Lightning Session:

*How is the IATI community analyzing and using IATI data?*
Agenda

01 Opening and Introduction of Session
02 Lightning Presentations
03 Q&A (at the end)
Visit Mentimeter and Add your questions during the presentations!

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 8593 9655

Any questions?

No questions from the audience!

Incoming questions will show up here so that you can answer them one by one.
Presentations

1. Ali Saleh Bichara, *Chad*
2. Gary Forster / Elma Jenkins, *Publish What You Fund*
3. Jean Marie Kebre, *Burkina Faso*
4. Romy Sato, *Land Portal Foundation*
5. Henry Asor Nkang, *Nigeria*
6. Cecilia Wallen, *D4D*
7. Fidèle Mokute, *Democratic Republic of the Congo*
8. Kwaku Antwi, *Africa Open Data and Internet Research Foundation*
9. Ishaka Nyallay, *Sierra Leone*
IATI Members’ Assembly and Community Event
13-16 March 2023, Copenhagen

www.observatoire.td
I. L’Observatoire et ses missions
II. Partenariat avec l’IATI, pourquoi ?
III. Ce qu’on a fait

Plus spécifiquement, l’Observatoire est chargé de :

- Collecter et diffuser les données et informations relatives aux finances publiques ;
- Mettre à la disposition du public le chiffrage sur les impacts budgétaires et financiers des politiques publiques ;
- Proposer un calendrier de diffusion des informations sur les finances publiques au seuil de chaque année ;
- Diffuser régulièrement un guide synthétique, clair et simple relatif au budget ;
- Fournir avec objectivité et à des fins pédagogiques, des informations régulières sur les grandes étapes de la procédure budgétaire, leurs enjeux économiques, sociaux et financiers ;
- Entreprendre toutes les actions concourant à la transparence et à la bonne gouvernance dans la gestion des finances publiques.
Application des dispositions de la Loi Organique n°004/PR/2014 du 18 février 2014 relative aux lois de finances (LOLF) notamment celles de l’article 7 qui stipule que « … Lorsqu’ils sont accordés à l’Etat, les financements des bailleurs internationaux, y compris ceux accordés à des projets ou programmes d’investissement particuliers, sont intégrés en recettes et en dépenses à son budget général. Une annexe aux lois de finances donne le détail de l’origine et de l’emploi de ces fonds. »

II. PARTENARIAT AVEC L’IATI, POURQUOI ? (2/2)

- C’est pour répondre à ces exigences que l’OTFiP a initié depuis 2019 la rédaction et la publication du rapport sur le financement international devant accompagner le projet de loi de finances au Parlement ;

- Nécessité de recourir à une base de données plus large sur le financement extérieur ;

III. CE QU’ON A FAIT (1/2)

- Sollicitation d’appuis techniques auprès de IATI

- Travaux relatifs au regroupement par secteur : un travail de retraitement des données est effectué pour une adaptation des données à la nomenclature des secteurs tchadien (ex: santé publique, santé de la reproduction, etc.) ;

- Travail de recherche automatique dans la description des projets visant à retrouver le nom de localité du Tchad ;

- Un accent particulier est mis sur la répartition géographique de l’aide ;
III. CE QU’ON A FAIT (2/2)

- **Country Development Finance Data Tool (CDFD)** pour le rapport de l’exercice 2021 et 2022

- Prise en compte de presque toutes nos préoccupations en termes de données (traduction, regroupement par secteurs, etc.) ;
Merci de votre aimable attention
Metrics Matter

How USAID counts “local” will have a big impact on funding for local partners

Presentation for the 2023 IATI Community Exchange

March 2023
1. Introduction – USAID’s pledges

- At least 25% of USAID assistance will go directly to local partners by 2025
- By 2030 local communities will have a leading role in 50% of USAID assistance
2. Data and sample

► USAID’s data published in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard

► 10 Sample countries – disbursement data from 2019-2021:

**Sub-Saharan Africa**
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Ethiopia
- Zambia

**South and Central Asia**
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Guatemala
- Haiti

**Western Hemisphere**
- Guatemala
- Haiti

**Europe and Eurasia**
- Moldova

**MENA**
- Jordan
3. Publish What You Fund and USAID approaches to identify “local” funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USAID numerator</th>
<th>Publish What You Fund numerator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organizations are identified as “local” when:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organizations are identified as “local” when:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country</td>
<td>• Headquartered and incorporated in the recipient country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Either managed and governed by nationals of the recipient country or by non-nationals</td>
<td>• Excluding subsidiaries/brands of international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Working sub-nationally, nationally, regionally or internationally</td>
<td>• Managed and governed by nationals of the recipient countries or by non-nationals from a specific beneficiary group (e.g. refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Only working sub-nationally or nationally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Publish What You Fund Denominator

**USAID aid and implementer types aggregated across 10 countries**

Total disbursements to 10 sample countries for fiscal years 2019 to 2021

- **C01 – Project-type interventions**
  - NGO: $3,209,832,578
  - Private: $2,729,723,542
  - Public Sector: $1,568,130
  - UN agency: $1,709,336,512
- **A02 – Sector budget support**
  - Redacted: $20,070,000
  - Global program: $200,276,347
  - Public Sector: $2,342,232,535
- **G01 – Administrative costs not included elsewhere**: $605,483,180
  - Multilateral: $15,261,363
  - D01 – Donor country personnel: $45,505,501
  - D02 – Other technical assistance: $32,773,629
  - B03 – Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners
    - UN agency: $10,240,817
5. USAID Denominator

**USAID aid and implementer types aggregated across 10 countries**
Total disbursements to 10 sample countries for fiscal years 2019 to 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>$3,208,062,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>$2,179,723,542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A02 – Sector budget support**

- Public Sector: $2,942,272,535
- UN agency: $1,370,336,512
- Redacted: $2,010,045
- Global program: $200,776,127

**A01 – Administrative costs not included elsewhere:**
- $695,983,940

**C01 – Project-type interventions**

- Public Sector: $2,396,363,930
- Academia: $136,177,970
- Unknown: $229,891,027

**Multilateral:** $15,261,363
- D01 – Donor country personnel: $45,505,501
- D02 – Other technical assistance: $32,773,629
- B03 – Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by implementing partners
  - UN agency: $10,240,817
6. Overall results

Proportion of funding to local partners across 10 USAID funded countries
Disbursements recorded in US fiscal years 2019 to 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>USAID approach %</th>
<th>PWYF approach %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All 10 countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Funding implications

For the 10 sample countries

- Using our approach for measuring local funding USAID would have needed to channel an additional $500m per year to local organizations to reach 25%
- Using USAID’s approach the shortfall was $256m
- That is $244 million per year less that would need to be channeled to local organizations in the 10 sample countries if using USAID’s approach.

Total portfolio estimate

- Scaled up across all of USAID’s country programs an additional $1.43bn per year would need to be directed to local organizations to reach 25% if using our measurement approach.
8. Dashboard

USAID local partner funding dashboard by Elma Jenkins

On November 4th 2021 USAID’s Administrator Samantha Power set out her vision to make aid more accessible, equitable and responsive. A key part of this vision was an ambitious commitment to the “localization” agenda: by 2025, 25% of USAID’s funding will go to local partners.

Publish What You Fund has analyzed data from USAID recipient organizations in 10 countries across the years 2019 to 2021. The analysis also takes into consideration which funding flows the target is applied to in order to identify a local organization. This dashboard uses data published by USAID in the IATI standard.

Publish What You Fund’s full report can be accessed here: https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/download-localisation-matter/

STEP ONE: Use the drop-down filters on the right to filter across countries, transaction types, years and denominators. Note: these filters apply to the whole dashboard.

STEP TWO: Compare the approaches to identifying local organization.

- USAID: Organizations are identified as “local” when:
  - Headquarters and incorporated in the recipient country
  - Either managed and governed by nationals of the recipient country or by non-nationals
  - Working sub-nationally, nationally, regionally or internationally

- Publish What You Fund: Organizations are identified as “local” when:
  - Headquarters and incorporated in the recipient country
  - Including subsidiaries/brands of international organizations
  - Managed and governed by nationals of the recipient country or by non-nationals from a specific beneficiary group (e.g. refugees)
  - Only working sub-nationally or nationally

Local approach filter (the numerator)
- PWYF approach
- USAID approach

Approach colour legend
- Other
- PWYF approach
- USAID approach

Receivers entity HQ locations:

- United States
- Jordan
- United KI
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- South
- Iran
- Zia
IATI: COMMUNITY EXCHANGE

USING IATI DATA IN BURKINA FASO

Dr W. Jean Marie KEBRE
Director, Aid Coordination and Effectiveness
RCD, a document that reports annually on aid flows received by BF

Contents
1. Socio-economic context in Burkina Faso
2. Analysis of the coordination and effectiveness of development cooperation
3. Profile of ODA received
4. Study: Covid-19, challenges and prospects for development cooperation in Burkina Faso

Methodology:
✔ Gathering information on disbursements and provisions for the next 3 years;
✔ Input into the AMP and validation with stakeholders (donors, Ministries);
✔ Data processing and report drafting.
# ADDED VALUE OF IATI DATA

## Information collected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information collected</th>
<th>IATI</th>
<th>AMP_BF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly data</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectors</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing instruments</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of financing</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of donors</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ✔ Completeness of information
- ✗ Possibility of extensive analysis in the RCD
GAPS BETWEEN DATA

- Existence of significant gaps between IITA and AMP_BF data
- Average gap: 26.54% (AMP)
- Analysis bias when used
Presentation of the gaps in the section on analysis of development cooperation effectiveness

Interest:
- Verification of the data collected for the RCD;
- Pressure tactics for the Government.

**USE OF IATI DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Donors</th>
<th>IATI</th>
<th>AMP_BF</th>
<th>Gap (% AMP_BF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>547.98</td>
<td>999.56</td>
<td>45.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>760.35</td>
<td>1276.00</td>
<td>40.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>833.20</td>
<td>1383.48</td>
<td>39.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>504.53</td>
<td>473.09</td>
<td>-6.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>730.58</td>
<td>782.80</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>704.88</td>
<td>699.65</td>
<td>-0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>59.13</td>
<td>76.07</td>
<td>22.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>82.86</td>
<td>21.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>81.40</td>
<td>86.57</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### JOINT CHALLENGES

- Work with IATI focal points to collect data from regional and Arab institutions
- Deepen reflection for best collection of data on South-South Cooperation
- Given the large number of NGOs in IATI database, ensure that their aid is not double counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Amount 2021 (US$ million)</th>
<th>IATI</th>
<th>AMP_BF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Development Institutions</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>141.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West African Development Bank (BOAD)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>139.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAEMU</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab institutions and sovereign funds</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>252.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>223.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Fund</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFID</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi Fund</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South South Cooperation</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazil</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION
Land Projects Database

IATI Lightning Session

16 March 2023

Romy Sato
Knowledge Network Coordinator
romy.sato@landportal.info
It all started with another database...

Who’s doing what, where?
How much is invested in land governance?

- By the Global Donor Working Group on Land
- Tailored data
- Manually updated, but low capacity → outdated
The initiative

Donors’ Map

- Migration of functions & data
- Enhancement with IATI data

Land Projects Database

- Avoids duplication of reporting efforts by donors
- Automated data harvest
- Curation by the Land Portal
What we have done so far...
Data selection

- 2,020 projects harvested from IATI using a list of 32 keywords
- 1,046 projects from the Donors’ Map and Land Portal
Curation

In a spreadsheet with 3,059 records

- Find & eliminate duplicates
- Check for thematic relevance
- Filling data gaps, translation
- Convert currencies
Ingestion

- Feedback & adjustments
- Open data standards
- Maintenance plan
Presentation on the use of IATI Data by the Government of Nigeria

**Henry Asor Nkang**
Development Assistance Database Manager
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (Budget and National Planning Arm)

[www.nationalplanning.gov.ng](http://www.nationalplanning.gov.ng)
Background

- Nigeria joined IATI in 2015 after learning of the initiative at a community of practice meeting of the Development Assistance Database (DAD) in Nairobi, Kenya.

- Before joining IATI, The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning (Budget National Planning Arm), with support from UNDP, started implementation of a National Aid Information Management System (AIMS) known as the Development Assistance Database (DAD) in 2010, as a consolidated repository of Aid information in Nigeria.

- The DAD is intended to enable efficient Aid coordination along the lines of the broad parameters enshrined in international agreements such as:
  - Rome Declaration on Aid Coordination, Harmonization and Alignment, 2003
  - Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2 March 2005.
  - Accra Agenda for Action, 2008
  - Busan partnership for effective development cooperation, 2011
Objectives of Establishing the DAD

- To enable the development partners report data on their projects and programs directly into the system, which then allows the FMFBNP to monitor the progress and performance of these projects and programs, making sure that they align with the Federal Government’s (FG) development goals, priorities, and strategies.

- To enable the FMFBNP obtain a comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date data on external assistance projects and programs in Nigeria.

- To assist the FMFBNP identify the geographical distribution of these projects, in order to prevent duplication of activities and promote equitable distribution of development assistance.

- However the above objectives are not completely met with using the DAD System alone, due to a number of challenges.
Challenges

Development Partners

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

- FMFBNP, DMO, CSOs, Central Bank, NASS, Budget Office, OAGF, ETC.

- Can’t use the data
- Can’t rely on the data
- GoN/Users demand for data is not met
Why Nigeria started using IATI data and how we are using it

- The Ministry decided to use IATI data as a credible source of Aid data for a number of good reasons including, but not limited to:
  - Access to a more comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date data on development cooperation activities, transactions, projects and programs in Nigeria;
  - Access to forward looking data and spending from the source;
  - Data from other donor categories (e.g. INGOs, Private Sector, Development Finance Institutions, etc.)

- We are using IATI data and the DAD as official sources of data for preparation of the annual Development Cooperation Report (DCR), but the analysis in the DCR is largely of IATI data because IATI data is more comprehensive than the DAD. But then, the variance in the two data-sets has enabled constructive dialogue at country-level that helps to strengthen our donor coordination efforts.

- We also use IATI data to inform the National Budget planning process, inputs in the National Balance of Payment computation by the Central Bank of Nigeria, and the Presidential Committee on Revenue Harmonization and Monitoring.

- Before using the data we engage the support of the IATI Secretariat to help in processing (sorting and cleaning) of the data, then we forward it to the Donor Country Offices for validation.
Graphical Display: IATI vs DAD Data in DCR 2021

Development Assistance Reported in DAD vs IATI Platforms

- IATI: 118
- DAD: 17
Thank you for your kind attention.
AIDA

Aid Information Data Analytics Platform

Powered by the Open Data Company B.V.
a joint venture of:

www.aida.tools
Introducing AIDA

The Aid Information Data Analytics (AIDA) platform where open aid data functionality is combined

Publish

What is does: Publishes IATI compliant data for organizations

Validate

What is does: Checks IATI data for compliance

Visualize

What does it do: Visualizes the IATI open aid data for stakeholders

Supported by help desk services
Publishing with AIDA

- Easy-to-use spreadsheet templates
- Intuitive interface for uploading
- Automatic validation of your IATI file
- Direct publication to the IATI Registry
Publishing with AIDA

Upload files
1. Upload files
2. Convert
3. Success

Upload files

Drag and Drop Spreadsheet Files here or Upload

Download spreadsheet templates to help you get started.

Output file name

URI: This will be autogenerated as you fill output file name

NEXT
Your files have been converted successfully!

Valid

DOWNLOAD XML

NEW CONVERSION  DONE
Use Case Example

In an alliance, consortium, or partnership?

➔ Use bookmarks and data alerts to stay up to date with partner activities
1. Bookmark the activity
### Bookmarks

You have 1 bookmarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creation date</th>
<th>Bookmark name</th>
<th>Data alerts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 March 2023</td>
<td>IATI Data Validator Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Activate data alerts
Weekly data alerts update is ready!  

AIDA data platform noreply@aida.tools via pm.mtasv.net to me

3. Receive weekly email updates on your bookmarked pages

AIDA has detected changes in your data alert! 🔴

Check out your data alerts to stay up to date with the latest changes in AIDA!

You have new updates in your data alerts this week. You may find the activities' names that are updated in the table. To analyse the changes, you can click the activity name.
If you would like to receive more information about this proposal, please contact us.

Contact us!
info@aida.tools
www.aida.tools
+ 31 20 331 8668
Partage sur l’utilisation des données de l’IATI
Cas de la République Démocratique du Congo
Contribution des ressources extérieures au Budget de l’État


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources de financement</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2027</th>
<th>2023-2027</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financements internes</td>
<td>7 707 093,20</td>
<td>14 346 656,10</td>
<td>19 663 314,30</td>
<td>23 754 695,20</td>
<td>30 143 829,10</td>
<td>95 615 587,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financements externes</td>
<td>1 224 319,10</td>
<td>1 378 877,90</td>
<td>2 229 156,50</td>
<td>2 651 700,00</td>
<td>9 283 725,10</td>
<td>8,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 931 412,30</td>
<td>15 725 327,90</td>
<td>21 463 191,90</td>
<td>25 983 851,80</td>
<td>32 795 529,10</td>
<td>104 899 313,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- L’IATI est reconnue comme l’une des sources de données adoptée dans le document de la Politique Nationale de l'Aide par le gouvernement congolais et il est prévu la mise en place d’un comité de conciliation des données entre toutes les parties prenantes.

- Nous comptons utiliser les données postées sur le site www.countrydata.iatistandard.org, mais, vu les écarts entre les montants collectés localement et ceux fournis par les pays donateurs.

- En effet, les données publiées sur le site sont riches en information par rapport celles transmises par les points de focaux désignés par les bailleurs, nous sommes entrain d’enrichir les projets communs enregistrés dans la plateforme par les données de l’IATI.

- Les données prévisionnelles de 2023 de la Banque Mondiale et la Banque Africaine de Développement postées sur le site nous ont permis de les inscrire dans le Budget de l’État pour l’exercice encours car, les intitulés de projets de ces institutions étaient les mêmes dans la PGAI, nous avons aussi corrigés les secteurs.

- La RDC est le premier pays à importer automatique les données de l’IATI dans son système d’information mis en place par la firme Developpment Gateway.
Contribution des ressources extérieures au Budget de l’État (prévision)
Tableau comparatif des données collectées au pays et celles de l’IATI en termes de décaissement de 2019 à 2022 en millions de USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisme déclarant</th>
<th>IATI</th>
<th>PGAI</th>
<th>Ecart IATI - PGAI</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA/USAID[US-GOV-1]</td>
<td>2 977,25</td>
<td>821,47</td>
<td>2 155,79</td>
<td>Maj par le point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>85,46</td>
<td>19,35</td>
<td>66,11</td>
<td>Maj parle point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norvège/NORAD[NO-BRC-971277882]</td>
<td>103,11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>103,11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italie/XM-DAC-6-4</td>
<td>2,13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allemagne</td>
<td>640,20</td>
<td>372,98</td>
<td>267,22</td>
<td>Maj par le point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgique[XM-DAC-2-10]</td>
<td>150,05</td>
<td>1,24</td>
<td>150,80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada – Affaires mondiales Canada[CA-3]</td>
<td>135,56</td>
<td>197,07</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Maj partie de le point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danemark[XM-DAC-3-1]</td>
<td>2,20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suède[SE-0]</td>
<td>368,44</td>
<td>288,01</td>
<td>80,43</td>
<td>Maj par le point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pays-Bas[XM-DAC-7]</td>
<td>75,27</td>
<td>59,86</td>
<td>15,41</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suisse[(DDC) CH-4]</td>
<td>66,74</td>
<td>63,62</td>
<td>3,12</td>
<td>Maj parle point focal/RDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>République de Corée</td>
<td>6,38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royaume-Uni[GB-GOV-1]</td>
<td>525,47</td>
<td>442,80</td>
<td>82,68</td>
<td>Maj partie de le point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavi, l'Alliance du vaccin[47122]</td>
<td>673,26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>673,26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAD[XM-DAC-46002]</td>
<td>522,41</td>
<td>652,54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mises à jour point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM/[44000]</td>
<td>2 429,36</td>
<td>3 044,81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mises à jour point focal/RDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR/XM-DAC-41121</td>
<td>118,99</td>
<td>7,32</td>
<td>111,67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonds Mondial</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>254,99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>254,99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIT/[XM-DAC-41302]</td>
<td>0,97</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMS/[XM-DAC-928]</td>
<td>14,36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNUD[XM-DAC-41114]</td>
<td>10,42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>122,61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>122,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONU/Di</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0,44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 661,24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 661,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>663,17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>663,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Européenne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>793,96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>793,96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8 910,03</td>
<td>9 467,49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>557,45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source de données

- Vu les écarts de données pour certains bailleurs, nous espérons que la mise en place effective du comité de conciliation apportera une solution au problème.
- Comment le Comité de l’IATI peut-il nous aider à harmoniser les données.

Merci de votre aimable attention
à la prochaine
Demystifying IATI Data Use in Africa Open Data Work

Kwaku Antwi
Africa Open Data & Internet Research Foundation

IATI Community Event, UN City
Copenhagen, Denmark
16 March 2023
Contextual Dimensions of Open Data+ IATI Data

- Understanding what data is (...abstract and very high level)
  - Have to look at data use at all levels and executive buy in
  - Executive still doesn't understand relevance of data, some(majority) still in the dark
  - Need to have HIGH + LOW level practical open data for executive & grassroots

- Capacity needs to be developed
  - Training is key but applicability to locale and in local languages demystifies

- Access to the data is still a challenge to many (despite likes of IATI)
  - Laptop, tablet computers + smartphones devices
  - Internet connectivity
  - Utilising data and reporting back

- We must walk the talk of supporting IATI, developing countries, Open Data
Past Initiatives…….Aligning with Open Data+

- Supporting organising team of Africa Open Data Conference
- Host of IATI Data Hackathon in Ghana
- IATI Data Use Working Group
- Member of Ghana Internet Governance Forum Steering Committee
- Co-writer Draft Ghana Open Data in Agriculture Policy 2019
- Hosting of Geospatial Agriculture Data Hackathon at AGDIC
- Convener of Africa Geospatial Data and Internet Research Conference(AGDIC) 2019
- Group On Earth Observations (GEO) GEO Week 2022
Ongoing + Upcoming Support

- Ghana Open Data Day Celebration (participation of IATI, Open Data Community)
  - Promoting IATI (data use, presence in our events; AGDIC, IGF, etc)
- Ghana Open Data Alliance (GODA) Support
- While our efforts of seeing the success of IATI is important,
  - working together key
  - No need to develop “silo” …in our corner but collaborating across domains
- Africa Community Internet Program (ACIP)
  - Championed by AODIRF & Syracuse University
  - Internet Backpack off grid
  - Potential of IATI
Africa Community Internet Program (ACIP)
MeDAASE

Thank You!
Use of IATI Data at Country Level

Wednesday 15-03-2023.
OUTLINE

1. Uses of the IATI Data
2. Challenges of the IATI data
3. Recommendations
Uses of the IATI Data

Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) provides data on projects reported by various partners. This information is useful to the Development Assistance Coordination office as follows:

1. The data serves as input into the preparation of the annual Development Assistance Report (DAR) produced by the ministry.

2. The platform also helps with important project-related information and documentation.
Uses of the IATI Data Cont’d

3. CDFD helps us advise the government and development partners on relatively oversubscribed and undersubscribed areas.

4. The data can also be used to check the extent to which development partners support the nation’s priorities.

5. To analyse the channel of support of Development Assistance.

6. For the purpose of Aid predictability.
# Non-Resident Donor Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Agency</th>
<th>Disbursed (USD million)</th>
<th>% of disbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>16.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Canada</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of China</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>46.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Finland</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of The Netherlands</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean EXIM Bank</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEC</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>10.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.30</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SOURCE: IATI DATA FROM CDFD*
## Aid Predictability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Partner</th>
<th>Commitments in Millions of USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</td>
<td>102.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>28.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK – FCDO</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
<td>13.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td>10.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
<td>9.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millennium Challenge Corporation</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Trust Funds</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>215.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SOURCE: IATI DATA FROM CDFD*
Challenges

1. The Aid Management Information System used in Sierra Leone is not integrated with CDFD.

2. Data from CDFD does not always match the information provided by various partners to MOPED.

3. The downloaded data on IATI is not disaggregated enough.

4. DACO was unable to analyse the support to the Private sector because most of the private sector in the IATI data are not traced in Sierra Leone.

5. There are donor partners in IATI data that appear twice or thrice with different project codes so it was also difficult to put the data in the country report.
Recommendations

1. Effective coordination between the Publishers of the IATI data and resident donor partners since IATI data is timely and regularly updated.

2. Make the platform more user-friendly/provide training for the data management team in Sierra Leone on the optimal use of CDFD.
On behalf of the Honorable Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Dr. Francis M. Kai-Kai, the Development Secretary, Mr. Peter N. Sam-Kpakra, and my hardworking and astute, Mrs. Abie E. Kamara, Director of the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO). We appreciate the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Thank you
Go to www.menti.com and use the code 8593 9655

Any questions?

No questions from the audience!

Incoming questions will show up here so that you can answer them one by one.
Next sessions begin at 11:30am CET

Using the new IATI publishing tool: publishing made easy
STAY IN THIS ROOM: Auditorium 3 / hybrid (in-person)

Why and how to use IATI data for public-interest accountability investigations
GO TO: Pacific Ocean (in-person)