



Information systems in PFM

Back-to-basics: capabilities for effective design and utilisation of information systems

16 September 2020

FMIS challenges

\$8 billion spent on FMIS projects and FMIS-related ICT solutions; recording, reporting, information sharing, and data analysis remain suboptimal

What the hell is this IFMIS?



By Lesotho Times — On Jun 11, 2009

JUST what is this IFMIS animal that has caused so much pandemonium in our drinking halls? Of late Bacchus has been hearing this acronym a lot even from people who have never seen a blackboard in their lives.

It's now the common alibi that some of my boozing mates use to pass the round. Every time it's their turn to buy booze they start lamenting endlessly about how the system has delayed their salaries or how their payments have been stuck at the treasury because there are problems with the financial programme.

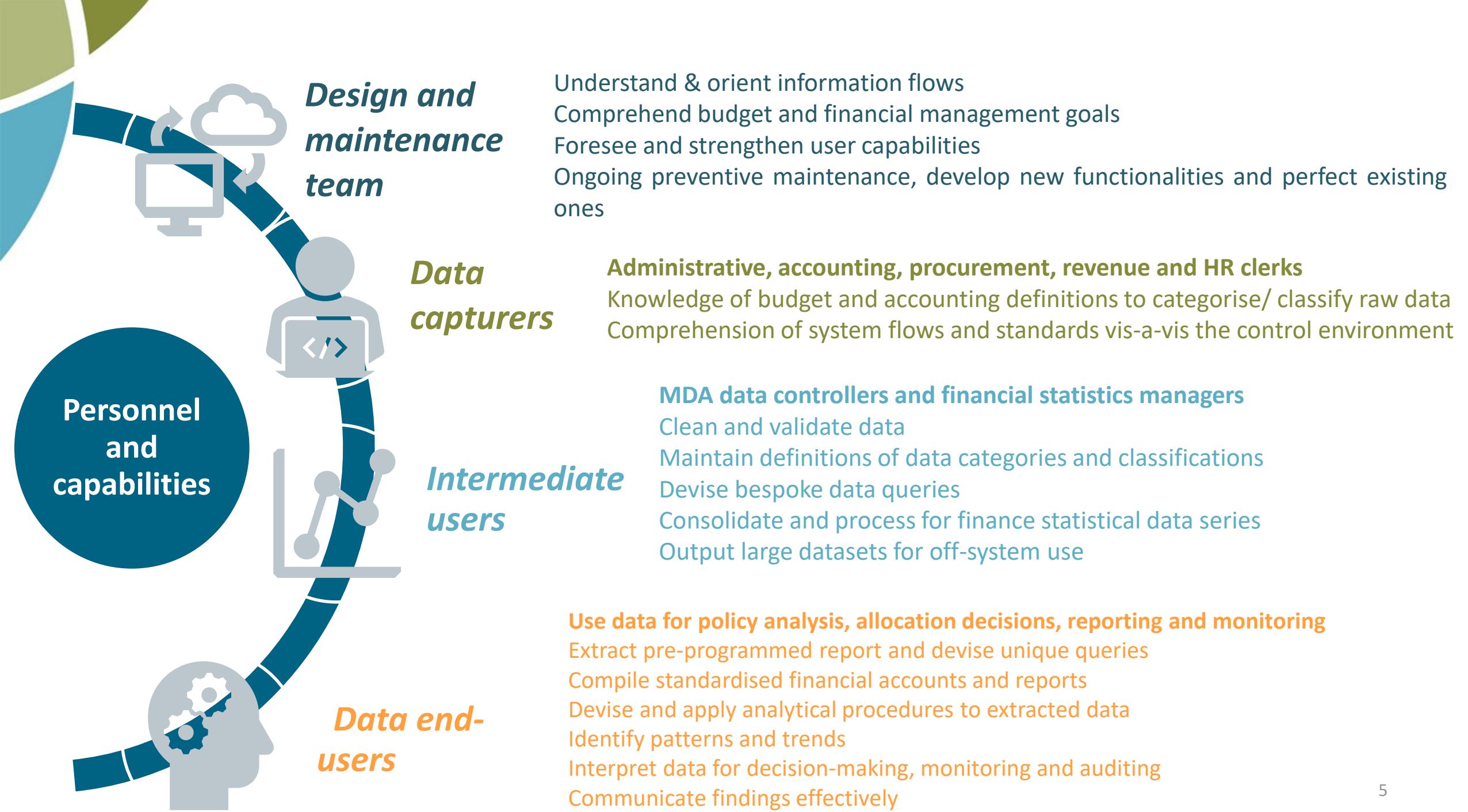
CABRI's Response: policy dialogue on information systems

- Challenges and successes in **integration**
- Considering **alternatives**: the modular approach and transversal systems
- PFM in the age of **digitalisation and big data**
- Extending the **institutional coverage**
- **FMIS in times of crisis**: balancing flexibility and accountability
- ***Capabilities for effective design and utilisation of FMIS***



FMIS without capabilities: an empty shell

- While there is increasing recognition that data is an asset for the public sector, many African countries do not yet place sufficient emphasis on data capabilities.
- Without adequate IT, data science and data application capabilities, information systems cannot improve control, oversight or decision-making.
- In addition to optimising use of systems, strong data capabilities increase the value of data by:
 - Enabling more accurate forecasting
 - Informing and improving policy design and implementation
 - Improving evaluation and monitoring, allowing government to be more responsive to successes and failures
 - Facilitating improved oversight and control
 - Increasing efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery



Capabilities amongst stakeholders in CAR, Ghana and Guinea

FMIS design and maintenance teams	CAR	Ghana	Guinea
Comprehending financial (and non-financial) data sources, system objectives and user needs	Red	Blue	Blue
Determining key data, procedures and controls, how to structure data, and programme system	Blue	Blue	Blue
Designing reports in different format	Blue	Blue	Blue
Running system tests and adjust existing functionalities	Red	Blue	Blue
Continuous capacity building	Red	Blue	Blue
Long-term system management, including database and data warehouse management	Blue	Red	Blue
Designing, devising and programming new functionalities and reports	Red	Red	Red
System upgrade	Red	Blue	Blue
Comprehending accounting standards and classifications	Red	Blue	Red

	CAR	Ghana	Guinea
Data capturers			
Competent in relevant software package (e.g. access, utilise, save and close templates)			
Knowledge of budget and accounting definitions to categorise/ classify raw data			
Comprehending system flows, processes and data standards vis-a-vis controls			

Intermediate users: Public finance statistics manager and line ministry data controllers			
Outputting large datasets for off-system use			
Cleaning and validating data to ensure accuracy, completeness and uniformity			
Consolidating and processing data for for consistent public finance statistical data series			
Defining and maintaining data categories and classifications			

	CAR	Ghana	Guinea
Data end users			
Extracting pre-programmed reports			
Competency in the chosen software package (e.g. read reports, authorise steps and extract data)			
Compiling standardised financial accounts and reports			
Interpreting data for decision-making, monitoring and auditing			
Devising and applying analytical procedures to extracted data			
Identifying patterns and trends in data			
Effectively communicating and presenting findings			

Cross-cutting challenges: CAR, Ghana and Guinea



Weak system administration and support functions



Limited analysis of trends and correlations hampers policy and decision making



Classifying and comprehending accounting standards and budget classifications is problematic resulting in inconsistencies and inaccuracies



Inability to output large data sets for use off-system resulting in inefficiencies in data processing and accessibility and visualisation constraints



Skills transfer is limited due to recourse to foreign IT experts



Capacity building is not always problem driven and has not significantly improved data capabilities



Capacity building is oriented towards data capture at the expense of data analysis

Objectives of today's session

- Highlight importance of strong data capabilities
- Lay ground for reflection of knowledge and capability gaps of user groups
- Bring about more problem-driven and effective capacity building within countries
- Strengthen intra-country collaboration and perspective sharing
- Share innovative or effective country-level approaches to building capacity and strengthening support to users
- Better understand and cater to end-users' data requirements



Thank you