**Networks of Influence and Support in Peace Operations**

*Codebook*

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# Overview

In any single conflict-affected country there are usually dozens, if not hundreds, of international and domestic actors operating with the aim of building peace, preventing violent extremism, reducing poverty, saving lives, or rebuilding infrastructure destroyed by conflict.  These actors include the multitude of organizations engaged in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, stabilization, conflict prevention, and development, and are connected to each other via formal contracts, informal relationships, and regular coordination efforts. Existing scholarship on international aid, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding largely ignores these networks and contractual relationships, instead treating all intervening actors as a monolith, investigating only the behavior of a single type of intervenor, such as peacekeepers, or identifying the impact of a single intervention.[[1]](#footnote-2) We argue that it is important to redress this gap in the literature by examining the effect of networks among international intervening actors and their domestic counterparts on peace and security outcomes in conflict-affected states.  These nodes include the multitude of actors engaged in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, stabilization, conflict prevention, and development efforts in conflict-affected countries.

The breadth of actors engaged in peacebuilding is at the heart of our interest in exploring “networks of influence” – the multidimensionality of interventions to build and keep the peace, both in terms of types of participating actors as well as the various relationships between these domestic and international organizations. Diverse networks include connections with both international intervening actors (e.g., Western and non-Western INGOs, IGOs, and bilateral donors) and national stakeholders (e.g., state and non-state). The ties that connect these actors include both formal (e.g., contractual arrangements, affiliation to United Nations Clusters, and donor coordination mechanisms) and informal (e.g., friendships, back-channel informants) connections. In this codebook, we will use the term “peacebuilding actors” to describe the broad range of international and domestic peacekeeping, development, humanitarian, and political actors who aim to improve the determinants of peace and security, as they define them, in conflict-affected countries.[[2]](#footnote-3)

In the Networks of Influence and Support in Peace Operations project, we capture the presence of, and roles played by, peacebuilding actors in conflict-affected countries in three datasets. First, we collect data on all peacebuilding actors present in-country to create an “Organization List Dataset.” This dataset includes key organizational characteristics. Second, we collect data on peacebuilding actors’ involvement in contractual agreements or financial transactions. Specifically, we compile a list of donor-funded projects and capture the roles of peacebuilding actors in each project (“Contractual Agreements Dataset”). In this dataset, we identify each organization’s role in a project, relationships that bind involved actors, key information about the project, and information on variables that could represent opportunities for indirect network relationships, such as the sectoral and geographic areas of the project. Third, we capture peacebuilding actors’ involvement in coordination structures, which we define as formal efforts to coordinate humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development activities in conflict-affected countries (“Coordination Structures Dataset”). These efforts include actor-specific coordination structures (e.g., donor coordination structures), and involvement in the United Nations Cluster System, which was established to coordinate multi-agency response to large humanitarian emergencies. Data users can combine these three datasets or utilize each one independently to explore network relationships among peacebuilding actors in conflict-affected states.

This codebook outlines our process for creating the three datasets described above. First, we provide key definitions, unit of analysis, and scope conditions. Second, we describe the overall population of actors within our datasets and the coding rules for inclusion/exclusion of actors within this population. Third, we provide a detailed description of the network-level variables that we code for each actor. We follow this description with a table for each of the three datasets that summarizes each variable. Finally, in the appendices, we include details on the scope of our research, specifically by providing the list of political missions and peacekeeping operations included in our data (Appendix 1) as well as the thematic sectors on which we focus (Appendix 2). Please find specific descriptions of our data sources in Annex 1 and coding instructions for each dataset in Annex 2.

## Key Definitions

Our research explores the characteristics of networks of international and domestic actors that operate in conflict-affected countries alongside active United Nations (UN) peace operations. Specifically, we look at networks of international peace and development or humanitarian actors that collaborate with UN peace operations. These data are intended to support research into the effect of these networks on the ability of UN peacekeeping and political operations to achieve desired outcomes. We investigate networks in countries with UN peace operations because these represent the most complex and committed international peacebuilding responses. Additionally, the scholarship on UN interventions would benefit from empirical evidence illustrating the myriad actors working with or alongside UN peace operations.

We define *networks* as coordination among peace and development or humanitarian organizations — including national and international NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, donors, and host government agencies — working in a conflict-affected country during a UN peacekeeping operation or UN political mission. These networks are comprised of formal and informal ties. Formal ties are captured through observable coordination methods like the UN Cluster System, contractual agreements with donors, fund disbursement through UN-managed pooled funds, and additional sectoral coordination structures, like INGO forums or donor groups. We also capture informal coordination, which is not directly observable, among these actors by examining geographical proximity of projects and sectoral alignment.

## Unit of Analysis

Our data covers 20 countries that have had at least one UN peace operation and some level of recent conflict or violence.[[3]](#footnote-4) Operations include both UN Peacekeeping and UN Political Missions, which have the purposes of responding to violence through keeping peace or preventing future conflict. Our data are restricted temporally to countries that hosted UN peace operations with mandates that begin after January 1, 2005.[[4]](#footnote-5) This year marked the establishment of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, indicating a new paradigm characterized by strong commitment to integrating peacebuilding throughout UN development and humanitarian efforts as well as major reforms to UN humanitarian coordination.[[5]](#footnote-6) The Emergency Relief Coordinator launched an assessment of the global humanitarian system that culminated in the Humanitarian Response Review, a document that spurred the Humanitarian Reform Agenda[[6]](#footnote-7) and changed how the UN responds to complex emergencies. Furthermore, UN Peace Operations became increasingly focused on peacebuilding, prioritizing coordination with a range of UN and external humanitarian, development, and peace actors toward a common peacebuilding goal. While many small but substantial organizational changes occurred, all peace and development or humanitarian actors were expected to coordinate resources when responding to crises.[[7]](#footnote-8) This coordination was the goal of the reformed Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). These UN organizations were tasked with identifying gaps and organizing resources from Humanitarian Coordinators and Country Teams, global Clusters, UN agencies, and (I)NGOs. We truncate our data on December 31, 2021.

The unit of analysis varies for each of our three datasets. First, the unit of analysis in the “Organization List Dataset” is the *organization-country*. Actors in this dataset include UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), domestic and international corporations, donors, government actors, domestic NGOs, and other domestic or international civil society actors. Each of these organization types is defined in a subsequent section of this codebook. Variables included in this dataset focus on the organizational characteristics of these actors. When the same organization is active in multiple scope countries (see footnote 4 for a list of these countries), it appears in multiple organization-country pairs.

Second, the unit of analysis in the “Contractual Agreements Dataset” is the *project* or *financial transaction*. We code projects or financial transactions reported to three data sources: (1) United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) documents, the (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Creditor Reporting System (OECD CRS) dataset, and the (3) International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Datastore. Further detail on these data sources is included in Annex 1. For each contractual agreement included in these datasets, we identify the actors involved in the project or transaction, the roles played by each actor, the duration of the relationship between them (project duration), thematic sectors, and regions.

Third, the unit of analysis in the “Coordination Structures Dataset” is *actor-coordination mechanism-year*. Through this dataset, we track peacebuilding actors’ affiliation with coordination structures across the duration of active peacekeeping operations or political missions. Specifically, we look at UN Clusters[[8]](#footnote-9). We capture organizations’ affiliation in these networks over time as well as their geographic presence, when possible. In cases where an organization is affiliated with two UN clusters in the same year, it would appear twice in this dataset (e.g., Organization-Cluster1-Year, Organization-Cluster2-Year).

## Scope Conditions

Below, we specify our scope conditions in terms of actors, peace operations, timespan, and geography.

### Actors (nodes)

There are various *actors* included in our data, which represent *nodes* within peacebuilding networks. “Peacebuilding actors” encompass the broad range of international peacekeeping, development, humanitarian, and political actors who aim to improve the determinants of peace and security, as they define them, in conflict-affected countries.[[9]](#footnote-10) Every actor in the dataset falls within the following core scope conditions: they must be engaged in peace and development or humanitarian work, be physically present in-country with the exception of donors, and be active in the relevant host country during one of the UN peace operations included within our scope. These operations and the process by which they were selected are detailed in the section below.

Our network data captures a diverse group of actors including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, multilateral and bilateral donors, and host-government agencies. We also include less conventional peacebuilding actors such as private companies and civil society groups including religious, academic, labor, and media organizations.

We specify our definitions and coding rules for each of the aforementioned actors in Annex 2.

We include any UN agency – funds, programs, departments, bodies, and organs – that operates alongside or implements projects in collaboration with UN peace operations. These agencies often direct the international response as lead coordinators in the UN Cluster System, are recipients of pooled funds or country donations, and are mandated to collaborate with UN peace operations to fulfill mandates. UN agencies are categorized as IGOs.

International and National Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs and NNGOs) are included in our data when they are active in conflict-affected states with active UN peace operations and engaged in peacebuilding and development or humanitarian work. These organizations play a large role in the implementation of projects from both UN agencies and private donors directly related to UN peace operations’ mandates.

All donors, bilateral and multilateral, that appear in our sources (see “Data Sources” section below, as well as Annex 1) are included in our dataset. These actors play a significant role in providing funding for multidimensional peacebuilding, humanitarian, and development activities. The UN has increasingly encouraged donors to improve coordination. Donors are coded based on their structure – i.e., multilateral donors are coded as IGOs, and bilateral donors are coded as Bilateral.

We also include host government actors for each conflict-affected state, coded as Host Government (note that the scope conditions for which conflict-affected states are included in our data are described in the relevant section below). These actors play a key role in coordinating peacebuilding actors – if not leading coordination efforts. Host government actors also play direct implementation roles in peacebuilding interventions. These actors include ministries, specialized government task forces, judiciaries, committees or councils bringing together government stakeholders, or even individual personnel representing the host government.

Multinational and domestic corporations are also included in our dataset. While often these actors are not focused solely on peacebuilding, they are increasingly contracted to assist with project development and implementation. Private firms can also act as sponsors or donors. Private companies are included in our data when they are active, doing business, or have a branch in one of the 20 conflict-affected states included in our scope (see “Conflict-Affected States” section below).

We also include other civil society groups including media, political parties, trade unions, or religious institutions. These actors support the implementation of peacebuilding efforts but are rarely captured in other data sources.

### Duration of Network Relationships

We capture all network relationships reported to our data sources during our scope peacebuilding operations. Short-term networks of a few weeks or months stemming from acute humanitarian crises are also captured in our data, but we aggregate the temporal component up to the year level. Our focus is on longer-term networks, but we do not condition our data on relationship length.[[10]](#footnote-11) By including contractual aid projects and formal participation in coordination structures, we are likely capturing more long-term relationships than short-term. For example, many aid contracts are granted in 6-month to one-year intervals, with no cost extensions (i.e., no renewal of the contract) prevalent. Data users should be aware of this scope condition and potential limitations this presents.

### Conflict-Affected States (Host Country)

We focus on peace operations that are international responses to conflict or violence within conflict-affected states. When states host a UN peace operation, they are considered a “host country.”

There are several ways to determine whether a country is “conflict-affected” or has ongoing violence. Relevant peacekeeping and civil war literature has conceptualized this classification in a variety of ways, while practitioners in the World Bank and UN have conceptualized it in different ways. In the former, civil wars are defined by a threshold of 1,000 battle-related deaths in the Correlates of War (COW) data, or 25 battle-related deaths in the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). The World Bank describes countries as fragile or conflict-affected if there are fragile institutions or violent conflict with a threshold of battle-related deaths similar to the COW and UCDP measures,[[11]](#footnote-12) but these definitions have changed over time.[[12]](#footnote-13) These classifications help international organizations direct resources to countries that are particularly vulnerable or in need of humanitarian programs; they also encourage cooperation among organizations.

We use UN peace operation presence to condition our selection of conflict-affected states: we only include UN operations, and thus those host states, which respond to conflict or violence. In so doing, we avoid applying an arbitrary cut-off number of battle deaths or other measure of violence, instead utilizing international actors’ operations to narrow our selection. Thus, some countries which have experienced both conflict and UN operations post-2005 are excluded from our data because the UN operation was unrelated to recent conflict For example, Mozambique and the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General appointed in 2019 is excluded because, although Mozambique is affected by conflict perpetrated by Islamist insurgents, the UN operation was unrelated to this violence.

### United Nations Peace Operations

Here, we lay out the scope conditions for the UN peace operations in our dataset, including both Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs). The full list of SPMs and PKOs between 2005 and 2021, with inclusion and exclusion reasoning for each, is included in Appendix 1. In addition to the temporal scope conditions discussed above, we are interested in UN peace operations that have mandates related to conflict and peace, development, and/or humanitarian programming. Specifically, we include operations with mandates that a) address recent or ongoing violence, b) focus on sustaining past peace agreements, and/or c) attempt to prevent future conflict. **We exclude operations with mandates that are regional or not specific to the host country; limited in scope; broad or nonspecific in their objectives; unrelated to the ongoing conflict; or last less than one year**.[[13]](#footnote-14) Regional mandates cover operations that are present in a host country but do not engage in specific peace and development or humanitarian work in the country (for example, the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia or the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa). Limited or narrow mandates include operations that were tasked with the investigation of assassinations or other specific events (for example, the political missions in Pakistan in 2009 and Lebanon from 2005–2009). Conversely, overly broad mandates complicate our ability to determine how operations affect peace and development outcomes as they lack observable mechanisms (for example, the Personal Envoy to Bolivia in 2019). Mandates that are unrelated to recent violence attempt to address long-term issues that are unlikely to have measurable effects on recent or ongoing violence (for example, the Personal Envoy to Mozambique from 2019–today is unrelated to recent violence was perpetrated by Islamist insurgents). Mandates also must last more than one year due to the structure of our data (for example, the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was mandated for only 90 days in 2012 and is therefore excluded).

Some operations are included as exceptional cases in which the mandate does not fit our scope conditions but represent the “best” or most politically viable responses by the UN, provide continuity of presence over time, or follow previous operations. For example, the inclusion of the UN Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi in 2014 allows for continuity of UN presence in our data, and the Special Envoy in Burundi from 2016–2021 builds on the structures of past operations. We include the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (2019–ongoing) because it continues work toward similar objectives of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (2017–2019). The Special Envoy to Myanmar (2018–ongoing), on the other hand, is excluded as there is a lack of prior UN presence. The Special Envoy to Yemen (2012–ongoing) and the UN Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (2018–ongoing) offer variation in international responses to crises, as these represent the “best” response from the UN.

From 2005–2021, a total of 79 missions (27 peacekeeping operations and 52 political missions) were or are active.[[14]](#footnote-15) However, our exclusion criteria reduce the number to 11 peacekeeping and 21 political operations in a total of 20 countries (see Appendix 1). For some countries, we include data from additional pre-mandate years to examine changes in network structure over different peace operations.[[15]](#footnote-16) In future iterations of these data, we hope to include additional country-years. Accounting for overlapping operations, there are 222 country-years in our data.[[16]](#footnote-17)

## Data Sources

Our data sources vary for the three datasets. Our data for the “Contractual Agreements” dataset are drawn from the (1) United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) documents, the (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Creditor Reporting System (OECD CRS) dataset, and the (3) International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Datastore. Our data for the “Coordination Structures” dataset come from United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) documents and datasets. The “Organization List” dataset is built from the organizations in these data sources. All of our data sources are publicly available online.

Because our data sources are so varied, we describe them in detail in a separate Annex. Please refer to Annex 1 for detailed information on these sources, including their overlap and coverage, as well as website links to all sources.

# Conceptualization of Actor Types (nodes) and Network Relationships (edges)

The population of actors in our dataset includes international peace, development, and humanitarian actors that are present in the host country in which a UN peace operation is active (as defined by our scope conditions, described above). We define in-country presence as either having a country office – a physical office where there are staff working for the organization in the peace, development, and humanitarian space – or by playing a role in the implementation of a project on the ground, either as a donor or implementer. Donors do not need to be active in-country in this dataset, as they often contribute to, manage, or fund projects from their internationally located headquarters.

**Data organization:** We create three datasets for each country. Each dataset is organized in a distinct way with a different unit of analysis (as described above):

* We organize the “Organization List” dataset by actor and include variables on organization characteristics.
* We organize the “Coordination Structures” dataset data by actor and year. Each actor has an individual row for each year in which it is active in the host country at the same time as the UN peace operation.
* We organize the “Contractual Agreements” dataset by project, with each row having one project.

To create the three datasets, we rely on the below conceptualization of our variables. We distinguish between actor-type (node) variables and the variables that capture the relationships between these actors (edges) that constitute our network data. These variables appear in distinct ways in each of our datasets due to variation in the unit of analysis yet are guided by the same conceptualization and variable definition. In the subsequent section of this codebook, we present a variable overview for each dataset.

## Actor-type Variable Descriptions

As described above, we code actors that engage in international peace, development, and activities present in a host country alongside a UN peace operation. The actors fall into the following actor types: (1) Bilateral Countries/Aid Donors, (2) Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), (3) International or national Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs or NNGOs), (4) International or national companies/private firms, (5) Host government partners, and (6) International or national civil society organizations.

The definitions of each of these organization types is included in Annex 2.

## Network-level Variable Descriptions

In our data, we take the ‘direction’ of the relationship between nodes into consideration. Some relationships (edges) are ‘directed’ whereas others are ‘undirected.’ For instance, donor-recipient contractual edges are directed whereas edges among nodes in coordination structures, sectors, and UN Clusters are undirected, although some actors may play a larger role than others. We distinguish between types of relationships, (or edge types), by identifying the method of coordination among actors. Contractual relationships with donors, MPTF relationships, sectoral coordination, and UN Cluster structures are all time-variant. Below are specific guidelines for each network type.

There are two overarching types of edges in our data:

1. **Directed:** Observable transfer of money and direct collaboration. The first edge type is captured using contractual data, where edges are directed and determined by participation in the same project (“Contractual Agreements” dataset).
2. **Undirected:** Affiliation via observable or unobservable shared participation in a coordination mechanism. This edge type is captured through unstructured and structured affiliation networks (“Coordination Structures” dataset).
   1. Unstructured affiliation is determined by organizational presence in regions or activity in sectors, and the network is bipartite.
   2. Structured affiliation is determined by organizational affiliation in observable, identifiable organizations that facilitate coordination of these actors.

### Contractual Relationships (Directed):

When donors give money to IGOs, NGOs, and host country government agencies, they maintain contractual agreements with these actors. These contractual agreements are coded as a type of network connection. A *contractual agreement* is defined by two or more organizations using their own funds to implement a project with money transferred and a clearly specified goal, time frame, and deliverable(s). As the contractual agreement is typically a *“project,”* we rely on data from the MPTF database, the OECD CRS, and IATI to code projects. We record the project’s ID in a dedicated column to allow for the linking of multi-party project implementation. If projects continue through multiple years, we consider all organizations involved in the project(s) to be present throughout all years. See Annex 2 for further description of how we code the start and end dates of contractual agreements.

Contractual relationships are directed from bilateral, multilateral, or foundation donors. Bilateral refers to a single state funding an organization directly through a project. This encompasses much of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and ODA-like aid that states provide countries. Alternatively, multilateral donors are those which have multiple funding sources. Multilateral donors include funds or banks with member states, UN agencies and offices, as well as multi-donor or multi-partner trust funds. Refer to Annex 1 for a full list of bilateral and multilateral donors included in our data.

In addition to about one-hundred multilateral donors, we also code *Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs)* as they provide large amounts of peace and development/humanitarian aid.MPTFs are pooled funds with contributions from multiple donors. These funds act as multilateral donors in terms of their funding and disbursement structure: they receive funds through UN member states and are typically managed by a dedicated UN office. MPTFs then provide capital to peace and humanitarian/development projects which are implemented by UN agencies and/or other organizations. Some MPTFs are managed on a global scale while others are designed specifically for one country. There are different coding rules for each as specified below. In our dataset, Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTF) are treated as donors, which means that all rules that apply to donors apply to MPTFs. For global MPTFs, we do not code the individual member state contributors to the fund, as they do so via a global coordinated effort. Contributors are only coded for country-specific MPTFs. The main source for information on MPTFs is the project documents made available by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (see Annex 1 for further details).[[17]](#footnote-18)

Projects funded by MPTFs usually require that a group of actors work together. The multiple roles in these projects comprise a ***delegation chain***, which we define as the directed and undirected power relationships among a multitude of actors working together on a single or group of initiatives. In projects funded by MPTFs, we code the roles of each actor in the delegation chain. We distinguish six distinct roles: (1) donor; (2) direct recipient; (3) intermediary recipient; (4) implementing partner; (5) government signatory; and (6) UN signatory. Direct recipients receive funds directly from donors *and* oversee project implementation. When direct recipients pass the funds onto another actor to implement the project, we refer to them as intermediary recipients. We refer to any actor that is listed as an implementer of an activity as an implementing partner, regardless of whether there is explicit reference to this actor receiving funds from the intermediary actor.[[18]](#footnote-19) Host government actors can both be implementing partners of projects as well as government signatories. UN signatories can be implementing partners of projects or can play coordination roles.

Only with explicit evidence of transfer of funds do we code organizations as direct recipients. In the case that implementing partners are different from direct recipients, we code their relationship with the direct recipients only. For instance, if UNDP is part of a project funded by an MPTF and they rely on a partner INGO for implementation, we assign an edge between the UNDP and the MPTF, and an edge from the INGO to the UNDP. We do not assign an edge between the MPTF and the INGO implementer. Similarly, government actors are only coded if they can be clearly identified as a signatory on the funded project. Further, unless a government actor receives funds from an intermediary (e.g., a UN agency) through a contractual agreement, they are not coded as recipients of the donor, but rather as implementing partners that are connected to the intermediary (e.g., a UN Agency).

### Unstructured Affiliation (Undirected)

We define unstructured affiliation edges as those without formal methods of organization. This type of edge represents a way to organize nodes according to homophily: in other words, it allows for the inference of network connections between actors (edges) based on overlapping sectors or geography. Note that this information is not present for all projects or nodes.

*Sector:*

Sector refers to the thematic area relevant to the projects we are coding. We code projects under 22 main sectors: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Community Economic Development & Early Recovery, Education, Emergency Response, Employment Generation, Energy Policy and Infrastructure, Financial Infrastructure (macroeconomic policy), Food Security, Governance, Health, Human Rights & Protection, Industry, Justice & Transitional Justice, Natural Resources, Nutrition, Peace Process & Dialogue, Physical Infrastructure, Private Sector Development, Security Sector, Social Protection Policy, and WASH. To reach this list of sectors, we consolidated several sources: the OECD/CRS purpose codes, the UN Cluster system, and the 2004 Utstein Peacebuilding Palette. More detailed information, including sector descriptions and sub-sector list, is available in Appendix 2.

We code project sectors because these sectors can be used to identify indirect or latent edges between organizations that are active in the same sector(s). For example, even if Organization A and Organization B do not have a contractual edge, as they share no projects, they could have a latent edge if they both participate in projects that are in the same sector. Furthermore, Organization A and Organization B could have multiple edges (or a larger edge weight) if their projects overlap in more than one sector. This would be considered a bipartite unstructured affiliation network, as compared to the bipartite structural affiliation networks described in the next section.

*Geography:*

Geographiclocation refers to the location of projects in which organizations participate. Organizations that are present within a similar region or involved in a project implemented in the same geographic location may be connected to one another without having a contractual edge. We include geographic location as a type of indirect network tie; this is a bipartite network in which edges represent overlapping active regions for organizations. The political administrative level that we use for coding geographic locations is the “Administrative Level 1,” which is the highest subnational level. We obtain a consolidated list of regions (admin level 1), subregions (admin level 2), and cities, towns, and villages (admin level 3) from regularly updated datasets found through the Humanitarian Data Exchange, provided by OCHA Services.[[19]](#footnote-20)

### Structured Affiliation (Undirected)

In this section we describe measurement of affiliation edges according to observable, formal, and structural membership in coordination mechanisms.

*UN Cluster System:*

The UN Cluster System is a humanitarian coordination mechanism created to minimize gaps in humanitarian response and service delivery. Clusters are comprised of member humanitarian organizations whose work focuses on one or more sectors of focus (e.g. health, protection, nutrition, etc.). Membership is diverse, ranging from UN agencies to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government departments. Cluster members contribute to data collection, management, and sharing pertaining to their activities, specifically at the country level. In our dataset, we collect data on organizations affiliated with the UN Cluster system to explore bipartite affiliation networks comprised of organizations that participate in this structured coordination mechanism.

In our data sources on the UN Cluster System, we capture organizational presence as well as explicit cluster membership. Organizational or operational presence data are collated and published by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), allowing us to code organization affiliation in clusters.

# Variable Overview by Dataset[[20]](#footnote-21)

## Organization List Dataset

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Description** | **Format** |
| *Orgid* | A unique numerical identifier for each organization-country. | Numerical |
| *Name of Organization* | Name in the language used by the organization. We do not translate organization names with the exception of organizations that use a non-Latin language name, like Arabic. For example: use Médecins Sans Frontières and not Doctors without Borders. All UN Agencies are listed in English. | String |
| *Country* | Country where organization appeared in our data sources. |  |
| *Acronym* | An abbreviation for the organization. Denotes the official acronym, if available. | String |
| *Alias* | In many cases, an organization is referred to with many different names. This is particularly relevant for international organizations present in multiple countries. This variable will include any alternative name used to refer to the organization.  For international actors, the alias could be the organization name in the language of the country if it is different from how the organization refers to itself. | String |
| *Parent Organization* | If the organization is a satellite or branch of another organization, this variable indicates the parent. For example, | String |
| *Org Type* | Denotes the type of organization:   * + NNGO — Non-governmental Organization.   + INGO — International Non-Governmental Organization.   + IGO — Intergovernmental Organization.   + Bilateral – Bilateral donors.   + GOV – Government agencies or ministries of the host country.   + Company (international)   + Company (national)   + Civil society (international)   + Civil society (national) | Categorical |
| *IGO\_COW* | Takes the value of “1” if the organization is listed in the Correlates of War (COW) dataset as an international governmental organization, “0” otherwise. | Binary |
| *Source* | Data source where information on the organization was retrieved:   * + MPTF   + CRS   + IATI   + Cluster | Categorical |
| *YIO Classification* | The classification “Type I” in the Yearbook of International Organizations. The explanation of the Type I Codes, which are marked by a single capital letter (example: A or U), can be found here: https://ybio-brillonline-com.proxyau.wrlc.org/ybguide/type1. | String |
| *Country (YIO)* | The country or territory where the main office or contact person of the organization is located according to the Yearbook of International Organizations (YIO). | String |
| *Founding Year (YIO)* | The year that the organization was founded in the HQ or Founding Country according to the YIO | Numerical |
| *Founding Country (non-YIO)* | The country or territory where the main office or contact person of the organization is located from a source other than YIO, if the organization is not listed in YIO | Numerical |
| *Founding Year (non-YIO)* | The year the organization started working in the host country | Numerical |
| *Founding Year In-Country (Country Office)* | The year that the organization was founded for national organizations and the year that the international or multinational organizations started working in the respective country. | Numerical |
| *Year of Activity Start In-Country* | The year when the organization started the first project or started working in the country | Numerical |
| *Evidence of Physical Presence* | On a scale from 0 to 2, each organization is ranked based on whether there is evidence of their in-country physical presence:  0 – No evidence of physical presence.  1 – Project or activity information verifiable online.  2 – Physical location with address. | Categorical |
| *Physical Presence Source* | The source used to identify the physical presence | String |
| *Address* | Address of the office or regional quarters when available | String |
| *Comments* | Additional information about the organization | String |

## Contractual Agreement Dataset

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Description** | **Format** |
| *Project ID* | The project identification codes, as used by MPTF, IATI, or CRS are listed when relevant. No project codes overlap. | Numerical |
| *Country* | Country where project appears in the data source |  |
| *Project Title* | Title of project as listed in data source | String |
| *Project Description* | Summary description of project as found in data source | String |
| *Planned Start Year* | The planned first year of the project as listed in a project document or as clearly identified as planned start year in a data source | Numerical |
| *Planned End Year* | The planned end year of the project as listed in a project document or as clearly identified as planned start year in a data source | Numerical |
| *Actual Start Year* | The start year of a project as listed in a final project report or as clearly identified as an actual start year in a data source | Numerical |
| *Actual End Year* | The end year of a project as listed in a final project report or as clearly identified as an actual end year in a data source | Numerical |
| *Source* | The source(s) used to collect information on a project:   * + MPTF   + CRS   + IATI   + Cluster | Categorical |
| *Donor* | The organization(s) that is listed as a donor in the project | String |
| *UN Signatory* | Any UN organization or representative of a UN organization that signed a project document. Only present in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund project data. |  |
| *Government Signatory* | The government actor(s) that has signed a project document (relevant to projects funded by MPTF donors only) | String |
| *Direct Recipient* | The organization(s) listed as receiving funds from a donor in a project | String |
| *Intermediary Recipient* | The organization(s) that receives funds from a donor and disburses it to another organization to implement the project | String |
| *Implementing or Other Organization* | The organization(s) that is listed as an implementing or partner organization in a project. | String |
| *Budget Commitment* | Monetary amount of budget listed in the data source | Numerical |
| *Currency* | Currency of the project’s budget listed in the data source | String |
| *Location Available* | Project receives a “1” if there is information available on the location where the project was implemented, “0” otherwise | Binary |
| *Regions* | The largest subnational level administrative unit in a country (generically referred to as “admin1”) are included in the dataset. A variable is given to each administrative unit. A project receives a “1” in a region when it is implemented in that region, “0” otherwise. Note: “0” does not denote the project is *not* active in a region, just that the data source does not explicitly list that region. For example, if we cannot find any evidence that a project is in any regions in a country, it will receive “0” for all regions. If project documents explicitly mention that it is a national project, it will receive “1” for all regions. | Binary |
| *Sectors* | Each sector is a variable, and actors willtake the value of one if the organization is active in that respective sector based on the classifications of the projects they are implementing. A project receives a “1” in a sector when its objectives or goals align with the sector definitions, listed in Appendix 2, and “0” otherwise. | Binary |

## Coordination Structures Dataset

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Description** | **Format** |
| *Country* | Country where organization/coordination structure is active | String |
| *Year* | Year of observation, ranges from start of UN operation in host country to end of operation or 2021 | Numerical |
| *Orgid* | A unique numerical identifier for each organization | Numerical |
| *Name of Organization* | Name in the language used by the organization. We do not translate organization names. For example: use Médecins Sans Frontières and not Doctors without Borders. All UN Agencies are listed in English. | String |
| *Org Acronym* | An abbreviation for the organization. Denotes the official abbreviation, if available (e.g. Save the Children — SCI). | String |
| *UN Cluster* | Variable with 13 categories:   * + *CCCM*   + *Early Recovery*   + *Education*   + *WASH*   + *Shelter*   + *Protection*   + *Nutrition*   + *Logistics*   + *Health*   + *Food Security*   + *Emergency Telecommunications*   + *Other*   + *Multisectoral*   Note: some countries combine clusters or reference differently named clusters. We code these as they appear in the data sources and then recode clusters when they overlap with these 11 in a separate column titled “revised cluster,” When a cluster in the data deviates from the global 11 clusters, we classify it as “other.” When an activity is classified as “multi-sectoral,” we classify it as such. We do not decide a project is “multisectoral” without it appearing as such in the data. | Categorical |
| *Regions* | The largest subnational level administrative unit in a country (generically referred to as “admin1”) are included in the dataset. A variable is given to each administrative unit. An actor receives a “1” in a region when they are involved in projects implemented in that region | Binary - (0, 1) |

# Appendix 1: Peace Operation List with Decisions

In the two tables below, we list the UN Peacekeeping Operations and UN Political Missions that are or were active since 2005. Table 1 lists peace operations that are included in our data, and Table 2 lists operations that are excluded. All included peace operations have (1) the purposes of responding to recent or ongoing violence through keeping peace or preventing future conflict in conflict-affected states, (2) mandates that begin after January 1, 2005, and (3) multidimensional mandates related to conflict and peace, development, and/or humanitarian programming. We exclude operations that do not meet these criteria and those with mandates that are regional or not specific to the host country; limited in scope; too broad or nonspecific in their objectives; unrelated to the ongoing conflict; or last less than one year.

In total, from the below list, we include 11 peacekeeping and 21 political operations in a total of 20 countries. Reasons for inclusion or exclusion are highlighted in the last column in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Operations are designated “ongoing” if they continued after 2021.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1. Included Peace Operations** | | | | | |
| **Mission** | **Country** | **Type** | **Start Year** | **End Year** | **Reason for Inclusion** |
| UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) | Burundi | Political Mission | 2006 | 2010 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| UN Office in Burundi (BNUB) | Burundi | Political Mission | 2011 | 2014 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB) | Burundi | Political Mission | 2014 | 2015 | Continuity of UN presence year-to-year. |
| Office of the Special Envoy for Burundi | Burundi | Political Mission | 2016 | 2021 | Replacement of other missions; building on structures. Continuity of UN presence year-to-year. |
| UN Integrated Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) | Central African Republic | Political Mission | 2009 | 2014 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) | Central African Republic | Peacekeeping | 2014 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad | Chad and Central African Republic | Peacekeeping | 2007 | 2010 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. Exception to our “regional” rule about multiple states. |
| UN Mission in Colombia | Colombia | Political Mission | 2016 | 2017 | Multidimensional, related to implementation of peace agreement. |
| UN Verification Mission in Colombia | Colombia | Political Mission | 2016 | Ongoing | Multidimensional, ongoing conflict, and related to implementation of peace agreement. |
| United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) | Côte d'Ivoire | Peacekeeping | 2010 | 2017 | Multidimensional, related to implementation of peace agreement. |
| United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) | DRC | Peacekeeping | 2010 | Ongoing | Multidimensional, related to implementation of peace agreement. |
| UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau | Guinea-Bissau | Political Mission | 2010 | 2020 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) | Haiti | Peacekeeping | 2017 | 2019 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) | Haiti | Political Mission | 2019 | Ongoing | Continuity of UN presence year-to-year, related to conflict resolution. |
| Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) | Lebanon | Political Mission | 2007 | Ongoing | Related to conflict resolution. |
| United Nations Support Mission in Libya | Libya | Political Mission | 2011 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) | Mali | Peacekeeping | 2013 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| Special Envoy Myanmar | Myanmar | Political Mission | 2018 | Ongoing | Exceptional case. Related to peace promotion and conflict resolution. |
| UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) | Nepal | Political Mission | 2007 | 2010 | Multidimensional operation, related to the implementation of an agreement. |
| UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) | Sierra Leone | Political Mission | 2005 | 2008 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) | Sierra Leone | Political Mission | 2008 | 2014 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) | Somalia | Political Mission | 2013 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict. |
| United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) | South Sudan | Peacekeeping | 2011 | Ongoing | All criteria present. |
| United Nations Mission in the Sudan | Sudan | Peacekeeping | 2005 | 2011 | All criteria present. |
| United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) | Sudan | Peacekeeping | 2007 | 2020 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) | Sudan | Peacekeeping | 2011 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation, and related to conflict resolution. |
| UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) | Sudan | Political Mission | 2020 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation, and continuity of UN presence year-to-year. |
| Special Envoy Sudan and South Sudan | Sudan, South Sudan | Political Mission | 2011 | 2018 | Multidimensional operation, and continuity of UN presence year-to-year |
| Special Envoy for Syria | Syria | Political Mission | 2015 | Ongoing | Ongoing violence. |
| United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) | Timor-Leste | Peacekeeping | 2006 | 2012 | Ongoing conflict, multidimensional operation. |
| Special Envoy to the Secretary General for Yemen | Yemen | Political Mission | 2012 | Ongoing | Ongoing conflict, relevant to agreement implementation. |
| UN Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement | Yemen | Political Mission | 2018 | Ongoing | Implements agreement, multidimensional. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2. Excluded Peace Operations** | | | | | |
| **Mission** | **Country** | **Type** | **Start Year** | **End Year** | **Reason for Exclusion** |
| The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) | Afghanistan | Political Mission | 2002 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Office to the Africa Union (UNOAU) | African Union (Ethiopia Headquarters) | Political Mission | 2010 | Ongoing | Regional and unrelated to conflict. |
| The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) | Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe | Political Mission | 2011 | Ongoing | Regional office. |
| Special Envoy for the Great Lakes | Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Kenya, The Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia | Political Mission | 2013 | Ongoing | Regional office. |
| UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) | Autonomous Region of Bougainville | Political Mission | 2004 | 2005 | Started before 2005. |
| The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) | Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Cape Verde, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo | Political Mission | 2002 | Ongoing | Started before 2005 and regional. |
| UN Office for West Africa | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Cape Verde, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo | Political Mission | 2001 | 2016 | Started before 2005 and regional. |
| Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Bolivia (2019-2020) | Bolivia | Political Mission | 2019 | 2020 | Not related to conflict. |
| UN Peacebuilding Office in Central African Republic (BONUCA) | Burundi | Political Mission | 2000 | 2009 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Operations in Burundi (ONUB) | Burundi | Peacekeeping | 2004 | 2007 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission | Cameroon, Nigeria | Political Mission | 2002 | Ongoing | Started before 2005 and regional. |
| Special Adviser on Cyprus | Cyprus | Political Mission | 2008 | Ongoing | Started before 2005, with new organization in 2008. |
| United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) | Cyprus, Northern Cyprus | Peacekeeping | 1964 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa | Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda | Political Mission | 2018 | Ongoing | Regional. |
| United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) | DRC | Peacekeeping | 1999 | 2010 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) | East Timor | Peacekeeping | 2002 | 2005 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) | Ethiopia and Eritrea | Peacekeeping | 2000 | 2008 | Started before 2005. |
| The United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions | Geneva | Political Mission | 2010 | Ongoing | Not within a conflict-affected state. |
| Good Offices Greece - the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Greece, Macedonia | Political Mission | 1993 | 2019 | Started before 2005 and regional. |
| International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) | Guatemala | Political Mission | 2007 | 2019 | Not within a conflict-affected state. |
| UN International Commission of Inquiry mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea | Guinea | Political Mission | 2009 | 2010 | Narrow scope. |
| UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) | Guinea-Bissau | Political Mission | 1999 | 2009 | Started before 2005. |
| Good Offices Guyana - Venezuela | Guyana, Venezuela | Political Mission | 1990 | 2017 | Started before 2005 and regional. |
| United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) | Haiti | Peacekeeping | 2004 | 2017 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) | India, Pakistan | Peacekeeping | 1949 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) | Iraq | Political Mission | 2003 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) | Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan | Political Mission | 2007 | Ongoing | Regional. |
| United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) | Kosovo, Serbia | Peacekeeping | 1999 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) | Lebanon | Peacekeeping | 1978 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| UN International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIIC) | Lebanon | Political Mission | 2005 | 2009 | Narrow scope. |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) | Lebanon, Syria, Israel | Peacekeeping | 1974 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) | Liberia | Peacekeeping | 2003 | 2018 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) | Middle East | Peacekeeping | 1948 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) | Morocco, Sahrawi Republic | Peacekeeping | 1991 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| Personal Envoy Mozambique | Mozambique | Political Mission | 2019 | Ongoing | Not related to ongoing/recent conflict, not multidimensional. |
| UN Commission of Inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto | Pakistan | Political Mission | 2009 | 2010 | Narrow scope. |
| The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) | Palestine | Political Mission | 1994 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |
| Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES) | Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon | Political Mission | 2013 | 2016 | Regional. |
| United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) | Sierra Leone | Peacekeeping | 1999 | 2005 | Started before 2005. |
| UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) | Somalia | Political Mission | 1995 | 2013 | Started before 2005. |
| United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) | Syria | Peacekeeping | 2012 | 2012 | Not a full year (90 days). |
| OPCW-UN Joint Mission in Syria | Syria | Political Mission | 2013 | 2014 | Narrow scope. |
| UN Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP) | Tajikistan | Political Mission | 2000 | 2007 | Started before 2005. |
| UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) | Timor-Leste | Political Mission | 2005 | 2006 | Mandate before 2005. |
| Personal Envoy Western Sahara | Western Sahara (Sahrawi Republic) | Political Mission | 1997 | Ongoing | Started before 2005. |

# Appendix 2: Sector Classification

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed a list of ‘Purpose Codes’ to identify project sector(s).[[21]](#footnote-22) Existing literature on aid has often used these purpose codes without altering them – with a notable exception from AidData. The OECD system attempts to capture a singular purpose, whereas the AidData Purpose Coding Activities reflects the individual activity taking place in the project.[[22]](#footnote-23) In AidData, activities are aggregated to identify the dominant sector for the project.

We identify broad sectors that encompass multiple purpose codes rather than granular sectors (in contrast to the process employed by AidData). We arrive at 21 sectors, in addition to a catchall (“Other”) category for projects that lack information or are solely related to logistics/enabling programming. To generate these NOI-specific sectors, we drew on experiences of the research team in the field, literature on peacebuilding and development activities of donors and INGOs, and iterative coding of our data sources. Then, we matched each OECD Purpose Code with one of our 21 sectors (found in the “Sub-Sectors” column of Table 1). Coders were asked only to code specific sectors for projects without Purpose Codes, like Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) projects, or those with unspecified sectors. Coders use the project title and description to determine these sectors. For MPTF projects, they also use the “Focus Areas” on project documentation. When coders are unable to identify sectors, an experienced coder or member of the research team arbitrates.

These sectors are designed to speak to peacebuilding and development contexts specifically. Some are more disaggregated than others. For example, the “Peace Process and Dialogue” sector is quite specific while the “Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing” includes more activities. This is purposeful, as each sector is intended to map onto networks of organizations that work with each other on projects related to similar goals. For example, we split financial and physical infrastructure to account for the reality that organizations that develop financial infrastructure are unlikely to work with those that build physical infrastructure. Another example: we combine community economic development and early recovery because early recovery projects are 1) often implemented by organizations that also provide economic development, and 2) often themselves focused on economic development.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1. Networks of Influence (NOI) Sector Description and Classification** | | |
| **Sectors** | **Description** | **Sub-Sectors (via OECD DAC Purpose Codes)** |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | DAC Codes 310, 311, 312, 312. Encompasses all projects related to agriculture (including development of, policy related to, and education within), forests (including management, development, and production within), and fishing (including training, policymaking, and resource allocation). Projects which have the goal of developing managing agriculture, forests, or fishing using other means (e.g. engaging civil society, supporting a university to research) are classified under this. | Agriculture, Agricultural policy and administrative management, Agricultural development, Agricultural land resources,  Agricultural water resources, Agricultural inputs,  Food crop production, Industrial crops/export crops, Livestock, Agrarian reform, Agricultural alternative development, Agricultural extension  Agricultural education/training, Agricultural research, Agricultural services, Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control, Agricultural financial services, Agricultural co-operatives,  Livestock/veterinary services, Forestry, Forestry policy and administrative management, Forestry development, Fuelwood/charcoal, Forestry education/training, Forestry research, Forestry services, Fishing, Fishing policy and administrative management, Fishery development, Fishery education/training, Fishery research, Fishery services |
| Community Economic Development & Early Recovery | CRS Codes 16030, 16040, 43040, 43050. Global Early Recovery Cluster. Encompasses housing policy and rural development; regional development planning; promotion of decentralised and multi-sectoral competence for planning, co-ordination and management; land management; land use planning; geographical information systems. Projects which provide housing (either through policymaking or direct infrastrucure development) are classified under this. Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through, for example, non-agricultural income opportunities, social and physical infrastructure | Housing policy and administrative management, Low-cost housing, Rural development, Rural land policy and management, Rural development, Non-agricultural alternative development |
| Education | Some of DAC Codes 110, 111, 112, 113, 114; CRS Codes 43081, 43082. Global Education Cluster. Encompasses education policy, trainings, and implementation. If projects utilize education in service of a different outcome, it is NOT coded under education. Scholarships and academic research are included. Culture and recreation are included. Vocational programs are included. | Education policy and administrative management, Education facilities and training  Teacher training, Educational Research,  Basic Education, Primary education, Basic life skills for adults, Basic life skills for youth, Primary education equivalent for adults, Early childhood education, School feeding, Lower secondary education, Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education, Post-Secondary Education, Higher education, Culture and recreation, Culture, Multisector education/training, Research/scientific institutions |
| Emergency Response | DAC Codes 720, 730; CRS Code 15250. Global Emergency Response Cluster. Provision of any kind of service or good to crisis affected people, including refugees and internally displaced people, in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. This includes education, healthcare, food, and relief coordination in emergencies. This includes immediate post-emergency recovery. Includes IDPs and refugees within conflict affected countries. This includes response preparedness (e.g., increasing institutional capacity to respond to disasters). This includes the removal of land mines; includes landmine education. Excludes any non-emergency program or project. IDPs are an addition to the original sector classification as they did not have their own CRS code | Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war, Emergency Response, Material relief assistance and services, Basic Health Care Services in Emergencies, Education in emergencies, Emergency food assistance,  Relief co-ordination and support services, Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation, Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation, Multi-hazard response preparedness |
| Employment Generation | CRS Code 16020. Encompasses programs which attempt to generate jobs and income. | Vocational training, Advanced technical and managerial training, Employment creation |
| Energy Policy and Infrastructure | Some of DAC Codes 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 322. Encompasses energy policy and implementation, regardless of whether it is for renewable or non-renewable sources. Includes policymaking, development or construction of energy-related infrastructure, education, training, and regulation of energy-related concepts, and extraction of certain resources (oil and gas, metals, coal). | Energy Policy, Energy policy and administrative management, Energy sector policy, planning and administration, Energy regulation, Energy education/training, Energy research, Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency, Energy generation, renewable sources, Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies, Hydro-electric power plants, Solar energy for centralised grids, Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems, Solar energy - thermal applications, Wind energy  Marine energy, Geothermal energy, Biofuel-fired power plants, Energy generation, non-renewable sources, Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified, Coal-fired electric power plants, Oil-fired electric power plants, Natural gas-fired electric power plants,  Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS), Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants, Hybrid energy plants, Hybrid energy electric power plants, Nuclear energy electric power plants and nuclear safety, Energy distribution, Heat plants  District heating and cooling, Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids), Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids), Retail gas distribution,  Retail distribution of liquid or solid fossil fuels, Electric mobility infrastructures, Energy manufacturing (fossil fuels), Clean cooking appliances manufacturing, Technological research and development, Mineral Resources & Mining, Mineral/mining policy and administrative management, Mineral prospection and exploration, Coal  Oil and gas (upstream), Ferrous metals  Nonferrous metals, Precious metals/materials  Industrial minerals, Fertilizer minerals, Offshore minerals |
| Financial Infrastructure (macroeconomic policy) | Some of DAC Codes 240, 250, 330, 331, 530, 600. CRS Codes 15111, 15114, 15116, 15155, 15156, 15142. The key pillars of macroeconomic policy are fiscal policy, monetary policy, and exchange rate policy. Includes tax policy, budget policy, and debt related programs. Include trade policy. | Public finance management (PFM), Domestic revenue mobilization, Tax collection, Tax policy and administration support, Other non-tax revenue mobilization, Macroeconomic policy,  Banking & Financial Services, Financial policy and administrative management, Monetary institutions, Formal sector financial intermediaries, Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries, Remittance facilitation, promotion and optimization, Education/training in banking and financial services, Trade Policies & Regulations, Trade policy and administrative management, Trade facilitation, Regional trade agreements (RTAs), Multilateral trade negotiations, Trade-related adjustment, Trade education/training, General Budget Support, General budget support-related aid, Other Commodity Assistance, Import support (capital goods), Import support (commodities), Action Relating to Debt, Action relating to debt, Debt forgiveness, Relief of multilateral debt, Rescheduling and refinancing, Debt for development swap, Other debt swap, Debt buy-back |
| Food Security | DAC Code 520. CRS Codes 43071, 43072, 43073. Global Food Security Cluster. Food security programs and development food assistance. Excludes emergency food assistance programs. | Food security policy and administrative management, Household food security programmes, Food safety and quality, Development Food Assistance, Food assistance |
| Governance | Some of DAC Codes 150, 151. CRS Codes 16062, 16070. Encompasses government capacity building, civil society strengthening, public procurement, elections, media, statistical capacity building, and labor rights. Macroeconomic policy excluded. Includes journalist training and promotion of media and free flow of information. | Government & Civil Society, Government & Civil Society-general, Public sector policy and administrative management, Foreign affairs  Diplomatic missions, Administration of developing countries' foreign aid, General personnel services, Other general public services, National monitoring and evaluation,  Meteorological services, National standards development, Executive office, Government and civil society statistics and data, Budget planning  National audit, Debt and aid management, Decentralisation and support to subnational government, Local government finance, Other central transfers to institutions, Local government administration, Anti-corruption organisations and institutions, Public Procurement, Fire and rescue services  Immigration, Democratic participation and civil society, Elections, Legislatures and political parties, Media and free flow of information, Statistical capacity building, Labour rights |
| Health | DAC Codes 120, 121, 123, 130. CRS Codes 16064, 16065. Global Health Cluster. Encompasses programs that attempt to improve health. Includes reproductive policy and practice, HIV/AIDS response, and capacity building (e.g. through infrastructure development). Includes COVID-19 education, testing, and response. | Health, General, Health policy and administrative management, Health statistics and data, Medical education/training, Medical research, Medical services, Basic Health  Basic health care, Basic health infrastructure, Infectious disease control, Health education  Malaria control, Tuberculosis control, COVID-19 control, Health personnel development, Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), NCDs control, general, Tobacco use control, Control of harmful use of alcohol and drugs, Promotion of mental health and well-being, Other prevention and treatment of NCDs, Research for prevention and control of NCDs, Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health, Population policy and administrative management, Population statistics and data, Reproductive health care, Family planning, STD control including HIV/AIDS, Personnel development for population and reproductive health, Recreation and sport, Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS |
| Human Rights & Protection | CRS Codes 15160, 15170, 15180, 15190, 15261. Encompasses human rights, including gender rights. Includes education programs that have the objective of improving human rights. Includes migration and immigration (15190). Includes human rights programming targeting specific groups, e.g. children, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic, religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, indigenous people and those suffering from caste discrimination, victims of trafficking, victims of torture (among other groups). Includes child soldier protection and prevention. Excludes transitional justice. Excludes peace process. | Human rights, Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions, Ending violence against women and girls, Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility, Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) |
| Industry | Some of DAC Codes 320, 321, 323. Industrial development. Excludes natural resources and energy policy. Includes construction. | Industry, Mining, Construction, Industry, Industrial policy and administrative management  Industrial development, Agro-industries  Forest industries, Textiles, leather and substitutes, Chemicals, Fertilizer plants  Cement/lime/plaster, Pharmaceutical production  Basic metal industries, Non-ferrous metal industries, Engineering, Transport equipment industry, Modern biofuels manufacturing, Construction, Construction policy and administrative management |
| Justice & Transitional Justice | CRS Codes 15130, 15131, 15134, 15135, 15137. Judicial development, law and order; rule of law. Includes prisons. Includes transitional justice mechanisms like reparations, truth commissions (not dialogue). Excludes disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). | Legal and judicial development, Justice, law and order policy, planning and administration, Judicial affairs, Ombudsman, Prisons |
| Natural Resources | DAC Code 410. CRS Code 14040. Includes natural resource preservation or protection, e.g. biodiversity protection or river basin development. Excludes programs with natural resources related to energy. Excludes industries that are involved in the extraction or production of natural resources. | River basins development, General Environment Protection, Environmental policy and administrative management, Biosphere protection, Biodiversity, Site preservation, Environmental education/training, Environmental research |
| Nutrition | CRS Code 12240. Global Nutrition Cluster. Projects related to basic nutrition. Excludes school feeding and household food security. | Basic Nutrition |
| Peace Process & Dialogue | CRS Codes 15220, 16080. Conflict resolution, civilian peacebuilding, and social dialogue programs. Projects and programs which attempt to implement a peace agreement or support negotiations are included. Exclude transitional justice mechanisms. | Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution, Social dialogue |
| Physical Infrastructure | Some of DAC Codes 210, 220. CRS Codes 43030, 43031, 43032, 43060. Encompasses projects which attempt to build physical infrastructure without an additional/overarching goal. For example, building a hospital would not be fall into this category. Road, air, and water transportation development and construction, public transit, postal services, information communication technologies (ICTs) included. Radio, television, and print media included. Urban land development and urban construction generally included. Disaster risk reduction, or the development of infrastructure to prevent the damage from natural disasters, included. Rural development excluded. Construction policy or management (and “construction” according to DAC) excluded. Natural resources excluded. | Education and training in transport and storage, Transport & Storage, Transport policy and administrative management, Transport policy, planning and administration, Public transport services, Transport regulation, Road transport  Feeder road construction, Feeder road maintenance, National road construction, National road maintenance, Rail transport  Water transport, Air transport, Storage, Communications, Communications policy and administrative management, Communications policy, planning and administration, Postal services, Information services, Telecommunications, Radio/television/print media, Information and communication technology (ICT), Urban development and management, Urban land policy and management, Urban development, Disaster Risk Reduction |
| Private Sector Development | CRS Codes 32130, 32140. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development, and cottage and handicraft. Broadly conceptualized as business development. Excludes industries and natural resources. Excludes macroeconomic policy. | Business & Other Services, Business policy and administration, Privatisation, Business development services, Responsible business conduct, Tourism, Tourism policy and administrative management, Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development, Cottage industries and handicraft |
| Security Sector | Some of DAC Code 152. Encompasses police, security system management and reform, participation in international peacekeeping operations, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). Includes small arms and light weapons (SALW) and narcotics control. Includes military professionalization, training, and education. Includes some conflict, peace, and security (DAC 152) programs, but excludes transitional justice, peace processes, and child soldier reintegration or protection. | Police, Conflict, Peace & Security, Security system management and reform, Participation in international peacekeeping operations, Reintegration and SALW control, Narcotics control |
| Social Protection Policy | CRS Codes 16010, 16011, 16012, 16013, 16014, 16015. Social protection or social security strategies, legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; support programmes, cash benefits, pensions and special programmes for older persons, orphans, persons with disabilities, children, mothers with newborns, those living in poverty, without jobs and other vulnerable groups; social dimensions of structural adjustment. Excludes child soldier protections. Excludes macroeconomic policy. | Social Protection, Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration, Social security (excl pensions),  General pensions, Civil service pensions, Social services (incl youth development and women+ children) |
| WASH | Some of DAC Code 140. Encompasses projects related to water supply and sanitation, including drinking water and sewage. Excludes river basin development. | Water Supply & Sanitation, Water sector policy and administrative management, Water resources conservation (including data collection), Water supply and sanitation - large systems, Water supply - large systems, Sanitation - large systems, Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, Basic drinking water supply, Basic sanitation, Waste management/disposal, Education and training in water supply and sanitation |
| Other | Use sparingly. DAC Code 430 (multisector aid) and 998 (unspecified) should be classified into a sector based on project level information. Only use this category when there is not enough information to classify the project into the other sectors. Enabling programming or logistics included in this category. | Other Social Infrastructure & Services, Multisector aid for basic social services, Other Multisector, Multisector aid, Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable) |

# Appendix 3: Data Sources

## Data Sources for the Organization List Dataset

The organization list dataset includes all organizations/actors, defined in the main codebook, that are active in our scope. This includes all actors that participate in peace and/or humanitarian/development projects in the 20 conflict-affected states concurrent with 32 UN peace operations (see main codebook Appendix 1). This dataset is used to harmonize organizations (nodes) across the other two datasets (edges). Additionally, we collect organization-level information in this dataset to provide more nuance in analyses. These data can also be used on their own, as they provide country-level information about organizations in conflict-affected states with UN peace operations.

For an organization to appear in this list, it must appear in our sources of edge data; details on these sources is provided in the second and third part of this document. Once an organization is added to our Coordination Structures or Contractual Agreements datasets, we also add it to the Organization List.

We use additional online sources to collect information on each organization. In this section, we provide a detailed description of each data source used in coding organization-level information.

While we do not systematically triangulate organizations across multiple data sources to identify their presence or activities, we do compare our list with other sources. For example, we use the Correlates of War (COW) dataset to determine whether an organization is classified as an IGO and for data on its in-country presence; our use of the Yearbook of International Organizations helps to identify when organizations overlap in our data and other data sources.  The coding rules for utilizing each of these data sources are described in Annex 2.

### Data sources on UN Agencies

We rely on the UN System Chart to gather information on UN Agencies. Through the UN’s website, we access the UN System Charts in three languages: English,[[23]](#footnote-24) French,[[24]](#footnote-25) and Spanish.[[25]](#footnote-26) If another language is required, we use the UN’s official website(s) to translate agency names. UN agencies are always coded in English, even when reported in other languages.

### Data sources on all other organizations

We gather data primarily from (1) the Yearbook of International Organizations (YIO); and then use web searching to find (2) organizations’ official websites, (3) organization directories, and (4) organizations’ social media pages. The full hierarchy of information used for Organization List coding is described in Annex 2.

1. The Yearbook of International Organizations (YIO)
   * This is a database managed by the Union of International Associations (UIA).[[26]](#footnote-27) Their online database includes detailed information on thousands of international organizations around the world, including intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).
   * We search each organization in this database to retrieve information on founding year, headquarters, and accurate spelling/acronyms.
   * Additionally, we use YIO classifications to determine organization type when available. YIO Classification: Type 1 Code shows the level of “internationality” or status.[[27]](#footnote-28) We use the Type 1 Code guide to fill out the YIO Classification column in our dataset.
2. Organizations’ own websites
   * Many organizations (especially domestic, e.g., NNGOs and government actors) are not included in YIO. In this case, we google the name of the organization and add [country name] (e.g., “COOP Cooperativa financiera Colombia”. Further instructions on finding and using organizations’ websites is included in Annex 2.
3. Organization directories
   * In some cases, information about certain organizations is not available in YIO nor do they have their own websites. As such, we rely on directories that collect information on organizations, whether those be international or national.
   * Often, national directories will be in the country’s most prevalent language. Examples of such websites for Colombia are 1) <https://www.informacolombia.com/directorio-empresas> and 2) <https://empresite.eleconomistaamerica.co/>
   * We also use international directories when we cannot find other sources. These range from company listings to NGO directories like Devex.
   * These directories provide basic information such as address and organization type.
4. Organizations’ official social media pages
   * The organization’s Facebook and LinkedIn pages, when available, are used when other sources are unavailable. We cross check social media pages and do not solely depend on information from these sites unless links to the social media pages were provided via the organization’s own website.

To compare against existing lists of organizations, we also determine whether each organization is listed in the Correlates of War (COW) dataset on intergovernmental organizations. We denote a 1 when an organization is classified as an IGO by COW, and a 0 otherwise.[[28]](#footnote-29)

Details on the data collection process, including how we find these sources, is described in Annex 2.

## Data Sources for the Coordination Structures Dataset

This section outlines the process we undertook to map sources on organization membership in UN Clusters. We outline how we found country-specific data on cluster membership by month/year, bounded by the duration of each UN peace operation included in our scope. All sources outlined here are secondary sources and used to generate bipartite affiliation network data comprising organizational membership across clusters for each country.

First, we provide a brief overview of the UN Cluster approach. Second, we detail key data sources consulted for the mapping process. Third, we describe the mapping process. Finally, we offer a set of recommendations for research collaborators using this data and for future data mapping procedures.

### The UN Cluster Approach

The UN Cluster approach is a humanitarian coordination mechanism created to minimize gaps in humanitarian response and service delivery. Clusters comprise of ‘members’ (i.e., humanitarian organizations) whose work focuses on one or more sectors, such as health or nutrition. Membership is diverse, ranging from UN agencies to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government departments.

The current humanitarian coordination system was created on 19 December 1991 by General Assembly resolution 46/182. Two key institutions emerged from this resolution: the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). In 2005, the IASC initiated the Humanitarian Reform process to “improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response through greater predictability, accountability, responsibility and partnership”, resulting in the creation of the Cluster Approach. The cluster approach was first applied in response to the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. According to Humanitarian Response Info, nine clusters were created in 24 hours following the earthquake. Figure 1 provides a snapshot of existing clusters.

As noted in Figure 1 under each cluster name, all clusters are led by a UN organization at the global level as designated by the IASC. Some clusters also have co-leads (e.g., in Education and Shelter). The task of the lead agency is to ensure effective field response through technical support, training, stockpiling of essential items, benchmarking assessment tools and sharing best practices with cluster members. Each cluster also has a lead agency at the country level (designated by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator) with a similar mandate, but this organization is not necessarily the same organization which leads the cluster at the global level. In addition, lead agencies appoint a Cluster Coordinator to manage day-to-day coordination at the global and country level.

Chart, diagram

Description automatically generated

Cluster members contribute to the collection, management and sharing of data pertaining to their activities, specifically at the country level. This data is referred to as 3W (who does, what, where) with further additions of 4W (who does, what, where and when) and 5W (who does, what, where, when and for whom). 3/4/5W data is usually collated and published by UNOCHA, or through country-specific variations in data management. We primarily rely on UNOCHA data. The 3/4/5W data is presented in different forms (infographics, maps, annual reports, and interactive dashboards) that require different coding rules.

#### Cluster data sources

We rely on cluster-level data primarily collated by UNOCHA; the different sources are listed below. There is overlap across these sources, where similar documents are stored in different repositories. We only coded sources that (1) include data for all in-country UN Clusters as opposed to single-cluster sources[[29]](#footnote-30); (2) are disaggregated by subnational administrative level “1” regions, (3) include explicit reference to organization activity in a specific time period (annual or monthly data).

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Documents (UNOCHA)[[30]](#footnote-31)
   * UNOCHA acts as a coordinating body for the United Nations humanitarian and development response. OCHA’s vision is to make global humanitarian response more effective through coordination, financing, policy, advocacy, and information management. OCHA runs country, regional, and global offices to coordinate responses at each level.
   * UNOCHA data forms the primary basis for all other sources used in this project. It collects 3W data (who does, what, where) with further additions in the form of 4W (who does, what, where and when) and 5W (who does, what, where, when and for whom). Together this 3/4/5W data is then used by organizations or clusters to publish various documents such as infographics, interactive dashboards, or excel files.
   * We obtain cluster excel files of 3/4/5 W data from the Humanitarian Data Exchange platform (HumData)[[31]](#footnote-32) managed by UNOCHA (when available).
2. Humanitarian Response (HumanitarianResponse.info)[[32]](#footnote-33)

* Humanitarian Response was a service provided by OCHA under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s guidance on information management. Humanitarian Response attempted to be the central website for information management under OCHA. Humanitarian Response was replaced with ReliefWeb Response in November 2022, which hosts similar information.[[33]](#footnote-34)
* Humanitarian Response was the first resource for data mapping because it had a comprehensive repository of documents for many countries. We used this website to search for different document types, often hosted on the website or linked to another UNOCHA source or specific cluster website.
* The documents found through Humanitarian Response included infographics (maps, factsheets, tabulars), interactive dashboards, and UNOCHA tabulars.

1. ReliefWeb[[34]](#footnote-35)
   * ReliefWeb is a service provided by OCHA. Similar to Humanitarian Response, documents on cluster membership and project membership are hosted on ReliefWeb. Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), and other planning documents, are often hosted here.
   * For the purposes of data mapping, ReliefWeb was consulted if Humanitarian Response or HumData linked to it, or if these other sources did not yield enough information.
   * The documents found through this source include infographics (maps, factsheets, tabulars, annual reports) and interactive dashboards.
2. Google Search
   * When we were unable to find information using the above sources, we used specific search terms on Google to find additional sources. There was no set formula for this; the core tenant was breadth, with the goal being to find any information from reliable sources. We ask coders to note all search terms used so the process may be replicated. Most search terms were in the format of cluster-country-year (e.g., health cluster Nepal 2007) or without the year (e.g., health cluster Nepal)*.*

#### Document types

This project relies on cluster-level data across different document types found through sources listed in the above section. Here we provide a brief description of each document type and the source(s) from which it was obtained.

1. Excel Files (sourced from UNOCHA)

* Excel files are sourced from the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HumData) platform managed by UNOCHA. They contain information on organization operations in each country by region and cluster. They often contain project level data as well.

2. Infographics (sourced from HumanitarianResponse.info, Cluster Websites, ReliefWeb)

Infographics present data in tabular form or as a map with an attached table or legend.

* Some documents are classified as Infographics/Maps because the regions aren’t listed in tabular format. This means the coder must identify the region (it is usually labeled on the map or as a legend).
* Some documents are classified as Infographics/Tabulars because they have detailed cluster data in tabular form, usually divided by region.

3. Interactive Dashboards (sourced from HumanitarianResponse.info, Cluster Websites, ReliefWeb)

* These documents provide rich information on organizational membership. These are interactive and users can filter information by region. All available dashboards are cluster-specific.

4. UNOCHA 3W/4W/5W Tabulars (sourced from HumanitarianResponse.info)

* UNOCHA Tabulars contain cluster membership for all clusters operational in a country, by region. We classify these documents separately and the coding process for these has been separated from Infographics because, compared to Infographics/Factsheets or Infographic/Tabulars, these files are easier to convert into MS Excel while retaining the source data structure.

#### Data reliability

We have developed reliability scores of 1 (highly reliable), 2 (moderately reliable) and 3 (unreliable). We only code data that is *highly reliable* but map all types of sources for internal use.

**Score 1:** highly reliable

* 1. from HumanitarianResponse.info, UNOCHA, HumData, ReliefWeb AND;
  2. presents national data for a given cluster in a given month/year AND;
  3. has the members clearly (layered on a map of the country, or in a table or other infographic) listed. The document name contains “operational presence” or “partner presence,” AND/OR?
  4. has information that relates to all clusters (not a single cluster).

**Score 2:** moderately reliable

1. from a reliable website but it is difficult to figure out if the list includes all possible actors/cluster members OR
2. seems to have a comprehensive/accessible list of cluster members but isn’t from a trustworthy source (listed under Score 1) OR
3. from a reliable website and seems to have a comprehensive/accessible list of cluster members but only for a few (at least three) regions/subnational units within a country for multiple clusters for the same month/year such that it could be aggregated but would not give a complete picture of operational presence AND/OR?
4. has information that relates to a single cluster.

**Score 3:** unreliable sources

1. not from a familiar or trustworthy website (listed in Score 1) or is behind a login system (not publicly accessible without creating credentials) OR
2. lists only the cluster co-leads and/or few implementing partners/cluster members OR
3. requires one to extensively parse through the document to find names of cluster members OR
4. has data available for only one or two subnational units which prevents meaningful aggregation OR
5. has an unclear year (e.g., could be 2000 or 2022).

#### Document Types by Score

Our scoring system is based on the reliability of the source *as well as* the document. We assign a score for each source-document pair and take both into account when determining reliability; thus, the following section describes how document types *usually* score.

The following types of documents usually **score 1**:

* Operational/partner presence maps (commonly found through HumanitarianResponse.info)
* 3W/4W infographics or reports that have clearly labeled tables with cluster members
* HumData 3W excel files
* Humanitarian dashboards (could be interactive charts/dashboards hosted on power.bi, often using 3W or 4W data)
* Situation reports
* Sources that include information on all clusters – disaggregated by subnational regions.

The following types of documents usually **score 2**:

* Regional operational/partner presence maps or 3W/4W infographics for at least three or more regions in a country
* Single cluster sources
* Consolidated humanitarian appeals documents (some have data on implementing partners) or financial tracking data hosted on UNOCHA’s website
* Reports that mention cluster leads and project based implementing partners

The following types of documents usually **score 3**:

* Consolidated humanitarian appeals that don’t have any information on implementing partners and only mention cluster leads
* Financial tracking information that only mentions donors/one or two cluster recipients but there is little disaggregation
* Regional operational/partner presence maps for only one or two regions in a country
* Country specific cluster websites or dashboards that give names of cluster members but don’t have any date given

## Data Sources for the Contractual Agreements Dataset

We use three main data sources to collect information on contractual agreements between peacebuilding actors. Our core data collection strategy relies on publicly available data. No one data source provides complete information for the scope of this project – we use multiple sources to account for coverage over time and space. We collect information on six types of actors in the peace and development/humanitarian space (as described in the main codebook): intergovernmental organizations including UN agencies, bilateral donors, international and national non-governmental organizations (I/NNGOs), international and national civil society organizations, government agencies, and international and national private actors. Some data sources contribute to every population, and some are used to identify one type of organization in a predetermined role. All data sources may capture any of the above organization types, as organizations are networked over time and space through edges with other organizations of different types.

The three main sources are (1) United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) documents, the (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Creditor Reporting System (OECD CRS) dataset, and the (3) International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Datastore.

We code donors and recipients attributable to projects and programs concurrent with peace operations. We additionally code actors that participate in the delegation chain, such as government signatories or intermediary beneficiaries, or that are responsible for the implementation of projects/programs. Each data source offers this information in similar but distinct ways. While IATI has helped standardize aid reporting methodology, many reporting (e.g., the MPTF Office or the IASC) and data collection (e.g., OECD) organizations have either adopted a piecemeal version of the standard or have not yet adopted it. Our data collection strategy draws on the IATI standard, as it offers information on organizations as well as project-specific data including dates and budgets. This data standard also attempts to disaggregate organizations’ position in delegation and implementation chains but does so through ad-hoc standards and lax enforcement.[[35]](#footnote-36) Identifying aid delegation and disbursement chains continues to be a challenge; we rely on project-level data from each of the following data sources, as they capture contractual agreements. Project data provides evidentiary basis to our assumption that organizations which sign onto a project are present in-country; further, because these projects are authorized in conflict-affected states alongside UN peace operations, we assume they have a peace and development/humanitarian objective.

OECD CRS is a comprehensive, authoritative database of aid flows focusing on states providing Official Development Assistance (ODA), but also including non-ODA flows. The OECD CRS database is audited and serves as data “of record.” It covers *all* ODA from DAC members and some non-members, and all data conform to a centralized and enforced standard. However, it lacks reporting of accurate start and end dates for projects and excludes information on project participants outside of donors and recipients. Thus, we use IATI and MPTF sources to fill this gap, as they feature similar components of the CRS but provide non-government actors an avenue for reporting aid data.[[36]](#footnote-37) We do not triangulate projects across sources, rather we choose a single source for each reporter. Triangulating projects between these sources is difficult for a number of reasons not limited to: 1) inconsistent project and organization identifiers, 2) inconsistent organization names, 3) missing reporting data in both sources.[[37]](#footnote-38)

**Bilateral Donors**

Bilateral aid emanates from countries and their ministries, agencies, and offices. For bilateral donor aid in our dataset, we use the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data on both Development Assistance Community (DAC) members and non-members. Additionally, the CRS reports multilateral aid outflows as well as private donors, including companies and foundations. We focus on bilateral donors in this section. We use these data because there are strict reporting standards imposed by the OECD for inclusion of data in the CRS and they are audited yearly for accuracy.[[38]](#footnote-39)

Additionally, the CRS reports multilateral aid outflows as well as private donors, including companies and foundations. We focus on bilateral donors in this section.

We use OECD CRS data for aid outflow data on the 30 DAC members and 25 non-member states. AidData also uses the OECD CRS in their data collection methodology. While the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Datastore offers comprehensive data from many reporting organizations, including some bilateral aid agencies, the coverage is not as reliable as OECD CRS data. For example, several DAC member states do not report their aid to IATI;[[39]](#footnote-40) others only have a singular agency reporting data to IATI, which does not constitute their full aid activities.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bilateral Donors in OECD CRS Data | |
| **OECD States** | **Non-OECD States** |
| Austria | Cyprus |
| Belgium | Malta |
| Denmark | Turkey |
| France | Croatia |
| Germany | Liechtenstein |
| Italy | Bulgaria |
| Netherlands | Romania |
| Norway | Estonia |
| Portugal | Latvia |
| Sweden | Lithuania |
| Switzerland | Russia |
| United Kingdom | Algeria |
| Finland | Libya |
| Iceland | Mexico |
| Ireland | Iraq |
| Luxembourg | Israel |
| Greece | Kuwait |
| Spain | Qatar |
| Slovenia | Saudi Arabia |
| Czech Republic | United Arab Emirates |
| Slovak Republic | Azerbaijan |
| Hungary | Kazakhstan |
| Poland | Chinese Taipei |
| Canada | Thailand |
| United States | Timor-Leste |
| Japan |  |
| Korea |  |
| Australia |  |
| New Zealand |  |

DAC and non-DAC donors report ODA, OOF, non-flows, and other flows to OECD CRS.[[40]](#footnote-41) Most of the reported bilateral aid in the OECD CRS data are ODA grants;[[41]](#footnote-42) bilateral ODA accounts for twice the amount of aid disbursed as country programmable aid (CPA) for DAC countries.[[42]](#footnote-43) Thus, bilateral aid activities are a core element of the relationships we capture in this project. The OECD CRS data provide more information than IATI, as IATI data mainly cover CPA over ODA.[[43]](#footnote-44) This may not be accurate, as IATI receives frequent reporting that is more likely to cover non-CPA aid, as this would lead to more response-based projects like those that fall into the exclusion criteria for CPA.[[44]](#footnote-45) We do not distinguish between aid types, rather, we attempt to capture all aid projects and programs funded through any channel in peace operation host countries.

We use several variables from the OECD CRS data, including project start and end years. Our network data are temporal and thus require accurate timing for organization presence in peace operation host countries.. In the OECD CRS data, reporters publish project “start” and “end” dates, “commitment” dates, and disbursements that occur within the report year. These four different dates present an challenge in identifying *when* projects begin and end.

While much of the literature on foreign aid uses commitment data, and by extension commitment dates, we focus on provided start and end years as well as disbursement data. Importantly, the reported start and end dates for projects may be outside of the report year.[[45]](#footnote-46) While the “Commitment Date” may identify the first year of the project, the Expected Start Date gives us a better idea of when the project is *expected* to be implemented or funds *expected* to be disbursed. Some projects have discrepancies in their reporting of disbursements or commitments to OECD CRS (these *actual* disbursements or commitments occur in the report year) compared to the Expected Start Dates and Completion Dates. Thus, when it is available we use “Expected Start Dates” and “Completion Dates” to identify when projects begin and end.

When start/end dates are not reported, we match CRS IDs (unique identifier of projects) across report years to identify the first and last years that projects appear in the data. This identified first year may either represent the first year of commitment from the donor or the first year of disbursement. Regardless of whether it represents the former or latter, it signals that a relationship began between the donor and recipient organization (Channel Reported Name. Following this logic, when the “Expected” and “Completion” dates are not present, we identify the earliest year that a project appears in the CRS data as the start year and the latest as the end year. We do this rather than using the “commitment dates” because that field suffers from frequent reporting errors; disbursement data is better reported than commitment data since 2010.[[46]](#footnote-47)

As mentioned, many of the countries listed in Table 1 also report to IATI. There are two major limitations to the data reported in IATI. First, the data are not audited nor checked for duplicate and/or accurate reporting. Thus, there is no process to resolve severe misreporting errors, undermining data quality. Additionally, because IATI acts as a datastore, projects and programs may be double- or triple-reported by different actors at different stages of projects. While this would likely not affect the core network structure that we are focused on capturing, it does affect analyses.[[47]](#footnote-48) Second, the data have inconsistent temporal and spatial coverage. IATI relies on voluntary reporting by agencies or ministries, which means adoption rates vary and cover a patchwork of government agencies. For example, Lithuania only reported aid from 2014 to 2017 in IATI, and Switzerland since 2013. The United Kingdom has each of its agencies report separately to IATI, with varying coverage by agency. Thus, it is more reliable to use the OECD CRS data for bilateral aid data.

IATI data could be used to capture bilateral donors who do not report to the OECD CRS – namely Mali, Benin, Mozambique, Lebanon, and Kenya. Upon further inspection, however, these governments do not report *comprehensive* data to IAT. Rather, they cover a handful of externally funded projects or a singular activity which encompasses a broader goal of the reporting agency’s programming. For example, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights is a publisher in IATI yet only reports one activity seven times, “Enhancing Access to Justice; Rule of Law and Accountability for Human Rights Violations.”[[48]](#footnote-49) Similar issues are present across the aforementioned five countries’ reporting to IATI.

To cover additional countries’ bilateral aid, there are limited data options. AidData does not provide enough coverage to justify its use. AidData collates information from both OECD CRS and IATI, supplementing it with Aid Information Management Systems data from individual countries as well as their own media-based collection strategy for additional aid flows. With this said, the majority of data for scope years overlap with OECD CRS information we already incorporate. AidData also lacks regular updates. The last publicly available dataset was released in 2014, whereas 16 of our 20 scope countries have peace operations that extend past 2014. Thus, we would be missing access to information for over half of our country years. Because of these data limitations, the Networks of Influence dataset is limited in its scope of bilateral aid actors and agencies. Our data only cover those bilateral actors which report to the OECD CRS. Data users should consider this selection criteria when utilizing the Networks of Influence dataset.

AidData offers alternative datasets, including the Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) data for a handful of countries – but this suffers from similar temporal restrictions. TUFF datasets for Indian aid flows are truncated in 2014 and limited in recipients, and the data for Chinese aid flows end in 2017. While the TUFF data is not available for our entire scope, we use limited TUFF data in four case study countries to account for these additional aid flows.[[49]](#footnote-50) We use the China TUFF data for projects funded in Sudan from 2005 to 2011 during UNMIS, in Nepal from 2007 to 2010 during UNMIN, in Côte d'Ivoire from 2010 to 2017 during UNOCI, and in Burundi from 2006 to 2015 during BINUB, BNUB, and MENUB. We select these cases because the years of the peace operation overlap with the available TUFF China data, and the peace operations offer natural breakpoints in the TUFF data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TUFF Data Scope | | | | | |
| Country | Peace Operation(s) | Years | TUFF Data | Number of Projects | Total $ Reported[[50]](#footnote-51) |
| Sudan | UNMIS | 2005—2011 | China | 64 | $5979.32M |
| Burundi | BINUB, BNUB, MENUB | 2006—2015 | China | 45 | $162.10M |
| Nepal | UNMIN | 2007—2010 | China | 11 | $184.67M |
| Côte d'Ivoire | UNOCI | 2010—2017 | China | 34 | $1801.89M |

**Multilateral Donors**

We use a combination of the OECD CRS and IATI data to capture multilateral donors. We use Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) documentation to capture UN-led pooled funds. For organizations that report to both the CRS and IATI, we default to using the CRS data for all the benefits described in the previous section: completeness, validation across donors, and reliability across years. Nevertheless, we compare reporting in IATI to OECD CRS for all multilaterals to evaluate which source offers more complete information within our scope years and countries. Looking at all cross-national data (not bounded by our scope), there are 58 multilateral donors that report to IATI and 64 that report to OECD CRS, for a total of 90 multilaterals after accounting for the 31 overlapping donors.[[51]](#footnote-52) In addition to the multilaterals in IATI and CRS, we code information for UN MPTFs and Joint Programs (JPs). There are 70 multi-partner trust funds and joint programs active within our scope countries and timeframes, a total of 158 multilateral donors. We exclude 34 organizations due to lack of coverage. There are 124 multilateral donors in our data.

We use the following process to determine which source to use when there is overlap in coverage. Even though we assume CRS is a *better* source, we still compare coverage for all organizations that report to both sources:[[52]](#footnote-53)

1. We use the IATI datastore to download all IATI data reported by multilateral organizations for our scope countries and time frames,[[53]](#footnote-54) then use an R script to extract the coverage years, total number of projects, and total disbursement.
2. We download all CRS data, then apply multiple R scripts to collapse projects into singular rows, subset the data based on scope country-years, and then apply the same R function to extract the coverage years, total number of projects, and total disbursement.
3. We use the OECD CRS code list and IATI publisher list[[54]](#footnote-55) to identify overlapping reporting organizations. We use the “Donor Code” in CRS and “IATI Organization Identifier” in IATI within the R script to produce summary statistics of projects reported by the organization.
4. We compare coverage in terms of overall years and number of projects. While this does not account for variation in reporting within countries, we assume that more reported projects are associated with more complete reporting.

The same issues with bilateral donors in IATI apply to multilateral donors – specifically, there is a lack of auditing for double- or triple-reporting and inconsistent temporal and spatial coverage. Even so, some multilateral organizations report programming to IATI without reporting to the same information to OECD.

We also capture Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), a specific type of pooled fund managed by the UN. We code all projects funded by MPTFs within the scope conditions. These funds are listed in the below table, following the format described in the Variable Mapping table. Importantly, we use budget data within the MPTF project documents rather than MPTF vouchers, as we wish to capture the overall commitment to the project rather than specific voucher amounts. We also capture both planned start and end years as well as actual start and end years for MPTF projects, rather than voucher disbursement years, because vouchers may be disbursed irregularly (e.g., in tranches) dependent on project terms. We often use planned years as they denote the length of relationships between actors within projects, but also use actual years in some analyses, sourced from the MPTF website and final narrative reports.

MPTFs as actors (nodes) are coded as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). We code the countries that provide funds to country-specific MPTFs active in our scope countries. We do not, however, code individual country donors to international MPTFs, as we cannot distinguish which projects those donors fund. For example, we do not include donors to the Peacebuilding Fund because those donors could be funding a project outside of our scope. There is not enough information available to determine whether funds from a particular donor apply to individual projects. We can, however, more accurately assume that contributions to country-specific MPTFs translate to projects within our scope.

We also code projects from multi-donor trust funds (MDTFs), which are administered by the World Bank. There are 33 MDTFs in our data which are reported by “World Bank Trust Funds” in IATI. These MDTFs are coded as multilateral donors in our data.

The table below describes the organization/donor, whether it reports to IATI, CRS, and/or MPTF, and which data source we ultimately use. The source we use is shaded in green; if no sources are shaded, we do not include that organization as a donor in the data. We also state the years during which the multilateral donor is active within our scope. The “Total Reported in Data” refers to the estimated total disbursed funds that emanate from the multilateral organization within our scope, unless otherwise noted.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Multilateral Donors from IATI, OECD CRS, and MPTF Data Sources | | | | | | |
|  | Organization Name | Reports to IATI?[[55]](#footnote-56) | Reports to CRS?[[56]](#footnote-57) | MPTF Docs. | Total Coverage Years[[57]](#footnote-58) | Total $ Reported in Data[[58]](#footnote-59) |
| 1 | Adaptation Fund | Yes | Yes[[59]](#footnote-60) | NA | 2011—2020 | $26M |
| 2 | African Development Bank | Yes | Yes[[60]](#footnote-61) | NA | 2005—2020 | $2494M |
| 3 | African Development Fund | No | Yes | NA | 2005—2020 | $5127M |
| 4 | AgResults Initiative[[61]](#footnote-62) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 5 | Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa | No | Yes | NA | 2005—2020 | $355M |
| 6 | Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) | No | Yes | NA | 2006—2020 | $4702M |
| 7 | Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries[[62]](#footnote-63) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 8 | Asian Development Bank | Yes | Yes[[63]](#footnote-64) | NA | 2005—2020 | $3721M |
| 9 | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank[[64]](#footnote-65) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 10 | West African Development Bank[[65]](#footnote-66) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 11 | Black Sea Trade & Development Bank[[66]](#footnote-67) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 12 | CABI | Yes | No | NA | 2020 | $10M |
| 13 | Caribbean Development Bank | Yes | Yes[[67]](#footnote-68) | NA | 2015—2020 | $47M |
| 14 | Center of Excellence in Finance[[68]](#footnote-69) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 15 | Climate Investment Funds | Yes | Yes[[69]](#footnote-70) | NA | 2013—2020 | $486M |
| 16 | Council of Europe | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 17 | Council of Europe Development Bank[[70]](#footnote-71) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 18 | Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility[[71]](#footnote-72) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 19 | Development Bank of Latin America | No | Yes | NA | 2016—2020 | $7616M |
| 20 | Enhanced Integrated Framework | Yes | No | NA | 2008—2014 | $16M |
| 21 | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development | Yes | Yes[[72]](#footnote-73) | NA | 2018—2020 | $511M |
| 22 | European Investment Bank[[73]](#footnote-74) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 23 | Global Environment Facility | Yes | Yes[[74]](#footnote-75) | NA | 2005—2020 | $1471M |
| 24 | Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization | No | Yes | NA | 2005—2020 | $1943M |
| 25 | Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund[[75]](#footnote-76) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 26 | Global Fund | Yes | Yes[[76]](#footnote-77) | NA | 2005—2020 | $5272M |
| 27 | Global Green Growth Institute | Yes | Yes[[77]](#footnote-78) | NA | 2016—2020 | $20M |
| 28 | Global Partnership for Education[[78]](#footnote-79) | Yes | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 29 | GODE[[79]](#footnote-80) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 30 | Green Climate Fund | No | Yes | NA | 2015—2020 | $439M |
| 31 | IDB Invest | Yes | Yes[[80]](#footnote-81) | NA | 2016—2020 | $2255M |
| 32 | IMF (Concessional Trust Funds) | No | Yes | NA | 2005—2020 | $3875M |
| 33 | IMF Trust Fund[[81]](#footnote-82) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 34 | Inter-American Development Bank | Yes | Yes[[82]](#footnote-83) | NA | 2008—2020 | $6678M |
| 35 | UN International Atomic Energy Agency | No | Yes | NA | 2006—2020 | $58M |
| 36 | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | Yes[[83]](#footnote-84) | Yes[[84]](#footnote-85) | NA | 2005—2020 | $10033M |
| 37 | International Centre for Migration Policy Development[[85]](#footnote-86) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 38 | International Committee of the Red Cross | Yes | No | NA | 2017—2021 | None Reported |
| 39 | International Development Association | Yes[[86]](#footnote-87) | Yes[[87]](#footnote-88) | NA | 2005—2020 | $27607M |
| 40 | International Development Law Organization | Yes | No | NA | 2012—2021[[88]](#footnote-89) | None Reported |
| 41 | International Finance Corporation | Yes | Yes[[89]](#footnote-90) | NA | 2011—2021 | $3029M |
| 42 | International Fund for Agricultural Development | Yes | Yes[[90]](#footnote-91) | NA | 2005—2020 | $1426M |
| 43 | International IDEA | Yes | No | NA | 2017—2021 | None Reported |
| 44 | International Investment Bank[[91]](#footnote-92) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 45 | International Monetary Fund | Yes[[92]](#footnote-93) | Yes | NA | 2017[[93]](#footnote-94) | None Reported |
| 46 | International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)[[94]](#footnote-95) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 47 | International Potato Center[[95]](#footnote-96) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 48 | Islamic Development Bank | No | Yes | NA | 2005—2020 | $4712M |
| 49 | Islamic Monetary Fund[[96]](#footnote-97) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 50 | Montreal Protocol[[97]](#footnote-98) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 51 | Multilateral Investment Fund | Yes | No | NA | 2014—2019 | $10M |
| 52 | Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency[[98]](#footnote-99) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 53 | Nordic Development Fund | No | Yes | NA | 2009—2020 | <$1M |
| 54 | Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)[[99]](#footnote-100) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 55 | OPEC Fund for International Development | Yes | Yes[[100]](#footnote-101) | NA | 2006—2020 | $1429M |
| 56 | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)[[101]](#footnote-102) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 57 | Private Infrastructure Development Group[[102]](#footnote-103) | Yes | Yes | NA | 2014—2021 | $51M |
| 58 | Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa[[103]](#footnote-104) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 59 | The Commonwealth Secretariat[[104]](#footnote-105) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 60 | UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) | Yes[[105]](#footnote-106) | Yes | NA | 2006—2021[[106]](#footnote-107) | $2285M |
| 61 | UN Global Compact Local Network UK | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 62 | UN Institute for Disarmament Research | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 63 | UNITAID[[107]](#footnote-108) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 64 | UN Peacebuilding Fund | No | Yes | Yes[[108]](#footnote-109) | 2007—2021 |  |
| 65 | UN Burundi MPTF | No | No | Yes | None | None |
| 66 | UN Joint SDG Fund | No | No | Yes | 2018—2021 | $11M |
| 67 | UN SUN Movement MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2012—2020 | <$1M |
| 68 | UN Women’s Peace & Humanitarian Trust Fund | No | No | Yes | 2016—2021 | $15M |
| 69 | UN CAR Humanitarian Fund (MPTF) | No | No | Yes | 2008—2021 | $292M |
| 70 | CAR Multi Window MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2014—2021 | $30M |
| 71 | UN Central African Forest Initiative MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2015—2017 | $184M |
| 72 | UN Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | $3M |
| 73 | UN Fund for Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2008—2021 | $10M |
| 74 | UN Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2012—2018 | <$1M |
| 75 | UN Colombia Peace MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2016—2021 | $147M |
| 76 | UN MDG Achievement MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2007—2019 | $17M |
| 77 | UN SDG Fund | No | No | Yes | 2014—2021 | $3M |
| 78 | UN REDD Programme MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2009—2021 |  |
| 79 | UN Road Safety Trust Fund (MPTF) | No | No | Yes | 2018—2021 | $1M |
| 80 | UNPRPD Disability Fund (MDTF) | No | No | Yes | 2012—2021 | >$1M |
| 81 | UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund (MPTF) | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | $5M |
| 82 | UN DRC National REDD+ Fund (MPTF) | No | No | Yes | 2016—2021 | $248M |
| 83 | UN DRC Humanitarian Fund (MPTF) | No | No | Yes | 2010—2021 | $864M |
| 84 | UN DRC Stabilization and Recovery MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2010—2016 | $17M |
| 85 | UN DRC ISSSS MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2017—2021 | $44M |
| 86 | UN DRC Ebola MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2014—2021 | $171M |
| 87 | UN DRC ACTIF MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2018—2021 | $5M |
| 88 | UN DRC GBV MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2018—2021 | $13M |
| 89 | UN DRC Fighting Impunity MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2013—2020 | $15M |
| 90 | UN DRC Microfinance II MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2011—2017 | $9M |
| 91 | UN DRC Security Sector Reform MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2010—2015 | $5M |
| 92 | UN DRC Sexual Violence Prevention MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2015—2021 | $5M |
| 93 | UN Human Rights Mainstreaming MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2013—2021 | <$1M |
| 94 | UN Haiti Champs de Mars MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2017—2018 | $3M |
| 95 | UN Spotlight Initiative MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2017—2021 | $34M |
| 96 | UN Haiti Cholera MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2017—2021 | $16M |
| 97 | UNDG Haiti Reconstruction MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2017—2021 | $20M |
| 98 | UN Lebanon Palestinian Refugees MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2012—2018 | $1M |
| 99 | UN Lebanon Recovery MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2007—2021 | $62M |
| 100 | UN Libyan Electricity Stabilization Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2021 | <$1M |
| 101 | UN Libya No Children Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2021 | $3M |
| 102 | UN Libya Recovery MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2012—202 | $6M |
| 103 | UN Mali Agro Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2013—2015 | <$1M |
| 104 | UN Mali Climate MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2014—2021 | $33M |
| 105 | UN Mali Stabilization MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2013—2019 | $42M |
| 106 | UN Myanmar Women’s Empowerment MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2019—2021 | $14M |
| 107 | UN Nepal LGCDP Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2010 | $6M |
| 108 | UN Nepal Peace MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2007—2010 | $20M |
| 109 | UN Delivering as One Funding Window | No | No | Yes | 2009—2012 | $26M |
| 110 | UN Migration MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | <$1M |
| 111 | UN Sierra Leone MDTF | No | No | Yes | 2010—2014 | $31M |
| 112 | UN Country Piracy MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2013—2021 | $12M |
| 113 | UN Somalia Local Government Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2013—2021 | $43M |
| 114 | UN Somaliland Rule of Law Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | $3M |
| 115 | UN Somalia Humanitarian Fund | No | No | Yes | 2013—2021 | $420M |
| 116 | UN Somalia Multi Window Trust Fund | No | No | Yes | 2015—2021 | $505M |
| 117 | UN Trust Fund for Human Security | No | No | Yes | 2013—2014 | NA |
| 118 | UN South Sudan Humanitarian MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2012—2021 | $884M |
| 119 | UN South Sudan Recovery MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2009—2021 | $140M |
| 120 | UN South Sudan RSR MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2019—2021 | $46M |
| 121 | UN Darfur Community Peace and Stability MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2008—2021 | $109M |
| 122 | UN Sudan Refugees Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2013—2018 | $5M |
| 123 | UN Sudan Financing Platform | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | $1M |
| 124 | UN Sudan Humanitarian MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2006—2021 | $1486M |
| 125 | UN Sudan Rule of Law and Human Rights Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2017—2021 | <$1M |
| 126 | UN Fund Darfur | No | No | Yes | 2015—2021 | $91M |
| 127 | UN Syria Urban & Rural Resilience MPTF | No | No | Yes | 2019—2021 | $22M |
| 128 | UN Timor-Leste INFUSE Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2009—2012 | $3M |
| 129 | UN Timor-Leste LGSP Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2007—2012 | $4M |
| 130 | UN Yemen ERRY II Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2019—2021 | $50M |
| 131 | UN Yemen Maritime Governance Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2020—2021 | $3M |
| 132 | UN Yemen Rural Resilience Joint Program | No | No | Yes | 2016—2021 | $38M |
| 133 | UN Yemen NDCR Trust Fund | No | No | Yes | 2013—2017 | $23M |
| 134 | UN Pooled Funds | Yes | No | Yes[[109]](#footnote-110) |  |  |
| 135 | UN Women | Yes | No | NA | 2017—2021 | $98M[[110]](#footnote-111) |
| 136 | UN-Habitat | Yes | No | NA | 2005—2021 | $214M[[111]](#footnote-112) |
| 137 | UN Joint Program on HIV and AIDS Secretariat (UNAIDS) | Yes | Yes[[112]](#footnote-113) | NA | 2005—2019 | $233M |
| 138 | UN Development Program (UNDP) | Yes | Yes[[113]](#footnote-114) | NA | 2005—2020 | $1847M |
| 139 | UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) [[114]](#footnote-115) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 140 | UN Environmental Program (UNEP) | Yes[[115]](#footnote-116) | Yes | NA | 2013, 2014, 2016—2019 | $107M[[116]](#footnote-117) |
| 141 | UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) | Yes | Yes[[117]](#footnote-118) | NA | 2007—2020 | $1536M |
| 142 | UN International Organization for Migration (IOM) | Yes | No | NA | 2012—2021 | None Reported |
| 143 | UN Capital Development Fund | Yes | No | NA | 2005—2020 | $38M[[118]](#footnote-119) |
| 144 | UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Yes | Yes[[119]](#footnote-120) | NA | 2005—2020 | $2923M |
| 145 | UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | Yes | No | NA | 2005—2021 | $163M[[120]](#footnote-121) |
| 146 | UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Yes | Yes[[121]](#footnote-122) | NA | 2011—2021 | $835M |
| 147 | UN International Labor Organization (ILO) | Yes | Yes[[122]](#footnote-123) | NA | 2008—2020 | $216M |
| 148 | UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Yes[[123]](#footnote-124) | Yes | NA | 2006—2021 | $1584M[[124]](#footnote-125) |
| 149 | UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | Yes | No | NA | 2005—2021 | $9.5M[[125]](#footnote-126) |
| 150 | UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)[[126]](#footnote-127) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 151 | UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)[[127]](#footnote-128) | Yes | No | NA | NA | NA |
| 152 | UN OCHA Country Based Pooled Funds[[128]](#footnote-129) | Yes | No | NA | None | None |
| 153 | UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | Yes | Yes[[129]](#footnote-130) | NA | 2005—2020 | $1083M |
| 154 | UN World Food Program (WFP) | Yes | Yes[[130]](#footnote-131) | NA | 2005—2020 | $779M |
| 155 | UN World Health Organization (WHO) | Yes | Yes[[131]](#footnote-132) | NA | 2005—2020 | $868M |
| 156 | UN World Tourism Organization[[132]](#footnote-133) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 157 | UNTA[[133]](#footnote-134) | No | Yes | NA | None | None |
| 158 | World Bank Trust Funds | Yes | No | NA | 2005—2021 | $1469M |

### Foundations and Private Donors

We do not include data from foundation donors. Current options for data sources are limited. AidData relied on the Candid Foundation Directory, and upon further research, we determined the data are complete but do not provide grant project end dates – which would require us to assign arbitrary end dates to these projects. Additionally, foundation data from IATI and CRS is limited. There are only 70 foundations that report to IATI and 39 that report to the OECD CRS. Only five foundations overlap,[[134]](#footnote-135) furthermore, the number of projects these donors fund within our scope is limited. Thus, we exclude foundation project data. Our process to compare IATI, CRS, and Candid data is available upon request.

### Edges

We use these data sources to collect multiple types of edges, as described in the main codebook. The bulk of the observations for edge data come from formal contractual relationships. These are relationships between two or more organizations where they sign a contract and money is exchanged. This constitutes most aid data, as organizations have to sign contracts about expected outcomes when receiving funds. We use affiliation ties to account for other edges.

### Contractual Relationships

Most of the data we collect is in the form of contractual relationships. The IATI, CRS, and MPTF data all provide information about formal coordination between organizations – centered around a project. We are focused on the project because it forms the basis of our edges. For example, we code MPTF recipients based on whether representatives from organizations signed the project document. A signature confirms that the organization agrees to work with the funding agency, and any additional implementing organizations, to achieve the proposed goals. For our other data sources, we use project-level commitment data to capture these formal relationships. The OECD CRS data are formatted by projects, and the IATI data are exportable by project.

### Indirect Affiliation: Sectors and Regions

We build on the OECD CRS classification of sectors, as described in the main codebook.[[135]](#footnote-136) OECD CRS and IATI both report DAC purpose codes for project sectors. We reclassify these into our scheme using a conversion table, found in Appendix 2 of the main codebook. For MPTF projects, we use titles, descriptions, and focus areas to guide coders’ decisions on coding sectors. We use the sector information as affiliational edge types rather than contractual edges.

The contractual data sources sometimes include information on the geographical location where projects are implemented. For the OECD CRS, this is reported in the “Geography” column, though this information is usually missing; as such, much of the CRS data do not have geographic information. The IATI data are missing location information. The MPTF documents will have locations either in the title of the project or in a section on geographic location, often on the first page of the project documentation. Coders are given the list of administrative level 1 regions for each country and are asked to identify when projects are listed as targeting any of those locations. If the project document identifies location at a different level, we note this information. Future iterations of this dataset will match these locations to the administrative level 1 via information from the Humanitarian Data Exchange.

### Variable Mapping (adapted from AidData 3.0 User’s Guide)

Below, we map the variables that appear in the project level data. The column on the far left refers to variables in the Networks of Influence data, while each column moving right refers to the variables included in the IATI, CRS, and MPTF data. We do not use AidData as a source but expect our project data to be compatible with AidData.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable Mapping: Project Level Data | | | | |
| NOI | IATI | CRS | MPTF[[136]](#footnote-137) | AidData 3.0 |
| Project ID[[137]](#footnote-138) | iati-activities/iati-activity/iati-identifier | CrsID | Project ID | project/iatiID |
| Project Title | iati-activities/iati-activity/title | Project Title | Project Title | Project Title |
| Project Description | iati-activities/iati-activity/description | Long Description | Project Description | Project Long Description |
| Planned Start Year | iati-activities/iati-activity/activity-date/@iso-date | Expected Start Date[[138]](#footnote-139) | Expected Start Date[[139]](#footnote-140) | Start-Planned |
| Planned End Year | iati-activities/iati-activity/activity-date/@iso-date | Completion Date[[140]](#footnote-141) | Expected End Date[[141]](#footnote-142) | End-Planned |
| Source[[142]](#footnote-143) | “IATI” | “CRS” | “MPTF” | Source |
| MPTF Document  Source | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Donor | iati-activities/iati-activity/participating-org/[[143]](#footnote-144) | Agency Name[[144]](#footnote-145) | Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Project Organizations Name(s)[[145]](#footnote-146) |
| Government Signatory | NA | NA | National Coordination Authority or Ministry | NA |
| Direct Recipient | NA | Channel Reported Name | Direct Beneficiary |  |
| Intermediary Recipient | NA | NA | Beneficiary when implementing organizations present |  |
| Implementing Organizations | iati-activities/iati-activity/participating-org/[[146]](#footnote-147) | NA | Implementing Organizations | Project Organizations Name(s)[[147]](#footnote-148) |
| Budget | iati-activities/iati-activity/budget[[148]](#footnote-149) | USD\_Disbursement | Committed Budget in Project Document | Commitment amount |
| Default Currency | iati-activities/iati-activity/@default-currency | Currency Code | NA | NA |
| Currency | iati-activities/iati-activity/budget/  value/@currency | USD | Currency noted in Project Document | Commitment amount currency |
| Location Available | NA | NA[[149]](#footnote-150) | NA | NA |
| Sector | iati-activities/iati-activity/sector | Purpose Codes[[150]](#footnote-151) | NA[[151]](#footnote-152) | Sector 3 Name(s) |
| Document\_date | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Link | Link to D-Portal[[152]](#footnote-153) | NA | Link to project on the MPTF Website[[153]](#footnote-154) | NA |

# Appendix 4: Coding Instructions

## [Step-by-Step Instructions for Coding the Organization List](#_heading=h.30j0zll)

A central component of this dataset is the complete list of organizations that make up the nodes in the aid actor networks that we study. This Annex provides a step-by-step process to collect information on these organizations, once they have been included in our dataset (please refer to Annex 1 of this codebook for the data sources we use to derive the organization list).

In Section 1, we provide an overview of the steps we follow to gather information on the organizations included in our data. In Section 2, we describe each variable in our organization data and how they are coded. We include a Box and two decision trees to further explicate one of our key variables, Org Type. Section 3 describes additional variables coded only for our case study countries: Burundi, Sudan, and Colombia. There are also several explanatory notes regarding inactive organizations, color coding, and duplicate entries. Finally, Section 4 covers the check procedures that we use to verify coding.

### Section 1: Organization Identification

This section describes how to identify the organizations that are included in our dataset. Organization identification entails finding trustworthy sources of information that describe the organization in order to code the variables listed in Sections 2 and 3 of this Annex.

The hierarchy of information sources we use is as follows:

Organization’s official website >> Yearbook of International Organizations (YIO) >> Organization’s official LinkedIn page >> Organization’s official Facebook page >> International development firm’s or international organization’s description of the organization (such as <https://www.devex.com/organizations>) >> Country directory of organizations when available >> all other available websites.

Coding for all of the variables included in Sections 2 and 3 should follow this hierarchy of information sources.

The following steps describe how to sequentially proceed through the hierarchy of information:

1. First, google the name of the organization and add [host country name] (for example: “COOP Cooperativa financiera Colombia”).
   1. Be aware that, in some instances, the country name in the country's primary language might differ from the country name in English. In such a case, try the search with the name in English, and again with the country name in the original language (for example, DRC is RDC in French so search “DRC” and then “RDC”).
   2. Use the information from the official website to fill out as many variables as possible as described in Sections 2 and 3.
2. Second, look up the organization in the Yearbook of International Organizations (YIO) if the organization could be an international organization.
   1. Search the organization name in a different language, especially English, if the organization does not appear in YIO. For example, “Acción Contra el Hambre” does not have an entry in YIO, but its English name, “Action Against Hunger” does. Note that YIO prioritizes English names, so even though the official name of Action Against Hunger is in French (“Action contre la faim”) the entry will be under the English name with other language aliases listed underneath. Unfortunately, these other language aliases are not searchable.
   2. Use the YIO entry to code the following variables: YIO Classification (Type I), Founding Year (YIO), and Country (YIO) (see variable descriptions in Section 2).
   3. Note that YIO only includes international organizations, so national NGOs, companies, and host government agencies (see Box 1: Org Type Definitions) will not be included.
3. If the organization's website and/or YIO entry are not available, or do not contain all of the information necessary to code the variables listed in Sections 2 and 3, the organization’s LinkedIn and Facebook pages may provide this information. LinkedIn is preferred over Facebook, per the hierarchy listed above.
   1. It is advisable to check whether the LinkedIn page shows evidence of having worked in the relevant host country, to avoid mistaking the organization for a similarly-named organization from a different country.
4. Some international development firms and organizations catalog organizations and provide relevant information. An example of this would be Devex. If the prior four information sources are not available (website, YIO entry, LinkedIn, and Facebook), these secondary sources can be used.
5. Organization directories specific to certain host countries may provide basic information including address and organization type.
   1. Examples for organizations in Colombia include <https://www.informacolombia.com/directorio-empresas> and <https://empresite.eleconomistaamerica.co/>.
6. All other available sites that contain mention of the organization are the lowest information source on the hierarchy. These sites could include press releases or news articles discussing the activities of the organization in question. If these sources provide sufficient information to verify the organization name, type, and activity in the country of interest, they can be used as sources. A Wikipedia page specific to the organization can also be a source, provided that the citation information included in the Wikipedia entry looks credible.

### Section 2: Organization List Variables

The following section describes the process to code each of the variables included in the organization list. For each of these variables, use the hierarchy of information listed above to find the relevant information. If all information is available on the organization’s website and/or YIO entry, there is no need to consult other sources. If there is conflicting information contained in the organization’s website vs. its YIO entry, this should be noted in the “Notes” column.

Done

* Add a 1 for any row you code to the best of your ability. For rows where you still have questions but attempt to code information, you can still add a 1. For rows where you couldn’t find information (colored orange) or coded ‘delete’ (colored red), please still add a 1. If you want to come back later to finish coding a row, enter a question mark.

Organization Name

* Find the organization's name as it appears on its official website. If the official website is not available, proceed through the hierarchy of information sources described in Section 1. In other words, use the organization name as listed in YIO; if the organization does not have a YIO entry, use the name on its LinkedIn page; if the organization does not have a LinkedIn page, use the name on its Facebook page; and so forth.
  + If an organization’s name differs between YIO and its official website, use the organization name reported by the organization and note this discrepancy in the comments.
* If the organization’s name is in a non-English language but it also has an English name, or if it is referred to as something other than the official organization name, add the alternative and/or English name in the “Organization Alias” column (See “Organization Alias” below for more information). Keep the official name in the original language in the “Organization Name” column.
  + Example: The official name of Action Against Hunger, a French organization, is Action Contre La Faim. In this case, the French name should be recorded under “Organization Name,” and the English name should be recorded under “Organization Alias.”
  + An exception is names of government entities. For ease, these are reported by their English names and not the local language.
  + The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is another exception, as it is overwhelmingly known by its English name.
* If the official organization name is not in the Latin or Roman alphabet (example: Arabic, Chinese), use the transliteration of the name or the official English translation (when available) as the Organization Name and put the non-Latin alphabet name under the “Organization Alias” column.
* For government agencies, if the official agency name does not include the country name, use a dash and add the country name at the end.
  + Example: Germany uses “Federal Foreign Office” in English, so the Organization Name should be “Federal Foreign Office - Germany”. SIDA is officially the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, so the Organization's Name should be “Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.”
* For UN Agencies, use the name listed on UN website, specifically UN System Charts in three languages: English,[[154]](#footnote-155) French,[[155]](#footnote-156) and Spanish.[[156]](#footnote-157)
  + If the organization cannot be found in the chart, google the full name of the agency as well as the language you are looking for (for example: “United Nations Development Fund for Women Spanish”). Although a Wikipedia page for the agency will most likely appear as a top result, search for the agency’s official website.
  + There are two ways to check UN acronyms and names in different languages: First, find a report or a document published by the respective UN agency in English, Spanish, and French. Locate the page in the English version that contains the full name of the agency and coinciding acronym. Go to the same location in the Spanish and French versions to find the agency name and acronym in each language. Second, go to the website of the agency or its head agency (example: UNIFEM does not have a separate website but is instead nested under UN Women). Refer especially to the “About Us,” “History,” and/or “Mission” pages. Locate the full name and acronym of the agency, then click the French or Spanish version for the page if available.

Organization Name with accents

As it appeared in Data

* This is how the organization is labeled in the project document(s), CRS, or IATI data from which it was extracted (see Annex 1).
* There may be multiple ways that the same organization appears in the data. If so, separate each by a semicolon (;).
  + Example: “Ministère de l´Environnement et Développement Durable (MEDD); Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)”
  + When there are duplicate organizations and you are merging rows (see “Instructions for Duplicate Entries” below), make sure to add all related names as they appeared in the data.
* Using reasonable judgment, disregard administrative words or numbers added to the end of organization names (especially those following a hyphen) if initial searches for the organization’s information do not yield results. Examples include “direct implementation” or “51%.” Such phrases may have been included based on how the organization was extracted and are not in fact part of the organization’s name. However, disregarding any portion of the “As it appeared in Data” name should be done with caution and only after first searching the name verbatim.

Project ID where Org. First Appeared

* The NOI Project ID number or identifier where the organization first appeared in the data (see Annex 1). If an organization appears in multiple projects but with different name spellings, list all Project IDs separated by a semicolon (;).
* Ensure that all Project IDs of merged rows are listed and separated by semicolons (;) (see “Instructions for Duplicate Entries” below).

Country Appeared in Data

* Organizations will have a unique row in the country-level dataset for each country in which they are active. Organizations are often active in more than one country, therefore, they will be entered into more than one country-level dataset with differing “Country Appeared in Data.”
  + Example: the UN World Health Organization (WHO) is active in both Colombia and Burundi, and as such there are two WHO rows: one for WHO in Colombia and one for WHO in Burundi.

Organization Acronym

* Only add the acronym if it is listed on the company’s website, Facebook, LinkedIn page, and/or project or grant document. If there is more than one acronym, list them separated by a semicolon (;).
  + Example: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) goes by its acronym, UNDP, on its website and in curated documents.

Org Type

* Select one classification that most closely fits the organization using the definitions and decision trees included in Box 1: Org Type Definitions.
  + Our org type coding decisions are derived from definitions in relevant academic literature, as cited below.
  + A distinctive feature of our coding rules is that we separate NGOs from other civil society organizations. For further explanation, please see Decision Tree #2 as well as the definitions for INGO, NNGO, International civil society, and National civil society contained in Box 1.
* If you are unsure of Org Type, choose a potential Org Type, highlight the cell in yellow, and leave a comment on why you were unsure.

YIO Classification (Type I)

* The classification “Type I” in the Yearbook of International Organizations. The YIO Type I Code shows the level of “internationality” or status.  See: <https://ybio-brillonline-com.proxyau.wrlc.org/ybguide/type1>.
  + For an explanation of Type I Codes, please refer to Annex 1 on data sources.
* Code only the simple YIO type name (before the colon), rather than the full name.
  + Example: If the organization is categorized as Type F, enter only “Organizations having a special form” instead of the full name, “Type F – Organizations having a special form: May include foundations, funds, banks, and illegal or unusual bodies.”
* Note that the YIO classification may differ from the organization type entered under the “Org Type” variable (described above). If the YIO Type I Classification contradicts the reported org type of an entity on its website, the org type should be coded as described on the official website (as per the hierarchy described in Section 1 of this document), and this inconsistency should be indicated in the comments.

Country (YIO)

* The country or territory where the organization's main office (headquarters), contact person, or founding country is located according to the YIO. There are cases where an organization that is in the YIO does not list this information. In this case, leave this cell blank. If you obtain this information from another source, enter it under “Founding Country (non-YIO)” (see description below).

Founding Year (YIO)

* The year that the organization was founded according to its YIO entry. There are cases where an organization that is in the YIO does not have the Founding Year data. In this case, leave this cell blank. If you obtain this information from another source and it is a case study country (Burundi, Colombia, Sudan), enter it under “Founding Year (non-YIO)” (see variable description below).

IGO\_COW

* This is a binary variable where 0 indicates that the organization is not in the Correlates of War’s (COW) dataset and, therefore, not considered an IGO by COW. 1 indicates that the organization is considered an IGO by COW. (COW’s dataset of organizations can be downloaded here: <https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/IGOs>.)
* According to COW 2.1, an IGO must (1) consist of at least three members of the COW-defined state system; (2) hold regular plenary sessions at least once every ten years; (3) possess a permanent secretariat and corresponding headquarters. Points 2 and 3 represent a stricter definition of IGO than we used in our coding (see “Org Type” variable description above and Box 1: Org Type Definitions below).

Not an Org (binary 0/1)

* If the “as it appeared in the data” is a proper name of a person, too generic (NGO), or random assortment of words, letters, and/or names then enter a 1 and exclude the entry from the organization list.

Source

* Add the website link(s) that you used to identify the organization and code the variables listed above (using the hierarchy of information sources described in Section 1 and under “Organization Name” above).
  + Link to the official website of the organization whenever available, but in the case that an organization does not have an official website, a LinkedIn page, or a Facebook page, add the website of the directory or other source that provides information about the organization.
  + Only use data from a lower-level data source when the higher-level data source is unavailable.
* In some cases, organizations will have multiple official websites or pages on the same social media site. In this situation, use the highest quality, most professional, and most recently updated official website. Enter any other official websites in the comments if they are relevant and/or contradictory.

Comments

* Add any additional relevant information, including regarding organization name changes or distinctive features. This includes information about the last date of activity from an inactive organization.
  + Example: “SPARK” in Burundi was called “Youth Solidarity for Former Yugoslavia (YSY)” when it was first formed in 1994, so in the Comments cell note: “1994 - Youth Solidarity for former Yugoslavia (YSY)”.

|  |
| --- |
| Box 1: Org Type Definitions *See Boxes 1 and 2 for visual illustrations of the org types definitions below.*   * **Intergovernmental organization (IGO)**: A formal[[157]](#footnote-158) organization whose members are states, with three or more[[158]](#footnote-159) member states. Most definitions in the literature also require a permanent secretariat or “other indication of institutionalization” such as headquarters, staff, and budgets (Pevehouse et al. 2004 p. 104; see also Karns et al. 2015, Pevehouse and von Borzyskowski 2017, UIA 2023), though the presence of these indicators is not individually confirmed for all IGOs in the dataset. Entities that collaborate with member states are not considered intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) unless they are formally incorporated into the organizational framework of the intergovernmental body. Example of entity we doubted but is finally not considered IGO because it is not a subsidiary of any IGO. * Examples of IGOs include UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), multilateral development banks such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) or Asian Development Bank (ADB), and regional organizations such as the African Union (AU).   We distinguish between IGOs and IGO Funds (IGO-FUND), which are a subset of IGOs. IGO Funds serve as financial instruments, typically consisting of pooled contributions from states, and are managed by a specific IGO.   * Examples include the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF), both managed by UN agencies.     **Bilateral donor or actor:** A state entity funding and/or carrying out the provision of goods and services outside of its territory. The OECD DAC Glossary requires that bilateral aid flow “from official (government) sources directly to the recipient country” (OECD 2023), though other definitions state that bilateral aid can be given to any organization as long as it is from an official government source (see UN Institute for Statistics Glossary 2023, see also AidData 2017). For our purposes, the bilateral donor may be directly participating in the provision of goods and services rather than simply providing funds.   * Examples include governments (Government of Austria), embassies (Embassy of Canada), official aid donors (*Corps suisse d'aide humanitaire*), and ministries (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). * 5XMILLE is a unique example of a bilateral fund (through which Italian taxpayers can earmark their taxes for non-profit entities) that is coded under this category. * Subnational entities (such as, for example, the City of Madrid or the Federal State of Bavaria) are a subcategory of “Bilateral donor or actor.”   Organizations that are founded and financed with direct government support and whose team, board, or directors are associated with the government are also coded as bilateral donors or actors. Similarly, research institutes directly founded by, under the direct management of, or solely funded by foreign governments are also considered bilateral donors or actors.   * For example, the Dubai Humanitarian City defines itself as a non-profit, independent, humanitarian-free zone, but it was established by the government of the UAE and it is part of Mohammed Bin Rashid’s Global Initiatives Foundation. Accordingly, the Dubai Humanitarian City is coded as a bilateral actor. * For example, the Finnish Environment Institute was founded by the Ministry of Environment of Finland. It operates as research institution, but it is integrated into the government, so we classify it as a bilateral donor or actor.   **Host government (GOV):** The government on whose territory the provision of goods and services is conducted. For United Nations (UN) definitions, the host government specifically hosts UN operations, activities, and programs,[[159]](#footnote-160) though other definitions are broadened to include any external actor.[[160]](#footnote-161) For this dataset, the relevant goods or services may also be provided by a domestic actor.  The term “recipient” is typically used in the aid literature to refer to this category of actors (see, for example, Alesina and Dollar 2000, Bueno de Mesquita and Smith 2009, Dietrich 2016). We use the term “host” rather than “recipient” because of our focus on the territorial sovereignty of the domestic national actor.  Examples include government ministries (Burundi Ministry of Education), local governments (Government of Kassala), and truth and justice commissions (*Comisión para el Esclarecimiento de la Verdad, la Convivencia y la No Repetición* in Colombia).   * Sub-organizations whose members are exclusively part of the state, such as the Caucus des femmes parlamentaires de Côte d'Ivoire, the country's parliamentary Women's Caucus, are also considered Host government. * If a country has rival government entities, such as in Somalia, both entities (in this case the Government of Somaliland and Government of Somalia) would be coded as Host government.   In the case of organizations carrying out government programs, they are only considered government organizations if the directors/members of the board are also part of government structures.   * For example, Tempus Public Foundation is an organization founded by the government of Hungary that manages scholarships and education programs, such as Erasmus, bilateral state scholarships, the Stipendium Hungaricum program or the Hungarian Diaspora Scholarship for foreign students studying in Hungary. However, it is formally a non-profit organization, and its management team is not part of the government. As such, it is not a government actor. Instead, we classify it as international civil society because it is an institution dedicated to higher education that operates in multiple countries (see “International civil society” definition below).   Research institutes directly founded by, under the direct management of, or solely funded by foreign governments are also considered government actors.   * For example, the Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi is an institution under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment, Agriculture and Livestock with the mandate to conduct agricultural. Since it was founded by the government and is under its tutelage, we classify it as a government actor.   **International non-governmental organization (INGO):** A nongovernmental, not-for-profit,[[161]](#footnote-162) formal organization active[[162]](#footnote-163) in more than one country[[163]](#footnote-164) and whose primary purpose is advocacy and/or service delivery. To be considered an INGO, the organization does not need to be based in multiple countries; it is sufficient if it operates in more than one country. In contrast to an IGO, an INGO is *not* established by inter-governmental agreement (UIA 2023). Some definitions also specify that an INGO be “voluntary” and “open-membership,” though this parameter is not verified for the organizations in this dataset (Campbell et al. 2019, Murdie and Davis 2012).  Definitions in the literature typically do not require that the INGO’s primary purpose be advocacy and/or service delivery; however, for our purposes, this feature distinguishes INGOs from other types of international civil society organizations (see “International civil society” definition below). NGOs are differentiated from other types of civil society because their primary purpose of service delivery and advocacy is intended to supplement the state’s provision of services. In contrast, civil society organizations aim to further public goods that extend beyond direct service provision. They promote the interests of their members and contribute to the broader civic space. While NGOs often act as (temporary) substitutes for state functions, CSOs work towards long-term societal engagement.  Many international organizations working in the aid and/or peacebuilding field have religious affiliations. For our purposes, we include organizations whose *primary mission* is religious in nature or are officially affiliated with religious institutions as “civil society,” while those with religious beliefs, no official affiliation to a religious institution, and whose *primary mission* is advocacy and/or service delivery are classified as NGOs.   * Alliance des Imams du Corridor Nord pour le Développement Humanitaire is an organization that works in Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC. While the organization uses religion as an anchor for their work, it is not affiliated with a church or any other official religious institution and primarily carries out service delivery activities. Therefore, it is classified as an INGO. * Other examples: Peace Brigades International (PBI) is a Belgian international humanitarian organization operating in Colombia and is coded as an INGO. Action Contre La Faim (ACF) is a France-based international food security organization. Caritas International is a Belgium-based INGO that operates in over 200 countries, including Burundi. * For the purposes of this dataset, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is coded as an INGO even though its structure is unusual for INGOs.   We consider umbrella organizations that coordinate the activities of multiple INGOs as INGOs themselves.   * Digni is an umbrella of religious organizations whose main purpose is service delivery via projects around the world. Since the member organizations have service delivery as their main purpose, they are NGOs; as a result, the umbrella organization Digni is considered an NGO. Because it operates in multiple countries, Digni's classification is INGO.   We consider local branches of INGOs that operate in the host country as INGOs as well.   * For example, Caritas Colombia is considered an INGO because it is a branch of the INGO Caritas.   **National non-governmental organization (NNGO):** A nongovernmental, not-for-profit, formal,[[164]](#footnote-165) organization that is active in only one country and whose primary purpose is advocacy and/or service delivery. In addition, the advocacy and/or service delivery carried out by an NGO should extend to society at large rather than only the organization’s membership. In other words, a union or organization focused on providing services and/or advocating on behalf of its only membership would classify as “National civil society” rather than as an NNGO (see below). We also consider umbrella organizations that coordinate the activities of multiple NNGOs as NNGOs themselves.  As in the INGO definition elaborated above, the distinction between NNGOs and other types of domestic civil society organizations (see “National civil society - other” definition below) lies in their purpose. Other functional definitions of NGOs specify that they generally “[operate] in the context of development and social change” (Lewis et al. 2021 p. 4) or “are geared to improving the quality of life of disadvantaged people” (Vakil 1997); however, we find that the “primary purpose of advocacy and/or service delivery” is a more concrete distinction.   * Examples: Libyan Youth Voice Organization (LYVO) is a solely Libyan-based advocacy organization and would be coded as an NNGO. *Association Des Citoyens Pour L'Avancement Et Le Relancement Social* (ACARESO) in Haiti lists itself as a nonprofit organization, and because its mission is service delivery, it would be coded as an NNGO.   The Fondation Hirondelle – Media for Peace and Human Dignity is an NGO whose main activity is to fund media organizations. Even though it produces some media content, given its primary purpose is funding, we code it as an NNGO.  **International civil society:** A nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization that is active in more than one country and does not fit the definition of INGO stated above (the primary purpose is *not* advocacy and/or service delivery). To be considered an international civil society organization, the actor does not need to be based in multiple countries; it is sufficient if it operates in more than one country. In our data, this category prominently includes religious organizations, trade associations, hospitals, and research institutions, among others. These groups are founded upon furthering interests other than advocacy or service — for example, religious, professional, or academic interests. Such civil society organizations may carry out advocacy or service delivery as part of their activities, however, these are not considered to be their primary purposes.  Conceptually, civil society is commonly defined as the space between family, market, and state (hence the specifications of nongovernmental and not-for-profit) in which individuals mobilize or “take voluntary collective action around shared interests” (Paffenholz 2014 p. 70; see also Banks et al. 2015, Dunn and Hann 2004, Nilsson et al. 2020, Rooy 1999, White 1994, World Bank 2000). In the literature, NGOs are typically considered a subset of civil society,[[165]](#footnote-166) though for our purposes, they constitute a separate category. Again, we make this distinction because the aid industry relies heavily on NGOs and our focus is on service-delivery. As such, it is useful to analyze NGOs separately from the rest of civil society.  We consider media companies to be civil society, even if they are for-profit, because they serve an important function in civic space. Organizations with a religious affiliation that operate internationally are considered international civil society if they are a) officially part of a church or other religious institution and/or b) their activities only include advocacy for their religious beliefs – fulfilling the definition of a membership-based organization.   * American Council on Education is a U.S. higher education membership-based organization active in Burundi that would be coded as “International civil society.” * Case Medical Centre is a Ugandan hospital that operates in Burundi that was classified as “International civil society”. * Alliance Francaise in Kampala is an organization that operates internationally focused on cultural and educational activities. It promotes culture and language without primarily focusing on service delivery and advocacy as a main goal. Since their main goal is to promote French culture and language as part of a broader public good in the civic space, we consider it an international civil society organization. * Catholic Charities Diocese of Toledo is a Catholic church-affiliated religious organization operating in Burundi and falls into this category. Other examples include the Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland, the American Bar Association, and the British Broadcasting Company (BBC).   We consider umbrella organizations that coordinate the activities of multiple international civil society organizations as international civil society organizations themselves.   * CIVICUS is an organization that operates as an umbrella and trains civil society organizations, connecting CSOs across the world. They strengthen media, human rights defenders, and local leadership. Because they are an umbrella organization of civil society organizations that operates in multiple countries, we classify it as international civil society.   **National civil society:** A nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization that is active in only one country and does not fit the definition of NNGO stated above (the primary purpose is *not* advocacy and/or service delivery). National civil society organizations operate in the civic space and may have different primary purposes, such as religious, professional, or academic interests. They include unions, media companies, hospitals, cooperatives/producer associations, political parties, and religious organizations. Civil society organizations focus on activities confined to their members or specific interests rather than the general public – they are membership-based organizations (Banks et al. 2015).  Again, organizations operating in the host country only with a religious affiliation are considered national civil society if they are a) officially part of a church or other religious institution and/or b) their activities only include advocacy for their religious beliefs – fulfilling the definition of a membership-based organization.  As stated above, we consider media companies to be civil society, even if they are for-profit, given their important role in civic space. We also consider unions to be civil society, rather than NGOs (as stated above), because their role in service and advocacy is confined to their members rather than society at large. Please see the above definition for “International civil society” for further discussion on definitions of civil society and its distinctions from NGOs in this dataset.  Some examples include:   * *El Espectador* is a Colombian organization classified as “National civil society” because it is a media outlet. * The Asociación Nacional de Zonas de Reserva Campesina (ANZORC) is an organization in Colombia that focuses on promoting and strengthening the rights and interests of peasant communities. Its primary goal is to organize and unite these communities around shared interests. Additionally, ANZORC's membership consists of associations of peasant organizations and communities. Therefore, even though ANZORC also engages in advocacy activities, because its primary purpose is to promote a specific interest and its activities extend only to their membership, we consider them national civil society. * The Asociación de Productores Ecologicos de Planadas (ASOPEP) is an organization in Colombia that focuses on supporting ecological coffee production among smallholder farmers. Its primary goal is to organize and unite these producers around shared interests, such as community development and sustainable agriculture. Additionally, ASOPEP operates as a cooperative of 162 smallholder specialty producers. Even though ASOPEP engages in commercial activities like selling coffee, because its primary purpose is to support its members and the profits are shared among their members, it is classified as a national civil society organization rather than a national company. * The South Sudan Council of Churches is a conglomeration of seven South Sudanese churches that operates in South Sudan as a “National civil society” organization. Because the aim of this organization is religious activity rather than advocacy or service delivery, it is classified as a civil society rather than an NGO.   We consider umbrella organizations that coordinate the activities of multiple national civil society organizations as national civil society organizations themselves.   * Le Collectif des Associations et ONGs Féminines du Burundi is an umbrella organization focused on developing the skills of their members, women’s associations, and was created by the initiative of some of these associations. Since its members are membership-based organizations that promote a specific interest, the umbrella organization is classified as a national civil society organization.   **International company:** A for-profit[[166]](#footnote-167) organization that is active in more than one country (Ford 2015, Schouten and Miklian 2020).This includes for-profit development contractors or vendors (Brunt and Casey 2022, Nagaraj 2015). Companies included in this category are not necessarily private, as state-owned enterprises are also included. We welcome future subcategorizations that might parse the distinction between private, public, and hybrid firms, though it is not our focus here.  We consider multinational enterprises (MNEs) to be a subset of international private companies in which the enterprise “controls value-added activities” in more than one country (Dunning and Lundan 2008 p. 3, Muchlinski 2007, OECD 2011). Some international private companies do business but do not control value-added activities in multiple countries and, therefore, cannot be considered MNEs.   * Incofin Americas SAS in Colombia was founded in Belgium but has offices in multiple countries, including Colombia, and is thus considered an international company. Other examples of international companies include large multinational enterprises such as Citibank, as well as for-profit development contractors such as DAI.   We consider subsidiaries of international companies that operate in the host country as international companies as well.   * For example, BASF Colombia is considered an international company because it is a subsidiary of the international company BASF.   **National company:** A for-profit organization that is active in only one country (Ford 2015, Schouten and Miklian 2020).  As mentioned under the above definitions of International and National civil society, the only exclusion is media companies, which are classified as civil society despite being for-profit.   * Byblos Bank Africa is a Sudanese bank that would be coded as a national company. The Colombian *Empresa Nacional Promotora del Desarrollo Territorial* is also a national company.   **Foundations:** placeholder. |

#### Decision Tree #1: Org type distinctions

Note that the following decision trees are intended as visual aids to illustrate the definitions of organization types elaborated in Box 1. Please refer to Box 1 for the complete definitions of the terms included in these decision trees, as well as for examples. Refer to Decision Tree #2 for an expanded visualization of the distinction between NGOs and civil society organizations.

A diagram of a company

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#### Decision Tree #2: NGO vs. Civil Society distinction

This decision tree illustrates the distinction between the NGO and civil society organization type categories, both national and international, as explained in Box 1. Please refer to Box 1 for the complete definitions of the terms included in these decision trees, as well as for examples. Refer to Decision Tree #1 for any organization that is either for-profit or public.

A diagram of a society

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

### Section 3: Additional Variables for Case Study Countries

The following variables are coded only for our three case study countries: Colombia, Burundi, and Sudan.

Organization Alias

* List any other names (beyond those entered under “Organization Name” and “How it Appeared in Data” variables) that have been used to refer to the organization discovered during the course of identifying the organization (as described in Section 1 of this document). Official names in other languages aside from the original language should also be added to this column (see “Organization Name” description above: If the organization’s name is in a non-English language but it also has an English name, add the English name in the “Alias” column). If there is more than one alias, separate each entry by a semicolon (;).

Country Acronym

* If the organization uses an acronym within the relevant country that is distinct from its generally-used acronym, enter that acronym here. This is most common when an English organization name is translated into the relevant host country's language.
  + Example: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is referred to as PNUD in Spanish-speaking countries.

Parent Organization

* This column will be empty except for entities such as international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), IGOs, humanitarian coordinators, or dioceses that are part of a parent organization.
* Sub-offices of INGOs or IGOs are coded in separate rows from the main office, and the main office is entered as Parent Organization.
  + In the case of organizations that appear alongside the relevant country’s name under “As it appeared in data” (for example CARE Burundi), determine whether the organization is separate from the parent organization vs. a dependent office. To do so, verify on the organization’s website whether it has a separate leadership structure or if it is an office of the broader organization.
  + For example, there are country-level and local branches of the Red Cross with distinct names from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (e.g., German Red Cross, Burundi Red Cross). Even if the branch/local organization operates separately from the international organization, these are considered INGOs under the Org Type column (see “Org Type” description below).
  + However, in the case of IGO-FUNDs, the managing organization is not considered the parent organization but rather listed in the comments section. For example, the International Development Association (IDA) Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund is a separate entry from IDA, so the row would be coded as HIPC with a note made that IDA manages the fund.
* Humanitarian Coordinators are coded in separate rows, and their Mission is entered under “Parent Organization.”
  + These are coded as IGOs under the “Org Type” column (see Box 1).
* Country-specific dioceses/archdioceses are coded in separate rows, and the Catholic Church is entered as “Parent Organization.”
  + These are coded as National civil society under the Org Type column (see “Org Type” description below).

Founding Country (non-YIO)

* When an organization and/or its founding country does not appear in YIO, input the name of the founding country in this column based on the hierarchy of sources described in Section 1. Leave blank if the organization’s founding year does appear in YIO.
  + The organization may provide this information in an “About Us” or “History” section on its website.
  + NNGOs or national civil society organization may use the founding country name as part of the organization name (for example, the “Association of Burundi Business Women” was founded in Burundi).

Founding Year (non-YIO)

* When an organization and/or its founding year does not appear in YIO, input the founding year in this column based on the hierarchy of sources described in Section 1. Leave blank if the organization was founded in the host country and/or it appears in YIO.
* If an organization lists its founding year as a period of time (e.g., a certain decade), choose a logical midpoint year and make a note in the “Comments” column stating the range of possible years.

Founding year in [country] (country office)

* This is the year that the organization was founded, for national organizations (national companies, NNGOs, national civil society), and the year that the organization started working in the respective country, for international organizations (international companies, INGOs, international civil society, IGOs).
  + Example: Christian Aid was founded in the UK in 1945 but started working in Colombia in 1970, so the entry for this cell for the Christian Aid row in the Colombia dataset should be “1970”.
* When “Founding Year in [country]” cannot be located on the organization’s official website, search “when did [organization] start working in [country]”. This can yield results with official reports summarizing their work in the specific country (for example: “When did ICRC start working in Colombia?” led to *ICRC Annual Report 2005* and *ICRC Annual Report 2013*, which both showed the Founding Year in Colombia as 1969.)
* If the organization previously existed under a different name(s), use the year that it began with the old name if the organization seems otherwise unchanged. If the new name emerged because of a merger or split, then use the date of the new name as the organization is sufficiently different to warrant a new founding year. The previous name and founding year corresponding to that name should be added in the Comments column.
  + Example: “Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos” was called “Consejería para la Defensa, protección y promoción de los Derechos Humanos” when it was first created in 1987 and it was renamed in 2017, so the entry for this cell should be “1987”. Add the note “Named changed in 2017 to Consejería Presidencial para los Derechos Humanos ” in the Comments column.
* Typically, the year that an organization started working in a country can be found on the organization’s website’s country-specific page, project page, or “Where We Work” page. Sometimes, it can be found on the “About Us” page or “History” page.

Founding year in [country] (activity started)

* If there is a difference between the year when the activity started and “Founding year in [country] (country office),” add the year when the organization started the first project or started working in the country in this column.
* Leave this column blank if there is evidence of physical presence in the country (example: office address and/or country representative, staff, or contact). In other words, when there is evidence of physical presence in the country, the start or founding year should be in the “Founding year in [country] (country office)” column, not this column. However, when there is no physical presence or no information about physical presence, the start year should be in this column (“Founding year in [country] (activity started)”).
  + Example: “International Alert” in DRC has “been supporting peacebuilding and conflict prevention in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since 2010” (<https://www.international-alert.org/locations/drc/>). Although it is unclear whether they started the activity vs. founded the country office in 2010 and there is no office address, since there is a DRC country director on their website, we will assume that there is a country office and list “2010” under the column “Founding year in [country] (country office).”
  + Example: “Coop Cooperativa Financiera” has been active in Colombia since 2001, but there is no evidence of physical presence (i.e., cannot locate the office address). In this case, we will put “2001” under the column “Founding year in [country] (activity started).”

Evidence of Physical Presence

* This variable is a scale of 0 to 2 to capture the level of investment or physical involvement of an organization in the relevant country:
  + 0 – no evidence of physical presence
  + 1 – there is project and activity information available on organizations’ website or an independent source, but we cannot find a physical address.
  + 2 – the organization’s physical office address is readily available and complete
* There are two subgroups under category 1 (see A and B above). For the purposes of this project, it is not possible to separate out these subcategories.
* If an organization states that it has an office in a city, code it as 2 even if you do not know the exact street address and enter the city name in the “Address” column.

Presence Source

* If the location or office information in the column “Evidence of Physical Presence” is found on the website under the “Source” column, copy and paste the “Source” link in this column. If the “Evidence of Physical Presence” cannot be found on the website under the “Source” column, add the link where you find the address or other “Evidence of Physical Presence” (example: Google Maps, LinkedIn page, country directory, yellow page, etc.) in this column.

Address

* Add the address of the in-country office or regional headquarters when available.
  + If an organization states that it has an office in a city, code as 2 under “Evidence of Physical Presence,” even if you do not know the exact street address, and enter the city name.

#### Note on Inactive Organizations:

* Because we are dealing with numerous entities over a period of time, some organizations were inactive or disbanded at the time of coding. This includes transitional bodies (courts, reconciliation committees, etc.) that have expired or been disbanded, as well as bilateral organizations that have ended.
  + In these situations, find the most up-to-date information on the organization and indicate in the comments: a) that it is defunct, b) the last known date of activity, and c) any relevant notes on its status.
  + Provide the most recently available source based on the hierarchy of sources described in section 1 of this document.
* In the case of a national ministry that underwent a restructuring resulting in the disbandment of the original ministry, use the original ministry name “As it appeared in the data” variable. Document the details of the restructuring in the “Comments” column, including any new ministries’ names and the date of the split/restructuring. If it was merely a renaming, use the most current name in the organization name column so that it can be linked to other entries for the same ministry.
* If an inactive organization is listed in YIO, its Type will be “Inactive or dissolved non-conventional bodies” or “Currently inactive non-conventional bodies.” Add this classification under “YIO Classification (Type 1).”
  + Example: “Vivamos Mejor Foundation” (VM) is an INGO that operated in Colombia. However, it has been inactive since 1997. On YIO, its “Type I” classification is “U - Currently inactive non-conventional bodies.”
* This note does not apply to organizations that are active in other countries but currently inactive in the host country. These organizations should be treated as active.

#### Note on Color Coding:

The following color coding for cells or rows is only used in the first round of coding. It should be converted into a reliability index variable in the final stage of coding. Coders should use their best judgment when determining what color to code rows.

* Yellow = unsure; need to check; there are multiple possible organizations in the host country by that name/acronym. These rows should be addressed by others to determine whether the organization can be verified.
* Light blue = cannot find information (only for the required data: “Org Type,” “Source,” at least one of the “Founding Year” data, and “Evidence of Physical Presence”)
* Orange = cannot be identified; there is no relevant search result for or mention of the organization. Like yellow-coded rows, these organizations should be addressed by others to determine whether the organization can be found.
* Gray = entities that fit none of our existing categories (example: individual, academic institution, buildings); not a priority for the project.
* Red = a duplicate that has been consolidated or needs to be resolved/deleted (see below).
* Light purple = line that has two organizations grouped together; includes rows listing two distinct child organizations under the same parent organization

#### Note on Duplicate Entries:

* The second time that an organization appears in the same host country (i.e. the organization has the same name and/or acronym as an existing organization), highlight the entire row in red. Add the “As it appeared in Data” (if different) and “Project ID where Org. First Appeared” to the existing organization row. Separate these additions by a semicolon (;). Then, delete the data from the duplicate entry row. Do not delete the row itself (i.e., leave the blank row highlighted in red) until instructed to do so to prevent the change in row numbering for other organizations.
  + Example: In DRC project documents, the government agency MEDD appeared with two slightly different names but the same acronym: “Ministère de l´Environnement et Développement Durable (MEDD)” in Project ID 00117600 and “Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)” in Project ID 00123066. The “As it appeared in Data” cell for MEDD should therefore contain “Ministère de l´Environnement et Développement Durable (MEDD); Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable (MEDD)” and the “Project ID where Org. First Appeared” cell should contain “00117600; 00123066”.
* If you think that an organization is a duplicate but are not certain, highlight the potential duplicate row in red, but do not consolidate the name and Project ID or delete the data from the row. Comment on why you believe it is a duplicate but are unsure.
  + Example: The “Department of Interior” in Colombia is highlighted in red because it might be a duplicate of “Ministerio de Interior,” but it is unclear from the project document whether this organization refers to the U.S. Ministry of Interior or the English translation of Colombia’s Ministerio de Interior. The name and Project ID from the “Department of Interior” row are not consolidated into the “Ministerio de Interior” row and the data is not deleted.

Note: When merging rows containing already-coded information (See “Instructions for Duplicate Entries” in Section 2), please verify the date or org type. If your name is not in the Coder column, add it with a semicolon. For example, if Alex coded a row and you come across a duplicate, when merging you will ensure the information is accurate and that the coder column reads “Alex; Your Name.”

### Section 4: Instructions for Check Procedures

The following section describes the procedures we use to ensure entries are consistent, accurate, and comprehensive.

* Coding completed by new coders is reviewed in its entirety. Once confident in the coder’s accuracy, checking is done with random spot-checking and periodic reviews.
* When a coder encounters an organization that they are unsure about, they leave a comment describing the ambiguities/roadblocks. Such rows are coded Yellow/Orange to be revisited by another coder.
  + If a coder works on a row originally completed by/assigned to someone else, the editing coder will check the existing information and add their name to the row.
* Coders participate in regular weekly calls for updates and questions about coding procedures and/or specific organizations.

#### Validating Organization Information from Source Documentation: MPTF and CRS

* For rows extracted from MPTF and CRS sources, coders may seek to ascertain more information about the organization by looking at the original sources (project documents and/or extracted project lists).
* When validating an MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund) coded row, search the MPTF documents to verify the organization name, acronyms, or org type.
  + Sometimes, small national organizations or entities active in conflict-affected countries do not have online information outside of project documents. If an organization is listed as a project actor in MPTF documents, but there is no other available information on the organization, code it Orange and comment that you can only find it in MPTF documents.
* The CRS data is in RA Coding/Contractual Agreements Coding/IATI & CRS Datasets/Country. You can search the CRS data using the Project ID.
* If the "As it appeared in data" is a generic ministry name found in the AgencyName column of the extracted CRS data, then the DonorName country can be assumed to be the country of the Agency Name.
  + Example: Finland (DonorName) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AgencyName)
* If the "As it appeared in data" is a name in Channel column then code the ministry for the country where you are coding.
  + Example: Ministry of Finance (Channel) coded from the Colombia CRS data.

## Step-by-Step Instructions for Coding UN Cluster Coordination

In this section, we detail how to code organization involvement in the UN cluster system.

### Coding UN Cluster Membership

This document provides the step-by-step process we undertook to code UN cluster membership. In this section, we describe how to code each variable in our dataset. Each of the below points are variables.

Unique ID

* This is a unique number created by coders for each row in the dataset to track data and assist with spot checks.

Project ID in data source

* This variable is coded only for Excel source data files. Some data files have project level data, including an ID that identifies each entry in the original dataset. This information is copied to assist with linking project data to the original sources.

Project Name

* This variable is coded only for Excel source data files. Some data files have project level data, including the name of a specific project implemented by an organization. This information is copied to assist with linking project data to the original sources.

Project Description

* This variable is coded only for Excel source data files. Some data files have project level data, including a short description of a specific project implemented by an organization. This information is copied to assist with linking project data to the original sources.

Organization Name

* List the name of the organization as it appears in the source file. Organizations may be referred to in different ways in the data sources depending on their role. For instance, some organizations are reported as being “reporting” organizations while others are listed as “implementing” organizations. Include the full name of all organizations listed in the data sources in separate rows regardless of the role they are listed as playing.

Organization Acronym

* Add the acronym for each organization only if it appears in the original source file. Do not attempt to combine acronyms (e.g., Caritas and Caritas RDC might be two separate entities and should not be combined into one).

Donor

* When available, add the name of the donor funding the organization that is affiliated with the UN cluster, or the donors that are listed as contributors to the cluster. In some cases, source files will include information on the donor in every intervention that relates to a UN cluster. In other cases, donors are listed separately. In cases of the former, add the name of the donor next to the organization it is listed as funding. In cases of the latter, add the name of the donor in its own separate row and keep “Organization Name” empty. If there are multiple donors in a single project, include all donors separated by semicolon.

Year

* The year as given in the source file.

Cluster

* The name of the cluster as it appears in the source file. Each row should include the name of only one cluster. See Annex 1 for information on active clusters in the UN humanitarian coordination system.

Region

* This dataset uses regional data at administrative level 1. Write the name of the region (may be called different things in each country - province, state, municipality, governorate, etc.) as given in the source file. If it is an Excel file, look for the column titled “adm1/Province”.
* The broader NOI project, including the contractual agreements data, uses the first administrative level to account for indirect network ties that result from co-location. We utilize a list of regions (admin level 1), subregions (admin level 2), and cities, towns, and villages (admin level 3) to match across different units; this data is provided by UNOCHA Services through the Humanitarian Data Exchange platform.

Source Date

* Note the month and year of the source – specifically when it was created or made available online. This is especially important for Excel source data files to ensure that we are able to match the clean data to the original file.

Source Type

* This should match the data source summaries for each country. These summaries have a breakdown of each source by type, namely Excel files, Infographics, Dynamic Charts/Dashboards, and UNOCHA Tabular 2Ws/3Ws/4Ws.

Document Name

* List the name for each data source document. Each data source file has a name in our repository. The document name assists with matching the data to the original source file and conducting spot checks.

Source

* Add the link for the source in this column. The links for all sources are provided in and should match the Data Source Summary.

Source Code

* Add the unique source code as listed in our Data Sources Summary.

### Step-by-Step Instructions by Source Type

This section provides detailed coding instructions for each data source file type. Each file type has a slightly different coding process depending on data availability as well as ease of coding. Where necessary, there are special instructions for subtypes (for example Maps, which are a subtype of Infographics in our data).

#### 1. Excel Files

In this section, we provide a step-by-step process for coding Excel files sourced from [HumData](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/drc_presence_operationnelle) (see Annex 1 for details on our data sources, including HumData). See the below screenshot for an example of how the files are hosted on HumData in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

There is no unified format for Excel files. Notably, the variable names included in each Excel file vary slightly between years and files. For instance, 2015 files in DRC refer to the admin 1 regions as “adm\_1” whereas other years simply say “province.”

A screenshot of a computer

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Code these Excel files as follows:

* Create a new Excel file/Google Spreadsheet for each Excel data file– rename it as [SOURCE CODE]-Month/Year/DRC for quick identification later. This is to ensure we have separate clean versions for each source which we can later merge for analysis.
  + Save all clean and coded files in the shared Dropbox using the naming scheme as follows: sourcecode-\_year\_month\_cluster (e.g., DRC002-2020\_March\_Health; e.g. BDI\_2016\_July\_All\_Clusters)
* First identify the relevant tab. Each file might have multiple tabs that are not relevant for coding member organizations in clusters. For instance, for January 2020, the relevant tab is titled “Data” whereas in November 2019, the relevant tab is titled “projet en cours novembre 2019.” For files with multiple tabs, here is a list of relevant tabs for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (ignore all other tabs for coding purposes):
  + December 2018 - “project\_data”
  + April 2019 - “project\_data”
  + May 2019 - “projet en cours Mai 2019”
  + October 2019 - “projet en cours octobre 2019”
  + November 2019 - “projet en cours novembre 2019”
  + January 2020 - “data”
  + March 2020 - “3-data\_entry\_mod”
  + April 2020 - “data\_query\_final”
  + July 2020 - “data\_non covid” / “data\_covid”
* Identify the columns that correspond to the NOI dataset and copy each column one by one to avoid mistakes.
* The below table provides examples of column names across data files in the DRC, and the corresponding column name that matches our NOI dataset. Make sure to check this table as a reference to column matching.
  + *Note:* This table only captures a few examples of how column names appear in the data sources. Before coding an Excel file, identify relevant columns and note any minor variation (dashes, underscores, sequence of words in name, etc.) in the name of the column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column Names in Excel data files** | **NOI Column Name Match** |
| ID projet/Project ID | Project ID |
| Nom ateur | Organization Name |
| Acronyme acteur | Acronym |
| Acronyme Cluster | Cluster (useful if you aren’t sure which cluster) |
| Nom Cluster | Cluster |
| Province/adm1 | Region |
| “Year indicated in excel file title” | Year |
| Bailleurs | Donor |

The process of coding Excel files is principally a data cleaning task (as opposed to other sources listed below). Apart from directly copying variables, coders also do the following:

* Translate all cluster names to English.
  + French to English guide:
    - Santé -  Health
    - AME et Abri d’urgence - Shelter/NFIs (AME is Articles Ménagers Essentiels)
    - Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) – WASH
    - Education – Education
    - Nutrition – Nutrition
    - Protection - Protection
      * Protection de l'Enfance - Child Protection
      * Violence Basée sur le Genre - Gender Based Violence
    - Sécurité alimentaire (SECAL) - Food Security
    - Logistique – Logistics
    - Multisectoriel - Multisectoral
    - CCCM - usually appears as CCCM
    - Coordination – Coordination
  + Create a new column/variable called “revised clusters” to copy all the data into and translate all of the clusters.
  + How to code “multisectoral” projects:
    - When a project is coded as “multisectoral,” simply categorize it as such in the “revised clusters” column.
    - If a project includes more than one cluster in the same cell, separate the project into two rows and include only one cluster in each row. For instance, if a project carried out by Save the Children is coded as both “education” and “health,” insert two rows for Save the Children - one for “education” and the other for “health.” All other information related to the project should be repeated between the two rows (year and region for instance).
  + For projects that include clusters that are not part of the global 11 clusters, classify it as “other” in the “revised cluster” column unless it is a very minor deviation from one of the 11 clusters or if it is a known sub-cluster. For instance, GBV is a common sub-cluster of the global protection cluster – in that case, simply change to “protection” in the “revised cluster” column.
  + The following variables (also identified at the beginning of this section) should be copied directly from the source file if they are available:
    - Project ID/code in data source
    - Project name
    - Project description
  + Coders should manually fill the following variables:
    - Unique ID: Use an automatic numbering function to fill this out for all rows.
    - Source Date: Insert the month and year of the file indicated in the source.
    - Source Type: Indicate type of source file (see variable description above for categories).
    - Document Name: Indicate the name of the document as found in the NOI repository.

#### 2. Infographics

In this section, we provide a step-by-step process for coding Infographics, with special instructions for coding certain types of infographics such as Maps, Tabulars and Factsheets. See below two examples of an Infographic:

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A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Manual coding is required for most infographics because the data structure may not be machine-readable; with this said, the structure is relatively straightforward (note exceptions below). Infographics present data in tabular form or as a map with an attached table or legend. The general process for coding infographics is as follows:

* Identify the data structure. If it is tabular, go down vertically and enter the names of all organization acronyms (repeat if they appear multiple times, DO NOT skip).
* If there are multiple regions in the document (example 2 in footnote 1), go down vertically for each region and enter the names of all organization acronyms (repeat if they appear multiple times, DO NOT skip). Enter region and drag to multiple rows if necessary before moving to the next.
* Copy the cluster, region, year, source type and source link to all entries.
* Some files have a table labeled “Partenaires Par Province,” which is the relevant one for manual entry.
  + An alternative method for documents that have a table of acronyms with full forms is to use optical character recognition (OCR) to interpret a screenshot of the column with all acronyms. Take a screenshot, then go to <http://ocr.space/> and upload the screenshot file. Check “Do [receipt scanning](http://ocr.space/receiptscanning) and/or table recognition” and select OCREngine2 or OCREngine5 for best results with special French characters.
  + The OCR software will generate a copy-pastable list of acronyms that you can enter into the coding file. Then copy the cluster, region, year, source type and source link to all entries.
* Some infographics will have cluster icons and may not identify the clusters by name.
  + We have identified that most cluster icons are similar to the ones used in a DRC OCHA 3W document from April 2021 below:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

* This is the icon for “Multisectoriel” or “multisectoral” cluster from a DRC OCHA document dated May 2021:



#### Special instructions for Maps

Some documents are classified as Infographics/Maps because they have a special structure where the regions are not listed in tabular format. This means that the coder must identify the region (it is usually labeled on the map or as a legend). See below an example:

A map of a country

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The coding process for maps is as follows:

* Identify the year, cluster and geographic focus (national or regional).
* Start with regions if it is national data (i.e. it presents data for all regions nationally). In the coding file, enter the name of the region and then manually enter all organizations listed as operational in the region (this should be clear with arrows or boxes).
* Move on to the next region and repeat the process.
* If the names of regions don’t match NOI data, enter what is given on the map. Coders should note such discrepancies and flag it to the project team.

#### Special instructions for Tabulars

These files are different because they have detailed sub-cluster data in tabular form. See below an example of a Tabular from the Protection Cluster in the DRC:

A screenshot of a computer program

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

There are two approaches to coding these:

* The first approach is to use a mix of software automation and manual coding.
  + The project team has converted Infographic/Tabular files from PDF to MS Excel.
  + The Excel files for Infographics have copy-pastable data, but the resulting formatting can be confusing. Coders may need to cross-check with the PDF file while using the converted Excel file.
  + Coders should code these files by region.
  + Once all organizations for each region are entered, use the drag function to copy Year, Cluster and Source.
* The second approach is to code these tabular infographics manually.
  + This process is similar to other infographics: go down each region column and enter the names of the region followed by all organization acronyms given under it (DO NOT skip any even if they repeat).
  + Enter cluster, sub-cluster, year, source type, source link.

#### Special instructions for Factsheets

These files are usually one-page sheets that provide general information on partners and humanitarian activities; they are easy to code manually and are similar to tabulars. For example, factsheets will list all partners:

Text

Description automatically generated

The process to code these is as follows:

* Identify the year, cluster and geographic focus (national or regional).
* The organization acronyms are at the end of the document and need to be coded manually since these are not amenable to OCR.
* If the document title says “l’annee” it is annual data for that year so enter “Annual data; regional info not available” under Region. For available factsheets, it is assumed that the data is annual if there is no identifiable regional information because annual data is aggregated at the national level.
* Enter all organization acronyms and then drag year, cluster, source type, and source link.

#### 3. Dynamic Chart/Dashboard

In this section, we provide a step-by-step process for coding dynamic/interactive charts or dashboards that provide rich information on organizational membership for clusters. We rely on examples from the DRC here; as a note, these interactive dashboards can be differently formatted by country, cluster, or time period.

Dynamic sources are interactive and coders will need to spend some time learning each platform to assist with coding. All available dashboards are cluster-specific (e.g., Food Security or WASH). There are two variations in this coding process (coding in this case is a mix of manual and automated):

* The first variation involves files that have an embedded table in the dashboard titled “Liste des organizations par Province” on page 1 of the dashboard or one column titled “Listes des organizations”. See example: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiOTE0YjcxOWYtZDJmMy00YzJhLWI3MDQtOWI3NjliNGUwY2RiIiwidCI6IjllYTkyMjQ2LTQ2NjMtNDg4NS05YjJmLWJmOTg4YzBkN2MyZiJ9>
* Coders should hover their mouse over the table, on the top right there are two tiny icons - a funnel and a box with an arrow. Click the box with an arrow (when you mouse over, it will say “Focus Mode”) and it will open a page with the table.

See the above example of the table in the below screenshot:

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

* Take a screenshot of the regions under the column titled Province. Then, go to <http://ocr.space/> and upload the screenshot file. Check “Do [receipt scanning](http://ocr.space/receiptscanning) and/or table recognition” and select OCREngine2 or OCREngine5 for best results with special French characters.  Copy the clean region list onto the coding sheet.
* Some regions have more than one organization, so count them and add necessary rows before entering the acronyms. Finally, drag the year, cluster, source type and source name.

The second variation involves files that have the option of filtering organizations by region. Please see an example here: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiOWZkNWVhM2UtYzUxMy00NGU2LThjNzAtZjE0Y2UyZTMxNzIwIiwidCI6IjQ2MmFkOWFlLWQ3ZDktNDIwNi1iODc0LTcxYjFlMDc5Nzc2ZiIsImMiOjh9>

In this case, filter the data using the Province drop down menu and either enter names manually (if few) or use OCR to generate a copy-pastable list of organizations (this is especially useful for regions like Sud-Kivu that have a large operational presence). See the above example in a screenshot below:

A screenshot of a map

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

* Note: Some dashboards have the option to filter by organization name instead. The file will have large boxes with names of organizations, click each and manually enter the Province names that appear on the left.
* Some dashboards will have organizations listed under "Organisations rapportantes" and "Partenaire d'implementation" columns on the left. Enter data from both columns even if there are repetitions. Do not skip.

**4. UNOCHA Tabular 2W/3W/4W**

In this section, we provide a step-by-step process for coding tabular 2W/3W/4W (who, what, where) files published by UNOCHA.

All UNOCHA Tabular files are hosted on the NOI repository, converted from PDF to Excel files for ease of coding. Compared to Infographics/Factsheets or Infographic/Tabulars, these files are easier to work in Excel because the Excel formatting retained the source data structure. Therefore, the coding process for these has been separated from Infographics. See an example of a UNOCHA Tabular below:

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

The process to code these 2W/3W/4W/5W files follows:

* Each file is disaggregated by cluster and region. Coders should use the icons given below to identify which cluster they are coding (if unsure about icons, or if there are icons not listed below, make a note in the log and cross-check with project team):

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated



* It is best to go row-wise through each cluster. For instance, if the first row is Education (based on icon), enter all organizations given in that row by region.
* In the converted Excel files, all organization acronyms for each region are listed vertically by cluster. The easiest way to code this is to select a cell (eg. organizations in Bas-Uele part of the Education cluster) and copy the data. In the clean coding sheet, copy this chunk of text (it should be acronyms separated by commas as given in the specific cell). Ideally, the copy function should separate all values into separate columns, but if this does not happen use the Text to Columns function (select Delimited > Tab / Commas) to distribute the acronyms into individual cells.
* Then select the row with separated values and copy the data again into a clean area of the sheet, using Paste Special > Transpose. Finally, drag the name of the cluster, year, region, source type and source link.

#### Populating the “Organization List” From UN Clusters

* Upon coding all UN Cluster sources for each country, the research team use an R script to extract Cluster member organizations. This script extracts all unique organization names across each country’s UN Cluster data.
  + All names from the “Organization Name” and “Donor” columns are extracted.

We code all organization-level variables as described in the earlier section on the Organization List.

## Step-by-Step Instructions for Coding Contractual Agreements

In this section, we detail how to code multi-partner trust fund projects, the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data, and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data.

### Coding UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Projects[[167]](#footnote-168)

UN MPTF documents provide information about direct recipients of pooled funds through project reporting. These projects provide a systemic catalog of peace and development/humanitarian work funded through pooled funds. The documents available from MPTF are not well standardized between projects, funds, and certain programs.

* We code project documents from the MPTF Office Gateway website.[[168]](#footnote-169)
* First, go to each country page in our scope: https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/country/123
  + Where 123 is a three-letter country code, e.g. Democratic Republic of the Congo = “COD” or Central African Republic = “CAF”.
  + Links to these pages can be found under the “Partners: Programme Countries” tab on the MPTF website. Select the country in question from the section titled “Explore portfolio by programme country” (<https://mptf.undp.org/partners/countries>).
* Find the list of projects and funds at the bottom of the page.
  + Pre-October 2022 instructions: filter via “Report by” “Funds & standalone JPs” only. We will go into each of these funds and code all projects by them. In Colombia, for example, there are 9 funds. In Sudan, there are 12 funds.
  + Post-October 2022 instructions: scroll to the “Funds and projects” section of the web page. We go into each of these funds and code all projects by them.
* Click on the funds to open their own page. Once on the fund page, we can access:
  + The projects that the fund supported.
  + The contributors for the fund, by year (*only used for country-specific funds and not global funds, e.g., “Darfur Peace & Stability Fund” for Sudan and* ***not*** *“Peacebuilding Fund”*).
* We code MPTF in two waves:
  + First, we use the project documents for each fund to code government signatories, donors (which are the MPTFs themselves), recipient organizations, and implementing partners.
  + Second, we code the contributors to country-specific MPTFs for each year.
* First wave: code the project documents for each fund.
  + Pre-October 2022 instructions: Once on a fund page, start with the projects on the right side of the page. First filter the projects to only include years that each mission is active (see main codebook). If it is a global fund, **filter by country**. Next, the funds are automatically sorted by Theme. Expand each Theme with the small + to the left of each Theme title. Click on the 8-digit number next to the short project title to open the project page.
  + Post-October 2022 instructions: Once on a fund page, click on the drop-down box with the gear and “Tools” – see below screenshot. We then click on “Search projects”. Select the following data fields: Project, Fund, Approved Budget, Net Funded Amount. Then use the “Country” selection to limit projects to one country in our scope; while we could use the “From” and “To” temporal selection to limit projects to the years, we choose to code all projects, as they may overlap into our scope. For example, for Central African Republic, first choose the country, then choose the “From” and “To” dates as 2004 to 2022. Download this list to Excel.

A screenshot of a web page

Description automatically generated

* + Pre-October 2022 instructions: There will be a “Documents” box on the top right-hand side of the two-column page. There may be a number of documents or no documents here. If there are none, note the Project ID (which can be found at the top of the page under the name of the project) in a separate country-specific note. Move on to the next project.
  + Post-October 2022 instructions: Using the Excel list of projects, copy and paste the project ID into the link for each project (<https://mptf.undp.org/project/12345678)>, and code documents from the project page. Once on the project page, click on the “Documents” tab at the top of the page. Once on the documents page, follow the below instructions.
* Pre- and Post-October 2022 instructions interspersed (few updates):
  + If there are several documents, find and download all **Project Documents (“ProDoc”).** When downloaded, rename the project document(s) file(s) with the Project ID from the MPTF website; with multiple documents, follow the naming conventions below.
    - To identify project documents:
      * Pre-October 2022: They are usually denoted in the “document type” column as “ProDoc” and the file name is often “Project Document,”, “ProDoc”, “Signed Project Document”, or “Final Signed Project Document” in some way.
      * Post-October 2022: They are usually found in the “Project level documents” sections of the website, and the file name is othen “Project Document Signed”, “Final Signed Project”, or something similar.
      * Additionally, the downloaded document(s) should have the words "project document" on the first page, in English, Spanish (“Documento de Proyecto”, “Identificación del Proyecto”), or French (“Document de Projet”, “Formulaire de Presentation du Programme”, “Descriptif de Projet”).
      * The document includes signatories of the Pooled Fund recipients and other parties, like implementing partners and government coordination partners.
  + When there are multiple project documents, we need to determine why:
    - When there are multiple project documents indicating different contractual agreements, like those with different recipients (e.g., a call for proposals would solicit multiple INGOs to each begin individual contracts with the MPTF), we need to download and code each document. This is apparent when multiple project documents have different names; for example, in Colombia, project documents can be named with the Organization name like “ProDoc Acumen”, “ProDoc Mercy Corps”, “ProDoc Bancoldex”, etc.
      * We add a separate row for each document/relationship in the coding spreadsheet.
      * Catalogue the projects with the MPTF Project ID and add an underscore with a letter to indicate multiple documents/relationships within the project.
      * For example, Project ID 00114098 has six project documents for six different relationships between the MPTF and six INGOs -- Mercy Corps, Incofin, IC Fundacion, Bancoldex, Corpocampo, and Acumen.
      * In the spreadsheet, the MPTF ID column will have: 00114098\_a for Mercy Corps; 00114098\_b for Incofin; etc.
      * We split these up because the recipients likely have differences in sector and/or location. Thus, code the region/location and sector information for each of these based on the individual project documents.
    - When there are multiple documents with no indication of separate contractual agreements, we use all documents to code the project (both the oldest and updated/newer documents). There may be multiple project documents that are uploaded on the same day or have similar names – please confirm that they are different. They may be different because of project extension or indicate separate contracts (see above). They may be the same due to accidental uploads (i.e., human error).
      * First, to make sure the document is an update rather than a new contract, download both documents and compare them. There are a few indicators that should make it clear that the new document is an extension of the project, rather than a new project or additional contract.
        + The project title will likely be same. We should see no change in project title between the older and newer documents.
        + In the updated document we may see an ID listed in the first box on the first page that states this is an amendment to an existing project.

In PBF project documents, this follows “Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway” in the first box.

This may not exist in all funds’ documents; use the other rules if there is not a project number listed.

* + - * + In the newer document, the duration includes some text about an “extension” and while the exact wording can change project-to-project, there should be an explicit indication of updated duration.

For example, there may be a “6-month no-cost extension”.

* + - * + When we further compare the oldest and newer documents, the direct recipient and implementing partners should be the same, which clearly shows that there is not a new contractual relationship with a new organization.

If the organizations are different, please note this in the comment column in the Project Level Data sheet.

* + - * When the information available in the Prodoc(s) is insufficient to fill out our columns, we can extract information from additional documents sources. Consequently, after coding the information available in the Prodoc, we look at the following sources in the hierarchical order:
        + **Final narrative report (“Final Report”, “Reporte Final” in Spanish, “Rappor Final” in French):** these could provide further information about implementing partners, planned (when prodocs only state project durations instead of dates) and actual start and end dates (sometimes they do not distinguish between planned and actual end dates, but it’s a case by case issue), or any other information that could contribute to filling out our rows.
        + **Project Summary:** very similar to a final report, project summaries are usually uploaded after the end of a project and might provide us further information that we’re missing from the prodocs.
        + **Annual Reports:** despite these only reporting about the activities done within a year instead of the entire duration of the project, they usually do initially describe the basic information of the project as a whole, such as leading agencies, planned start and end dates, budgets, etc. Regardless, if there’s more than one annual report available, it is encouraged to review all of them to make sure the information is consistent and, if it isn’t, it should be discussed in the coding concerns document.
        + **MPTF Project Webpage:** the project’s MPTF web page would always indicate the actual start and end dates. Therefore, the website should be used to fill out these two columns in most cases. But, if there is a final narrative report or a project summary available, the actual start and end dates stated in these documents should be the ones referenced (this way, we follow the hierarchical order). The MPTF website is also useful when a project is missing any other source (in other words, there are no documents uploaded in the project’s webpage), in which case, we can take the actual start and end dates, the lead organization(s), and the budget.

Post-October 2022: This information is found on the “Overview” tab of the project page, under the “In Focus” section.

* + - * The document types that have been used for each MPTF project should be listed in the “Document Sources Used (Prodoc; Project Summary; Final Narrative Report; Website)” column, separated by a semicolon if more than one source was used. In which case, the document names should also be included in the “document\_date” column and separate each of them by a semicolon.
      * Next, save and label them with the MPTF ID and an underscore with "updated".
        + For example, project 00119521 has two project documents, one from 2019 and the other from 2021. We would download both documents and save them as: "00119521" for the oldest one and "00119521\_updated" for the newest. If there are three documents, add “2” after the newest one (e.g. “00119521\_updated2”)
      * Note both documents' file names in the "document\_date" column separated by a semicolon.
        + Note: this is a different convention from when there are multiple documents that each denote separate relationships, described above.
      * Next, use the information from both documents to fill in the start and end year, taking the most recent end year (i.e., from the updated document).
      * If there are differences in organizations, e.g., new implementing partners or different direct recipients, note that in the comments column.
  + Pre-October 2022 instructions: List the [document name]\_[date of document] in the spreadsheet. The document date is found on the MPTF website in the “Document date” column under “Recent Documents”. Note: when there are multiple documents with no indication of separate contractual agreements, add all document names and dates in this column separated by semicolons.
  + Post-October 2022 instructions: List the [document name]\_[document date] in the spreadsheet. The document date is found on the MPTF website. On the project page under the “Documents” tab, click “Search Documents” at the bottom of the page; the date is found in the “Document date” column.
  + Once the document is downloaded, renamed, and cataloged in the spreadsheet, open it. On the first few pages, the document will have an estimated or projected project start date and end date or duration.
    - List the projected or estimated start year and end year in the columns in the “Project Level Data” sheet on the excel document.
  + Code the location of the project. For some projects, location will be available on the first page in a box or line under “Geographic Coverage”. For others, you will have to read the title and description of the project to look for municipality information. If there is none, add “N” under the “location avail?” column in the Project Level Data. If you can identify the locations at the required level, add a “1” for each location in the Project Level Data columns. These columns are after the link column.
    - There are some MPTF projects where locations are stated as “Nationwide”, “All regions”, “All South Sudan”, or similar. In these cases, we assume that the actors are present in all regions, and therefore, we code ‘1’ in all the regions listed on the MPTF country sheet.
* Government Actor Coding
  + On project documents, you may see recipients on the first page, and they will always be listed on the signature page (usually 1-5 pages into the document). This signature page identifies the UN agencies and/or any INGOs that signed the contract with the MPTF pooled fund, on the left; it also identifies government actors that approved the project, on the right-hand side of the signature box.
* In the spreadsheet, add the donor (the specific MPTF), direct recipient (UN agency, INGO, NGO, or other organization that clearly received funds), government “coordinators” or signatories, and implementing partners or other organizations.
  + First, the direct recipient should have clearly defined funding (i.e., X donor MPTF is giving $X to organization). This will be on the first few pages of the project document.
    - This may be explicit in a box or explained in the brief project description. When MPTFs directly fund INGOs or NGOs, there will only be one signature on the document: from the (I)NGO. UN organizations on the left-hand side of the project document are considered direct recipients.
  + Second, government “coordinators” or signatories will be listed on the right side of the signature page. These are often listed under the title “National Coordinating Authorities”.
    - All government actors are signatories by default. Thus, always add the government actor in the “government signatory” column (previously titled “gov coordination”).
  + Next, determine if the government actors are implementors.
    - Read the project description and title to determine whether the government actor is an implementor. It should be clear that the government is engaged in programming – for example, a project that engages in transitional justice or conflict resolution programming using a government agency for post-conflict development would lead us to code that agency as an implementor. It should be clear that a government actor is responsible for a set of activities or programmatic interventions in the project description. If it is unclear whether government agencies are implementing the project, list them as a signatory and write any concerns in the “comments” column.
    - When it is explicit that an agency is an implementor, place the name in the “implementors or other orgs.” column in the spreadsheet. **This should be in addition to placing the name in the “government signatory” column**.

### Populating the “Organization List” from MPTF Projects

* Upon completing the MPTF project coding, the research team use an R script to extract organizations. This script extracts all unique organization names across each country’s MPTF data.
  + All names from the “donor,” “UN signatory,” “gov signatory,” “direct recipient,” “intermediary recipient,” and “implementing or other org” columns are extracted.

### Coding Projects from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

IATI is a datastore of peace and development/humanitarian projects, reported by individual donor states or organizations, including government aid agencies, private foundations, and multilateral organizations. Please refer to Annex 1 for additional information on how we use IATI data.

Downloading the Data

* We use an R script to download the IATI data using the IATI Datastore Classic website interface to select options: [https://datastore.codeforiati.org](https://datastore.codeforiati.org/)
* For each country, we use the following filters:
  + Set “Activity Status” to “2 – Implementation”, “3 – Finalization”, and “4 – Closed”. This ensures that we are only capturing activities that are actively being implemented or have been completed.
  + Choose the country as the Recipient country, e.g., “CO – Colombia”.
  + Timing is based on the mandate date of the mission in question. The start date (after) should be the date that the resolution which established the mandate was adopted. The start date (before) should be December 31, 2021.
  + Download it as a CSV.

Project Reporting

* We use the IATI data off-the-shelf. We make no manual edits to the information from the CSV but do select columns to match our format for other data sources.
  + We use both the planned and actual start and end dates of each activity/project. Planned dates can be *either* when aid disbursement starts/ends *or* when physical activity starts/ends.[[169]](#footnote-170)
* There are four types of participating organization roles: Accountable, Funding, Extending, and Implementing.[[170]](#footnote-171)
  + Accountable: An organization responsible for oversight of the activity and its outcomes.
  + Funding: The government or organization which provides funds to the activity.
  + Extending: An organization that manages the budget and direction of an activity on behalf of the funding organization.
  + Implementing: The organization that physically carries out the activity or intervention.
* Sector-code, sector, sector-percentage, sector-vocabulary, and sector-vocabulary-code all refer to the sector that the project belongs to. Sector-code is the code that sector-vocabulary-code uses. For example, DAC 5-digit codes and vocabulary are most often used.
  + We rely on the “sector” variable but use the “sector-code” variable if the former is missing.

### Populating the “Organization List” from IATI Projects

* We use an R script to automatically extract all unique organizations in the “participating organization” role columns.
* We code all organization-level variables as described in the earlier section on the Organization List.

### Coding Projects from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

We use the CRS as a data source for all bilateral and some multilateral donors, as well as foundations (see Annex 1 for futher information). We filter the data by the recipient country and restrict the years to correspond with the NOI scope years. CRS data are project-level: each row represents an aid project that emanates from a donor (country, agency, or multilateral organization) to a recipient within a recipient country. The recipient can be any type of organization, and many donors do not actually report the recipient, called “ChannelReportedName” in the CRS.

Downloading the Data

* We manually download the CRS data using the CRS Bulk Data Download website interface: <https://stats.oecd.org/DownloadFiles.aspx?DatasetCode=CRS1>

Project Reporting

* Rows in CRS data can represent a few characteristics of a project, including individual disbursements, commitments, or each donor-recipient relationship. As such, we engage in an automatic cleaning and collapsing process in R.
* We extract and calculate the start and end years and combine some information from the bulk download data; this process is described in detail in Annex 1.
* After this process, the CRS data is structured like all of our contractual agreements – each row represents one aid project between donor(s) and recipients.
* We use the Purpose Codes of each project to identify the sectors that the project operates within; Appendix 2 of the main codebook describes our sector coding process in detail.
* We match CRS variables to NOI variables, as described in the below table and section on manual coding.

Manual Coding

* The coding process for the CRS dataset is mostly automated (we use most of the CRS data off-the-shelf). However, some rows have missing data on participating organizations, whether donor agencies or recipient organizations. We manually code these missing data for projects in three countries: Burundi, Colombia, and Sudan. We match variables across the CRS data and NOI, as is presented in Table 1; most variables in the NOI dataset are directly matched with CRS variables. Research assistants review the project title and description for references to organizations that are missing from their respective cells.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NOI** | **CRS** |
| Project ID | CrsID |
| Project Title | Project Title |
| Project Description | Long Description |
| Start Year (min) | Expected Start Date (or minimum Disbursement Year by project ID when Expected Date unavailable) |
| End Year (max) | Completion Date (or maximum Disbursement Year by project ID when Completion Date unavailable) |
| Source | “CRS” |
| Donor(s) | Agency Name (Donor Name refers to the country, e.g., “France, so we append the Donor Name, e.g., “Ministry of Foreign Affairs”, with the Agency Name, becoming e.g., “Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France)”) |
| Government Signatory | NA |
| Direct Recipient | Channel Reported Name |
| Intermediary Recipient | NA |
| Implementing Organizations | NA |
| Disbursement | USD Disbursement |
| Commitment | USD Commitment |
| Adjustment | USD Adjustment |
| Default Currency | USD |
| Currency | USD |
| Location Available | YES/NO |
| Region | Geography (when available) |
| Sector | NOI\_Sector (automatically assigned from the “PurposeCodes” column) |
| Document\_date | NA |
| Link | NA |

Step-by-Step Guide for Manual Coding

* 1. Review the “Direct Recipient” column for each project.
  2. If you do not find vagueness or uncertainty in this column, please move on to the next project row.
  3. If there is uncertainty in the column, read the project description:
     1. If you find a reference to recipients or donors in the project title and/or description, denote “Y” in the column titled “New Info Found in Project Descriptions”. If no information is found, denote “N”.
     2. If new information is found, add this organization information to the new “Direct Recipient” column. Be sure to denote Y or N in the “New Info” column as well.
  4. If there are any issues or questions, add them to our coding concerns document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Appears in Data as: | Add to “Direct Recipient” column |
| Gouvernement du Bénéficiaire | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| Central Government | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| Recipient central government | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| REPUBLIQUE DU ‘Country’ | Government of ‘Country’ |
| Gouvernement du b<e9>n<e9>ficiaire | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| INSTITUTIONS DU SECTEUR PUBLIC | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| Public Sector | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
| Central Government in recipient country | Government of ‘Recipient Country’ |
|  | Code from project title/description |
| OTHER | Code from project title/description |
| Multiple Parties | Code from project title/description |
| INTERNATIONAL NGOS | Code from project title/description |
| UN | Code from project title/description |
| ‘Country’ NGOS | Code from project title/description |
| PUBLIC SECTOR (donor, recipient, other) | Code from project title/description |
| NATIONAL NGOs | Code from project title/description |
| PRIVATE ENTERPRISE | Code from project title/description |
| LOCAL/REGIONAL NGOs | Code from project title/description |
| NGOs and civil society | Code from project title/description |
| ONG bas<e9>e dans un pays donneur | Code from project title/description |

Example:

* In Burundi, CRS project ID 2017007544 is a project funded by the German Foreign Office, with the Channel Reported Name as “Developing country-based NGO”. In this case, taking the data off-the-shelf would essentially remove this project from our network data because we are unsure of the edge(s). The project title and project description, though, provides additional information: “Support of media group IWACU” and “strengthening an independent public opinion by supporting activities of the media group IWACU in Burundi”. The project titles and descriptions allow us to infer that IWACU, a media group based in Burundi, is the recipient.

### Populating the “Organization List” From CRS Projects

* We use an R script to automatically extract all unique organizations in the Donor and ChannelReportedName columns. We code the manually-added organizations separately, as they are present in only a subset of the data.
* We code all organization-level variables as described in the earlier section on the Organization List.

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2. Campbell, Susanna P. *Global Governance and Local Peace: Accountability and performance in international peacebuilding*. Cambridge University Press, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Included countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Myanmar. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. For some countries, we extend our data collection to include years before a mandate began and hope to include additional country-years in future iterations of the datasets. See fn. 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. United Nations Secretary-General. *In Larger Freedom: Toward Development, Security, and Human Rights for All*. New York: United Nations (A/59/2005/Add.1). 2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. “What is the Cluster Approach?”, Humanitarian Response, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, last modified March 31, 2020, <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/coordination/clusters/what-cluster-approach> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
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   [cluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/humanitarian\_response\_review.pdf](https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/humanitarian_response_review.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The United Nations Cluster System was established to coordinate multi-agency response to large humanitarian emergencies. Further information is included on page 12 as well as in Annex 1 on our data sources. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Campbell, *Global Governance and Local Peace*. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. We do condition our country and UN Peace Operation selection based on duration. Operations which last less than one year are not included. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. “Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations”, The World Bank, last modified July 1, 2021, https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
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13. The excluded missions are: The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United Nations Office to the Africa Union (UNOAU), The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB), The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), UN Office for West Africa, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Bolivia (2019-2020), UN Peacebuilding Office in Central African Republic (BONUCA), United Nations Operations in Burundi (ONUB), United Nations Support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, Special Adviser on Cyprus, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET), United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), The United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions, Good Offices Greece - the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), UN International Commission of Inquiry mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea, UN Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), Good Offices Guyana – Venezuela, United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), UN International Independent Investigation Commission (UNIIIC), United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Personal Envoy Mozambique, UN Commission of Inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel (OSES), United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS), OPCW-UN Joint Mission in Syria, UN Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP), UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), Personal Envoy Western Sahara. See Appendix 1 for a table listing the reasoning for each of these exclusions. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. List of all [active peacekeeping operations](https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/where-we-operate), list of all [past peacekeeping operations](https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/past-peacekeeping-operations), list of all [active political missions](https://dppa.un.org/en/current-presences), list of all [past political missions](https://dppa.un.org/en/past-missions). As of 2021, there are 12 active and 15 past (post-2005 end) peacekeeping operations; 25 active and 27 past (post-2005 end) political missions.

    [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The additional country-years that do not overlap with the included UN peace operation mandates include Burundi from 2005–2006, DRC from 2005-2010, Timor-Leste from 2005-2006, Guinea-Bissau from 2005-2010, Haiti from 2005-2017, Lebanon from 2005-2007, and Somalia from 2005-2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Burundi: 2005–2021; Central African Republic: 2009–2021; Chad: 2007–2010; Colombia: 2016–2021; Côte d’Ivoire: 2010–2017; DRC: 2005–2021; Guinea-Bissau: 2005–2020; Haiti: 2005–2021; Lebanon: 2005–2021; Libya: 2011–2021; Mali: 2013–2021; Myanmar: 2018–2021; Nepal: 2007–2010; Sierra Leone: 2005–2014; Somalia: 2005–2021; South Sudan: 2011–2021; Sudan: 2005–2021; Syria: 2015–2021; Timor-Leste: 2006–2012; Yemen: 2012–2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. “Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office,” United Nations Development Program, <https://mptf.undp.org>. In the case that project documents are not made available, we rely on information collated by the MPTF Office on individual project pages on their website. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. For example, many MPTF documents list implementing partners which either contribute to the goal(s) of the project by providing their own funding or directly receive funding from the donor or intermediary organizations. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. UN OCHA Services. Humanitarian Data Exchange. See, <https://data.humdata.org>. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Note: please reference Annex 2 for more detailed coding instructions for each variable in each dataset. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. OECD CRS Code list. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
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23. The United Nations System. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159e_un_system_chart_17x11_4c_en_web_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Le système des Nations Unies. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159_un_system_chart_11x17_4c_fr_web.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. El Sistema de las Naciones Unidas. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159_un_system_chart_11x17_4c_sp_web_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. The Yearbook of International Organizations. https://uia.org/yearbook [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Yearbook of International Organizations, Appendix 2. https://uia.org/sites/uia.org/files/misc\_pdfs/Types\_of\_organization.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Correlates of War. *Intergovernmental Organizations (v3)*. <https://correlatesofwar.org/data-sets/IGOs/> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Despite the general decision not to code single-cluster sources, to avoid losing a substantial amount of data we retain single-sector sources from infographic data for Haiti. These entries are categorized as multisectoral due to the aggregation of single-sector data from the same month and year. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. UN OCHA homepage. https://www.unocha.org [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. The Humanitarian Data Exchange. https://data.humdata.org [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Humanitarian Response homepage. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. “ReliefWeb Response Goes Live.” Mary Keller. 28 November 2022. https://reliefweb.int/blogpost/reliefweb-response-goes-live [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. ReliefWeb homepage. https://reliefweb.int [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. For example, Publish What You Fund’s 2022 aid transparency report included a networked data indicator, which found that 64% of projects in IATI accurately identified recipient organizations. This finding is based on a subset of publishers who do not work exclusively with partner country governments or private companies. Further, this score is based on a reference list of organizations, rather than assessing the “completeness” of delegation and implementation chains. See https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/the-index/2022/. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. For a discussion of the relationship between IATI and CRS, see <https://iatistandard.org/en/news/new-papers-on-iati-and-the-crs-and-aaa/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. See Honey, Benjamin. August 10, 2022. “A methodology for merging IATI and CRS data.” Publish What You Fund. <https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/2022/08/a-methodology-for-merging-iati-and-crs-data/> [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. “Download Files: Creditor Reporting System”. Accessed July 2022. https://stats.oecd.org/DownloadFiles.aspx?DatasetCode=CRS1 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. DAC states which do not report to IATI: Austria, Portugal, Iceland, Luxembourg, Greece, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. See list at, https://iatiregistry.org/publisher. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. OECD describes non-flows as, e.g., GNI and other flows as, e.g., non-ODA components of peacebuilding operations. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. For example, OOF accounted for less than 2% of all DAC-member aid outflows in 2020 and ODA loans account for less than 5% of all DAC-member aid outflows in 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. Guillaume Simon, February 2016. “Country Programmable Aid – A Provider Perspective.” Accessed June 3, 2022. https://public.tableau.com/views/CPA-Donor/CPA-Donor [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. IATI Secretariat, February 2011. “Complementary roles for the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System

    and the International Aid Transparency Initiative.” [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. CPA is defined by exclusion. Unpredictable aid (e.g. humanitarian aid and debt relief), cross-border aid (e.g. administrative costs and development awareness), co-operation agreements between governments (e.g. food aid or aid from local governments), and non-programmable aid (e.g. NGO core funding) all fall outside the scope of CPA. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. The report year refers to the year of the bulk download data. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Confirmed via conversation with OECD analyst, July 20, 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. For example, this would still capture presence of edges between organizations, but any measures of relationship strength via the number of projects between organizations would be artificially inflated if projects are reported more than once. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. See, http://d-portal.org/ctrack.html?publisher=KE-KRA-P051155108P [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. “AidData Data”. Accessed July 2022. https://www.aiddata.org/datasets [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Reported in millions of constant 2017 USD in the TUFF data. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. We have removed four from these lists: “UN Agencies” and “Other Arab Agencies” from CRS, as well as “UN OCHA Specially Designated Contributions” and “OECD” from IATI. It is unclear which agencies are included in the “UN Agencies” and “Other Arab Agencies” donors (no data are reported), the “Specially Designated Contributions” only reports information for OCHA Center for Humanitarian Data that is not comprehensive nor useful, and “OECD” in IATI contains no data. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. For a similar process, see Honey, Benjamin. August 10, 2022. “A methodology for merging IATI and CRS data.” Publish What You Fund. <https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/2022/08/a-methodology-for-merging-iati-and-crs-data/> [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. We individually downloaded files from the Datastore Classic using website filters. See, <https://datastore.codeforiati.org> . In producing the dataset, we downloaded these files from the datastore via R script. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. OECD CRS Code list document is available at <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>. IATI Publisher List is available at <https://iatiregistry.org/publisher/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. For full publisher list see fn.32. This list is filtered by “Organization Type” as “Multilateral”. Coverage determined by planned start date and recipient country of projects reported by the reporting organization in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Found on the “Donor” tab of the DAC and CRS list of codes, see fn. 32. Coverage determined by the project expected start year and completion date, or the first year that the project appears in the data – which could represent commitment, disbursement, or both. The methodology for unifying CRS years is detailed in the bilateral data section. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. Coverage refers to all country-years within the scope of the NOI project. This refers to the first and last year of projects for each multilateral reporter between all data sources – for example, accounting for all scope country-years, the first project from Adaptation Fund starts in 2011. If projects begin after 2021 or end before our scope country years, we do not include them. The scope country-years can be found in the codebook. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. This refers to the total disbursement from the reporting organization. Total dollar amount for CRS data is in millions of 2020 USD, rounded to the nearest million. Total dollar amount for IATI is from the “total disbursement” column in the activity data. Total dollar amount for MPTF is in millions of USD found on the MPTF factsheet website accessed June 18, 2022. All amounts are estimates which may differ from the released data. This is limited to scope countries and time frames, see footnote above (24) regarding scope. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. AfDB reports more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 306 projects totaling over $2 billion, while IATI has only 24 projects totaling over $577 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. ADB reports more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 216 projects totaling over $3 billion, while IATI has only 30 projects totaling a similar $3 billion. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. No projects by Council of Europe or Council of Europe Development Bank appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
71. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. EBRD reports more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 36 projects totaling $511 million, while IATI has 6 projects worth $167 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
73. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
74. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
75. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
76. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
77. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
78. No projects appear within our scope in CRS or IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
80. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
81. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
82. IADB publishes more projects to CRS than IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
83. Published as “The World Bank” with reporting org. reference (funding organization) “44001.” [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
84. IBRD publishes more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 763 projects totaling over $10 billion while IATI has 39 projects totaling over $7 billion. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
85. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
86. Published as “The World Bank” with reporting org. reference (funding organization) “44002.” [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
87. IDA publishes more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 8,091 projects totaling over $27 billion while IATI has 217 projects totaling over $14 billion. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
88. These years refer to the “actual” start year in IATI, rather than “planned” start year. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
89. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. IFAD publishes more projects to CRS than IATI. CRS has 663 projects totaling over $1 billion, while IATI has only 62 projects totaling $339 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. This year refers to the “actual” start year in IATI, rather than the “planned” year. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. These years refers to the “actual” start year in IATI, rather than the “planned” year. The total $ reported refers to commitments, rather than disbursements. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. CERF reports more projects to IATI than CRS. IATI has 1,468 projects totaling over $2 billion, while CRS has 508 projects totaling $1.5 billion and is truncated in 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. These years refer to the “actual” start year in IATI, rather than the “planned” year. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. The UN Global Compact Local Network UK, UN Institute for Disarmament Research, and UNITAID all have no projects for our scope in CRS or IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. Even though PBF projects are reported to IATI, we use MPTF documents rather than either dataset. The MPTF project documents provide more detailed information about project scope and implementing partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. UN Pooled Funds are controlled by the MPTF Office; thus, we use MPTF documents to code information on projects implemented or funded by these funds. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. The total $ reported refers to the expenditure, rather than disbursement. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. Expenditure data from IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. UNAIDS reports more projects to CRS and CRS data are more complete. CRS has 1,070 projects from 2005—2019, while IATI has 56 projects from 2014—2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. UNDP reports more projects to CRS. CRS has 4,865 projects while IATI has 3,976. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. Expenditure data from IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. UNRWA reports more projects to IATI, but data are truncated in 2015. The number of projects in CRS is 80 while IATI has 381 projects. No budget data is reported in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. Expenditure data from IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. UNICEF reports for projects to CRS and CRS data are more complete for our scope. CRS has 13,437 projects that overlap our entire time scope of 2005—2020, while IATI is truncated in 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. Expenditure data from IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. UNHCR reports more projects to CRS and covers more scope years. CRS has 92 projects from 2009—2020, while IATI has 74 projects from 2016—2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. ILO reports more projects to and covers more scope years in CRS. CRS has 1,480 projects from 2007—2020, while IATI has 416 projects from 2005—2019 (using “actual” reported years rather than “planned” years). [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. FAO reports more projects to and covers more scope years in IATI. IATI has 937 projects from 2006—2021, while CRS has 233 projects and are truncated in 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. Total $ reported refers to expenditure, rather than disbursement. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. Total $ reported refers to expenditure, rather than disbursement. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. No projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. OCHA reporting to IATI is minimal and not useful, as the data reported by OCHA are not project-level. Thus, we exclude this publisher. See <https://iatiregistry.org/publisher/unocha/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. Any data reported by the CBPFs will be covered with UN MPTF documents. Additionally, no projects appear within our scope in IATI. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. UNFPA only reports one year of projects, 2019, to IATI. We use CRS data as they are more complete. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. WFP reports more projects to and covers more scope years in CRS. CRS has 779 projects from 2005 onward, while IATI has 259 projects from 2011 onward. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. WHO reports more projects to and covers more scope years in CRS. CRS has 2,535 projects from 2005 onward, while IATI has 1,621 projects from 2016—2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. No projects appear within our scope in CRS. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. The five overlapping foundations are the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the MasterCard Foundation, Charity Projects Ltd., Omidyar Network Fund, Inc., and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. Found on the “Purpose codes” tab of the DAC and CRS list of codes, see https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. We use MPTF project documents, so the source material is not in a dataset format. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. We replicate project IDs from data sources for compatibility rather than creating a new coding scheme. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. When expected start date is not reported to CRS, we use report year. This process is described in the “Bilateral Donors” section of this document. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. We use the expected start date found on project documents rather than the MPTF website. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. When completion date is not reported, we use report year. See fn.105. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. Expected end dates are sometimes not reported in favor of listing a project duration on the project document. We use the expected start date and duration to calculate the expected end date. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. This column refers to the source of the data in the Networks of Influence dataset – data from IATI are denoted “IATI” in this column, projects from MPTF and denoted with “MPTF”, and CRS data with “CRS”. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. Identified as role type 1: funding. See <https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/codelists/organisationrole/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. Rather than aggregating our data to the donor country, we specify the agency which is controls funding for the project or program. We append the donor country name to the Agency Name. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. AidData classifies organization rules the same as IATI, thus the donor is organization role type 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. Identified as role type 4: implementing (<https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/codelists/organisationrole/>). We treat the implementing organization from IATI as both the direct recipient and implementing organization. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. The implementing organization is role type 4: implementing. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. Identified as status 2: committed (<https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/codelists/budgetstatus/>). We use the committed budget as it is exported from the datastore into a separate “Budget Commitment” column. If budget status is not reported by the reporting organization, status 1 (indicative) is assumed (<https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/activity-standard/iati-activities/iati-activity/budget/#iati-activities-iati-activity-budget-status>). [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. We use the “Geography” column to help determine the location, along with the project title and description. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. We do not use the policy markers reported to OECD to determine sectors, as this likely reflects donor priorities rather than project details. Some policy markers are optional and apply to certain types of aid; additionally, policy markers were not employed in the OECD CRS data for our entire scope period. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. MPTF project documents sometimes list “focus areas” but do not explicitly list sectors. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. We include a link to the project on the Development Portal website: http://d-portal.org/. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. We include a link to the project on the MPTF website: https://mptf.undp.org/. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. The United Nations System. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159e_un_system_chart_17x11_4c_en_web_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. Le système des Nations Unies. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159_un_system_chart_11x17_4c_fr_web.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. El Sistema de las Naciones Unidas. January 2019. <https://www.un.int/sites/www.un.int/files/Permanent%20Missions/18-00159_un_system_chart_11x17_4c_sp_web_0.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. Some definitions require that an IGO be based on intergovernmental agreement, or any “formal instrument of agreement between the governments of nation states” (UIA 2023) including a treaty, charter, or statute (Karns et al. 2015 p. 12). However, other definitions exclude this requirement and specify only that the organization be “formal” (Pevehouse et al. 2004 p. 104, Pevehouse and von Borzyskowski 2017 p. 4). We follow the latter definition as we did not individually confirm the presence of an intergovernmental agreement for each IGO, though can assume formality based on their inclusion in the dataset. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. The requirement for three or more member states is prevalent in the literature (see Feld & Jordan 1994, Luard 1988, Archer 1992) as organizations with only two member states would be considered bilateral. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. The UN Office of Legal Affairs Codification Division defines host state as “a State in whose territory a United Nations operation is conducted” (1994, p. 3) and UN Security Management System defines host government as “the Government of the host country in which the United Nations carries out its operation, activities and programmes” (2017, p. 2). According to the Encyclopedia of the United Nations, host state is a “UN term for the country in which an office of the UN or one of its agencies or associated programs is located, or a UN project or operation is taking place; also, the government of such a country" (Osmańczyk and Mango 2003, p. 918). [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. Muller (1995), for example, uses the term “host state” in application to a state hosting any international organization, and Heiss and Kelley (2017) use “host” state or government vis a vis INGOs. Krasner and Risse (2014) use the term vis a vis any external state or nonstate actor. The term “host country” is also widely used in the literature on international firms and foreign direct investment (see for example Pitelis and Sugden 2000, Muchlinski 2007). [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. We use the term “not-for-profit” rather than “non-profit” as activities may generate some revenue, though this is not the intended purpose of the organization and such profits are not distributed among those who own or control the organization (UN 2003 p. 17). For the same reason, the term “not-for-profit” is also used in our definitions of NNGO and international and national civil society. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. Other definitions of INGOs define them as having “a presence” (Murdie and Davis 2012, p. 1) or “active members” (Murdie and Bhasin 2011, p. 185) in multiple states. We find that the phrase “active in” is more a precise scope for inclusion, rather than presence or membership (Campbell et al. 2019, p. 15). For our purposes, to be “active in” a country entails engaging in the provision of goods and services (which may include advocacy) within the relevant country’s territory. An actor does not necessarily need to have a permanent country office to be considered “active in” a country, but we assume at least one regular physical staff person in-country based on criteria for inclusion. This definition of “active in” holds for the other definitions that follow below (including NNGOs, international and national civil society, and international and national companies). [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. Some definitions specify that an INGO be active in three or more countries (Murdie and Basin 2011, Campbell et al. 2019), though for our purposes an INGO may be active in only two countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. We do not check for national registration for each organization but can assume some level of formality based on their inclusion in the dataset. The inclusion of organizations regardless of their legal registration status is common in the literature on NGOs (see Lewis et al. 2021, pp. 12-13). [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. The World Bank (2000) includes “research and policy design organizations, labor unions, the media, NGOs, grassroots associations, community-based organizations, religious groups” as exemplars of civil society groups; Nilson (2012) also includes women’s organizations and human rights groups (p. 246) and Paffenholz (2014) includes “research institutions, social movements, and peace-building NGOs, as well as traditional and community groups” (p. 70). [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
166. Synonymous with “profit-seeking” (Schouten and Miklian 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. As a note, our research team began coding MPTF project documents in Spring 2022. In October 2022, MPTF updated their Gateway Website, leading us to update the coding instructions. Below, we denote when instructions have changed due to the updated website. While our core coding process for documents has not changed, please follow the updated instructions to replicate the coding process. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. United Nations MPTF Office Partners Gateway. https://mptf.undp.org [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. “Activity Date Type”, International Aid Transparency Initiative, <https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/codelists/activitydatetype/> [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. “Organisation Role”, International Aid Transparency Initiative, https://iatistandard.org/en/iati-standard/203/codelists/organisationrole/ [↑](#footnote-ref-171)