The purpose of the Lowy Institute Pacific Aid Map is to trace all foreign assistance projects from the international community to the fourteen sovereign states of the Pacific Islands region, namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Once collected and validated, this data was then combined and harmonised into a single database. This database was then displayed in an interactive online format that is visually appealing, intuitive, easy to use and freely available. Data has been collected from 2010 onwards. At the time that the project was pitched to DFAT for funding in 2011, it represented a five-year timeframe. By the time the Pacific Aid Map has been released, this time series has expanded to eight years (six years of which are comprehensive reporting). The 2020 version of Pacific Aid Map covers a ten-year time period stretching between 2010-2020.

This methodology outlines in detail every step of this process. It details how projects were originally identified, how they were verified and how data from individual donors was manipulated and harmonised. The objective of this methodology is to both explain and justify how the dataset of the Lowy Institute Aid Map was created, and to provide details steps that will enable stakeholders, should they like, to rebuild the dataset.

The methodology details the scope of the database, existing sources of publicly available aid data, how existing data was complimented with donors, how the database was built, details of what data was collected, specifies about how data was collected from each donor (and what data is missing), and any other ways in which the data was manipulated. Annexes provide information on macros that have been used in the database, as well as details of OECD and IATI sectoral classifications.

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1. SCOPE OF THE DATABASE

1.1. Defining foreign assistance

The Pacific Aid Map uses definitions of foreign assistance drawn from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation (OECD). The Pacific Aid Map takes a broad approach to the term foreign assistance – both Official Development Assistance and Other Official Flows are captured in the Pacific Aid Map. They are defined by the OECD as:

**Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

“Those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

i. *provided by official agencies*, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and

ii. *each transaction of which*:

   a. *is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries* as its main objective; and

   b. *is concessional in character* and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).”

ODA is what people would traditionally classify as foreign aid. It notably cannot include activities such as military aid, peacekeeping, nuclear energy, select refugee costs, etc. ODA projects, be they grant or loans or equity, are what is displayed as the default option on the map. Equity is a very uncommon ODA flow, and hardly appears in the Pacific Aid Map database.

**Other Official Flows (OOF)**

“Transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent.”

OOF incorporates important elements of finance such as non-concessional lending, lending to the private sector, bilateral military assistance, and other components of formal bilateral relationships that are not captured in ODA.

For additional information on the OECD definition of ODA and OOF, please visit: [http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/What-is-ODA.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/What-is-ODA.pdf)

1.2. Defining donors

The Pacific Aid Map focuses exclusively on official agencies/donors. These come in two forms – bilateral and multilateral donors. Bilateral aid represents flows from official (government) sources directly to official sources in the recipient country. Multilateral aid represents core
contributions from official (government) sources to multilateral agencies where it is then used to fund the multilateral agencies’ own programmes.

In some cases, a donor can partner with a multilateral agency to deliver a program or project on its behalf in a recipient country. Such cases are typically counted as bilateral flows and are often referred to as Bi/Multi. In order to prevent double counting in these instances, the funding partner is identified as a bilateral donor, while the implementing partner is the multilateral agency. If a multilateral partner provides their own co-financing contribution to a project, it is counted as a separate project on the Pacific Aid Map. This enhances fragmentation on the map, but prevents any cases of double counting.

While the private sector and NGOs can appear as implementing partners (or Channel of delivery, in the OECD vernacular) for projects from official bilateral or multilateral donors, funding sourced directly from private sources or charitable contributions are not included in the current version of the Pacific Aid Map. This could be incorporated in future versions.

1.3. Grants vs loans

Another important distinction for the Pacific Aid Map is that official assistance can come in both the form of a grant (i.e. transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required) or a loan that must be eventually paid back. Loan repayments count as negative repayments in the Pacific Aid Map database. Loans can further be broken down into two categories: concessional and non-concessional.

Concessional loans are loans that are extended on terms substantially more generous than market loans. The concessionality is achieved either through interest rates being below those available on the market or by grace periods, or a combination. A limited number of both bilateral and multilateral donors engage in concessional lending. Concessional loans can be classified as ODA.

Non-concessional loans are loans that are extended from donor agencies that do not meet the term requirements for concessional. They are still often below market rate. A limited number of both bilateral and multilateral donors engage in non-concessional lending. Non-concessional lending cannot be classified as ODA.

The Pacific Aid Map makes the distinction between ODA – Grant, ODA – Loan, OOF – Grant, OOF – Other Flows.

1.4. Commitment vs spent

There is an important distinction between what donors have committed in the region compared to what they have actually spent. Large commitments, typically in infrastructure, can often take a long time to disburse, and are then paid back over time which count as negative flows, meaning commitments can often overstate a donor’s overall footprint. Spent is a better indication of annual flows into the region (referred to in the OECD vernacular as Disbursements and/or Expenditure). Not all donors effectively report on commitments, and for some donors such as China it is often hard to identify what has been spent. There is a
significant difference between what has been spent and what has been committed in the region, thus the need for including this filter. The Pacific Aid Map defaults to spent flows in all instances, though users can select commitments should they choose.

2. EXISTING AID REPORTING MECHANISMS

Globally, OECD member (‘traditional’) aid donors have reported their aid flows for more than 50 years. This reporting has taken place primarily through two international reporting mechanisms: OECD and IATI.

These databases have been used as the starting point for identifying aid projects in the Pacific, and have been compared and contrasted to determine which has the most comprehensive data for any given project, before supplementing them with further information from additional sources. Section 6 provides details on the source of data for each donor, and how it was supplemented.

2.1. OECD DAC

The OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) maintains two databases that are considered the authoritative source of annual statistical information of international aid flows from OECD countries.

These databases record ODA, OOF and private flows reported by the members of the DAC, most multilateral organisations and a select few non-DAC donors.

The DAC has been tracking aggregate information about aid since 1960. The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) was established in 1973 to collect more detailed information about individual aid loans and later grants to complement the recording of aggregate flows.

Over the past 50 years the OECD has continued to refine this database and it is now the most comprehensive picture of aggregated aid information from donors to recipients. It provides detailed information on sectoral allocations, types of flows (grants, loans, etc), and some other high-level information.

While it is comprehensive, many donors only provide aggregated information to the database, rather than information at the project level. The database is also lacking as it is at all times at least 18 months out of date.

Because of these limitations the database provides a good starting point for the Pacific Aid Map dataset, and also serves as a good benchmark, but other more detailed sources of data are also required.

The OECD database can be accessed here: [http://stats.oecd.org/qwids](http://stats.oecd.org/qwids)

2.2. IATI

The International Aid and Transparency Initiative is a much newer complimentary reporting mechanism established and operated by the United Nations since 2008. The IATI registry is an attempt by the global donor community at harmonising and standardising donor
reporting mechanisms to be able to provide much more detailed, and much more timely, public data about donor projects. The registry, while agreed upon by all donors, is a voluntary reporting mechanism.

The IATI registry provides the level of detail the Pacific Aid Map dataset requires, and in many cases is very timely. However, it is by no means comprehensive. Many donors have not met their obligations in reporting into the IATI registry, their data is incomplete or out of date, and in many cases is also incorrectly inputted. Many donors, notably the larger and more sophisticated bilateral donors as well as major multinational agencies, have fulfilled their obligations to the IATI registry.

The IATI registry is an important complement to the OECD database. In cases where donors are accurately reporting to the registry (a fact which was confirmed through direct engagement with donor agencies, for more see section 3.1), the registry has been used as the primary dataset.

The Pacific Aid Map dataset also uses the IATI registry standard in an effort to align with global standards of aid reporting.

The IATI registry can be accessed here: [https://iatiregistry.org/](https://iatiregistry.org/)

The IATI standard can be accessed here: [https://iatistandard.org/en/](https://iatistandard.org/en/)

3. COMPLEMENTING AND VALIDATING EXISTING REPORTING MECHANISMS

Unfortunately, both existing international reporting mechanisms have their flaws. The OECD database, while comprehensive, in many cases does not provide sufficient detail. The IATI registry, while detailed, in many cases is not comprehensive. Both datasets also often lack some elements of detail, such as geocoding, necessary for the Pacific Aid Map dataset.

Neither dataset also has comprehensive reporting on new but significant donors, notably China and Taiwan.

Further steps have been taken by the Pacific Aid Map team to both fill out the gaps in existing reporting mechanisms and validate what has been reported through official channels.

3.1. Engaging with donor agencies

The Pacific Aid Map team has engaged in extensive stakeholder engagement with donors. All donors were reached out to numerous times to both validate the data reported to either IATI or the OECD, and to provide supplementary information. In some instances, donors provided project level information directly to the Pacific Aid Map team that was used in lieu of what was reported to either the OECD or IATI. A full list of donors, the data source, whether or not it was verified directly by the donor, how the data was manipulated, and what gaps there are in the data is provided in section 5.

3.2. Engaging with recipient governments

In addition to engaging with donors, the Pacific Aid Map team reached out to recipient government agencies responsible for aid management. Recipient governments were engaged
with at least three times to validate the data that Pacific Aid Map had collected. In most instances we received little response or engagement on the data itself, with governments citing their limited resources and limitations within their own domestic reporting systems. This engagement further validated the importance of the Pacific Aid Map as a utility for Pacific Island governments.

The list of agencies engaged with were as follows:

- Cook Islands – Ministry of Finance and Economic Management, Development Coordination Division;
- Fiji – Ministry of Economy, ODA section;
- Kiribati – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration;
- Marshall Islands – Ministry of Finance, Banking and Postal Services, Division of International Development Assistance;
- Federated States of Micronesia – President’s Office, Overseas Development Assistance Unit;
- Nauru – Nauru Government, Planning and Aid Division;
- Niue – Secretary of the Government’s office;
- Palau – Ministry of State, Bureau of Foreign Affairs & Trade;
- Papua New Guinea – Department of National Planning & Monitoring, Foreign Aid Division;
- Samoa – Ministry of Finance, Aid Coordination and Debt Management Division;
- Solomon Islands – Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination, Aid Coordination Division;
- Tonga – Ministry of Finance & National Planning, Project & Aid Management Division;
- Tuvalu – Ministry of Finance and Economic Development;
- Vanuatu – Department of Strategic Policy Planning and Aid Coordination, Aid Coordination Unit.

3.3. Non-traditional donors

Donors that invest in the Pacific that are not OECD members, known also as non-traditional donors, do not contribute in substantive ways to traditional reporting mechanisms like the OECD and IATI. Some non-traditional donors, notably China and Taiwan, invest significant volumes of assistance into the region. The Pacific Aid Map explored most non-traditional donors, such as Cuba, India and Indonesia, but China and Taiwan are by far the most significant of the non-traditional donors engaged in the region, and as such more time was afforded to them. The Pacific Aid Map team had to take creative and more investigative measures to capture these projects. A detailed methodology is available under each of these non-traditional segments in section 5, but in short, the process involved a combination of steps including:

1. Scanning government budget document for every nation from 2011 onwards to identify projects supported by non-traditional donors.
2. Scanning all sources of media (conventional and social) in every nation from 2011 onwards to identify announcements or projects by non-traditional donors.
3. Scanning websites of resident embassies in Pacific island countries to identify press releases and other announcements.
4. Verifying the validity of these announcements through secondary sources and contacts within country.

This approach, while detailed, will never be completely comprehensive. There will be some projects from non-traditional donors that will be missing from this assessment. The Pacific Aid Map team, however, is convinced that this approach has enabled us to put together the most comprehensive picture of non-traditional donor activities to date, building off of the earlier success of the Chinese Aid in the Pacific Map.

4. BUILDING THE DATABASE

This section provides a step-by-step guide to building the Pacific Aid Map database. Upon reading this guide, users should be able to reconstruct the database on their own.

4.1. Extracting OECD data

Step One – data extraction

From the OECD QWIDS database (accessible at: http://stats.oecd.org/qwids), data was downloaded from all donors for the regional grouping “Oceania”, which includes the fourteen sovereign nations targeted by the Pacific Aid Map, as well as territories in the region and ‘regional’ aid allocations. Furthermore, the following options were selected:

- Recipients: Oceania grouping
- Donor: All donors, Total
- Flow: ODA and OOF (all)
- Flow types: Disbursements and Commitments
- Sectors: all sectors
- Time period: 2010 – 2020
- Only current USD values are used in the Pacific Aid Map. Constant values can be considered in a later iteration.

Important: click on the box “Show project-level data” on the right-hand corner.
Once these options were selected, the data was exported as a CSV to provide the core OECD dataset. This now provides data for ODA – Disbursement.

This operation was repeated for ODA – Commitment; OOF – Disbursement; OOF – Commitment for each year.

To modify the selection, use the arrows in the Data result section of the website:

Step Two – data compilation

After downloading the data for each flow type, the team created a new Excel file aggregating the four CSV downloads into one excel file.
This is now the full OECD database. It provides a clear and comprehensive picture of all traditional bilateral and multilateral donors in the Pacific Islands region and is the starting point and benchmark of the Pacific Aid Map dataset.

4.2. Extracting IATI data

Step One – data extraction

To download data from the IATI, visit the IATI website: https://iatiregistry.org/

Then, in the publisher page (https://iatiregistry.org/publisher/), each donor identified in the OECD database was individually selected. The list of donors is available in section 5, and details of each donor in section 6.

Once the publisher (i.e. ‘donor’) has been selected, the 14 sovereign Pacific Islands countries AND the (Oceania) regional were individually selected. From here, a CSV file for each recipient country was downloaded from the “Full activity data (CSV)” form.

Repeat the operation for each recipient country of the study (14 PICs), as well as ‘Oceania’.

Step Two – data compilation
Once the fifteen CSV files are downloaded they should then be aggregated into one Excel file, as was done for the OECD data.

One challenge of the IATI format is that when reporting into the IATI registry donors often aggregate several transactions in one line. For example, one transaction row could have multiple values such as 1,320; 2,783; 31,034.

This means that in one transaction row can actually provide information on multiple transactions for the same project.

The Institute was forced to disaggregate these project lines to allow for one transaction line to properly show information of one transaction for one project.

**Step Three – disaggregating data**

The initial IATI format is composed of 196 columns.

As explained above, many of the cells within the IATI format are containing more than one unique information. To extract information from each of these cells, first generate two new tabs within the same file, i.e.:

- Sheet 1: IATI data
- Sheet 2: Empty
- Sheet 3: Empty

Important: copy and paste the 196 column headers of tab 1 (IATI Data) into Sheet 2 and Sheet 3.

To follow, in Sheet 1 (‘IATI data’), add a new column at the beginning of the sheet. Then create a copy of the “transaction_value” column into a column at the beginning of the spreadsheet (Column A).
The reason behind this manoeuvre is that a macro needs to be implemented to extract the information from the IATI file, and, in Excel, the Macro will start at column A.

Then, in the first Sheet (IATI Data) fill all the blank cells of the table with ‘0’. This removes all blank cells from the database which is important for the ‘un-concentrating’ process that requires macros. In Excel, to fill all blank cells of the table with ‘0’ follow the following steps: Ctrl A (select all) > Home > Find & Select > Go to Special > Blanks > select ‘=0’ in the replace value > click replace all (ctrl Enter).

**Step Four – disaggregation macro**

Note: the application of Step Four requires using a Macro (Appendix 1). To do so, copy the Macro in Appendix A, then in your excel, go to Developer > Visual Basic. In Visual Basic, Insert > Module. Then click on the newly installed Module and Past the Macro (Appendix 1). Then close the Visual Basic.

Once Sheet 1 (IATI Data) is ready, the team selected the cell A1 in both Sheets 2 and 3, and selected the entire second row (the first row contains headers, the second row is the first containing data) of Sheet 1 (IATI Data).

Once the second row of Sheet 1 was selected, the team applied the Macro detailed in Appendix 1. Please use the option “Use Relative References” before launching the Macro (Appendix 1). A google search can provide details on how to apply macros in excel.

Important: in the last formula of the Macro, modify the number in the “*Do Until i > 6*” by the number of rows Sheet 1 has, including the header.
Sheet 2 will disaggregate the data into individual rows for each individual project. Sheet 3 will combine all of the projects again into a final dataset. At the end of this process Sheet 1 and Sheet 2 will be blank and Sheet 3 will become your new dataset.

This new dataset will contain rows of data from a single project that are incomplete (row 3 to 13; 15 to 21 in the example below).

The gaps between the lines correspond to project information related to each transaction that we have extracted from the IATI cell. In the example above, cells T2 to T13 correspond to different transactions for the same project (project information of row 2). Thus, in order to fill the gaps generated by the Macro (Appendix A), we copied and pasted the project information from the project line. In the example above, to fill the gaps from H3-S3 to H13-S13, we copied and pasted the information from H2 to S2 and past them.

Step Five – Tidying the IATI database

Delete the first Transaction_Value column that was created in Step 3. Create a “Donor” column and fill in every row with the name of the reporting donor (i.e. Australia, New Zealand, etc). This will allow you to identify which projects are from which donor once the donor pages are aggregated together.

Repeat the operation for all IATI donors and aggregate them into one unique spreadsheet. This is your IATI database.

4.3. Supplemental data

At the same time as compiling the OECD and IATI databases, the Pacific Aid Map team also approached all donors to provide supplemental data (details of which are in section 6), as well as finding additional data for non-traditional donors discussed in section 3.
4.4. Creating the final dataset of aid in the Pacific

Step One

Once the team had built the IATI dataset, it compared data from this dataset with OECD data and contacted donors and recipients to confirm values.

If donors agreed that the data reported to IATI was accurate, then the team would prioritize this data rather than the OECD, due to the greater granularity of the IATI information. If donors did not agree with the information reported to IATI, had doubts about the data or did not respond, the team used OECD data because of its greater reliability. Every effort was made by the Pacific Aid Map team to contact both all donors and recipients, but not all donors and recipients responded. An additional column was created to highlight what projects had been verified by secondary sources and what projects had not.

Step Two

Once all of the information was updated and validated by donors and recipients, the team aggregated all dataset into one Excel file.

As the OECD format is different from the IATI, the team had to convert all OECD data into the IATI standard. Appendix 4 provides a table identifying our interpretation of OECD information according to IATI standard.

When donors provide information to the DAC for inclusion in the CRS, they are required to submit it in Unified Standard Input Format (USIF) format. IATI is a data standard: it can be thought of as a more comprehensive, more detailed equivalent of USIF. Because IATI definitions are consistent with USIF, any information which donors provide to the DAC in USIF format can also be published automatically through IATI, and vice versa.

This is the list of donors for which data in the Pacific Aid Map database has been extracted from the OECD DAC platform:

- Adaptation Fund
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Chinese Taipei
- Climate Investment Funds
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- France
- Germany
- Global Environment Facility
- Global Green Growth Institute
- Greece
- Iceland
• IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)
• International Atomic Energy Agency
• International Labour Organisation
• Ireland
• Islamic Development Bank
• Israel
• Korea
• Kuwait (KFAED)
• Lithuania
• Luxembourg
• Malta
• Norway
• OPEC Fund for International Development
• Poland
• Portugal
• Romania
• Russia
• Saudi Arabia
• Slovenia
• Switzerland
• Thailand
• Timor-Leste
• Turkey
• United Arab Emirates
• United Kingdom
• World Bank Group
• World Health Organisation

List of donors for which data has been extracted from the IATI platform:

• Asian Development Bank
• Climate Investment Funds
• European Union
• Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
• IFAD
• Spain
• Sweden
• The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
• United Kingdom
• United Nations (United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; World Food Programme; United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF))
• World Bank Group
List of donors for which data has been extracted from different sources (either by the Lowy Institute or provided directly by donor countries):

- Australia (dataset provided by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)
- China (Lowy Institute research)
- Climate Investment Funds ([https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org))
- Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs: https://rakendused.vm.ee)
- Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- IFC ([https://disclosures.ifc.org](https://disclosures.ifc.org))
- Italy (Central administration: http://openaid.esteri.it/api/projects/34669.json)
- Japan (Japan International Cooperation Agency: [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/))
- Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.openaid.)
- New Zealand (Ministry of Foreign Affairs: [https://www.icdf.org.tw/ct](http://www.icdf.org.tw/ct))
- Spain (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: [http://www.exteriores.gob.es](http://www.exteriores.gob.es))
- Taiwan (database is a mix of Lowy Institute internal investigation and data provided by the Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund: [http://www.icdf.org.tw/ct](http://www.icdf.org.tw/ct))

5. GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY

The Pacific Aid Map team used the IATI format to build the final database. Below is a description of each column of data in the IATI database that is not completely intuitive (or not used by any donor), as well as how the team obtained and adapted the information.

While each of these columns are provided in the full Pacific Aid Map database, a simplified database was also produced that only includes columns used for the purposes of the Pacific Aid Map interface. The primary columns used in the interface are detailed below in the order in which they appear in the database.

5.1. Confirmed

This is a column of data added by the Pacific Aid Map team which shows how the data has been verified. The following classifications were used:

- Confirmed (donors have agreed on the data. Note that “Confirmed” also includes OECD approved (we could not receive approval from the donors, but used OECD information that is, by definition, agreed by donors).
- Not confirmed (data could not be verified from the donor).

5.2. Source

Source is another column of data added by the Pacific Aid Map team which shows the source of the data. The following sources are used in the database:

- OECD: [https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/](https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/)
- IATI: [https://www.iatiregistry.org/dataset](https://www.iatiregistry.org/dataset)
5.3. Country

This denotes the recipient country that the transaction line is being directed towards. The countries in the Pacific Aid Map are:

- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Marshall Islands
- Nauru
- Niue
- Oceania, regional (includes projects that are implemented in more than one country)
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
5.4. Donor

This denotes the governments and other agencies that give financial aid to support the economic, environmental, social, and political development of developing countries. The full list of donors in the Pacific Aid Map database are:

1. Adaptation Fund
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Belgium
6. Canada
7. China
8. Climate Investment Funds
9. Czech Republic
10. Denmark
11. Estonia
12. European Union
13. Finland
14. Food and Agriculture Organisation
15. France
16. Germany
17. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
18. Global Environment Facility
19. Global Green Growth Institute
20. Greece
21. Green Climate Fund
22. Iceland
23. IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)
24. India
25. International Atomic Energy Agency
26. International Finance Corporation
27. International Fund for Agricultural Development
28. International Labour Organisation
29. Ireland
30. Islamic Development Bank
31. Israel
32. Italy
33. Japan
34. Korea
35. Kuwait (KFAED)
36. Lithuania
37. Luxembourg
38. Malta
39. Netherlands
40. New Zealand
41. Norway
42. OPEC Fund for International Development
43. Poland
44. Portugal

- Vanuatu
45. Romania
46. Russia
47. Saudi Arabia
48. Slovenia
49. Spain
50. Sweden
51. Switzerland
52. Taiwan*
53. Thailand
54. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
55. Timor-Leste
56. Turkey
57. United Arab Emirates
58. United Kingdom
60. UNDP
61. UNOPS
62. UNOCHR
63. UNFP
64. United States
65. World Bank Group
66. World Food Program
67. World Health Organisation

* Taiwan is included in the Index as a self-governing territory claimed by China.

5.5. Agency name

This describes the agency within a donor dedicated to distributing aid. An agency can exist, both within government, between governments as multilateral donors and as private voluntary organizations or non-governmental organisations. A single donor can have multiple agencies responsible for the delivery of aid:

- Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (United Arab Emirates)
- Adaptation Fund (Adaptation Fund)
- Agency for International Development (United States)
- AICS - Italian Cooperation and Development Agency (DGCS until 2015) (Italy)
- Austrian Development Agency (Austria)
- Canadian International Development Agency (Canada)
- Central Administrations (Italy)
- Chamber of Deputies (Romania)
- Chinese Taipei (Chinese Taipei)
- COOP DECENTRAL/MAE (France)
- Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
- Department of Agriculture (United States)
- Department of Commerce (United States)
- Department of Defence (United States)
- Department of Energy (United States)
- Department of Foreign Affairs (Ireland)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
- Department of Health and Human Services (United States)
- Department of the Interior (United States)
- Department of Transportation (United States)
- Directorate General for Co-operation and Development (Belgium)
- EuropeAid (European Union)
- European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (European Union)
- European Commission - Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (European Union)
- European Investment Bank (European Union)
- Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea)
- Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Switzerland)
- Federal Min. for the Env., Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (Germany)
- Federal Ministries (Germany)
- Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (Austria)
- Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)
- Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany)
- Federal Ministry of Finance (Germany)
- Federal State of Saarland (Germany)
- Federal States and Local Governments (Germany)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (Food and Agriculture Organisation)
- Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom)
- Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Canada)
- Foreign Office (Germany)
- French Development Agency (France)
- Global Affairs Canada (Canada)
- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)
- Global Environment Facility - General (Global Environment Facility)
- Global Environment Facility - Trust Fund (Global Environment Facility)
- Global Green Growth Institute (Global Green Growth Institute)
- IMF concessional (IMF (Concessional Trust Funds))
- International Atomic Energy Agency (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- International Development Association (World Bank Group)
- International Finance Corporation (International Finance Corporation)
- International Humanitarian City (United Arab Emirates)
- Islamic Development Bank (Islamic Development Bank)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (Korea)
- Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) (Kuwait (KFAED))
- Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF) (Global Environment Facility)
- Local Administrations (Italy)
- MAECI - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Italy)
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (United States)
- Ministry for Science, Research and Economy (Austria)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Japan)
- Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Romania)
- Ministry of Education, Higher education and Research (France)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Estonia)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Iceland)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Spain)
• Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)
• Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Japan)
• Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Poland)
• Miscellaneous (Canada)
• Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (United Arab Emirates)
• Municipalities (Switzerland)
• Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) (Global Environment Facility)
• Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (Norway)
• OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund for International Development)
• Other Government Entities (United Arab Emirates)
• Other Ministries (Japan)
• Others (Italy)
• Peace Corps (United States)
• provinces/municipalities (Belgium)
• Provincial Governments and municipalities (Canada)
• Provincial governments, local communities (Austria)
• Regular Budget (excluding technical co-operation) (International Labour Organisation)
• Regular Budget Supplementary Account (International Labour Organisation)
• Regular Budget Technical Cooperation (International Labour Organisation)
• Russia (Russia)
• Special Climate Change Trust Fund (SCCF) (Global Environment Facility)
• State Department (United States)
• Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sweden)
• Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (Switzerland)
• Taiwan ICDF (Taiwan)
• United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (United Nations)
• United Nations Development Programme (United Nations)
• United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (United Nations)
• United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
• United Nations Population Fund (United Nations)
• Unknown/Unspecified (China)
• World Food Programme (United Nations)
• World Health Organisation (World Health Organisation)

Note: During the timeframe of the study, there might have been institutional changes made by specific donors (for example the merging of Canada’s aid program into the global affairs Ministry) which are not reflected in the Pacific Aid Map. The Pacific Aid Map uses Agency names from 2017 onward.

5.6. Identifier

This column shows a globally unique identifier code for a select project/activity. Each donor provides an identifier, all of which have been amalgamated into this column.
5.7. Other identifier

Another identifier for the activity. This may be a publishers’ own identifier that it wishes to record with the activity.

5.8. Lowy Identifier

A unique identifier created by the Lowy Institute for each project that had a particular title, sector, recipient, project name, implementing agency and sector. This is the column used to identify projects in the Pacific Aid Map interface architecture. The Pacific Aid Map team took multiple steps to create this unique identifier, because of discrepancies with various donors’ style of reporting project identifiers.

One of the issues the Pacific Aid Map team discovered was that different projects can have the same identifier. For example, a donor may group multiple health projects (which have different project titles) in a country into one IATI-identifier code. Because the Pacific Aid Map website classifies projects by the identifier code, not by title, the team needed to add a unique identifier for each project. The Pacific Aid Map team was forced to manipulate this column to create truly unique identifiers for each project. Some donors also did not provide identifier codes for their projects, and as a result one had to be created.

Technique: first, the team merged (using the ‘concatenate’ formula) the “IATI-identifier” with “other identifier” in a third column. For projects that did not have an identifier, the Pacific Aid Map team created one by taking the following steps:

Identifier = Year – (Abbreviation of) Donor Country – (Abbreviation of) Recipient Country

Ex: Korea project in PNG in 2015 = 2015-KO-PNG

In situations where the above still created the same codes for different projects, the team added an additional value (-1; -2; etc.) to the newly created identifier, from the oldest project to the newest.

However, the team also realized that some project names in one particular country could be associated with various project numbers. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Mining Sector Support (MSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>Mining Sector Support (MSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>Mining Sector Support (MSS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This comes from the fact that some donors used a different code for each project transactions, within the same project. In some other cases, different codes corresponded to different projects with the same name (for example: Administrative costs in Fiji of the US).

As a result, the team took the decision to use the same project Identifier for a project that has the same title, recipient, project name, implementing agency and sector.

Technique: the team first deleted the duplicates of projects that had the same recipient, donor and project title, implementing agency and sector in order to have a unique project number for these projects. This way, we made sure that none of the similar project had the same ID.

Then the team used a vlookup to look for projects, using Recipient, Donor and Project title (doing a merge of the 3) to find unique project number.

Then, of these new codes, the team verified that there was no duplicates (same codes for different project titles or project recipients). If there were duplicates, the team changed the code by adding indices (-1; -2; etc.) at the end of the code.

By following these steps, the team created a unique identifier for each project that had a particular title, sector, recipient, project name, implementing agency and sector.

In the dataset, this new Identifier is called “Lowy Identifier”, a unique number for each project.

5.9. Other identifier (owner_name/ owner_ref)

An alternative, non-IATI identifier for the activity. This identifier is not guaranteed to be unique or persistent (it depends on the owner organisation’s policies, not IATI’s). This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.10. Hierarchy

The hierarchical level within the reporting organization’s subdivision of its units of aid. (e.g. activity = 1; sub-activity = 2; sub-sub-activity = 3; 0= unknown/ unspecified). If hierarchy is not reported, then 1 is assumed, for IATI donors. If multiple levels are reported then, to avoid double counting, financial transactions were reported at the lowest hierarchical level. This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.11. Titles_lang

Language of the title. This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.12. Titles

A short, human-readable title that contains a meaningful summary of the activity. May be repeated for different languages. Provided by donors, and where it is not it is specified as “Unknown/ Unspecified”. Only nine projects in the database do not have titles, while 336 have the title “TC Aggregated Activities”, which are aggregated activities from Japan (see section 6 for more detail).
5.13. Default-currency

This denotes the currency of the initial transaction, which was then converted into US Dollars, using the OECD listed exchange rate. The following currencies were reported into the database:

- USD (US Dollar)
- EUR (Euro)
- GBP (Great Britain Pound Sterling)
- JPY (Japanese Yen)
- NZD (New Zealand Dollar)
- TOP (Tongan Paanga)
- FJD (Fiji Dollar)
- WST (Samoan Tala)
- PGK (PNG Kina)
- CNY (Yuan Renminbi)
- TWD (New Taiwan Dollar)
- VUV (Vanuatu Vatu)
- AUD (Australian Dollar)

5.14. Last-updated-datetime

This displays the last time the information was updated. Only given by IATI donors.

5.15. Transaction Value

This displays the value of the transaction in the default currency.

5.16. Transaction Value USD

This displays the Value in USD of the transaction. To have this information, we converted the “Transaction Value” into US Dollars, using the OECD exchange rate (https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm).

5.17. Transaction type

This denotes the type of transaction that is being recorded. The following types of transactions can be recorded:

- Incoming Funds: Funds received for use on the activity, which can be from an external or internal source.
- Commitment: a firm, written obligation from a donor or provider to provide a specified amount of funds, under particular terms and conditions, for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient.
- Disbursement: outgoing funds that are placed at the disposal of a recipient government or organisation, or funds transferred between two separately reported activities. Under IATI traceability standards the recipient of a disbursement should also be required to report their activities to IATI.
PACIFIC AID MAP METHODOLOGY

- **Expenditure**: outgoing funds that are spent on goods and services for the activity. The recipients of expenditures fall outside of IATI traceability standards.
- **Interest Repayment**: the actual amount of interest paid on a loan or line of credit, including fees.
- **Loan Repayment**: the actual amount of principal (amortisation) repaid, including any arrears.
- **Reimbursement**: a type of disbursement that covers funds that have already been spent by the recipient, as agreed in the terms of the grant or loan.
- **Incoming Commitment**: a firm, written obligation from a donor or provider to provide a specified amount of funds, under particular terms and conditions, reported by a recipient for this activity.

The information is mostly provided by donors. When it is not, the team made a judgment call based on the nature of the project and its specificities. The Pacific Aid Map interface has simplified these transaction types to be either in the categories of ‘commitment’ or ‘spent’.

**5.18. Final Transaction date**

The date on which the transaction was made or, in the case of commitments, agreed.

In some instances, the Excel format of the date doesn’t match the format of the Pacific Aid Map dataset. In these instances, the transaction dates are converted using the “Value Date” formula.

For OECD and DFAT transaction dates, the only date information provided was the year of the transaction. As a result, to convert this information into an IATI format (involving a day, month and year for each transaction), the team converted all these transactions to the 31st of December of the year mentioned. For example, if date = 2016, then transaction date = 31/12/2016.

**5.19. Transaction provider**

For incoming funds this is the organisation from which the transaction originated. If omitted on outgoing funds the reporting-org is assumed. This information is provided by IATI donors only.

**5.20. Transaction_provider-org_refs**

This is a machine-readable identification string for the organisation issuing the report. Must be in the format {RegistrationAgency}–{RegistrationNumber} where {RegistrationAgency} is a valid code in the Organisation Registration Agency code list and {RegistrationNumber} is a valid identifier issued by the {RegistrationAgency}. If this is not present, then the narrative MUST contain the name of the organisation. This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.21. **Transaction receiver**

The organisation receiving the money from the transaction (if omitted on incoming funds then the receiver organisation is assumed to be the reporting organisation). This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.22. **Transaction_receiver-org_refs**

This is a machine-readable identification string for the organisation issuing the report. Must be in the format {RegistrationAgency}-{RegistrationNumber} where {RegistrationAgency} is a valid code in the Organisation Registration Agency code list and {RegistrationNumber} is a valid identifier issued by the {RegistrationAgency}. If this is not present, then the narrative MUST contain the name of the organisation.


5.23. **Transaction description**

This provides details of the transaction (mostly what it corresponds to). This is mostly only provided by IATI donors.

5.24. **Flow Type**

This denotes whether or not the transaction is ODA, or another type of OOF. The various types of OOF are listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>OOF</td>
<td>Other Official Flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Non-export credit OOF</td>
<td>Other Official Flows, excl. export credits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Officially supported export credits</td>
<td>Officially supported export credits. Covers both official direct export credits and private export credits under official guarantee or insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Private grants</td>
<td>made by NGOs and other civil society organisations (i.e. philanthropic foundations) based in the reporting DAC country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Private market</td>
<td>Private market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the purpose of the graphic representation of the data, the team simplified the flow type to four broad categories:

- ODA – Grant
- ODA – Loan
- OOF – Loan
- OOF – Other Flow

In the IATI format, it can be found under the “Flow-type” column, or under the “default-flow-type” column. However, when it is not, the team made judgement calls to identify the flow type of the project.

Judgement calls had to be made for the following donors: China (a mixture of ODA and OOF), IFAD (ODA), IFC (OOF), Japan (a mixture of ODA and OOF), Lithuania (ODA), Spain (ODA), Sweden (ODA), Taiwan (a mixture of ODA and OOF), and the UN (ODA).

### 5.25. Aid Type

This denotes the type of aid being supplied. This element specifies a default for all the activity’s financial transactions; it can be overridden at the individual transaction level. This table provides a description of every aid type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A01</td>
<td>General budget support</td>
<td>Unearmarked contributions to the government budget including funding to support the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies). Budget support is a method of financing a recipient country’s budget through a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Transfer of resources from an external financing agency to the recipient government’s national treasury. The funds thus transferred are managed in accordance with the recipient’s budgetary procedures. Funds transferred to the national treasury for financing programmes or projects managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the recipient country, with the intention of earmarking the resources for specific uses, are therefore excluded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A02</td>
<td>Sector budget support</td>
<td>Sector budget support, like general budget support, is a financial contribution to a recipient government’s budget. However, in sector budget support, the dialogue between donors and partner governments focuses on sector-specific concerns, rather than on overall policy and budget priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B01</td>
<td>Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes</td>
<td>Funds are paid over to NGOs (local, national and international) for use at the latter’s discretion, and contribute to programmes and activities which NGOs have developed themselves, and which they implement on their own authority and responsibility. Core contributions to PPPs, funds paid over to foundations (e.g. philanthropic foundations), and contributions to research institutes (public and private) are also recorded here. Annex 2 of the DAC Directives provides a list of INGOs, PPPs and networks core contributions to which may be reported under B01. This list is not exclusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B02</td>
<td>Core contributions to multilateral institutions</td>
<td>These funds are classified as multilateral ODA (all other categories fall under bilateral ODA). The recipient multilateral institution pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets. See Annex 2 of the DAC Directives for a comprehensive list of agencies core contributions to which may be reported under B02 (Section I. Multilateral institutions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B03</td>
<td>Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)</td>
<td>In addition to their core-funded operations, international organisations set up and raise funds for specific programmes and funds with clearly identified sectoral, thematic or geographical focus. Donors’ bilateral contributions to such programmes and funds are recorded here, e.g. “UNICEF girls’ education”, “Education For All Fast Track Initiative”, various trust funds, including for reconstruction (e.g. Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B04</td>
<td>Basket funds/pooled funding</td>
<td>The donor contributes funds to an autonomous account, managed jointly with other donors and/or the recipient. The account will have specific purposes, modes of disbursement and accountability mechanisms, and a limited time frame. Basket funds are characterised by common project documents, common funding contracts and common reporting/audit procedures with all donors. Donors’ contributions to funds managed autonomously by international organisations are recorded under B03.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C01</td>
<td>Project-type interventions</td>
<td>A project is a set of inputs, activities and outputs, agreed with the partner country*, to reach specific objectives/outcomes within a defined time frame, with a defined budget and a defined geographical area. Projects can vary significantly in terms of objectives, complexity, amounts involved and duration. There are smaller projects that might involve modest financial resources and last only a few months, whereas large projects might involve more significant amounts, entail successive phases and last for many years. A large project with a number of different components is sometimes referred to as a programme, but should nevertheless be recorded here. Feasibility studies, appraisals and evaluations are included (whether designed as part of projects/programmes or dedicated funding arrangements). Aid channelled through NGOs or multilaterals is also recorded here. This includes payments for NGOs and multilaterals to implement donors’ projects and programmes, and funding of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
specifying NGOs projects. By contrast, core funding of NGOs and multilaterals as well as contributions to specific-purpose funds managed by international organisations are recorded under B. In the cases of equity investments, humanitarian aid or aid channelled through NGOs, projects are recorded here even if there was no direct agreement between the donor and the partner country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D01</td>
<td>Donor country personnel</td>
<td>Experts, consultants, teachers, academics, researchers, volunteers and contributions to public and private bodies for sending experts to developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D02</td>
<td>Other technical assistance</td>
<td>Provision, outside projects as described in category C01, of technical assistance in recipient countries (excluding technical assistance performed by donor experts reported under D01, and scholarships/training in donor country reported under E01). This includes training and research; language training; south-south studies; research studies; collaborative research between donor and recipient universities and organisations); local scholarships; development-oriented social and cultural programmes. This category also covers ad hoc contributions such as conferences, seminars and workshops, exchange visits, publications, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01</td>
<td>Scholarships/training in donor country</td>
<td>Financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E02</td>
<td>Imputed student costs</td>
<td>Indirect (“imputed”) costs of tuition in donor countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F01</td>
<td>Debt relief</td>
<td>Groups all actions relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G01</td>
<td>Administrative costs not included elsewhere</td>
<td>Administrative costs of development assistance programmes not already included under other ODA items as an integral part of the costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided. This category covers situation analyses and auditing activities. As</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
regards the salaries component of administrative costs, it relates to in-house agency staff and contractors only; costs associated with donor experts/consultants are to be reported under category C or D01.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H01</td>
<td>Development awareness</td>
<td>Funding of activities designed to increase public support, i.e. awareness in the donor country of development co-operation efforts, needs and issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H02</td>
<td>Refugees in donor countries</td>
<td>Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries during the first twelve months of their stay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is provided by most donors. It can be found under the “transaction_aid-types” or in the “default_transaction_aid-types” columns.

5.26. Finance type

The DAC and CRS transaction classification makes the distinction between financial instruments, e.g. grants or loans. A description for each finance type is provided below (some descriptions are not provided by IATI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Standard grant</td>
<td>Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Subsidies to national private investors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Aid loan excluding debt reorganisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>Investment-related loan to developing countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Standard loan</td>
<td>Transfers in cash or in kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt (and the resulting claim is not intended to be traded). Since payment obligations on standard loan are senior obligations, i.e. creditors are entitled to receive payments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
against their claims before anyone else, they are also referred to as senior loans.

618 Debt forgiveness: Other

This information is also provided by IATI donors and can be found in “transaction_finance-type” or in “default-finance-type”.

**5.27. Transaction_tied-status**

This shows whether the aid flows are tied or untied, as defined:

- **Tied**: official grants or loans where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all aid recipient countries.
- **Untied**: untied aid is defined as loans and grants whose proceeds are fully and freely available to finance procurement from all OECD countries and substantially all developing countries.

This information is reported in a different and in an inconsistent way by IATI and OECD donors. No action has been taken to use this information in the Pacific Aid Map, so no action has been taken to clean up this data.

**5.28. Reporting organisation**

This denotes the organisation issuing the report. It may be a primary source (reporting on its own activity as donor, implementing agency, etc.) or a secondary source (reporting on the activities of another organisation).

This information is provided by IATI donors only.

**5.29. Participating-orgs**

There are different roles for the organisations within the IATI standard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>The government or organisation which provides funds to the activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Accountable</td>
<td>An organisation responsible for oversight of the activity and its outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Extending</td>
<td>An organisation that manages the budget and direction of an activity on behalf of the funding organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 | Implementing | The organisation that physically carries out the activity or intervention.

For Funding, accountable, extending organisations, this information was provided by IATI donors only.

For Implementing organisation, the information was given by most donors.

Note: In the case that one project has several implementing agencies, it has been agreed to only display the most important implementing agency, in term of USD.

5.30. Recipient country
This denotes the country that benefits from the activity/project. For most donors, projects that report multiple recipient countries were categorised in the ‘Oceania, region’. Only 13 projects were categorised in this way.

The Pacific Aid Map took a different approach for DFAT data, where more than one thirds of activities operate in more than one country. In order to display this data on a map, these activities were disaggregated to the country level. This resulted in the duplication of projects, but more accurately denotes aid flows to individual countries at the macro and micro level. The steps taken to do this are detailed in section 6.

5.31. Project description
This displays a longer, human-readable description containing a meaningful description of the activity. May be repeated for different languages. This is provided for most projects by most donors. In some instances has been left blank when data could not be found. Titles may have been modified and/or translated by the team in order to harmonise it for the Pacific Aid Map database.

5.32. Internet Link
This displays a link to an online, publicly accessible web page or document. This information is provided by donors, or looked for by the Pacific Aid Map team. For some projects, numerous web links are provided for the same project. The team created the ‘internet link’ column by merging the first link mentioned in “document-link_urls” with the first link mentioned in the “activity-website” column. The purpose of the merger was to allocate a minimum and maximum of one website per activity.

5.33. Document-link_categories
This denotes the nature of the information provided by the “Internet Link”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A01</td>
<td>Pre- and post-project impact appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A02</td>
<td>Objectives / Purpose of activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A03</td>
<td>Intended ultimate beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A04</td>
<td>Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A05</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A06</td>
<td>Summary information about contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A07</td>
<td>Review of project performance and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A08</td>
<td>Results, outcomes and outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A09</td>
<td>Memorandum of understanding (If agreed by all parties)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>Activity web page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B01</td>
<td>Annual report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B02</td>
<td>Institutional Strategy paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B03</td>
<td>Country strategy paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B04</td>
<td>Aid Allocation Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B05</td>
<td>Procurement Policy and Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B06</td>
<td>Institutional Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B07</td>
<td>Country Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B08</td>
<td>Exclusions Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B09</td>
<td>Institutional Evaluation Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B10</td>
<td>Country Evaluation Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11</td>
<td>Sector strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This information is provided by most IATI donors.

### 5.34. Activity date

This denotes the planned and actual start and completion dates of the activity. Start dates may reflect either the commencement of funding, planning or physical activity. End dates should, wherever possible, reflect the ending of physical activity.

This information is provided by IATI donors, and few others.

### 5.35. Activity status

This denotes the lifecycle status of the activity from pipeline to completion, described in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pipeline/identification/ Pending approval</td>
<td>The activity is being scoped or planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Implementation/ Active/ On-going</td>
<td>The activity is currently being implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Completion</td>
<td>Physical activity is complete or the final disbursement has been made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Post-completion</td>
<td>Physical activity is complete or the final disbursement has been made, but the activity remains open pending financial sign off or M&amp;E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cancelled/ Terminated/ Termination in progress

The activity has been cancelled

Suspended/ Hold

The activity has been temporarily suspended

For the purpose of the exercise, the Pacific Aid Map team created two groups:

- Implementing (1/2)
- Complete (3/4)

The team did not represent 5 and 6 on the map.

5.36. Collaboration type

This details the type of transaction, detailed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Bilateral transactions are those undertaken by a donor, excluding core contributions to other organisations (codes 2 and 3 below). It includes transactions channelled through other organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Multilateral (inflows)</td>
<td>Multilateral contributions are those made to a recipient institution which: i. conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development; ii. is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency; and iii. pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs</td>
<td>Bilateral funds paid over to national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), or other private bodies for use at their discretion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Multilateral outflows</td>
<td>Aid activities financed from the multilateral institutions’ regular budgets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is provided by IATI donors only.
5.37. Condition attached

This denotes what types of conditions are attached, typically to loans. They are described in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>The condition attached requires a particular policy to be implemented by the recipient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>The condition attached requires certain outputs or outcomes to be achieved by the recipient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fiduciary</td>
<td>The condition attached requires use of certain public financial management or public accountability measures by the recipient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is only provided by few donors. Conditions are detailed in the “Condition” column.

5.38. Sectors

Which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster.

This information is provided by donors, using the OECD sector code list (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm). The OECD sector code list contains 16 sectors, with numerous sub-sectors. Because of size constraints on the Pacific Aid Map interface, the sector codes were reduced to 12. Appendix 2 shows how sectors were aggregated. Original sector codes are still available in the full Pacific Aid Map database. For sectors that have more than one categorisation, the sector with the largest USD amount allocated towards it was used to categorise the project on the Pacific Aid Map.

5.39. Policy-markers

A policy or theme addressed by the activity. This element was designed for the reporting of OECD DAC CRS policy markers but the vocabulary attribute allows its use by other (including local) systems. As a result, policy markers for OECD are different than policy markers for IATI. Due to this disparity, the team decided not to include this information in our study. This element can be repeated for each policy marker.

This information has been provided by only a limited amount of IATI donors (9,000 transactions out of more than 100,000).

5.40. Contact details

This provides contact information about the project. This is often left blank, or linked to a generic contact email for the donor agency. In some instances, it provides information of the
individual that has uploaded the information, or had responsibility for the project at the time of reporting.

5.41. All default data

(default-aid-type_code; default-aid-type_lang; default-aid-type; default-finance-type_code; default-finance-type_lang; default-finance-type; default-flow-type_code; default-flow-type_lang; default-flow-type; default-tied-status_code; default-tied-status_lang; default-tied-status) is provided by IATI donors and was used to complement blank information related at the beginning of the report.

5.42. Related activity

Another separately reported activity that is related to this one (activity code can be found in the “ref” section). The ‘type’ attribute describes the type of relationship: (e.g. parent, child).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>An activity that contains sub-activities (sub-components) which are reported separately to IATI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>A sub-activity (or sub-component) that sits within a larger activity (parent) which is also reported to IATI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sibling</td>
<td>A sub-activity (or sub-component) that is related to another sub-activity with the same parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Co-funded</td>
<td>An activity that receives funding from more than one organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Third Party</td>
<td>A report by another organisation on the same activity you are reporting (excluding activities reported as part of a financial transaction - e.g. provider-activity-id or a co-funded activity, using code 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is provided by IATI donors only.

5.43. Budget

The value of the aid activity’s budget for each financial quarter or year over the lifetime of the activity. The purpose of this element is to provide predictability for recipient planning on an annual basis. The status explains whether the budget being reported is indicative or has been
formally committed. While it is useful for the sum of budgets to match the sum of commitments this is not necessarily the case, depending on a publisher’s business model and legal frameworks.

This information is provided partially by IATI donors only.

5.44. Budget type

IATI donors put different information (amounts/dates) with respect to the budget data. For each transaction, the activity as a whole could have more than one budget, that can be revised. This is the information on display in the IATI format, however, it does not always align with Commitment amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>The original budget allocated to the activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Revised</td>
<td>The updated budget for an activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.45. Plan disbursement

Should only be used to report specific planned cash transfers. These should be reported for a specific date or a meaningfully predictable period. These transactions should be reported in addition to budgets - which are typically annual breakdowns of the total activity commitment. However, few donors report this information, so no effort was taken to edit this information.

5.46. Location

The sub-national geographical identification of the target locations of an activity. These can be described by gazetteer reference, coordinates, administrative areas or a textual description.

Only a very limited number of donors provided information on the location of their activity. The Pacific Aid Map team was instead forced to identify project locations themselves. To do this, the Pacific Aid Map team took the following steps:

1. Find the location name of the project. This information can be found in a number of locations in the database:
   a. In the column “Location name”;
   b. If not in “Location name”, in the “description” of the project;
   c. If not in the “description” of the project, looking at the “Implementing partner” address, in the recipient country;
   d. If not, in the “accountable organisation” address in the Recipient country;
   e. If not, in the Embassy of the donor country in the recipient country;
   f. If not at the Embassy of the donor country, in the Government organisation of the recipient country that should implement the project. The team made a
decision of placing each project in national ministries according to the project sector;
g. If not, the Unknown/ Unspecified.
2. Once a Location Name is found, the Pacific Aid Map team used the Macro in Annexe 3 to find their geo-coordinates in “Final Lat.”; “Final Long.”
3. The macro did not work for each location name. In this situation, the team had to geocode manually the location of the project. This was done by:
a. Manually locating the project location via Google Maps;
b. Selecting the project location on Google Maps and adding the latitude and longitude to a location compendium.
4. The final list of all eligible project locations was tested via Google Maps. This was done by uploading the list to a Google Docs spreadsheet, and linking it to Google Maps using the following steps:

This is an imperfect process. Many projects locations could not be accurately identified. Some project locations, particularly in smaller countries where online mapping is less sophisticated, could not be accurately located. Many projects also cannot be appropriately reflected on a map, such as budget support to a government, scholarship programs, or regional projects. Despite these limitations a great number of projects were located and geocoded, in order to be reflected on the Pacific Aid Map map.

5.47. Result section
A column for reporting outputs, outcomes, impacts and other results that stem directly from the activity. This information is only reported by a limited number of IATI donors (ADB; GAVI; Sweden; UN; IFC).

Another limitation of the Pacific Aid Map is that it does not incorporate a mechanism to show project performance. It focuses on inputs, not outputs. This is a component that could be incorporated in future iterations of the project.

5.48. Legacy data section
The legacy data element allows for the reporting of values held in a field in the reporting organisation’s system which is similar, but not identical to an IATI element.

This information hasn’t been filled by any donor.

6. DONOR SPECIFICS
This section provides details about data from each donor. It depicts what information is missing from each donor, and how the data has been manipulated after it was provided to the Pacific Aid Map team in order to be harmonised with the Pacific Aid Map database. The only donors to provide geocoorordinate information of their projects were the ADB, UN and WB. In all other cases assume this information was not provided.
6.1. Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund is an international fund that finances projects and programs aimed at helping developing countries to adapt to the harmful effects of climate change. It was set up under the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 54 donors contribute to the Fund.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Adaptation Fund data was taken from the OECD. The Adaptation Fund has committed $47 million in the region and spent $38 million across nine projects in four countries. Some projects did not provide committed amounts, but all other necessary data has been reported.

Capital: Washington, DC
Website: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/

6.2. Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank is a regional multilateral development bank with 67 members, 48 of which are from the Asia and Pacific region. It was established in 1966 and engages largely in infrastructure grants and lending across the region.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The ADB advised the Pacific Aid Map team that the data reported to IATI was the most accurate. On investigation of this dataset, however, the Pacific Aid Map team discovered that disbursement flows for 2011, 2012 and 2013 were all aggregated in 2013. This is likely due to the ADB adopting the IATI standard in 2013. To solve this issue, IATI data was used for the years 2014 and onwards, but OECD data was used for the years prior. There was one particular project that the Pacific Aid Map team could not reconcile, the Avatiu project in the Cook Islands. The OECD considers some of the project to be a Grant, however the IATI dataset considered it a loan. The Pacific Aid Map team deferred to the IATI interpretation on the recommendation of the ADB.

The ADB has committed $2.6 billion in the region and spend $1.6 billion across 172 projects in every country except for Niue. All necessary data has been reported by the ADB.

Capital: Manila
Website: https://www.adb.org/

6.3. Australia (DFAT)

The Australian aid program is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Australian aid is largely concentrated in the Indo-Pacific region. Given the Pacific’s strategic relevance and geographic proximity, Australia is the largest donor to the region.

Data has been provided up to June 2019.
The data of Australian projects was given to the Pacific Aid Map team by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The data provided was in far greater detail than what is reported to either the OECD or IATI, which is particularly significant considering close to half of all foreign aid going to the Pacific region comes from Australia.

The Pacific Aid Map team converted the DFAT data into the IATI format by creating a spreadsheet with one line per transaction, and created a new column for the year of the transaction.

Another significant issue with the DFAT dataset was that more than a third of all DFAT projects (in terms of total volume) were listed as operating in multiple countries. Typically, these projects would be listed in the ‘regional’ category. However, this would not align with DFAT’s own annual reporting of where their aid is disbursed (where less than 20% are allocated to regional projects), nor what is reported to the OECD. An example of a project to this nature would look like:

- Name of the project: Australia-Pacific Technical College Stage 2.
- Transaction: USD $152 million spread across 12 countries and Oceania, Regional.
- Definition: The Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC) was established in July 2007, following the Prime Minister’s announcement at the 2006 Pacific Islands Forum. The APTC is a unique development program delivering internationally recognised technical and vocational programs in targeted industry sectors in the Pacific region. The APTC delivers Australian Certificate III, IV and Diploma level training in the following industry sectors: automotive, manufacturing, construction and electrical, tourism and hospitality and health and community services. APTC’s objectives are to: support skill development in the Pacific, in response to national, regional and international labour market requirements; provide qualifications that will present opportunities for Pacific Islanders to access international labour markets; and increase productivity of individuals and organisations in the targeted industries and sectors. The total value of this multi-country initiative is $152.2 million over 6 years, starting 2010-11.

Projects in these instances were disaggregated to be displayed in each country in which they were operating. The suffix ‘Multi-country project’ was included at the end of each project name. Similarly, in the definition of the project, the team added ‘Multi-country project’ in the project description, including a list of the countries in which the project is operating. Taking this approach this project would now become 13 projects. An example of one would look like:

- Name of the project: Australia-Pacific Technical College Stage 2 – Multi-country project.
- Transaction: USD $39,155,397 million in Fiji.
- Definition: Multi-country project (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Regional, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu). The Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC) was established in July 2007, following the Prime Minister’s announcement at the 2006 Pacific Islands Forum. The APTC is a unique development program delivering internationally recognised...
technical and vocational programs in targeted industry sectors in the Pacific region. The APTC delivers Australian Certificate III, IV and Diploma level training in the following industry sectors: automotive, manufacturing, construction and electrical, tourism and hospitality and health and community services. APTC’s objectives are to: support skill development in the Pacific, in response to national, regional and international labour market requirements; provide qualifications that will present opportunities for Pacific Islanders to access international labour markets; and increase productivity of individuals and organisations in the targeted industries and sectors. The total value of this multi-country initiative is $152.2 million over 6 years, starting 2010-11.

This process had the disadvantage of creating a much more fragmented picture of Australian aid in the Pacific. The result was, within the Pacific Aid Map, Australia having 5,224 projects, when the data provided (with multi-country projects properly aggregated) showed only 2,407 projects.

The Pacific Aid Map team also created a new Project name column for all projects by combining: Investment name - "if Activity name = Investment name, 0, Activity name". It also created a new project code: Activity number-Investment number-Country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country codes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>COK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>FJI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>MHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia</td>
<td>FSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>NRU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>NIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>PLW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>PNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>WSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>SLB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>TON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data provided by DFAT also mentions commitments, but this information was included in the same line as disbursements.

To create Commitment lines, the Pacific Aid Map team took the following steps:

1. For projects that are not multi-country projects, copy the projects in a new spreadsheet called ‘Commitments’;
2. In the “Transaction type” column, change ”Expenditure” for ”Commitment”;
3. Remove all duplicate ID projects in order to have one line for each project;
4. Take the amount committed (Activity FMA Approval) and put it in the “Amount” column;
5. For multi-country projects, only change the ”Expenditure” for ”Commitment”, nothing more.

The dataset provided by DFAT does not indicate how much is committed to each country in ‘multi-country projects’. It also did not say how much was committed to a certain project in a given year. These limitations were noted, and the commitment date was set as the date of first spending on the project.

Australia has committed $9.8 billion and spent $9.5 billion on 10,564 projects in the region. It operates in all countries in the Pacific. All necessary data has been provided by DFAT.

Capital: Canberra


6.4. Austria

Austria provides aid through the Austrian Development Agency, as well as core contributions to the EU.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Austria has committed $5.2 million and spent $6.2 million on 86 projects across three countries as well as Oceania, Regional. Some projects do not include committed amounts, and details on implementing partner is aggregated to sector (i.e. ‘National NGOs’). All data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Vienna

Website: [https://www.entwicklung.at/en/](https://www.entwicklung.at/en/)
6.5. Belgium
Belgium provides aid through the department of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, as well as through the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Belgium has committed $316,889 and spent $316,889 on six projects across three countries in the Pacific. Some projects do not include committed amounts, some projects do not have project descriptions, and details on implementing partner is aggregated to sector (i.e. ‘National NGOs’). All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Brussels
Website: https://diplomatie.belgium.be/en

6.6. Canada
Canada provides aid through the department of Global Affairs Canada.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Canada has committed $44 million and spent $39 million on 128 projects in 10 countries, as well as Oceania, Regional. Some projects do not include committed amounts, and details on implementing partner is aggregated to sector (i.e. ‘National NGOs’). All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Ottawa
Website: http://www.international.gc.ca/international/index.aspx?lang=eng

6.7. China
China provides aid through a number of mechanisms and in a mixture of grants and loans. The majority of Chinese aid is provided in the form of infrastructure loans implemented by Chinese State-Owned Enterprises. China provides aid to eight countries in the region that recognise the One China Policy (Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu).

Data has been collected up to August 2020.

To attain information on Chinese aid, the team applied the same methodology that was created to build the database of the Lowy Mapping Chinese aid in the Pacific map.

Chinese bilateral foreign aid is provided in three main forms: grants and interest-free loans administered through state finances (Ministry of Commerce), and concessional loans administered through China Eximbank. The China Development Bank (CDB) does not provide financing that counts as aid. At the creation of the Pacific Aid Map database, the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has not committed to any projects in the region.
China does not publish official data on its aid program at a country level. It also does not provide a regular annual aid budget; agreements on funding have traditionally been ad hoc. As a result, the Lowy Institute had to collect data on Chinese aid to the Pacific from the bottom-up. The data collection process has four main elements.

1. Sourcing data from official government documents of Pacific island countries

The Pacific Aid Map team scoured every budget document in the Pacific Islands region from 2011 onwards. Documents checked include budget documents, treasury statements, parliamentary or congressional acts, and committee reports. These sources were used for finding data on project costs, type of funding, and how much funding has been distributed. The approach to search these documents included taking the following steps:

- Accessing the budget documents from the ministries of Finance, Treasury, Economy, or otherwise.
- Search for “China”, “Chinese”, “Exim”, “PRC”
- Work backwards from most recent year
- Because these are ‘budget estimates’ documents, there is often a discrepancy between what is listed year to year. For example, in an FY11-12 document, a loan figure could be listed as 600,000 for FY11-12, but in the FY12-13 document, the figure for FY11-12 may have been revised to 300,000. When this happens, go with the figure in the most recent budget document.
- Keep currency in original currency (local budget docs) until crosschecked with Chinese source
- Also check ‘capital works’ budget documents, as these tend to list individual projects

Once the projects have been identified through budget documents supplemental information can be found through an internet search of the project name and their locations. Sectoral classifications and project descriptions are often found in announcements of the projects.

2. Chinese government websites and official statements

Alongside reviewing every budget document in the region, the Pacific Aid Map team scoured announcements from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Exim Bank and relevant Embassies and Economic and Commercial Counsellor websites. This helps to identify new projects, but also fill in information on projects identified in budget documents. Key components of this step include:

- Check reference document for links and examples
- Note that the Chinese version of the websites are usually more up-to-date and have more information
- Look out for announcements of project agreements, ground-breaking ceremonies, and handover ceremonies
- These sources were used for finding data on project timeframes, project descriptions, sectors, Chinese contractors, and type of funding.
For projects identified in budget documents, these two steps are enough to validate the project. For projects that only appear on Chinese government websites, or in cases where there are still gaps in the project level information, more steps must be taken.

3. Secondary sources for references to specific projects

At this stage the Pacific Aid Map revert to media reports from both China and within Pacific Island countries, announcements on Chinese contractor websites or in their annual reports, YouTube entries, official Facebook pages, and any other sources of publicly available information. These sources were used for confirming specific details of projects, particularly the project start and completion dates, the name of the Chinese contractor, and project components. Chinese official media sources are generally more reliable than other media. Supplemental media reports are also a good way of identifying how far the project is progressing, and whether ground has actually been broken on more questionable projects.

4. Interviews, site visits, direct requests

The data collection thus far can further be supplemented by direct engagement with Chinese representatives, project managers, government officials in specific departments, other key stakeholders throughout the Pacific islands region. This has had mixed results in terms of people replying, but when they do they are usually helpful. The more specific request you have, the more likely you are to receive an answer. Individual departments or teams within a recipient country are usually more helpful than the core agencies like Treasury or the Prime Minister’s Office, particularly for the grant projects they are managing.

5. Other tips

Information from official Chinese and Pacific island government sources and project documents should be privileged over media reports, as the latter can be unreliable (e.g. projects can be announced more than once, there can be confusion in the type of aid, and inadvertent errors in project costs, etc). When there is a slight discrepancy in project cost, the RMB figure should be used, as the different is likely due to current conversion fluctuations.

China Eximbank also provides other forms of financing that do not count as aid – only loans that are concessional (usually 2-3% interest rate) are counted as aid (by DAC standards and by the Chinese government’s definition). Only projects that are completed and/or being implemented are included. The database excludes military aid, support for regional organisations, and donations provided through China Red Cross. It does not include projects that have been announced or agreed but not implemented.

China has committed $6.7 billion and spent $1.8 billion across 287 projects in eight Pacific Island countries. 76% of Chinese aid comes in the form of loans.

Capital: Beijing

Website: http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/
6.8. Climate Investment Fund (CIF)

The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) were designed by developed and developing countries and are implemented with the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to bridge the financing and learning gap. The two funds have $8 billion in pledged resources.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The CIF has information published to both IATI and the OECD. More data is published to the IATI registry regarding commitments, but more detail on other elements (such as sectors) of projects are reported to the OECD. The Pacific Aid Map team compared individual projects between the two databases and deemed that the data was aligned, and thus merged the OECD data into the IATI dataset.

CIFs have committed $136 million to the region and spent $14 million across 25 projects in five countries as well as Oceania, Regional. None of the projects that it has committed to in the region have been disbursed, while projects that have no commitments show disbursements. Data has been sourced from a combination of IATI and OECD.

Capital: Washington, DC
Website: https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/

6.9. Czech Republic

The Czech Republic delivers aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, as well as through the European Union. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Czech Republic has committed $38,634 and spent $31,472 on one project in Tuvalu. The implementing partner is not included. All other information is provided. Data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Prague
Website: https://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/index.html

6.10. Denmark

Denmark delivers its aid through Danida, an agency within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, as well as through the European Union. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Denmark has committed $30,376 and spent $31,472 on one project in Palau. Information on the implementing partner has not been provided, and the project description is vague. Data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Copenhagen
6.11. Estonia

Estonia delivers its aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the European Union. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Estonia has committed $372,981 and spent $521,159 on four projects in three countries as well as Oceania, Regional. Information on amounts committed has not been provided, but all other data has been provided. Data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Tallinn

Website: https://vm.ee/en/taxonomy/term/55

6.12. European Union

The European Union is a combination of four separate development arms. The EU is the largest donor in the world, and a significant donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

To create the European Union as a donor, the Pacific Aid Map team aggregated the IATI datasets of:

- The European Commission – Service for Foreign Policy Instruments;
- The European Investment Bank;
- The European Commission – Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid);
- The European Commission – Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection.

Some transaction types were categorised as ‘incoming funds’. The Pacific Aid Map team decided not to include these amounts in the study, for fear they were double counting other transactions.

European Union have committed $1,051 and spent $846 million on 1,548 projects across all Pacific Island countries. Commitment amounts for some projects are missing, as well as details on some implementing agencies. All other data has been sourced from IATI.

Capital: Brussels


6.13. Finland

Finland delivers its aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, as well as through the European Union. Finland is not a significant donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
The Finnish government informed the Pacific Aid Map team that the OECD reporting was incomplete, and did not match their internal records. The major difference was that regional projects in the Pacific were not reported to the OECD. The Finnish government provided the missing information, which was incorporated into the Pacific Aid Map database.

Finland has committed $7,433 million and spent $6,121 million on 21 projects across four countries and Oceania, Regional. Finland has not reported Committed amounts, and implementing partners in most instances are missing. The remaining information has been provided by the OECD and the Finnish Embassy.

Capital: Helsinki
Website: https://um.fi/development-policy-and-development-cooperation

6.14. Food and Agriculture Organisation

The Food and Agriculture Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations created in 1945 that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

No commitment has been found from the FAO but spent projects account for $7,312 million on 68 projects across 14 Pacific Island Countries. Project titles are not precise. All other information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Rome
Website: https://www.fao.org/home/en/

6.15. France

France delivers its aid through the French Development Agency (AFD), as well as through the European Union. France is a significant donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

France has committed $214 million and spent $215 million on 414 projects across nine countries and Oceania, Regional. Implementing partners are only provided at the sector level. The remaining information has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: France
Website: http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home

6.16. Germany

Germany delivers its aid through a number of agencies, most notably GIZ, KfW and BMZ. It also delivers aid through the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Germany has committed $148 million and spent $133 million on 171 projects across 13 countries and Oceania, Regional. Implementing partners are only provided at the sector level. The remaining information has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Berlin
Website: http://www.bmz.de/en/index.html

6.17. Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is a public–private global health partnership founded in 2000 that is committed to increasing access to immunisation in poor countries.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

GAVI has committed $34 million and spent $38 million on 26 projects across three countries. GAVI provides no information on implementing partners. All other data has been provided by IATI.

Capital: Geneva
Website: https://www.gavi.org/

6.18. Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet’s most pressing environmental problems.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The GEF has committed $352 million and spent $236 million on 148 projects across 13 countries and Oceania, Regional. The GEF typically operates through other multilateral agencies in the Pacific. Project descriptions are missing in some projects. All other data has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Washington, DC
Website: https://www.thegef.org/

6.19. Global Green Growth Institute

The Global Green Growth Institute is a treaty-based international organisation with 28 members. The organisation aims to promote green growth.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Global Green Growth Institute has committed $6,273 million and spent $5,433 million on four projects across two countries and Oceania, Regional. Details on implementing partners has not been provided. The remaining information has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Seoul
6.20. Greece

Greece delivers its aid program through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Greece has committed $385,112 and spent $385,112 on one project in Solomon Islands. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Athens
Website: http://www.mfa.gr/en/

6.21. Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund is a fund established in 2010 within the framework of the UNFCCC as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.

The Green Climate Fund has committed $491 million and spent $19 million in eight countries. All information has been sourced from the GCF website.

Data has been provided up to June 2019

Capital: Incheon
Website: https://www.greenclimate.fund/home

6.22. Iceland

Iceland delivers its aid program through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific, with activity starting in 2018.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Iceland has committed $0 and spent $4,274 on one project in Fiji. Data on commitments, implementing partners, and the project description, have not been provided. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Reykjavík
Website: https://www.government.is/topics/foreign-affairs/
6.22. IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)

The IMF provides broad support to low-income countries (LICs) through surveillance and capacity-building activities, as well as concessional financial support. Concessional support through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) is currently interest free.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The IMF has committed $32 million and spent $32 million on four projects in Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Data on implementing partner has not been provided, and project descriptions are quite vague. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Washington, DC

Website: https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/IMF-Support-for-Low-Income-Countries

6.23. India

India delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of External Affairs.

India has committed $3397 million and spent $60 million across the entire Pacific. Data on implementing partner has not been provided. Some project descriptions are missing. There was often confusion as to whether the project was a committed amount or a spent amount. The Pacific Aid Map team had to use discretion in these cases determining if the project was spoken about in future or past tense. Projects were closely reviewed to prevent double counting. All information was sourced from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

Capital: New Delhi

Website: https://www.mea.gov.in/

6.24. International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The IAEA has committed $0 and spent $1.4 million on four projects in Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau and Papua New Guinea. Data on commitments, implementing partners, and the project description, have not been provided. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Vienna

Website: https://www.iaea.org/
6.25. International Finance Corporation – IFC

The International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, is an international financial institution that offers investment, advisory, and asset-management services to encourage private-sector development in developing countries.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Pacific Aid Map team met with IFC staff, who recommended not to use IATI information. Instead, data was provided to the Pacific Aid Map team directly, which was complemented with data from the IFC’s disclosure website: https://disclosures.ifc.org.

In the file that the IFC sent, there was no detail regarding the nature of the transaction type (i.e. disbursement or commitment). Thus, the team assumed that all investments from the IFC to companies was a Commitment, whereas an “Advisory service” provided by the IFC to a recipient would be a Disbursement.

Some additional steps the Pacific Aid Map took regarding IFC data were:

1. From the original database, the team selected all the relevant projects (disclosed from 2011 to today), but has not selected any ESRS project, as they are not separated projects. The team has also selected Advisory Services projects.

2. The team used the Project number of all projects selected to look for more details on the IFC Disclosure website (https://disclosures.ifc.org/#/landing)

The IFC has committed $320 million and spent $23 million on 48 projects in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Oceania, Regional. IFC only engages in OOF. IFC data presented significant limitations, detailed above, notably around commitment/expenditure, and implementing partners.

Capital: Washington, DC

Website: https://www.ifc.org/

6.26. International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development is an international financial institution and a specialised agency of the United Nations dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The IFAD has committed $68 million and spent $26 million on 19 projects in six Pacific Island countries. IFAD does not provide information on implementing partners. All other data has been provided by IATI.

Capital: Rome

Website: https://www.ifad.org/
6.27. International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organization is a United Nations agency dealing with labour problems, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The ILO has committed $43 million and spent $43 million on 136 projects across nine Pacific Island Countries. The ILO only lists itself as an implementing partner. All other data has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Geneva
Website: http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm

6.28. Ireland

Ireland implements its aid program through Irish Aid, part of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Ireland has committed $1,934 million and spent $1,934 million on 12 projects in three Pacific Island Countries. Details on implementing partner are only provided at the sectoral level. All other data has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Dublin
Website: https://www.irishaid.ie/

6.29. Islamic Development Bank

The Islamic Development Bank is a regional multilateral development financing institution. It was established in 1975 and has a membership group of 57 nations.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The IDB has committed $12 million and spent $604,000 on three projects in two Pacific Island Countries. Details on project name and description, commitment amounts, and implementing partners are all not provided. All other data has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Jeddah
Website: https://www.isdb.org/

6.30. Israel

Israel delivers foreign aid through the IsraAID agency. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Israel has committed $0 and spent $886,000 on six projects in five Pacific Island Countries. Very little data has been provided on these projects, with name, description, and commitments all not being recorded. Despite numerous attempts, additional data could not be sourced from Israel. All other data has been provided by the OECD.

Capital: Jerusalem
Website: http://www.israaid.org/

6.31. Italy

Italy delivers foreign aid through the Italian Development Cooperation agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Italy has committed $10 million and spent $10 million on 24 projects across 10 Pacific Island Countries. Some projects are missing their project descriptions, and many projects lack commitments. The remainder of the information has been sourced originally from the OECD and then supplemented by information from the Italian Open Data website.

Capital: Rome
Website: https://www.esteri.it/mae/en

6.32. Japan

Japan delivers foreign aid through the Japan International Cooperation Agency. It engages in both grant and lending activities.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Japan has committed $1.834 billion and spent $1.520 billion on 7,201 projects across all countries in the Pacific. Many projects reported by Japan are lacking project descriptions. A large number of reported projects have also been aggregated, with the name simply provided as “TC AGGREGATED ACTIVITIES”.

The Japanese government was not able to provide us with more information regarding project titles and descriptions, however sector information was available.

Capital: Tokyo
Website: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/

6.33. Korea (South)

South Korea delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Korean International Cooperation Agency, and the Economic Development Cooperation Fund.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
South Korea has committed $110 million and spent $71 million on 588 projects across all Pacific Island Countries. Two significant Korean projects, which make up more than half of the total amount spent in the region, are dubious OOF projects that appear in OECD reporting. One in particular, a $361 million loan to Marshall Islands is related to this transaction, a dubious development initiative. While it distorts the data, the Pacific Aid Map team decided to delete the project in the database because it was sourced from the OECD. Some projects do not provide committed amounts, and implementing partners are aggregated to the sector level.

Capital: Seoul
Website: http://www.odakorea.go.kr/ez.main.ODAEngMain.do

6.34. Kuwait (KFAED)
Kuwait delivers foreign aid through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.
Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Kuwait has committed $1,026 and spent $617,000 on four projects across three Pacific Island Countries. Data provided by Kuwait is limited, with no information on project title, description or committed amounts. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.
Capital: Kuwait City
Website: https://www.kuwait-fund.org/en/web/kfund/home

6.35. Lithuania
Lithuania delivers foreign aid through the Lithuanian Development Cooperation agency.
Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Lithuania has committed $22,150 and spent $22,150 on two projects in two Pacific Island Countries. Data has been sourced from the OECD and the European Commission.
Capital: Vilnius
Website: https://orangeprojects.lt/en/

6.36. Luxembourg
Luxembourg delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Luxembourg Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action agency, as well as the European Union.
Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Luxembourg has committed $757,000 and spent $757,000 on 11 projects across five countries and Oceania, Regional. Project descriptions have not been provided in English and implementing partners have been aggregated to the sector level. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.
6.37. Malta

Malta delivers its aid program through the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific, with activity starting in 2018.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Malta has committed $0 and spent $1,968 on two projects in Kiribati and Papua New Guinea. Data on commitments, implementing partners, and the project description, have not been provided. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Valletta
Website: https://foreignandeu.gov.mt

6.37. Netherlands

The Netherlands delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Netherlands has committed $2,958 and spent $2.952 million on two projects in Vanuatu. Project descriptions are not provided in English. All other data has been sourced from the OECD and The Netherlands OpenAID portal.

Capital: Amsterdam

6.38. New Zealand

New Zealand delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and trade. Given the Pacific’s strategic relevance, strong cultural links and geographic proximity, New Zealand is one of the largest donors to the region.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

New Zealand has committed $2,064 billion and spent $1.789 billion on 1,377 projects across the entire Pacific Island region. The information comes from the OECD.

Capital: Wellington
6.39. Norway

Norway delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Norway has committed $21 million and spent $15 million on 18 projects across four countries and Oceania, Regional. Implementing partners have been aggregated to the sectoral level. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Oslo

Website: [http://www.norad.no/en/front/](http://www.norad.no/en/front/)

6.40. OPEC Fund for International Development

The OPEC Fund for International Development is the intergovernmental development finance institution established in 1976 by the Member States of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

OPEC has committed $41 million and spent $23 million on eight projects in Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Oceania, Regional. Commitments and expenditure do not align with each project, and implementing partners are often not reported. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Vienna

Website: [http://www.ofid.org/](http://www.ofid.org/)

6.41. Poland

Poland delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2017.

Poland has committed $215,770 and spent $212,562 on nine projects in three Pacific Island Countries. Some projects do not have descriptions, and implementing partners have been aggregated to the sectoral level. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Warsaw


6.37. Portugal

Portugal delivers its aid program through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific, with activity starting in 2018.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Portugal has committed $4,541 and spent $4,541 on one project in Papua New Guinea. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Lisbon
Website: https://www.portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/

6.42. Romania

Romania delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Romania has committed $22,313 and spent $29,969 on three projects in Fiji and Samoa. All data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Bucharest

6.43. Russia

Russia delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Russia has committed $0 and spent $5.91 million on five projects in four Pacific Island Countries and Oceania, Regional. Russia is a very opaque donor, and the Pacific Aid Map team has found very little information despite numerous attempts to contact Russia. What data has been found is sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Moscow
Website: http://www.mid.ru/en/main_en

6.37. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia delivers its aid program through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a marginal donor to the Pacific, with activity starting in 2018.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has committed $0 and spent $40,000 on one project in Fiji. Data on commitments, implementing partners, and the project description, have not been provided. All information has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Riyadh
Website: https://www.mofa.gov.sa
6.44. Slovenia
Slovenia delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Slovenia has committed $44,000 and spent $44,000 on three projects in three Pacific Island Countries. Data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Ljubljana
Website: http://www.mzz.gov.si/en/

6.45. Spain
Spain delivers foreign aid through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Spain has committed $4 million and spent $5.6 million on 12 projects in five Pacific Island Countries. Data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Madrid
Website: http://www.aecid.es/EN

6.46. Sweden (SIDA)
Sweden delivers foreign aid through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the European Union.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Sweden has committed $26 million and spent $13 million on 112 projects in five Pacific Island Countries and Oceania, Regional. There was some discrepancy between the OECD and IATI information for Sweden. The statistics department of SIDA corrected the discrepancies and the project (SE-o-SE-6-5204047101-VUT-72010) was excluded from the Pacific Aid Map database. Data has not been provided on implementing partners, and some of the project titles do not make sense. All other data has been sourced from IATI.

Capital: Stockholm
Website: http://www.sida.se/English/

6.47. Switzerland
Switzerland delivers foreign aid through the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
Switzerland has committed $2.7 million and spent $2.6 million on 12 projects in five Pacific Island Countries and Oceania, Regional. Information on implementing partners has not been provided. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Bern
Website: https://www.eda.admin.ch/sdc

6.48. Taiwan*
Taiwan delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Cooperation and Development Fund.

Data has been collected up to June 2020.

Taiwan has committed $237 million and spent $399 million in eight Pacific countries and Oceania, Regional. Details on implementing partner are often missing, along with project descriptions. The same approach for China was used for Taiwan. Some data is reported to the OECD, but very little. Instead the majority of data has been drawn from government budget documents across the Pacific.

Capital: Taipei
Website: https://www.mofa.gov.tw/en/Content_List.aspx?n=8EBFADC1592C7BFE

6.49. Thailand
Thailand delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Thailand has committed $0 and spent $1.571 on 20 projects across thirteen Pacific Island Countries. Thailand does not report much information to the OECD. Project names, descriptions, sectors, and implementing partners are all not available. What information is available has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Bangkok
Website: www.mfa.go.th/main/en

6.50. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
The Global Fund is an international financing agency that aims to “attract, leverage and invest additional resources to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria”. The organisation was established in 2002.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The Global Fund has committed $238 million and spent $265 million on 22 projects in three countries and Oceania, Regional. The Global Fund provides very detailed information. Most data was drawn directly from the Global Fund website: https://data.theglobalfund.org.
However, for two projects (QMJ-C-UNDP, QMJ-M-UNDP), the team drew information from the IATI database.

Capital: Geneva
Website: http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/

6.51. Timor-Leste
Timor-Leste provides foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Timor-Leste has committed $1.25 million and spent $1 million on three projects in Tonga and Vanuatu. Timor-Leste reports limited information beyond project names and sectors. Implementing partners have not been reported. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Dili
Website: http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=13644&n=1&lang=en/

6.52. Turkey
Turkey delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

Turkey has committed $0 and spent $1.471 million on five projects across three Pacific Island Counties. Most data on Turkish projects is missing. Project names, descriptions, sectors, implementing partners and commitments are all not available. What data is available has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Ankara
Website: http://www.mfa.gov.tr/

6.53. United Arab Emirates
The United Arab Emirates delivers foreign aid through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.

The UAE has committed $81 million and spent $45 million on 42 projects across twelve Pacific Island Countries. Limited information is provided on project descriptions and implementing partners. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Abu Dhabi
Website: http://www.micad.gov.ae/en/
6.54. United Kingdom

The United Kingdom delivers foreign aid through the Department for International Development.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The UK has committed $38 million and spent $38 million on 153 projects across ten Pacific Island Countries and Oceania, Regional. Limited information is provided on project descriptions and implementing partners. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: London

Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development

6.55. United Nations

Several agencies of the United Nations are involved in the Pacific:

- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCDS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

The Pacific Aid Map team has decided to join each UN agencies under the “United Nations” banner.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

For all UN agencies data reported to IATI, while detailed, was far larger than that reported to the OECD because it included co-contributed funds from other donors. The Pacific Aid Map team had to take extra measures with UN agencies to prevent double counting. In UNICEF’s case this meant taking into account only projects that have transaction_Provider_org = UNICEF. Since the team only selected “transaction_provider_org” for Commitment, we need to do the same for spent (in that case, “Incoming fund” and thus unselect Expenditure for UNICEF).

Combined, those agencies have committed $241 million and spent $449 million on 1,074 projects across all Pacific Island Countries. All data has been sourced from the IATI.

6.59. United States

The United States delivers foreign aid through multiple agencies, principally USAid.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
The United States has committed $2,094 billion and spent $1,494 billion on 474 projects across 13 Pacific Island Countries. The United States is the fifth largest donor to the Pacific Islands region. Information on most implementing partners is absent. Data on the United States was sourced originally from the OECD and then complemented with data from IATI and the USAid data portal. To do this the Pacific Aid Map team took the title and recipient of each project and used a VLOOKUP function with two components (X&Y) to look for information in the two other datasets (IATI and USAid).

Capital: Washington, DC
Website: [https://www.usaid.gov/](https://www.usaid.gov/)

6.60. World Bank

The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries of the world for capital projects. It has 189 members and is the world’s largest multilateral development bank.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The World Bank has committed $1,695 billion and spent $912 million on 113 projects across 10 Pacific Island Countries. Some project descriptions are unavailable. IATI has been used as the primary data source, but was supplemented with the OECD as some projects were present there that were not present in the IATI database.

Capital: Washington, DC
Website: [https://www.worldbank.org/](https://www.worldbank.org/)

6.61. World Food Program (WFP)

The World Food Programme is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world’s largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.

Data has been provided up to June 2020.

The WFP has committed $7,272 million and spent $7,272 million on six projects in three Pacific Island Countries. Data has been sourced from IATI.

Capital: Rome
Website: [http://www1.wfp.org/](http://www1.wfp.org/)

6.62. World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established in 1948.

Data has been provided up to December 2018.
The WHO has committed $77 million and spent $77 million on 701 projects across 14 Pacific Island Countries. Information on implementing partner has not been provided, and there is little information provided in the project description. All other data has been sourced from the OECD.

Capital: Geneva
Website: https://www.who.int/

7. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

7.1. Data Cleaning

An important part of the work has been the cleaning and organisation of the data. Despite the fact that donors report in the same format, they do not always fill in information in the same way. As such the information has been manipulated and cleaned to make it uniform and comprehensible to users. Data has also often been misplaced or mis-reported by the reporting agency. While most of the significant changes have been detailed in this methodology, there have been many minor changes to account for these mistakes that have not been detailed.

Additionally, there are many symbols and icons that could not be read by the mapping tool software we have developed. A find and replace function was used on all of these examples. The list of symbols and icons that were replaced is available here: http://www.i18nqa.com/debug/utf8-debug.html.

7.2. Exchange Rate

The entire Lowy Institute Pacific Aid Map uses current United States dollars.

Wherever possible the OECD exchange rate has been used, which is available here: https://data.oecd.org/conversion/exchange-rates.htm

Some currencies are not included in the OECD conversion table, and some exchange rates beyond 2016 are not available. In these instances, the team used the yearly average of currency exchanges extracted from https://www.xe.com/.

7.3. Supplementary data – government expenditure and demographic statistics

The Pacific Aid Map team collected supplementary information to complement the data collected within the Pacific Aid Map database for the purposes of the graphing feature.

Demographic statistics

NB for ODI: We will not be using forecasting for 2017-18. Instead demographic statistics will be left blank in these years.

The Pacific Aid Map team collected data on a number of demographic indicators. In many instances there were gaps in the data available. In these cases, the FORECAST.ETS function has been used to forecast the gaps. A disclaimer has been made available in the graphing tool.
Details on where each demographic has been sourced and how they have been manipulated are available below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total population</strong></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td><strong>UN population statistics.</strong></td>
<td>Medium variant used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>All (except Niue)</td>
<td>2011-2016</td>
<td><strong>UN Stats</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All (except Niue)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td><strong>SPC</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>2015-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita</td>
<td>All (except Niue)</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td><strong>UN stats</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All (except Niue)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>2011-2018</td>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td>Derived under the assumption that GNI is equal to GDP. Method is used by the UN for Cook Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government effectiveness</td>
<td>All (except Cook Islands and Niue)</td>
<td>2011-2017</td>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td>Government effectiveness indicator used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All (except Cook Islands and Niue)</td>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cook Islands and Niue</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Human Development Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands and Niue</td>
<td>2014-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia,</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>UNDP data</td>
<td>Using their 2009 HDI as an anchor, HDIs were estimated using the year to year differences in HDI averaged by Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Fed. Sts., Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands, Nauru,</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue, and Tuvalu</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>2016-2018</td>
<td>Forecast</td>
<td>FORECAST.ETS function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all forecasted figures the FORECAST.ETS function has been used which calculates or predicts a future value based on existing (historical) values by using the AAA version of the Exponential Smoothing (ETS) algorithm.


The optional forecast arguments seasonality, data completion and aggregation were not used.

**Government expenditure**

All government expenditure information has been sourced from government budget documents in the region. Some budget documents are more comprehensive than others, and all are arranged in their own formats and styles.

### 7.4. Implementing partners

In some instances, donors report multiple implementing partners for a single project. In these instances, the implementing partner listed in the Pacific Aid Map database is reported as the implementing partner that has received the largest proportion of overall funding for
the project. The data on other implementing partners is still available in the downloadable Pacific Aid Map database.
APPENDIX 1 – MACRO FOR DISAGGREGATING IATI DATA

Sub Macro1()
    ' Macro1 Macro
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PACIFIC AID MAP METHODOLOGY

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Selection.TextToColumns Destination:=ActiveCell, DataType:=xlDelimited, _
TextQualifier:=xlDoubleQuote, ConsecutiveDelimiter:=False, Tab:=True, _
Semicolon:=False, Comma:=False, Space:=False, Other:=True, OtherChar _
:=",", FieldInfo:=Array(Array(1, 1), Array(2, 1), Array(3, 1), Array(4, 1), Array(5, _
1), Array(6, 1), Array(7, 1), Array(8, 1), Array(9, 1), Array(10, 1), Array(11, 1), Array(12 _
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Array(71, 1), Array(72, 1), Array(73, 1), Array(74, 1), Array(75, 1), Array(76, 1), Array( _ 
77, 1), Array(78, 1), Array(79, 1), Array(80, 1)), TrailingMinusNumbers:=True
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Range("A1").Select
Range(Selection, Selection.End(xlToRight)).Select
Selection.Copy
ActiveCell.Offset(1, -1).Range("A1").Select
Selection.PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteAll, Operation:=xlNone, SkipBlanks:= _ 
False, Transpose:=True
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Columns("A:NT").EntireColumn.Select
Application.CutCopyMode = False
Selection.Delete Shift:=xlToLeft
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
End Sub
Sub Macro2()
',
' Macro2 Macro
',
',
ActiveCell.Rows("1:1").EntireRow.Select
Selection.Cut
Sheets("Sheet1").Select
ActiveCell.Rows("1:1").EntireRow.Select
ActiveSheet.Paste
ActiveCell.Select
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 18).Range("A1").Select
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 1).Range("A1").Select
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 7).Range("A1").Select
Application.Run "IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro1"
ActiveCell.Offset(0, 19).Range("A1").Select
Selection.End(xlToLeft).Select
Range(Selection, Selection.End(xlToLeft)).Select
Range(Selection, Selection.End(xlDown)).Select
Selection.Cut
Sheets("Sheet2").Select
Selection.End(xlDown).Select
ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Range("A1").Select
ActiveSheet.Paste
ActiveCell.Offset(-1, 0).Range("A1").Select
Selection.End(xlUp).Select
Sheets("Sheet1").Select
ActiveCell.Rows("1:1").EntireRow.Select
Sheets("iati_download_20180513_full_tru").Select
Selection.Delete Shift:=xlUp
ActiveCell.Rows("1:1").EntireRow.Select
End Sub
Sub Macro3()

Dim i As Integer

i = 1

Do Until i > 139

'(IMPORTANT: Change the number 139 to the number of line to un-concatenate)
Application.Run "'IATI Data.xlsm'!Macro2"

i = i + 1

Loop

End Sub
### APPENDIX 2 – OECD SECTOR CODE LIST

Sector code list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC 5 CODE</th>
<th>CRS CODE</th>
<th>Lowy Sector</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education, level unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11110</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education policy and administrative management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11120</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education facilities and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11130</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Teacher training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11182</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Educational research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
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APPENDIX 3 – GEOCODING MACRO

Macro for geo-coding.

http://www.myengineeringworld.net/2014/06/geocoding-using-vba-google-api.html

Option Explicit

Function GetCoordinates(Address As String) As String

'-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
'This function returns the latitude and longitude of a given address using the Google Geocoding API.
'The function uses the "simplest" form of Google Geocoding API (sending only the address parameter),
'so, optional parameters such as bounds, key, language, region and components are NOT used.
'In case of multiple results (for example two cities sharing the same name), the function returns the FIRST OCCURRENCE, so be careful in the input address (tip: use the city name and the
'postal code if they are available).

'NOTE: As Google points out, the use of the Google Geocoding API is subject to a limit of 2500
'requests per day, so be careful not to exceed this limit.
'For more info check: https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/geocoding

'In order to use this function you must enable the XML, v3.0 library from VBA editor:
'Go to Tools -> References -> check the Microsoft XML, v3.0.

'Written by: Christos Samaras
'Date: 12/06/2014
Declaring the necessary variables. Using 30 at the first two variables because it corresponds to the "Microsoft XML, v3.0" library in VBA (msxml3.dll).

Dim Request As New XMLHTTP30
Dim Results As New DOMDocument30
Dim StatusNode As IXMLDOMNode
Dim LatitudeNode As IXMLDOMNode
Dim LongitudeNode As IXMLDOMNode

On Error GoTo errorHandler

'Create the request based on Google Geocoding API. Parameters (from Google page):
'  - Address: The address that you want to geocode.
'  - Sensor: Indicates whether your application used a sensor to determine the user's location.

"This parameter is no longer required.
& "&address=" & Address & "&sensor=false", False

'Send the request to the Google server.
Request.send

'Read the results from the request.
Results.LoadXML Request.responseText
'Get the status node value.
Set StatusNode = Results.SelectSingleNode("//status")

'Based on the status node result, proceed accordingly.
Select Case UCase(StatusNode.Text)

Case "OK"   'The API request was successful. At least one geocode was returned.

   'Get the latitude and longitude node values of the first geocode.
   Set LatitudeNode = Results.SelectSingleNode("//result/geometry/location/lat")
   Set LongitudeNode = Results.SelectSingleNode("//result/geometry/location/lat")

   'Return the coordinates as string (latitude, longitude).
   GetCoordinates = LatitudeNode.Text & ", " & LongitudeNode.Text

Case "ZERO_RESULTS"   'The geocode was successful but returned no results.
   GetCoordinates = "The address probably not exists"

Case "OVER_QUERY_LIMIT" 'The requestor has exceeded the limit of 2500 request/day.
   GetCoordinates = "Requestor has exceeded the server limit"

Case "REQUEST_DENIED"   'The API did not complete the request.
   GetCoordinates = "Server denied the request"

Case "INVALID_REQUEST"  'The API request is empty or is malformed.
   GetCoordinates = "Request was empty or malformed"
Case "UNKNOWN_ERROR" 'Indicates that the request could not be processed due to a server error.

    GetCoordinates = "Unknown error"

Case Else 'Just in case...

    GetCoordinates = "Error"

End Select

'In case of error, release the objects.

errorHandler:
    Set StatusNode = Nothing
    Set LatitudeNode = Nothing
    Set LongitudeNode = Nothing
    Set Results = Nothing
    Set Request = Nothing

End Function

'------------------------------------------------------------------------

"The next two functions using the GetCoordinates function in order to get the latitude and the longitude correspondingly of a given address.

'------------------------------------------------------------------------

Function GetLatitude(Address As String) As Double

    Dim Coordinates As String
'Get the coordinates for the given address.
Coordinates = GetCoordinates(Address)

'Return the latitude as number (double).
If Coordinates <> "" Then
    GetLatitude = CDbl(Left(Coordinates, WorksheetFunction.Find("," , Coordinates) - 1))
End If
End Function

Function GetLongitude(Address As String) As Double
    Dim Coordinates As String

    'Get the coordinates for the given address.
    Coordinates = GetCoordinates(Address)

    'Return the longitude as number (double).
    If Coordinates <> "" Then
        GetLongitude = CDbl(Right(Coordinates, Len(Coordinates) - WorksheetFunction.Find("," , Coordinates)))
    End If
End Function

API KEY: AIzaSyBluUS6bsgkUYPSAgmXRab9ioQLagzfTXg
## APPENDIX 4 – OECD vs IATI DATA DESCRIPTIONS

Comparison of OECD CRS and IATI.

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