Bridging Data Quality  Data Use

Moderator:
Anna Whitson  UNDP Outreach and Partnerships Specialist, IATI Secretariat

Speakers:
Henry Asor  Development Assistance Database Manager, Nigeria, Ministry of Finance
Dilli Raj Lekhak  Under Secretary International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance of Nepal
Michelle Levesque  Senior Project Manager, IOM
Horia Sohir Debbiche  Principal Results and Transparency Officer, African Development Bank Group
Mark Brough  Advisor, ODI Budget Strengthening Initiative Liberia
1. **Introduction**: Purpose and set-up of the session

2. **Building Block I: Obstacles to Data Use**
   - **Dilli Raj Lekhak**: Under Secretary International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance of Nepal
   - **Henry Asor**: Development Assistance Database Manager, Nigeria, Ministry of Finance, Budget and Planning

3. **Building Block II: Reality-Check When Publishing & Way-Forward**
   - **Michelle Levesque**: Senior Project Manager, IOM
   - **Horia Sohir Debbiche**: Principal Results and Transparency Officer, African Development Bank Group
   - **Mark Brough**: Advisor, ODI Budget Strengthening Initiative Liberia

4. **Closing**: Follow-up actions
Introduction

Purpose

● Cross-fertilization Data Quality & Data Use
  ○ Facilitating a discussion between data publishers and data users
  ○ Seek to build a foundation on how the quality of IATI data can impact ability to use the data
  ○ Open discussion with the IATI Community on how the COPs can be used to overcome challenges
● This session is not an end goal!

Set-up and logistics

● 55 minutes: both informative and interactive
● Format: ‘call-and-response’ => building blocks respond to each other and you are encouraged to share comments or ask your questions via the chat box

Ice-breaking poll

● Who is in the room?
BLOCK I: Obstacles to Data Use

In case of any questions or comments: use the chat box
IATI Virtual Community Exchange

Bridging Data Quality and Data Use

13 April 2021
Expected objectives from today’s session:

- IATI and Nepal’s engagement

Focus of Bridging Data Quality and Data Use:

- How to cross-fertilise between communities of users and publishers of IATA data
- Share partner country (NEPAL) perspectives on the obstacles to the use of IATI data
- Starting point for further discussions- to bring data publishers and data users together for the common good
- Reflection on need for continuous interactions
IATI Data Importance

High-quality, comprehensive and timely data to:
• Strengthen development processes
• Accelerate development results

IATI’s dual purpose:
• Support increased aid transparency and accountability
• Increased use of aid data for research, analysis and decision-making

IATI’s potential at the partner country level
• Supplement and validate existing government development finance data collection

IATI’s success in meeting data use aims - partner country level?
IATI Data Challenges

- Data Access
- Data Complementarity
- Data Quality
IATI Data: Way forward

- Advocacy, knowledge-sharing, peer learning
- Interactive courses
- Tailored country engagements
- Facilitating dialogue
### Key data gaps / quality issues encountered in using data at country level

**Data Gap:** Not all organizations report budgets, commitments, and spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Organisation</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
<th>2020 Spending (Disbursement + Expenditure)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44000 - The World Bank</td>
<td>3,181,188,293</td>
<td>1,176,951,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-GOV-1 - United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</td>
<td>588,260,004</td>
<td>502,063,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46002 - African Development Bank</td>
<td>523,292,793</td>
<td>325,751,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47045 - The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
<td>346,981,169</td>
<td>266,267,938</td>
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<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-928 - World Health Organization</td>
<td>406,871,708</td>
<td>67,071,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-41140 - United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
<td>211,939,096</td>
<td>211,939,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-903 - International Finance Corporation</td>
<td>414,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-GOV-1 - UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office</td>
<td>99,118,802</td>
<td>280,784,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-USAGOV - United States</td>
<td>3,409,725</td>
<td>354,377,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC-1601 - Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>39,810,143</td>
<td>131,440,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47122 - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance</td>
<td>125,856,430</td>
<td>20,024,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI-IATI-WBTF - World Bank Trust Funds</td>
<td>134,214,351</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>CA-CRA_ACR-817387277 - Mastercard Foundation</td>
<td>104,651,182</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-21016 - International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</td>
<td>77,202,223</td>
<td>74,016,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR-3 - Agence Française de Développement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key data gaps / quality issues encountered in using data at country level

#### Data Gap: Gaps in reporting of aid type

#### Example: 10% of spending unallocated to aid type for 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aid type not specified</th>
<th>2020 Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>460002 - African Development Bank</td>
<td>437,174,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE-1 - Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
<td>325,751,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-2394229 - Palladium International Ltd (UK)</td>
<td>65,060,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO-BRC-977538319 - Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>26,052,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-CHC-202918 - Oxfam GB</td>
<td>4,766,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-CHC-1099776 - Malaria Consortium</td>
<td>3,023,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-09288843 - The Power of Nutrition</td>
<td>2,962,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL-KKV-30114696 - Palladium Europe</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-3-1 - Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida</td>
<td>1,960,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-41123 - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</td>
<td>1,277,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-EIN-27-1414646 - Clinton Health Access Initiative</td>
<td>1,170,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-873338 - Institute of Development Studies</td>
<td>750,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-134166226 - Acumen</td>
<td>722,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-CHC-222655 - Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine</td>
<td>539,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-45001 - International Trade Centre (ITC)</td>
<td>517,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-08567792 - Behavioural Insights Team</td>
<td>426,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-EIN-52-5170039 - International Crisis Group</td>
<td>211,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US-EIN-56-1071085 - Ipsos</td>
<td>115,125</td>
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<td>115,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA-CRA_ACR-101182509 - Cowater International Inc</td>
<td>80,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-GOV-7 - UK - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</td>
<td>35,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-03846881 - Social Development Direct Limited</td>
<td>9,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-871954 - Practical Action</td>
<td>9,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 4,482,716,032
Key data gaps / quality issues encountered in using data at country level

**Data Gap:** Gaps in reporting of finance type

**Example:** 10% of spending unallocated to finance type for 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finance type</th>
<th>2020 Spending</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance type not specified</td>
<td>464,679,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>110 - Standard grant</td>
<td>2,755,865,437</td>
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<tr>
<td>410 - Aid loan excluding debt reorganisation</td>
<td>1,176,951,284</td>
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<tr>
<td>421 - Standard loan</td>
<td>85,219,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,482,716,032</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finance type not specified</th>
<th>Reporting Organisation</th>
<th>Reporting Organisation Type</th>
<th>2020 Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46002 - African Development Bank</td>
<td>40 - Multilateral</td>
<td>325,751,571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE-1 - Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
<td>10 - Government</td>
<td>65,060,790</td>
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<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-CBP  - OCHA Country Based Pooled Funds</td>
<td>22 - National NGO</td>
<td>32,104,102</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GB-COH-2394229 - Palladium International Ltd (UK)</td>
<td>70 - Private Sector</td>
<td>26,052,516</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NO-BRC-977538319 - Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>21 - International NGO</td>
<td>4,766,658</td>
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<td>21 - International NGO</td>
<td>3,023,395</td>
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<td>60 - Foundation</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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<td>NL-KVK-30114696 - Palladium Europe</td>
<td>70 - Private Sector</td>
<td>1,690,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>US-EIN-300108263 - GlobalGiving.org</td>
<td>21 - International NGO</td>
<td>1,386,853</td>
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<td>XM-DAC-41123 - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</td>
<td>40 - Multilateral</td>
<td>1,170,735</td>
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<td>70 - Private Sector</td>
<td>9,210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB-COH-871954 - Practical Action</td>
<td>21 - International NGO</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XM-DAC-21018 - International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)</td>
<td>90 - Other</td>
<td>-1,745,791</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key data gaps / quality issues encountered in using data at country level

**Data Gap:** Gaps in reporting of OECD DAC sectors

**Example:** 3% of spending unallocated to sector category
Key data gaps / quality issues encountered in using data at country level

Other data gaps
- Location data not always included
  - e.g. States in Nigeria; or not specific enough to be useful (e.g. point in the center of the country or capital city is specified as the location)

Variation in how publishers publish
- Variation in what organisations publish and how they publish it makes it difficult to analyse the data – e.g. how/when organisations publish spending; some report commitments while others do not, etc.
  - Need to understand each publisher’s data (but how can a government do this?) to be able to analyse data across organisations.
- Having different guidance for analyzing each publisher’s data based on how they publish is not practical for analysis.

Lack of traceability and issues with double counting
- No standard approach followed by publishers for reporting of incoming funds, linking of activities, etc. – this makes double counting a major challenge for partner countries in using IATI data.

Timeliness
- The frequency of updating data by publishers needs to be consistent (preferably data should be updated quarterly) so that the data can be used to feed into planning processes of Partner Countries
  - e.g. If some publishers publish annually or bi-annually then the Government may not be able to get a complete picture.
BLOCK II: Reality-check When Publishing & Way Forward

In case of any questions or comments: use the chat box
Publishers’ Perspective

S.S. IATI
Using African Development Bank IATI data in Liberia

Initial findings!
Managing aid in Liberia: A big and complex task

- Large volume of aid: equivalent to around 100% of the national budget; in the past even higher.
- Highly fragmented: a large number of different development partners.
- A small Aid Management and Coordination Unit with limited resources.

Liberian Fiscal Year runs July-June; from 1st January 2022, it runs January-December.
Multiple funding instruments:

- It’s important to know how much of a particular funding instrument has been disbursed and how much remains.
- It’s important to have the breakdown by finance type.

Capturing most up to date data:

- AfDB data normally provided each quarter in PDF disbursement reports and has to be manually transcribed.

Initial focus for IATI import:

- Major donors’ financial data
- Quarterly disbursements; annual forward projections
BEFORE IMPORT

**Financial summary**
Showing cumulative amounts over time.

**TSF component**
(grant)

**ADF component**
(loan)
WORK WITH AFDB

- Worked together over the course of a year
- A number of small technical improvements that had a big impact
  - e.g. grant/loan
- Added the loan instrument number using an extension to the IATI Standard
- Reviewing questions, discrepancies - in constant dialogue over a couple of weeks
FINDINGS

More complete and accurate
- For some projects, the total disbursement value in IATI is the same as collected locally.
- There were also some differences - we were easily able to fill in data gaps from reporting.

More coherent
- We can import and represent complex data more easily.

Lower burden
- After checks, import took around 5 minutes per project.
Fish Town Harper Road Project: Paving of Harper to Karloken (50 km) and Maintenance of the existing laterite Road Karloken to Fish Town (80km) Phase I

To achieve the goals and results, programme activities were classified under the below three components: (i) Road Improvement Activities (Plain Civil Works + ESMP Supervision), (ii) Project Management (Project Coordination Support, Monitoring & Evaluation & Financial & Technical & Road Safety Audit); (iii) Complementary Components (Road Sector Capacity Building, HAPs Awareness & Sensitization, Compensation of HAPs).

Objectives
The overall objectives of the project is to improve access to transport services for the rural population between the counties of Maryland, River Gee, and Grand Gedeh and to also link the counties of Maryland, River Gee, and Liberian Brady with the rest of Liberia. In addition, the specific objectives of the project are to reduce vehicle operating costs, reduce travel time between Harper City and Karloken (Lot I) provide safe all-weather roads and generate employment during and after the completion of the road.

Deliverables
The expected outcomes from the project are not only included roadworks, it also includes socio-economic Infrastructure Improvements. (50 km) paved between Harper and Karloken. (i) Project Affected Persons (HAPs) compensate and resettled by the Government of Liberia (ii) Communities and workers sensitized to the project with regards to road safety, sexual and gender-based violence, HALAPs Awareness & Sensitization.

PADP Alignment
This project is aligned with the objective of the PADP framework pillar 2 (Economy & Jobs) as a continuation of the AGS Strategic Plan (SIP) for Liberia 2013 – 2017 consideration of all the subjects examined and proposed in the GDP Indicators for Transformative Growth (ITG) document for 2012 – 2017. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) also fulfills all the requirements of the Regional Indicative Strategy Plan (RISP). The Government of Liberia is in the latter direction and has laid long-term plans to upgrade the timber road corridor between Sotara Nimba County to Harper, Maryland County.

The corridor is a spur link on the Trans-West African Corridor Highway (Sapele-Dakar Highway). The project need is part of the 350 km road corridor between Ganta and Harper linking four (4) south-east counties with an estimated population of one (1) million (25% of Liberia’s population). At the level of the Government, the project is being implemented by the Ministry of Roads through the Project Implementation Unit.

Basic data
Dashboard ID: 317
Donor project code: 468922-P-US-CBO-004
Okl. budget code: 317
Project status: Implemented
Funded by: African Development Bank

Locations

Sectors
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries

Financial summary

Financial data

African Development Fund Loan: 2181534622883
Disbursements

Period
FY2011 Q1
FY2012 Q2
FY2012 Q3
FY2012 Q4
FY2013 Q1
FY2013 Q2
FY2013 Q3
FY2013 Q4

Value
$3,585,460,899
$1,783,544,679
$1,752,142,486
$989,321,379
$802,579,817
$1,978,230,081
$1,084,332,795
$1,038,786,592
$226,641,771
$2,181,430,896
$2,342,903,916
$2,760,357,215
$791,407,812
$1,672,344,753
$682,717,763
$827,990,569
$829,885,45
$458,746,024
$798,789,436
$9,986,949,709
$19,640,489

Nigerian Trust Fund Loan: 2290188010093

13 April 2021
Closing

Wrap-up & follow-up activities