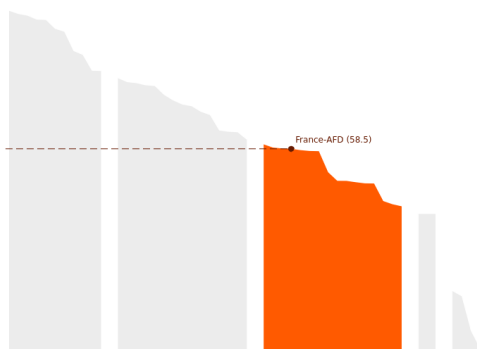


France, French Development Agency (AFD)



SCORE: 58.5	POSITION: 30/47	2020 FAIR
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OVERVIEW

The French Development Agency (AFD) is a public agency central to French development cooperation. It works to combat poverty and foster development in the Global South. AFD is responsible for funding projects, programmes, research, and building capacity in developing countries. The French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) supervises AFD. AFD first published IATI data in April 2015 and became an IATI member in 2016.

2018 FAIR	2016 FAIR	2015 FAIR	2014 POOR	2013 VERY POOR
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Organisational planning and commitments
10.8 / 15

Finance and budgets
11.4 / 25

Project attributes
17.5 / 20

Joining-up development data
13.7 / 20

Performance
5 / 20

ANALYSIS

AFD has remained in the ‘fair’ category. It published to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis and improved its frequency of publication from the 2018 Index.

AFD improved significantly since the 2018 Index, increasing its score by 12 points.

France AFD performed well in the **project attributes** component. It published all indicators apart from contact details to the IATI Registry. The quality of the IATI data was good but AFD can improve its sub-national locations data. It only published the location coordinates/points for 60 percent of its activities and the location narratives failed our data quality checks because locations were at the national level only. It only published planned end dates 17 percent of the time across AFD’s IATI activities.

It also scored well against the **joining-up development data** indicators. AFD published data for four out of seven indicators to the IATI Registry. It did not publish tenders to the IATI Registry but disclosed them on a tender portal, and so we scored them as such. However, AFD did not publish conditions and contracts to the IATI Registry and we were unable to find them during the manual survey either.

AFD published data for most of the indicators in the **organisational planning and commitments** component to the IATI Registry, except for its allocation policy, which we did not find in the manual checks either. The audit AFD published to the IATI Registry was out-of-date, but we found an up-to-date audit during the manual checks.

AFD performed poorly for the **finance and budgets** component because it made fewer than half the indicators available on the IATI Registry. Project budget and disaggregated budget indicators were accessible elsewhere in different formats and so we scored them as such. We did not score the project budget document indicator in the manual survey because we could not find line item project budgets consistently in other formats. We also could not find a total organisation budget. We found the quality of the IATI data to be good for two of the indicators—commitments and disbursements. We did not score budget alignment as highly because AFD did not provide the capital spend for all its activities. The disaggregated budget scored low because AFD only provided forward-looking data for one year ahead.

AFD also scored poorly for **performance** indicators because it only disclosed objectives to the IATI Registry. Pre-project impact appraisals and evaluations did not score because AFD only published them occasionally and in other formats.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- AFD should improve the comprehensiveness of its publication. It should start publishing contact details, conditions, contracts, and a total organisation budget.
- It should also publish results and reviews and evaluations for all relevant activities.
- It should publish as much data to the IATI Registry as possible. Data that are already available in other formats and that could easily publish to the IATI Registry include tenders, and project budgets.
- AFD should also ensure that all published data is of good quality, for instance, an up-to-date audit, more comprehensive results, and specific sub-national location information.
- It can improve its budget score by publishing project budget documents in its IATI data. For disaggregated budget, it should provide three years of forward-looking data.

DEEP DIVE

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 10.8 / 15

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at the overall aims and strategy of an organisation. We check for any public commitments to aid transparency. We also make sure audits are in place and if planning documents have been published, including by parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable. We make note of any Freedom of Information laws and critically, we make sure that organisations have tried to make their information easy to access and understand. You should not have to be an expert in open data to be able to find and use this information.

Quality of FOI legislation Score: 1.25



Accessibility Score: 1.88



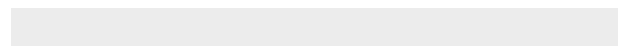
Organisation strategy Score: 1.88



Annual report Score: 1.88



Allocation policy Score: 0



Procurement policy Score: 1.88



Strategy (country/sector) or Memorandum of Understanding Score: 1.15



Audit Score: 0.94



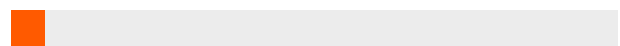
Finance and budgets

Score: 11.4 / 25

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component is critical to allow you and anyone else to follow

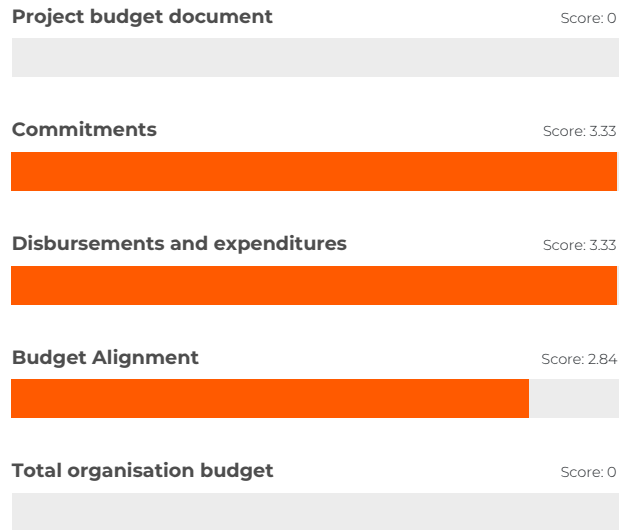
Disaggregated budget Score: 0.23



Project budget Score: 1.67



the money. We expect to find the total budget of the organisation being assessed, right down to individual transactions for each development activity. In particular, forward-looking budgets from donors are important for partner country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.

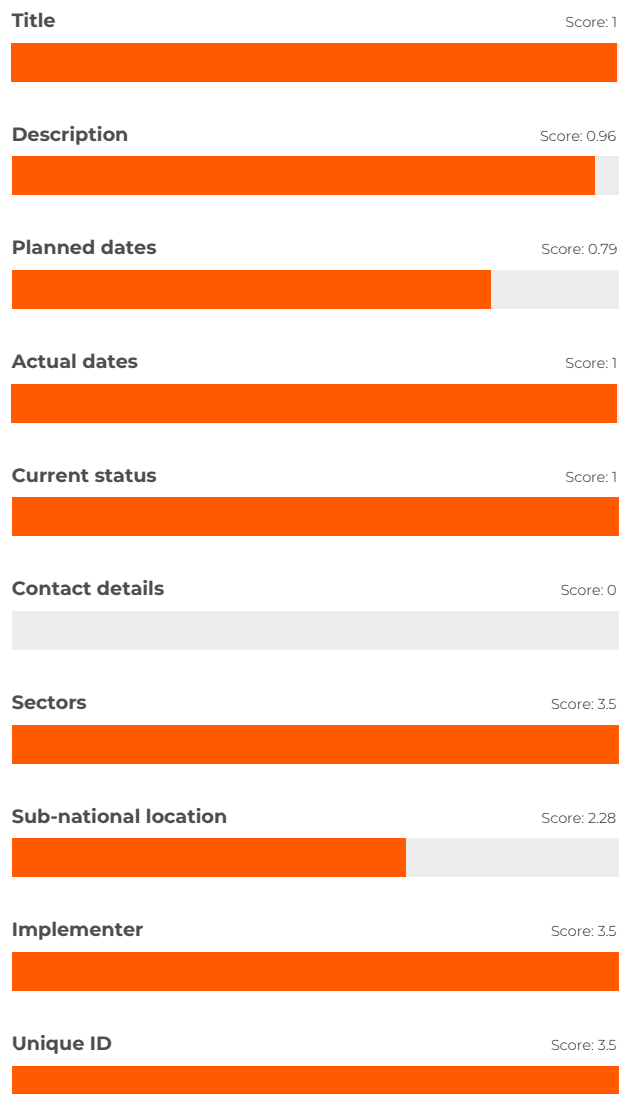


Project attributes

Score: 17.5 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to descriptive, non-financial data, including basics like the title and description of a project. Information like this is important as it is often the entry point for data users to quickly understand what a project is about. We also look for other information that helps to put a project in context, such as its sub-national location (rather than simply being pin pointed to a capital city or the centre of a country) or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.



Joining-up development data

Score: 13.7 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well a donor's data is able to be linked and connected with other bits of information. There is a diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector. Aid and development finance data needs to be effectively linked and connected with the rest to provide a full picture for the user. This can be particularly important for partner country governments, who need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.

Flow type Score: 3.33



Aid type Score: 3.33



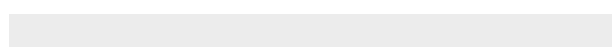
Finance type Score: 3.33



Tied aid status Score: 3.33



Conditions Score: 0



Project procurement Score: 0.42



Performance

Score: 5 / 20

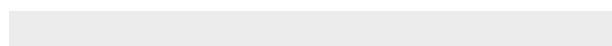
ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to the essential data and documents that assess whether a project is on track or has been achieved. This includes things like baseline surveys, progress against targets, mid-term reviews and end of project evaluations. This information is important to hold donors to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

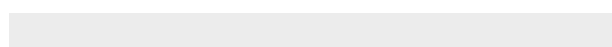
Objectives Score: 5



Pre-project impact appraisals Score: 0



Reviews and evaluations Score: 0



Results Score: 0

