

What we heard:

The consultation process
on our *Access to Information Policy*

April 2019



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About IDB Invest:
IDB Invest, the private sector institution of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group, is a multilateral development bank committed to supporting Latin America and the Caribbean businesses. It finances sustainable enterprises and projects to achieve financial results that maximize economic, social and environmental development for the region. With a current portfolio of US\$11.2 billion under management and 330 clients in 23 countries, IDB Invest works across sectors to provide innovative financial solutions and advisory services that meet the evolving demands of its clients. As of November 2017, IDB Invest is the trade name of the Inter-American Investment Corporation.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not reflect the point of view of IDB Invest, its Executive Board, or the clients it represents.

IDB Invest, March 2019.

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Introduction

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WHO WE ARE

1. In November 2017, the Inter-American Investment Corporation – IIC – adopted a new brand and now refers to itself as IDB Invest (in English) and BID Invest (in Spanish, French and Portuguese).

3. Once approved, the new Access to Information Policy will operate in close conjunction with other important policies and guidelines of IDB Invest, including:

- » The Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, and its associated Performance Standards;
- » The Policy of the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM);
- » The Operation Policy;
- » The Integrity Framework; and
The Code of Ethics.

WHY ACCESS TO INFORMATION MATTERS

4. To date, 24 countries in the Americas have laws on access to information: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Uruguay. Furthermore, 23 countries in Latin America have regulatory frameworks for environmental impact assessments, all of which include some degree of citizen participation: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

1. The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC or IDB Invest),¹ a member of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Group, is an international organization that promotes the economic development of its regional developing member countries by encouraging the establishment, expansion and modernization of private enterprises. IDB Invest supports the private sector and state-owned enterprises that do not have a sovereign guarantee, providing loans, equity investments and guarantees, and partnering with clients and strategic partners to offer advisory and training services.

2. At IDB Invest, we encourage smart, sustainable business practices that produce economic growth and make a positive development impact. That commitment to sustainable development goes to the heart of our values as an organization.

3. In the past three years, since the IDB Group consolidated its private sector operations and gave us an expanded, more robust mandate, we have been strengthening our own practices to better serve our clients and more effectively support sustainable development. That includes updating and revamping policies to ensure sound governance.

4. It is in that context that we have been rethinking and updating our Access to Information Policy—part of a suite of policies that together lay a solid foundation for responsible, sustainable operations.³

5. The demand for greater access to information, on the rise for more than two decades, has accelerated exponentially in recent years, fueled in part by the rapid expansion of the internet and the growth of social media networks. Citizens have championed access to information as a fundamental human right and, as a result, have brought about more transparency and accountability from their governments. Most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have adopted regulatory frameworks that ensure access to information and allow for more effective public participation.⁴

6. This same trend—the democratization of knowledge—has been at work in the private sector and the development community as well. Over the years, communities affected by

development projects in the region have demanded more information about the scope and potential impacts of projects in their countries and their communities. They want to keep abreast of what is happening, from pre-approval through implementation to completion, and to fully understand the costs and benefits.

7. International financial institutions have stepped up to respond to these demands, and for good reason. At IDB Invest, we recognize that providing timely, accessible information fosters accountability and good governance. It helps to build long-term trust. Moreover, it's good for business, providing a foundation for long-term investment and development results.

8. Greater transparency enables government, the private sector and civil society to engage in meaningful dialogue. It opens up opportunities to see different approaches, mitigate risks, build partnerships and devise sustainable solutions to potential problems.

9. Having clear policies in place about access to information benefits everyone involved: Governments can make more informed regulatory and fiscal decisions. Civil society groups can weigh in with their concerns, pointing out ways to enhance the local benefits of development projects and reduce negative impacts. Companies benefit too; by more effectively meeting their disclosure responsibilities to stakeholders and keeping project communities informed, they can build local support and thereby create a more reliable and positive operating environment.

RETHINKING OUR POLICY

10. As we began to take a fresh look at all our policies and procedures—part of the process of shaping IDB Invest's new role as the private sector arm of the IDB Group—we decided to update our approach to access to information.

11. We started the process by doing research on international trends and best practices and looking at the IDB's experience in this area. We also analyzed new standards that international financial institutions have adopted to address access to information as it pertains to the private sector. Building on our review of history and current context, we created a multidisciplinary working group to guide the process of drafting a new Access to Information Policy.

12. The resulting document reflects a shift in perspective from the existing Disclosure of Information Policy. Importantly, the draft Access to Information Policy establishes a presumption in favor of disclosure, subject to a list of clear and narrow exceptions.

13. Everyone understands that some business information must be kept confidential to protect privacy, safeguard intellectual property or maintain market competitiveness. The proposed new Access to Information Policy increases transparency by better defining and clarifying when such exceptions apply.

14. Other substantial improvements refer to the predictability of the information to be made available in the project cycle—both before and after approval—through an illustrative list of documents that should be disclosed proactively. The Project Summary and the Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) will be updated as needed, and the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) will be updated annually during implementation of the project for category A. In addition, IDB Invest will disclose development impact information at the project level and institutional level and will report annually on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of its operations in aggregate form, in accordance with the emerging practices on GHG accounting.

15. The Policy also provides for a classification system of information and institutes a two-stage review mechanism to examine



cases in which access to information is denied. Disclosure of decision-making information will improve with greater disclosure of records of the Board of Governors and Board of Executive Directors, after decisions have been made.

16. Furthermore, under the revised Policy, IDB Invest will disclose client contact information, as well as certain public consultation materials produced by the client. IDB Invest will have a management group responsible for implementation of the Policy and will report on implementation activities through its Annual Report.

17. In February 2018, the IDB Invest Board of Directors approved the draft Policy for public consultation. As outlined below, IDB Invest then launched a broad consultation effort. We listened to a wide range of voices, including those of clients, private sector organizations, professional associations, civil society representatives, government officials, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

18. Participants broadly agreed that IDB Invest had made progress with its new approach to the subject of access to information, and they offered ideas, opinions and recommendations about how to improve the draft Policy even further. Many organizations submitted briefs and other written documents, through a web-based portal set up for that purpose; in other cases, we heard from individuals and groups in person, through a series of face-to-face consultations we hosted throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. This report includes a description of how the consultation process was carried out, an overview of the main issues that emerged, a summary of changes to the draft that came out of the consultations, and a detailed table showing participants' comments and IDB Invest's responses.

19. Ultimately, the consultation process itself illustrated the importance and benefit of greater access to information. By submitting a draft to public airing, IDB Invest was able to hear from representatives of more than 300 organizations across the region and beyond. Their participation in the consultation process further enriched and improved the draft now being submitted to IDB Invest's Board of Directors for final approval.

The consultation process

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THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

(I) PRE-CONSULTATION PHASE

20. In April 2018, IDB Invest announced a proposed Access to Information Policy and invited stakeholders to review it. The objective during the 30-day pre-consultation phase was to gather opinions about the proposed changes to our existing policy and gauge interest in the consultation process.

21. The draft Policy was posted on a dedicated consultation website, along with a consultation calendar, in the IDB Group's four official languages. The posting was announced within the IDB Group through email and internal digital channels, as well as externally through a news release.⁵

22. During this phase, we worked with IDB Group country representatives, IDB civil society liaisons, the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM), and IDB Invest departments to identify key stakeholders and interest groups in sectors relevant to our operations. We also canvassed outside experts for suggestions on specific organizations and individuals to invite to the consultations. We cast a wide net to ensure that we were reaching a diverse, balanced sample of potential stakeholders and interest groups engaged in the issue of access to information regionally and globally.

5. See April 23, 2018, announcement: "IDB Invest launches the public consultation on its new Access to Information Policy" (<https://www.iadb.org/en/news/idb-invest-launches-public-consultation-its-new-access-information-policy>).

(II) CONSULTATION PHASE

23. In May 2018, we launched a 120-day consultation phase that included two key aspects:

- » **Digital consultation**, through a dedicated website (<https://consultation.idbinvest.org/en/main>) where people could view the draft Access to Information Policy and consultation plan, register and present their comments, and view the results of the consultations.
- » **Face-to-face consultations** with a wide range of invited stakeholders in selected countries and IDB Invest regional offices—Panama, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Colombia, Brazil and Argentina—as well as in Washington, D.C. These workshops, held from July through September, were run by outside consultants, led by a professional facilitator, recorded via multiple sources and summarized in country-specific website reports.



24. Both the digital consultation process and the workshops yielded valuable input from organizations and individuals with expertise in the subject. **Through our consultation portal, we received substantive written submissions from the following organizations:**

- » Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) –Recommendations for IDB Invest’s “Access to Information Policy.”
- » Centre for Law and Democracy – Analysis of IDB Invest’s Draft Access to Information Policy.
- » Centro de Estudios en Libertad de Expresión y Acceso a la

Información (CELE), Universidad de Palermo – Análisis del Borrador de la Política de Acceso a la Información de BID Invest.

- » FinDev, Canada State-owned Enterprise – Comment to IDB Invest Draft Access to Information Policy.
- » Asociación Costarricense de Productores de Energía (Acope) – Propuesta de la nueva Política de Acceso a Información.
- » Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL) – Recommendations for IDB Invest’s Access to Information Policy.
- » IAP, FUNDEPS and partners – Comments on IDB Invest’s Draft Access to Information Policy.
- » International Accountability Project (IAP) – In Practice: Information Disclosure at IDB Invest.
- » International Accountability Project (IAP) – We need to be consulted! Examining IDB Invest’s Proposed Access to Information Policy.
- » Grupo Regional sobre Financiamiento e Infraestructura (GREFI) – Comentarios en el marco de la consulta pública para la revisión de la Política de Acceso a la Información del BID Invest.
- » Fundación Directorio Legislativo – Access to Information Policy IDB Invest: Comments – Directorio Legislativo.

25. The face-to-face consultations held in the region were important to ensure broad geographic representation. IDB Invest representatives in each location compiled invitation lists that included a range of stakeholders drawn from two main groups:

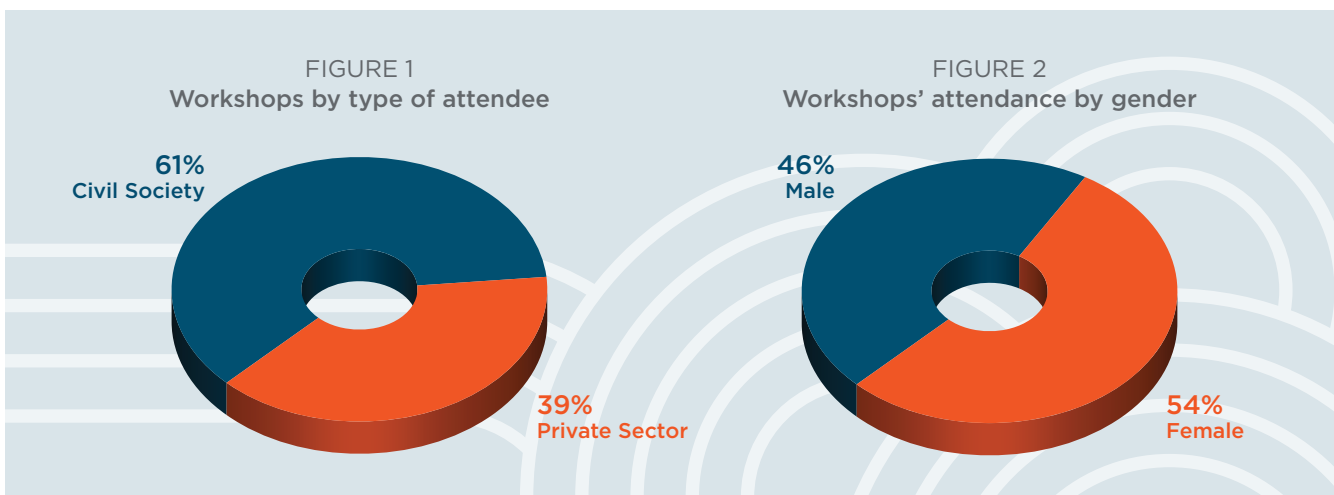
- » **Private sector interests** (including IDB Invest clients, private sector organizations and businesses, chambers of commerce, banks and other financial intermediaries)
- » **Civil society and public sector organizations** (including NGOs, community-based groups, indigenous organizations, government agencies and academics)

26. Overall, we invited around 1,200 organizations and individuals to the seven meetings. IDB Invest personnel in Washington and the host countries devoted considerable time in identifying and inviting possible attendees, sending out a summary of key aspects of the revised Policy and making follow-up phone calls.

27. The seven meetings attracted 167 attendees in all (14% of invitees), of whom 102 were from civil society and the public sector and 66 were from the private sector. **The following table and figures provide a snapshot of the attendance:**

Table 1: Summary of Invitations and Participants in Consultation Meetings						
Meeting Locale	Total Invited	From Civil Society /Public Sector/Academia	From Private Sector	Total Attendees	Civil Society /Public Sector	Private Sector
Argentina	139	45	94	26 (100%)	19 (73%)	7 (27%)
Brazil	183	76	107	39 (100%)	17 (44%)	22 (56%)
Colombia	150	73	77	10 (100%)	4 (40%)	6 (60%)
Costa Rica	199	78	121	16 (100%)	6 (38%)	11 (63%)
Jamaica	70	28	42	13 (100%)	6 (46%)	7 (54%)
Panama	261	106	155	47	37 (79%)	10 (21%)
Washington	210	120	90	16	13 (81%)	3 (19%)
TOTALS	1212	526	686	167 (100%)	102 (61%)	65 (39%)

In total, roughly 14% of those invited attended the workshops.



28. While we had hoped to see a higher percentage of participation, those who did attend were generally knowledgeable and actively engaged in the discussion. Importantly, in terms of the validity of the results, the consultation process revealed a high level of agreement about key issues—including confirmation that the draft Policy represented an important step forward for IDB Invest—and few areas of outright disagreement. Stakeholders across the region often voiced similar comments, an indication

that we were tapping into areas of broad consensus and reaching a critical mass of opinion.

29. Post-workshop questionnaires filled out by each attendee reflected a very high level of satisfaction with the presentation by IDB Invest staff, the facilitation exercises, and the quality and interest of the material discussed.

30. The focus group meetings were held at local venues and IDB Invest offices. Where attendance numbers warranted, separate meetings were held with civil society and private sector groups. Meetings were three hours in length. They began with a Power-Point presentation by IDB Invest representatives, who summarized the nature of the organization and its activities and outlined the main characteristics of the draft Access to Information Policy. **A third-party facilitator then conducted discussions focused on obtaining comments on a number of topics, namely:**

- » The importance of access to information;
- » The types of information/nature of disclosure desired *before project approval*;
- » The types of information/nature of disclosure desired *during project implementation*;
- » The *exceptions* outlined in the draft Policy;
- » Means to improve access to information;
- » The mechanisms for requesting information and the accompanying two-step review process;
- » Other issues.

(III) POST-CONSULTATION PHASE

31. Based on the consultation process, IDB Invest proposes that the Board of Executive Directors consider the proposed changes to the draft Access to Information Policy attached to this document and referenced in the Proposed Improvements section below. Should the Board approve the proposed Policy, IDB Invest will establish and execute an implementation plan being developed.

What we heard

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IMPORTANCE OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

32. We received many comments from stakeholders during the public consultation process, both through written submissions and in-person workshops. Annex II of this document provides a detailed table showing the comments made, point by point, and our responses as an institution to each concern.

33. This section briefly recaps the five leading topics that emerged most frequently during the meetings:

34. Virtually all participants agreed that access to information is vitally important to allow people affected by projects to understand the implications and impacts and participate more fully in the benefits.

Private sector respondents also agreed that access to information is important, both for their own businesses and for people who live in the project areas.

35. **The main issue identified was the need for enhanced transparency.** Participants asked IDB Invest to clarify in its Access to Information Policy that greater transparency improves project performance, promotes good governance, minimizes corruption and strengthens the relationship with stakeholders.

36. Other key issues identified included **the need for information to be clear and accurate**, ensuring that it reaches those potentially affected by a project, particularly the most vulnerable, and the need to recognize access to information as a fundamental human right.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION BEFORE A PROJECT BEGINS

37. The types of information that need to be disclosed **prior to project development**, and how that information should be delivered, were topics of detailed discussions among both civil society and private sector representatives.

38. **Civil society participants stressed that:**

- » Timely and meaningful information must be provided before a project begins, and it should further explain projected environmental and social impacts, both positive and negative, and measures being enacted to mitigate risks and enhance benefits.
- » Information about the project must be delivered “on the ground,” in the languages and formats that will be clearest and most accessible to those most affected.
- » Environmental and Social Impact Assessments should be made public prior to Board approval of a project for a longer period of time than that provided in the draft Policy. Some suggested keeping the 120 days provided in the current Policy instead of the 60 days proposed in the new draft.

39. Throughout the consultation meetings with civil society, it was necessary to clarify that IIC Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy requires clients to undertake extensive stakeholder engagement, including information disclosure. And, as the consultation team explained during the meetings, in cases in which projects require environmental and social impact studies, such assessments are regulated by local laws and may be made public by local authorities before IDB Invest even becomes involved in the project.

40. Among the points raised by private sector representatives was the need for greater clarity on IDB Invest’s procedures and the approval process. They also talked about the importance of disclosing information about the entire project—not only the parts financed by IDB Invest—to avoid misunderstandings and conflicts.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION DURING AND AFTER PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

41. In all the meetings, civil society representatives strongly stated that once a project has been approved, ongoing, updated information should be provided on how it is progressing. Both private and public sector representatives agreed on the need for monitoring and evaluation over the course of the project cycle.

42. **Among the suggestions:**

- » Private sector representatives stressed the importance of having clear disclosure requirements and procedures in place.
- » Civil society representatives called for disclosing impacts on local populations and tracking compliance with mitigation measures. They also noted that project impacts and outcomes should be disclosed, even when these are negative, for transparency's sake and to enable lessons to be learned.
- » Civil society also stressed the need to keep confidential the identity of stakeholders inquiring about projects, to protect them from reprisals.
- » Both civil society and government participants expressed the need for regular progress updates and alerts about major new risks or significant changes in timing or technical details.

EXCEPTIONS

43. Participants representing both civil society and the private sector generally agreed that some exceptions are appropriate with respect to information disclosure, and everyone called for more clarity in defining the exceptions included in the draft Policy.

44. Stakeholders emphasized the need for improved definitions and criteria regarding terms such as “commercially sensitive,” “financially sensitive” or “deliberative” information. Additionally, some civil society representatives suggested including a “harm-based” approach that would require disclosing information if the failure to disclose could potentially cause harm to an individual or impinge on human rights.

IMPROVING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION

45. Participants agreed on the need to make already-available information more accessible. Civil society participants stressed that information should be disclosed proactively, in the local language, in a timely manner and to affected parties.

46. Private sector participants referred to the need for more information about IDB Invest to be made available, including on services provided, lending capacity, type of loans and repayment terms, institutional organization chart, as well as information on trends in different sectors, project location and main features, and sustainability analysis. They also suggested that information be made user-friendly and a simple search engine provided.



MECHANISM FOR REQUESTING INFORMATION AND REVIEWING REQUESTS

47. Both private sector and civil society groups liked the proposal of a two-stage review process—first before a management body and then before an independent external panel—to examine situations in which access to information has been denied. They also indicated that there should be clarification regarding the external panel’s structure, composition, qualifications and operations. All parties thought such a panel should be able to respond quickly, to address issues that demand urgent attention or to avoid unnecessary project delays.

Proposed Improvements

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48. IDB Invest Management is providing specific answers to all comments received from stakeholders in the public consultation process ([See Annex II](#)), as well as proposing a series of improvements and clarifications to be included in the draft Policy. These improvements mostly relate to disclosure of environmental and social information on projects and increased access to information by stakeholders. **The main improvements would include the following:**



49. IDB Invest proposes incorporating references to its Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy to explain how IDB Invest clients engage with affected communities and disclose information as part of that engagement process in a manner consistent with such policy. It also proposes mentioning the requirement established in the Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy to carry out meaningful stakeholder consultation (*paragraphs 9 and 31 of the draft Policy*).



50. With regard to post-approval disclosure of environmental and social information for Category A projects, and in addition to IDB Invest's commitment to disclose progress on the implementation of the **Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAP)** on an annual basis, IDB Invest will disclose new or revised environmental and social documents that become available. To provide greater disclosure, with the consent of the corresponding private equity fund, IDB Invest will also disclose the names of the investee companies in which it made an indirect investment through a private equity fund, when such information becomes available (*paragraph 46*).



51. With regard to disclosure of environmental and social information concerning direct investments (Categories A, B and C), IDB Invest's Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) will include a link to the website of the Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism (ICIM) (*paragraph 32*).



52. The requirement that the client disclose environmental and social information in one of the national languages of the country in which the project will be implemented—and communicate in formats and languages accessible to such communities—has been extended to cover not only high-risk projects but any project with affected communities (*paragraph 41*).



53. To make requests for information easier, especially considering the difficulty of internet access for some stakeholders in the region, those requesting information will also have an opportunity to make requests by telephone (*paragraph 69*). Additionally, the revised draft provides that IDB Invest will respond to requests as quickly as possible, keeping the maximum period of response to 30 calendar days following receipt of the request (*paragraph 71*).



54. An important new element of the revised draft provides that IDB Invest will maintain the identity of the requester confidential when he or she so requests (*paragraph 69*), in order to protect the person from possible reprisals. This is in keeping with discussions among international financial institutions about how to contribute to the protection of vulnerable groups such as human rights defenders.

55. Beyond these main changes, IDB Invest included several clarifications and adjustments in response to stakeholders' specific comments and concerns. Some of the comments received had to do with issues already being addressed by means of other IDB Invest policies and regulations. When a comment was not considered viable, an explanation was provided with the rationale not to include the suggested change in the Policy.

56. Overall, the consultation process allowed for constructive, effective and productive dialogue. It improved the draft Access to Information Policy by ensuring greater openness and transparency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Management recommends that the Board of Executive Directors approve the revised draft of the Access to Information Policy so that it can be adopted and implemented by IDB Invest and disclosed to the public. The Policy shall go into effect by January 1, 2020, in line with the implementation action plan.

b. Management also recommends that the Board take note of the attached table with stakeholders' comments and corresponding answers from the institution, which would be disclosed to the public along with the Access to Information Policy.

Annexes

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ANNEX I:
Country Reports



PANAMA



INVITES

106 Civil society and 156 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

47



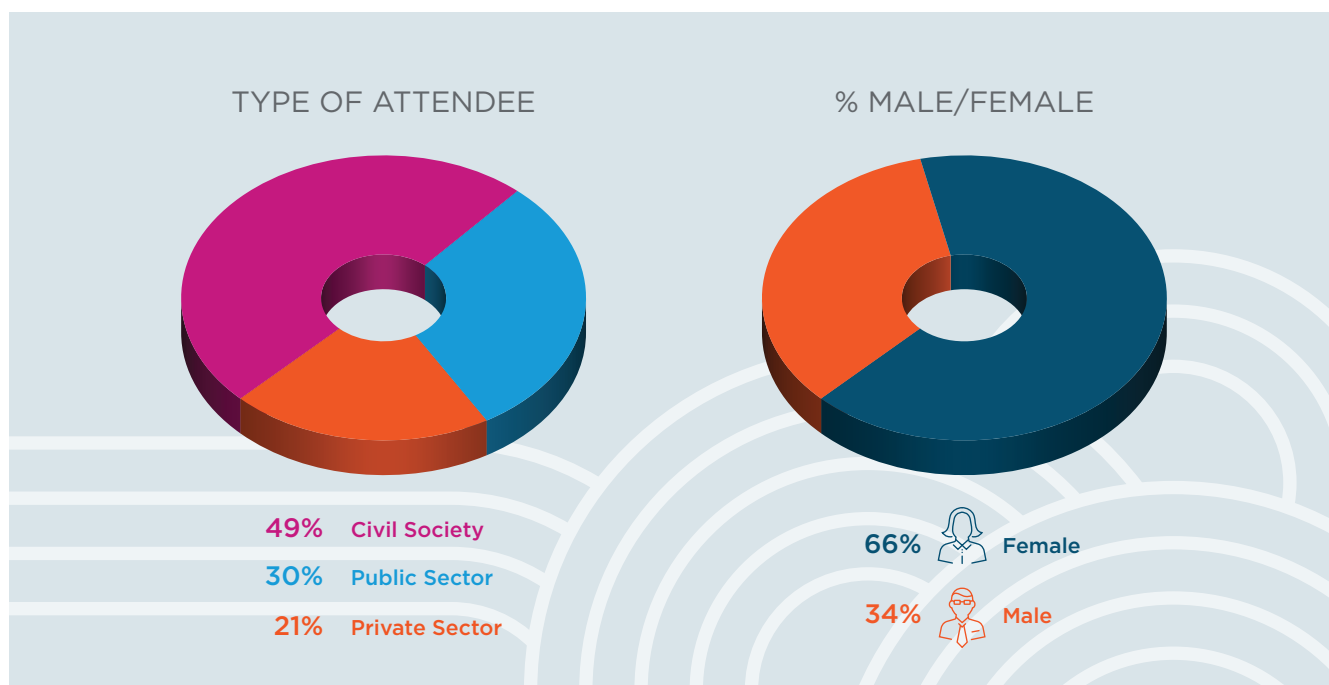
PRIVATE SECTOR

10



CIVIL SOCIETY

37



Post-meeting surveys completed 42: 67% of respondents were “very satisfied” with the results of the meeting, starting that they were useful and fulfilled their expectations.

CONSULTATION REPORT PANAMA



ARGENTINA



INVITES

45 Civil society and 94 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

26



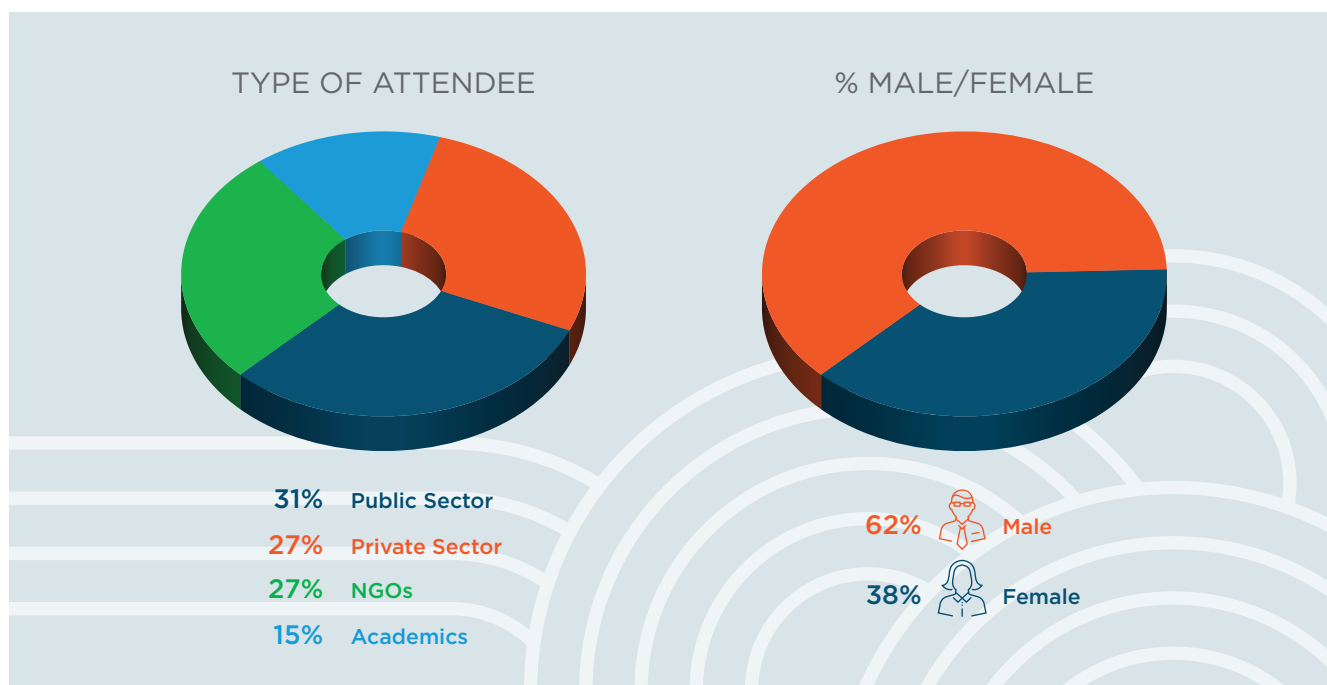
PRIVATE SECTOR

7



CIVIL SOCIETY

19



Post-meeting surveys completed 21: Over 90% of respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. The other were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT ARGENTINA



BRAZIL



INVITES

76 Civil society and 107 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

41



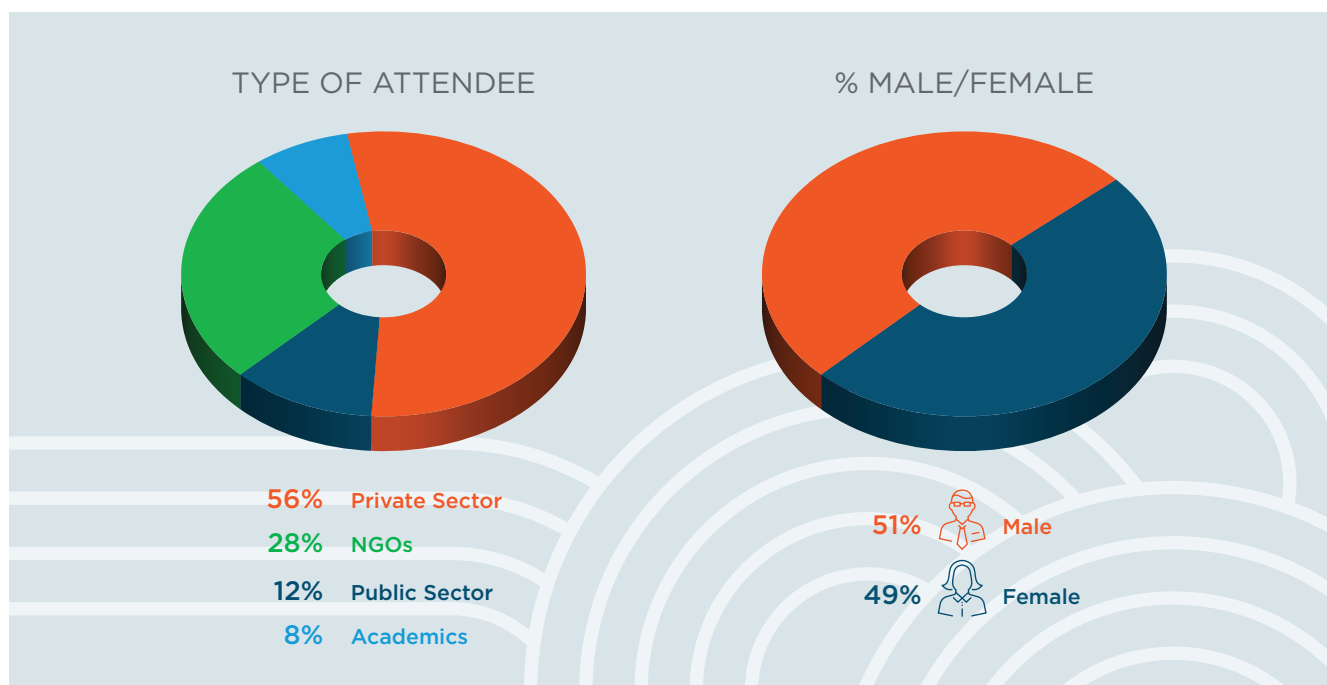
PRIVATE SECTOR

22



CIVIL SOCIETY

19



Post-meeting surveys completed 30: Two-thirds of the respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. **The other third** were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT BRAZIL



COSTA RICA



INVITES

78 Civil society and 121 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

17



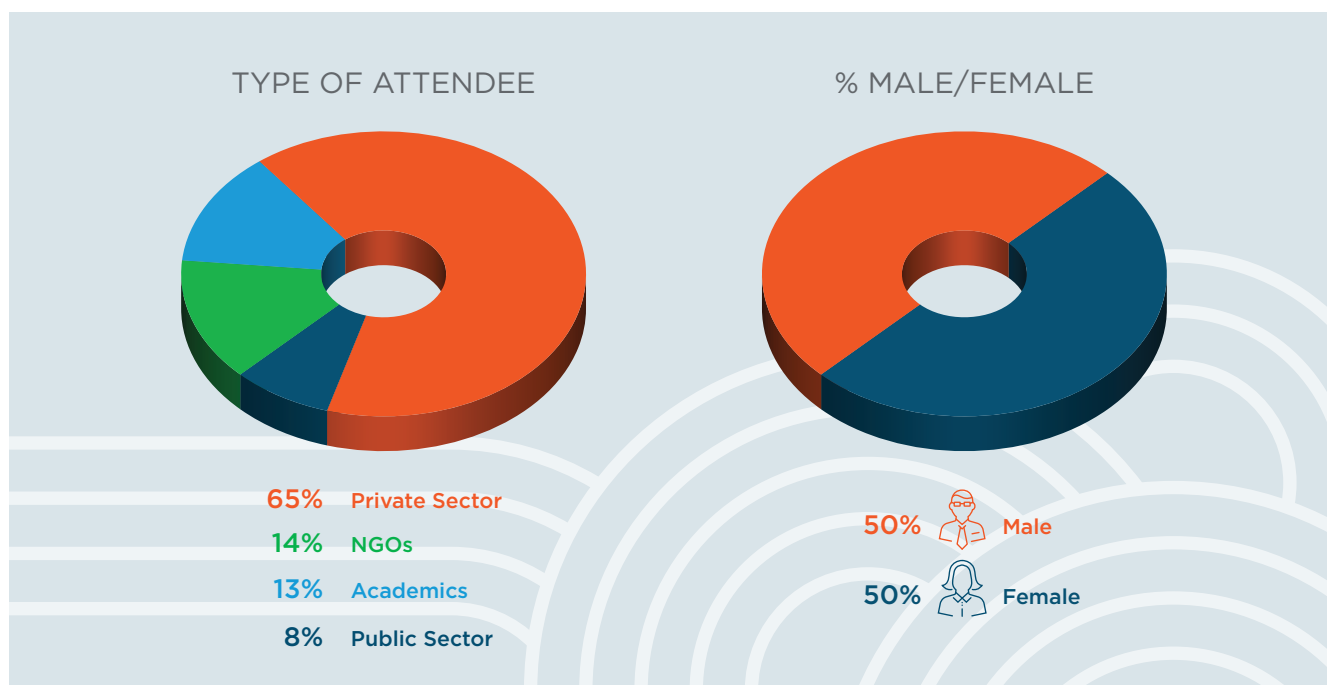
PRIVATE SECTOR

11



CIVIL SOCIETY

6



Post-meeting surveys completed 30: Two-thirds of the respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. **The other third** were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT COSTA RICA



JAMAICA



INVITES

28 Civil society and 42 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

13



PRIVATE SECTOR

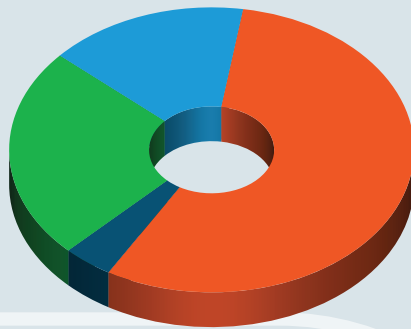
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CIVIL SOCIETY

6

TYPE OF ATTENDEE



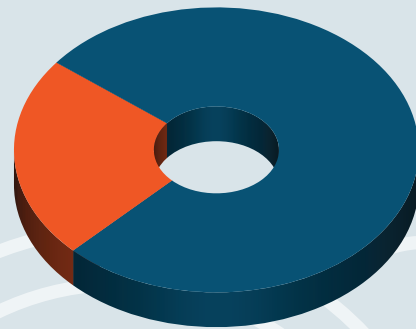
56% Private Sector

24% NGOs

16% Academics

4% Public Sector

% MALE/FEMALE



77% Female

23% Male

Post-meeting surveys completed 30: Two-thirds of the respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. The other third were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT JAMAICA



COLOMBIA



INVITES

73 Civil society and 77 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

10



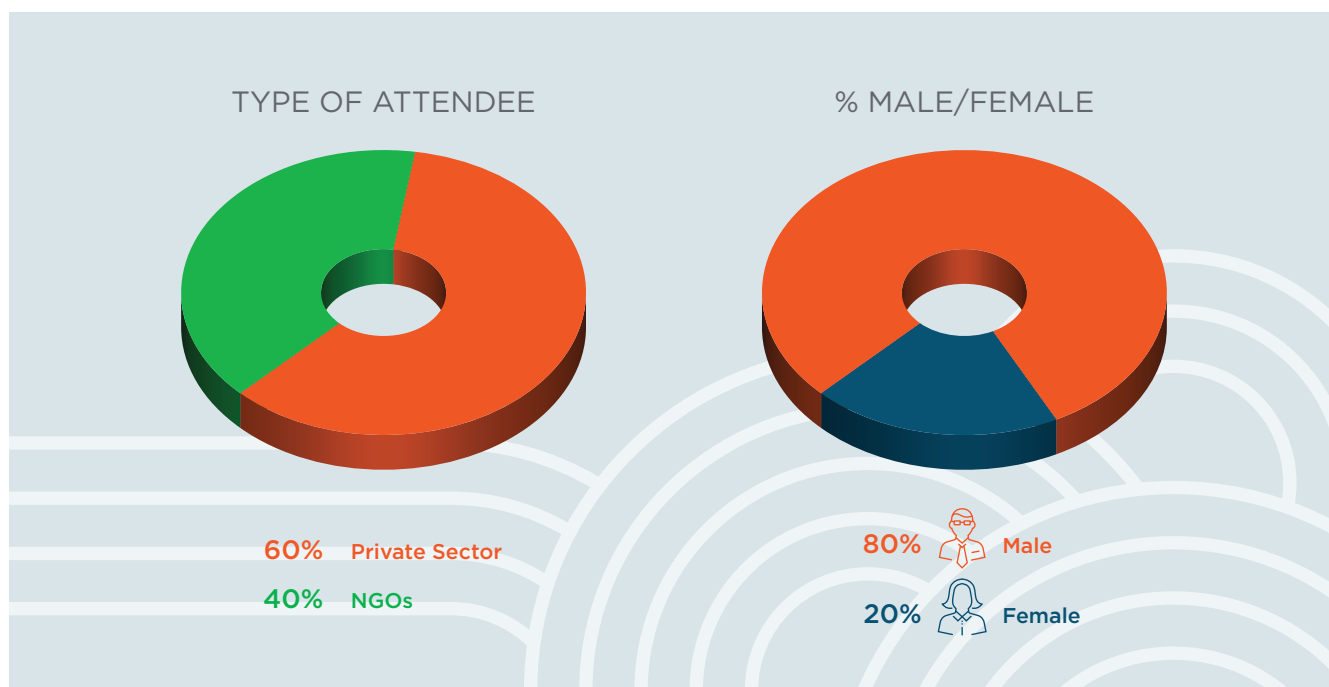
PRIVATE SECTOR

6



CIVIL SOCIETY

4



Post-meeting surveys completed 30: Two-thirds of the respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. **The other third** were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT **COLOMBIA**



UNITED STATES



INVITES

120 Civil society and 90 private sector



TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

16



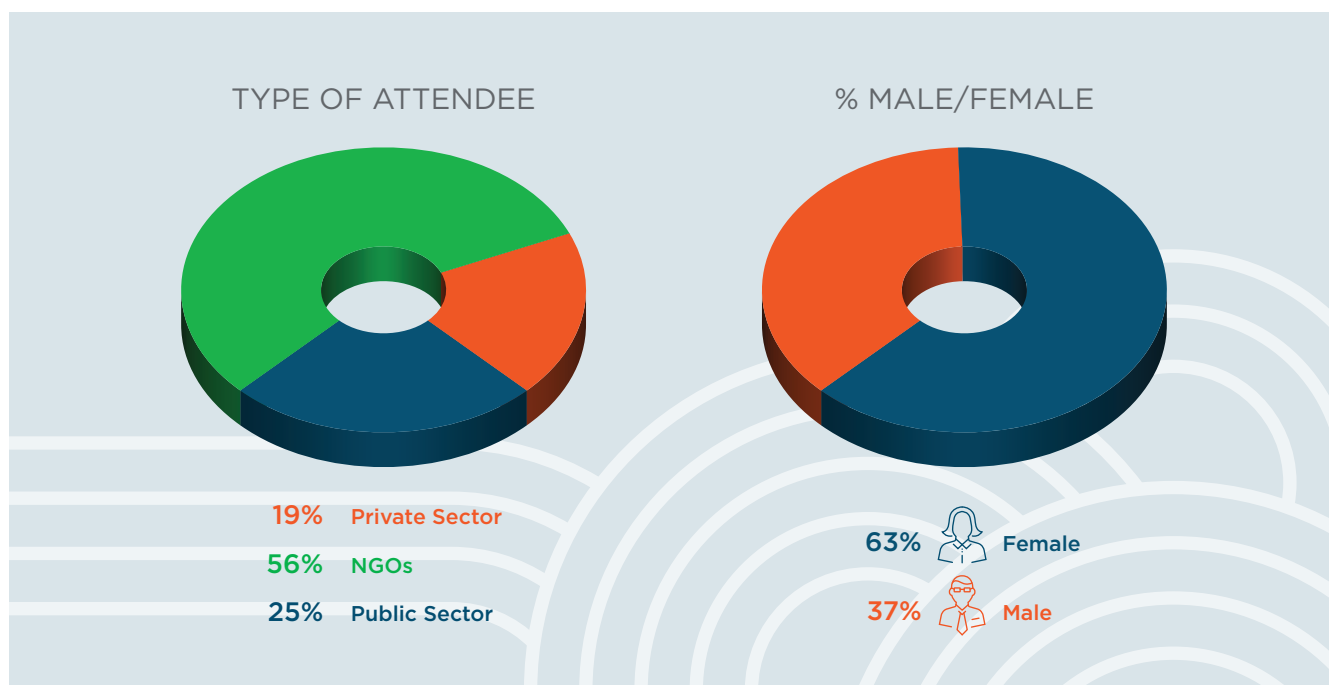
PRIVATE SECTOR

3



CIVIL SOCIETY

13



Post-meeting surveys completed 30: Two-thirds of the respondents left the meetings feeling “very satisfied” that the meetings were useful and fulfilled their expectations. **The other third** were “partially satisfied”.

CONSULTATION REPORT UNITED STATES



ANNEX II:

Specific comments received by stakeholders and IDB Invest responses





www.idbinvest.org

