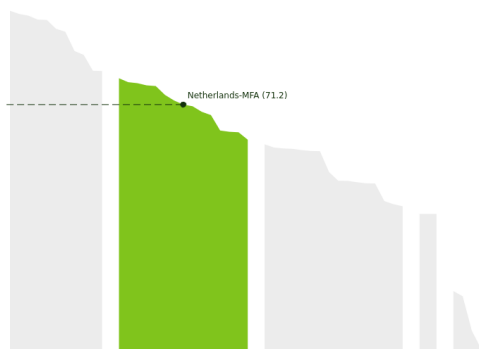


Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)



SCORE:
71.2

POSITION:
19/47

2020
GOOD

OVERVIEW

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (also known as Minbuza) is the organisation responsible for Dutch bilateral development cooperation. The Netherlands-MFA was one of the founder members of IATI in 2008 and chaired the IATI Steering Committee between 2014 and 2016. It first published IATI data in September 2011. In April 2018, it became Chair of the IATI Governing Board and Member's Assembly.

2018
GOOD

2016
GOOD

2015
GOOD

2014
FAIR

2013
FAIR

Organisational planning
and commitments
14.2 / 15

Finance and budgets
19.1 / 25

Project attributes
18.3 / 20

Joining-up development
data
17 / 20

Performance
2.5 / 20

ANALYSIS

Netherlands-MFA remained in the 'good' category with a relatively consistent score, up one point from 2018. Netherlands-MFA continued to publish to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

It achieved nearly full points for all **organisational planning** documentation, with the exception of country strategies because some were out of date.

Netherlands-MFA published all **project attributes** indicators to the IATI Registry and this was the ministry's second-best performing component. However, its descriptions failed the data quality checks due to being too brief.

Apart from project budget documentation and capital spend, which Netherlands-MFA did not publish in any format, it published all **finance and budgets** data to the IATI Registry. However, there is room for improvement for the disaggregated budgets indicator, as it did not publish full three-year forward-looking country disaggregated budgets.

Netherlands-MFA did generally well on **joining-up development data**. It only failed to make information on procurement - both tenders and contracts - available in the IATI Standard. Netherlands-MFA always made tenders available in other formats. It did not publish contracts.

Netherlands-MFA earned its worst scores on the **performance** component, where it only scored on reviews and evaluations data which we found in other formats on its website. It made results available at country level only and did not make objectives or impact appraisals consistently available in other formats.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Netherlands-MFA should improve the quality of basic information, such as descriptions, to ensure that they are fully legible.
- Netherlands-MFA should publish detailed project budgets to the IATI Registry and to its open aid data portal.
- It should improve its publication of sub-national locations to provide information on where it is

implementing its development work.

- It should start publishing searchable contract data to the IATI Registry.
- It should prioritise timely, comprehensive, and consistent publication of performance related data such as objectives and pre-project impact appraisals.

DEEP DIVE

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 14.2 / 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: 1.88



Procurement policy

Score: 1.88



Strategy (country/sector) or Memorandum of Understanding

Score: 1.72



Audit

Score: 1.88



Finance and budgets

Score: 19.1 / 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.

Disaggregated budget

Score: 2.77



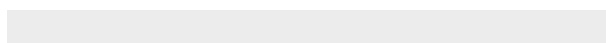
Project budget

Score: 3.17



Project budget document

Score: 0



Commitments

Score: 3.33



Disbursements and expenditures

Score: 3.32



Budget Alignment

Score: 2.37



Total organisation budget

Score: 4.17



Project attributes

Score: 18.3 / 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.

Title

Score: 0.99



Description

Score: 0.5



Planned dates

Score: 1



Actual dates

Score: 1



Current status

Score: 1



Contact details

Score: 1



Sectors

Score: 3.5



Sub-national location

Score: 2.32



Implementer

Score: 3.5



Unique ID

Score: 3.5



Joining-up development data

Score: 17 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

Flow type

Score: 3.33

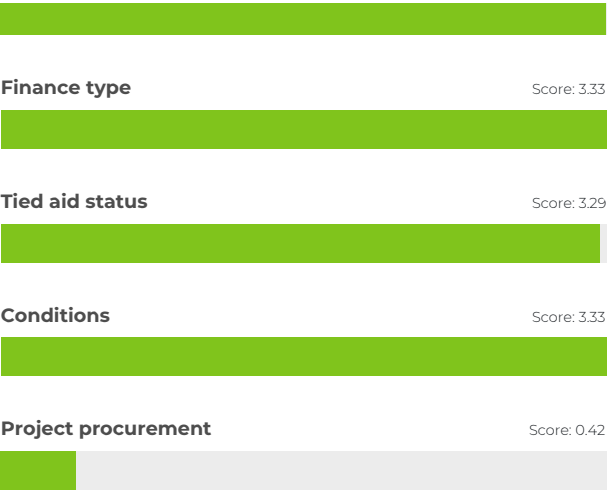


Aid type

Score: 3.33



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.



Performance

Score: 2.5 / 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.

