Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development – GIZ (BMZ-GIZ)

OVERVIEW
The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) plays a leadership role in setting Germany’s development cooperation policies and is responsible for its IATI publication. GIZ is a state-owned company and implements the majority of BMZ’s technical development cooperation. BMZ-GIZ became an IATI member in 2008 and first published to the IATI Registry in March 2013.

ANALYSIS
GIZ remained in the ‘good’ category but has improved its score by nearly 12 points since 2018. It publishes to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

GIZ scored above average for the finance and budgets component with the only the project budget document indicator receiving no points. For the joining-up development data component, GIZ scored well against all indicators except for tenders and contracts. GIZ scored poorly for the performance component since we found no pre-project impact appraisals, results or reviews and evaluations. For project attributes, it scored almost maximum points by virtue of publishing against all indicators including sub-national location, sector, and project status.

Specifically, GIZ lost points for tenders and contracts because while they did make them available, they did not publish them to the IATI Registry. The same was true of project objectives, which we found to be comprehensive but only available through the donor’s own portal. Finally, GIZ did not publish reviews and evaluations to the IATI Registry and we were unable to find them consistently in GIZ’s document portal.

RECOMMENDATIONS
- GIZ should prioritise impact transparency by publishing objectives, pre-project impact appraisals, results, and reviews and evaluations to the IATI Registry.
- GIZ should increase its publication of documents including contracts, tenders, and project budget documents to the IATI Registry.
- To demonstrate the impact of transparency on development work, GIZ should promote the use of the data they publish: internally, to promote coordination and effectiveness; and externally, to explore online and in-person feedback loops, including at country-level.
Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 13.4 / 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: 0.62

Accessibility
Score: 1.88

Organisation strategy
Score: 1.88

Annual report
Score: 1.88

Allocation policy
Score: 1.88

Procurement policy
Score: 1.98

Strategy (country/sector) or Memorandum of Understanding
Score: 1.4

Audit
Score: 1.98

Finance and budgets

Score: 19.4 / 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.

Disaggregated budget
Score: 3.85

Project budget
Score: 2.51

Project budget document
Score: 0

Commitments
Score: 3.33

Disbursements and expenditures
Score: 3.33

Budget Alignment
Score: 2.71

Total organisation budget
Score: 4.17
Project attributes

Score: 19.6 / 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 (rather than simply being 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: 17.5 / 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.
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.