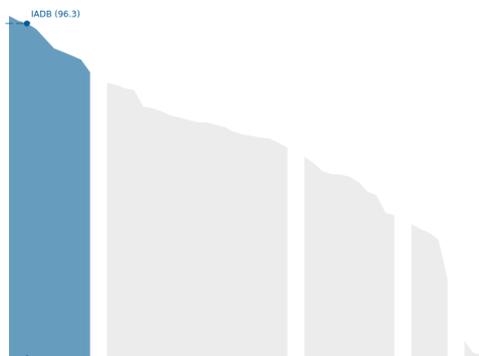


English

## Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)



SCORE:  
96.3

POSITION:  
3/50

2022  
VERY GOOD

### OVERVIEW

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) provides concessional and non-concessional loans, loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance to middle and lower-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. IADB became an IATI member in 2011 and first published to the IATI Registry in March 2013. IADB manages the IDB Group's sovereign-backed lending, while a separate entity, IDB Invest, manages the private sector portfolio.

2018  
VERY GOOD

2016  
VERY GOOD

2014  
GOOD

2013  
FAIR

2020  
VERY GOOD

Organisational planning and commitments  
14.1 / 15

Finance and budgets  
24.6 / 25

Project attributes  
18.8 / 20

Joining-up development data  
19.6 / 20

Performance  
19.3 / 20

### ANALYSIS

IADB has remained in the 'very good' category, where it has ranked since 2016. It publishes to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

IADB moved up two positions to third in the Index. It slightly improved its overall total score, up one point from the 2020 Index, and all components received high scores. We found that all the information captured by the Index was available on the IATI Registry and scored it as such. IADB came in the top five donors across three of the five components assessed: finance and budgets, joining-up development data, and performance.

IADB scored highly for the quality of IATI data in the project attributes component, only slightly dropping points in the conditions data indicator. It received a high score for the finance and budgets component, disclosing good quality data to the IATI Registry across all indicators.

It received top scores for joining-up development data and organisational planning and commitments components. It slightly dropped points for not having up to date country strategies for all the countries it works in and for its quality of FOI legislation. This is due to its exceptions policy on confidentiality of information provided by third parties, which did not include an objective harm test. IADB's biggest improvement was in the performance component, which increased by nearly three points and placed it above the group average.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- IADB should review the exceptions articles in its access to information policy and include an objective harm test for confidentiality of information provided by third parties.
- IADB should look to update country strategies in a timely manner for all the countries it works in and upload them to the IATI Registry.
- IADB should start to publish recognised organisation references for its government partners using the latest guidance from the [IATI community](#).

## Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 14.1 / 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.

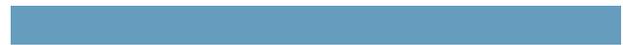
Quality of FOI legislation Score: 1.25



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: 1.63



Audit Score: 1.87



## Finance and budgets

Score: 24.6 / 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: 4.17



Project budget Score: 3.25



Project budget document Score: 3.33



Commitments Score: 3.33



Disbursements and expenditures Score: 3.19



Budget Alignment Score: 3.17



# Project attributes

Score: 18.8 / 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.

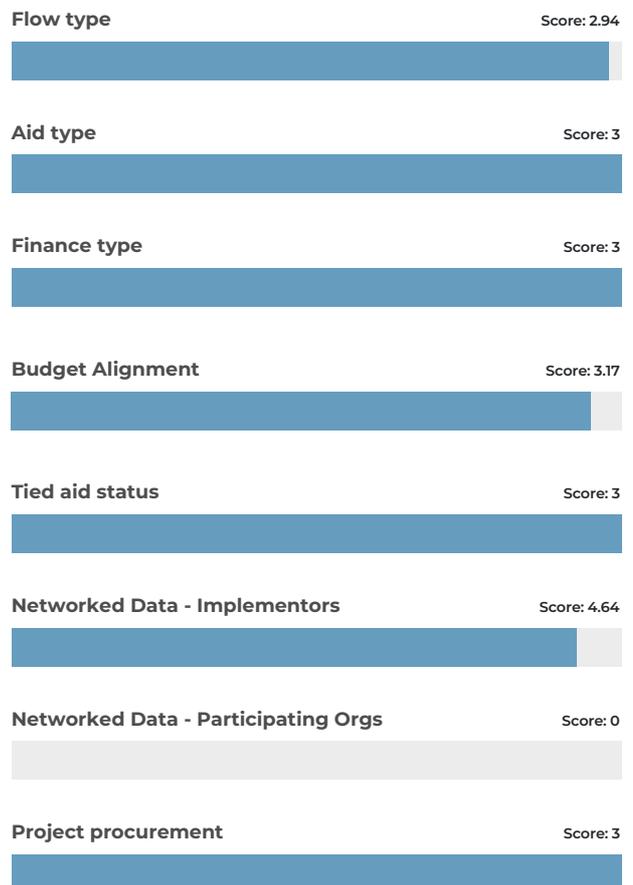


# Joining-up development data

Score: 19.6 / 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: 19.3 / 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.

Objectives Score: 4.92



Pre-project impact appraisals Score: 4.94



Reviews and evaluations Score: 4.95



Results Score: 4.45

