

WEE Data collection methodology

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Introduction

The 'Women's Economic Empowerment: building evidence for better investments' project tracks funding and examines the transparency of international funding spent to further the economic empowerment of women in six focus countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Uganda). The project team carried out desk-based research, key informant interviews, and in-country surveys to map funding towards women's economic empowerment (WEE), women's financial inclusion (WFI), and women's empowerment collectives (WECs) and assess how international funders apply gender integration (GI) initiatives in each country. With the objective to ultimately help improve funding allocation and provide material for advocates who wish to increase and improve the effectiveness of funding to WEE. The focus countries for our international funding research were Kenya, Nigeria, and Bangladesh.

The desk-based research focused on building country datasets of international financial and programmatic funding data, as well as assessing national government spending. This document covers international funding and considers the data sources available and most suited to this research to track international funding to WEE, WFI, and WECs.

Our project aim has been to gain as comprehensive a picture of WEE, WFI, and WECs funding as possible. We used two publicly available data sources: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data and data published in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard. We also used two data sources that are not publicly available: Candid and Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (GCAP) funder survey data. Together, these four data sources contain financial and programmatic information on projects from bilateral, multilateral, development finance institutions (DFI), and philanthropic funders.

We considered the strengths and limitations of each data set in order to ensure data quality and consistency. This also helped ensure that the data was reliable and comparable enough to answer the research questions set by the scope of this project. See **Annex 1** for a brief overview of all the data sources used for the research, and **Annex 2** to see what data fields were kept for each. Data was combined into individual country datasets where funding flows within each of the three focus countries were collected and analysed separately.

Guiding principles

The main data processing methods we used to identify WEE-relevant projects in the data were word searches, sector code filters, and the use of the OECD-DAC/IATI gender equality policy marker. Manual data checks were carried out to map the relevant CGAP and Candid gender and sector variables to the OECD-DAC/IATI gender equality policy marker and sector codes. For the gender marker, CGAP's 'women' marker and Candid's 'women & girls' general policy marker were used in conjunction with the OECD/IATI gender marker to identify potential WEE projects. The equivalent of the CRS and IATI sector codes in the CGAP and Candid data were the Final Theme and Grant Subject variables respectively. These were merged manually with the IATI and CRS sector codes for a more holistic sectoral analysis. Automated word searches were then carried out on narrative titles and descriptions data. IATI data tends to have more narrative text for titles and descriptions, so it was more likely that word searches picked up projects in IATI data. Longer descriptions also helped with manual checking of the data as they include more explanation of the activity to read. Additional data is often published in IATI, including project documents which can also be reviewed when manually checking projects.

Given these analysis methods, we understand that we would not have been able to identify all of the projects and funding flows that contribute to WEE unless they use the OECD-DAC gender marking score or a relevant gender term. We did, however, aim to maximise the amount of funding and number of projects we were able to identify - including by starting with broader search terms that may capture non-WEE projects and then narrowing these down through a manual review.

A final guiding principle is reliability or trust in the data. Both IATI and OECD-DAC CRS data are publicly available official datasets that international funders publish directly on, and thus carry a certain degree of reliability. The verification of CRS data published by funders, by the OECD Secretariat (see below) means that it could be perceived as being more reliable than IATI data which is not verified. However, it is not clear that this is the case as we are unable to verify the scope of vetting procedures undertaken.

Data sources

OECD-DAC CRS data

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Credit Reporting System (CRS) is the standard for Official Development Assistance (ODA) reporting globally. The definition of ODA¹ has been carefully developed over time and has its own strengths and limitations. An important limitation to consider is that not all countries and organisations report to the CRS, including prominent funders such as China, Brazil and India, as well as many private finance institutions. Funding flow data was reported to the CRS by 121 providers in 2020, including official providers, private philanthropic providers, and multilateral organisations.² The vetting process by the OECD secretariat means that the official publication of CRS data is always delayed by at least 11 months. Whilst this causes a delay in accessing the data it benefits our research because it has been verified by government sources and as such it has strong reliability. The CRS has also pioneered the use of a gender equality policy marker. The OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker is currently the most widely used and replicable gender marker to track funding for gender equality. Funders can use the marker to indicate to what degree their investments intend to target gender equality with a three-point scoring system (see methodology). This allows important insights into where funders are directing funding towards WEE/WFI/WEC and how funders are approaching GI.

Figure 1 shows the amount of gender marked funding by funding flows in 2018 as reported to the CRS.

¹ Official development assistance flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies and each transaction of which is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character. In CRS statistics, this implies a grant element of at least: A) 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs. B) 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs. C) 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs. D) 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions.

² https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/16bc821c-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/5d646dd8-en&_csp_=2b7277e7e3fbc7fb126ddd32921eeb8c&itemIGO=oecd&itemContentType=chapter.

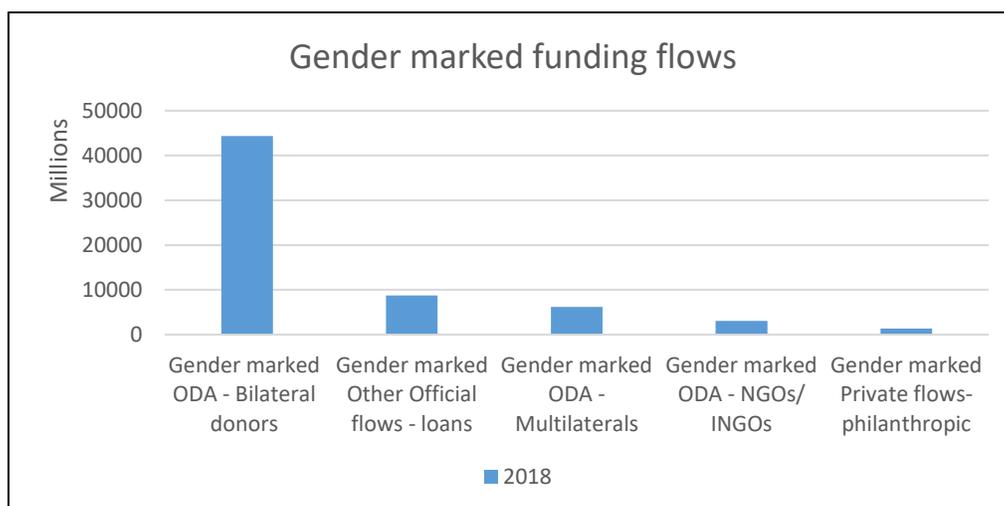


Figure 1: Gender marked funding flows in 2018 (CRS data)

Bilateral ODA has by far the greatest level of gender-marked funding, followed by Other Official Flows such as export credit or other non-concessional loans. The variety of funding flows towards gender equality demonstrates the importance of using a wide lens to capture funding flows to WEE but also the need to look beyond the funding marked with the OECD-DAC gender policy marker, and towards other flows which have not been captured here.

CRS data is released annually with a minimum 11-month delay, so the data used for this research consists of historic funding trends - at the time of project inception, the most up-to-date available data from CRS was up to 2019. The key elements of CRS data that were used were descriptive fields, such as project titles and descriptions, as well as the USD funding flows disbursements and commitments fields. This data was filtered by:

- Full data from the years 2015 to 2019 and the three focus countries
- Transaction type marked disbursements/commitments
- Keywords as defined by the definitions and frameworks
- Aggregations at country and aid type levels as well as project level

IATI data

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a global standard for the transparent publication of records of how aid money is spent. Currently, IATI has around 1,200 publishers. As such it has been one of our primary sources of aid data. The term 'aid' is used in IATI data to capture all humanitarian and development assistance and allows for a broader scope of search than the ODA definition given above.

The strengths of IATI are that it is timely, often being updated on a monthly or daily basis and is detailed with data often disaggregated to project transactions. The IATI standard is comprised of elements, each with a clear definition for publishers to follow. However, this data is self-reported voluntarily by publishers and there is no external verification of this data by the IATI platform or another party. For the purposes of our research, we focused our keyword search on the 'Titles' and 'Descriptions' as these are the most universally published within the IATI standard and helped to ensure consistency in our data search and categorisation. According to the 2020 Aid Transparency Index, titles were published across 96% of funders assessed in the Index, descriptions by 89% and objectives by 70%. Another key element of IATI data is that, due to its timeliness, the IATI data contains the most up-to-date funding flow information of commitments and disbursements representing an important source of data on gender equality funding which also has strong potential for advocacy work.

IATI data can be used to research both historic trends, in conjunction with the CRS, and also allows a look at current trends due to the timeliness of publication. A data search and download were completed on: **14th June 2021** of all the data. These transactions were then filtered by:

- Full data from the years 2015 to 2019
- Keywords as defined by the WEE definitions and frameworks
- Aggregations at country and aid type levels as well as project level

In some cases, funders publish all of their commitments/disbursements in a single month – this includes the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Sweden and Switzerland for disbursements and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Switzerland for commitments. To adjust for this, we used the lowest common denominator and only analysed funding flows by year. Analysing annual trends also made it possible to merge IATI data together with other sources which also do not provide as timely disaggregation.

Candid

Women's funds are key agents of change because they partner with grassroots women's, girls', and trans people's organisations and movements to provide them with access to resources, expertise, and structural support.³ Women's funds work to ensure the voices and ideas of women, girls, and trans people are at the forefront of social change. For the sake of clarity, this research focused on women's funds which have a global focus – which is defined as beyond two or more countries.

³ Definition: <https://www.prospera-inwf.org/#!/-womens-funds-2/>

Data on funding flows from this data source are less accessible, and generally only available from a combined grant database. At the time of our research, we found no centralised reporting system that captured women's funds solely or consistently. Philanthropies are known to facilitate such women's funds and the Candid database has been identified as a primary source for capturing philanthropic funding for development including WEE. (see **Annex 1**).

Data was downloaded from Candid on **13th July 2021**. These transactions were then filtered by:

- Full data from the years 2015 to 2020 (where available)
- Our three focus countries
- Keywords as defined by the WEE definitions and frameworks
- Aggregations at country and aid type levels as well as project level

CGAP funder survey

The CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey, implemented in partnership with MIX, a unit at the [Centre for Financial Inclusion](#) (CFI), is conducted annually and primarily computes global estimates which are reported annually. The survey focuses on projects aimed at advancing financial inclusion either directly or indirectly as part of broader development projects and may focus on micro and small enterprises, digital finance, women, or youth, among other themes. Primary data is collected from funders who are asked to report the value of commitments that are explicitly focused on financial inclusion. If a funder decides against disclosure, all investment level information will continue to be treated as strictly confidential and only aggregated data will be shared. Project-level information is disclosed if the project documentation is publicly available online already. CGAP survey data was received for the years 2015–2019 for our six focus countries.

Merging the data

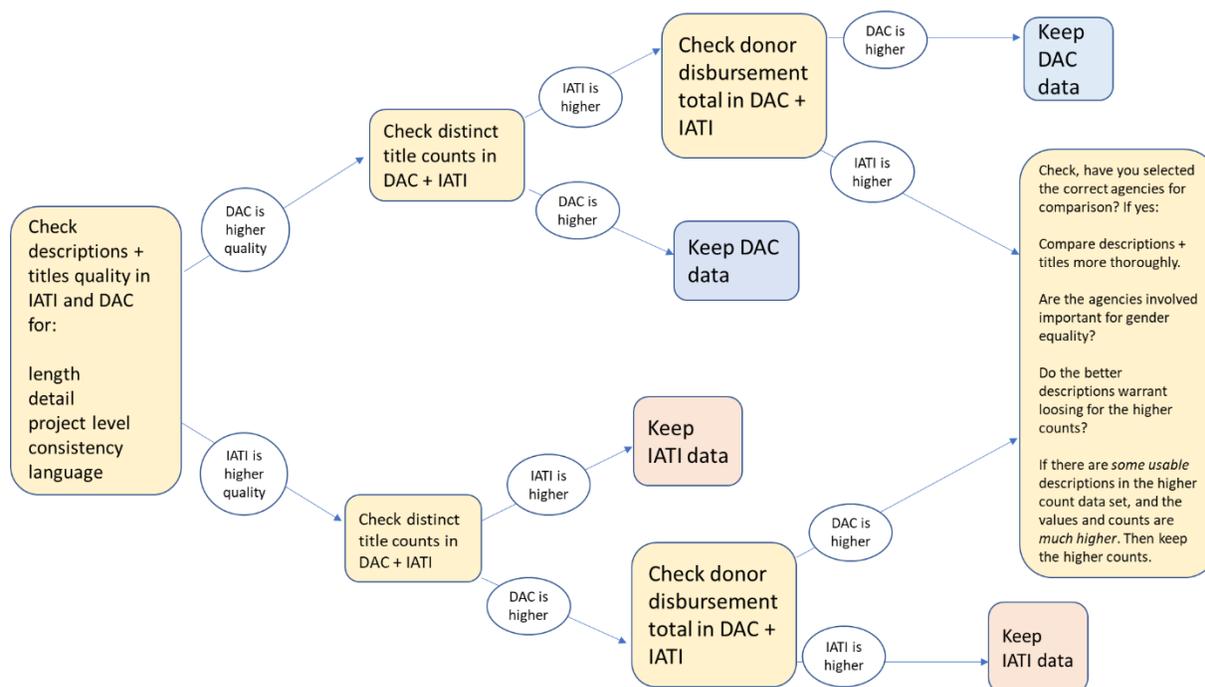
The WEE project built three country datasets using these four data sources in order to map aid funding flows. The alternative to country datasets would be an analysis of data across the aid chain laterally, i.e. analysing funding flows across multilaterals or bilaterals separately. This is the most common approach taken by organisations analysing aid data to date. Bringing data together into country datasets offers a unique opportunity to analyse total spends in each country. The following steps have been outlined to build the country datasets. See **Annex 2**: Appended column record for a record of how the column names were appended.

Step 1 Download data (IATI, CRS, CGAP, Candid)	Step 2 Import missing data (descriptions + gender marker)	Step 3 Append and merge data by country	Step 4 Remove duplicates across datasets	Step 5 Remove double counting (IATI only)
Note: datasets which update more frequently than annually should be downloaded on the same day	Different IATI elements can be downloaded from the various IATI portals. The Country Downloader provided the main download, whilst descriptions and the gender marker had to be imported from the Query builder and d-Portal respectively.	1. Append column names 2. Merge coded columns, e.g. Organisation Type, Aid type, Sectors, Finance type	Identify and remove duplicate international funder activities across the data sources at the international funder name level	Find and remove matches between activity international funder or agency and implementing partner

Data interoperability

When merging datasets, we needed to be aware of several data issues which could make the data difficult to compare:

- Double counting** – especially when using IATI data we needed to be aware of two organisations reporting the same funding flow. The IATI community has been grappling with the issue of double counting for some time. Where they have focused on bringing the CRS and IATI datasets together this has been on [advocating for the use of similar codes](#) (sector, country etc.) and keeping these up to date in order to better convert CRS data to the IATI standard.
- Duplication** – due to the fact that some international funders report to multiple databases, e.g. the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation reports to the IATI registry, the CRS system and the CGAP. We, therefore, needed to remove duplication of activities in this way as well. Using the below decision tree diagram, we methodically assessed which funder to keep when there was duplicate reporting to data sources.



- **Data frequency** – primarily with IATI data. We used an approach of filtering out the last six months of the last full year in order to make sure that we were comparing actual spend rather than publication rates. This only needed to be carried out when making comparisons of funding.
- **Data aggregations** – aggregations vary across the datasets, for IATI these were primarily done at the project level whilst for CRS there are still a lot of funders who publish annual sector-level disbursements and commitments only.
- **Timeliness** – Because the timeliness of data varies between the data sources which also intersects with the different aggregation levels, we had to apply the lowest common denominator which in this case is annual, so data was analysed by annual spending trends.

Country datasets

Once the data was collated into three separate country worksheets it was made robust and comparable by removing duplications and double counts.

Duplicates

Year	Filtered Loan/	Data source	Reporting organisation	Provider organisation	Title	Desc
2015	1	CRS	IFAD			
2015	(blank)	IATI	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]			
2016	1	CRS	IFAD			
2016	(blank)	IATI	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]			
2017	(blank)	CRS	IFAD			
2018	1	CRS	IFAD			
2018	(blank)	IATI	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]			
2019	1	CRS	IFAD			
2019	(blank)	IATI	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]			
Grand Total						

Example of a funder reporting to both IATI and CRS

We took the approach of combining the datasets by identifying overlaps in international funder names and removing the entire publishers' data from one of the data sources.

There are two options for merging the international funders' names across the data sources: **1.** removing any non-IATI data from publishers which overlap or **2.** comparing the data quality of the international funders to decide which data source will be retained.

The two main data sources for our research were CRS and IATI. For these sources, we used the second approach of comparing the data quality across the duplicated international funders before the removal of one of these datasets. For example, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) only publishes data concerning their core contributions to the CRS, so we retained their IATI data for better quality descriptions. For others, it made more sense to retain the CRS data. For the CGAP and Candid data, option 1 was used. Publisher names were compared to the merged CRS and IATI dataset and were removed automatically from the CGAP and CANDID data where a match was found.

Research to match international funder and agency names across CRS, IATI, CANDID, and CGAP was carried out. A summary of the counts of overlapping international funders' names is shown in the table below for Kenya to give an idea of the extent of overlapping publications. See **Annex 3** for a full list of the duplicates identified across all data sources.

Data sources (unique count of publishers)	CRS	IATI	CGAP	Candid
CRS matches	N/A	59	20	0
IATI matches	59	N/A	20	17
CGAP matches	20	20	N/A	1
Candid matches	0	17	1	N/A

In addition to the identification of duplication by name, a year-on-year check was also made. This was in case an international funder had published duplicate activities across the data sources for different years. For example, in Bangladesh, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) publishes to CRS for the year 2015–2019. But in IATI data they only publish for the years 2015–16 and 2018–19. Therefore, there is only an overlap of data for four years. IFAD's data quality was richer in IATI but for the year 2017 IFAD only reported to CRS so we needed to ensure that the CRS data was not filtered as a duplicate for this year.

Double counts

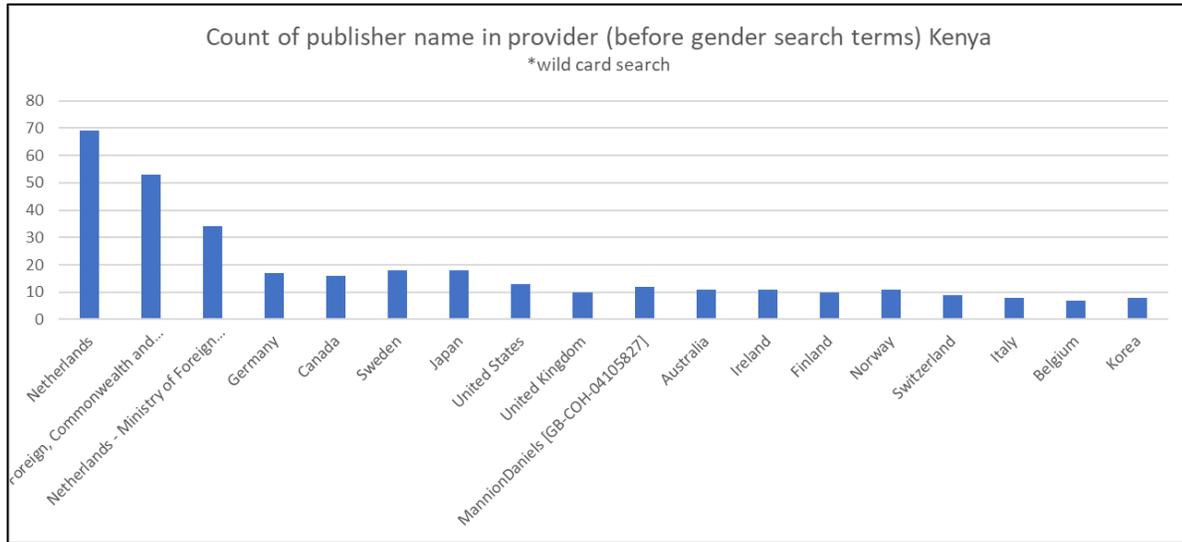
The WEE project mitigated the issue of double counts with a simple approach. This involved identifying any activities which have a duplicate reporting international funder name in the provider name column in an attempt to remove the instances of double counting. For example, the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) reports activities to IATI. All these activities were left in that data but, any activities which were reported by another publisher (that is not the Netherlands MFA) and which listed the Netherlands MFA as a *provider* were removed. This is under the assumption that if the Netherlands MFA was listed as a provider by other publishers that: 1. the Netherlands MFA was already reporting the activity and 2. the publisher had published only that activity in its entirety.

Step 1: identifying the international funders with the highest double counts

A search for the number of times each reporting organisation name was mentioned in all the provider names was done for each country in order to identify the publishers with the highest instances of double counting.

After these initial counts were made, a list of the international funders with the highest instances of double counts was tallied. These were capped at anything above 5, and as seen below this is negligible. For example, in Kenya, 33 reporting

organisations' names were identified which had 5 or more distinct counts in the provider organisations column with an average count of 14 in the later column.



Step 2: identifying the variations of the international funder name

Once the list of reporting organisations with the highest double counts was identified, a more thorough search of the double-count activities was made. The search was a wild card search to account for differences in spelling and language. This resulted in the identification of the provider names which require removal. For example, the Netherlands MFA reporting name has been identified by 36 other reporting organisations as a provider with 12 written variations. These variations were counted 581 times, so there were around 581 activities which require removing.

Row Labels	Count of Provider organisation	Distinct Count of Reporting organisation
Netherlands	116	1
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	438	29
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]; Norwegian Refugee C	1	1
Netherlands [NET]	6	1
Netherlands government	2	1
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs - BUZA [XM-DAC-7]	3	1
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs [NL-1]	1	1
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7-]	4	1
NETHERLANDS, Government of	5	1
Netherlands. Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken	2	1
Overseas Development Institute ; The Government of Netherlands ; The Ma	1	1
The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) [XM-DAC-7]	2	1
Grand Total	581	36

Step 3: removing the double-counts

A search for the double counts in the Provider or Agency names was made using a pivot table in Excel, the benefit of which is that a list of the unique project identifiers could also be returned. A tag was then added to the raw data to mark them for removal.

The non-highlighted rows in the table below were marked for removal (using the unique ID & Provider Organisation name). This activity was repeated for each publisher which had been identified to have 5 or more double counts of their name in the provider column.

Year	Sector name (3digit)	Reporting organisation	Provider organisation	Unique ID
2015	(blank)	Aqua for All [NL-KVK-27248417]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27248417-2
2015	(blank)	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	(blank)	UN Pooled Funds [XI-IATI-UNPF]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	XI-IATI-UNPF-MPTFO
2015	(blank)	UN Pooled Funds [XI-IATI-UNPF]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	XI-IATI-UNPF-XM-OC
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-1
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	World Agroforestry Centre [XM-DAC-47056]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	XM-DAC-47056-255
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23130
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23131
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23998
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-24073
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-25015
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-25759
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-25765
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-27179
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-28055
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-28056
2015	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Heifer Nederland [NL-KVK-20093733]	Netherlands government	NL-KVK-20093733-K
2015	Business & Other Services	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	Business & Other Services	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-26916
2015	Education	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-1
2015	Education	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	Education	Netherlands Enterprise Agency [NL-KVK-27378529]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-KVK-27378529-2
2015	Education	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) [XM-DAC-41122]	Netherlands	XM-DAC-41122-Ken
2015	General Environment Protection	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23716
2015	General Environment Protection	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23856
2015	General Environment Protection	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-24401
2015	General Environment Protection	Heifer Nederland [NL-KVK-20093733]	Netherlands government	NL-KVK-20093733-K
2015	Government & Civil Society	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) [XM-DAC-41122]	Netherlands	XM-DAC-41122-Ken
2015	Government & Civil Society	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23201
2015	Government & Civil Society	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23226
2015	Government & Civil Society	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23921
2015	Government & Civil Society	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	NL-1-PPR-23921

Data splitting

The country datasets provided an excellent resource to analyse total spending flows within each country by pulling together data from multiple sources. However, some of the data needed to be split in order to facilitate the data analysis.

Commitment versus disbursements

International funders publish both commitments data of committed spend and disbursements of actual spend to all four data sources. These two types of international funding are fundamentally different which means that we cannot compare or combine them. As such the data requires separate analysis. For this reason, they were split in the datasets across the finance types. **Annex 4** details which finance types were used to split these transactions, separating grants and non-grants. Both the finance type and the flow type variables were used due to some instances of null values in the finance types.

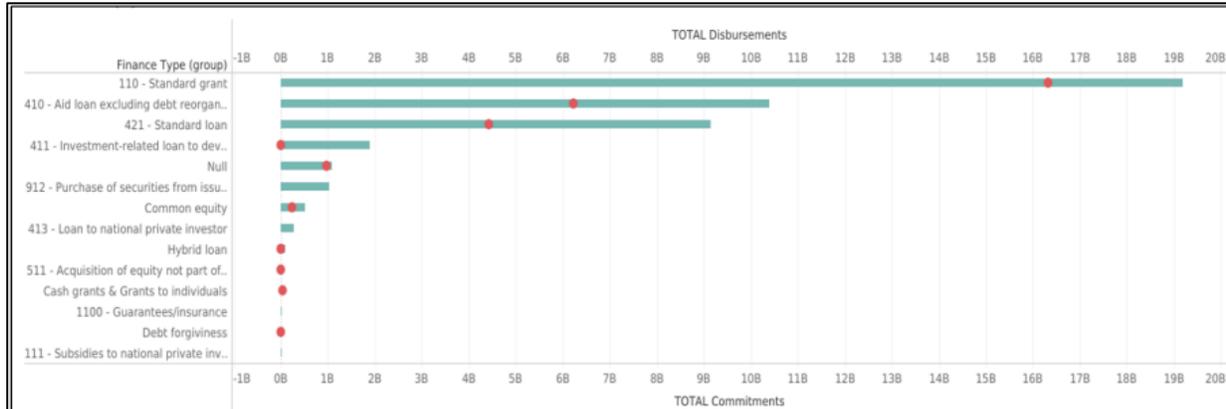
Grants versus non-grants

International funders also publish a variety of grants and non-grants data across the four data sources. These finance types encompass a variety of different funding flows including concessional loans, standard grants, equity, guarantees and standard loans (see **Annex 4** for the variations of codes used). The type of finance used can reflect the type of international funder. For example, private finance-focused institutions such as development finance institutions (DFIs) and investment arms of multilateral institutions will favour loans, equity and guarantees whilst traditional development assistance organisations and foundations favour grants.

The various types of finance flow also have very different aims and outcomes with regard to the types of development impact they seek to affect. For instance, loan funding will often focus on market-based development solutions and microfinance credit, whilst grants flows will often be focused on more social sectors such as health or education.

An initial analysis of the data started by looking at disbursement flows which inadvertently favoured more grant-giving foundations to the detriment of the loan-providing organisations. Further research revealed that international funders who favour grants do publish more disbursements, whilst the majority of loan-giving organisations favour the publication of commitments due to the nature of loan structures where commitments are often more transparent than disbursements. As such, **it was decided to split each country's data out into loan commitments and grant disbursements for further analysis.**

The below chart of finance types in Nigeria demonstrates that whilst standard grants do publish close to the same total of commitments and disbursements, the loan types had much higher commitments recorded. A positive effect of this was that we were able to bring the CGAP funder survey data to the fore when splitting loans data due to the greater number of loans being reported there. This was particularly important for the analysis of our WFI component with its focus on micro-finance and financial inclusion.



Data analysis - selecting fields for analysis

For our analysis, we counted the number of projects by using unique **Project Titles**. We also analysed total commitment and disbursement values in USD. Similarly, we analysed funding organisations by using a merged version of the **Reporting organisation** and **Provider Organisation** columns. This was done to capture the sub-agencies details from provider organisations. For example, Luxembourg (Reporting organisation) and Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Provider organisation) became Luxembourg MFA (merged funder organisation).

Negative commitment values

During our analysis of non-grants commitments, we noticed that there were a number of projects that included negative commitment values. Upon further research, we found that the International Development Association (IDA- World Bank) was the only loan-giving organisation which published these negative commitments. They were labelled in the IATI data as loan adjustments, i.e. when a project falls under budget, rather than leave the commitment amount the same and allow final disbursements to be lower, the IDA adjusted their commitments accordingly so that the two would match. Our approach in dealing with these negative values was that they were determined as being relevant to our research so long as the initial commitment was inside the project time frame (2015–2019), meaning we would capture all the commitments made on the project. To remove

the negative commitments that weren't relevant to our research, we went through the IATI data to find the date of the initial commitment and removed the negative commitments when this was pre-2015.

Annex 1: Data Sources

Name	Type	Organisations	Primary/secondary	Gender disaggregated?	Frequency of publication/Timeliness	Aggregations	Data link	Funding source	Double counting notes
CGAP Funders survey data	Financial inclusion research	Financial inclusion funders	Primary survey data	Yes 'women' marker	Annual updates with 12- month reporting delay	Project/ Sector/ global level	https://www.cgap.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019_12_FocusNote_Funder_Survey_2018_data.pdf	Multi/Bi-laterals /DFIs/private sector	Some overlap with IATI and CRS
Candid database	Women's funds/ philanthropies / human rights funding	Primarily US based funders	Grants database of mixed (IRS tax codes & primary reporting)	Yes, with policy marker using the narrative 'women & girls'	Annual updates with 12- month reporting delay (but late due to COVID)	Project level	https://urgentactionfund.org/what-we-do/rapid-response-grantmaking/search-grants-database/	Foundation/ corporations /philanthropies/women's funds	Some overlap with IATI and CRS
IATI data	Aid data standard	Global organisations	Primary reported data	Yes – with Gender policy marker	Update times vary – between annual/quarterly/monthly	Project level	Primarily through the country download tool; https://countrydata.iatistandard.org/	Multi/Bi-laterals/ philanthropy/ NGOs	Strong overlap with CRS
OECD CRS	Official ODA statistics	Primarily OECD-DAC member countries	Primary reported data	Yes – with Gender policy marker	Annual updates with 12–18 month reporting delay	Project /sector level	CRS DATA: https://stats.oecd.org/DownloadFiles.aspx?DatasetCode=CRS1	Bi/multi-laterals/foundation & UN organisations	Strong overlap with IATI

Annex 2: Appended column record

IATI column name	OECD CRS column name	CGAP column name	Candid	Description	Notes on filtering
Reporting organisation	Donor name	Funder name	gm_name	Name of the reporting organisation.	
Provider organisation	Agency name	Managing Department		Name of the provider /funder organisation or the sub-agency which is implementing the activity	
Title	Project title	Name of Recipient / Project	grant_subject_tran	Title of the project	
Reporting Organisation Type	-	Funder sub-type	gm_type	Reporting organisations type	
Aid Type	Aid_t	-	recip_strategy_tran/ recip_strategy_code	aid type (e.g. budget support, policy reform, scholarship, capacity building, core contributions)	
Finance Type	Finance_t	*	grant_transaction_t ran	Loan, grant, equity, cash etc.	* This is split out across the columns instead for debt, equity, grant or guarantee
Receiver Organisation	ChannelReportedName	Primary Recipient/ultimate recipient	recip_name	Name of the recipient organisation	
Receiver Organisation Type	ChannelName	Primary recipient type/ultimate recipient type	recip_organization_ tran	Recipient org. type	

Transaction Type	-	-	paid_auth_flag	Transaction type (only IATI and Candid)	For use with the Value variable. Candid: P=Paid; A=Authorized IATI: disbursements; commitment etc
Recipient Country	Recipient Name	Country	recip_country	receiving country	
Sector category (codes separated, 3-digit)	Sector codes (3-digit)	-	-		
Sector category (names separated, 3-digit)	Sector name (3digit)	Sector name (3digit) **	Sector name (3digit) **		** Merged with IATI/CRS 3-digit sector name
Sector (code separated, 5-digit)	Purpose code (5-digit)	-	grant_subject_code		
Sector (name separated,5-digit)	Purpose name (5-digit)	Final Theme	grant_subject_tran /grant_strategy_tran		
Calendar Year	Year	Survey Year	yr_issued	the year the survey/ data was published	
Description (to be imported)	LongDescription	Comments	description		
-	USD_Disbursement	USD Commitments already disbursed	-	USD disbursements	CGAP data needs to be used in conjunction with the currency variable as no USD given in original data
	RegionName	WB Region			
-	USD_Commitment	Commitments USD		USD commitments	
IATI Identifier	CRSID	Unique ID	grant_key	A unique ID for each activity	

Gender marker (to be imported)	Gender	Women	***grant_population_tran	a code for, either gender (IATI, CGAP, CRS) or for the target population (Candid)	The Candid data needs to be filtered for women & girls using the 'grant_pop_tran' policy marker. *** The Candid code is actually marked for each population type, so this will need to be filtered for 'women and girls' + 'widowed'
Value USD	-	-	amount	a mixed value variable with disbursements and commitments combined that require filtering	Use Transaction variable to filter for both. The IATI values need to be filtered for Disbursements and Expenditure The candid values need to be filtered for P

Annex 3: Identification of duplicates

CGAP duplicates

Funder Name (CGAP - 6 countries only)	CGAP CRS match (Kenya)	CGAP IATI match (Kenya)	CGAP CRS match (Bangladesh)	CGAP IATI match (Bangladesh)	CGAP CRS match (Nigeria)	CGAP IATI match (Nigeria)
AFD Proparco	#N/A	AFD Proparco	France, Proparco (Agency name)	No	France, Proparco (Agency name)	No
African Development Bank	African Development Bank	African Development Bank	N/A	N/A	African Development Bank	African Development Bank [46002]
AICS (Italy)	AICS (Italy)	AICS (Italy)	N/A	N/A	-	-
Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank [XM-DAC-46004]	-	-
Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT)	Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT)	Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT)	Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT)	Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT)	-	-
Belgian investment company for development corporation (BIO)	#N/A	Belgian investment company for development corporation	No	No	No	No
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [DAC-1601]

Canadian International Development Agency	Canadian International Development Agency	N/A	Canadian International Development Agency		-	-
CDC	No	No		CDC Group plc [GB-COH-03877777]- but we could keep the CGAP 2019 activity	No	CDC Group plc [GB-COH-03877777] CGAP single activity from 2019, IATI from 2018/17, so possible to add them both in with no clash
Citi Foundation	Citi Foundation	#N/A	Citi Foundation		-	-
Cordaid	#N/A	Cordaid	N/A	N/A	No	Cordaid [NL-KVK-41160054]
DANIDA	DANIDA	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
DFC	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	No
European Commission (EC)	#N/A	EC	EU Institutions/European Commission (Agency name)	European Commission (EC)	-	-
European Investment Bank	#N/A	European Investment Bank	N/A	N/A	-	-
FCDO (formerly DFID)	FCDO (formerly DFID)	FCDO (formerly DFID)	UK Foreign Commonwealth Office (Agency name)	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth Office [GB-GOV-1]	No	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth Office [GB-GOV-1]
Finnfund	Finnfund	#N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
Flourish	#N/A	#N/A	No	No	No	No
FMO	#N/A	FMO	No	FMO - but merge activities	No	FMO [NL-KVK-27078545] IATI only has two projects from 2017+2018 so we could remove these years from CGAP and add the rest

Ford Foundation	Ford Foundation	#N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
GIZ	GIZ	#N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [DE-1]
Global Affairs Canada	Global Affairs Canada	Global Affairs Canada	Global Affairs Canada	Global Affairs Canada	No	Canada - Global Affairs Canada Affaires Mondiales Canada [CA-3]
ICCO	#N/A	ICCO	N/A	N/A	-	-
ILO	ILO	#N/A	International Labour Organisation	N/A	-	-
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	International Finance Corporation	#N/A	N/A	International Finance Corporation [XM-DAC-903]	International Finance Corporation	International Finance Corporation [XM-DAC-903]
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	No	No	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]
JICA	JICA	JICA	JICA	JICA	-	-
KfW	KfW	#N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
LuxDev	#N/A	#N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
Mastercard Foundation	Mastercard Foundation	#N/A	N/A	N/A	MasterCard Foundation	Mastercard Foundation [CA-CRA_ACR-817387277]
Norad	#N/A	NORAD	No	NORAD	-	-
Rabobank Foundation	No	No	No	No	-	-

SDC	#N/A	SDC	Switzerland/Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (Agency name)	Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) [CH-4]	-	-
SIDA	SIDA	SIDA	SIDA	SIDA	-	-
USAID	USAID	USAID	USAID	USAID	No	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) [US-GOV-1]
Whole Planet	No	No	No	No	No	No
World Bank	#N/A	World Bank		The World Bank [44000]	No	World Bank Trust Funds [XI-IATI-WBTF]

IATI/CRS duplicates

Match number	Reporting org.	Provider org.	Data sources
1	Asian Development Bank	Asian Development Bank (only)	CRS
1	Asian Development Bank [XM-DAC-46004]	Asian Development Bank	IATI
2	Australia	Australian Government + Misc.	CRS
2	Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [AU-5]	Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [AU-5]	IATI
3	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	CRS
3	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [DAC-1601]	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation [DAC-1601]	IATI
4	Canada	Global Affairs Canada (only)	CRS
4	Canada - Global Affairs Canada Affaires mondiales Canada [CA-3]	Canada - Global Affairs Canada Affaires mondiales Canada [CA-3]	IATI
4.5	Canada	International Development Research Centre	CRS
4.5	Canada - International Development Research Centre/Centre de recherches pour le développement international [XM-DAC-301-2]	Multiple agencies	IATI
5	CDC Group plc [GB-COH-03877777]	CDC Group plc [GB-COH-03877777]	IATI
5	United Kingdom	CDC Capital Partners PLC	CRS
6	UK - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) [GB-GOV-13]	UK - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) [GB-GOV-13]	IATI
6	UK - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs [GB-GOV-7]	UK - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs [GB-GOV-7]	IATI
6	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office [GB-GOV-1]	UK - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office [GB-GOV-1]	IATI
6	United Kingdom	ALL (excluding Scottish/Welsh; CSSF & PF)	CRS
7	Central Emergency Response Fund	Rapid Response	CRS
7	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) [XM-OCHA-CERF]	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) [XM-OCHA-CERF]	IATI
8	Denmark	All	CRS
8	Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida [XM-DAC-3-1]	Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida [XM-DAC-3-1]	IATI
9	EU Institutions	European Commission (ONLY)	CRS

9	European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection [XI-IATI-EC_ECHO]	European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection [XI-IATI-EC_ECHO]	IATI
9	European Commission - International Partnerships	European Commission - International Partnerships	IATI
9	European Commission - Service for Foreign Policy Instruments [XI-IATI-EC_FPI]	European Commission - Service for Foreign Policy Instruments [XI-IATI-EC_FPI]	IATI
10	UNFPA	UNFPA	CRS
10	United Nations Population Fund [41119]	United Nations Population Fund [41119]	IATI
11	Finland	ALL (exc. Finnfund)	CRS
11	Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs [FI-3]	Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs [FI-3]	IATI
12	Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	CRS
12	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) [XM-DAC-41301]	ALL	IATI
13	France	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ONLY)	CRS
13	France - Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs [FR-6]	France - Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs [FR-6]	IATI
13.5	Agence Française de Développement [FR-3]	Agence Française de Développement [FR-3]	IATI
13.5	France	French Development Agency	CRS
14	Gavi, the vaccine alliance [47122]	ALL	IATI
14	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	GAVI	CRS
15	Germany	Foreign Office (ONLY)	CRS
15	Germany - Federal Foreign Office [XM-DAC-5-7]	Germany - Federal Foreign Office [XM-DAC-5-7]	IATI
15.5	Germany	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (ONLY)	CRS
15.5	Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [DE-1]	ALL	IATI
16	Global Fund	Global Fund	CRS
16	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [47045]	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [47045]	IATI
17	IFAD	IFAD	CRS
17	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) [XM-DAC-41108]	IATI
18	International Development Association	IDA	CRS
18	The World Bank [44000]	International Development Association [44002]	IATI
19	International Finance Corporation	International Finance Corporation	CRS

19	International Finance Corporation [XM-DAC-903]	International Finance Corporation [XM-DAC-903]	IATI
20	International Labour Organisation	ALL	CRS
20	International Labour Organization (ILO) [XM-DAC-41302]	ALL	IATI
21	Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs (ONLY)	CRS
21	Ireland - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [XM-DAC-21-1]	Ireland - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [XM-DAC-21-1]	IATI
22	AICS - Agonize Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo / Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development [XM-DAC-6-4]	AICS - Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo / Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development [XM-DAC-6-4]	IATI
22	Italy	Direzione Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (ONLY)	CRS
23	Japan	ALL (exc. Agriculture; prefectures)	CRS
23	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan [XM-DAC-701-2]	Ministry of Foreign Affairs [JP-2] (ONLY)	IATI
23.5	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) [XM-DAC-701-8]	CRS
23.5	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan [XM-DAC-701-2]	Japanese International Co-operation Agency	IATI
24	Korea	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade & Misc.	CRS
24	Republic of Korea [KR-GOV-010]	All (Exc. KOIC & Export-Import bank)	IATI
24.4	Korea	Korea International Cooperation Agency	CRS
24.4	Republic of Korea [KR-GOV-010] - KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency [KR-GOV-051]	IATI
24.5	Korea - Export-import bank	Export-Import Bank of Korea	CRS
24.5	Republic of Korea [KR-GOV-010] -Export-import bank	The Export-Import Bank of Korea(Economic Development Cooperation Fund) [KR-GOV-021]	IATI
25	Slovak Aid [XM-DAC-69-2]	Slovak Aid [XM-DAC-69-2]	IATI
25	Slovak Republic	Slovak Agency for International Deve (SAMRS)	CRS
25.3	Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak republic [XM-DAC-69-4]	Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak republic [XM-DAC-69-4]	IATI
25.3	Slovak Republic	Ministry of Education, Science, Rese (MSVVS)	CRS
25.5	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic [XM-DAC-69-1]	Ministry of interior of the Slovak Republic [XM-DAC-69-5]	IATI
25.5	Slovak Republic	Ministry of Interior	CRS
26	Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (ONLY)	CRS
26	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs [XM-DAC-7]	IATI

27	New Zealand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	CRS
27	New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - New Zealand Aid Programme [NZ-1]	New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - New Zealand Aid Programme [NZ-1]	IATI
28	Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation [NO-BRC-971277882]	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Embassies	IATI
28	Norway	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	CRS
28.4	Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation [NO-BRC-971277882]	Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation [NO-BRC-971277882]	IATI
28.4	Norway	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation	CRS
30	Spain - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation [ES-DIR3-E04585801]	Spain - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation [ES-DIR3-E04585801]	IATI
30	Spain	Spanish central ministries	CRS
30.5	Spain	Spanish Agency for International Development Co-operation	CRS
30.5	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) [ES-DIR3-EA0035768]	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) [ES-DIR3-EA0035768]	IATI
31	Sweden	ALL (Exc. Swedfund)	CRS
31	Sweden, through Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) [SE-0]	Sweden, through Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) [SE-0]	IATI
32	Switzerland	Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (ONLY)	CRS
32	Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) [CH-4]	Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) [CH-4]	IATI
33	UNAIDS	UNAIDS	CRS
33	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat (UNAIDS) [XM-DAC-41110]	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat (UNAIDS) [XM-DAC-41110]	IATI
34	UNDP	UNDP	CRS
34	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) [XM-DAC-41114]	ALL	IATI
35	UNHCR	UNHCR	CRS
35	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [XM-DAC-41121]	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [XM-DAC-41121]	IATI
36	UNICEF	UNICEF	CRS
36	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) [XM-DAC-41122]	ALL	IATI
37	MasterCard Foundation	MasterCard Foundation	CRS
37	Mastercard Foundation [CA-CRA_ACR-817387277]	Mastercard Foundation [CA-CRA_ACR-817387277]	IATI
38	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) [XM-DAC-41140]	ALL	IATI

38	WFP	WFP	CRS
39	United States- other depts.	ALL (Excl. Agriculture & Federal Trade Commission)	CRS
39	United States [US-USAGOV]	United States [US-USAGOV]	IATI
40.4	Millennium Challenge Corporation [US-18]	Millennium Challenge Corporation [US-18]	IATI
40.4	United States- MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation	CRS
40	United States	Agency for International Development	CRS
40	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) [US-GOV-1]	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) [US-GOV-1]	IATI
41	World Health Organisation	ALL	CRS
41	World Health Organization [XM-DAC-928]	ALL	IATI
42	Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief)	Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief)	CRS
42	Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) [GB-CHC-326568]	Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief) [GB-CHC-326568]	IATI
43	African Development Bank	ALL	CRS
43	African Development Bank [46002]	ALL	IATI
43	African Development Fund	ALL	CRS
44	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	IATI
44	The World Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	CRS
45	EU Institutions	European Investment Bank	CRS
45	European Investment Bank [XM-DAC-918-3]	European Investment Bank [XM-DAC-918-3]	IATI
46	Belgian Development Cooperation [XM-DAC-2-10]	Belgian Development Cooperation [XM-DAC-2-10]	IATI
46	Belgium	Directorate General for Co-operation and Development (ONLY)	CRS
47	EU Institutions	European Commission	CRS
47	European Commission - International Partnerships	European Commission - International Partnerships	IATI

CANDID duplicates

Candid publisher name	Country match found and removed
Arcus Foundation	Kenya
Arcus Foundation	Nigeria
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Nigeria
Comic Relief	Bangladesh
Comic Relief	Kenya
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Bangladesh
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Kenya
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Nigeria
Cordaid	Bangladesh
Elton John AIDS Foundation, Inc.	Kenya
Ford Foundation	Kenya
Ford Foundation	Nigeria
Hivos	Kenya
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	Nigeria
King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)	Bangladesh
Laudes Foundation	Bangladesh
McKnight Foundation	Kenya
Oak Foundation	Kenya
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc.	Kenya
Omidyar Network Fund, Inc.	Nigeria
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	Kenya
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation	Nigeria
Wellcome Trust	Kenya
Wellcome Trust	Nigeria
Whole Planet Foundation	Nigeria

Annex 4: Data splitting codes

Finance types	Data source ⁴	Description	Non-grants Y/N	Grants Y/N	Country reported
110 - Standard grant	CRS, IATI	Grants are transfers in cash or in kind for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient.	N	Y	All
422 - Reimbursable grant	CRS, IATI	A contribution provided to a recipient institution for investment purposes, with the expectation of long-term reflows at conditions specified in the financing agreement. The provider assumes the risk of total or partial failure of the investment; it can also decide if and when to reclaim its investment.	N	Y	Bangladesh
Cash grants	Candid	Direct monetary contributions of cash or cash equivalents. These may be paid in a lump sum, paid in the same year as authorized, or paid over a set number of months or years.	N	Y	Kenya, Bangladesh
Grants to individuals	Candid	Awards given directly to individuals and not through other non-profit organizations, or grants made to organizations and earmarked for a specific named person. Some grant-makers have a specific limitation stating that they will make no grants to individuals. In the U.S., in order to make grants to individuals, a foundation must have a program that has received formal IRS approval. These awards are often for aid to the needy, student aid, and emergency funds.	N	Y	Kenya, Bangladesh
Cash grants; Grants to individuals	Candid	See definitions above.	N	Y	Kenya
Grant	CGAP	Grants are transfers for which no repayment is required. They might be in cash or in-kind (non-cash contributions e.g., equipment, staff time.). Grants can be linked to an investment or can be stand-alone.	N	Y	All
410 - Aid loan excluding debt reorganisation	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	Y	N	All
411 - Investment-related loan to developing countries	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	Y	N	All
413 - Loan to national private investor	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	Y	N	All
421 - Standard loan	CRS, IATI	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 against their claims before anyone else, they are also referred to as senior loans.	Y	N	All

⁴ For more information about OECD CRS/IATI finance types, please refer to the latest [OECD CRS code list](#). For Candid, please refer to the [Philanthropy Classification System taxonomy](#). For CGAP Funder Survey, please see the [CGAP Cross-Border Funder Survey Methodology](#).

431 - Sub-ordinated loan	CRS, IATI	A loan that, in the event of default, will only be repaid after all senior obligations have been satisfied. In compensation for the increased risk, mezzanine debt holders require a higher return for their investment than secured or more senior lenders.	Y	N	All
510 - Common equity	CRS, IATI	A share in the ownership of a corporation that gives the owner claims on the residual value of the corporation after creditors' claims have been met.	Y	N	All
511 - Acquisition of equity not part of joint venture in developing countries	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	Y	N	All
520 -Shares in collective investment vehicles	CRS, IATI	Collective undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial or nonfinancial assets or both. These vehicles issue shares (if a corporate structure is used) or units (if a trust structure is used).	Y	N	All
432 - Preferred equity	CRS, IATI	Equity that, in the event of default, will be repaid after all senior obligations and subordinated loans have been satisfied; and will be paid before common equity holders. It is a more expensive source of finance than senior debt, a less expensive source than equity.	Y	N	Kenya
433 - Other hybrid instruments	CRS, IATI	Including convertible debt or equity.	Y	N	Kenya
1100 - Guarantees/insurance	CRS, IATI	<i>No description available</i>	Y	N	Kenya, Nigeria
Debt	CGAP	Debt is advance of money from a lender to a borrower provided at concessional or market interest rates.	Y	N	Kenya, Bangladesh
Equity	CGAP	Equity investments typically take the form of an owner's share in the business, and often also a share in the return or profit.	Y	N	Kenya, Nigeria
Guarantees	CGAP	Guarantees are pledges to pay in the event of a default by the borrower. Typically, it is a pledge to a commercial lender on behalf of a financial institution to repay a loan.	Y	N	Kenya, Nigeria
Structured Finance	CGAP	Risk sharing transactions, that may involve mezzanine finance, convertible debt, options, securitization.	Y	N	Bangladesh, Nigeria
Blank/0/null	CRS, IATI, Candid	N.A.	For IATI and CRS exclude all blank finance types from filtering, but check for relevant non-grants or grants Flow name filters (see next page). For CANDID all activities are grants so keep all.		All

111 - Subsidies to national private investors	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	N	N	Kenya
210 - Interest subsidy	CRS, IATI	A payment to soften the terms of private export credits, or loans or credits by the banking sector.	N	N	Kenya, Bangladesh
310 - Capital subscription on deposit basis	CRS, IATI	Payments to multilateral agencies in the form of notes and similar instruments, unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions.	N	N	Kenya, Bangladesh
311 - Capital subscription on encashment basis	CRS, IATI	Payments to multilateral agencies in the form of notes and similar instruments, unconditionally encashable at sight by the recipient institutions.	N	N	Bangladesh
610 - Debt forgiveness: ODA claims (P)	CRS, IATI	<i>No description available</i>	N	N	Bangladesh
611 -Debt forgiveness: ODA claims (I)	CRS, IATI	<i>No description available</i>	N	N	Kenya, Bangladesh
618 - Debt forgiveness: Other	CRS, IATI	<i>No description available</i>	N	N	Bangladesh, Nigeria
621 -Debt rescheduling: ODA claims (I)	CRS, IATI	<i>No description available</i>	N	N	Kenya
912 - Purchase of securities from issuing agencies	CRS, IATI	<i>Withdrawn in 2022 – description no longer available</i>	N	N	All
Other / Unspecified	CGAP	If none of the above instruments apply, please specify in the comments column.	N	N	All

Flow name	Non-grants Y/N	Grants Y/N	Data source
19 - Equity Investment	Y	N	IATI/CRS
11 - ODA Grants	N	Y	IATI/CRS
13 - ODA Loans	Y	N	IATI/CRS
14 - Other Official Flows (non-export credit)	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
30 - Private Development Finance	Y	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
21 - Non-export credit OOF	Y	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
50 - Other flows	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
20 - OOF	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
35 - Private Market	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	IATI/CRS
Blanks	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	Exclude UNLESS the finance type is relevant	ALL

Transaction types	Non-grants Y/N	Grants Y/N
1 - Incoming Funds	N	N
2 - Outgoing Commitment	Y	N
3 - Disbursement	N	Y
4 - Expenditure	N	Y
A - Authorised	Y	N
P - Paid	N	Y