



Aid Management Platform (AMP)

Increasing Effectiveness, Measuring Progress, Achieving Results

Development Gateway--Presentation for EU Enlargement
Donor Coordination Conference
Tirana, April 1 and 2, 2009



About the Development Gateway

- International non-profit foundation with offices in Washington, DC and Brussels
- Created in 2001 by the World Bank
- Key donors include Australia, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, World Bank, UNDP



Our mission is to enable change and reduce poverty in developing countries through the use of information technology. We provide web-based tools to strengthen governance and make aid and development efforts more effective.

- **Contributor to the Aid Effectiveness Dialogue from the beginning**
 - Rome Declaration on Harmonization
 - Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness
 - Accra Agenda for Action
 - International Aid Transparency Initiative
- **International Board of Directors and Aid Effectiveness Steering Committee (OECD, UNDP and World Bank)**



Support to the Development Gateway

- **Core funding is integral** to product development, outreach, and knowledge sharing



- **Project funding** supports country implementations and sustainability activities

- **Belgium:** (DRC)
- **Luxembourg:** (Montenegro)
- **SDC:** (Bolivia, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Burundi)
- **UNDP:** (Malawi, Montenegro, Tanzania, DRC)
- **USAID:** (Montenegro)



Aid Effectiveness Targets

	Actual 2005	Target 2010
• 1 Operational Development Strategies	17%	75%
• 2 Reliable Public Financial Management Systems		50%
• 3 Aid flows are recorded in countries' budgets	42%	85%
• 4 Technical assistance is aligned & coordinated	48%	50%
• 5a Donors use country financial systems	40%	80%
• 5b Donors use country procurement systems	39%	80%
• 6 Donors avoid parallel PIUs	1,832	611
• 7 Aid is more predictable	41%	71%
• 8 Aid is untied	75%	100%
• 9 Donors use coordinated aid delivery	43%	66%
• 10a Donors coordinate their missions	18%	40%
• 10b Donors coordinate their country studies	42%	66%
• 11 Sound frameworks to monitor results	7%	38%
• 12 Mechanisms for mutual accountability	22%	100%

improved country systems are crucial to success



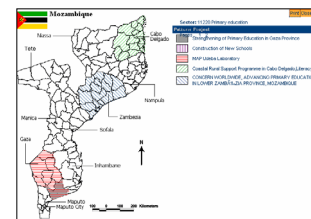
Development Gateway Aid Effectiveness Tools

- **dgMarket**
 - e-procurement system and global marketplace
- **ODadata**
 - donor reporting and mapping tool
- **Aid Management Platform (AMP)**
 - Government tool to manage development activities funded by donors
- **AiDA**
 - online directory of development assistance



ODadata Partnership

- New partnership with ODadata leverages expertise, knowledge base and technology of both organizations.



ODAmoz map displays location of Education sector activities in Mozambique.

- ODadata toolsets are based on international best practices such as ODAmoz, the Mozambique Country Donor Atlas, and ODAnic, which includes the EU Blue Book.



Aid Management Platform

- AMP is a project management tool that is designed to support the Paris Declaration agenda
- Created by the Development Gateway in partnership with the OECD, UNDP, World Bank, and the governments of Ethiopia and India
- Web-based tool that allows governments to:
 - Track and report on *official development assistance*
 - Manage projects
 - Coordinate with *development partners*
 - Create custom reports and manage documents
 - Align resources with national objectives and plans
 - Evaluate impact
- Emphasis on Capacity Building and Sustainability



AMP Global Update

- 12 countries using AMP—20 by end 2009
- Roughly 4% of global ODA currently in AMP (expected to increase to 10% by the end of the year)
- Donor Access Training and Pilot
- AMP regional knowledge sharing workshop in December 08

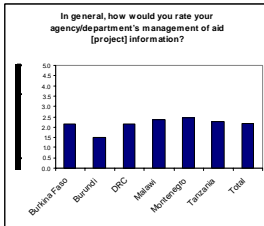


Ethiopian staff demonstrate AMP to participants in the aid management knowledge sharing workshop they organized; government delegations from Burkina Faso, Malawi, and Tanzania participated; all subsequently decided to implement AMP.
Addis Ababa, Nov. 2007

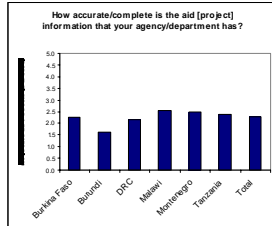


Survey Highlights

- Based on ~100 surveys of aid/project management staff in partner countries
- Aid management and accuracy “need improvement”...

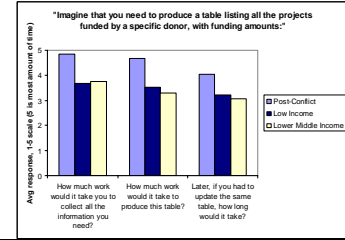
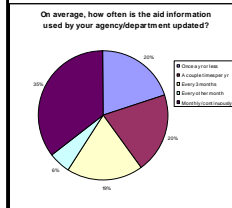


Source: Surveys conducted by Development Gateway, 2008



Survey Highlights (cont.)

- ...yet aid information is critical:
 - Respondents say it is “often” (31 %) or “very often” (32 %) used by their agency/department for planning and decision making
 - More than 90% believe that ODA data analysis has influenced national planning



Country Contexts

Context	Challenges	Approach	Examples
Post-Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low technical and human capacity • No existing data or data collection process • Institutions are new and potentially unstable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic AMP to start; limited or no customization • Incremental approach • Bring hardware to country • Donors involved in initial data migration • Support institution-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burundi • DRC
Low Income (per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited human and technical capacity • High staff turnover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link AMP to national development plans, overall aid coordination framework • Facilitate data entry workshops • Move at the government's pace to ensure ownership • Budget for frequent trips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso • Ethiopia • Malawi • Tanzania
Lower Middle Income (per capita GNI: \$826-\$3,255)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and human capacity better developed • Information systems may already exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link AMP to strategic objectives like EU accession • Potential integration with existing systems • Focus on data sustainability • Identify local resources for follow-on support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia • Montenegro



Approach/Lessons Learned

1. Invest in country ownership
2. Emphasize capacity building and data management
3. Address infrastructure bottlenecks
4. Use an incremental approach



Training in Burundi



1. Invest in country ownership

- Government ownership must be evident *before* decision to implement
- Assessment sets the stage for entire process
- Institutional mandates must be clear or risk of failure is high
- Government sets the pace
- High level and working level champions both important
- Benefits of using AMP must be clear to staff



Commissioner of the External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance – Tanzania, explains the plan for AMP data entry to his staff



2. Emphasize capacity building and data management

- “Advanced User” certification for government staff: 3 days formal training
- Advanced Users train basic users
- Plan for data management from the beginning
- Defined two tiers of initial user support: Institutional and Technical



Tanzania's AMP Coordinator from Dar-Es-Salaam trains his government counterparts in Zanzibar



3. Address infrastructure bottlenecks

- Don't underestimate infrastructure/connectivity challenges
- If needed, bring hardware to conduct pilot, support government in hardware procurement, advise on network setup



DGF developers set up a temporary network for an AMP pilot



4. Use an incremental approach

- Step 1: Installation and Training
 - Install AMP on server
 - AMP available to initial users
 - Advanced User training
- Step 2: Capacity Building and Institutional Support
 - Technical support
 - Support for data entry
 - Refresher training and training of additional users (e.g. donors and/or line ministries)
 - Facilitate workshops
 - Functionality review
- Custom sustainability package
 - Process analysis, monitoring
 - Refresher training



Advanced User Training, Burkina Faso DG-COOP, following installation



DG and International Best Practices

- Technical Committee member of **International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)**
- **Results Monitoring** as part of AMP program contributes to broader knowledge base on aid effectiveness challenges and solutions
- **Piloting Data Exchange:** Field testing a data feed between government and donor system
- **Promoting common standards**—International Development Markup Language (IDML) Initiative aims to “define and implement an Internet markup language specific to the development community which will facilitate transparency, learning and coordination of action.”
- **UNICEF's DevInfo – Integration with AMP**



Project based Data Bank: Useful?

- Duplication of activities amongst donors
- Recipient governments often do not have information on all and each donor program. High transaction cost with no systemic approach.
- Provides reporting on ...
 - Status
 - Issues
 - Sectors
 - Donor activity
- Monitoring of project and program inputs and outputs
- Helps with identifying the division of labor in accordance with the EU Code of Conduct in response to the AAA (Accra Agenda for Action)



Quality of the Data Bank

- Needs to be simple but not too simple to create more complex reports
- Cannot be just for the EU. Must address all local donor activities (Montenegro)
- Data must be comprehensive
- Data must be accurate and consistent
- Data must be timely and current
- Resources are needed over a prolonged period (2-3 years). Data Bank--AMP-- is not a software installation but a capacity development program requiring long term sustainability.



Government Commitment: A Must

- The government must show strong ownership and support (signed agreements, decisions, official support)
- The government and donors must be mutually accountable (publish program/project data on the web)
- The government should support allocating resources to such an effort (money, time, people, etc.)



Donor Commitment: A Must

- Commitment to contribution and use of the data bank must be agreed to.
- A local coordination mechanism must exist that meets regularly. The data bank must be embedded in such a mechanism.
- The coordination mechanism (usually a monthly meeting) must have the government and at least 2-3 of the most influential local donors in support. This creates the peer pressure necessary for timely data reporting and general participation.
- A trust fund or resource pool must exist to fund the long term sustainability required for aid coordination
- Forward looking information must be provided (MTEF projections, planned disbursements, planned projects, etc.)



Annex 1. Activity Portfolio

Customizable desktop view

Create and access comprehensive reports

List of activities in the system; can sort and filter by sector, donor, etc.



Country Results Dashboard (cont.)

Tanzania: Prototype Demonstration

MDG progress

OECD Country at a Glance data

Paris Declaration indicator scores at the national and donor levels



Country Results/Monitoring Dashboard

Tanzania: Prototype Demonstration

View regional differences on key development statistics

ODA snapshot by sector and donor from the AMP database