

A Partnership Between

College of William and Mary
Brigham Young University
Development Gateway







## **AidData**

#### Our Mission

- To increase the impact of development assistance by making aid information more transparent and accessible to a wide range of stakeholders.
- To improve the quality of research on aid allocation and aid effectiveness
- AidData Beta to AidData 2.0 (NOV 4 2011)
- Our Funders and Partners
  - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
  - William & Flora Hewlett Foundation
  - National Science Foundation



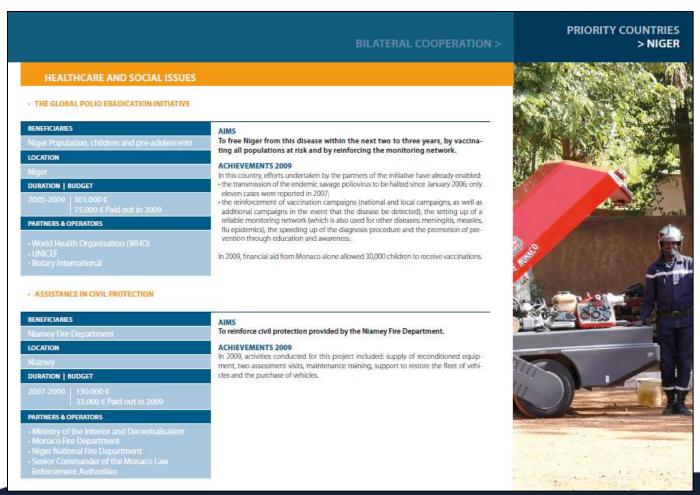
### AidData and non-DAC donors

- AidData gathers information on non-DAC donors in a few ways:
- Annual Reports: published by the donor, available in the public domain (web pages and libraries).
- Web-scraping: individual project documents or web pages, gathered and standardized by our web-scraping tool.
- ☐ **Direct data transfers:** data sets shared by officials at the donor agency, often the highest-quality, most detailed data.
- After data collection, records are digitized and translated (if necessary), sector coded, arbitrated, and published on <a href="www.AidData.org">www.AidData.org</a>.



#### **Annual Reports**

When information exists in publically-available annual reports, AidData staff members gather project-level data from these reports. The data are then harmonized, coded and published. In some cases, these reports are not readily available, so AidData staff contact officials in the donor country to get new reports.



(2009 Annual Report from Cooperation Monegasque)



## Project documents or web pages

In some cases, AidData staff use a customizable web-scraping tool to gather project-level records from donor-published project pages. For example, our current Taiwan data came from online project pages (although we're currently importing higher-quality data provided by the donor agency).

#### (Project page from Taiwan ICDF)



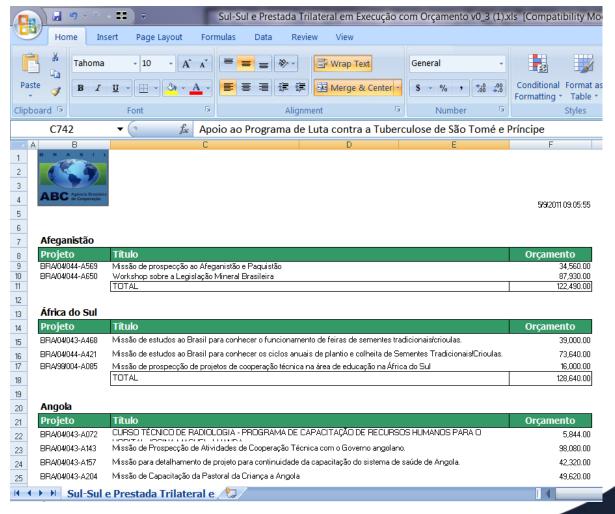
Technical Mission of Republic of Chins in the Solomon

#### **Direct Data Transfers**

Our highest-quality data comes from direct interaction with officials at the donor agency. In many cases, technical experts or statisticians share project-level data in the form of spreadsheets or database exports. Fields from donor-provided data are mapped to AidData fields, then translated (if necessary) and verified with the donor agency.

After verification, records are coded and published on AidData.org. AidData has gathered data in this way from Brazil (technical cooperation), Poland, Chile and Slovakia, among others.

(South-South and Trilateral projects in Execution from Agencia Brasileira de Cooperacao)





## Integrating non-DAC data into the traditional ODA framework

- Idiosyncrasies of non-DAC data:
  - **Financial Flows beyond ODA**: defense projects, core funding for IGOs, non-concessional loans to the private sector, Islamic finance (e.g. equipment leasing)
  - Non-disclosure of financial information: For technical assistance-heavy programs, projects are often seen as a kind of national service, so experts volunteer their time (eg. Mexico, Israel, Cuba). In many cases, donors don't want to report their financial information because it would appear inordinately small (in comparison to similar DAC country activities).
- Idiosyncrasies of non-DAC projects and programs:
  - **Regional development activities**: Scholarships in the donor country, regional stability issues, support for refugees in the donor country
  - Ethno-centric development: Renovating cultural sites in recipient countries (eg. Turkey renovating Ottoman architecture), projects in neighboring countries where populations identify with the donor country (eg. Hungarian support to Vojvodina, Serbia)



### **AidData and Emerging Donors/Development Partners**

- As part of our goal to present most detailed, comprehensive picture of global development activities, AidData is pursuing relationships with emerging actors in development assistance and South-South Cooperation. These actors can generally be described in three archetypes:
- Emerging donors: These bilateral donors are emulating DAC-style development programs. Including countries like Poland, Czech Republic, Qatar, and Cyprus, these donors see development assistance as method of re-enforcing "European" or "developed country" identities.
- Non-Western donors: These donors have long played a part in global development, but have done so outside of the framework of the OECD-DAC. Countries like China and United Arab Emirates and have long been active in the regional and global development but their activities have not been systematically documented by Western researchers and policy-makers.
- 3. Development partners: These are countries in the global South who are developing cooperation programs largely based on technical assistance and knowledge-sharing, complemented by more "traditional" loans and grants. Examples include Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, and Nigeria.



| Type of Donor   | Pros of publishing though AidData   | Cons  | Other Barriers  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emerging Donors<br>(eg. Poland, Slovenia)                                   | <ul> <li>Establishment as a European-style donor</li> <li>Publicity for development program</li> <li>Demonstration of transparency</li> </ul> | AidData seen as a "lesser" alternative to publishing through the OECD CRS                       | "ODA" often heavy on scholarships, defense projects, incountry refugees while light on traditional projectbased aid.                                  |
| Non-Western Donors<br>(eg. China, Kuwait,<br>Libya)                         | ?   | <ul><li> Loss of "exclusive" information</li><li> Exposes "national security" secrets</li></ul> | <ul><li> Political</li><li>considerations</li><li> Little incentive to</li><li>share information</li><li> Inability to provide</li><li>data</li></ul> |
| Development Partners<br>(eg. South Africa,<br>Brazil, Argentina,<br>Mexico) | <ul><li> Demonstration of transparency</li><li> Demonstration of commitment to coordination and knowledge-sharing</li></ul>                   | <ul><li> "Exposed" as a donor</li><li> Transaction costs of "double reporting"</li></ul>        | Inability to provide data   |

#### AidData and non-DACs

- Of course, not all countries fit perfectly into this framework. Many countries have different agencies playing different roles. For example, several South African entities take part in global development:
  - **Development Bank of South Africa** makes concessional loans to public and private organizations with the aim of accelerating socio-economic development. Most of the DBSAs funds are spent inside South Africa, but projects are also executed in neighboring countries.
  - The African Renaissance Fund extends loans and grants to nearby countries. As an organ of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, its goals are two-fold: strengthen cooperation between South Africa and its neighbors and encourage socio-economic development.
  - South African Line Ministries, particularly Depts. of Defense and Education, participate in their own sectoral cooperation programs. (CGD, Jan 2011)
  - Beyond this, the **South African Development Partnership Agency** is expected to launch in Spring 2012, replacing the African Renaissance Fund.



#### AidData and non-DACs: Future Directions

- Non-DAC donors are playing a larger role providing development finance, and AidData is expanding its efforts accordingly
- As AidData is better-recognized, more agencies are willing to share information (which means greater transparency, better research)
- AidData is exploring media-based methodologies for gathering data on uncooperative donors (e.g. China, Iran, Venezuela, Russia)



## Hold for (possible) China Map

## Coverage improvements in 2.0 and Beyond

- AidData 2.0 (November 4) Coverage/Quality
  - India (05-10), Min of Finance, Min. of Ext. Affairs
  - Saudi Arabia (05-10), Saudi Dev. Fund
  - Poland (07-10)
  - Kuwait (07-10), Fund for Econ. Development
  - Latvia (08-10)
  - UAE (08-10)
  - Estonia (10)
  - South Africa (08) African Renaissance Fund

# Forthcoming: Have Data...not cleaned, translated, or coded...

- Taiwan (1960s to present)
- Mexico (through 2010 online database)
- Brazil (2011)
- Slovenia (10)
- Slovakia (09)
- Brazil (ABC, 09-10)
- Estonia (improved)
- Cyprus (06-10)
- South Africa (09)
- Czech Republic (2000-2010)
- Poland (10)
- Monaco (09)
- Liechtenstein (all)
- Israel (2002-2009)

## **Extra Slides**



Search Search

About GFDRR

Global & Regional Partnership

Risk Reduction

Sustainable Recovery Climate Change & Adaptation

#### Disaster Risk Reduction

Sector Dashboard - All Donors - All Recipients - 2004-2008 - All Activities

\$1,653,417,648

#### Back to Dashboard Picker

#### About this Dashboard

Welcome to the Disaster Relief and Recovery dashboard. This dashboard provides an overview of GFDRR activities. Read about how we produced this dashboard here.

#### Dashboard Tools

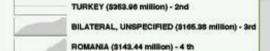
TIME SPAN 2004-2008 AMOUNTS Commitments (Constant USD)

#### Sector Snapshot

#### TOP 5 DONORS



#### TOP 5 RECIPIENTS

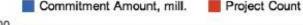


COLOMBIA (\$418.58 million) - 1 st

#### Sector Overview

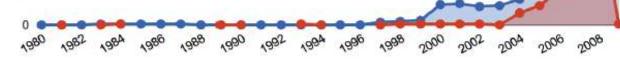












#### Summary

200

Summary provided by the World Bank and AidData

This sector is for disaster prevention and preparedness aid, narrowly applied. Specifically, it includes projects that relate to disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, emergency food or supply stocks and pre-emergency planning.

#### Principal Donors

Click to view donor-specific dashboard.

IBRD (55%), IDA (10%), EC (10%), United States (6%)

#### **Principal Recipients** Click to view recipient-specific dashboard.

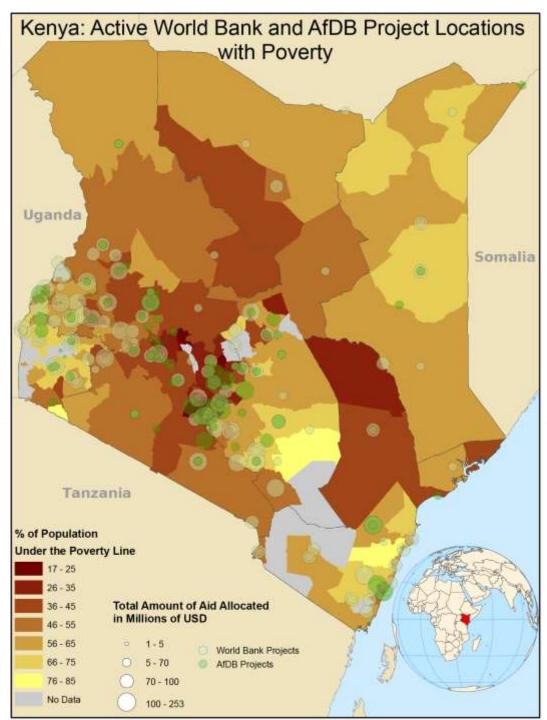
Colombia (25%), Turkey (21%), Bilateral, unspecified (10%), Romania (9%), Viet Nam (5%), Kenya (3%), South of Sahara, regional (3%)

THE ROBERT S. STRAUSS CENTER

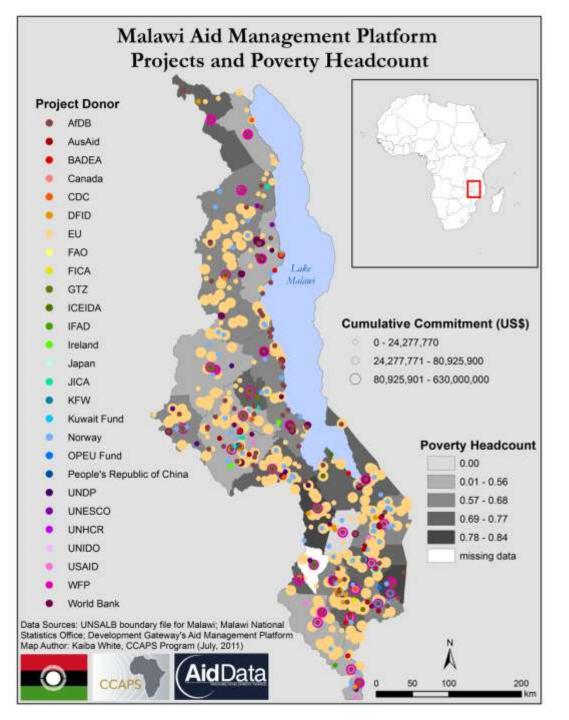
### **Aid & Poverty**

World Bank and AFDB Projects Mashed with Poverty Rates

 Notice many high-poverty areas are receiving little to no aid projects from the World Bank and AFDB



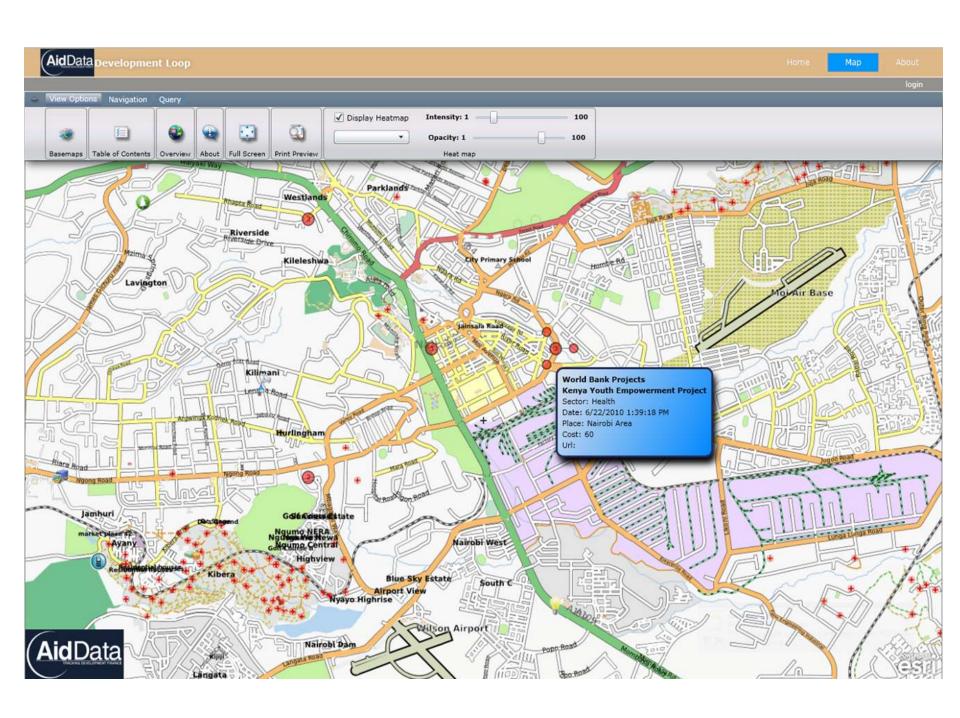
## **Geo-Coding**



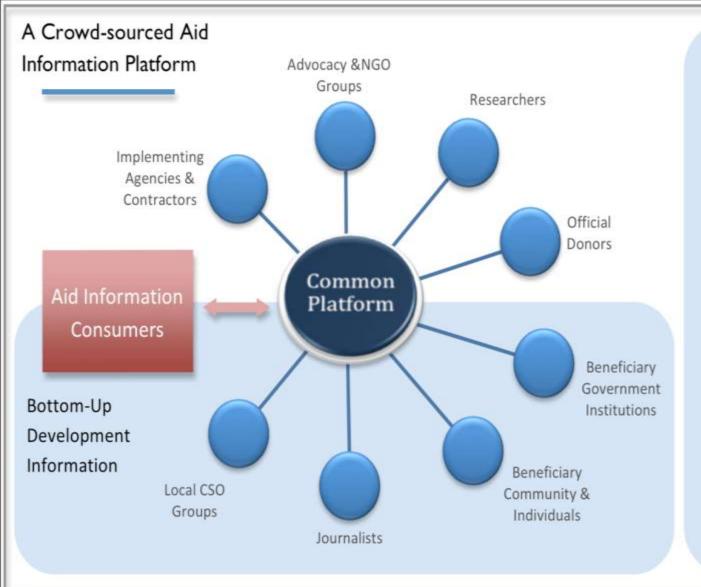
## **Mobile Apps**

- Access aid information on the go
- Locate projects near you
- Enable citizen feedback
- Foster accountability and increase effectiveness





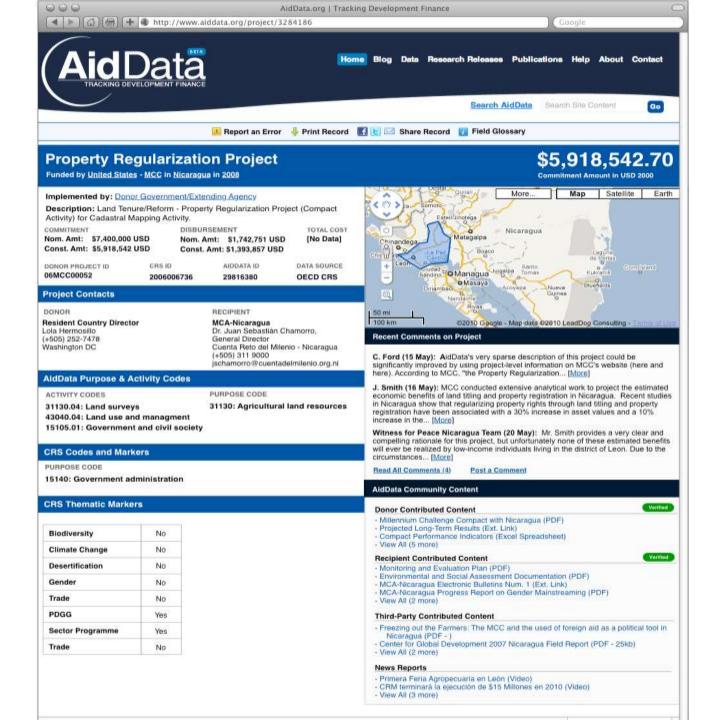
# **Enhanced Project View Pages**



#### Crowd-sourced Information:

- Real-time performance information via text messages, photos, videos, and online comments
- Beneficiary government data and documentation
- News reports
- Needs assessments
- Feasibility studies
- Project preparation documents
- Monitoring and evaluation data
- Project completion reports and impact evaluations
- Environmental and social assessments
- Ex-ante cost/benefit analysis
- CSO monitoring reports
- Links to related projects
- Best practices and lessons learned reports

Building a common platform will create an active, dynamic network of information sharing, making it so aid information consumers will no longer have to go to disparate sources to find information. Rather, consumers will gain instant access to all sources of information, including from beneficiaries, through one common platform.





#### Search AidData

New Search AidData Research Releases

#### Help

What BETA Means for You

User's Guide

Data Sources

Citing the Database

AidData Coding Scheme

Comparing AidData records to CRS Records

Fields in the Database

Frequently Asked Questions

**Current AidData Codebook** 

#### **Property Regularization Project**

Funded by United States - MCC in Nicaragua in 2006

\$5,918,542.70

Commitment Amount in USD 2000

#### **Third-Party Contributed Content**



#### Nicaragua Field Report - CDG (PDF)

Posted by S. Lucas (slucas@cdg.org) Verified NGO Rep

Excerpt: The news from Nicaragua is good. The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is living up to a number of its key principles—encouraging policy reform, maintaining political independence, promoting innovation and application of best practices, and fostering ongoing consultation. Beyond these broad principles, and despite having only nine months of compact implementation under its belt. the Nicaragua story yields a number of practical, operational lessons.

Tags: MCC CDG Nicaragua

Read Comments (3) Add a Comment Download Document (356kb)



#### Productividad en el Occidente de Nicaragua ha crecido un 25% (Video)

Posted by A. Reporter (reporter@email.org)

Excerpt: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc sit amet arcu nulla, in luctus augue. Vestibulum sollicitudin tempus lorem, eget elementum enim facilisis in. Proin lobortis eleifend justo, at tincidunt erat aliquam vel. Sed fermentum varius volutpat. Proin eget vestibulum magna. Morbi id massa nisi, vel feugiat nisl. Ut vel lacus placerat erat pulvinar auctor eget ac diam. Sed rutrum porta urma quis viverra.

Tags: MCC CDG Nicaragua Video News Report

Read Comments (0) Add a Comment Download Video (1.2mb) Embed Video (356kb)



#### Primera Feria Agropecuaria en León (Video)

Posted by A. Reporter (reporter@email.org)

Excerpt: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc sit amet arcu nulla, in luctus augue. Vestibulum sollicitudin tempus lorem, eget elementum enim facilisis in. Proin lobortis eleifend justo, at tincidunt erat aliquam vel. Sed fermentum varius volutpat. Proin eget vestibulum magna. Morbi id massa nisi, vel feugiat nisl. Ut vel lacus placerat erat pulvinar auctor eget ac diam. Sed rutrum porta uma quis viverra.

Tags: MCC News Report Nicaragua Video

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