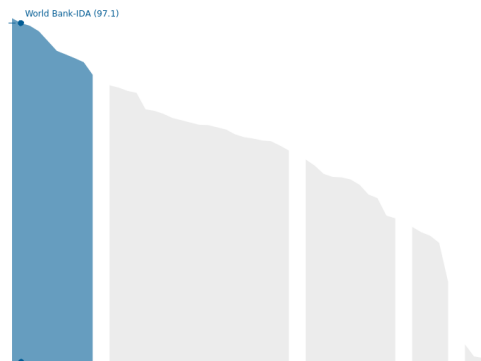


World Bank International Development Association (World Bank-IDA)



SCORE:
97.1

POSITION:
2/50

2022
VERY GOOD

OVERVIEW

The World Bank-IDA is the concessional lending arm of the World Bank Group. It also provides grants and contributes to debt relief initiatives. World Bank-IDA was the first multilateral development bank to become an IATI member in 2008. It first published to the IATI Registry in March 2011.

2020
VERY GOOD

2018
VERY GOOD

2016
VERY GOOD

2014
VERY GOOD

2013
GOOD

Organisational planning
and commitments
13.3 / 15

Finance and budgets
24.6 / 25

Project attributes
19.9 / 20

Joining-up
development data
19.8 / 20

Performance
19.4 / 20

ANALYSIS

World Bank-IDA has remained in the 'very good' category, maintaining its second place in this year's Index. It continued to publish to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

World Bank-IDA ranked in the top five for four of the five Index components: finance and budgets, joining-up development data, performance, and project attributes. In addition, all data sampled passed the quality checks.

World Bank-IDA received its highest score for the quality of IATI data in the project attributes component, ranking second overall among donors for these indicators. We also awarded it high scores for the quality of IATI data in the joining-up development data, finance and budgets, and performance components.

World Bank-IDA received top scores for the quality of the IATI data in the organisational planning and commitments component, except for the access to information policy indicator. It lost points for the quality of its access to information policy, dropping from a score of 66.66 to 33.33 in this Index.

World Bank-IDA lost points because the policy contains an article setting out a prerogative to restrict access to information at the discretion of the bank. This article undermines the policy's presumption in favour of disclosure, one of the three criteria used to score access to information policies. It also lost points against the exceptions articles criteria. The exceptions in the policy do not apply an objective harm test to confidentiality of third party information provided. It also slightly lost points for its country strategies as not all documents were up to date.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- World Bank-IDA can start to publish recognised organisation references for its partner governments using the latest guidance from the [IATI community](#).
- World Bank-IDA should review its access to information policy and consider removing the prerogative to restrict which is not in line with transparency standards. It should also review the exceptions articles in the policy and include an objective harm test for confidentiality of information provided by third parties.
- World Bank-IDA should ensure consistent and timely publication of country strategies for all countries where it works.

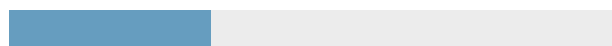
Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 13.3 / 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: 0.62



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: 1.47



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: 4.02



Project budget Score: 3.23



Project budget document Score: 3.33



Commitments Score: 3.29



Disbursements and expenditures Score: 3.29



Budget Alignment Score: 3.3



Project attributes

Score: 19.9 / 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: 1
Description	Score: 2.98
Planned dates	Score: 1
Actual dates	Score: 1
Current status	Score: 1
Contact details	Score: 1
Sectors	Score: 2.46
Sub-national location	Score: 3.49
Conditions	Score: 3.45
Unique ID	Score: 2.5

Joining-up development data

Score: 19.8 / 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.

Flow type	Score: 2.96
Aid type	Score: 3
Finance type	Score: 2.96
Tied aid status	Score: 3
Networked Data - Implementors	Score: 4.93
Networked Data - Participating Orgs	Score: 0
Project procurement	Score: 3

Performance

Score: 19.4 / 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.

