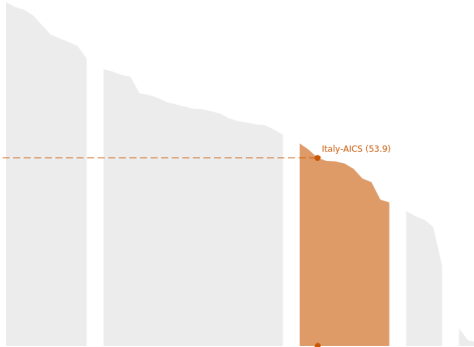


## Italy, Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)



<b>SCORE:</b> 53.9	<b>POSITION:</b> 34/50	<b>2022</b> FAIR
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### OVERVIEW

In January 2016 Italy set up the Agency for Cooperation and Development (AICS). It is responsible for implementing Italy's development work across 20 key countries. AICS is in charge of Italy's IATI publication. It became an IATI member and first published IATI data in June 2017.

2020 FAIR	2018 FAIR	2016 VERY POOR	2015 VERY POOR	2014 VERY POOR	2013 VERY POOR
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Organisational planning and commitments  
12.5 / 15

Finance and budgets  
11.4 / 25

Project attributes  
11.8 / 20

Joining-up development data  
16 / 20

Performance  
2.2 / 20

### ANALYSIS

Italy's Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) remained in the 'fair' category but with an increase of over four points since 2020. AICS published to the IATI Registry on a quarterly basis.

AICS scored well for the joining-up development data component, improving its score by over three points from 2020. It scored well on aid type, finance type, flow type, implementers, and tied aid status. However, it dropped points for contracts and tenders as these were only disclosed for less than two percent of its activities.

AICS' most improved component is organisational planning and commitments. It increased its score by over five points, scoring full points for six of the eight indicators. This Index, AICS published an allocation policy, annual report, and an organisation strategy. It scored no points for country strategies as none of these were up to date.

AICS scored below average for the finances and budgets component mainly because it received zero points for disaggregated budgets and organisation budget. Neither of these were found in other formats. It also did not publish any data for project budgets, but we found these in another format. AICS lost points for project budget documents as they were only published for less than five percent of activities.

AICS dropped points on the project attributes component compared to the 2020 Index. It scored well on contact details, status, descriptions, planned dates, sectors, titles, and unique ID. However, it scored zero points for conditions and sub-national locations as both failed quality checks in all formats.

AICS scored poorly for the performance component, scoring well below average. While it did publish objectives, it failed to publish any pre-project impact appraisals, results, and reviews and evaluations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- As recommended in the 2020 Index, to improve impact transparency AICS should start publishing performance information including pre-project impact appraisals, results, and reviews and evaluations.
- AICS should disclose key financial and budget documents to the IATI Registry including disaggregated budgets, organisation budget, and project budgets while ensuring wider publication of project budget documents to all its activities.
- AICS should ensure the consistent and timely publication of country strategy documents to the IATI Registry.
- AICS should improve the transparency of project level data by disclosing project conditions where relevant, or providing a clear statement on why they are not necessary.
- As recommended in the 2020 Index, AICS should prioritise the publication of sub-national location data to enable stakeholders to determine where interventions are taking place within a country's borders.

## DEEP DIVE

### Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 12.5 / 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 published 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.

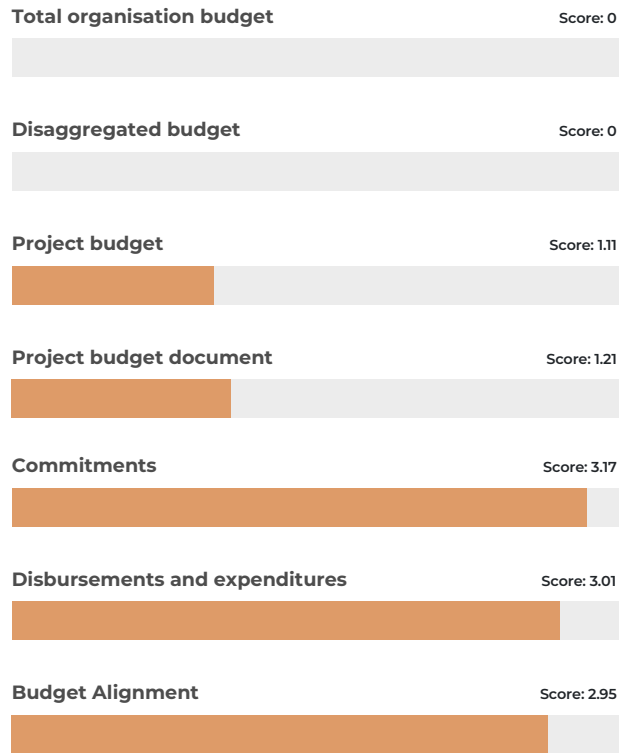
Quality of FOI legislation	Score: 1.25
Accessibility	Score: 1.88
Organisation strategy	Score: 1.87
Annual report	Score: 1.87
Allocation policy	Score: 1.87
Procurement policy	Score: 1.87
Strategy (country/sector) or Memorandum of Understanding	Score: 0
Audit	Score: 1.87

# Finance and budgets

Score: 11.4 / 25

## ABOUT COMPONENT

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

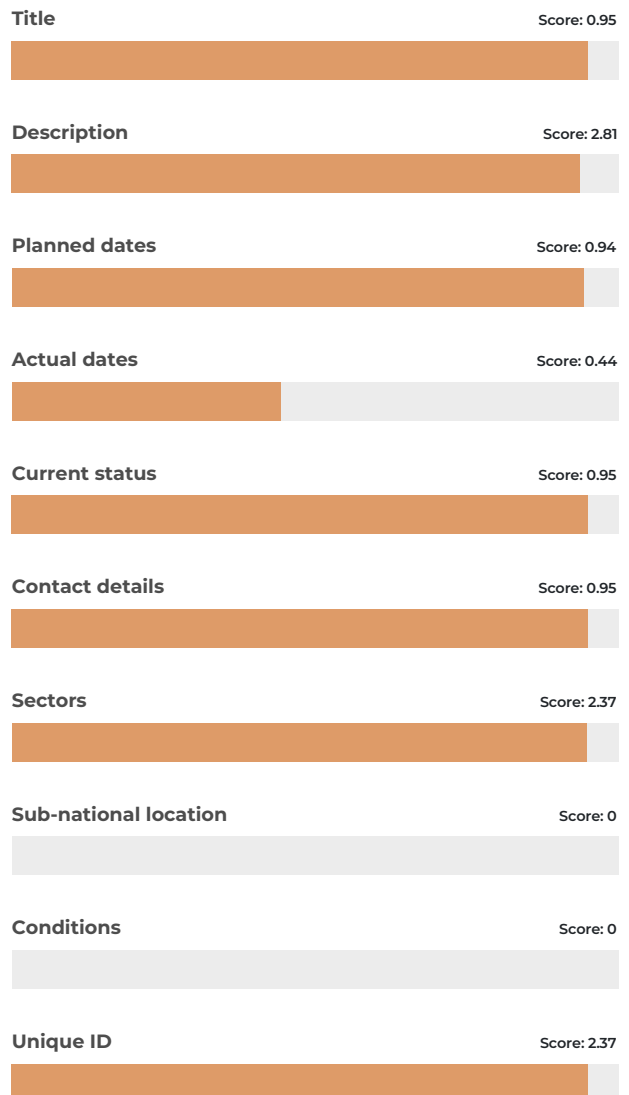


# Project attributes

Score: 11.8 / 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 or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.

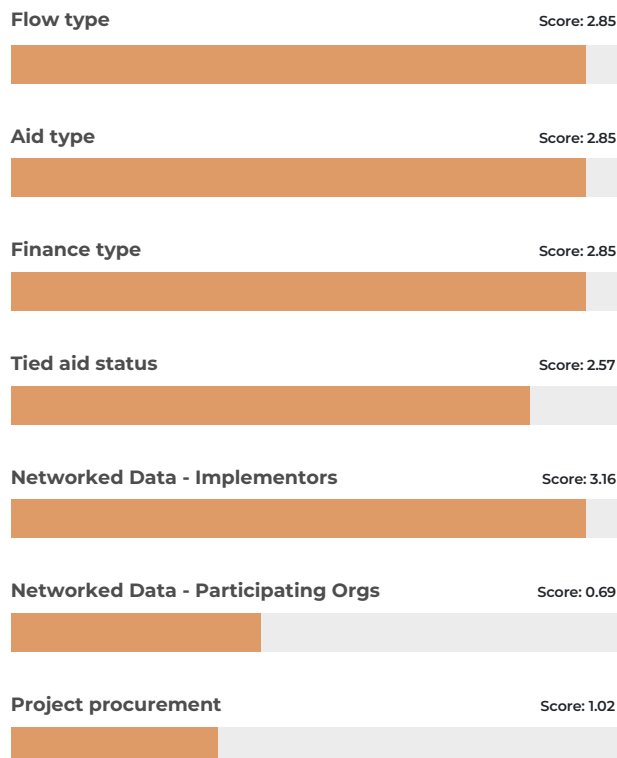


# Joining-up development data

Score: 16 / 20

## ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well an organisation'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, which need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.



# Performance

Score: 2.2 / 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 aid organisations to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

