,497 million
System	DAD/AMP combination under MINECOFIN, plus IFMIS and internal databases linked to budget/planning systems. Strong institutional framework. (https://dad.minecofin.gov.rw/ - not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) - Directorate of External Finance / Development Cooperation
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - High IATI awareness within MINECOFIN, major partners publish to IATI, but not yet systematically integrated into national systems. Strong potential for integration.
Readiness Level	High
Engagement Potential	Very High - receptive to workshops, peer learning, system integration support

Key Challenges	IATI not yet integrated, limited technical capacity for automated integration, preference for national system self-reporting, off-budget/NGO coverage gaps, sub-national data gaps, results/impact data
Priority Improvements	IATI system integration support, automated partner reporting, enhanced interoperability (AIMS-IFMIS-planning), analytics dashboards, subnational coverage, forward spending data
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*High-Priority Recruitment Target. Strong institutional readiness (high government ownership, excellent coordination). Systems exist but IATI is not integrated. Major partners already publish to IATI. Could become showcase example quickly. Vision 2050, NST alignment, INFF integration. Can be regional peer learning hub. Not partner yet but ideal candidate.*

Kenya	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,999 million
System	AIMS status unclear/uncertain. Multiple fragmented systems (e-ProMIS, DPMIS, IFMIS) but no single integrated AIMS. (http://e-promis.treasury.go.ke/e-promis/ - not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: National Treasury (Ministry of Finance) - External Resources/Project Monitoring directorates Users: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education
IATI Status/Membership	Not an IATI member. Good understanding, considering use. Interested in systematic use and membership. Learned from peer country.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 7, Technical: 8, System: 7, Data: 7, Institutional: 7, Resources: 8 Overall: 44/50
Engagement Potential	Interested in systematic use and membership. Civil society (social audits) and media as entry points.
Key Challenges	Lack of technical capacity, integration barriers, limited resources, weak government goodwill/transparency concerns. ALL impact rated LOW.
Priority Improvements	All ranked 4th-5th - low prioritization across board.
Questionnaire Filled	Full Version
Assessment Notes	Interested in membership. Entry points: civil society conducting social audits, media supporting transparency. INFF under development. Technical dialogue approach still appropriate but recruitment may be possible.

Uganda	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,146 million

System	UAIMP (Uganda Aid Information Management Platform/AMP/UAIMS), integrated with PBS (Programme Budgeting System) since March 2020, IFMIS linkages. Hosted by NITA-U. Major upgrade Q1 2023 with UNDP/FCDO support.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) - Aid Liaison Department (ALD)
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI workshop participant, IATI referenced as needed integration standard, major partners publish to IATI, but not yet systematically integrated into UAIMP.
Readiness Level	Medium-High
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Data quality/reliability concerns, system reliability issues, coverage gaps (excludes multilaterals/off-budget), limited public access, partner reporting consistency, sustained funding
Priority Improvements	IATI-to-UAIMP integration support, data standards/validation training, multilateral/off-budget coverage, public transparency enhancement, system performance improvements
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	System exists but reliability/quality issues. IATI integration framed as priority in system upgrade. Large aid portfolio (USD 2.1B) and established platform. Active participant in IATI capacity building workshops. Decentralization creates specific need for sub-national aid tracking. Strategic position in East Africa. Strong candidate for becoming IATI partner country.

Senegal	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,169 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) / PGFE (Plateforme de Gestion des Financements Extérieurs) - MATURE AIMS operational since early 1990s. Development Gateway platform with IATI interoperability capability. Actively hosted online. (http://pgfe.finances.gouv.sn/portal/?language=en – functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Plan - Direction de la Coopération Économique et Financière (DCEF)
IATI Status	Yes – Partner country in 2024 already using IATI data since 2018 (incorporated ~USD 200M in IATI data to enhance aid management).
Readiness Level	Political Will: 5, Technical: 9, System: 8, Data: 7, Institutional: 9, Resources: 5 Overall: 43/50
Engagement Potential	Interested in systematic use and membership. Key enabler: Greater awareness among political authorities.

Key Challenges	WEAK POLITICAL OWNERSHIP despite strong technical capacity. Low responsiveness from line ministries. Limited XML/API skills. Collection/centralization/dissemination of aid info. Severely understaffed.
Priority Improvements	3rd: Forward-looking, geographic, standardization. 4th: Coverage, results, project detail, budget integration, public access. 5th: Timeliness.
Questionnaire Filled	Full Version
Assessment Notes	*Strong technical and institutional base. Practical training and the 2023 health-sector exercise generated retained knowledge and continued use. The next step is senior political ownership, routine use cases and line-ministry participation not a repeat of basic awareness training.*

Côte d'Ivoire	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,339 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - Operational national AIMS, successfully managed for several years. Integrated into government planning processes. Interactive dashboards. Multi-stakeholder support (UNDP, AFD, World Bank). (http://pgfe.finances.gouv.ci/portal/?language=en – functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances - Technical Unit of COMOREX (Comité de Mobilisation des Ressources Extérieures)
IATI Status	Phase exploratoire - exploring IATI, not yet a partner country (francophone). Strong operational AMP foundation for IATI integration.
Readiness Level	Medium-High to High
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Not yet IATI partner (recruitment target), public data access could be enhanced, partner reporting quality/timeliness, ongoing IFMIS integration
Priority Improvements	IATI partnership recruitment, IATI integration into operational AMP, enhanced public data access/dashboards, strengthened partner reporting mechanisms
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*Excellent Recruitment Candidate - AMP operational and actively used. Successfully managed for several years. High political buy-in: Prime Minister uses AMP data in monthly DP meetings. Multi-stakeholder support (UNDP, AFD, WB). Sector ministry ownership strengthens data quality. West Africa's largest francophone economy. Post-conflict recovery (2011) shows strong institutional progress. Major cocoa producer. Large ODA (USD 2.3B). Ready for IATI integration.*

Guinea	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 532 million
System	A government AIMS was previously reported, and Guinea announced plans in 2017 to integrate IATI data. No current public AIMS portal URL was verified; platform functionality, ownership and integration status require government confirmation.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Primary institutional entry point: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPCI), in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Guinea's earlier IATI membership and integration commitment provide an established basis for re-engagement.
IATI Status/Membership	Guinea joined IATI in 2017 and announced plans to integrate IATI into its government AIMS. Government representatives also participated in regional IATI training. Current systematic use is not confirmed.
Readiness Level	Medium (desk review; pending government validation).
Engagement Potential	Medium–High – reactivation and system-diagnostic opportunity.
Key Challenges	Institutional continuity; unclear current AIMS status; technical sustainability; data completeness; partner reporting; translating earlier membership and training into routine use.
Priority Improvements	AIMS diagnostic; IATI refresher; integration planning; data mapping; publisher reconciliation; and team-based institutional onboarding.
Questionnaire Filled	None - Desk review
Assessment Notes	*Guinea appeared in the 2023 use evidence and should not be treated as a new zero-awareness country. The immediate need is to validate current use and reactivate institutional pathways.*

Cameroon	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 940 million

System	Development Assistance Database (DAD) managed with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT). A 2024 upgrade to Synergy IDM 8.0 was reported. No current public DAD portal URL was verified; current access and interoperability should be confirmed with MINEPAT. Official ministry site: minepat.gov.cm
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead government institution: Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT), with Ministry of Finance involvement.
IATI Status/Membership	Government officials received practical IATI training in 2023 focused on national budgets and annual development-cooperation reporting. Current systematic use is not yet confirmed.
Readiness Level	Medium–High (desk review; pending government validation).
Engagement Potential	High – institutionalization and integration-pilot opportunity.
Key Challenges	Fragmentation across aid, budget, debt and public-investment systems; uncertain AIMS status; staff continuity; need to translate training into routine workflows; off-budget and subnational coverage gaps.
Priority Improvements	Post-training institutionalization; AIMS/IDM assessment; integration design; data mapping; reconciliation protocols; publisher dialogue; and francophone peer learning.
Questionnaire Filled	None - Desk review
Assessment Notes	*Cameroon was reported among systematic users in the 2023 evidence base. The report should recognize prior practical training and focus on institutionalizing use rather than restarting awareness raising. Bilingual capacity makes Cameroon a potentially valuable regional connector for peer learning.*

Benin	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,035 million
System	No dedicated, currently operational national AIMS or public AIMS portal was confirmed through desk review. Relevant foundations

	include budget, public-financial-management, public-investment and digital-government systems.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead entry point: Ministry of Economy and Finance and development-cooperation structures.
IATI Status/Membership	Current systematic government use was not confirmed. Benin participated in the 2025 IATI–AfDB West Africa regional workshop, providing a recent entry point for practical data-use engagement and government validation.
Readiness Level	Medium (desk review; pending government validation).
Engagement Potential	Medium–High – ecosystem assessment and practical pilot opportunity.
Key Challenges	Unclear centralization of aid data; visibility of off-budget and project-level flows; system ownership; linkage to budget and public investment; limited evidence of routine IATI use.
Priority Improvements	Map the country aid-data ecosystem; identify priority users and use cases; pilot IATI analysis for budget/GPEDC processes; assess whether integration should use an AIMS, existing PFM systems or a lighter workflow.
Government Contact	To be confirmed
Assessment Notes	*Benin's digital-government reform momentum could make IATI integration attractive if framed as part of broader data-systems modernization.*

Comoros	
ODA (2024, est.)	USD 166 million
System	Synergy Development Assistance Database (DAD), launched in 2013 to track foreign assistance. No current public DAD portal URL was verified; present functionality, update frequency and interoperability with budget and planning systems require government validation.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Likely lead: planning/development-cooperation authority with Ministry of Finance involvement. Small-state staffing constraints make team-based ownership important.
IATI Status/Membership	Comoros is part of the DAD user community. Systematic current IATI integration was not confirmed in the desk review.

Readiness Level	Medium–Low (desk review; pending government validation).
Engagement Potential	Medium – new-system consolidation and SIDS support opportunity.
Key Challenges	Limited staffing and resources; sustainability of the DAD; interoperability with budget and planning; partner reporting completeness; reliance on external technical support.
Priority Improvements	Assess current DAD functionality; map DAD–IFMIS links; introduce IATI ingestion/analysis; strengthen partner reporting; track climate and resilience finance; use small-state peer learning.
Capacity Building Needs	IATI awareness and Standard training; DAD system assessment; integration planning; data mapping; reconciliation; partner-reporting support; and climate/resilience-finance analysis.
Questionnaire Filled	None - Desk review
Assessment Notes	*Comoros should be treated as a small-state system-consolidation case, not a no-system country. The 2013 DAD provides a platform to build on, subject to government validation.*

Ethiopia	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 7,581 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - one of first AIMS implementations globally, operational since 2005 with Development Gateway. Ministry of Finance hosted. (https://amp.mofed.gov.et/ - functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Finance - Development Finance/Governance Division
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - engaged with IATI: Ethiopian officials (two government, one civil society) participated in the Nairobi regional workshop, and engagement continues through IATI's UN-level assessment work. AMP historically captured extensive data, but recent operational status has been affected by challenges. To be verified through direct engagement.
Readiness Level	Medium-High
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Partner funding fluctuations (USAID pauses), internal conflict in some regions affecting reporting, limited public data transparency/dashboard, data quality depends on partner compliance, no direct IATI integration
Priority Improvements	Public dashboard development, IATI data integration, improved partner reporting compliance, enhanced data transparency, leveraging Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy
Questionnaire Filled	None

Assessment Notes	*One of first AMP implementations globally (since 2005) - long history. Largest ODA portfolio in Africa (USD 7.6B). AU headquarters location adds strategic importance. AMP operational but current challenges from conflict/funding issues. Digital Ethiopia 2030 strategy could strengthen systems. Very large portfolio requires sophisticated tracking. High engagement reflects scale and regional importance.*

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 3,836 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) / PGAI (Plateforme de Gestion de l'Aide et des Investissements) - historically implemented 2007-2008 with extensive data capture (billions USD, thousands of projects). SISAG (Système d'Information de Suivi des Actions Gouvernementales) planned 2025 for government project tracking.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministère du Plan et Coordination de l'Aide au Développement
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country with limited current awareness and capacity. SISAG development (2025) presents opportunity for IATI integration in new system.
Readiness Level	Low-Medium
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	No public dashboard with current data, enormous geographic size (26 provinces), fragmented coordination, humanitarian crises, SISAG transition planning
Priority Improvements	Integrate IATI into new SISAG platform, sub-national tracking (26 provinces), extractive industries transparency, humanitarian-development coordination, massive capacity building
Assessment Notes	*Time-sensitive system opportunity. Engage the Ministry of Finance and SISAG team on data fields, mapping, reconciliation and user-publisher feedback. Build on prior Nairobi participation and avoid restarting at basic awareness level.*

Mozambique	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,685 million
System	ODAmoz - online AIMS platform (went offline Apr-Dec 2015, current operational status uncertain). World Bank assessment found fragmented/suboptimal data management. e-SISTAFE (IFMIS). CEDSIF identified as institutional home for redesigned AIMS. (http://www.odamoz.org.mz/ - not functioning publicly)

Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) - Directorate of Cooperation (DC)
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - exploring IATI integration, major partners publish globally, but no systematic IATI→ODAmoz ingestion. Technical mapping challenges significant.
Readiness Level	Medium-Low
Engagement Potential	Medium
Key Challenges	World Bank found system suboptimal, not aligned with national budget classifications (limits usability), integration challenges with e-SISTAFE, Portuguese language, northern insurgency, climate disasters
Priority Improvements	System redesign around national budget classifications, tight e-SISTAFE integration, IATI→ODAmoz mapping support (if system revitalized), housing AIMS within CEDSIF, Portuguese language IATI materials, climate finance tracking
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*World Bank assessment (after 2015 outage) found fragmented and suboptimal system. Critical issue: data not aligned with national budget classifications. System redesign recommended. Portuguese Lusophone context creates opportunity for regional cooperation. Climate disasters (cyclones) and northern insurgency add complexity. IATI integration requires addressing fundamental system issues first. Support system redesign first.*

Sierra Leone	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 484 million
System	DAD (Development Assistance Database) - AIMS type system installed with UNDP support through Synergy. Substantial historical data capture (USD 3.3B, 856 projects but routine systematic use varies due to institutional/procedural challenges. (https://dad.synisys.com/dadsierraleone/# - functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Finance
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country and IATI Governing Board member for 2026-28, exploring integration. DAD installed but effectiveness constrained by procedural/capacity issues rather than technology.
Readiness Level	Medium

Engagement Potential	Medium-High
Key Challenges	DAD installed but routine systematic use varies, gaps in data collection/entry, partner understanding of definitions, system maintenance/technical capacity, no public portal, post-Ebola institutional rebuilding
Priority Needs	Strengthening DAD institutional processes and partner reporting workflows (not just technology), system maintenance capacity, IATI integration, public dashboard development, data quality validation, health systems tracking
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*DAD (AIMS) installed and has substantial historical data. Challenge is procedural/institutional, not technology. USD 3.3B tracked over 856 projects (1992-2014). IATI partner country in post-conflict (2002) and post-Ebola (2014-2016) dual reconstruction. Focus on institutional processes for DAD use and sustained capacity support. Small portfolio (USD 484M) manageable for targeted intervention. Health systems/pandemic preparedness tracking model potential.*

Burkina Faso	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,438 million
System	TWO functional platforms: (1) PGA - Plateforme de Gestion de l'Aide capturing all ODA volume, (2) CIFE - Circuit Intégré du Financement Extérieur managing ODA through State Budget. Recently upgraded with UNDP support.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances - Direction de Coordination et d'Efficacité de l'Aide Publique au Développement Users: Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Line ministries; Development partners (PTFs); Research institutions
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner since 2009 with active engagement. Dedicated IATI Focal Point at Director level. Government actively uses IATI data for comparative analysis. IATI data integrated into Annual Development Cooperation Report (RCD). Most development partners publish to IATI.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 2, Technical: 5, System: 6, Data: 6, Institutional: 4, Resources: 6 Overall: 29/50
Engagement Potential	Open to further engagement ('Pourquoi pas'). INFF developed. GPEDC active.
Key Challenges	Annual publication needs shift to quarterly, limited commitments/expenditures data, data completeness gaps. Deteriorating security (2M+ IDPs). IT infrastructure intermittent/outdated.
Priority Improvements	1st: Coverage, timeliness, project detail. 2nd: Forward-looking, results, geographic, budget integration, public access. 3rd: Standardization.

Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*Burkina has two functional platforms and active IATI use. Government maintains systems despite severe security challenges. Director-level IATI Focal Point. Uses IATI data in Annual Report.* However, Political Will only 2/10 - 'weak political ownership' identified as main obstacle. Strong systems but political commitment barrier. Security context limits engagement opportunities.

Niger	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,090 million
System	Plateforme de Gestion de l'Aide Publique au Développement - government AIMS operational and established within Ministry of Finance. Captures aid commitments/flows. Limited public portal.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministère des Finances, du Budget et des Ressources Extérieures - External resources coordination / aid management unit
IATI Status/Membership	IATI partner country (francophone). AIMS platform operational but no systematic IATI integration documented. Limited public visibility.
Readiness Level	Medium-Low
Engagement Potential	Medium
Key Challenges	AIMS operational institutionally but public accessibility limited, limited technical capacity, weak public dashboards, political instability (2023 coup), Sahel security context
Priority Improvements	Public portal/dashboard development from existing platform, systematic IATI integration, Sahel regional program data, climate adaptation finance tracking (extreme vulnerability), enhanced partner reporting
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*Has operational government AIMS platform - Platform captures aid data, used for planning/coordination. Challenge is limited public visibility. IATI partner, G5 Sahel member. Multiple challenges: extreme poverty (near bottom HDI), severe climate vulnerability, growing insecurity, 2023 coup. Focus: enhance existing platform visibility + IATI integration. French language.*

Malawi	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,541 million
System	AMP (Aid Management Platform) - web-based AIMS established ~2008 featuring interactive dashboards and maps, real-time data access. All

	partners required to report. (http://malawiaid.finance.gov.mw/portal/ - not functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs - Debt and Aid Management Department
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country seeking capacity building for IATI integration into functional AMP.
Readiness Level	Medium
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Data quality dependent on partner reporting, IFMIS integration objective, climate shocks (droughts/floods), high aid dependency, capacity constraints
Priority Improvements	IATI integration into existing functional AMP, forward-looking spending commitments, improved sector classification consistency, data quality assurance mechanisms, strengthened IFMIS-AMP linkage
Questionnaire Filled	First version
Assessment Notes	*AMP established 2008 with interactive dashboards and maps for transparency. All partners required to report. 'Clean slate' opportunity for IATI integration - system functional but not yet IATI-connected.* High aid dependency (ODA represents significant % of national budget) creates strong government incentive for effective coordination*. Landlocked LDC. Quick win potential.*

The Gambia	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 345 million
System	AMP stopped functioning (no longer operational). Now using IFMIS as core accounting tool but covers limited projects. All new projects required to subscribe to IFMIS. No dedicated AIMS currently.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs - Aid Coordination Directorate (focal point to IATI)
IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI member actively trying to use IATI data. Downloads country-specific IATI datasets and reconciles against Project Implementation Unit data. Recognizes quality improving. Key challenge: none of development partners in-country publish to IATI (only HQ reporting with different numbers).
Readiness Level	Medium-Low
Engagement Potential	High - very interested in IATI workshops and technical assistance

Key Challenges	AMP stopped functioning, no dedicated AIMS, in-country DPs don't publish to IATI (only HQ), data discrepancies between IATI HQ and in-country data, fiscal space constraints for new system procurement
Priority Improvements	New robust AIMS (like Nigeria/Liberia models), IATI data use capacity building, support for DP in-country publishing, right funding for system procurement, IFMIS expansion
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*The Gambia downloads and reconciles IATI data but held off from using it as an official source because headquarters-published data differ from in-country records. The need is a replacement AIMS plus fit-for-purpose, project-matching and reconciliation guidance not exact equivalence of totals. Lost AMP system and seeking replacement. Produces comprehensive 36-page Aid Bulletin (sophisticated analytical capacity). Very interested in capacity building. Priority for activation support.*

Burundi	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 500 million (est.)
System	AMP stopped functioning (no longer operational). Now using IFMIS as core accounting tool but covers limited projects. All new projects required to subscribe to IFMIS. No dedicated AIMS currently.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance and Budget
IATI Status/Membership	Not yet IATI Member. Regular IATI user - learned about IATI from civil society organization (unique pathway). Government aware and accesses IATI data.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 3, Technical: 2, System: 3, Data: 3, Institutional: 3, Resources: 2 [NOTE: Inconsistent with qualitative showing strong technical skills]
Engagement Potential	Interested in systematic use and membership. INFF developed. SSC active beneficiary. UNCTAD active engagement.
Key Challenges	Limited IATI awareness among institutions, technical capacity constraints, integration barriers. ALL improvements ranked 2nd (balanced needs).
Priority Improvements	All categories ranked 2nd priority - indicating balanced needs across dimensions.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	Data Inconsistencies. Qualitative responses show ALL technical skills 'Strong' and ALL IT infrastructure 'Reliable/modern' but readiness scores are 2-3/10. Unique: learned about IATI from civil society. Interpret scores cautiously - likely conservative self-assessment or IATI-specific vs. general capacity distinction.

Cabo Verde	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 150 million (est.)
System	No unified AIMS. Complementary systems: SIGOF (IFMIS), M&E, Statistical portals, Social registry (Cadastro Social Único).
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance Users: Sectoral ministries (especially Agriculture/Environment for climate)
IATI Status/Membership	NOT YET IATI MEMBER. Limited IATI familiarity - conceptual, not operational. Confusion between IATI and other institutions. No formal national IATI publishers.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 8, Technical: 6, System: 5, Data: 6, Institutional: 5, Resources: 4
Engagement Potential	Interested in systematic use and further engagement. INFF under development. SSC active (provider and recipient). GPEDC participating.
Key Challenges	Institutional fragmentation, limited technical capacity, weak interoperability, limited resources, data misalignment with small-island context
Priority Improvements	3rd: Geographic, standardization. 4th: Timeliness, project detail, budget integration. 5th: Coverage, forward-looking, results, public access.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	Portuguese-speaking small island state. Strong political will (8/10) despite constraints. Strategic framing around Climate Resilience and Food Security shift from reactive crisis to preventive risk management. More advanced than São Tomé. Could be Lusophone regional anchor. Entry points: climate programming, food security, INFF implementation.
Yemen	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,925 million
System	No fully functioning integrated AIMS at present. MoPIC has a legacy DAD/AIMS to reactivate and an Open Data Platform. Priorities include a new platform, a stronger donor matrix and a pilot IATI import or export-and-upload workflow.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). Users include the Ministry of Finance, Central Bank, Central Statistical Organization, line ministries and executing units in health, education, WASH, agriculture, fisheries, transport, public works and social protection.
IATI Status/Membership	Yes, IATI partner country with active government-led engagement. In 2024–2025 Yemen participated in the “Reimagining Data Quality” consultation, conducted an internal IATI data-quality analysis, cross-checked IATI with OCHA FTS and engaged bilaterally with the IATI Secretariat.
Readiness Level	Political 8, Technical 8, System 8, Data 4, Institutional 3, Resources 3 (average 5.7/10). Strong demand and analytical capability coexist with institutional fragmentation and resource constraints.

Engagement Potential	High – Tier 2, high-demand and structurally constrained. Clear government ownership through MoPIC and strong interest in systematic use and membership.
Key Challenges	Institutional division across two areas of authority; incomplete and fragmented coverage; double counting and inconsistent classifications; weak activity/geographic granularity and timeliness; limited connectivity, staffing and funding; weak alignment with budget and planning classifications.
Priority Improvements	Coverage of all aid flows; standardized and comparable data; budget alignment and on-budget tracking; geographic detail; donor matrix strengthening; reactivation/upgrade of the AIMS; evidence for GPEDC, SDG and Financing for Development reporting.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*MoPIC has a clear mandate, active analytical engagement and an AIMS reactivation pathway. Entry points include GPEDC monitoring, the YPTT/donor matrix, Ministry of Finance budget alignment, INFF planning and UNCTAD/DMFAS.*

Priority Tier 3: Fragile / Nascent Data-Use Systems

5 countries (14%) - Countries requiring conflict-sensitive, humanitarian-development or light-touch approaches.

Tier 3 includes Somalia, Chad, São Tomé and Príncipe, Mali and Zambia. Somalia and Chad require humanitarian-development data approaches; São Tomé and Príncipe requires institutional-memory and small-state support; Mali requires political re-engagement; and Zambia is a greenfield system-building opportunity.

Timeline: 24+ months for government engagement; humanitarian ecosystem engagement can be immediate. 4 of 6 are IATI partner countries.

Somalia	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 2,447 million
System	AIMS (Aid Information Management System) - web-based platform operational since 2020. Formally launched by MoPIED. 2023 Annual Report published. Redesigned from earlier failed DAD (2011-2015) for user-friendliness and Somali ownership. (https://aims.mop.gov.so – functioning publicly)
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) - Aid Coordination Unit

IATI Status/Membership	Yes - IATI partner country. Limited awareness/capacity due to fragile context but AIMS operational with 2023 Annual Report. IATI integration potential to reduce reporting burden.
Readiness Level	Low
Engagement Potential	High
Key Challenges	Extreme fragility and ongoing security challenges, limited government authority in some regions, partner reporting quality and institutional use still developing, federal member states coordination, humanitarian dominance
Priority Improvements	Strengthening partner reporting to operational AIMS, IATI integration to reduce burden and improve coverage, federal member states tracking, humanitarian-development coordination, capacity building for system use
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*AIMS operational since 2020 with public portal. 2023 Annual Report published - shows active use. Redesigned from failed DAD for user-friendliness. Challenge is fragile context affecting use, not system failure. Federal system creates coordination challenges. IATI particularly valuable as alternative information source and to reduce partner reporting burden. Support existing system strengthening + humanitarian-IATI interface.*

Chad	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,764 million
System	NO formal AIMS - aid data captured through humanitarian tracking (OCHA FTS), government finance statistics, and fragmented sectoral systems. No centralized AMP/DAD-type platform with partner reporting workflows. Ministry compiles external financing in budget processes.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances - External Resources / Budget Directorate
IATI Status/Membership	IATI partner country but limited domestic capacity for IATI use. No national AIMS to integrate IATI data into. IATI serves as primary external data source on aid flows given absence of government system.
Readiness Level	Low
Engagement Potential	Low-Medium
Key Challenges	No formal AIMS exists, aid tracking fragmented across humanitarian systems (FTS) and sectoral mechanisms, extreme fragility (Lake Chad Basin crisis, refugee hosting, internal displacement), minimal technical capacity, political instability, Sahel security
Priority Improvements	IATI as primary external data source (given no domestic system), humanitarian-development coordination, Lake Chad Basin regional tracking,

	very long-term AIMS establishment support (if/when context allows), French-language support
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*No formal AIMS - genuinely lacks centralized aid management infrastructure. Different from countries where system exists but has gaps. Aid tracking exists but fragmented (FTS for humanitarian, sectoral systems, budget statistics). IATI serves as primary data source - not complement. Lake Chad Basin crisis, hosts refugees from Sudan/CAR, internal displacement. Very long-term government capacity building. Focus on humanitarian actors using IATI. French language.*

São Tomé and Príncipe	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 114 million
System	NO AIMS. Only IFMIS. Manual aid tracking.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministério das Finanças e Administração Pública - Direção de Cooperação
IATI Status/Membership	IATI partner country but minimal awareness/capacity. Limited understanding. Has not explored IATI. Government not aware of donor publishing. Government has not accessed IATI data. No planned reforms.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 6, Technical: 3, System: 3, Data: 4, Institutional: 4, Resources: 2
Engagement Potential	Low - light-touch appropriate
Key Challenges	Extreme small state (220,000 population), extremely limited institutional capacity, island isolation, Portuguese language, brain drain
Priority Improvements	3rd: Geographic, project detail, budget integration. 4th: Coverage, forward-looking, results, public access, standardization. 5th: Timeliness.
Questionnaire Filled	Full version
Assessment Notes	*Smallest IATI partner by ODA volume (USD 114M). Population ~220,000 - extremely small scale. No formal AIMS, common for very small states - internal tracking through spreadsheets/reports may be adequate. Full AIMS likely not cost-effective. Light-touch engagement appropriate. SIDS context: climate vulnerability, isolation. Portuguese language creates opportunity for Lusophone regional cooperation (Mozambique, Cabo Verde). Focus on simple solutions + IATI as external source.*

Mali	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,043 million

System	SIGAP (Système Intégré de Gestion de l'Aide Publique) - Integrated Public Aid Management System embedded within IFMIS and national planning systems. Operational within government but limited public visibility.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (Direction des Finances Publiques) + Direction Nationale de la Planification - joint oversight
IATI Status/Membership	No longer IATI partner country after 2017. Limited usage (francophone). Integrated system operational internally but no systematic IATI integration documented.
Readiness Level	Low
Engagement Potential	Low
Key Challenges	Security situation deteriorating, integrated system operational internally but limited public visibility/portal, donor reporting mechanisms not evidenced, capacity gaps, coups 2020/2021 affected institutional continuity.
Priority Improvements	Public portal/dashboard development from existing integrated system, systematic IATI integration, peace and security expenditure tracking, Sahel regional coordination, external visibility of internal data.
Questionnaire Filled	None
Assessment Notes	*Mali uses SIGAP embedded in PFM/planning infrastructure not a standalone AMP/DAD. Works for internal government purposes but limited external visibility. Challenge is limited transparency. No longer IATI partner as of 2017. Facing severe security issues (coups 2020/2021). Large ODA (USD 1.0B) to security/stabilization. G5 Sahel member. Focus: transform internal capability to external transparency + IATI integration. French language.*

Zambia	
ODA (2024 est.)	USD 1,200 million (est.)
System	NO AIMS. Complementary systems: IFMIS, Budget, M&E, Statistics portal.
Government Awareness/Users of IATI	Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance Users: 10+ line ministries using aid data
IATI Status/Membership	Not IATI Member. IATI awareness very low - still learning, previously unaware. Government NOT aware of IATI. Has NOT accessed IATI data. Introduced by UNDP.
Readiness Level	Political Will: 1, Technical: 1, System: 1, Data: 1, Institutional: 1, Resources: 1
Engagement Potential	Interested in using IATI data and learning about membership. Strong demand for AIMS. Key requirement: system must integrate with IFMIS, M&E, budget systems.

Key Challenges	No centralized aid data system, lack of timely/standardized data, currency consistency issues. ALL technical skills: NONE. ALL institutional capacity: SEVERELY constrained.
Priority Improvements	ALL categories ranked 1st priority - indicates urgent systemic gaps across ALL dimensions.
Questionnaire Filled	Full Version
Assessment Notes	Greenfield opportunity. ALL readiness scores 1/10 (lowest possible) but HIGH alignment with national priorities and STRONG demand for centralized data. Wide government user base (10+ ministries). All improvements ranked 1st priority. Could be 'clean slate' opportunity. GPEDC participating despite low capacity.