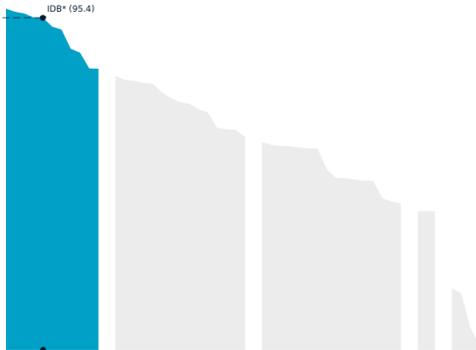


## Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)\*



**SCORE:**  
95.4

**POSITION:**  
5/47

**2020**  
VERY GOOD

### OVERVIEW

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) provides concessional and non-concessional loans, loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance to middle and lower-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB became an IATI member in 2011 and first published to the IATI Registry in March 2013. IDB manages the IDB Group's sovereign-backed lending, while a separate entity, IDB Invest manages the group's private sector portfolio. We only found transparency data for IDB, not IDB Invest, so have only assessed the group's sovereign portfolio.

Organisational planning and commitments  
14.4 / 15

Finance and budgets  
24.7 / 25

Project attributes  
20 / 20

Joining-up development data  
19.8 / 20

Performance  
16.5 / 20

### ANALYSIS

IDB has remained in the 'very good' category. It publishes to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

IDB ranked fifth in the Index, remaining in the same category as 2018. It showed significant improvement in the total score, up 12 points from the last Index, and all components received high scores. IDB also improved the accessibility of its website for searching aid data. We found that all the information captured by the Index was available on the IATI Registry and scored it as such, with the exception of reviews and evaluations which failed our data quality sampling. We scored IDB's reviews and evaluations in the manual survey instead, based on documents published in other formats on its website.

IDB received a top score for the quality of IATI data in the **project attributes** component and a high score for the **finance and budgets** component. It also received a high score for **joining-up development data** but lost a few points because tenders were not present for all of its activities. All the IATI data for the **organisational planning and commitments** component received top scores, however, IDB lost points for its quality of FOI legislation due to its exceptions policy on confidentiality of information provided by third parties, which did not include an objective harm test. For the **performance component**, IDB scored very well, however, it could improve its results data by publishing results for all of its activities.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- IDB should improve the quality of the reviews and evaluations that it publishes to the IATI Registry.
- It can improve the comprehensiveness of its publication by disclosing tenders and results for all activities where possible.
- IDB 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.
- The IDB Group should start publishing data on its private portfolio.

\*For reasons of data availability it was only possible to review the transparency of this development bank's sovereign (government backed) portfolio and not its private investments. The Inter-American Development Bank only manages the IDB Group's sovereign-backed lending, its private sector portfolio is managed by IDB Invest, a separate entity within the Group.

## DEEP DIVE

# Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 14.4 / 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.



# Finance and budgets

Score: 24.7 / 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.



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## Project attributes

Score: 20 / 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.

<b>Title</b>	Score: 1
	
<b>Description</b>	Score: 1
	
<b>Planned dates</b>	Score: 0.99
	
<b>Actual dates</b>	Score: 0.98
	
<b>Current status</b>	Score: 1
	
<b>Contact details</b>	Score: 1
	
<b>Sectors</b>	Score: 3.5
	
<b>Sub-national location</b>	Score: 3.5
	
<b>Implementer</b>	Score: 3.5
	
<b>Unique ID</b>	Score: 3.5
	

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## Joining-up development data

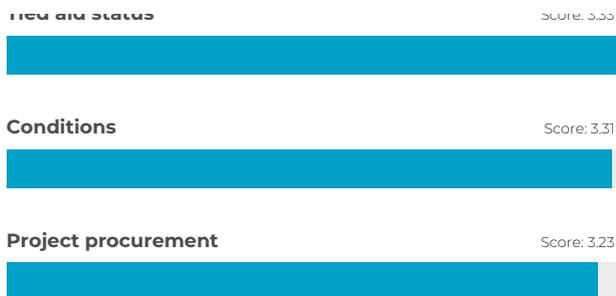
Score: 19.8 / 20

### 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

<b>Flow type</b>	Score: 3.29
	
<b>Aid type</b>	Score: 3.33
	
<b>Finance type</b>	Score: 3.33
	
<b>Tied aid status</b>	Score: 7.77

partner country governments, who need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.



## Performance

Score: 16.5 / 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.

