

NGO-JICA協議会
2024年度第1回 議事次第

日 時	2024年9月10日	15:00 - 17:00	
参加者	オンライン / 竹橋	参加者	別紙参照＜資料0＞
司 会	JICA	記 録	NGO

【議題】

		開会挨拶	15:00 ~ 15:05 (0:05 分)	JICA理事 井倉 義伸 外務省国際協力局 NGO協力推進室 室長 岩上 憲三
1	議題	『2024援助の透明性インデックス』報告書とJICAの取組について	15:05 ~ 15:25 (0:20 分)	
	時間配分	議題提案の経緯	15:05 15:10 (0:05 分)	特定非営利活動法人 国際協力NGOセンター(JANIC)
		JICAの取組説明	15:10 15:20 (0:10 分)	JICA企画部 業務監理・調整課、国際援助協調企画室
		質疑応答	15:20 15:25 (0:05 分)	
2	議題	NGO-JICAの相互連携 (紛争国や人道危機国への支援)	15:25 ~ 15:50 (0:25 分)	
	時間配分	議題提案の経緯、NGOの事例共有	15:25 15:35 (0:10 分)	公益社団法人 シャンティ国際ボランティア会 特定非営利活動法人 グッドネーバーズ・ジャパン
		JICAの事例共有	15:35 15:45 (0:10 分)	JICAガバナンス・平和構築部 平和構築室
		質疑応答	15:45 15:50 (0:05 分)	
3	議題	NGO-JICAの相互連携 (各地域での取組)	15:50 ~ 16:30 (0:40 分)	
	時間配分	議題提案の経緯	15:50 15:53 (0:03 分)	特定非営利活動法人 関西NGO協議会
		関西の取組	15:53 16:03 (0:10 分)	特定非営利活動法人 関西NGO協議会 JICA関西センター 市民参加協力課
		中部の取組	16:03 16:13 (0:10 分)	特定非営利活動法人 名古屋NGOセンター JICA中部センター 市民参加協力課
		横浜の取組	16:13 16:23 (0:10 分)	特定非営利活動法人 横浜NGOネットワーク JICA横浜センター 市民参加協力課
		質疑応答	16:23 16:30 (0:07 分)	
4	議題	その他共有事項	16:30 ~ 16:50 (0:20 分)	
	時間配分	国際協力推進員との連携、NGO支援における外務省とJICAの役割分担	16:30 16:45 (0:15 分)	JICA国内事業部 市民参加推進課
		質疑応答	16:45 16:50 (0:05 分)	
		閉会挨拶	16:50 ~ 16:55 (0:05 分)	特定非営利活動法人NGO福岡ネットワーク 佐藤 優 (所属:特定非営利活動法人ISAPH)

※資料

- 0 参加者リスト
- 1 『2024援助の透明性インデックス』報告書とJICAの取組について
- 2 NGO-JICAの相互連携(紛争国や人道危機国への支援)
- 3 NGO-JICAの相互連携(各地域での取組)
- 4 その他共有事項

2024年度第1回NGO-JICA協議会 参加者リスト(NGO等)

コーディネーター

	氏名	所属	職位
1	栗田佳典	特定非営利活動法人関西NGO協議会	事務局長/理事
2	佐藤優	特定非営利活動法人NGO福岡ネットワーク (所属: 特定非営利活動法人ISAPH)	事務局長(ISAPHの職位)
3	加瀬貴	公益社団法人シャンティ国際ボランティア会	事業サポート課 課長
4	門田瑠衣子	特定非営利活動法人国際協力NGOセンター(JANIC)	理事
5	中島隆宏	特定非営利活動法人名古屋NGOセンター	代表理事
6	小野行雄	特定非営利活動法人横浜NGOネットワーク	理事長
7	中村絵乃	認定NPO法人開発教育協会	理事、事務局長

NGO等参加者(順不同、敬称略、個人情報配布資料・JICAホームページに掲載することに同意いただいた方のみ)

	氏名	所属	職位
8	武田真由子	一般社団法人コンサベーション・インターナショナル・ジャパン	公的資金マネジャー
9	筒井哲朗	一般社団法人シェア・ザ・プラネット	代表理事
10	榎本恵	一般社団法人モザンビークのいのちをつなぐ会	代表理事
11	田中博	一般社団法人参加型評価センター	代表理事
12	坂西卓郎	公益財団法人PHD協会	事務局長
13	山本英里	公益社団法人シャンティ国際ボランティア会	事務局長
14	デラワリ ケイ	公益社団法人シャンティ国際ボランティア会	海外緊急人道支援課 課長
15	加藤 陽一	中堅NGO研究会	事務局長
16	藤目春子	特定非営利活動法人アイキャン	総務部職員
17	河合裕司	特定非営利活動法人グッドネーバーズ・ジャパン	海外事業部部長 (JPF幹事メンバー/NGO連携推進委員)
18	若林秀樹	特定非営利活動法人国際協力NGOセンター(JANIC)/THINKLobby	理事/所長
19	白幡利雄	特定非営利活動法人AMDA社会開発機構	海外事業運営本部長
20	降幡博亮	特定非営利活動法人DPI日本会議	常任委員
21	多原真美	特定非営利活動法人NGO福岡ネットワーク	職員
22	小泉尊聖	特定非営利活動法人アフリカ日本協議会	国際保健プロジェクトコーディネーター
23	藤岡恵美子	特定非営利活動法人シャプラニール＝市民による海外協力の会	事務局長
24	古岡繭	特定非営利活動法人テラ・ルネッサンス	職員
25	小俣典之	特定非営利活動法人横浜NGOネットワーク	エグゼクティブプロデューサー
26	富永幸子	特定非営利活動法人国際協力NGO・IV-JAPAN	代表理事
27	堀内葵	特定非営利活動法人国際協力NGOセンター	シニアアドボカシーオフィサー
28	鈴木克徳	特定非営利活動法人持続可能な開発のための教育推進会議(ESD-J)	理事
29	田丸敬一郎	特定非営利活動法人難民を助ける会(AARJapan)	プログラムコーディネーター
30	野際紗綾子	特定非営利活動法人難民を助ける会(AARJapan)	支援事業部マネージャー/アドボカシーマネージャー
31	細井なな	認定NPO法人ハンガー・フリー・ワールド	グローバル管理マネージャー

JICA参加者

	氏名	所属	職位
1	井倉 義伸		理事
2	福田 茂樹	国内事業部	部長
3	小林 洋輔	国内事業部	次長
4	松元 秀亮	国内事業部市民参加推進課	課長
5	服部 由起	国内事業部市民参加推進課	職員
6	加藤 未波	国内事業部市民参加推進課	職員
7	森 皓亮	国内事業部市民参加推進課	職員
8	東 万梨花	国内事業部市民参加推進課	職員
9	北澤 志郎	国内事業部計画・国内連携推進課	職員
10	加藤 有紀	広報部地球ひろば推進課	NGO連携担当
11	中根 卓	企画部	審議役
12	丹下 能嘉	企画部	審議役
13	石川 剛大	企画部総合企画課	職員
14	小野寺 良恵	企画部業務監理・調整課	職員
15	山中 祥史	ガバナンス・平和構築部平和構築室	企画役
16	川越 東弥	ガバナンス・平和構築部平和構築室	特別囑託
17	川津 詩乃	ガバナンス・平和構築部計画・課題戦略推進課	職員
18	指澤 佳代	国際協力調達部契約推進第二課	専門囑託
19	湯浅 あゆ美	東京センター	次長（市民参加協力担当）
20	加瀬 晴子	東京センター市民参加協力第二課	課長
21	今田 晃憲	東京センター市民参加協力第二課	担当
22	池上 里実	東京センター市民参加協力第二課	専門囑託
23	長縄 真吾	横浜センター市民参加協力課	課長
24	松村 剛	横浜センター市民参加協力課	専門囑託
25	山本 剛	中部センター市民参加協力課	課長
26	都築 美紀	中部センター市民参加協力課	職員
27	内藤 陽子	中部センター市民参加協力課	専門囑託
28	三宅 展子	関西センター市民参加協力課	職員
29	佐藤 萌夏	中国センター市民参加協力課	職員
30	西宮 奈緒美	九州センター市民参加協力課	専門囑託
31	服部 修	アフガニスタン事務所	所長
32	五十嵐 和代	ミャンマー事務所	企画調査員

オブザーバー参加

	氏名	所属	職位
1	岩上 憲三	外務省国際協力局NGO協力推進室	室長
2	大河 新典	外務省国際協力局NGO協力推進室	首席事務官
3	小出 綾子	外務省国際協力局NGO協力推進室	主査

※順不同、敬称略、個人情報配布資料・JICAホームページに掲載することに同意いただいた方のみ

2024 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会 議題提案書

1) 提案者

堀内葵、特定非営利活動法人 国際協力 NGO センター (JANIC) ・シニアアドボカシーオフィサー

2) 提案議題タイトル

『2024 援助の透明性インデックス』報告書と情報公開に関する JICA の取り組みについて

3) 提案の背景 (400 字以内)

2022 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会において、「日本の ODA 援助の透明性と情報公開」に関する議題提案を行った。その際、世界の主要な開発援助機関による援助の透明性を測るための独立指標である『2022 援助の透明性インデックス (2022 Aid Transparency Index)』における JICA の評価が著しく低かった要因として、「IATI 形式でのデータ公開が遅れたから」という回答があり、情報公開全般については各方面で取り組んでいる、との説明があった。

本年 7 月 16 日、同インデックスの最新版である『2024 援助の透明性インデックス (2024 Aid Transparency Index)』が公開され、JICA も再び評価対象となったことから、情報公開の進捗について議題提案をしたい。

援助の透明性については、各援助機関が自主的に情報を公開するほか、多国間の取り組みでは、アクラ援助効果向上ハイレベルフォーラム (2008 年)、釜山援助効果向上ハイレベルフォーラム (2011 年)、効果的な開発協力に関するグローバル・パートナーシップ (2014 年) において合意された「国際援助透明性イニシアティブ (International Aid Transparency Initiative / IATI)」に沿って実施されている。

日本においても、「援助の透明性・説明責任の一層の向上を図る」ことを目的とし、JICA は 2013 年以降、外務省は 2016 年以降、IATI が定めるフォーマットに従って、ODA 主要実績のデータを公開している。

【参考】

国際援助透明性イニシアティブ (International Aid Transparency Initiative : IATI) に対応した ODA 実績の公表

https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/about/yosan/page22_000103.html

上記の通り、2024 年 7 月、IATI に参加するイギリスの NGO 「Publish What You Fund (以下、PWYF)」が『2024 援助の透明性インデックス (2024 Aid Transparency Index)』を公表した。PWYF は、世界各国の援助機関が実施する ODA プロジェクトについて、「予算」「実施状況」「組織戦略」「調達方針」「配分方針」「資本投資」「結果」等の 35 の指標に関する調査を行い、透明性を構成する要素を評価している。各指標に与えられるスコアは、データ利用者にとっての情報の重要性に基づいて重み付けされ、合計で最大 100 ポイントが与えられる。

【参考】

『2022 援助の透明性インデックス (2022 Aid Transparency Index)』

- ・要旨
- ・全体のスコアと順位
- ・導入
- ・2022 援助の透明性インデックスの結果：ハイライトと主要な発見
- ・方法論
- ・開発金融機関への焦点
- ・COVID-19 パンデミックへの援助に関する透明性
- ・PWYF のデータ活用：女性の経済的エンパワーメントと気候資金への援助を追跡する
- ・提言

https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org//wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2022/06/Aid-Transparency-Index-2022.pdf

『2024 援助の透明性インデックス（2024 Aid Transparency Index）』

- 第1章 要旨
- 第2章 はじめに
- 第3章 2024 援助の透明性インデックスの結果：ハイライトと主要な発見
- 第4章 方法論
- 第5章 食料援助の透明性
- 第6章 誰が、なぜ援助データを公表すべきなのか？
- 第7章 開かれた援助データはどのように利用されているか？
- 第8章 提言

https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/app/uploads/dlm_uploads/2024/07/2024-Aid-Transparency-Index-report.pdf

4) 論点（400 字以内）

2024 年のインデックスでは、援助データの質が漸進的ではあるが持続的に向上しており、各援助機関は全般的に過去最高のスコアを記録し、この傾向が続いていることを示している。

JICA は、2022 年のインデックス（22.9 ポイント、50 機関中 47 位）から 31.9 ポイント上昇し、54.8 ポイント、50 機関中 37 位となり、5 つの区分のうち中間にあたる「適正（fair）」と評価されている。インデックスでは、「JICA は 2022 年に IATI 公表を再開したことからスコアが向上した」と紹介されており、情報公開に関する取り組みを進めてきた結果として、前回の「不十分（poor）」という評価から飛躍的に改善したことを歓迎する。

（1）上記の結果を受けて、2022 年度の議題提案時に行った以下の 4 つの提言について、この間の JICA の取り組み状況について伺いたい。

1. ODA 案件ごとに統一的に管理する事業番号（ユニーク ID）の導入および公表
2. JICA 予算と被供与国政府予算を紐づけるための「予算整合性指標（Budget Alignment Indicator）」の導入
3. 贈与援助の数値およびタイド・アンタイド比率の公開
4. 背景情報を含めた援助の公表（プレスリリースの改善）について

【参考】

2022 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会 資料（p.10-11）

https://www.jica.go.jp/Resource/partner/ngo_meeting/conference/2022_01/glkrik0000008tfs-att/all_2022_01.pdf

2022 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会 議事録 (p.3-5)

https://www.jica.go.jp/Resource/partner/ngo_meeting/conference/2022_01/glkrik0000008tfs-att/minutes_2022_01.pdf

(2) 今回のインデックスでは、「食料援助の透明性」がハイライトの一つになっている。該当する章の中では JICA についての明記はされていないが、JICA 事業に対する NGO の理解を促進するため、「食料」に関連し、JICA グローバルアジェンダの「農業・農村開発」及び JICA アフリカ食料安全保障イニシアティブについて具体的にどのような事業なのか説明をいただき、2023 年度に実施した関連案件と事業総額について伺いたい。

また、インデックスでも紹介されている通り、国際的な食料援助については、現地の経済や食料生産システムに影響を与えることから、現地の生産者からの調達や現金による直接給付が望ましい、とされている。米国政府は食料援助の金額が世界最大であるが、緊急援助部分を除き、開発援助の多くは米国内の農家から購入した物資（in-kind

commodities）を被供与国に発送しており、国際市場や地域経済を混乱させている、と指摘されている。

このような指摘を踏まえ、実際に食料援助を実施する NGO 側での取り組みを共有し、NGO の取り組みに対して JICA よりコメントをいただきたい。そして、より良い支援の実施について、NGO と JICA の双方で議論を深める機会としたい。

【参考】

ゴール 2 の達成に向けた JICA の取組方針

https://www.jica.go.jp/Resource/activities/issues/agricul/ku57pq00002cubgq-att/sdgs_goal_02.pdf

Oxfam America - Reform Food Aid

<https://www.oxfamamerica.org/explore/issues/humanitarian-response-and-leaders/hunger-and-famine/food-aid/>

Aid Transparency Index

2024

How has funding for agriculture in Liberia changed over the last five years? Have international agencies met their commitments to provide nutrition funding? How much US foreign assistance is directed to local actors? Who funds education in Bangladesh? Which organisations are working in Peru? Who is funding the construction of health clinics in Kaduna State, Nigeria, and how has the money been spent? How much UK aid goes to private contractors? Who are the top funders of gender equality projects in Guatemala? Does climate finance align with country needs in Kenya? What international funding is directed to Women's Economic Empowerment in Pakistan? Who is funding indigenous land rights and where are the gaps? How do aid flows to Chad align with the country's national priorities? Where exactly is food aid being channelled? How is the Netherlands planning to spend its global health budget next year? How much funding is currently going to unpaid care?

Publish What You Fund is the global campaign for aid and development transparency. Launched in 2008, we envisage a world where aid and development information is **transparent, available, and used** for effective decision-making, public accountability and lasting change for all citizens.

The 2024 Aid Transparency Index was independently researched and written by Publish What You Fund. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of Publish What You Fund. It was produced with financial support from the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

This report was researched and written by Alex Tilley. Elma Jenkins led the Index data collection supported by Henry Lewis, Afraim Karim and Ben Honey. Elma Jenkins wrote chapter 7. Publish What You Fund is grateful to the many people involved in producing this Index.

We would particularly like to thank the 29 independent experts who reviewed the individual donor assessments.

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1. Executive summary

The Aid Transparency Index has tracked the transparency of the largest international aid organisations over the last 12 years. Results from the Index have shown an incremental but persistent increase in the quality of aid data published by these organisations. The 2024 Aid Transparency Index has recorded its highest ever scores, showing a continuation of this trend. The work, however, is not finished. Some publishers have effectively stagnated in their performance in the Index, and some organizations have dropped, sometimes significantly.

Performance on the 2024 Index comes at a time when aid transparency data is being used more than ever by aid and development agencies, journalists, think tanks and civil society organisations. High quality, granular, real time aid data is essential for better decisions around funding, planning, coordination, accountability, and to build longer term improvements, resilience, and self-sufficiency.

The 2024 Index has recorded its highest ever scores

OVERALL. The average score across all organisations in 2024 was the highest recorded so far – this increase reflects incremental improvements in the quality, quantity and timeliness of aid data published by the 50 international aid organisations we assess.

All but one of the organisations are publishing at least some data in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard – meaning it is open, standardised, comparable and machine readable. This has resulted in the lowest number of organisations ever scoring in the ‘very poor’ category.

TOP OF THE CHART. At the top of the rankings, the African Development Bank (AfDB) (Sovereign) ranked first, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) ranked second, and the highest-ranking bilateral aid agency, the US Millennium Challenge Corporation came third. Altogether, 12 organisations achieved ‘very good’ scores, the most ever in this category.

MOST IMPROVED. The UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and the European Commission Directorate General for International Partnerships increased their scores by 11 and 10.5 points respectively. Lower down in the rankings, the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation increased its score by 43 points as it started publishing detailed IATI data for its activities, and Japan International Cooperation Agency jumped 31.9 points as it re-started its IATI publication following a hiatus in 2022.

UN organisations perform well in the Index

Six UN organisations were assessed in this Index. All publish good quality IATI data on their projects and organisational policies. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs was the highest-ranking UN organisation, achieving fourth place with a score of 92.2. The World Food programme and UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency, both first timers to the Index, scored 84.5 and 63.4 respectively.

The sovereign portfolios of development banks are top performers

The Index assesses six sovereign (public sector) portfolios and six non-sovereign (private sector) portfolios of development finance institutions (DFIs). The sovereign portfolios of DFIs occupy three of the top five positions in the ranking: AfDB (1st), IADB (2nd) and World Bank International Development Association (4th). DFIs tend to include more expansive confidentiality clauses in contracts with the private sector which limit disclosure, and non-sovereign portfolios generally rank lower than their sovereign counterparts.

Performance data can be used to scrutinise projects

Transparency of performance data (e.g., evaluations) has improved with each iteration of the Index, with 72% of organisations publishing at least some high-quality aid data about their objectives, a third publishing good, up-to-date project results, and just over a quarter publishing project evaluations. Although the gains to date demonstrate that publishing robust performance data is possible, this issue stubbornly remains the area most in need of prioritising.

We're starting to see improvements in the transparency of the aid network

Transparency into the complicated network of donors and implementers can add valuable information to show how aid flows between organisations. To encourage organisations to be more transparent about who they work with, we introduced the **Networked data** indicator. It incentivises the use of recognised, consistent references for organisations. Since 2022 there has been significant improvement in the use of such references. Ten organisations were using standard references for the first time, and 17 increased the number of references used.

Timely data is important – and improving

Aid data in the IATI Standard can be used for real-time decision making, provided it is current when published and regularly updated. The Index now measures both. The number of monthly publishers (best practice) jumped from 30 to 37; our new time lag test shows 34 agencies publishing data that was a month old or less.

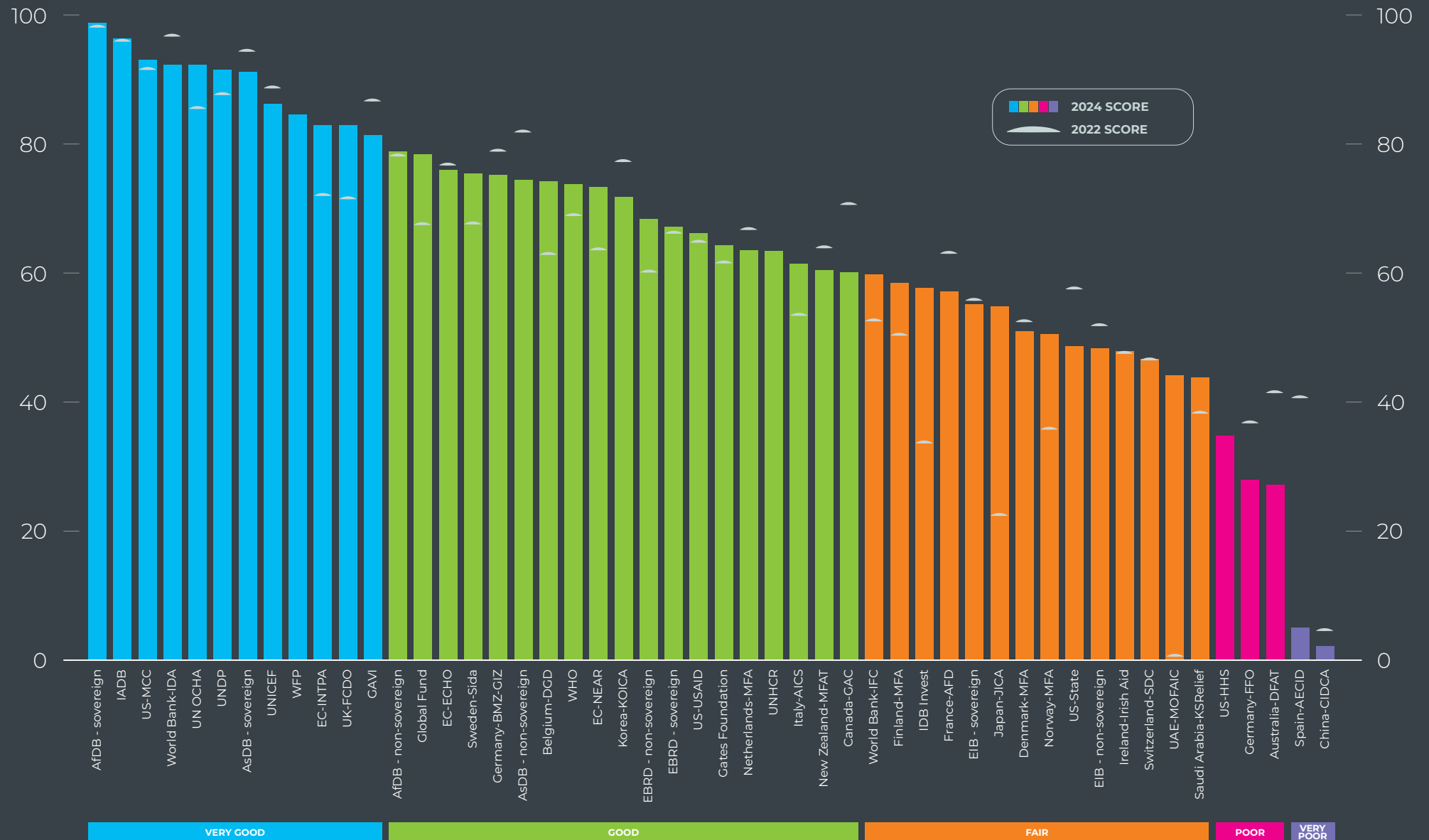
The Index drives improvements in aid data

The two-stage Index assessment is a collaborative process. Following an initial scoring, we engage with agencies to provide detailed feedback on their performance against each of the 35 indicators. Agencies act on this feedback to improve their data quality in time for the final assessment. For the 2024 Index we saw an increase of 6.0 points in the overall average score between the first and second rounds of assessment – a significant improvement which translates to more timely, good quality and useable aid information.

The Index helps to define aid transparency and data quality by setting out detailed criteria, which we continue to refine over time, responding to evolving practice. Small changes to the assessment and scoring approaches over iterations of the Index have ratcheted up the transparency requirements of the assessment. This means that overall data quality as measured by the Index is significantly better than at any other time. We will continue to increase the rigour of the Index to drive greater transparency in the coming years.

The 2024 Aid Transparency Index was independently researched and written by Publish What You Fund, the global campaign for aid and development transparency. The contents are the sole responsibility of Publish What You Fund. It was produced with financial support from the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

Overall scores and ranking

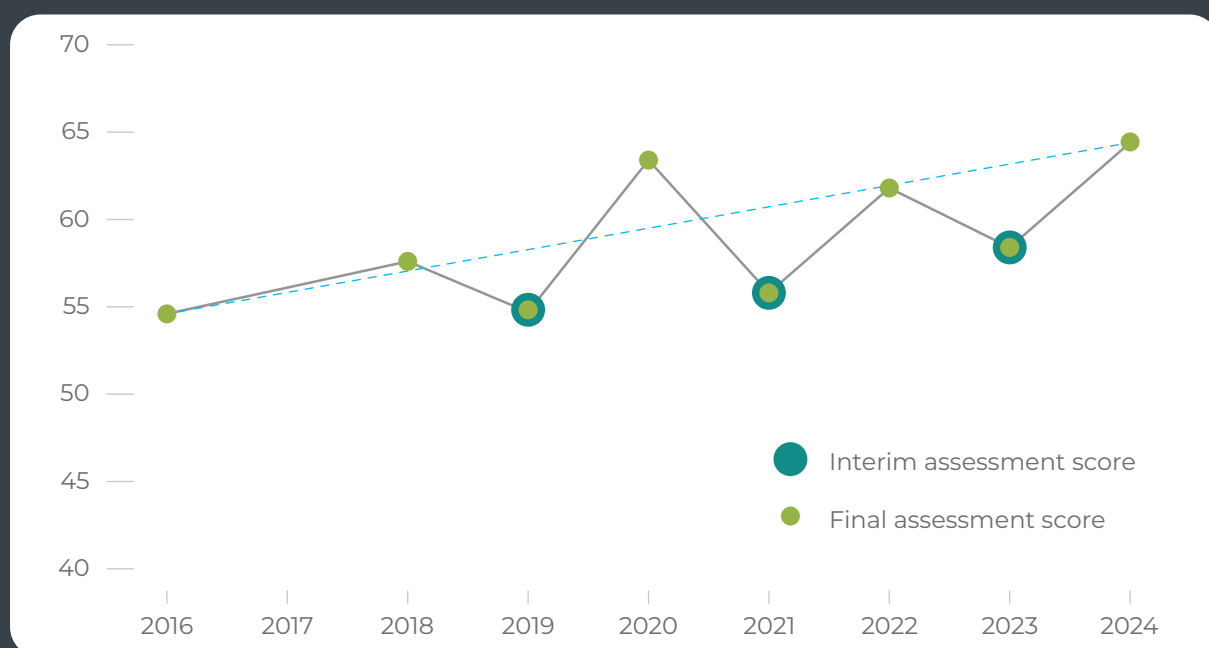


2. Introduction

The 2024 Aid Transparency Index comes at a time when aid transparency data is being used more than ever by aid and development agencies, journalists, think tanks and civil society organisations (CSOs). And high-quality, real time aid data is needed more than ever to improve aid effectiveness and hold donors to account for their commitments to tackle poverty, conflict and the climate crisis.

The Aid Transparency Index has tracked the transparency of the largest international aid organisations over the last 12 years. Results from the Index have shown an incremental but persistent increase in the quality of aid data published by these organisations. The 2024 Index has recorded its highest ever scores, showing a continuation of this trend, as seen in figure 1.

FIGURE 1: Average overall Index score over time



The Index assessment is a collaborative process. Publish What You Fund operates a year-round open-door policy to provide support to the agencies we assess to improve their data before, during and after the review period. The most comprehensive feedback on agencies' data comes from our two-stage data collection process in the period running up to the publication of each Index report. We carry out an initial scoring at the start of the six months of data collection and provide detailed feedback of performance against each of the Index indicators. Agencies act on this feedback to improve their data quality in time for the final assessment at the end of the process.

We see significant improvements in scores between the first and final assessments, illustrated in the undulating graph above. The dips in the upward curve are the first-round scores, that show a decline in quality in the periods between Indexes. Quality is pushed up again during the Index assessments. For the 2024 Index we saw an increase of 6.0 points in the overall average score between the first and second rounds of assessment - a significant improvement which translates to more timely, good quality and useable aid information.

The Aid Transparency Index helps to define aid transparency and data quality by setting out detailed criteria against which agencies are scored. And we continue to refine and develop these criteria over time, responding to changes in practice and pushing the bar higher by adding additional tests and indicators. In the Results and Methodology sections of this report we outline new tests introduced to the scoring for this Index that:

- Ensure that data published fully covers spending portfolios
- Check how up to date data is as well as the frequency of publication
- Introduce a new test for disclosure of the recipients of fund transactions (in the **Networked data** indicator)
- Improve the **Location** indicator to increase accuracy

The Index primarily assesses data published in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard. The IATI Standard is a voluntary initiative that is governed and managed by a Secretariat and Board. Alongside increases in data quality, the technical infrastructure and tools to access the data have improved thanks to the work of IATI's technical team and the community of IATI volunteers. Chapter 7 of this report delves into more detail about how the data is being accessed and the ways that people are working with the data.

More high-quality data can shed light on aid challenges

Overall levels of international aid have increased significantly over the last five years. Preliminary 2023 Official Development Assistance (ODA) figures indicate that total aid reached an all-time high of US\$224 billion. This compares with US\$166 billion in 2019 (based on constant 2021 prices). Three factors have driven this trend – aid to Ukraine following the invasion by Russia, in-donor refugee costs counted as ODA, and aid to support the response to the COVID pandemic. Aid levels without these have [increased](#) only gradually, and total ODA to least developed countries has fluctuated. It increased in 2023 after a fall in 2022.

And there is an uneven [picture among major aid donors](#). There have been significant increases in aid from countries outside the EU (principally the US and Japan), but this has been offset by a decline in aid from European countries. 17 EU countries reduced their aid in 2023, with Germany and France making the largest cuts, particularly to bilateral lending. Given the rise of nationalism in many European countries, along with fiscal austerity drives, we are likely to see a continuation of this decline. The UK, which reduced its aid from 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) to 0.5% in 2021, bucked this trend and increased ODA in 2023 to US\$19.1 billion. This was the result of the economy growing and because of extra resources provided for in-donor refugee costs.

As well as commitments to aid and development finance, rich countries have also committed to provide finance to support lower-income countries' efforts to mitigate and adapt to the breakdown of the earth's climate. Donor countries met their pledge to provide US\$100 billion in climate finance in 2022, two years after the target date of 2020. And a new target will be set at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 29) later this year.

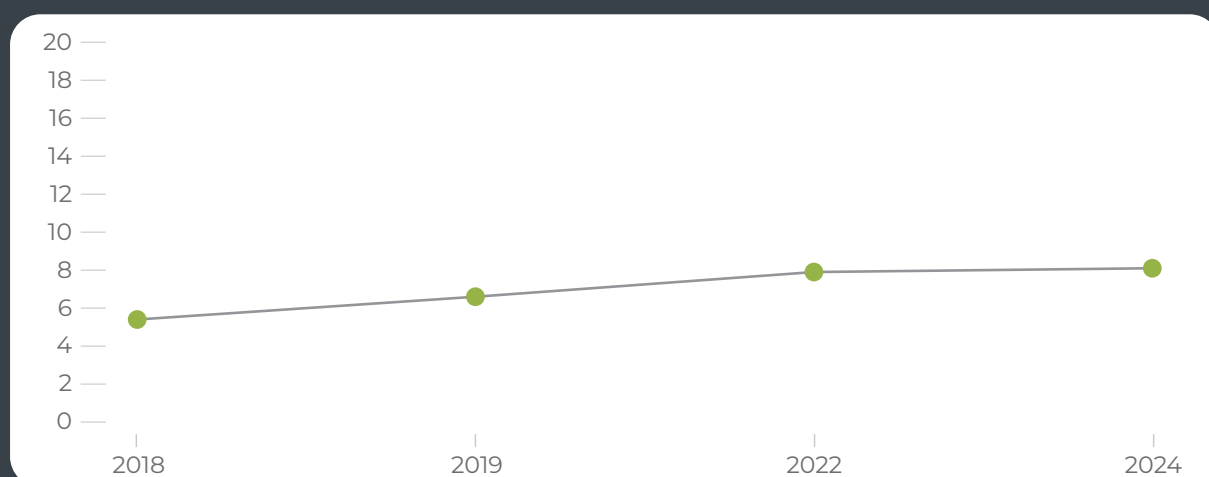
Finance committed to tackle the climate crisis is notionally supposed to be “new and additional” to existing development finance commitments. However, there is little clarity about what this means or how to measure it, and there appears to be a significant overlap with development finance. The [Center for Global Development](#) estimates that at least one third of the US\$100 billion climate finance must have been achieved by using existing development finance flows rather than providing new and additional resources. And there are major problems with counting both development and climate finance provided as loans – the current approach for measuring climate finance counts the full face-value of loans, even though these will be paid back with interest (it is hoped that this will change when the new target is set). Methods for counting a “grant equivalent” of concessional loans have also been strongly criticised by [ODA Reform](#), among others, for over-stating donor effort.

Good transparency data can help to shed light on some of these major challenges faced by the international aid community.

Quality and impact of aid

One of the areas we particularly focus on with the Aid Transparency Index is the publication of high quality, detailed documents and data about the performance of aid projects. As aid levels increase and extend, it is more important than ever that aid organisations are transparent about results. We review these efforts in the **Performance** component of the Index, and data scored in this component is highly weighted, reflecting the importance of transparency of aid impact.

FIGURE 2: Average score for **Performance** component over time



Transparency of performance data has improved with each iteration of the Index (see figure 2). Of the organisations assessed in the 2024 Index, 72% were publishing at least some high-quality aid data about their objectives, a third were publishing good, up to date project results and just over a quarter were publishing project evaluations.

While there is still significant room for improvement, this means that there is already a wealth of highly detailed documents and data available about project objectives, results and evaluations. This data can be used to explore the detail of how projects have been implemented, whether they have achieved their objectives, what went well and what lessons were learned from implementation challenges (see Box 1). Since the data is not complete across aid organisations and projects, this lends itself to case-studies or deep-dives into specific projects rather than trying to draw broad conclusions about overall aid trends. The level of detail when this data is published, however, can often provide significant insight into how aid projects are delivered and perform.

CLIMATE FINANCE – DIGGING INTO THE DETAIL OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

As well as problems delineating between development aid and climate finance, there are also **major challenges** to define and identify climate finance. There is no common definition or methodology for quantifying climate finance. This results in a wide range of project types being counted as climate finance, with some highly **unusual outcomes** (including, for example a coal plant in Bangladesh and a coastal hotel expansion in Haiti). And there is significant overstatement of financial flows to support climate action. As well as counting loans at face value, there can be significant over-counting when large projects with multiple objectives are identified as climate finance, even though it may be just a small portion of the project that is climate-related.

Aid transparency data – particularly impact appraisals and other performance data - can be used to scrutinise individual projects and assess their contribution to climate mitigation and adaptation goals. Activity data can also be used to analyse whether projects meet standards of good quality climate finance such as the **locally led adaptation principles**. Detail provided by aid organisations about their projects can help to identify exactly what the projects are doing, and ground truth claims made about climate change mitigation and adaptation. See Box 1 for an example of data for a climate finance project.

BOX 1: Activity data example

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Sovereign Portfolio topped the 2024 Index and publishes very good, high-quality data about its activities. As an example of this we will look at the data published about the project: **Zambia - Lusaka Sanitation Program – Climate Resilient Sustainable Infrastructure Project**. Its IATI Identifier is [46002-P-ZM-E00-010](#).

The project objectives are described as follows:

The program aims to increase access to sustainable sanitation services to Lusaka's residents especially the urban poor and strengthen Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company's (LWSC) capacity to manage sanitation services. It aims to address one of Zambia's most binding constraints to economic growth through infrastructure investment in Lusaka, the rapidly urbanizing capital.

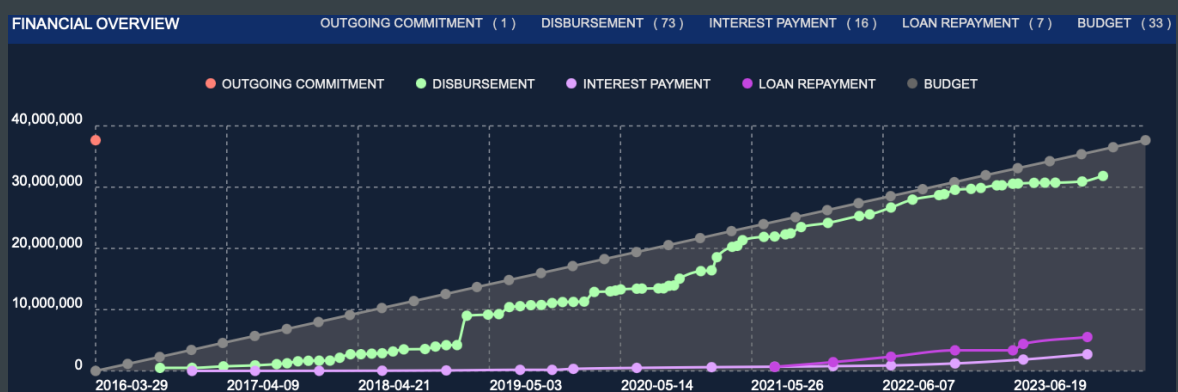
A total of 29 documents are published (many of the documents are duplicated in French and English), including impact appraisal documents, environmental studies and evaluation reports:

DOCUMENTS (29)	
	Appraisal Report APPLICATION/PDF
EN	Pre- and post-project impact appraisal Objectives / Purpose of activity Objectives / Purpose of activity Intended ultimate beneficiaries Conditions Budget Results, outcomes and outputs
	Appraisal Report APPLICATION/PDF
FR	Pre- and post-project impact appraisal Objectives / Purpose of activity Objectives / Purpose of activity Intended ultimate beneficiaries Conditions Budget Results, outcomes and outputs
	Environmental Study APPLICATION/PDF
EN	Pre- and post-project impact appraisal Objectives / Purpose of activity Intended ultimate beneficiaries
	Evaluation Report APPLICATION/PDF
EN	Intended ultimate beneficiaries Review of project performance and evaluation Results, outcomes and outputs

Specific subnational locations are included with names and geo-coordinates to help users identify where specific activities are taking place:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	POSITION	CLASS	REACH	EXACTNESS
Lusaka Province ID 909129 (Geonames)	TYPE Populated Place PPL	-15.41667 29	Populated Place		Exact
Kafue district ID 7671220 (Geonames)	TYPE First-Order Administrative Division ADM1	-15.6199 28.4413	Administrative Region		Approximate
Ngwerere ID 900957 (Geonames)	TYPE Populated Place PPL	-15.30648 28.32881	Populated Place		Exact
Matero ID 907335 (Geonames)	TYPE Populated Place PPL	-15.38333 28.26667	Populated Place		Exact
Chelston ID 920420 (Geonames)	TYPE Populated Place PPL	-15.38333 28.38333	Populated Place		Exact

The financial disbursement schedule shows disbursements being made steadily from the start of the project in 2016. The total commitment of the project is 37.7 million XDR (Special Drawing Rights, the currency used by the AfDB):



Results data includes 23 different output and outcome indicators, for example:

OUTPUT INDICATOR (1)

Length of climate resilient sewer networks rehabilitated/ newly constructed

INDICATOR

Km

FACET	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTUAL	%	PERIOD
		Unit	Unit		
No dimension has been provided No location has been provided	Not provided	72.0	116.0	100%	2015-01-01 : 2023-12-31

In terms of climate contribution – the Appraisal Report document includes some detail about how the project is climate resilient and contributes to climate adaptation:

In terms of climate risks, for flood prone areas of Lusaka, sewers will be designed to be climate resilient so as to collect, convey and discharge frequently occurring, low-return-period storms to complement existing drainages in the areas.

Declining aid in Europe – greater transparency increases support for aid

Governments feel able to reduce aid budgets - against their international commitments and in spite of the harmful impact on vulnerable communities - when there is a lack of public support for overseas spending. New academic [research by Heinzel, Reinsberg and Swedlund \(2024\)](#) has shown how transparency can boost public support for aid.

Their research, based on primary survey data from adults in the UK, showed how support for aid spending increased significantly among respondents who were told about the commitment of the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) to aid transparency and the detailed project data available on its DevTracker website. And these effects were largest on those who were most sceptical of foreign aid and lacked trust in the civil service in general. Additional secondary analysis based on cross-national data shows a positive correlation between greater aid transparency and support for increased aid spending, suggesting that these findings are generalisable to other countries.

These types of findings suggest that aid transparency can be an effective response to waning public support for international aid in the face of rising populism and distrust in government. Scepticism about aid is often based on myths and distorted information about wasteful spending and money being misdirected or squandered on vanity projects. Transparency can help to dispel misinformation and show the real impact aid has on improving people's lives.

3. 2024 Aid Transparency Index Results: highlights and key findings

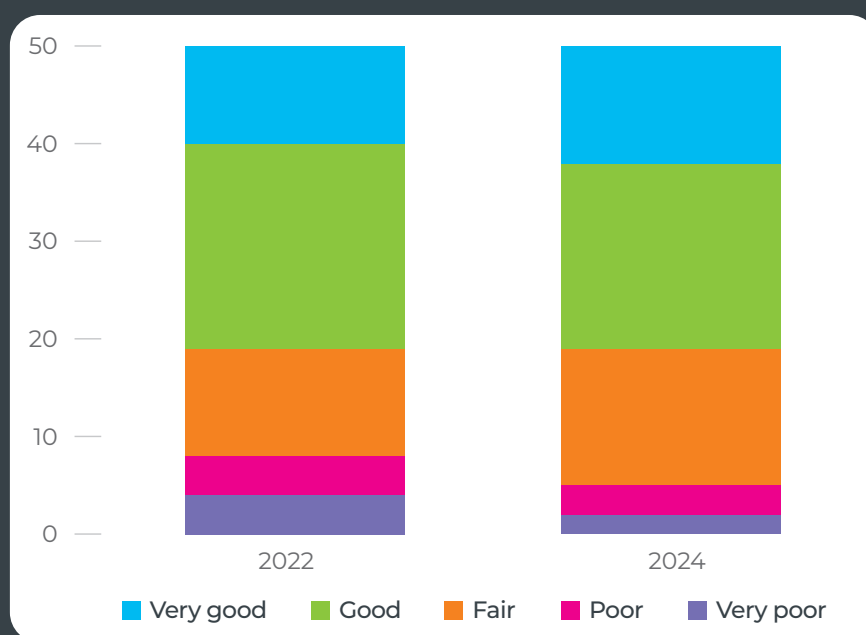
The results of the 2024 Aid Transparency Index continued the trend of gradual performance improvement seen in 2020 and 2022. The average (mean) score across all organisations was the highest recorded so far at 64.4 (compared with 61.8 in 2022). This increase in scores reflects incremental improvements in the quality, quantity and timeliness of aid data published by the 50 international aid organisations we assess.

These organisations have also responded to small changes to the assessment and scoring approaches over iterations of the Index, which have ratcheted up the transparency requirements of the assessment. For recent Indexes we have incorporated additional measures of timeliness of publication, comprehensiveness of data, tests for additional data points and a more challenging scoring approach. This means that overall data quality as measured by the Index is significantly better than at any other time.

All but one of the organisations we assessed are publishing at least some data in the IATI Standard. This has resulted in fewer organisations than ever before scoring in the 'very poor' category (just two).

At the top of the rankings, the African Development Bank (Sovereign Portfolio) ranked first with a score of 98.8. Having also topped the Index in 2022, the African Development Bank has maintained its commitment to transparency standards and its publication of high-quality data. The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) ranked second with a score of 96.3 points, and the highest-ranking bilateral aid agency, the US Millennium Challenge Corporation came third with 93.0 points. Altogether, 12 organisations achieved 'very good' scores of 80 points or more, the most ever to rank in the top Index category. Considerable effort and energy has been invested by these organisations to achieve this level of transparency. Top scores in the Aid Transparency Index are the result of an organisational culture that supports transparency, the allocation of adequate resources and good data publication systems.

FIGURE 3: 2022 to 2024 category trends



Risers and fallers

Some organisations made significant improvements compared with 2022. Near the top of the rankings UK FCDO and the European Commission Directorate General for International Partnerships (EC INTPA) increased their scores by 11 and 10.5 points respectively. Both moved up a category from 'good' to 'very good'. They are now tied for 10th place overall, with equal scores of 82.9 points (see Box 2).

We assessed the World Food Programme (WFP) for the first time and found its data to be of high quality, scoring 84.5 points, in the 'very good' category. This is a significant achievement for a first Index assessment. UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, also performed well in its first assessment, scoring in the 'good' category, with 63.4 points. The US Department of Health and Human Services, the second highest US aid spending department, scored 34.8 points in its first assessment, placing it in the 'poor' category. We hope to see efforts to improve the quality and quantity of its data in time for its next assessment.

Lower down in the rankings we saw significant improvements from the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (UAE MOFAIC) - which started publishing detailed IATI data for its activities for the first time - and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which also re-started its IATI publication following a hiatus in 2022. These increased by 43 and 31.9 points respectively and both now rank in the 'fair' category. Japan moved up a category and UAE jumped two categories from 'very poor' to 'fair'.

IDB Invest increased its score by 23.6 points, moving from the 'poor' category to near the top of 'fair' with 57.7 points. IDB Invest made significant improvements by publishing standardised data about its activities including flow types, aid types and finance types as well as new financial data such as activity commitments and forward-looking budgets. It also improved the quality of its activity descriptions.

Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) increased its score by 14.3 points, moving up from 'poor' to 'fair'. It achieved this by increasing the frequency of publication of IATI data and publishing more data across several indicators, including more organisational documents.

There were also some unfortunate drops in scores. The biggest faller was the Spanish Agency for Cooperation and International Development (AECID). AECID paused its IATI publication in 2023 meaning there was no transparency data for its assessment (see below). And we were not able to find up-to-date information about its aid activities on the AECID website, resulting in very low scores across the board.

Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) published no 2023 IATI activity data (see section below), although it did publish up to date organisation documents in its IATI file. This meant it dropped 14.7 points and fell one category, from 'fair' to 'poor'.

Global Affairs Canada dropped 11 points and is now at the bottom of the 'good' category. It lost points for publishing less forward-looking organisational budget data and for failing our quality checks for performance data. The US State Department dropped 9.4 points and is now in the lower half of the 'fair' category. It failed our quality checks for project descriptions and lost points for Results and publication of standardised organisational references for its implementing partners.

More detail about each organisation we assessed, including a breakdown of scores for individual indicators and a set of recommendations for how to improve scores in future can be found in our comprehensive set of organisation profiles on the [Index website](#).

BOX 2: UK FCDO and EC INTPA move from 'good' to 'very good'

The UK FCDO and EC INTPA both increased their Index scores by over 10 points and moved up categories from 'good' to 'very good'. They now occupy joint 10th place overall with 82.9 points.

The FCDO was helped by the setting of a [clear target](#) to score 'very good' in the Index following a recommendation by the Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI), the UK's independent aid accountability body. This was also included in the UK's Open Government Partnership National Action Plan, and the [2023 International Development White Paper](#).

FCDO increased its scores for the publication of project conditions, its disaggregated country budget, organisation and country strategies and more project reviews and evaluations. FCDO explained how transparency is prioritised within the department as well as through high-level commitments:

"Transparency with our partners and with the public is at the core of the FCDO's approach to international development. We are committed to embedding transparency within our organisational culture, and have pledged publicly to the highest transparency standards, recognising that it is critical to achieving our objectives. This commitment is reflected across all areas of our organisation - from policy and strategy, to technical and programme teams - with our efforts led by a dedicated team."

INTPA improved its publication of forward-looking project and country budgets as well as project objectives and evaluations.

DG INTPA told us about the strategic and practical steps the department took to improve its performance:

"Transparency is now one of the key principles of the Global Gateway strategy (2022), the EU's values-based offer to tackle the most pressing global challenges. This renewed high-level political buy-in for transparency, the strong commitment from senior management and the enthusiasm of its staff contributed to INTPA's increased performance in 2024."

INTPA's target was twofold this year: to publish more (publish reviews and evaluations – previously not published) and to do it better (facilitate access to information that was already publicly available, such as project design and planning documents, and contracts). Ultimately, INTPA took the 2024 ATI exercise as a challenge to prove that improving transparency and accountability is an on-going task."

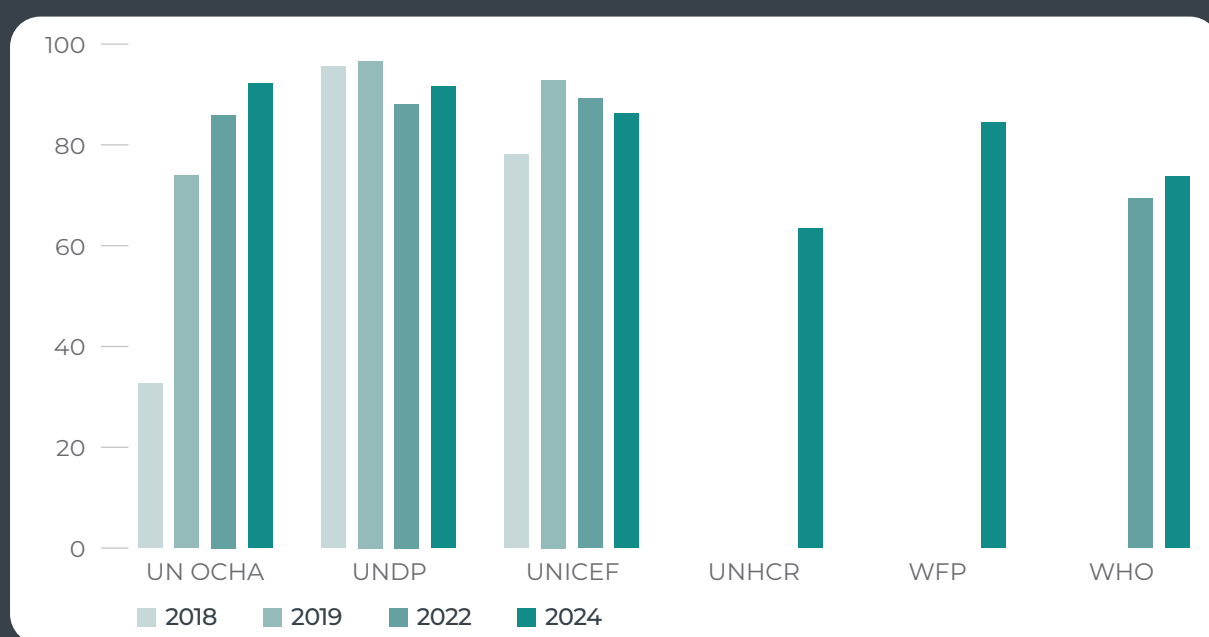
UN organisations in the Index

Six UN organisations were assessed in the 2024 Index. These organisations spend large volumes of international aid and have a leading role in their respective areas of aid and development. UN agencies perform well in the Index – they all publish good quality IATI data about their aid and development projects and organisational policies. Ranking first among UN organisations for the first time, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ranked fourth overall with a score of 92.2. UN OCHA has made great strides in its performance in the Index over the past six years, having scored just 32.7 in 2018.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which hosts the IATI Secretariat, has performed consistently well in the Index and maintained its high performance this year with a score of 91.5. This was a small increase on its score of 88.1 in 2022. And the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has also maintained its place in the 'very good' category, ranking 8th overall with a score of 86.2. The World Health Organisation (WHO) improved on its 2022 assessment by 4.4 points, with an overall 'good' score of 73.7.

The two newly assessed organisations – WFP and UNHCR, scored 84.5 and 63.4 respectively – impressive achievements for first assessments in the Index (see above).

FIGURE 4: UN organisations' scores over time



In some cases, UN organisations are able to score well in the Index by publishing high-quality, detailed information about the financial flows they receive and activities up to the country level. Less granular information is available about their spending down the aid delivery chain, within the recipient country. We will be exploring ways to assess transparency of these onward flows in future iterations of the Index.

Development Finance Institutions

The prominence of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) as vehicles for international aid continues to grow. The ongoing Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) [reform agenda](#) promises to increase resources, allow higher risk investments, streamline business processes and improve coordination between banks. In most cases the growth of the banks will be from greater borrowing on the capital markets rather than use of aid money. Existing public capital will be used to leverage this. Other reforms are designed to mobilise increasing amounts of finance from the private sector with the aim of closing the development financing gap.

The Aid Transparency Index assesses six sovereign (public sector) portfolios and six non-sovereign (private sector) portfolios of the major international and regional development banks.

The sovereign portfolios of the development banks are top performers in the Aid Transparency Index. They occupy three of the top five positions in the ranking including first (AfDB) and second (IADB). The World Bank International Development Association (IDA) dropped 4.9 points compared to its 2022 performance but still managed to place 4th with a 'very good' score of 92.2. Likewise, the Asian Development Bank – Sovereign Portfolio dropped a few places in the rankings (having topped the Index in 2018 and 2020) but still maintained a 'very good' score of 91.1.

The sovereign portfolios of the European development banks – the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB), perform less well in the Index, with scores of 67.1 ('good') and 55.1 ('fair') respectively. There is little difference in transparency between the sovereign and non-sovereign portfolios of these two banks.

EBRD lost points for a lack of forward-looking budgets and because we could not find comprehensive data about its results or evaluations. It is also revising its Access to Information Policy with the new policy scheduled to come into effect in 2025. Meanwhile it lost points because the current policy did not meet the best-practice criteria of the Index.

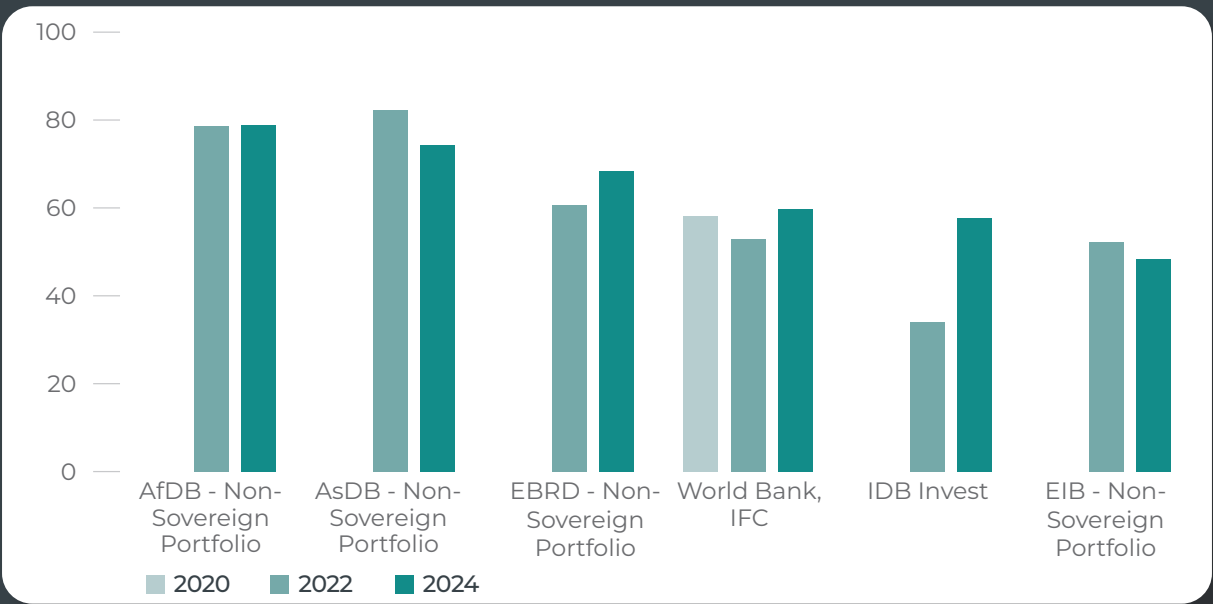
The EIB also lacked forward looking budget data and activity results and evaluations. Other documents were unavailable such as contracts and conditions documents, and details about locations of activities were missing.

FIGURE 5: DFI sovereign portfolio scores over time



Private sector portfolios of DFIs generally perform worse in the Index than sovereign operations. DFIs tend to include more expansive confidentiality clauses in contracts with the private sector which make disclosure more difficult. The Aid Transparency Index compares all the assessed aid organisations against a common set of criteria. While some adjustments are made to adapt the criteria to different types of business model, greater contract confidentiality makes these organisations less transparent, and they are scored as such.

FIGURE 6: DFI non-sovereign portfolio scores over time



As mentioned in the Introduction, IDB Invest improved its score significantly in the 2024 Index, almost placing in the 'good' category. EBRD also made significant improvements to bring its non-sovereign portfolio up to the level of its sovereign portfolio. The inclusion of better information about non-sovereign operations in its organisational documents, including a total forward looking budget for the portfolio contributed to this.

The World Bank International Finance Corporation (IFC) made a number of small improvements across several of the Index indicators to improve by 6.8 points, almost placing in the 'good' category for the first time.

THE DFI TRANSPARENCY INDEX

Publish What You Fund now has a second transparency index that focuses specifically on Development Finance Institutions. The [DFI Transparency Index](#) scores and ranks sovereign and non-sovereign portfolios of development banks against a set of criteria that are tailored to the operations of these institutions. This includes enhanced criteria for Environment, Social and Governance transparency, disclosure to communities and transparency of DFI-specific financial and project data, such as disclosure of financial intermediary activities. While the Aid Transparency Index focuses primarily on data published in the IATI Standard, the DFI Index reviews both IATI data and website disclosure together. Because of this, scores and rankings vary between the two Indexes.

The first DFI Transparency Index was [published in 2023](#), with a second assessment planned for 2025.

Improving scores for the Networked data indicator

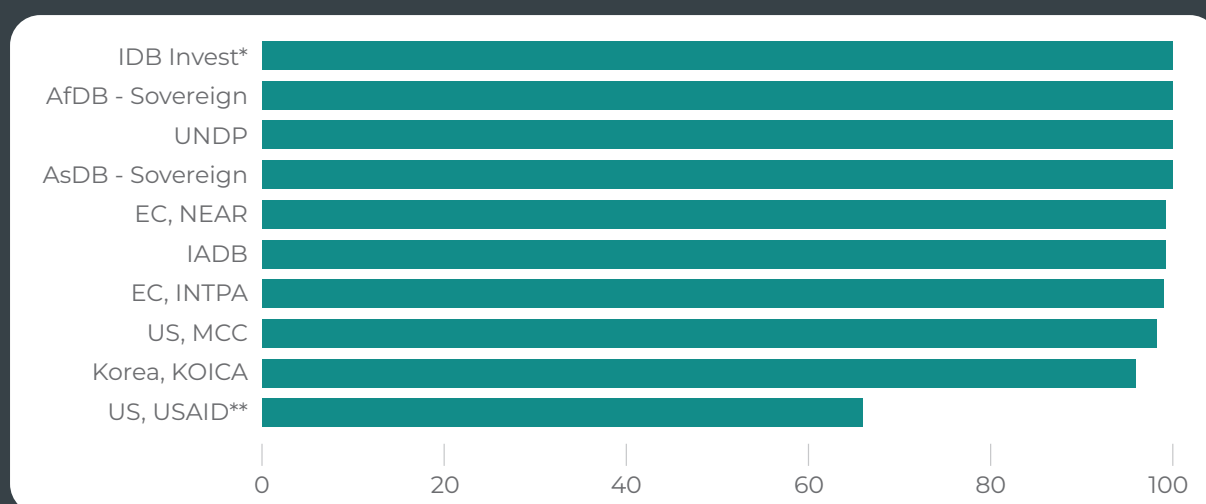
One of the innovations of the Index in recent iterations has been the introduction of the **Networked data** indicator. There is great potential to use aid data to enhance the transparency of the network of aid organisations and activities, to show how aid flows between organisations and across jurisdictions. This can significantly enhance the accountability of aid delivery and provide insights into where and how money is spent, including how much gets to the recipient country, and how much reaches intended communities. Chapter 6 of this report provides further detail on this developing area of aid transparency.

The **Networked data** indicator scores organisations based on how transparent they are about the organisations they work with. It encourages the use of recognised, consistent references for organisations, which helps to build a clear, consistent picture of the aid network. For the 2024 Index a new test was introduced that also assesses the transparency of financial transactions by looking for references to receiver organisations.

Compared with 2022 we saw significant improvement in the consistency of standard organisation references being used by publishers. Overall there was an average score increase of 12% for the **Networked data: Organisation references** test. 10 organisations were using recognised standard references for the first time, and 17 organisations increased the number of references used.

For the new **Transaction receivers** test 20 organisations increased the number of transaction receivers published in their data during the Index assessment process. 10 of these scored 0 in the first round of data collection and then scored between 55-100% of the available points in the final assessment round. This indicates that they began publishing receivers for the first time in response to the new Index test.

FIGURE 7: Organisations publishing transaction receiver data for the first time



* IDB Invest's score was weighted differently for this indicator and has been normalised here.

** Since the final data collection, USAID has published more transaction receiver data so we expect it would now score significantly higher for this test.

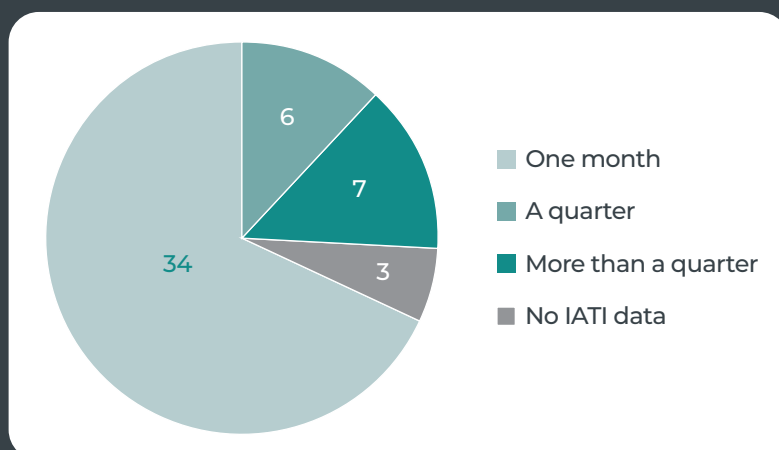
Enhancements to measures of publication Timeliness

Aid data published in the IATI Standard is management information that can be used for real-time decision making. For it to be useful in this way it is important that information about activities is updated regularly and that published data is up to date. To test whether organisations are meeting these standards the Aid Transparency Index assessment includes a measure of publication **Timeliness**.

The Index **Timeliness** measure previously looked at the frequency of publication and awarded higher scores to those organisations that were updating their data on a monthly or quarterly basis (the recommended minimum standard for IATI data publication).

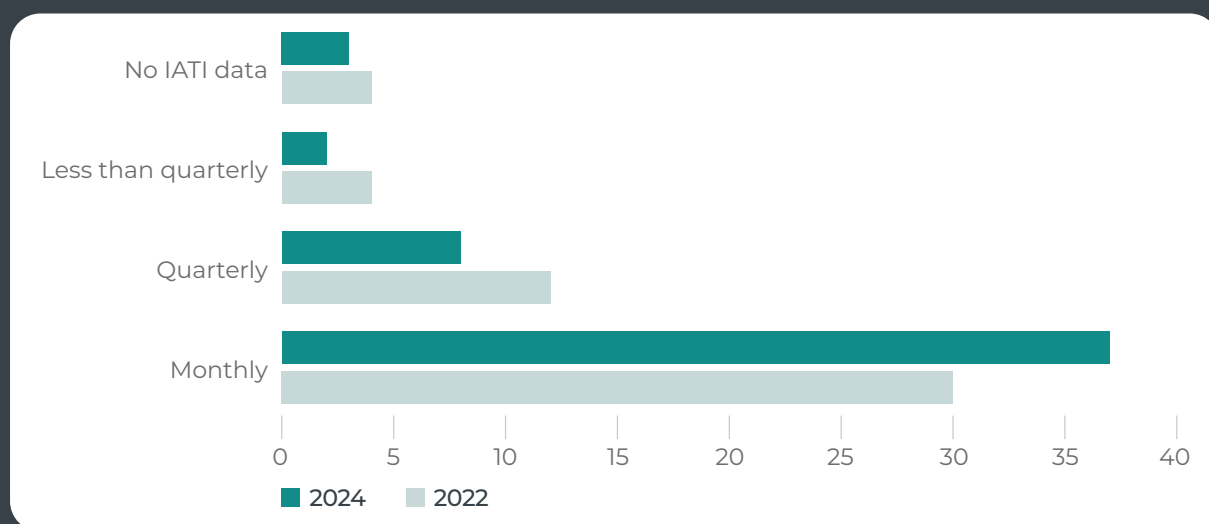
For the 2024 Index we introduced a new **Timeliness** measure that incorporates a measure of the time lag of published transactions. Those that are publishing transactions that are a month old or less are now awarded the highest scores. A small discount is applied to those publishing a quarter in arrears, and scores for those publishing transactions from more than three months ago are more heavily discounted. For the 2024 Index, the majority (34 out of 50) were publishing with a one-month time lag. Six were publishing with a time lag of a quarter and seven had data that was more than a quarter behind.

FIGURE 8: Time lag assessments



We saw improvements in publication frequency in this Index compared with 2022. A total of 37 organisations were publishing with the best-practice monthly frequency, seven more than in 2022. Those publishing with a less than quarterly frequency dropped from four to two.

FIGURE 9: Changes in publication frequency, 2022–2024



The Index timeliness measures currently review the 12 months prior to the assessment to gauge if organisations have maintained consistent, regular publication over the past year. To capture the full period in between Index assessments we are now extending the review period to 24 months. This new measure will be applied to the 2026 Aid Transparency Index scoring and we have already started collecting publication frequency data that will feed into this (the 24 month period runs from April 2024 to March 2026).

BOX 3: System upgrades and pausing of data publication

Three organisations in the 2024 Index were undergoing information systems upgrades that either paused or reduced their data publication during the assessment. Spain's AECID, Australian DFAT and the German Federal Foreign Office (FFO) all received significantly reduced scores for this reason.

AECID is implementing a new Cooperation Information System, including a redesign of its IATI data publication, and did not publish any 2023 transparency data. Australia released a new International Development Policy that includes a commitment to enhancing the transparency of its development programme. It was in the early stages of delivering this and planned to publish the first set of IATI data under the new policy in the second quarter of 2024, after the Index assessment had concluded. DFAT was able to publish organisational documents in time for the assessment, however.

The German FFO, the lead for Germany's humanitarian assistance, was undergoing an upgrade to its data gathering and publication system which caused lower availability of data quality and quantity at the time of the Index assessment. This led to a 'poor' Index score for the German FFO including the application of a penalty for low data coverage.

While we recognise the importance of investing in and upgrading systems, the removal of IATI data should be carefully considered. This removal can prevent users from accessing crucial information needed for research and policy analysis related to impact and spending, thereby hindering coordination efforts. The timing of system upgrades negatively impacted the 2024 Index scores for these agencies, however, we hope that these upgrades will lead to improved and more extensive data publication that will be captured in future assessments.

4. Methodology

The Aid Transparency Index assessment approach is outlined in full in the [Technical Paper](#), available on the Publish What You Fund website. Organisations are assessed in the Index against a set of 35 indicators. The indicators are scored based on the availability of information about the aid organisation or its activities. Indicators are grouped into five components which correspond to broad types of information. The components are: Organisational planning and commitments, Finance and budgets, Project attributes, Joining-up development data and Performance.

FIGURE 10: The Aid Transparency Index components



The principal approach to scoring the indicators is to run automated tests on the assessed organisations' data published in the IATI Standard. The tests assess whether information for the corresponding indicator is published in the data. Scores are based on how comprehensive and timely the data is. The highest scores are awarded for fully consistent, frequent, up-to-date publication. Organisations that only publish information for a few activities or publish data that is out of date or infrequently updated are scored lower.

Following the automated tests, Publish What You Fund manually checks the quality of documents and data for 12 of the indicators. We take a sample of 12 activities for each indicator and review the documents or data points to check that they are of good quality and meet the indicator criteria. We also review documents published for five of the organisation-level indicators. The Publish What You Fund team manually reviewed a total of 18,500 documents and data points for the 2024 Index.

When data is not available as IATI data we conduct a manual review of information published on the organisation's website. Website publication is scored lower than IATI data in the Index because IATI data is open, standardised, comparable and machine readable, whereas website publication is not. We score two indicators separately based on quality of transparency legislation or policy and the accessibility of data through an organisation's online data portal.

Aid transparency is an evolving field, and we review and adjust the assessment and scoring approach each time we run the Index. The process of keeping the Index up to date and innovating to reflect the state of the art is collaborative and consultative. Prior to each assessment we conduct a [public online review](#) of the indicators to check the tests are working as well as possible, soliciting feedback from stakeholders including the assessed organisations.

We also carry out regular methodology reviews prior to Index assessments in which we consider adding new indicators or measurement approaches. These are held in consultation with stakeholders including the assessed organisations and members of the IATI community. We carried out a [methodology review in 2023](#) and made the following changes:

- Time lag added to the Timeliness measure
- Networked data indicator: transaction receivers test added
- Enhanced [Visibility assessment](#)
- Update to the planned dates indicator
- Update to the Country strategy / MoU indicator
- Update to the Sub-national location indicator, renamed "Location"

The Index assessment process has two rounds. The first - carried out at the start of the six-month data collection period – provides detailed feedback so organisations can make changes and improvements to their transparency and data quality before the final, scoring round at the end of the process. Indicator scores are displayed in bespoke Aid Transparency Tracker software during the assessment process so organisations can monitor how they are performing.

The Aid Transparency Tracker provides an opportunity for organisations to respond to scoring decisions through an iterative process. Each assessment is also reviewed by an independent expert who provides an opinion on points of contention and helps to review information published in other languages. In total 29 independent reviewers kindly provided support to the 2024 Aid Transparency Index on a voluntary basis.

Once the assessment is concluded results are calculated based on a set of weightings for the indicators and components that balance the perceived importance, usefulness and difficulty of publishing that information or data point. Higher weighted indicators include performance data (objectives, impact, results and reviews), networked data and forward-looking budgets. Basic information such as project titles, dates and activity statuses are weighted lower.

5. Transparency of food aid

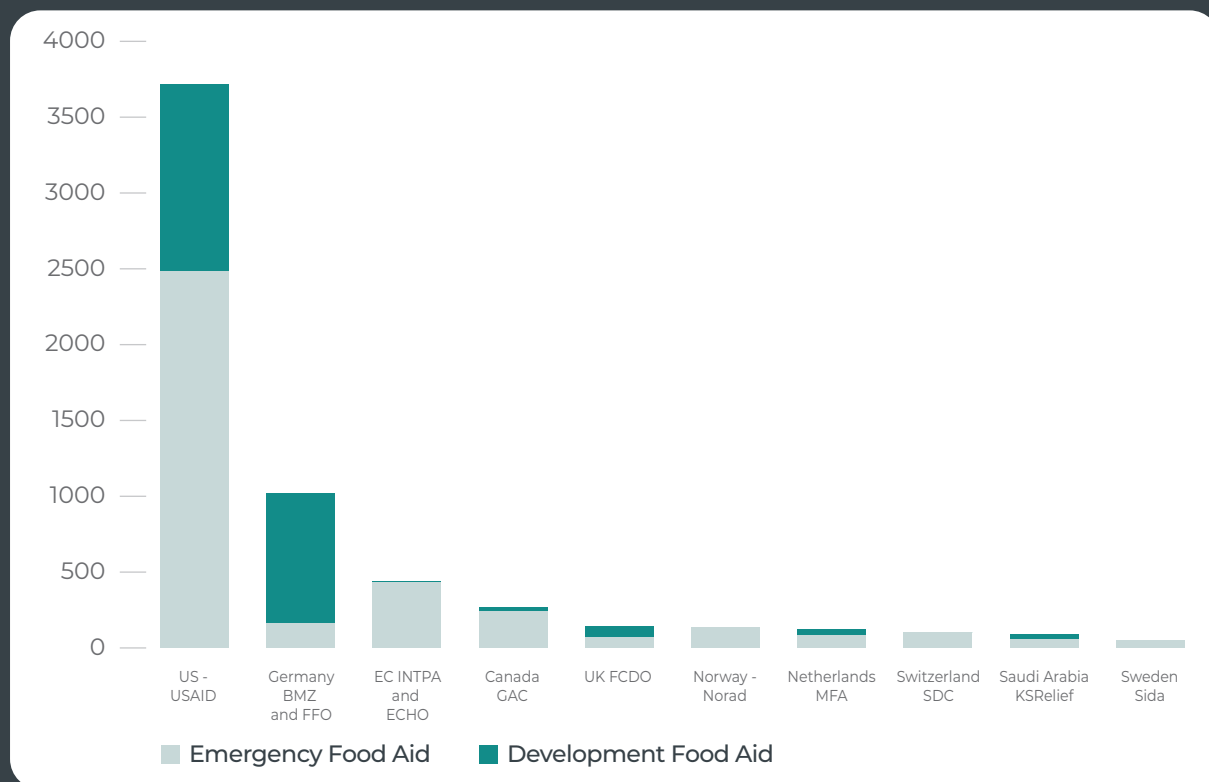
Global food aid has increased significantly in recent years as several factors have placed increasingly more people at risk of food shortages and hunger. The economic fallout from the COVID pandemic has left governments and populations impoverished, increasing vulnerability to disasters. And we are seeing more extreme weather events, exacerbated by global heating, including severe monsoons in Asia and droughts in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. Other man-made factors have contributed to rising food prices, particularly the conflict in Ukraine – a major exporter of grains and other foodstuffs – which pushed up global food, fuel and fertiliser prices. The World Food Programme estimates that 309 million people are facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2024 in the 72 countries where it is operational. 42.3 million of these will be in emergency or worse levels of food insecurity. As this report went to press 1.1 million people were facing catastrophic hunger, primarily in Gaza but also in parts of South Sudan and Mali.

Several of the donors assessed in the Aid Transparency Index provide significant quantities of food aid. Among these, the United States is the largest bilateral donor, followed by Germany and the European Commission. Much of the food aid provided by these donors is channelled through the WFP – assessed in the 2024 Aid Transparency Index for the first time.

Development and emergency food aid

There are two categories of food aid in the aid data – development food aid and emergency food aid. The top 10 bilateral donors recording food aid in their 2023 IATI data are as follows:

FIGURE 11: 2023 Emergency and Development Food Aid - IATI spend, US\$ millions



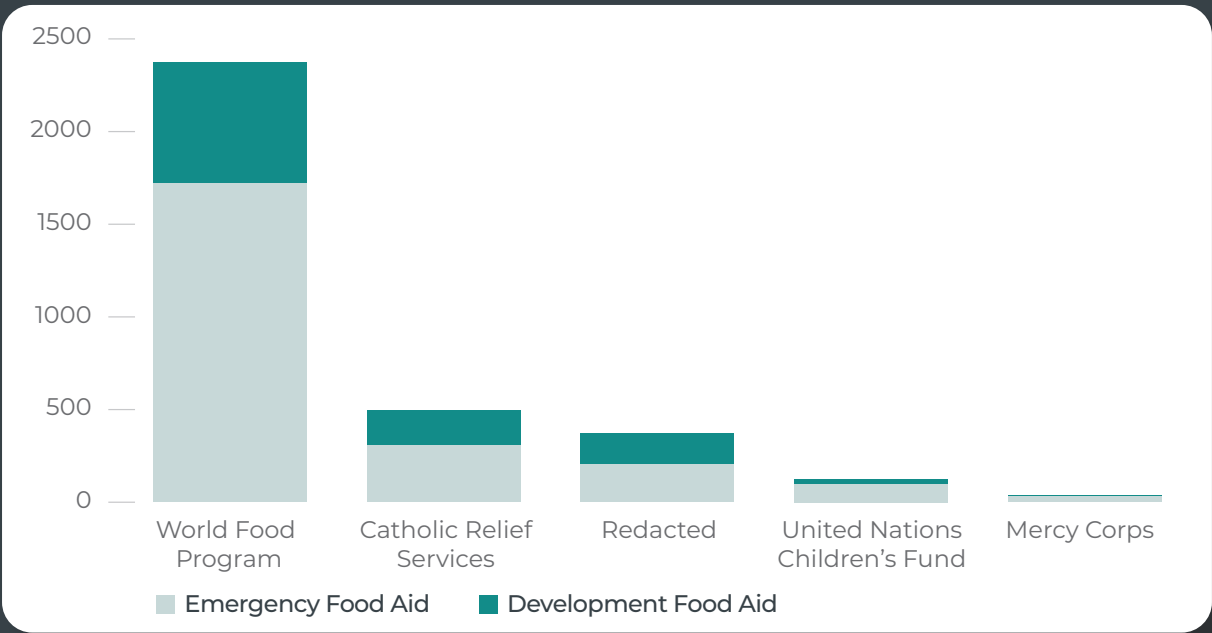
The United States is recording more than three and a half times as much food aid as the next largest donor – Germany. While the amount of money the US spends on food aid is generous, it has been criticised for the way it is sourced and delivered. Much of the food provided by international donors is now sourced from local or regional producers or is simply provided as cash to vulnerable people so they can buy food in local markets. Both approaches can have a positive impact on local economies and food production systems, with cash transfers particularly supporting small farmers and local livelihoods.

While US emergency food aid is mostly locally sourced or given as direct cash transfers, most of its development food aid is provided as “in-kind” commodities bought from US farmers and shipped overseas. Once the food is sourced, it must also comply with the Cargo Preference Act which obliges the federal government to use US carriers for at least half of food aid shipments. According to the Congressional Research Service, while shipping US-grown food may be appropriate in circumstances where local production or infrastructure is weak, reliance on in-kind food aid is “controversial due to its potential to disrupt international and local markets and because it typically costs more than market-based assistance.”¹ The US Congress is currently negotiating new legislation which could change federal mandates and funding levels.

USAID’s aid data provides significant detail about its food aid. 680 individual development food aid activities are recorded in its 2023 data. As well as food assistance activities (often delivered by INGOs) these also include research and technical assistance, monitoring of pests such as locusts, warehousing, administration costs and staff salaries. We also found some activities that outline shipping costs. In some cases, the shipping company is named as the activity implementer, in others it is redacted. And US\$158 million of expenditure is recorded for activities under the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, described as a programme that “Reimburses registered U.S. private voluntary organizations to ship commodities overseas for use in privately funded development and humanitarian assistance programs.”

The WFP is the largest implementer of USAID funded emergency and development food aid. 2023 totals spent through WFP, as recorded in USAID’s IATI data, were US\$1.72 billion of emergency food aid and US\$654 million of development food aid. Other US government agencies also deliver food aid through WFP (e.g. the Department of Agriculture), so total US contributions to WFP are significantly higher than this. The second largest food aid partner for USAID was Catholic Relief Services, delivering almost US\$500 million in 2023. The implementer was redacted for US\$370 million of USAID food aid.

FIGURE 12: 2023 Emergency and Development Food Aid – top 5 USAID implementers, US\$ millions



1 Casey, A.R. and Morgenstern, E. M., “U.S. International Food Assistance: An Overview”. Congressional Research Service, February 23, 2021. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45422/4>

BOX 4: The Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard

A recent innovative use of aid transparency data is the [Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard](#), managed by the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) an initiative led by the G7 and World Bank. The dashboard brings together data on food security, food prices and food aid financing at the country and subnational level. The dashboard data on international food security financing is drawn from publications by donors in the IATI Standard. Given the urgency and fast moving nature of food crises and emergency response, the timeliness of the aid data that's used in the dashboard is of particular importance.

The IATI data used in the dashboard is automatically updated on a weekly basis. GAFS estimates that approximately seven thousand activities and 43 thousand transactions are processed for the dashboard. Activities and transactions are identified using the food aid sector codes and also key word searches in activity titles and descriptions. This captures a lot of data but is not precise enough to be reliable for the purposes of the dashboard. For this reason GAFS is proposing to introduce a "tag" for use in the IATI data to identify food and nutrition security activities.

The dashboard helps coordination by identifying who is delivering food aid, where. It also provides the status of the development, launch and triggering of Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plans. These plans provide a framework for governments and international partners to respond to food emergencies.

The World Food Programme

The World Food Programme was assessed in the Aid Transparency Index for the first time in 2024 and achieved a 'very good' score of 84.5. WFP publishes good organisational, financial and performance related data. Activity-level data includes good objectives and results as well as annual review documents which can be used to assess performance. Results for projects include counts of numbers of beneficiaries, units of various foodstuffs delivered, amounts of money distributed as cash-based transfers, people trained in capacity building programmes and quantities of food procured and transported.

Financial data includes comprehensive forward-looking budgets and full details of incoming funds from various institutional funders and governments. WFP also publishes its outgoing transactions, although details of who receives the funds are not included. WFP publishes data for 830 activities in 2023 and spending totalling US\$10.64 billion. The top recipient country is Afghanistan, where WFP spent US\$901 million. This was followed by Yemen (US\$773 million) and Somalia (US\$745 million).

6. Who should publish aid data, and why?²

The IATI Standard is designed to allow all aid organisations to publish data about their activities. As well as the largest aid donors and implementers - 50 of which we assess in the Aid Transparency Index - IATI data is published by international NGOs, private contractors and much smaller, local CSOs. One benefit of this is that organisations and activities can be linked in a network and funds can be traced through aid delivery chains. However, to do this comprehensively would require huge resources and effort. What alternatives are there and what is the best approach to achieve the aims of the aid transparency movement?

Who is currently publishing IATI data?

There are currently 1,672 registered IATI publishers. Among those, 227 are publishing with the recommended quarterly or monthly frequency that is needed to keep the IATI dataset up to date. 970 have published no new data in the past year. However, among the 227 regular publishers are many of the world's largest aid organisations. Total financial flows published in 2023 amount to US\$258 billion. This is greater than the most recent annual amount of Official Development Assistance recorded by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (the preliminary ODA total for 2023 is US\$223.7 billion).³

545 publishers have recorded 2023 spending (this includes the 227 regular publishers and others that have published only once or twice that year). Of these, just 35 organisations published 95% of the total aid flows recorded in the year, and the top spending 100 publishers account for 99.4% of the total. Table 1 illustrates how the publishers recording spending in 2023 break down by organisation type.

TABLE 1: IATI publishers, count of organisation types and total 2023 spend

Organisation types	Number of organisations	Total 2023 spend (USD millions)
Government	40	119,124
Other Public Sector	11	5,445
International NGO	198	2,067
National NGO	145	1,627
Regional NGO	11	49
Public Private Partnership	4	4,951
Multilateral	32	116,492
Foundation	30	2,019
Private Sector	44	381
Academic, Training and Research	25	112
Other	5	5,518
Grand Total	545	257,785

² This is a shortened, updated version of an article published on the Publish What You Fund website ahead of the IATI members' assembly in April 2024. The previous version of the article is available [here](#).

³ It should be noted that IATI data is management information and not subject to the same statistical treatments as the OECD data, which is used to count total ODA. So, loans are recorded at face value (rather than as "grant equivalent" amounts), and the same funds can be recorded multiple times: as money is passed from funders to implementers and then spent or passed on again, each organisation can publish its own spending of those same funds.

The agencies in the Index (37 of which are included in the analysis above) make up 92% of the total spending recorded in IATI in 2023 (US\$237 billion). International, Regional and National NGOs recorded a much smaller aid spend (US\$3.7 billion – 1.5% of the total flows) but include many more publishers – 354 in total.

This overview of IATI data shows who is publishing and how much they are spending. What about the detail of how aid is delivered? One aspect of this is the transparency of aid delivery chains and the network of aid organisations that are part of the aid system.

Transparency of the network of aid delivery

Delivering large amounts of aid to the populations that need it can be challenging. Governments often channel funds by subcontracting a company, multilateral or NGO that subcontracts other organisations in turn, creating an aid delivery chain. This chain can involve consultancy firms, international NGOs, local government or academic institutions and, often at the end of a chain, local NGOs or CSOs. The various links in the chain can be based in the provider country, in the recipient country or in a third country, either in the global north or global south. Aid money is spent at each stage of this chain, with the various organisations providing services or taking management fees.

Among the many uses for aid transparency data (see chapter 7), is the mapping and tracking of money flowing between organisations. This is an area where IATI data can provide significant insights.⁴

The IATI Standard allows publishers to include information about the flows through the network of aid delivery. Donors and major aid organisations can publish names and unique references for the implementing organisations for each of their activities, as well as the receiver organisation for each transaction made in the project (something we now encourage and assess in the Aid Transparency Index, following the introduction of the Networked data indicator). Those implementing organisations can also publish their own IATI data showing how they spend the aid money they receive – either on their own project expenditure or through sub-contracts or sub-grants to other organisations. And this can continue along the delivery chain until all the money is disbursed or spent.

Another feature of the IATI Standard is to allow the linking of activities up and down the delivery chain, thereby facilitating the tracing of money as it flows from organisation to organisation.

By doing this we can better understand some of the challenges involved in channelling aid from donor countries to recipient communities. We can identify where aid money is spent and by whom, and we can hold aid donors to account for who implements their projects. We have seen [valuable work](#) in this area done by journalists to identify funding to organisations whose activities are not consistent with the values or policy goals of the governments giving the aid. And aid data has been used to show how foreign policy and aid policy can be in direct contradiction in catastrophic ways. Our own research has used aid data to track [spending by private contractors](#) and show how much of this is spent on consultancy fees, and how much is channelled to local actors.

⁴ Other sources of aid data such as the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and official development statistics include channel codes that identify some funding channels. However, these are often unspecific, or, when implementers are named, they only show the top of the chain, leaving the onward flows a mystery.

What's the catch?

Ideally we would see all aid organisations publishing IATI data, giving full visibility of the aid delivery network. In practice, this is yet to materialise. It is encouraging to see the number of publishers gradually increasing over the years and many NGOs, contractors and CSOs have made commendable efforts to register as IATI publishers and start publishing their data. However, it takes considerable effort to sustain a regular publishing practice and incentives are often required to make this happen. Some donors, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and the UK have placed requirements or recommendations on their implementers to publish IATI data. These donors have employed various strategies to encourage compliance including close collaboration with implementers to build capacity and buy-in for IATI publication, training courses and monitoring. The IATI community should learn from these experiences to build a realistic picture of the level of effort and resources required to achieve similar results across the aid community.

It is important to be realistic about the scale of the challenge. We analysed the number of implementers recorded in the IATI dataset over the past five years and found 70,000 unique organisation names recorded as either the activity “implementer” or transaction “receiver”. And this number would increase further as more organisations publish their data and include other implementers or sub-grantees. The total number of aid organisations globally is likely to be in the hundreds of thousands. Comparing these figures with the number of registered publishers provides an indication of how far there is to go to achieve a fully transparent aid delivery network.

And traceability – linking activities up and down the delivery chain to show how funds flow between projects – is even more nascent. We’ve [looked into this before](#) and found only 7,307 activity links among more than a million IATI activities. 90% of these links were added by just 30 publishers. These numbers may have increased recently, but the overall picture is unlikely to have significantly changed. Particularly noteworthy is the lack of linking between governments and multilateral aid agencies. Flows between these are some of the largest in the network, involving well-resourced organisations, and yet little progress has been made to link these up in the data.

What is the way forward?

As IATI prepares to write its new five-year strategy, the question of who should be publishing data and how to maintain regular, high-quality publication will be high on the list of priorities. IATI publication is a voluntary endeavour, so it requires creative thinking to come up with ways of encouraging organisations to keep publishing high-quality aid data.

The Aid Transparency Index creates incentives for organisations to regularly publish high-quality IATI data by publicising their performance in a competitive ranking. However, the resource intensity and complexity of the Index means that it could not be replicated with more than the 50 organisations we currently assess without significant additional resources.

Another powerful incentive for IATI publication is requirements funders place on their implementers. An open discussion about what publication requirements could be implemented by donors would be helpful. This should include learning from those that have already implemented an approach to delivery chain publication.

Several possible approaches should also be part of this discussion:

- **Taking a staggered approach to implementer publishing**

A significant challenge to ensuring implementers publish data down the delivery chain is the sheer numbers involved, particularly for the largest donors. USAID, for example, has recorded over 2,800 unique implementers receiving funds in the last five years. And US government regulation on reducing bureaucracy limits what USAID can require of these implementers. The UK's FCDO recorded over 1,300 implementers in the same period.

One way to tackle this challenge could be to begin by requiring only the largest implementers to publish data. Eligibility could be based on a threshold of aid volumes received (for example, those receiving more than US\$100 million per year, or the top 10% of receivers) or be limited to those that sub-grant or subcontract to other organisations down the delivery chain.

Prioritising in this way would quickly capture most funding flows downstream. For example, in the case of the US, requiring IATI publication by those organisations receiving over US\$100 million in 2023 would apply to 30 organisations that received a total of US\$13.4 billion. The largest implementers often include multilateral agencies that already publish data – these could be encouraged to link their activities and transactions upstream so flows can be traced.

- **Publishing on behalf of implementers**

One alternative to imposing implementer publishing requirements is for large donors to publish the information about project delivery on behalf of their implementers. At present some donors publish all the available project documents themselves, while others expect their implementers to publish performance data and other documents further down the delivery chain. While either of these models works well from a transparency point of view, encouraging donors to publish more detailed information about the aid projects they fund could be a more realistic approach. This could include listing all implementers including sub-grantees or sub-contractors and publishing detailed project documents, including performance data and project information documents.

A large amount of data and information about projects can be published by those at the top of the aid delivery chain, as can be seen in the publication of those that score in the 'very good' category in the Index. These organisations are publishing comprehensive data and documents which provide a detailed picture about the operations, performance and results of their aid projects.

This approach centralises the responsibility for publishing and transparency on the large funders. These well-resourced organisations should be able to institutionalise IATI publication within their bureaucracies. And the quantity of publishers requiring support and monitoring in this case is kept to a manageable number.

The main disadvantage of this approach is that it is not possible to publish the detail of onward flows further along the delivery chain since organisations can only publish the commitments and disbursements they have made themselves.

If this approach is taken by some donors, clear guidance should be developed so that data published using these differing approaches is compatible and comparable.

- **Creating a database of aid organisations and unique references**

After the Index introduced the [Networked data](#) indicator in 2022 we have seen significant demand for a comprehensive list of organisation references. The creation and maintenance of such a list would be a valuable tool for the analysis of the aid delivery network. Alongside consistent use of these references by publishers, the list would help analysts to map organisations in a comprehensive and consistent manner.

The role of the Aid Transparency Index

The Aid Transparency Index continues to play an important role in setting norms for good quality publication of IATI data. By continuing to monitor, assess and score the data publication of the world's major aid organisations, the Index ensures that those publishing the vast majority of the financial flows continue to publish high-quality, timely aid data.

And we are currently exploring ways that the Index tests could be integrated with the IATI dashboard and applied across all IATI publishers. While it would not be possible to run a full Aid Transparency Index assessment of a larger group of IATI publishers without additional resources, the automated tests could be applied to all publishers. This would not include the manual data quality sampling carried out for the Index, so scores would not be equivalent to Index scores. However, it would provide some valuable feedback on the data quality of these publishers.

7. How is open aid data being used?⁵

Since 2008 IATI has been advocating for the publication of standardised financial and non-financial data by a wide variety of aid organisations. In the early years of the aid transparency movement examples of use of this data were few and far between, leading some to question the purpose of aid transparency. As more agencies joined the movement to publish their data, the public had access to an increasingly valuable resource.

Alongside the increase in available data there has been a proliferation of new tools in recent years which is driving up use. These tools improve accessibility and make it easier to collect and analyse data. We are now seeing many examples of aid data use and [we have been tracking these](#).

A RESEARCHER IS ONLY AS GOOD AS THEIR TOOLS

Over the past few years several new tools have been developed which prepare IATI data for analysis and facilitate searching in user-friendly ways. Tools include the [Country Development Finance Data](#) website built by specialists to facilitate country or publisher centred analysis, the [Development Cooperation Landscape](#) tool, part of the US Foreign Assistance portal, and Data4Development's [AIDA platform](#) which helps publishers check their published data.

These tools allow users to easily access and explore data without needing a technical or specialised understanding. More details of the variety of tools available to access IATI data is provided in our blog series [here](#). They support users to search and extract a tailored data set with functions including detailed filtering, key-word searches and interactive dashboards. For more advanced users, tools such as [Datadump](#), [IATI data tables](#) and the [IATI datastore](#) make raw data readily accessible at scale for users to process themselves.

HOW IS OPEN AID DATA BEING USED?

Users of open aid and development data include governments, NGOs, international research institutions, journalists and think tanks. Recent research using IATI data has focussed on a range of issues including climate spending, land rights, food security and COVID. The following is a list of data use examples.

Tracking aid flows

Improved access to budget and finance data has made detailed tracking of funding flows possible. Harm Reduction International used IATI data to track aid funding for [narcotics control](#) to show how aid was being used for this little-known sector. Academics from a consortium led by Cambridge University tracked private entity receivers using contract data to better understand the role of the private sector in UK aid.

Tracking funding can also be used to understand what an agency is doing. The media platform Devex used IATI data to show [how EC INTPA spent its money](#) in 2022.

Geographic dashboards to visualise funding flows

The increased availability of sub-national locations of aid projects coupled with better tools to build maps has made it possible to create visual representations of aid data with geographic mapping dashboards. Examples include LandPortal's [Land projects database](#), used to improve understanding of land governance information, and The Lowy Institute's [Pacific Island project mapping](#), which was designed to improve donor and recipient government understanding of aid flows to the region. These maps are highly interactive and allow users to search and learn from the data.

⁵ This is an edited version of an article written by Elma Jenkins, originally published in April 2024. The original article is available [here](#).

Comparative analysis using multiple data sources

Several [partner country governments](#) used IATI data to compare aid flows with their national budgets to identify overlaps. The Center for Global Development used GNI data of recipient countries to compare the levels of [poverty focussed aid](#) across major aid agencies.

[The Institute for Journalism and Social Change](#) has compared aid spending with military spending in the conflict affected areas of The West Bank and Gaza. This showed how financial flows connect taxpayers around the world to facilities that have been damaged or destroyed in the current war.

Identifying gaps between resources and need in aid and development funding

Open aid data is being used to identify gaps in aid funding flows. This is done most effectively when development needs are clearly identified. For example, The Clean Air Fund identified [clean air funding gaps](#) by assessing pollution levels against funding levels. And The Rainforest Foundation used IATI data to track where [funding is falling short](#) of need among indigenous groups working to mitigate climate change.

Analysing the impacts of development policies using evidence

Save The Children studied the impact of UK cuts to [nutrition funding](#) by studying budgets before and after the policy change. Similarly, [Oxfam](#) and Publish What You Fund both used IATI data to [create an independent baseline](#) to measure progress against USAID's localisation target. A group of academics published [a paper](#) that used open contracting data as evidence to show how World Bank reforms of anti-corruption policies could support fairer government procurement.

These examples showcase the variety of ways in which data is being used in research, policy and development practice. Improvements to the quality and quantity of data now available have helped to facilitate this. The result is that data is being used in more creative ways to interrogate, analyse and advocate for changes to the way aid is implemented.

8. Recommendations

Major aid organisations should continue to improve the quality and quantity of their aid data.

This particularly applies to those that are not yet in the 'good' and 'very good' categories. As the aid data is being increasingly used to help create an accountable, effective aid system, all major donors should contribute with good quality, comprehensive, timely open data.

Publish more and better performance data.

The average score for the Performance component of the Index is 8.1/20. This means that many organisations are still not publishing comprehensive documents and data about the results and impact of their aid and development programmes. This information is vital to learn from and improve the delivery of aid.

Aid organisations should maintain the quality of their data in between Index assessments.

Embedding and systematising data publication should lead to consistent, high-quality data, and stop us seeing the dips in performance between Indexes. Organisations should also ensure they maintain regular publication frequency year-round (and will be assessed on this in future Index assessments).

The IATI community should develop guidance on how to manage system upgrades and data publication pauses.

This could include recommended maximum timescales for pauses and recommendations that regular data publication should continue during systems upgrades if possible.

Development Finance Institutions should improve the transparency of their private sector portfolios.

Since these activities are financed by leveraging public funds, development banks should go further than standard commercial practice in disclosing information about activities. Publicly funded institutions are accountable to taxpayers. The development mandate of these institutions means it is incumbent on them to show how activities are contributing to poverty reduction and development of lower income countries.

UN organisations should start to look at ways to publish more detail about their onward activities below the country level.

In many cases transparency of UN agencies ends at the point funds are received and programmes are outlined. To contribute to a fully transparent aid system, these organisations should publish information about the full delivery chain from receipt to spending of funds.

IATI should reach a consensus about who should publish IATI data and to what end.

The IATI movement should use its next strategy to provide a clear vision of how publication should develop over the next five years. This will help guide the use of limited resources and efforts to encourage and support data publication by aid organisations. While the IATI Standard can be used by all aid organisations to publish detailed data about their activities, clear guidance about who should prioritise this and why will be helpful for the whole aid community.

More organisations should link activities in their data.

Providing references to funding or implementing activities in incoming or outgoing transactions will help to build a picture of the network of aid delivery. As the largest implementing organisations, UN agencies are well placed to set an example of how this can be done comprehensively.

The IATI community should create a central repository of aid organisation references.

This could be approached as a community initiative with the IATI secretariat taking the lead to provide the structure and governance of the lists. The references themselves could then be crowd-sourced and kept up to date by members of the community.

Results table

Rank	Organisation types	2024 Final	2024 category	2022 Final	2022 category
1	AfDB - sovereign	98.8	Very Good	98.5	Very Good
2	IADB	96.3	Very Good	96.3	Very Good
3	US, MCC	93.0	Very Good	92.0	Very Good
=4	World Bank, IDA	92.2	Very Good	97.1	Very Good
=4	UN OCHA	92.2	Very Good	85.9	Very Good
6	UNDP	91.5	Very Good	88.1	Very Good
7	AsDB - sovereign	91.1	Very Good	94.8	Very Good
8	UNICEF	86.2	Very Good	89.1	Very Good
9	World Food Programme	84.5	Very Good		N/A
=10	EC, INTPA	82.9	Very Good	72.4	Good
=10	UK, FCDO	82.9	Very Good	71.9	Good
12	GAVI	81.3	Very Good	87.1	Very Good
13	AfDB - non-sovereign	78.8	Good	78.6	Good
14	Global Fund	78.4	Good	67.9	Good
15	EC, ECHO	75.9	Good	77.1	Good
16	Sweden, Sida	75.4	Good	68.0	Good
17	Germany, BMZ-GIZ	75.2	Good	79.3	Good
18	AsDB - non-sovereign	74.4	Good	82.3	Very Good
19	Belgium, DGD	74.2	Good	63.3	Good
20	World Health Organisation	73.7	Good	69.3	Good
21	EC, NEAR	73.3	Good	64.0	Good
22	Korea, KOICA	71.8	Good	77.7	Good
23	EBRD - non-sovereign	68.4	Good	60.6	Good
24	EBRD - sovereign	67.1	Good	66.6	Good
25	US, USAID	66.1	Good	65.2	Good
26	Gates Foundation	64.3	Good	62.0	Good
27	Netherlands, MFA	63.5	Good	67.2	Good
28	UNHCR	63.4	Good		N/A
29	Italy, AICS	61.4	Good	53.9	Fair
30	New Zealand, MFAT	60.4	Good	64.4	Good
31	Canada, Global Affairs	60.1	Good	71.1	Good
32	World Bank, IFC	59.8	Fair	53.0	Fair
33	Finland, MFA	58.4	Fair	50.8	Fair
34	IDB Invest	57.7	Fair	34.1	Poor
35	France, AFD	57.1	Fair	63.5	Good
36	EIB - sovereign	55.1	Fair	56.2	Fair
37	Japan, JICA	54.8	Fair	22.9	Poor
38	Denmark, MFA	50.9	Fair	52.9	Fair
39	Norway, MFA	50.5	Fair	36.2	Poor
40	US, State	48.6	Fair	58.0	Fair
41	EIB - non-Sovereign	48.3	Fair	52.3	Fair
42	Ireland, Irish Aid	47.9	Fair	48.0	Fair
43	Switzerland, SDC	46.6	Fair	47.0	Fair
44	UAE, MOFAIC	44.1	Fair	1.1	Very Poor
45	Saudi Arabia, KSRelief	43.8	Fair	38.7	Fair
46	US, HHS	34.8	Poor		N/A
47	Germany, Federal Foreign Office	27.9	Poor	37.2	Poor
48	Australia, DFAT	27.2	Poor	41.9	Fair
49	Spain, AECID	5.0	Very Poor	41.1	Fair
50	China, IDCA	2.2	Very Poor	5.0	Very Poor

(1) 提案者

所属団体：シャンティ国際ボランティア会

役職：事業サポート課課長兼ラオス事務所所長

氏名：加瀬貴

2) 提案議題タイトル

紛争国や人道危機国への支援展開に関する NGO-JICA の連携協議

3) 提案の背景（400 字以内）

紛争の長期化等に伴い、人道危機、複合危機への長期的な対応が必要な中で、「人道・開発・平和の連携」の推進がより重要になっている。緊急人道支援分野、開発支援分野に携わる NGO と JICA が相互の連携を強化することで、深刻化する人道危機への対応を強化できるのではないかと考える。そのため、双方が実施してきた事業事例の共有等を行いながら、連携の具体化に向けた、タスクフォース等の立ち上げなど、連携の在り方を協議することを提案したい。

4) 論点（400 字以内）

- NGO が行う難民支援、紛争国等への支援事業（「人道・開発・平和の連携」に関連した事業）事例の共有。
- 難民支援や、紛争国での支援事業の実施における、NGO-JICA の具体的な連携の在り方について、「今後どのように強化していくことができるか」に関する継続的な協議機会の設置を提案したい。同時に、協議機会の在り方（例：連携会議等の別実施、同分野におけるタスクフォースの立ち上げと勉強会の実施等）についても意見交換を行いたい。



議題:

NGO-JICAの相互連携①(紛争国や人道危機国への支援)

NGO側発表資料

NGOによる人道・開発・平和の連携

Addressing symptoms

- ・食糧、水、シェルター、医療など命を繋ぐ(life saving)支援

H 人道支援

Early development, addressing root causes, building resilience

- ・学校、医療施設、給水設備など社会サービス・インフラ、キャンプ周辺環境保全
- ・教育、農業、職業研修等、避難民・ホストのレジリエンス強化(self reliance/resilience)

D 開発

- ・避難民・ホストコミュニティとの融和・Social cohesion
- ・Durable solutions: 帰還支援・定住
- ・平和教育、人権促進

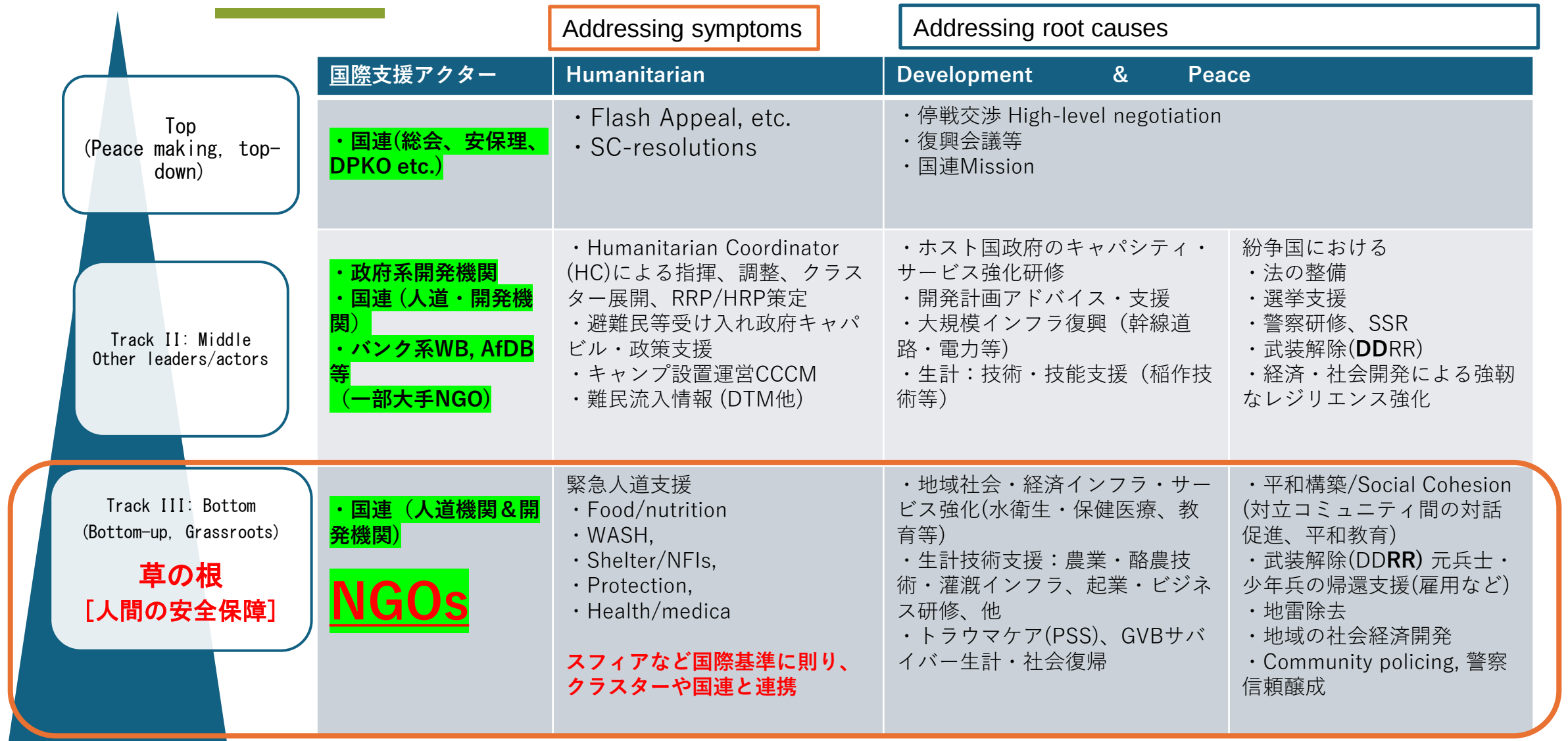
P 平和構築

NGOs

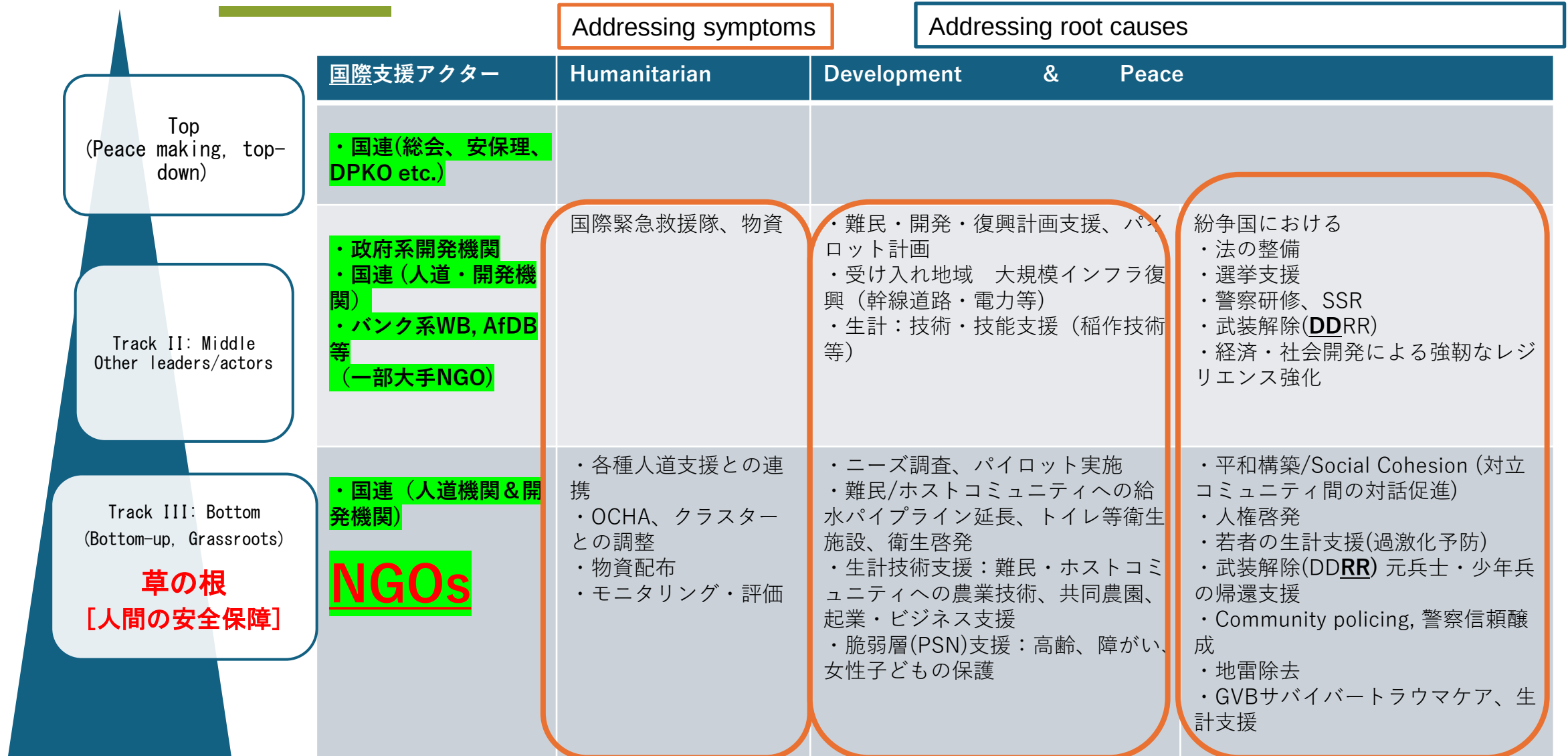
- ・人道支援Hからおり、DおよびPまで一貫して、中長期的にコミットが出来る
- ・草の根・現場レベル(Implementation level)での実績・ノウハウ・知見がある

HDP Nexus NGOの位置づけ、強み

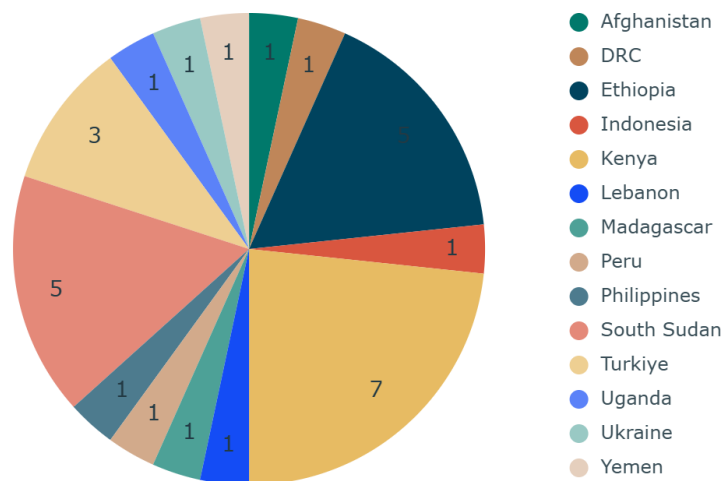
(難民・国内避難民、ホストコミュニティ支援の例)



上下、連携コラボレーションの例



: GRF_HDP Nexus プレッジに関するJPF加盟団体の事例



14か国

30プロジェクト

・Refugees,
・IDPs,
・Host
communities,
・Returnees

Oragnisation

AAR Japan

ADRA Japan

CWS Japan

Good Neighbors Japan (GNJP)

Japan Agency for Development and
Emergency (JADE)

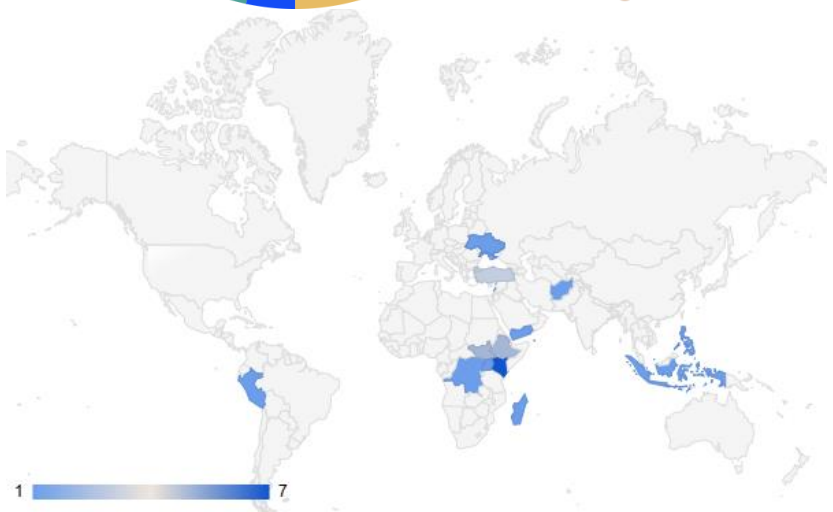
Peace Winds Japan

Reach Alternatives

Save the Children Japan

Shanti Volunteer Association

World Vision Japan



JICAの平和構築支援 NGOとの連携事例

2024年9月10日

JICAガバナンス・平和構築部

平和構築室

企画役 山中祥史

恐怖と暴力のない 平和で公正な 社会を目指して

誰ひとり取り残さない平和な社会を実現するため
紛争を発生・再発させない 強靱な国・社会づくり
に貢献します。

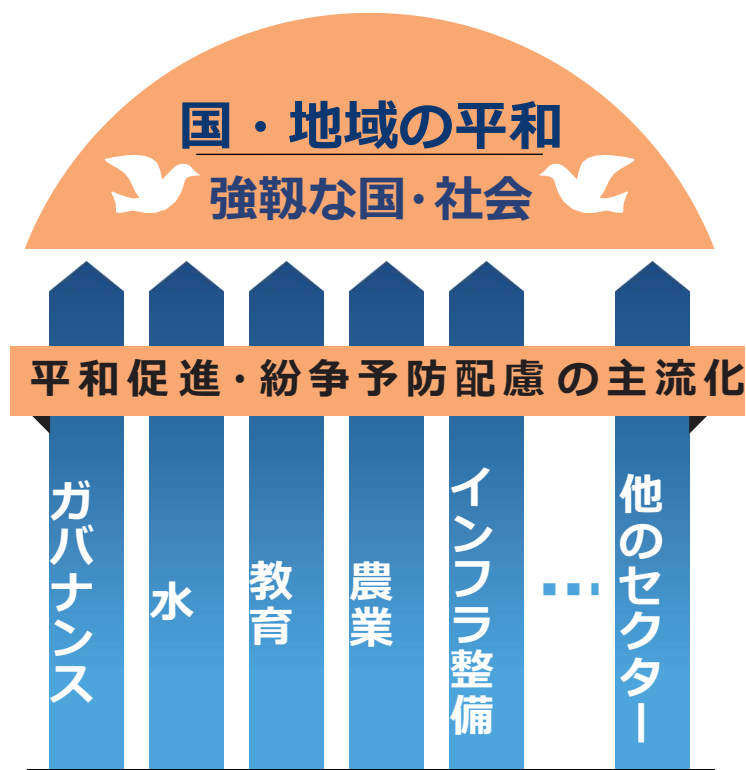
暴力や紛争のリスクを低減し、国・社会が危機に対応する
能力の強化を目指します。そのために制度構築と人材育成
によって住民から信頼される政府をつくり、コミュニティ
の融和と社会・人的資本の復旧・復興・強化を促進します。



協力量針 1

人間の安全保障アプローチによる 紛争予防と強靱な国・社会づくり

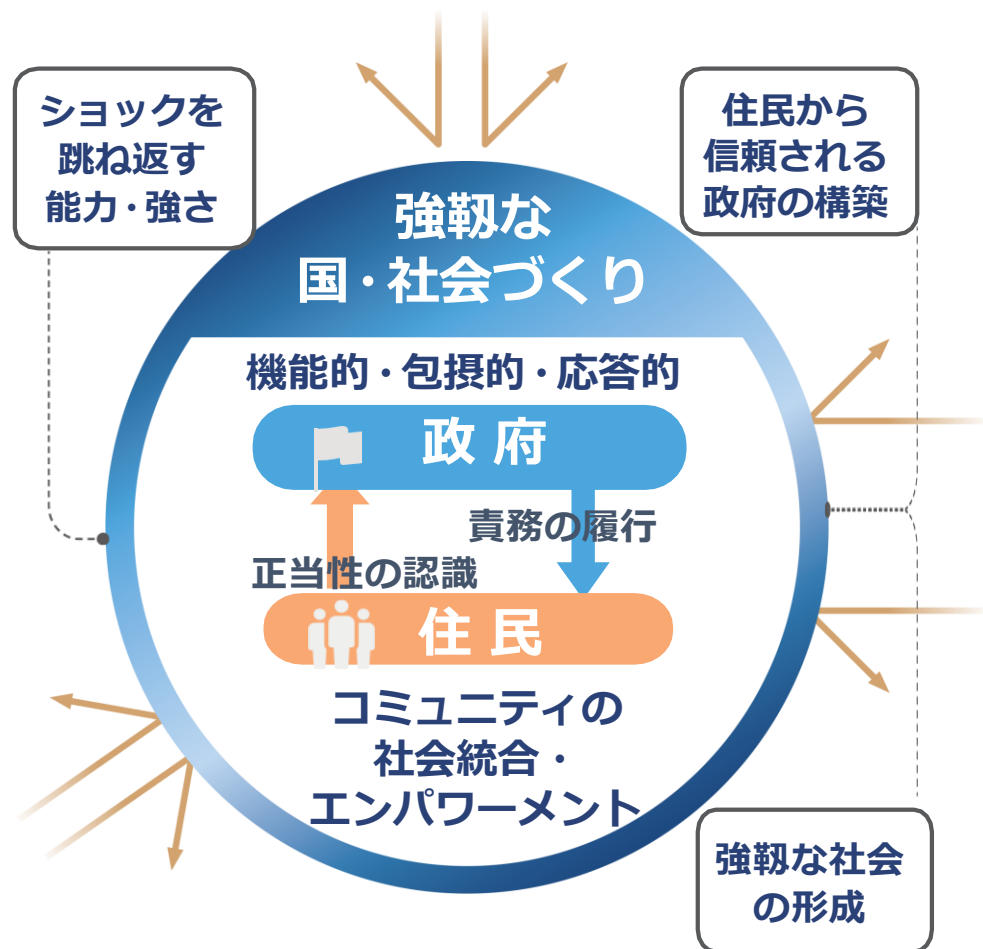
住民から信頼される国家をつくるための政府の能力強化・制度構築と、強靱な社会を形成するための住民・コミュニティの強化という、保護と能力強化を組み合わせた「人間の安全保障」を実践するアプローチを取ります。



協力方針 2

脆弱地域における地方行政の能力強化、
強靱な社会の形成と信頼醸成

- 発展から取り残されるリスクのある地域・民族および紛争被害者等に対する支援として、資金協力によるインフラ整備を含む、**包摂的・機能的な行政サービスの提供**を支援します。
- さらに、誰もが共存できる社会の形成に向けた**生活インフラの整備**や**スポーツ等**を通じた**信頼醸成**、**暴力的過激主義の浸透を予防**するための**若年層などへの社会経済および心理社会的支援**、そして、**政府と住民および住民間の信頼の醸成**に取り組みます。



協力方針 3 人道・開発・平和（HDP）ネクサスの推進

JICAは開発協力機関として、人道機関、外交・安全保障等の平和活動アクターと連携し、**難民・避難民**の危機に対応します。

受け入れ国・地域における**受け入れ能力の強化**や**緊張緩和**に向けた支援のほか、**難民・避難民の生活環境を改善**するための支援や、**自発的な帰還・定住の支援**、**ホスト・コミュニティの支援**にもあたります。



クラスター事業戦略

（クラスター 1）サヘル地域の平和と安定 [sahel240513.pdf \(jica.go.jp\)](https://www.jica.go.jp/sahel240513.pdf)

サヘル地域で暴力的紛争を発生・再発させない強靱な国・社会づくりを目指し、政府の能力強化、住民から政府に対する信頼醸成、社会・コミュニティの強靱性向上及び国際協調を促進する。

（クラスター 2）地方行政能力強化を通じた信頼醸成（予定）

特に高い紛争リスクを抱える地域に対して、住民に最も近い地方行政を中心に、包摂的な行政サービスの提供や共存可能な社会の形成に向けた支援により、対話を通じて政府と住民及び住民間の信頼醸成を促進する。

（クラスター 3）HDPネクサス推進を通じた難民・避難民対応（予定）

難民・避難民の危機に対応するため、人道機関、平和活動アクター等と連携し、受け入れ国・地域における受け入れ能力の強化、難民・避難民の生活環境の改善、自発的な帰還・定住を推進する。

（クラスター 4）人道的地雷・不発弾対策（予定）

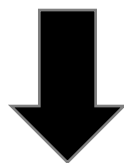
地雷・不発弾の脅威を受けずに住民が生活するため、紛争により埋設された地雷や不発弾の除去を効率的に推進し、地雷・不発弾回避教育等の地雷対策を効果的に実施するための当事国政府の能力強化を推進する。



世界の難民・国内避難民の状況



- 難民と国内避難民あわせて**1億人**以上、この10年間で**2.5倍**に
- 難民の7割が**5年以上の避難**生活
- 難民の6割は難民居住区ではなく、**一般居住地**に
- 難民のうち75%は**低所得国・中所得国**で受入れ



- 紛争の長期化に伴い、難民・国内避難民の増加・長期化
- 特定の地域の一時的な問題ではない、世界的・恒常的課題
- 受入れ国の負担増加、難民の自立的・持続的・人間的な生計維持が必要
- 人道支援に加え、中長期的受入れのための開発の視点、難民が発生しない・難民が帰還できるための紛争予防・平和の取り組みが必要



【基本方針】

1. 開発機関としての強みと経験を活かした支援
2. 人道、開発、平和の連携（HDPネクサス）の推進
3. 国際機関・NGO・民間セクター等との連携強化

【支援の柱】

1. 受入れ地域の能力開発や緊張緩和に向けた支援
2. 難民・国内避難民の生活環境を改善するための支援
3. 難民の自立に向けた能力開発
4. 自発的な帰還・定住を促進する支援

[（ご参考）開発を通じて広がる難民支援](#)



●ザンビア元難民の現地統合支援プロジェクト（2020–25年、技術協力）

難民の再定住計画策定・手続改定及び生計向上を通じた再定住事業の促進

＜NGOとの連携＞World Vision、US、難民局と協働した生計向上活動。AARと協働した井戸の改修

●ウガンダ西ナイル地域難民受入れコミュニティ調査（2017年、調査）

難民居住地とホストコミュニティの社会インフラの現状・課題・ニーズの調査

＜NGOとの連携＞難民居住地の施設の状況をUNHCRの実施パートナーである国際NGOから情報収集

●パレスチナ難民キャンプ改善プロジェクト（2020–2024年、技術協力）

ヨルダン川西岸地区の難民キャンプで、女性・障害者・高齢者等様々な人々が参加する形でキャンプ改善計画の策定を支援し、キャンプ住民の生活を改善

＜NGOとの連携＞計画策定・実施の際に、現地の女性支援組織等、Community Based Organizationと協働



●トルコ国地震被災地域の心理社会的支援に係る情報収集・確認調査（2023-24年、調査）

震災被災地における子ども（難民含む）の心理社会的ケアに係る有効な協力方策を、ユースセンターを有する青年・スポーツ省と共に実証。

＜NGOとの連携＞ Save the Children Japan (IC netとのJV) との連携による、PFA/PFA-Cや「I Support My Friends」の導入

●南スーダン ジェンダーに基づく暴力(SGBV)被害者の自立と社会復帰推進アドバイザー（2021-2023年、技術協力）

GBVサバイバーと暴力に脆弱な女性に対し、サバイバー中心主義に基づく経済的・社会復帰の促進に向けた支援策の試行や、行政・NGO等のネットワーク構築・能力強化を支援。

＜NGOとの連携＞ World Visionの方が長期専門家として参画。特に「保護」に関わる現地NGOとの接点強化や、GBV課題に係る現況調査・課題分析を実施



NGOの特徴・知見・強みを活かした連携の可能性。

＜難民・国内避難民支援＞

- 難民・国内避難民居住地に関する情報共有・サービス提供等での協働（H：人道）
- 難民・国内避難民及びホストコミュニティ住民に対する生計向上支援、能力強化支援における協働（D：開発）
- 難民・国内避難民を発生させない、自発的・平和的な帰還のための紛争予防・紛争解決における協働（P：平和）

＜MHPSS、GBVサイバー支援など＞

- 特別な配慮が必要な層に対する、NGOの知見・アプローチとJICAの行政能力強化との連携、政府・NGO間の連携促進での協働

※双方の活動期間や予算サイクルの違いには要留意。

2024 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会議題案

【報告事項】

1) 栗田佳典 関西 NGO 協議会

2) 地域で NGO-JICA 連携を深めるための取り組みについて

3) 提案の背景（400 字以内）

2019 年度に裾野拡大等を目指した地域での協働の方向性・可能性についての方針が発表され、2020 年度以降の NGO-JICA 協議会でその実績が報告されてきた。昨年度は NGO-JICA 協議会の資料としての共有はあったものの、議題として協議までは行われていない。

地域での協議会は NGO と JICA が各地域において双方の強みを活かし協働することで国内外の課題により貢献し得るとの認識の下、各地域における対話・連携の促進を目指してきた。この数年の取り組みで実際にどのようなことを行い、成果は何であったか、振り返りを行いたい。実施地域による具体的なグッドプラクティスを共有し、地域センターと地域のネットワーク NGO の今後のさらなる連携強化を進める契機にするべく本議題を提案した。

4) 論点（400 字以内）

- ・名古屋、横浜、関西での地方協議会の実績報告
- ・地域での取り組みをどのように各地域センター、JICA 本部が捉えているのか、地域における NGO と JICA の連携を今後どのように期待しているのかについて発言いただき、地域での NGO-JICA の連携について意見交換をしたい。

地域協議会報告（JICA地域センターとネットワークNGOの連携事例含む）

〔作成日〕 2024/8/16

〔記入者〕 NGO：特定非営利活動法人関西NGO協議会
 JICA：関西センター市民参加協力課

目的
2022年度は以下の目的で、関西NGO-JICA協議会を実施した。「関西地域における国際協力・SDGsに対する市民の理解や活動の促進と人材育成に向け、JICA 関西と関西地域で活動する NGO それぞれの役割や協働の在り方を検討し、様々なアクターとの連携も視野に入れたパートナーシップによって相乗的かつ効果的な連携事業を創出すること。」 2024年度以降の開催に向けては関西NGO-JICA協議会のNGO-JICA間で方針を確認しながら、調整を進めていく。

具体的な内容や今後の計画等
第1回関西NGO-JICA協議会 2020年1月27日開催（対面 JICA関西会議室）。 関西に拠点・事務所を置く市民団体とJICAの協議の場として、JICA関西で開催した第1回目の同協議会では、関西における誰一人取り残さない防災の実現、次世代の育成について協議をした。
第2回関西NGO-JICA協議会 2022年1月21日開催（オンライン）。 「多文化共生」と「若い世代の参加と育成」をテーマにNGO-JICAの連携について情報共有、意見交換を行った。
第3回関西NGO-JICA協議会 2023年2月28日開催（対面 JICA関西会議室、オンラインのハイブリッド） 若い世代の参加と育成（多様なセクターの連携）をテーマにした事例共有やNGO-JICAが連携し、国際協力に関わるユース世代の横のつながりをどのように強化できるかをテーマにパネルディスカッションを実施した。
これまでの関西NGO-JICA協議会の内容を踏まえて国際協力・多文化共生などグローバルな課題に特化したユースグループの設置を構想。そのための準備として2024年1月より同グループを中心に動かすユースの育成とフィールドワークを通じて知見を深める機会を提供する企画を進めている。また、2024年度以降の関西NGO-JICA協議会の方針や主要なテーマについて関西NGO協議会とJICA関西で協議を進めていく。

成果（2019年度以降、特筆すべき点）
第1回関西NGO-JICA協議会では、防災については、途上国と学び合いの重要性、国内の防災の担い手の高齢化・不足、都市部におけるコミュニティの崩壊を踏まえ、顔の見える関係の再構築、大学生と国内の地方をつなぐ仕組み、集客力のあるイベントの中で防災教育を実施する必要性、多くの関係者をつなぎ効率的な連携を生み出す プラットフォームの形成の必要性等が提起された 。次世代の育成については、単なる各団体の後継者の育成ではなく、地域や社会を担う人材を育成するための各団体の取組と課題が共有された。
第2回関西NGO-JICA協議会では、JICA NGO等提案型事業にて四国、関西で多文化共生の事業を実施する2団体からの報告から、JICA、NGOの協働による地域での多文化共生事業についての理解を深めるとともに、協働という言葉の捉え方の確認や、四国での事例を基にJICAとNGOが協働することの意義について考える機会になった。また若い世代の参加と育成では、NGO、JICAの双方の取り組みの事例紹介を行いながら、ユースのSDGsの関心や具体的な行動が進んでいることが共有され、 ユースの多文化共生と国際協力、双方における関わりの重要性についても話し合われた 。
第3回関西NGO-JICA協議会では、若い世代の参加とのディスカッションを通じて、セクターを超えた枠組みで国際協力人材・多文化共生人材の育成が出来ないか。他セクターの関係者と繋がる場、副業人材の受け皿、国内だけでも担い手が育つ環境が欲しいとの要望があり、 関西で国際協力・多文化共生などグローバルな課題に関心を持つユースグループの必要性 を確認し、その設置に向けて準備を進めている。

NGOからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
関西のNGOとJICA関西がその地域特有のテーマをもとに、事例共有や意見交換を実施する機会として3回実施をすることができた。オンラインやハイブリッド開催など社会情勢が変わる中で柔軟に対応しながら、協議の機会を設けることに尽力いただいたJICA関西の皆様へ感謝したい。特にすべての回でテーマに挙げた次世代（ユース）の育成に関西は着目し、NGO・JICA双方の強みを活かしたユース向けのプラットフォームづくりを始めることができている。ただの情報交換、意見交換だけでなく、協議会の場から何かを生み出すことを念頭に取り組みができたことは、他地域に参考となる重要なポイントだと考える。しかし、本来であればスピード感を持って事業に取り組むべきことではあるが、NGOの運営側に人材不足の課題があり、JICA関西と具体的な話をするための提案や事業展開がNGO側から出ていないという課題がある。NGO側で協議の準備を進め、これから関西NGO-JICA協議会の方針やテーマについて協議を進めていきたい。

JICA国内センターからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
関西NGO-JICA協議会では、以下2点を通じて、近年の在住外国人の増加に伴う国内の多文化共生・インクルーシブな社会の実現のためになすべきことについて議論を展開してきた。 ① 阪神・淡路大震災の経験を踏まえた防災先進地域だからこそできることは何か。 ② ユース世代を掘り起こし、これからの地域社会での多文化共生も含めた国際協力の担い手となってもらうためになすべきことは何か。 2024年度以降は、JICAやNGOがこれまで開発途上国での国際協力活動を通じて培った知見やネットワークを活用しつつ、これまでの議論を実際の行動に移すフェーズとなる。具体的には、在住外国人も含めた地域社会での防災分野への取り組みをとっかかりとして、地域での多文化共生実現に向けた具体的行動を展開していくことが出来るのではないかと仮説に基づき、実証を行っていく。 なお、PFやユースグループ設立等の「形」にこだわるのではなく、「実現するためにどのような仕掛け・自走できる仕組みを作るべきか」を考えながら進めて行くことが重要と考える。

地域協議会報告（JICA地域センターとネットワークNGOの連携事例含む）

〔作成日〕 2024/9/2

〔記入者〕 NGO：名古屋NGOセンター 中島隆宏
JICA：中部センター市民参加協力課 山本剛

目的
中部NGO-JICA中部地域協議会 ＝ 2012年から年に1～2回開催。中部地域のNGOとJICA中部が様々な違いや課題を乗り越え、地域における国際協力のすそ野拡大と多文化共生社会の推進を目指す共通の基盤を整えることを目的としている。
具体的な内容や今後の計画等
地域協議会の主な協議事項抜粋 2019年度：SDGsを意識した、海外と国内を結ぶ事業例（加盟団体である名古屋YWCAと外国人ヘルプライン東海の多文化共生の取り組み）の共有とJICA中部との連携の可能性について議論した。 2020年度：NGO側：(1)市民の伊勢志摩サミット「移民・難民・多文化共生」分科会宣言文(2)技能実習生等外国人の課題について(3)東海市民社会ネットワーク愛知幹事会有志による「コロナ禍の外国人」調査活動報告JICA側：(4)JICAの「外国人材に関する取り組み」について、共有し、JICAとNGOの連携について議論し、JICA中部、名古屋NGOセンター、東海市民社会ネットワークによるシンポジウムを共催する方向が決まった。 2021年度：JICA中部共催「海外ルーツの市民とともにある日本社会」シンポジウム振り返りを行った。 2022年度：「人材育成」をテーマにNGO側から国際協力NGOの組織の人材育成、また、多文化共生の人材育成に関連して問題意識を共有し、JICA中部側、NGO側の参加者と連携によってどのようにこれらの人材育成に取り組めるか議論をした。 2023年度：特に「経験の次世代への継承」をテーマにNGO側から国際協力NGOの組織の人材育成、また、多文化共生の人材育成に関連して問題意識を共有し、JICA中部側、NGO側の参加者と連携によってどのようにこれらの人材育成に取り組めるか議論した。
成果（2019年度以降、特筆すべき点）
2019年度中部NGO-JICA中部地域協議会では、JICAの「外国人材・多文化共生の取り組み」が開始されたことを機に、NGO側の多文化共生の取り組み事例として名古屋YWCA、外国人ヘルプライン東海の取り組みを紹介し学び合った。それを契機に、NGO側とJICA中部が共催で多文化共生事業を始めることになった。以下は、JICA中部と名古屋NGOセンターおよび東海市民社会ネットワーク共催による多文化共生事業の取り組みについての記述である。 2021年度は、名古屋NGOセンター加盟団体のうち、多文化共生分野の団体（名古屋YWCA、外国人ヘルプライン東海、多文化共生リソースセンター）が取り組めていない、共生社会に向けての市民の意識醸成を目的として、シンポジウム「海外ルーツの市民とともにある日本社会」を共催で実施した。 2022年度および2023年度では、市民と海外ルーツをつなぐ橋渡し役の育成を目的にユースを対象として「多文化共生パートナー育成講座（三回連続講座）」をJICA中部と名古屋NGOセンター、東海市民社会ネットワークが共催した。2024年度は引き続き「多文化共生パートナー育成講座」の共催を予定している。
NGOからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
①多文化共生NPOスタッフの人材育成や組織強化のスキームづくり*、および、②中部地域の多文化共生に関わる団体や、企業が連携し交流し、情報交換ができる地域協議会のような場がない。JICA中部にこの地域における多文化共生のプラットフォームづくりを期待したい。（2023年度地域協議会の協議より） * 上記、多文化共生パートナー育成講座は初心者向け。
JICA国内センターからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
JICA中部センターでは外国人材・多文化共生分野に力を入れて取り組んでおり、地域連携アドバイザーの配置にくわえて愛知県・三重県・愛知県浜松市に外国人材・多文化共生分野の国際協力推進員を配置している。多文化共生パートナー育成講座は入門編として裾野の拡大に有効な事業と認識しており、名古屋NGOセンターと協働で3年連続で実施できることは大変有難い。（課題、教訓はNGO協議会までに整理予定）

地域協議会報告（JICA地域センターとネットワークNGOの連携事例含む）

〔作成日〕 2024/9/9

〔記入者〕 NGO：横浜NGOネットワーク(YNN)理事長 小野行雄
JICA：横浜センター市民参加協力課 課長 長縄真吾

目的
(2019年当時の確認事項) 既に国際協力に携わっている団体及びこれから国際協力に取り組むことを計画している団体に対し、JICA基金や草の根技術協力事業等、NGOが活用できるJICAのスキームについて説明を行う。また、NGOが活用可能なJICA横浜の施設等についても説明を行う。 ・NGOがJICAのスキームを知ること、NGO等事業マネジメント研修への参加やJICA基金、草の根技術協力事業への新規応募につなげる。 ・上記の取り組みを通じ、地域における国際協力の取り組みを活性化する。
具体的な内容や今後の計画等
① 地方版ラウンドテーブル（NGO-JICAラウンドテーブル@よこはま） ・2019年度第1回NGO-JICA協議会において、「多様なアクターとの連携・裾野拡大などを目指した地域での協働の方向性・可能性に関する協議を行う」ことについて方針確定 ・2021年1月「第1回NGO-JICAラウンドテーブル@よこはま～withコロナ下における国際協力～」をオンラインで実施。コロナ下での活動継続についてグループワークを行い、ICTを活用した団体の強化を図りたいという要望あり。2021年9月（第2回）では第1回の要望をもとにJICA横浜が企画した「ICTを活用したNGO能力強化研修」について周知を行った。 ・2023年2月には第4回を実施。ICT研修の事業終了を受けた成果報告に加え、ICTの文脈における今後のNGOとJICAの連携、今後のICTの活用の仕方についても意見交換 ・2022年3月には「第3回～国際協力と多文化共生の結節点～」と題して多文化共生をテーマとした第3回ラウンドテーブルを実施。国際協力と多文化共生を両方実施しているNPO/NGO団体を講師に招き経験をシェア ・2023年度以降ラウンドテーブルは未実施 ② ICTを活用したNGO能力強化研修 ・第1回地方版ラウンドテーブルの協議結果を受け、YNNとも協議しつつ内容の策定と参加希望団体募集を実施。 ・4回の全体向けオンラインセミナーに加え、全8団体が各々の希望のテーマについて全12回の研修を受講する形で、2021年9月1日～2023年8月31日の期間で事業を実施。 ③ Cプラットフォーム（よこはま国際協力・国際交流プラットフォーム）連携事業 ・2010年から横浜市国際局、横浜市国際交流協会（YOKE）、YNN、JICA横浜をメンバーとするCプラットフォームの枠組みが発足。年1回のペースで、国際協力のNGO/NPO等の成果発表等のイベントを実施。 ・2019年まではリアルイベントを実施。2020年度のコロナ禍以降はオンラインにてNPO/NGO団体の情報交換・成果発表の場となるイベント「SDGsよこはまCITY」を実施・運営。 ・2021年度は2回、2022年度は3回、2023年度はSDGs多文化CITYフォーラムと題して1回実施した。 ・2024年度はCプラットフォームの枠組みは終了したが、YNNが主体となって後継事業を実施予定。この一環で2025年2月15日にYNNとJICA横浜共催の形でSDGs多文化CITYフォーラムを実施するべく企画案を両者で検討中。 ④ YNN-JICA横浜定例会 ・JICA横浜とYNNとの間で、情報交換のため数か月に1回のペースで打合せを行い、イベント実施の調整、意見・情報交換などを行っている。
成果（2019年度以降、特筆すべき点）
・上記のとおり、第1回ラウンドテーブル@よこはまで挙げた要望を汲み取り、国内拠点（JICA横浜）実施型のNGO等活動支援事業JICA企画型プログラム「ICTを活用したNGO能力強化研修」の実施に至った。8団体が当該事業に応募し採択、「ウェブサイト改善」「オンラインイベント・セミナー」「ファンドレイジング」「動画撮影編集」の4テーマから各団体が選択し、12回の研修を受講した。受講団体の中には、当該研修によりウェブサイトを全面的にブラッシュアップした団体や、団体活動紹介動画を作成してサイトに掲載した団体もある。
NGOからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
・つながりの深い地域のNGOとJICAが一同に会する会合としては開催する意義は大いにある ・JICAによる情報提供と支援提起が役立ったとの評価がある ・参加NGOの裾野拡大についてNGO側で新たな方策が必要である
JICA国内センターからのコメント（課題、教訓を含む）
・ラウンドテーブル会合は、地域の国際協力NGO/NPOとの関係構築や支援ニーズを把握する枠組みとして有益。 ・SDGsよこはまCITYおよびSDGs多文化CITYフォーラムは、JICAの草の根技協実施団体の活動成果を市民に発信する場として意義が大きい。 ・今後も、YNNとの連携事業を通じて、国際協力NGOのみならず、JICA基金事業等を通じて国内で多文化共生（特に外国ルーツの児童・生徒支援）に取り組む小規模NPOへの支援・関係強化を図ってきたい。

2024 年度第 1 回 NGO-JICA 協議会議題案

【協議事項】

1) 栗田佳典 関西 NGO 協議会

2) 【戦略的パートナーに関する協議】国際協力推進員とのさらなる連携について

3) 提案の背景（400 字以内）

開発協力大綱の改定により市民社会は開発協力の戦略的パートナーと明言された中、地域における国際協力の推進にあたっては地域の NGO と国際協力推進員の連携が重要だと捉えている。しかし、国際協力推進員に関するウェブサイトでは全地域の推進員の一覧やフォーマットが各センターで異なるので、推進員の専門性が記載されていない場合もある。また有期のため担当者の交代が多く、パートナーシップが進んだところで交代となり、再度関係構築が必要になっている。さらに地域によっては外国人材・多文化共生を担当する国際協力推進員が在籍しているが、全地域には至っていない。国際協力推進員に関する情報の公開の仕方や今後国際協力推進員をどのように編成する予定かを共有いただき、地域の NGO との連携の促進を検討していきたい。

4) 論点（400 字以内）

- ・ NGO と国際協力推進員の連携を強化するために推進員の一覧や専門性を公開してほしい。
- ・ 今後推進員がどのように編成されるのか方針を説明いただきたい。
- ・ JICA として国際協力推進員と NGO の連携をどのように捉え、具体的にどのようなことを期待しているのか教えていただきたい。
- ・ 上記の説明を受けた上で、国際協力推進員と NGO のさらなる連携について協議を行いたい。

市民参加協力事業 概要
2024年度 第1回NGO-JICA協議会用資料

2024年9月10日

JICA国内事業部市民参加推進課

JICAが行う国内と海外をつなぐ事業

企業

中小企業
SDGsビジネス支援

- ・ 途上国開発課題に資する技術・ビジネスの展開支援

草の根技術協力
JICA基金活用事業

- ・ 途上国での技術移転・課題解決の事業実施を支援

NGO等活動等
支援事業

- ・ NGO等の国際協力への参画促進のための研修機会等の提供

研修・留学

- ・ 途上国人材を研修員や留学生として受け入れ、地域のノウハウ・技術の共有や課題解決方法の共創

国際協力推進員
ジャパンデスク

- ・ 情報提供や相談対応により、個人・地域・民間の国際協力活動の推進
- ・ 啓発活動や途上国経験の地域還元

JICA海外協力隊

- ・ 途上国の国づくりに個人を派遣
- ・ 帰国後はグローバル人材として活躍を期待

開発教育支援事業

- ・ 途上国開発に関する情報提供や学びによる国際理解向上

寄附金事業

- ・ 寄附という形で国際協力への参加促進

自治体
大学
NGO

個人

NGO等に関連する取組

草の根技術協力事業

日本のNGO/CSO、地方公共団体、大学、民間企業等の団体が提案する国際協力活動を、JICAが業務委託して実施する共同事業。

JICA基金活用事業

個人・法人の寄附者からの寄附金を財源とし、国際協力活動の経験が浅いNGO等からの提案を採択し、実施する共同事業。

NGO等活動支援事業

国際協力活動を実施している日本の団体（NGO等）への研修プログラムを提供。

JICAが企画するもの（計画立案、評価等）と、NGO等の提案に基づくプログラムを実施。

JICA

（本部・国内拠点・在外事務所）

国際協力推進員

国際協力への参加促進、広報、開発教育、外国人材受入・多文化共生の課題解決支援

NGO-JICAジャパンデスク

NGO等によるJICA事業の円滑な実施、現地活動の支援、連携強化を行う。

NGO-JICA協議会

NGOとJICAの対話のため年2回開催。

NGO-JICA勉強会

特定の課題やテーマについて関係者間での情報共有・交換のために開催。

草の根技術協力事業

・ 草の根技術協力事業とは：

国際協力の意志のある**日本のNGO/CSO、地方公共団体、大学、民間企業等**の団体が、これまでの活動を通じて蓄積した知見や経験に基づいて提案する国際協力活動を、**JICAが提案団体に業務委託してJICAと団体の協力関係のもとに実施**する共同事業。自己の利益に関わりなく行う国際協力活動であることが必要。

・ 草の根技術協力事業における3つの重要な要素：

- ①日本の団体が主体的に行う、人を介した「**技術協力**」であること
- ②**相手国側実施機関（カウンターパート）との協働**
- ③開発途上国の**地域住民の生活改善・生計向上に裨益すること**

・ 草の根技術協力事業の3つの活動

- 1) 人員の派遣
- 2) 機材の供与（**支援型は対象外**）
- 3) 技術研修の実施

・ 草の根技術協力事業の3つ類型：

パートナー型

- ◆ 開発途上国の支援において既に豊富な経験と実績を有している団体が対象。
- ◆ 経験や強みを活かし、より開発途上国の課題解決に寄与する事業を展開することが期待される
- ◆ 事業規模：1億円/3年（最大）

支援型

- ◆ 開発途上国での活動実績が少ない団体が対象。
- ◆ 国際協力の経験を積み、団体として成長することが期待される。
- ◆ 事業規模：1000万円/3年（最大）

地域活性型

- ◆ 地方公共団体が主体となって提案・実施。
- ◆ 途上国の開発課題の解決とともに日本の地域や経済の活性化にも寄与することが期待される。
- ◆ 事業規模：6000万円/3年（最大）

・ 募集情報：<https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/partner/kusanone/form.html#application>

- **世界の人々のJICA基金活用事業：**

一般の方々や企業等からの寄附金「世界の人びとへのJICA基金」を原資とし、日本のNGO等が行う国際協力活動を支援する事業で、特に、比較的活動経験が少ない団体を支援するもの。

- **対象事業：**

- ①開発途上国・地域の人びとの貧困削減や生活改善・向上に貢献する事業
- ②日本国内の多文化共生社会の構築推進、外国人材受入れ支援に関する事業

- **事業規模等：**

1 件上限100万円（旅費、渡航費、活動経費等が対象）

事業期間 1 年間

採択上限回数3回

- **伴走支援制度：**

事業の計画・実施・評価に関するコンサルテーションを実施する伴走支援者を配置する。

NGO等活動支援事業

草の根技術協力事業等の開発途上国における事業実施に際して必要となる、NGO等の能力強化に資する研修をJICA国内・外の拠点で実施。

■ JICA企画型プログラム

NGO等向け基礎から始める国際協力事業研修

- 事業マネジメントコース（計画・立案編）
- 事業マネジメントコース（モニタリング・評価編）
- 個別相談

■ NGO等提案型プログラム

NGO等(プログラム受講団体)の組織基盤強化や、国際協力事業を実施するための能力強化に資する提案をNGO等(提案団体)から受け付け、提案団体とJICAが互いの強みを活かしながら協働で実施する事業。

【2024年度】

- 外国人の社会参画支援を目指した自走可能な地域コミュニティ形成のための基盤構築
- 外国人ピアサポーターとの連携による、地域の福祉・教育・行政サービスの質向上に向けた多文化共生プログラム
- NGO等と民間企業のミッションを融合した連携手法に関するワークショップ
- 日本のNGOが抱える危機を踏まえて～小規模NGOが組織面及び事業面で困難な状況を打開し、組織としての持続的な成長や活動の質の向上が図られるようステップアップするための研修
- 多文化共生に資するコンサルテーションを通じたNGO等の能力強化プログラム

募集情報：https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/partner/ngo_support/ngo_proposal/index.html

各地域の窓口：国際協力推進員

- 「地域のJICA窓口」として、全国の地域国際化協会等に配置。

- 2020年、外国人材支援・多文化共生に特化した国際協力推進員（外国人材・共生）を創設し、自治体と連携しながら本課題解決に向けた取り組みを実施。

- 2024年、上記の2つの区分を統合し（当面は上記の区分の人材と併存）、国際協力推進員業務の多様化への対応、外国人材受入等に限らない地域課題への対応ニーズ等に対応。

- 開発途上国での経験を元に、国際協力・海外展開への支援だけでなく、海外の経験を国内の地域課題解決へ活用するなど、国内・海外の人材の環流により、共創の効果拡大を期待。

国際協力推進員（一般）

- 市民の国際協力への理解・参加促進
- 広報及び国際理解教育の推進
- 地域関係者との連携推進



国際協力推進員（外国人材・共生）

- 外国人材受入・多文化共生の課題解決支援。
- 途上国での知見・繋がりと多様なJICA事業を活用し、日本と途上国をつなぐ双方向の事業の形成・実施の支援。



国際協力推進員（業務連動型）

- 国際協力・市民参加協力相談対応や支援、国際理解教育支援、広報、ボランティア参加促進、研修員受入先開拓など
- 地域課題に関する、地域パートナーとの連携促進、地域課題解決のためのネットワーク構築・プラットフォーム形成、地域課題に向けた情報提供など
- 地域パートナーとの連携案件の形成・計画策定支援・実施支援など

開発途上国の現場で国際協力活動を行う日本のNGO等とJICAの連携促進のため、世界25カ国（2024年4月現在）に窓口を設置し、以下の業務を実施中。

【設置国】

アジア（14か国）：インド、インドネシア、カンボジア、キルギス、スリランカ、ネパール、バングラデシュ、東ティモール、フィリピン、ベトナム、マレーシア、ミャンマー、モンゴル、ラオス
アフリカ（4か国）：ウガンダ、ザンビア、タンザニア、ルワンダ
中南米（5か国）：アルゼンチン、パラグアイ、ブラジル、ペルー、ボリビア
中東（1か国）：エジプト
大洋州（1か国）：フィジー

【活動概要（各国により対応項目は異なる状況）】

1. 日本のNGO等との連携によるJICA事業の円滑な実施に必要な業務
 - 草の根技術協力事業の案件発掘や実施中案件のモニタリング等
 - 草の根技術協力事業等の事業効果の向上につながる日本のNGO等向けの研修プログラムの実施
2. 日本のNGO等の現地活動を支援する業務
 - 現地活動に必要な情報（基礎情報、NGO等の活動に必要な制度・手続き、援助状況、現地NGO等情報等）の収集・整理及び発信
 - 現地活動に係る相談対応及び現地NGO等とのマッチング等
3. 日本のNGO等とJICAとの連携強化に必要な業務
 - 対話やイベント等の実施を通じた情報交流の促進

https://www.jica.go.jp/partner/ngo_support/japandesk/index.html

NGO-JICA協議会・勉強会

・ NGO-JICA協議会

(目的) NGOとの対話と連携を促進するため、NGO-JICA協議会を設置。

(活動) 対等なパートナーシップに基づき、より効果的な国際協力の実現と、国際協力への市民の理解と参加を促進するため、意見交換を実施。協議会の他にも、課題別に議論が必要な場合は地域協議会や勉強会を実施

・ NGO-JICA勉強会

NGOとJICAの連携強化のために、個別課題に関する知見の共有、意見交換等を行う。

2020年度 勉強会テーマ		2022年度 勉強会テーマ	
1	ヨルダン、イラクにおける難民・帰還民支援①	1	ウクライナ支援
2	ヨルダン、イラクにおける難民・帰還民支援② 「中東地域の紛争影響国での支援活動」	2	ジェンダー・ハラスメント
3	国際協力を通して考える日本における外国人材支援・多文化共生	3	ファンドレイジング①
4	コロナ禍におけるデジタル・オンラインを活用した開発課題へのアプローチ	4	『ビジネスと人権』・『デジタル経済』
2021年度 勉強会テーマ		5	ファンドレイジング②
1	JICAとNGOの連携強化	6	日本のNGOの現状と課題
2	JICA基金活用事業事例・伴走支援紹介	7	草の根技術協力事業
3	世界の栄養	8	アフリカでの活動と失敗のコツ
4	ビジネスと人権	2023年度 勉強会テーマ	
5	栄養改善における水・衛生分野からのアプローチ	1	多文化共生事業におけるNGOとJICAの協働の可能性
6	ファンドレイジングの可能性	2	生成AI活用
7	防災分野勉強会	3	草の根技術協力事業：“モノ”を使った持続的な事業の例
		4	越えるべき壁：日本の国際協力の課題と克服策
		5	ルワンダ×ICT×草の根技術協力事業
		6	若手が語るNGO設立とキャリアの可能性
		7	NGOと民間企業との連携

寄附金事業

寄附を通じて開発協力に「自分事」として関わる機会を提供し、市民の方々の開発協力全般に対する理解と支持の裾野を広げる。寄附金の場合を活用して、様々なパートナーとの共創を拡充する。

世界の人々のための
JICA基金



日本のNGO等の団体が行う国際
協力活動を支援

多文化共生・外国人材受入
寄附金



多文化共生、外国人材受入分野の
取組を支援

JICA海外協力隊
応援基金



途上国で活躍中の協力隊員や帰国
後OBOGの活動支援

開発課題の取組への寄附



- ・ **豊かさ**：地域開発、運輸交通、エネルギー、民間開発、農業・農村開発
- ・ **人々**：保健医療、栄養、教育、社会保障、スポーツ
- ・ **平和**：平和構築、ガバナンス、公共財政、ジェンダー、DX
- ・ **地球**：気候変動、自然環境保全、環境管理、水資源、防災

JICAプロジェクトを通して、
途上国と共にSDGsに貢献。

JICAの事業全般



JICAの活動をより良く展開する
ために活用

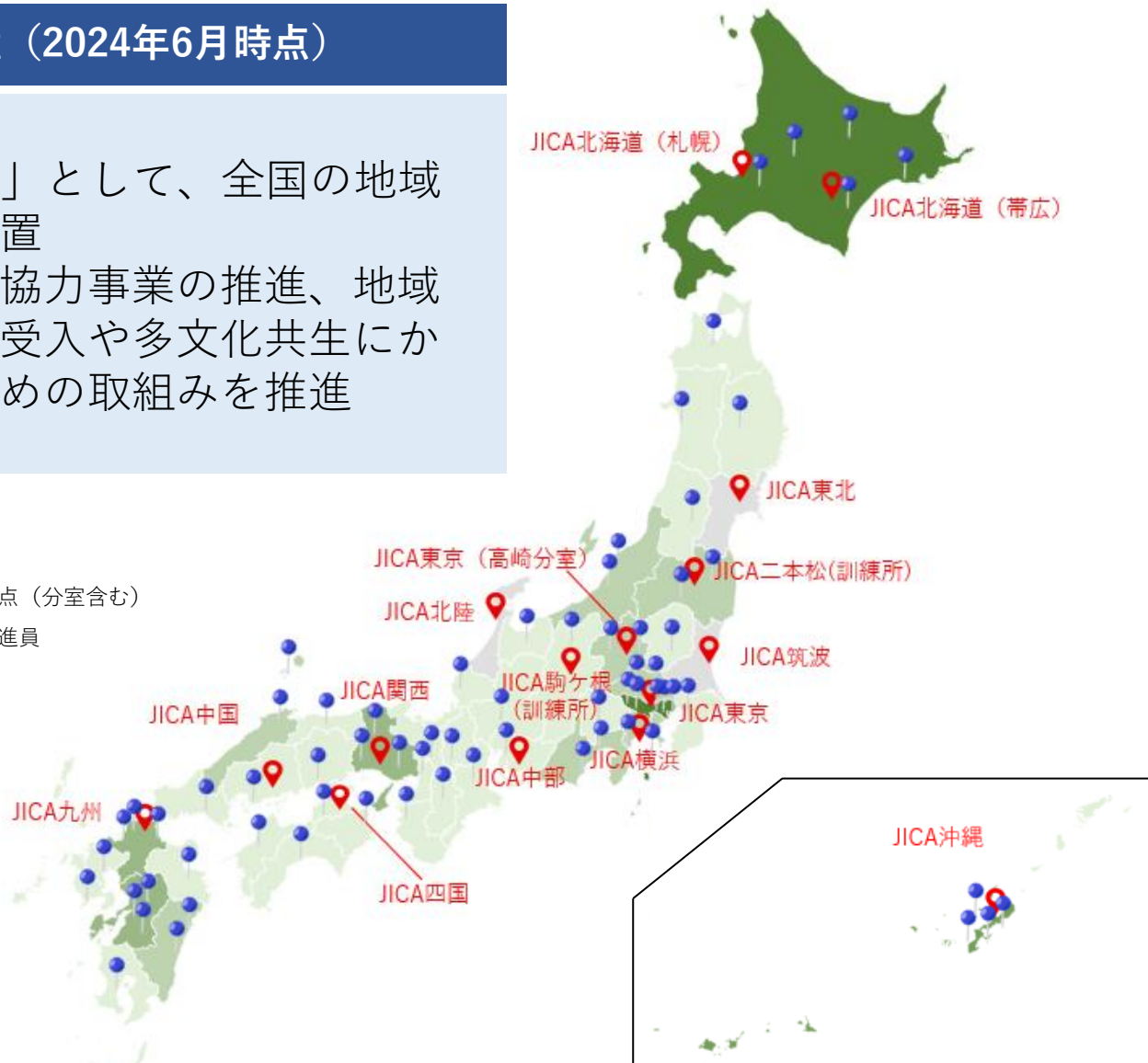
国際協力推進員の活動事例紹介

国際協力推進員の配置状況

44都道府県に69名配置（2024年6月時点）

- ✓ 「地域のJICA窓口」として、全国の地域国際化協会等に配置
- ✓ 地域における国際協力事業の推進、地域における外国人材受入や多文化共生にかかる課題解決のための取組みを推進

📍 JICA国内拠点（分室含む）
👤 国際協力推進員



提供元: Bing

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国際協力推進員の活動事例

JICA事業と地域との連携促進・強化

岩手県

JICA東北で進めるJICA事業との連携

● 開発教育支援への参画・連携

- ・陸前高田市「中学校職業理解講座（キャリア教育）」
- ・大槌高校「マイプロジェクト（探究学習）」
- ・釜石高校（スーパーサイエンススクール）研究支援
- ・釜石コンパス（高校生キャリア教育）、など

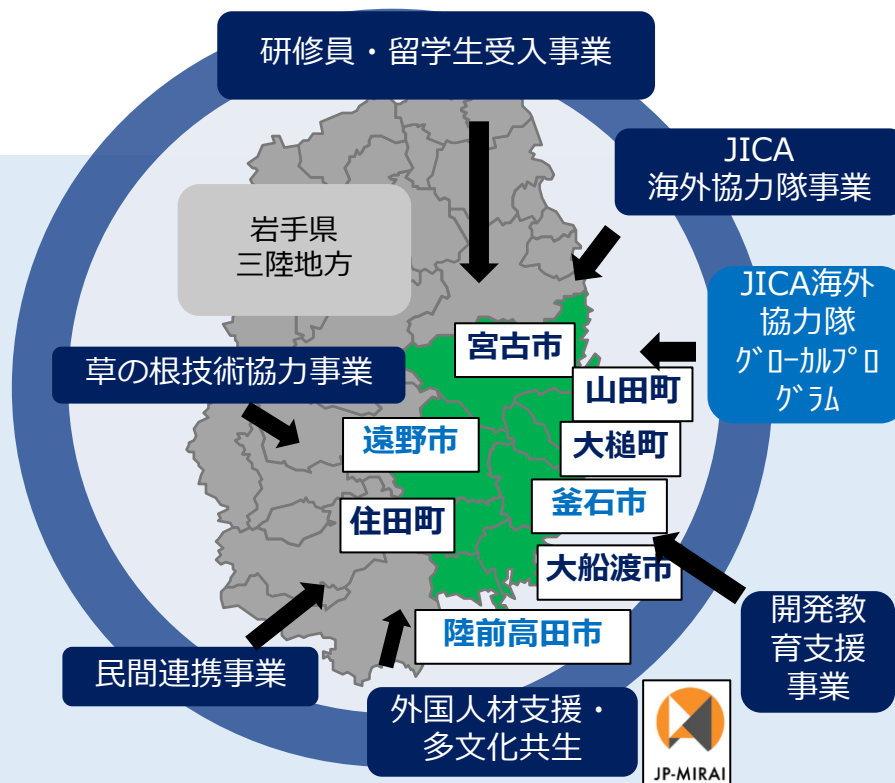
● JICA研修事業と継続的な関係構築（開発教育支援への協力）

- ・「母子継続ケアとUHC」 ・「防災とまちづくり」

● 草の根技術協力関係者のJICA事業（研修・開発教育支援等）との連携

- ・バンダ・アチ市における地域住民参加型津波防災活動の導入プロジェクト

● JICA海外協力隊 グローバルプログラムとの連携 ・釜石市 ・遠野市 ・陸前高田市



● 民間連携事業参加企業のJICA事業（JOCV、多文化共生等）への参加促進

- ・スーパーウェルポイント工法を活用した地盤改良及び洪水対策案件化調査
- ・ブラジル国インフラ等コンクリート構造物の予防保全長寿命化技術の普及・実証・ビジネス化事業

国際協力推進員の活動事例

多文化共生活動の促進

京都府

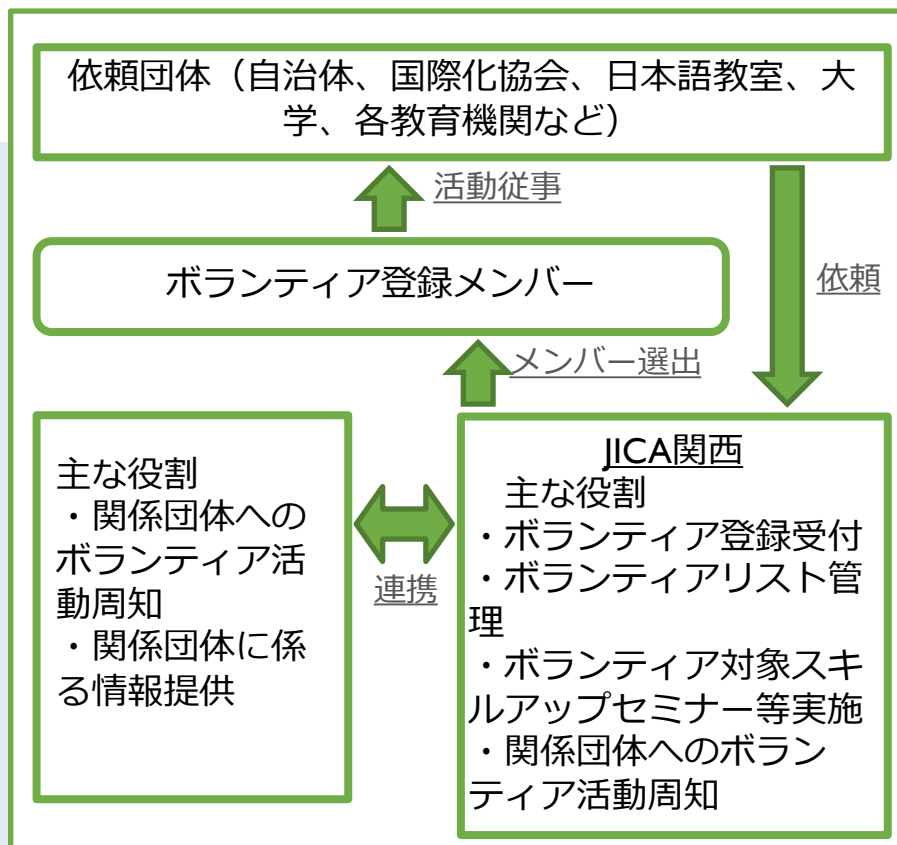
- ボランティアネットワーク「多文化共生チーム in Kyoto」の推進
- 在住外国人を取り巻く環境の向上・改善に向け、地域と在住外国人との繋がる機会を提供し、多文化共生・国際交流を進める。
- JICAは、地域主体の取組みに対して、多様なリソースとの関係性や広報力といったJICAの強みを提供する。

1. メンバー構成 (2024年8月現在、約30名)

- ・ JICA海外協力隊経験者
- ・ 防災士
- ・ 大学教授
- ・ 日本語講師養成講座講師
- ・ 大学生 など

2. 主な活動内容

- (1) 日本語教育
- (2) 災害時外国人支援
- (3) 外国ルーツの子ども支援



国際協力推進員の活動事例

多様な背景を持つ子ども・若者を支援する地域プラットフォームの構築

富山県

- JICA北陸センターとの取組
- 外国とつながる子どもの支援者・団体の連携強化
- エスニックコミュニティ、富山県、市町村、県教委、経済界を巻き込む

1. 開かれた場の創出：目的・目標を共有する営利・非営利の様々な団体・個人が自由に学び合い、協力し合える開かれた場の創出。

2. 支援活動での協働：外国とつながる子ども・若者たちと彼らの「学び」や「社会参加」に協力する団体・個人の具体的な活動での協働の促進。

3. 自治体・教育機関、地域経済界との協力：自治体や教育機関の施策、外国籍の従業員を抱える企業等の取組に協力し、目標達成に必要な資源（人、資金）の広がり追求。

4. 富山を越えた人のつながり：地域に暮らす外国籍の人々を通して、彼らの出身地や未来像とのつながり模索。



共創の未来
実行委員会



外務省のNGO支援スキームとの役割分担

NPO関連施策（内閣府HPより抜粋）

	事業名	施策・事業概要
1	日本NGO連携 無償資金協力	日本のNGOが開発途上国・地域で実施する経済・社会開発事業及び緊急人道支援事業に外務省が資金協力するもの。
2	NGO事業補助 金	日本のNGOが海外で実施する開発協力事業に関連し、プロジェクトの形成、プロジェクト後の評価、及び国内外における会議開催等の事業に要する経費に対し補助金を交付するもの。
3	NGO活動環境 整備事業	日本のNGOの組織体制・事業実施能力強化や専門性向上を目的として、①NGO相談員、②NGOインターン・プログラム、③NGOスタディ・プログラム、④NGO研究会等を行うもの。
4	JICA草の根技術 協力事業	日本のNGO等が提案する現地住民の生活改善・生計向上に裨益することを目的とした技術協力事業を実施するもの。
5	JICA NGO等 活動支援事業	日本のNGO等に対し、能力強化を目的とし、①JICAが企画する研修（事業マネジメント等）、②NGO等のニーズに応じてNGO等から提案型の研修を行うもの。
6	JICA 本邦安全 対策研修	昨今の世界的な治安情報の変化を踏まえ、ODA事業に関連する企業・団体・NGO等（JICAと契約関係にない国際協力事業関係者を含む）に、安全対策研修（渡航者向け・管理者向け・テロ対策実技訓練）を実施するもの。

https://www.npo-homepage.go.jp/uploads/R6_sesakutouroku_ichiran.pdf

外務省・JICAの施策の整理

分類	外務省施策(外)、JICA施策(J)
事業実施	外：日本NGO連携無償資金協力、ジャパン・プラットフォーム (JPF) J：草の根技術協力事業、JICA基金活用事業・伴走支援者配置
事業附帯活動	外：NGO事業補助金 J：(NGO等活動支援事業)
情報提供等	外：NGO相談員 J：国際協力推進員、NGO-JICAジャパングラス
能力向上	外：NGOインターン・プログラム、NGOスタディ・プログラム、NGO研究会等 J：NGO等活動支援事業、NGO-JICA勉強会、本邦安全対策研修、能力強化研修等

外務省・JICA間で、双方のプログラムを確認した結果、重複がないことを再確認。
 外務省・JICA間の連携を一層強化して、NGOの活動を包括的に支援していく。