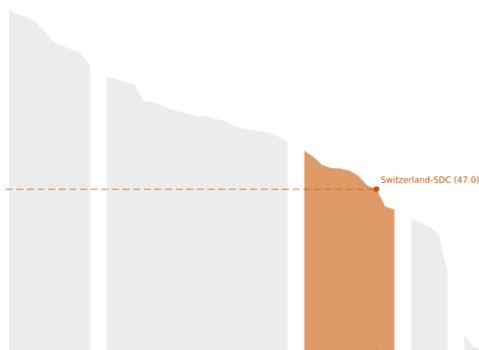


English

Switzerland, Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC)



SCORE:
47

POSITION:
40/50

2022
FAIR

OVERVIEW

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is responsible for Switzerland's overall coordination of development and cooperation with eastern Europe, as well as for humanitarian aid delivered by the Swiss Confederation. Switzerland-SDC is not an IATI member, but first published IATI data in November 2013.

2020
GOOD

2018
FAIR

2016
FAIR

2014
FAIR

2013
VERY POOR

Organisational planning and commitments
8.9 / 15

ANALYSIS

Switzerland-SDC dropped one category from 'good' to 'fair' pushing it back to its 2018 category. In addition, it dropped to less than quarterly publication demonstrating a decreasing commitment to transparency in 2022.

Finance and budgets
14 / 25

Switzerland-SDC dropped points across all components in the 2022 Index and most notably in project attributes where it dropped scores across all the indicators except for descriptions where it increased its score slightly by regularly publishing these on its website.

Project attributes
9.6 / 20

Switzerland-SDC also lost scores for joining-up development data. Particularly it lost scores for not publishing any contract and tender procurement information. Whilst it did publish full aid, finance and flow type codes, its low frequency of publication reduced the score here.

Joining-up development data
12 / 20

Switzerland-SDC scored slightly below average on the organisational planning component by publishing up to date documentation for three of the five indicators required: organisation strategy, allocations policy and country strategies. It failed the quality checks for the annual report and procurement policy (for being out of date) and for not publishing a full audit. In addition, SDC's own data portal was given limited scores for not allowing bulk downloads.

Performance
2.5 / 20

SDC was awarded 50% of the scores for the finance and budget indicators where it provided total and disaggregated organisation budgets, although not always forward-looking for three years. It lost scores for publishing disbursements for only half of its IATI activities and for no longer providing budget alignment codes with its financial data.

As in 2020, Switzerland-SDC did not publish data for any performance indicators to the IATI Registry and only provided objectives available in other formats on its website. This year we were unable to find reviews and evaluations or results data on its website.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- SDC should improve the quality of its project attribute data sets, particularly it can add more and better descriptions and locations to its IATI activity file data.
- Switzerland-SDC should publish an up-to-date annual report and procurement policy to its organisational file in the IATI Registry.
- It should improve the comprehensiveness of its publication to include project budget information as well as contracts and tenders.
- SDC should start prioritising the publication of performance-related information, including pre-project impact appraisals, reviews and evaluations, and results.

DEEP DIVE

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 8.9 / 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.



Finance and budgets

Score: 14 / 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.

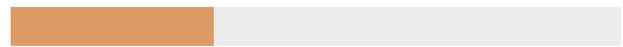
Total organisation budget Score: 4.17



Disaggregated budget Score: 3.67



Project budget Score: 1.11



Project budget document Score: 0



Commitments Score: 1.6



Disbursements and expenditures Score: 1.91



Budget Alignment Score: 1.58



Project attributes

Score: 9.6 / 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.

Title Score: 0.75



Description Score: 1



Planned dates Score: 0.67



Actual dates Score: 0.75



Current status Score: 0.75



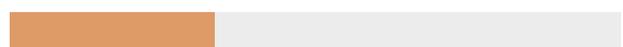
Contact details Score: 0.75



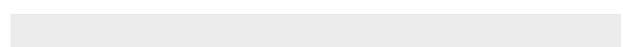
Sectors Score: 1.87



Sub-national location Score: 1.18



Conditions Score: 0



Unique ID Score: 1.87



Joining-up development data

Score: 12 / 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: 2.5 / 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 aid organisations to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

