

# Methodology

## Southeast Asia Aid Map – 2024 edition

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31 Bligh Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

[lowyinstitute.org](https://lowyinstitute.org)  
[+61 2 8238 9000](tel:+61282389000)

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# About

The Lowy Institute Southeast Asia Aid Map is an analytical tool designed to improve the effectiveness of aid and development in Southeast Asia. It does so by enhancing the transparency of aid and development flows, thereby increasing the coordination, alignment, and accountability of official development finance (ODF).

The Southeast Asia Aid Map team has collected data on more than 109,000 projects and activities across all Southeast Asian nations from 98 donors, with complete data from 2015 to 2022 and incomplete data for 2023 and 2024. This raw data is freely available on this interactive platform, allowing users to drill down and manipulate it in a variety of ways.

The website features expert analysis on a variety of themes to guide and sharpen users' understanding of the broader implications of the data trends. Users can browse through country and donor profiles for snapshots of key players. There is also an innovative and dynamic in-built graphing and comparison tool for easy visualisation and comprehensive analysis of the data. The platform supports an interactive map displaying individually geocoded development projects, to give a sense of the geographical distribution of ODF throughout the region.

The Lowy Institute is Australia's leading independent, non-partisan foreign policy think tank, based in Sydney. The Southeast Asia Aid Map is administered by the Lowy Institute's Indo-Pacific Development Centre.

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# Key concepts

## Official development finance

The Southeast Asia Aid Map (Aid Map) uses definitions of official development finance drawn from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Aid Map takes a broad approach to the term foreign assistance, capturing both official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF).

ODA is defined as financial flows provided by official agencies and administered primarily to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. It is concessional in character, but cannot include activities such as military aid, peacekeeping, nuclear energy, select refugee costs, etc. Members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, which includes most of the world's largest development assistance providers, are mandated to report ODA flows.

OOF consist of financial flows that do not meet the conditions for ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they have a grant element of less than 45 per cent for low-income countries, 15 per cent for lower middle-income countries, and 10 per cent for upper middle-income countries. OOF incorporate non-concessional lending, lending to the private sector, bilateral military assistance, and other components of formal bilateral relationships that are not captured in ODA. Unlike ODA, donors are not compelled to report OOF to the OECD and do so to varying degrees, so volumes of OOF are likely understated.

For additional information on the OECD definitions of ODA and OOF, please visit: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/What-is-ODA.pdf>

## Development partners

The Aid Map focuses exclusively on official agencies and partners. These come in two forms — bilateral and multilateral development partners. Bilateral aid represents flows from official (government) sources directly to official sources in the recipient country. Multilateral aid represents flows from the core funding of multilateral agencies for their own programs. A complete list of development partners, and their categorisation as bilateral or multilateral, can be found in Appendix B. In order to avoid double counting, core contributions from bilateral partners to multilateral agencies are not accounted for.

## Recipients

The recipient countries in alphabetical order are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The Aid Map's geographical focus reflects the membership of the peak regional body, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), plus Timor-Leste, which has been accepted as a member in principle.

## Loans and grants

Official assistance can come in both the form of a grant (that is, transfers made in cash, goods, or services for which no repayment is required) or a loan that must be eventually paid back. Loans can further be broken down into two categories: concessional (ODA) and semi- or non-concessional (OOF).

## Committed vs spent

There is an important distinction, and often a substantial disparity, between what donors have committed in the region and what they have actually spent. Large commitments, typically in infrastructure, can often take a long time to disburse, meaning commitments can often overstate a donor's overall footprint. Spent is a better indication of annual flows into the region. Not all donors effectively report on commitments and for some donors, such as China, it is often hard to identify what has been spent. The Aid Map defaults to spent flows in all instances.

## Sectors

Sectors have been drawn from the OECD sector categories and condensed for formatting purposes, as described in Appendix C. The sectors are agriculture, forestry and fishing; banking and financial services; communications; education; energy; general environmental protection; government and civil society; health; humanitarian aid; industry, mining and construction; other/unspecified; transport and storage; and water and sanitation. Subsector codes are used by the OECD for more precise classification, and we have included these in our dataset as well. For more information on sector categories, see: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/purposecodessectorclassification.htm#:~:text=The%20main%20codes%20have%20sequential,in%20the%20range%2091%2099>

## Sources

Globally, traditional development partners (mostly OECD members) have reported their ODA flows for more than 50 years, and OOF more recently. This reporting has taken place primarily through two mechanisms: the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The Aid Map team used these databases as the starting point for identifying development projects in Southeast Asia, and compared and contrasted to determine which has the most comprehensive data for any given project, before supplementing them with further information from additional sources.

Unfortunately, both existing international reporting mechanisms have their flaws. The OECD database, while comprehensive, in many cases does not provide sufficient detail and experiences significant lag due to its validation requirements. The IATI registry, while detailed and more timely, in many cases is not comprehensive. Both datasets also lack some elements, such as geocoding, necessary for the Aid Map dataset, and neither has thorough reporting on new but significant donors, notably India, China, and Taiwan. Further steps have been taken by the Aid Map team to both fill the gaps in these existing reporting mechanisms and validate what has been reported through official channels. The team collected, cleaned, and analysed data from open sources, such as government budget documents, press releases, conventional and social media, and websites of resident embassies. Further, recipients and donors were contacted to confirm the data and provide supplementary information.

This approach, while detailed, will never be completely comprehensive. Some projects from non-traditional donors will be missing from this assessment. The Aid Map team, however, has put together the most complete picture of non-traditional development partner activities to date.

## Covid-19 vaccines

Covid-19 vaccine delivery was an essential component of development support in the region in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The Aid Map team collected data on the number of vaccines delivered by non-traditional donors to Southeast Asia, most notably China and India. Nonetheless, information on pricing for Covid-19 vaccines was often confidential. Where pricing indicators were not available for vaccine donations but dosage and manufacturer details were given, the team used average unitary prices for each vaccine manufacturer (most commonly Pfizer-BioNTech, Sinovac, Moderna, AstraZeneca, and Sinopharm) from the World Health Organization's Market Information for Access Vaccines Project (MI4A) database, as detailed in Appendix D. The MI4A database is based on public information and reporting by more than 150 member countries and is updated monthly. This approach allowed us to give a reasonable estimate of the

financial value of an in-kind donation of aid, even where dollar figures were not reported.

## Climate development finance

Climate development finance is a unique form of development assistance in traditional development finance reporting. The additionality principle that arose from the 2009 Copenhagen Accord classifies climate finance as aid but necessitates that it be additional to the OECD DAC's ODA target (0.7 per cent of gross national income for developed economies). This classification anomaly has given rise to complications in data collection and analysis. Development partners have varying levels of commitment under international climate finance frameworks, leading to differing reporting requirements. Some donors are not required to report climate finance, while others report using a rating metric, called the Rio markers, to indicate a project's level of focus on addressing the climate crisis (0 = negligible, 1 = significant, 2 = principal). Inconsistent definitions also present a challenge, with difficulties in designating funding to either mitigation or adaptation efforts.

The Aid Map team has taken at face value the climate relevance marking given to projects by those development partners who do report using the Rio metrics. For those partners who do not report (mostly Non-Annex countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, such as China and India), each project has been allocated a rating based on relevant criteria such as donor information, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, and OECD subsectors.

### CRS DAC: sector codes (three digit) and purpose codes (five digit)

- 232 — Energy generation, renewable sources
- 234 — Hybrid energy plants
- 235 — Nuclear energy plants
- 236 — Energy distribution
- 410 — General environmental protection
- 41010 — Environmental policy and administrative management
- 41020 — Biosphere protection
- 41030 — Biodiversity
- 43060 — Disaster risk reduction
- 43071 — Food security policy and administrative management
- 740 — Disaster prevention and preparedness

### SDG target codes

1.5; 2.3; 2.4; 6.4; 7.2; 7.3; 7.a; 7.b; 8.4; 9.4; 11.b; 12.2; 12.3; 12.c 13.0 (all) — (13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b); 14.2; 14.3

**Rio markers:**

- Climate change — mitigation
- Climate change — adaptation
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

**Key words (title/descriptions/key words sections):**

Climate, climate change, climate adaptation, climate resilience, resilience, mitigation, sustainability, renewable, renewable energy, adaptation, hydro, hydropower, dam, solar, battery, wind, wind turbine, grid, efficiency, carbon, greenhouse gas, extreme weather, natural disasters, disaster preparedness

**Implementation partners/donors:**

- Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
- Adaptation Fund
- BioCarbon Fund
- Clean Technology Fund
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility — Readiness Fund
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility — Carbon Fund
- Forest Investment Program
- Global Environment Facility
- Global Climate Change Alliance
- Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
- Green Climate Fund
- Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
- Least Developed Countries Fund
- MDG Achievement Fund
- Partnership for Market Readiness
- Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
- Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low-Income Countries
- Special Climate Change Fund
- UN-REDD Programme

**Gender development finance**

ODF aimed at addressing gender inequality is either un-reported by partners or reported to varying degrees of accuracy. Data on gender equality ODF is effectively non-existent for non-traditional development partners, and incomplete even for traditional partners, especially for multilateral development banks whose internal measurement systems do not align with the OECD's. Partners who do report to the OECD DAC are encouraged to use the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker, with a similar structure to the climate Rio markers whereby a mark of 0 signifies a lack of targeting to gender equality, a



score of 1 or ‘significant’ signifies gender equality as an important and deliberate objective of the project, and a score of 2 or ‘principal’ signifies that gender equality is the main or fundamental objective of the project and that the project would not have been undertaken without this objective.

The Aid Map team has taken at face value the gender relevance marking given to projects by those development partners who do report using the DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. For those partners who do not report, each project has been allocated a rating based on relevant criteria such as donor information, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, and OECD subsectors.

- DAC CRS codes
  - 15170 — Women’s rights organisations and movements, and government institutions
  - 15180 — Ending violence against women and girls
- SDG
  - 5 (and any variation, e.g. 5.1 or 5.2)
- Key words (in both Project title and Description field)
  - Women
  - Gender
  - Female
  - Maternal
  - GBV
- Implementing agencies (2023)
  - AGIPP — Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process
  - Center for Education Promotion and Empowerment of Women
  - CWPD — Cambodian Women for Peace and Development
  - Developing country-based NGO — Afghan Women’s Network — AWN
  - Duksung Women’s University
  - EWF — Ecumenical Women’s Forum
  - Ewha Womans University
  - FIKA (Alumni Swedia Cooperative), UN Women Indonesia
  - Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
  - GNWP — Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
  - Government of the Philippines — Philippines Commission on Women
  - Industry Collaboration Foundation EWA WOMENS UNIVERSITY
  - International Center for Research on Women
  - Komnas Perempuan — National commission on violence against women
  - Korean Women’s Development Institute
  - Lao Women’s Union
  - Likhaan Center for Women’s Health Inc
  - Ministry of Women’s Affairs — Cambodia
  - Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection — Indonesia
  - Nobel Women’s Initiative
  - Philippines Commission on Women Government of the Philippines

- Provincial Women's Union, Ha Giang / Women's Union Ha Giang Province
- Rohingya Women Development Network — Enterprise
- Sookmyung Women's University Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Center / Sookmyung Women's University / Sookmyung Women's University Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Center / Sookmyung Women's University Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Center / Asia Pacific Women's Information Network Center at Sookmyung Women's University
- UN Women / UN Women — United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the / United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women / UNW/UNITED NATIONS WOMEN / UNWOMEN / UNWOMEN(United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) / UNWOMEN/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- URGENT ACTION FUND FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS
- VIDES International — International Volunteering for Women Education and Development — FMA
- WE Act 1325 — Women Engaged in Actions on 1325
- WLP/Women's Learning Partnership
- WOCAN/WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- Women and Media Collective
- Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) Limited
- Women-Headed Family Empowerment (PEKKA) Foundation
- WOMEN'S COMMISSION FOR REFUGEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN
- WOMENS GLOB.NETW.REPR.RIGHTS (WGNRR) / Women's Glob.Netw.Repr.Rights (Wgnrr)
- WWB/Women's World Banking Inc / Women's World Banking
- Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender
- Gender and Development for Cambodia
- Gender at Work
- Gender Equality Network
- Ministry of Gender and Family — Cambodia
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Cambodia
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Indonesia
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Laos / Ministry of Gender Equality Family — Laos
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Philippines
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Timor-Leste
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family — Vietnam / Ministry of Gender Equality Family — Vietnam
- Myanmar Institute of Gender Studies

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## Data caveats

On the date of the Map's publication, data for most donors had only been provided up to and including 2022. Data for 2023 and 2024 is incomplete, and not representative of all aid flows to the region.

Data for non-traditional donors, including China, India, and Taiwan, is also likely to be incomplete. The Aid Map team pieced together this information from a mixture of donor government announcements, recipient country budgets, news reports, and social media sources. These sources are available via hyperlinks in our database. We are confident that it is the most robust dataset that has been compiled on these donors' activities in Southeast Asia, but despite our best efforts it is undoubtedly imperfect.

Data collected on other official flows is also patchy. The OECD relies on donors self-reporting OOF flows, which occurs to varying degrees. It likely understates the actual volume of OOF being transferred to the region.

The vast majority of donors do not provide information about the geolocation of projects. As a result, the Aid Map team manually geolocated most projects in our database. This is an imperfect solution for a number of reasons —certain types of projects were difficult to geocode into one place, and projects varied dramatically in their overall size. For example, where finance was used for projects that cover an entire region, the project could be geolocated to the centre of that region, and where projects had no clear physical presence, projects could be geolocated to the relevant donor's mission or embassy in-country.

The Aid Map team also had to manipulate data from specific donors to incorporate the data into its own data format.

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## Review process

Once the team had extracted and standardised data from the IATI database, the OECD database, and other sources, it was consolidated and supplemented with primary source data. The dataset was then provided to both recipient and main donor governments and organisations for confirmation. Finally, this methodology and a representative subset of the data was sent to an independent, external organisation for a robust peer review and to validate, test, and re-create the results.

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# Reporting

The Aid Map database is the most comprehensive ever compiled on aid to Southeast Asia. That said, it remains incomplete, partly because there are always aid projects operating in the region that have not been reported by donors or otherwise publicly reported. Despite the team's best efforts, there may also be errors or inconsistency in some of the data that the Aid Map is based on.

The Aid Map team encourages users to provide us detail on these gaps. You can do this in a number of ways:

- you can fill in the information on a project in the interface below;
- you can download the data template, fill it out and email it to us; or
- you can email us with details of the project that we can track down and then input into the map.

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# Appendices

## Appendix A

To build the Southeast Asia Aid Map dataset, a substantial amount of work was required to gather, clean, and analyse data from various open sources. This process involved extensive desktop research to locate relevant information, which was then carefully curated to ensure accuracy and consistency.

While many of the world's largest development assistance providers are required to report their ODA flows as members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, non-traditional partners are not obligated to do so. As a result, the process of gathering data was more challenging when trying to capture development flows from a broader range of sources.

Despite these challenges, the effort to compile the dataset was important as it provides a comprehensive view of ODF flows in the Southeast Asia region. By homogenising and incorporating data from a wide range of sources, the dataset offers insights into ODF trends and patterns that might not be apparent from ODA data alone.

Below is a list of selected platforms on ODF flows to Southeast Asia:

- OECD Query Wizard for International Development Statistics: <https://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>
- OECD Stats: <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- International Aid Transparency Initiative: <https://www.iatiregistry.org/publisher/>
- Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <https://www.mfa.gov.cn>
- Indian Ministry of External Affairs: <https://www.mea.gov.in>
- Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund: <https://www.icdf.org.tw/>
- Council for the Development of Cambodia: <https://cdc.gov.kh/>
- Open Development Mekong: <https://opendevlopmentmekong.net/>
- Timor-Leste Aid Transparency Portal: <https://aidtransparency.gov.tl/portal/>

Please do not hesitate to contact the Lowy Institute for any methodological questions.

## Appendix B

### Bilateral development partners

Australia	Liechtenstein
Austria	Lithuania
Azerbaijan	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	Montreal Protocol
Canada	Netherlands
China	New Zealand
Chinese Taipei	Norway
Croatia	Poland
Cyprus	Portugal
Czech Republic	Qatar
Denmark	Romania
Estonia	Saudi Arabia
Finland	Slovak Republic
France	Slovenia
Germany	South Korea
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
India	Taiwan
Ireland	Thailand
Israel	Timor-Leste
Italy	Turkey
Japan	Türkiye
Kazakhstan	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	United Kingdom
Latvia	United States

**Multilateral development partners**

Adaptation Fund	UN Capital Development Fund
Asian Development Bank	UN Central Emergency Response Fund
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	UN Conference on Trade and Development
Climate Investment Funds	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
EU Institutions	UN Industrial Development Organization
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	UN Peacebuilding Fund
Global Environment Facility	UNAIDS
Global Green Growth Institute	UNDP
Green Climate Fund	UNECE
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	UNEP
International Atomic Energy Agency	UNFPA
International Finance Corporation	UNHCR
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	UNICEF
International Investment Bank	WFP
International Labour Organization	WHO Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan
Islamic Development Bank	World Bank
Nordic Development Fund	World Health Organization
OPEC Fund for International Development	World Tourism Organization
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria	WTO International Trade Centre



## Appendix C

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agriculture, forestry, fishing
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agriculture
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural policy and administrative management
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural development
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural land resources
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural water resources
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural inputs
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Food crop production
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industrial crops/export crops
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Livestock
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agrarian reform
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural alternative development
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural extension
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural education/training
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural research
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural services
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural financial services
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultural cooperatives
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Livestock/veterinary services
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry policy and administrative management
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry development
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fuelwood/charcoal
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry education/training
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry research
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Forestry services
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishing
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishing policy and administrative management
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishery development
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishery education/training
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishery research
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Fishery services
Banking & financial services	Banking & financial services
Banking & financial services	Financial policy and administrative management

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Banking & financial services	Monetary institutions
Banking & financial services	Formal sector financial intermediaries
Banking & financial services	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
Banking & financial services	Remittance facilitation, promotion and optimisation
Banking & financial services	Education/training in banking and financial services
Business & other services	Business & other services
Business & other services	Business policy and administration
Business & other services	Privatisation
Business & other services	Business development services
Business & other services	Responsible business conduct
Communications	Communications
Communications	Communications policy and administrative management
Communications	Communications policy, planning and administration
Communications	Postal services
Communications	Information services
Communications	Telecommunications
Communications	Radio/television/print media
Communications	Information and communication technology (ICT)
Education	Education
Education	Education, level unspecified
Education	Education policy and administrative management
Education	Education facilities and training
Education	Teacher training
Education	Educational research
Education	Basic education
Education	Primary education
Education	Basic life skills for adults
Education	Basic life skills for youth
Education	Primary education equivalent for adults
Education	Early childhood education
Education	School feeding
Education	Lower secondary education
Education	Secondary education
Education	Upper secondary education (modified and includes data from 11322)
Education	Vocational training
Education	Post-secondary education

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Education	Higher education
Education	Advanced technical and managerial training
Energy	Energy
Energy	Energy policy
Energy	Energy policy and administrative management
Energy	Energy sector policy, planning and administration
Energy	Energy regulation
Energy	Energy education/training
Energy	Energy research
Energy	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency
Energy	Energy generation, renewable sources
Energy	Energy generation, renewable sources — multiple technologies
Energy	Hydro-electric power plants
Energy	Solar energy for centralised grids
Energy	Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems
Energy	Solar energy — thermal applications
Energy	Wind energy
Energy	Marine energy
Energy	Geothermal energy
Energy	Biofuel-fired power plants
Energy	Energy generation, non-renewable sources
Energy	Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified
Energy	Coal-fired electric power plants
Energy	Oil-fired electric power plants
Energy	Natural gas-fired electric power plants
Energy	Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS)
Energy	Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants
Energy	Hybrid energy plants
Energy	Hybrid energy electric power plants
Energy	Nuclear energy plants
Energy	Nuclear energy electric power plants and nuclear safety
Energy	Energy distribution
Energy	Heat plants
Energy	District heating and cooling

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Energy	Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids)
Energy	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)
Energy	Retail gas distribution
Energy	Retail distribution of liquid or solid fossil fuels
Energy	Electric mobility infrastructures
General budget Support	General budget support
General budget support	General budget support–related aid
General environment protection	General Environment Protection
General Environment Protection	Environmental policy and administrative management
General Environment Protection	Biosphere protection
General Environment Protection	Biodiversity
General Environment Protection	Site preservation
General Environment Protection	Environmental education/training
General Environment Protection	Environmental research
Government & civil Society	Government & civil society
Government & civil society	Government & civil society — general
Government & civil society	Public sector policy and administrative management
Government & civil society	Foreign affairs
Government & civil society	Diplomatic missions
Government & civil society	Administration of developing countries' foreign aid
Government & civil society	General personnel services
Government & civil society	Other general public services
Government & civil society	National monitoring and evaluation
Government & civil society	Meteorological services
Government & civil society	National standards development
Government & civil society	Executive office
Government & civil society	Government & civil society statistics and data
Government & civil society	Public finance management (PFM)
Government & civil society	Budget planning
Government & civil society	National audit
Government & civil society	Debt and aid management
Government & civil society	Decentralisation and support to subnational government
Government & civil society	Local government finance
Government & civil society	Other central transfers to institutions

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Government & civil society	Local government administration
Government & civil society	Anti-corruption organisations and institutions
Government & civil society	Domestic revenue mobilisation
Government & civil society	Tax collection
Government & civil society	Tax policy and administration support
Government & civil society	Other non-tax revenue mobilisation
Government & civil society	Public procurement
Government & civil society	Legal and judicial development
Government & civil society	Justice, law and order policy, planning and administration
Government & civil society	Police
Government & civil society	Fire and rescue services
Government & civil society	Judicial affairs
Government & civil society	Ombudsman
Government & civil society	Immigration
Government & civil society	Prisons
Government & civil society	Macroeconomic policy
Government & civil society	Democratic participation and civil society
Government & civil society	Elections
Government & civil society	Legislatures and political parties
Government & civil society	Media and free flow of information
Government & civil society	Human rights
Government & civil society	Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions
Government & civil society	Ending violence against women and girls
Government & civil society	Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility
Government & civil society	Conflict, peace & security
Government & civil society	Security system management and reform
Government & civil society	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
Government & civil society	Participation in international peacekeeping operations
Government & civil society	Reintegration and SALW control
Government & civil society	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
Government & civil society	Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation)
Government & civil society	Action relating to debt
Government & civil society	Debt forgiveness

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Government & civil society	Relief of multilateral debt
Government & civil society	Rescheduling and refinancing
Government & civil society	Debt for development swap
Government & civil society	Other debt swap
Government & civil society	Debt buyback
Health	Health
Health	Health, general
Health	Health policy and administrative management
Health	Health statistics and data
Health	Medical education/training
Health	Medical research
Health	Medical services
Health	Basic Health
Health	Basic health care
Health	Basic health infrastructure
Health	Basic nutrition
Health	Infectious disease control
Health	Health education
Health	Malaria control
Health	Tuberculosis control
Health	Covid-19 control
Health	Health personnel development
Health	Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
Health	NCDs control, general
Health	Tobacco use control
Health	Control of harmful use of alcohol and drugs
Health	Promotion of mental health and wellbeing
Health	Other prevention and treatment of NCDs
Health	Research for prevention and control of NCDs
Health	Population policies/programmes & reproductive health
Health	Population policy and administrative management
Health	Population statistics and data
Health	Reproductive health care
Health	Family planning
Health	STD control including HIV/AIDS
Health	Personnel development for population and reproductive health

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Humanitarian aid	Development food assistance
Humanitarian aid	Food assistance
Humanitarian aid	Other commodity assistance
Humanitarian aid	Import support (capital goods)
Humanitarian aid	Import support (commodities)
Humanitarian aid	Emergency response
Humanitarian aid	Material relief assistance and services
Humanitarian aid	Basic health care services in emergencies
Humanitarian aid	Education in emergencies
Humanitarian aid	Emergency food assistance
Humanitarian aid	Relief coordination and support services
Humanitarian aid	Reconstruction relief & rehabilitation
Humanitarian aid	Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation
Humanitarian aid	Disaster prevention & preparedness
Humanitarian aid	Multi-hazard response preparedness
Industry, mining, construction	Industry, mining, construction
Industry, mining, construction	Industry
Industry, mining, construction	Industrial policy and administrative management
Industry, mining, construction	Industrial development
Industry, mining, construction	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
Industry, mining, construction	Cottage industries and handicraft
Industry, mining, construction	Agro-industries
Industry, mining, construction	Forest industries
Industry, mining, construction	Textiles, leather and substitutes
Industry, mining, construction	Chemicals
Industry, mining, construction	Fertiliser plants
Industry, mining, construction	Cement/lime/plaster
Industry, mining, construction	Energy manufacturing (fossil fuels)
Industry, mining, construction	Pharmaceutical production
Industry, mining, construction	Basic metal industries
Industry, mining, construction	Non-ferrous metal industries
Industry, mining, construction	Engineering
Industry, mining, construction	Transport equipment industry
Industry, mining, construction	Modern biofuels manufacturing
Industry, mining, construction	Clean cooking appliances manufacturing

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Industry, mining, construction	Technological research and development
Industry, mining, construction	Mineral resources & mining
Industry, mining, construction	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management
Industry, mining, construction	Mineral prospection and exploration
Industry, mining, construction	Coal
Industry, mining, construction	Oil and gas (upstream)
Industry, mining, construction	Ferrous metals
Industry, mining, construction	Nonferrous metals
Industry, mining, construction	Precious metals/materials
Industry, mining, construction	Industrial minerals
Industry, mining, construction	Fertiliser minerals
Industry, mining, construction	Offshore minerals
Industry, mining, construction	Construction
Industry, mining, construction	Construction policy and administrative management
Other multisector	Other multisector
Other multisector	Multisector aid
Other multisector	Urban development and management
Other multisector	Urban land policy and management
Other multisector	Urban development
Other multisector	Rural development
Other multisector	Rural land policy and management
Other multisector	Rural development
Other multisector	Non-agricultural alternative development
Other multisector	Disaster risk reduction
Other multisector	Food security policy and administrative management
Other multisector	Household food security programs
Other multisector	Food safety and quality
Other multisector	Multisector education/training
Other multisector	Research/scientific institutions
Other multisector	Administrative costs of donors
Other multisector	Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)
Other multisector	Refugees in donor countries
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries (non-sector allocable)
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — food and shelter



Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — training
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — health
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — other temporary sustenance
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — voluntary repatriation
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — transport
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — rescue at sea
Other multisector	Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries — administrative costs
Other social infrastructure & services	Other social infrastructure & services
Other social infrastructure & services	Social protection
Other social infrastructure & services	Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration
Other social infrastructure & services	Social security (excluding pensions)
Other social infrastructure & services	General pensions
Other social infrastructure & services	Civil service pensions
Other social infrastructure & services	Social services (including youth development and women and children)
Other social infrastructure & services	Employment creation
Other social infrastructure & services	Housing policy and administrative management
Other social infrastructure & services	Low-cost housing
Other social infrastructure & services	Multisector aid for basic social services
Other social infrastructure & services	Culture and recreation
Other social infrastructure & services	Recreation and sport
Other social infrastructure & services	Culture

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Other social infrastructure & services	Statistical capacity building
Other social infrastructure & services	Narcotics control
Other social infrastructure & services	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS
Other social infrastructure & services	Labour rights
Other social infrastructure & services	Social dialogue
Trade policies & regulations	Trade policies & regulations
Trade policies & regulations	Trade policies & regulations
Trade policies & regulations	Trade policy and administrative management
Trade policies & regulations	Trade facilitation
Trade policies & regulations	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)
Trade policies & regulations	Multilateral trade negotiations
Trade policies & regulations	Trade-related adjustment
Trade policies & regulations	Trade education/training
Trade policies & regulations	Tourism
Trade policies & regulations	Tourism policy and administrative management
Transport & storage	Transport & storage
Transport & storage	Transport policy and administrative management
Transport & storage	Transport policy, planning and administration
Transport & storage	Public transport services
Transport & storage	Transport regulation
Transport & storage	Road transport
Transport & storage	Feeder road construction
Transport & storage	Feeder road maintenance
Transport & storage	National road construction
Transport & storage	National road maintenance
Transport & storage	Rail transport
Transport & storage	Water transport
Transport & storage	Air transport
Transport & storage	Storage
Transport & storage	Education and training in transport and storage
Unallocated/unspecified	Unallocated/unspecified
Unallocated/unspecified	Sectors not specified
Unallocated/unspecified	Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)

Lowy Institute sector	OECD CRS sectors
Water & sanitation	Water supply & sanitation
Water & sanitation	Water sector policy and administrative management
Water & sanitation	Water resources conservation (including data collection)
Water & sanitation	Water supply and sanitation — large systems
Water & sanitation	Water supply — large systems
Water & sanitation	Sanitation — large systems
Water & sanitation	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Water & sanitation	Basic drinking water supply
Water & sanitation	Basic sanitation
Water & sanitation	River basins development
Water & sanitation	Waste management/disposal
Water & sanitation	Education and training in water supply and sanitation

## Appendix D

Vaccine Manufacturer	Average of Price per dose in USD
Julphar — Hayat-Vax	\$30.00
Moderna — mRNA-1273	\$18.90
Gamaleya — Gam-Covid-Vac	\$15.28
CanSino — Convidecia	\$15.00
Pfizer-BioNTech — Comirnaty	\$13.94
Gamaleya — Sputnik Light	\$12.95
Beijing CNBG — BBIBP-CorV	\$10.80
Sinovac — CoronaVac	\$9.49
Janssen — Ad26.COV 2-S	\$8.70
Finlay — Soberana-02	\$7.00
Finlay — Soberana Plus	\$7.00
SII — Covishield	\$5.18
AstraZeneca — Vaxzevria	\$4.31

## Appendix E

Traditional	
Adaptation Fund	Montreal Protocol
Asian Development Bank	Netherlands
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	New Zealand
Australia	Nordic Development Fund
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Central Emergency Response Fund	Slovak Republic
Climate Investment Funds	Slovenia
Denmark	Spain
EU Institutions	Sweden
Finland	Switzerland
Food and Agriculture Organisation	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
France	UN Capital Development Fund
Germany	UN Peacebuilding Fund
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	UNAIDS
Global Environment Facility	UNDP
Global Green Growth Institute	UNECE
Greece	UNEP
Green Climate Fund	UNFPA
Hungary	UNHCR
Iceland	UNICEF
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	United Kingdom
International Atomic Energy Agency	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
International Finance Corporation	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	United States
International Investment Bank	WFP
International Labour Organisation	WHO-Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan
Ireland	World Bank
Italy	World Health Organisation
Japan	World Tourism Organisation
Korea	WTO - International Trade Centre
Luxembourg	

**Non-traditional**

Azerbaijan	Liechtenstein
Bulgaria	Lithuania
China	Malta
Chinese Taipei	OPEC Fund for International Development
Croatia	Qatar
Cyprus	Romania
Czech Republic	Saudi Arabia
Estonia	Taiwan
India	Thailand
Islamic Development Bank	Timor-Leste
Israel	Turkey
Kazakhstan	Türkiye
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Latvia	

## Appendix F

To allow for analysis of ODF trends in the energy sector, the following subsector codes from the OECD DAC were used to categorise projects as renewable or non-renewable energy generation projects. Projects in the hybrid or nuclear power subsectors were not included.

### Renewable

232	Energy generation, renewable sources
23210	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies
23220	Hydro-electric power plants
23230	Solar energy for centralised grids
23231	Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems
23232	Solar energy - thermal applications
23240	Wind energy
23250	Marine energy
23260	Geothermal energy
23270	Biofuel-fired power plants

### Non-renewable

233	Energy generation, non-renewable sources
23310	Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified
23320	Coal-fired electric power plants
23330	Oil-fired electric power plants
23340	Natural gas-fired electric power plants
23350	Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS)
23360	Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants