

Opening the Black Box Appendix

These are the statistical appendices for **Opening the Black Box of International Aid: Understanding Delivery Actors and Democratization** by Caroline Dunton and Jack Hasler.

For questions or comments on these appedices, please contact Jack Hasler at jhasler@gwu.edu.

Appendix A1: Donor Countries

DonorName	Mean_Aid	Min_Recipients	Max_Recipients
Australia	765.35	27	83
Austria	104.41	72	96
Belgium	191.99	56	95
Canada	402.62	55	106
Czech Republic	10.35	57	67
Denmark	170.20	3	76
Estonia	2.72	15	17
Finland	75.56	34	89
France	1152.72	90	110
Germany	1787.63	83	112
Greece	46.40	14	79
Hungary	17.52	77	87
Iceland	5.39	6	9
Ireland	131.24	51	78
Italy	101.53	33	96
Japan	854.07	46	111
Korea	219.92	82	100
Latvia	0.42	6	6
Lithuania	1.75	17	24
Luxembourg	56.12	43	59
Netherlands	322.58	1	76
New Zealand	36.80	16	52
Norway	372.02	82	90
Poland	66.43	57	78
Portugal	88.17	34	47
Slovak Republic	3.63	30	41
Slovenia	4.13	14	24
Spain	365.42	76	95
Sweden	395.49	54	97
Switzerland	154.36	52	85
United Kingdom	1525.80	88	100
United States	4481.07	91	109

Appendix A2: Recipient Countries

RecipientName	Mean_Aid	Min_Donors	Max_Donors
Afghanistan	1768.24	25	27
Albania	76.95	7	24
Algeria	97.68	6	20
Angola	59.79	7	20
Argentina	33.49	6	22
Armenia	43.37	4	22
Azerbaijan	25.09	5	21
Bangladesh	271.68	5	25
Belarus	43.30	6	26
Benin	69.69	6	21
Bhutan	12.95	4	15
Bolivia	112.40	8	24
Botswana	80.72	4	16
Brazil	170.59	9	27
Burkina Faso	114.29	8	20
Burundi	49.89	7	23
Cabo Verde	47.63	5	14
Cambodia	145.48	6	25
Cameroon	116.45	6	21
Central African Republic	9.66	3	13
Chad	15.47	4	12
Chile	32.49	7	23
China (People's Republic of)	641.94	7	28
Colombia	242.43	8	24
Comoros	8.72	2	6
Congo	16.37	5	17
Costa Rica	14.37	4	18
Cote d'Ivoire	117.72	17	19
Croatia	27.69	8	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo	206.56	13	24
Djibouti	18.71	4	10
Dominican Republic	43.42	3	17
Ecuador	52.96	7	21
Egypt	178.50	7	26
El Salvador	63.61	6	22
Equatorial Guinea	6.04	2	9
Eritrea	8.16	4	15
Fiji	26.63	2	10
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	43.20	7	24
Gabon	21.10	4	12
Gambia	5.00	4	18
Georgia	78.49	6	24

(continued)

RecipientName	Mean_Aid	Min_Donors	Max_Donors
Ghana	140.94	7	24
Guatemala	100.32	6	22
Guinea	40.03	4	19
Guinea-Bissau	13.67	4	14
Guyana	15.42	3	11
Haiti	141.76	11	17
Honduras	73.78	6	22
India	345.43	7	26
Indonesia	505.13	8	24
Iran	66.23	4	19
Iraq	461.61	19	21
Jamaica	18.16	4	13
Jordan	221.31	5	24
Kazakhstan	30.05	5	23
Kenya	501.05	9	28
Kyrgyzstan	42.60	6	23
Lao People's Democratic Republic	59.30	4	21
Lebanon	135.74	7	23
Lesotho	34.50	3	13
Liberia	74.32	8	18
Libya	6.02	3	12
Madagascar	53.76	6	19
Malawi	162.40	6	24
Malaysia	37.24	3	17
Mali	147.73	6	23
Mauritania	28.67	4	15
Mauritius	11.81	4	13
Mexico	189.40	6	25
Moldova	49.09	6	26
Mongolia	62.65	5	21
Montenegro	12.22	14	19
Morocco	250.80	7	24
Mozambique	390.49	9	22
Myanmar	93.46	4	24
Namibia	91.78	7	21
Nepal	139.87	5	24
Nicaragua	79.60	8	22
Niger	47.22	5	20
Nigeria	418.29	7	23
Oman	1.77	1	8
Pakistan	474.70	5	24
Panama	8.27	4	15
Papua New Guinea	202.61	3	15
Paraguay	31.91	5	20
Peru	126.99	9	25
Philippines	144.23	6	23
Rwanda	189.68	7	25
Saudi Arabia	5.45	2	7

(continued)

RecipientName	Mean_Aid	Min_Donors	Max_Donors
Senegal	143.56	8	23
Sierra Leone	47.65	4	21
Solomon Islands	136.91	2	9
Somalia	126.27	17	19
South Africa	509.43	9	27
South Sudan	181.14	18	20
Sri Lanka	63.50	6	23
Sudan	203.01	7	22
Suriname	10.59	3	10
Swaziland	28.41	2	16
Syrian Arab Republic	33.62	4	12
Tajikistan	31.04	5	21
Tanzania	439.02	8	23
Thailand	59.58	5	25
Timor-Leste	78.70	5	17
Togo	23.45	6	18
Trinidad and Tobago	1.12	2	10
Tunisia	109.12	6	23
Turkey	162.34	7	25
Turkmenistan	5.14	2	12
Uganda	376.37	9	27
Ukraine	174.21	6	29
Uruguay	9.03	5	19
Uzbekistan	34.59	4	22
Venezuela	22.13	7	20
Yemen	101.88	5	22
Zambia	278.96	6	21
Zimbabwe	153.91	7	25

Appendix B1: ECM Model

One of the things you can test for with an error correction model is endogeneity resulting from reverse causality. This is possible if we believe countries are likely to systematically change their method of delivering aid and how much they give based changes in a country's level of democracy. The following ecm model should have coefficients that are 0 for all but the lagged dependent variables. Some are significantly different from 0, which suggests that some endogeneity may be present. Intuitively, this makes sense because aid will be allocated partially based on existing levels of democracy.

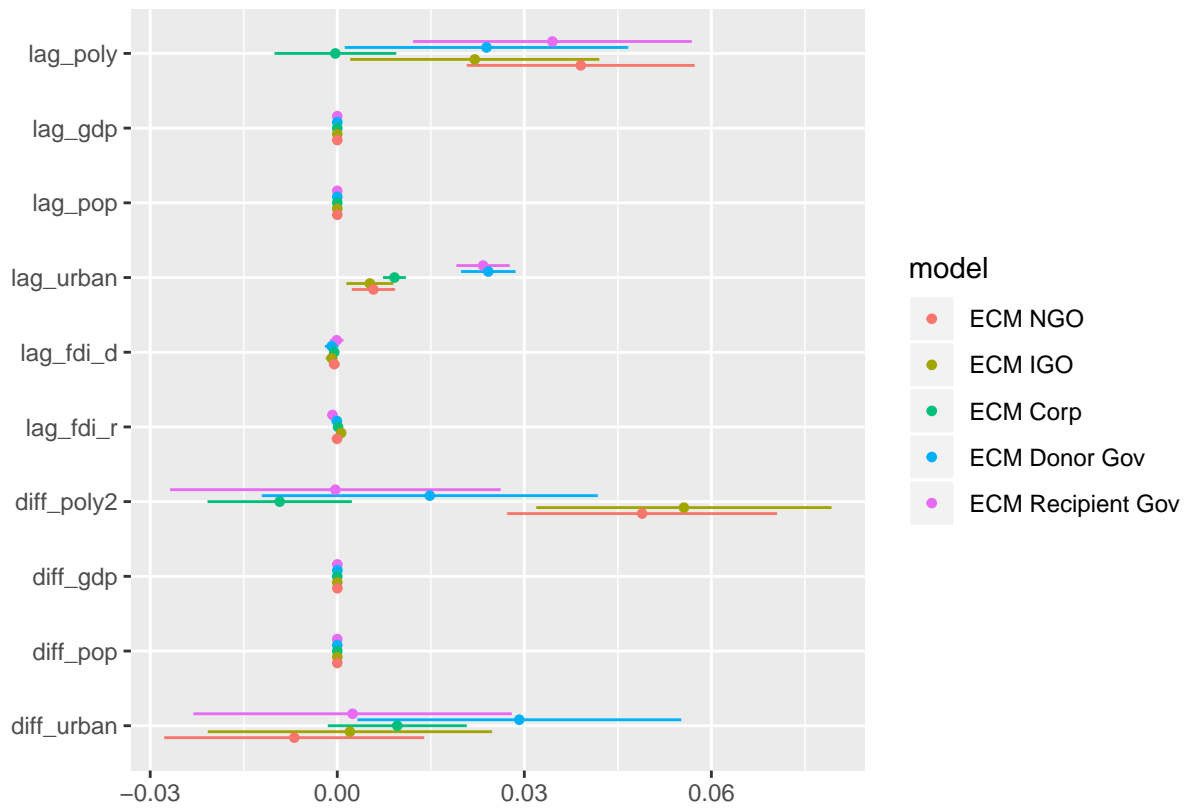
Here we only present the ECM model for Polyarchy model since those results are the most robust, but ECMs for the other Models can be produced upon request.

Table 2:

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	NGO	IGO	CORP	DONOR	RECIP
lag_ngo	0.574*** (0.006)				
lag_igo		0.300*** (0.008)			
lag_corp			0.449*** (0.030)		
lag_gov_d				0.661*** (0.006)	
lag_gov_r					0.527*** (0.007)
lag_poly	0.039*** (0.009)	0.022** (0.010)	−0.0003 (0.005)	0.024** (0.012)	0.035*** (0.011)
lag_gdp	0.00001*** (0.00000)	−0.00000 (0.00000)	−0.00000*** (0.00000)	0.00001* (0.00000)	0.00000 (0.00000)
lag_pop	−0.000 (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
lag_urban	0.006*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.002)	0.009*** (0.001)	0.024*** (0.002)	0.023*** (0.002)
lag_fdi_d	−0.0005 (0.0004)	−0.001* (0.0005)	−0.0005** (0.0002)	−0.001 (0.001)	−0.0001 (0.001)
lag_fdi_r	−0.00004 (0.0002)	0.001** (0.0003)	0.0001 (0.0001)	−0.0001 (0.0003)	−0.001** (0.0003)
diff_poly2	0.049*** (0.011)	0.056*** (0.012)	−0.009 (0.006)	0.015 (0.014)	−0.0003 (0.014)
diff_gdp	0.00002*** (0.00000)	−0.00000 (0.00000)	−0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00002*** (0.00000)	0.00001*** (0.00000)
diff_pop	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)
diff_urban	−0.007 (0.011)	0.002 (0.012)	0.010* (0.006)	0.029** (0.013)	0.002 (0.013)
Observations	17,935	17,935	17,935	17,935	17,935
R ²	0.396	0.091	0.024	0.471	0.289
Adjusted R ²	0.294	−0.063	−0.142	0.381	0.168
F Statistic (df = 11; 15332)	914.583***	139.237***	34.312***	1,240.844***	566.705***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01



Appendix C1: Other Types of Democracy Measures

For space reasons, the egalitarian and deliberative measures in VDem were not included in the main results, but they are presented here. They provide even stronger support for our theory.

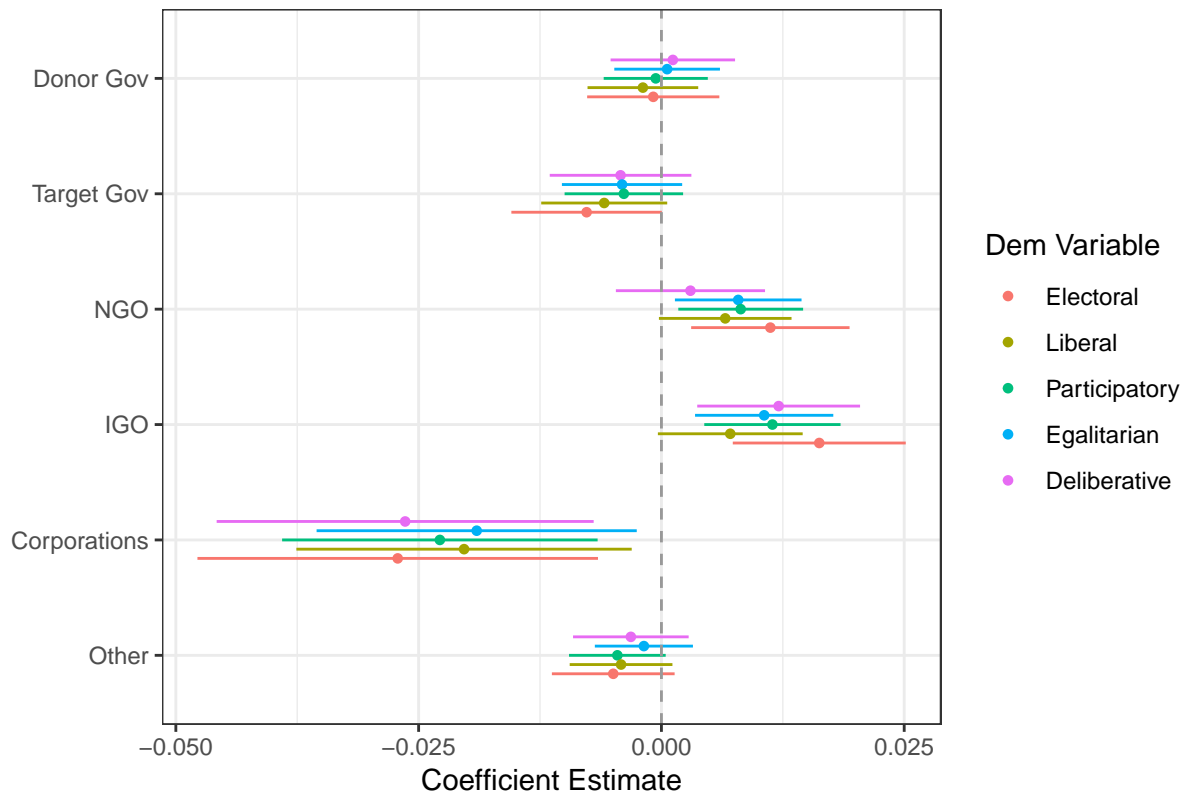
Table 3: All VDem Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory	Deliberative	Egalitarian
Donor Gov	−0.001 (0.003)	−0.002 (0.003)	−0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
Target Gov	−0.008* (0.004)	−0.006* (0.003)	−0.004 (0.003)	−0.004 (0.004)	−0.004 (0.003)
NGO	0.011*** (0.004)	0.007* (0.003)	0.008** (0.003)	0.003 (0.004)	0.008** (0.003)
IGO	0.016*** (0.005)	0.007* (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)	0.012*** (0.004)	0.011*** (0.004)
Corporation	−0.027*** (0.011)	−0.020** (0.009)	−0.023*** (0.008)	−0.026*** (0.010)	−0.019** (0.008)
Other	−0.005 (0.003)	−0.004 (0.003)	−0.005* (0.003)	−0.003 (0.003)	−0.002 (0.003)
log(GDP)	0.015** (0.007)	−0.003 (0.006)	0.002 (0.006)	−0.007 (0.007)	−0.006 (0.006)
Urban	−0.006*** (0.001)	−0.007*** (0.001)	−0.005*** (0.001)	−0.009*** (0.001)	−0.005*** (0.001)
log(Population)	0.006 (0.033)	0.136*** (0.028)	0.029 (0.026)	−0.027 (0.031)	−0.024 (0.026)
fdi_d	−0.0003 (0.0002)	−0.0003** (0.0001)	−0.0002* (0.0001)	−0.0004** (0.0001)	−0.0002** (0.0001)
fdi_r	−0.001*** (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0002)	0.0001 (0.0002)	−0.0004* (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0002)
lagpoly	0.708*** (0.005)				
laglib		0.780*** (0.005)			
lagpartip			0.788*** (0.005)		
lagdelib				0.809*** (0.005)	
lagegal					0.750*** (0.005)
Observations	20,732	20,732	20,732	20,732	20,732
R ²	0.510	0.584	0.572	0.618	0.538
Adjusted R ²	0.433	0.518	0.505	0.558	0.465
F Statistic (df = 12; 17923)	1,553.428***	2,092.978***	1,993.361***	2,411.653***	1,736.199***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Main Results



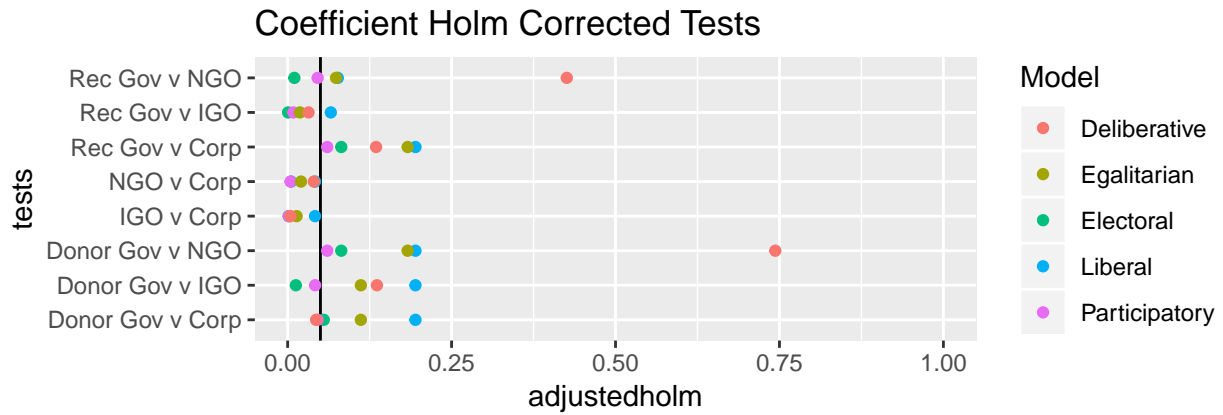
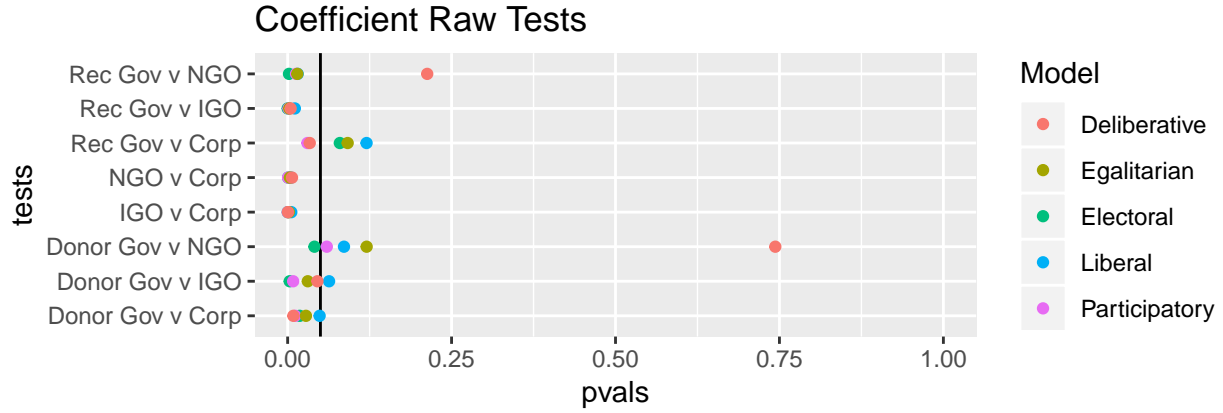


Table 4:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	9.506	0.002	0.010	0.011	Electoral
2	Rec Gov v IGO	15.450	0.0001	0.001	0.002	Electoral
3	Rec Gov v Corp	3.073	0.080	0.082	0.216	Electoral
4	Donor Gov v NGO	4.180	0.041	0.082	0.127	Electoral
5	Donor Gov v IGO	8.731	0.003	0.013	0.014	Electoral
6	Donor Gov v Corp	5.561	0.018	0.055	0.067	Electoral
7	NGO v Corp	11.131	0.001	0.005	0.006	Electoral
8	IGO v Corp	13.511	0.0002	0.002	0.003	Electoral

Table 5:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	5.882	0.015	0.076	0.083	Liberal
2	Rec Gov v IGO	6.471	0.011	0.066	0.079	Liberal
3	Rec Gov v Corp	2.413	0.120	0.195	0.327	Liberal
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.949	0.086	0.195	0.267	Liberal
5	Donor Gov v IGO	3.452	0.063	0.195	0.229	Liberal
6	Donor Gov v Corp	3.885	0.049	0.195	0.212	Liberal
7	NGO v Corp	7.800	0.005	0.042	0.060	Liberal
8	IGO v Corp	7.686	0.006	0.042	0.060	Liberal

Table 6:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	6.194	0.013	0.046	0.046	Participatory
2	Rec Gov v IGO	10.151	0.001	0.009	0.010	Participatory
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.697	0.030	0.060	0.094	Participatory
4	Donor Gov v NGO	3.545	0.060	0.060	0.162	Participatory
5	Donor Gov v IGO	6.948	0.008	0.042	0.046	Participatory
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.396	0.011	0.046	0.046	Participatory
7	NGO v Corp	11.691	0.001	0.004	0.007	Participatory
8	IGO v Corp	13.549	0.0002	0.002	0.005	Participatory

Table 7:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	5.946	0.015	0.074	0.080	Egalitarian
2	Rec Gov v IGO	9.022	0.003	0.019	0.025	Egalitarian
3	Rec Gov v Corp	2.848	0.092	0.183	0.284	Egalitarian
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.411	0.120	0.183	0.327	Egalitarian
5	Donor Gov v IGO	4.669	0.031	0.112	0.111	Egalitarian
6	Donor Gov v Corp	4.834	0.028	0.112	0.111	Egalitarian
7	NGO v Corp	8.581	0.003	0.020	0.025	Egalitarian
8	IGO v Corp	9.834	0.002	0.014	0.025	Egalitarian

Table 8:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.552	0.213	0.426	0.661	Deliberative
2	Rec Gov v IGO	8.050	0.005	0.032	0.047	Deliberative
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.509	0.034	0.135	0.147	Deliberative
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.107	0.744	0.744	1	Deliberative
5	Donor Gov v IGO	4.004	0.045	0.136	0.165	Deliberative
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.886	0.009	0.043	0.047	Deliberative
7	NGO v Corp	7.363	0.007	0.040	0.047	Deliberative
8	IGO v Corp	11.969	0.001	0.004	0.012	Deliberative

Appendix C2: Freedom House

As stated in the paper, VDem was chosen for its comprehensive approach and clear rating guidelines while polity was chosen for its ubiquity in the discipline. Freedom House can be somewhat more opaque in its ratings which are based on expert answers to questions rather than a cohesive overview. That said, they are still a useful robustness check to make sure our results are not dependent on a particular rating of democracy.

The scales for civil liberties, political rights and status come from Freedom House inverted relative to the other two and the other measures used in our paper (a lower score means more democratic). For consistency and ease of interpretation, we invert them back. As such, all but the rule of law model support our argument to some degree. This is not surprising as our coding as “democratic purpose” excludes some types of aid that might be targeted at rule of law, such as aid to police forces and prisons.

These results are all extremely small because of the minimal amount of variation found in most freedom house scores, which means that most of each dependent variable is explained by including its lagged form as an independent variable.

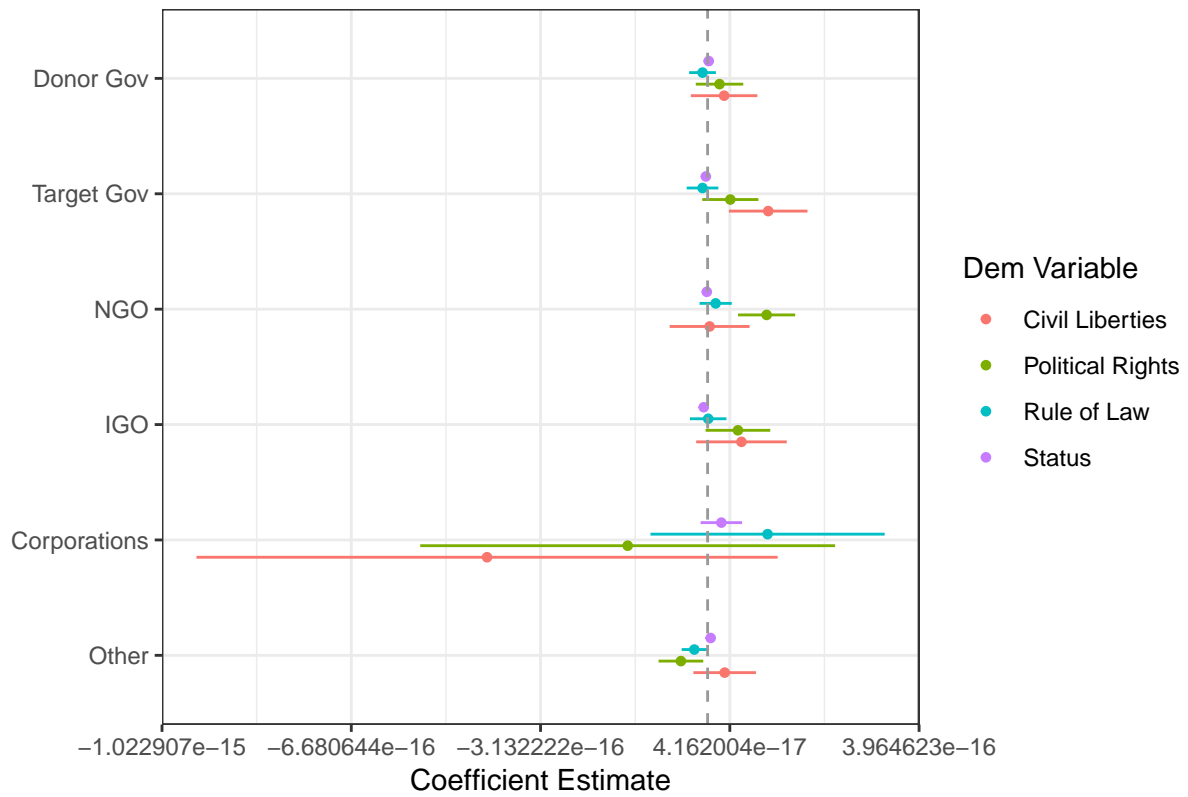
Table 9: All Freedom House Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Civil Liberties	Political Rights	Rule of Law	Status
Donor Gov	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Target Gov	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)
NGO	0.000 (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)
IGO	0.000 (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000** (0.000)
Corporation	−0.000 (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Other	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000** (0.000)	−0.000** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)
log(GDP)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)
Urban	−0.000*** (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)
log(Population)	−0.000*** (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)
fdi_d	−0.000 (0.000)	−0.000* (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
fdi_r	0.000** (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)	−0.000 (0.000)	−0.000*** (0.000)
lag_cl	1.000*** (0.000)			
lag_pr		1.000*** (0.000)		
lag_rol			1.000*** (0.000)	
lag_status				1.000*** (0.000)
Observations	18,656	18,656	18,656	18,656
R ²	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Adjusted R ²	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Main Results



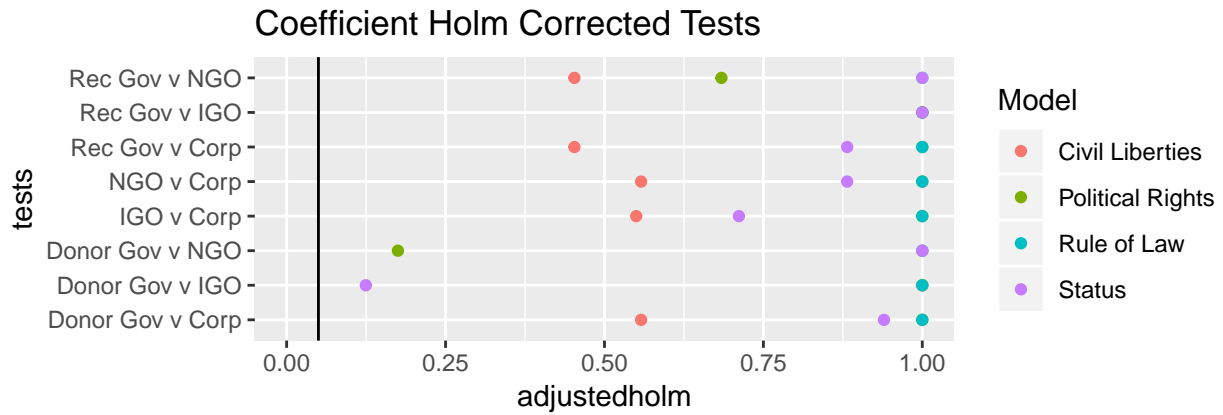
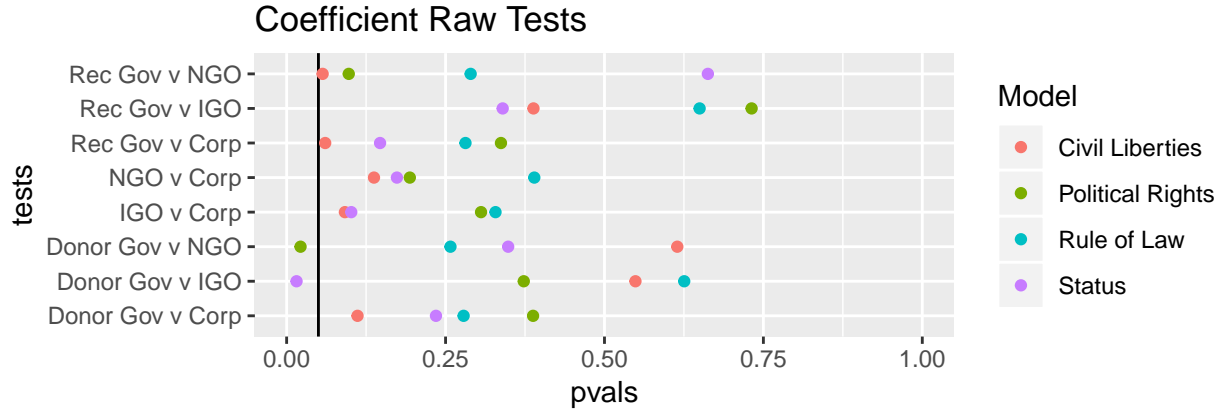


Table 10:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	3.635	0.057	0.453	0.597	Civil Liberties
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.744	0.388	1	1	Civil Liberties
3	Rec Gov v Corp	3.520	0.061	0.453	0.597	Civil Liberties
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.254	0.615	1	1	Civil Liberties
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.360	0.549	1	1	Civil Liberties
6	Donor Gov v Corp	2.532	0.112	0.558	0.597	Civil Liberties
7	NGO v Corp	2.207	0.137	0.558	0.597	Civil Liberties
8	IGO v Corp	2.845	0.092	0.550	0.597	Civil Liberties

Table 11:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	2.742	0.098	0.684	1	Political Rights
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.118	0.731	1	1	Political Rights
3	Rec Gov v Corp	0.921	0.337	1	1	Political Rights
4	Donor Gov v NGO	5.256	0.022	0.175	0.476	Political Rights
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.794	0.373	1	1	Political Rights
6	Donor Gov v Corp	0.746	0.388	1	1	Political Rights
7	NGO v Corp	1.689	0.194	1	1	Political Rights
8	IGO v Corp	1.049	0.306	1	1	Political Rights

Table 12:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.122	0.289	1	1	Rule of Law
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.206	0.650	1	1	Rule of Law
3	Rec Gov v Corp	1.161	0.281	1	1	Rule of Law
4	Donor Gov v NGO	1.281	0.258	1	1	Rule of Law
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.238	0.625	1	1	Rule of Law
6	Donor Gov v Corp	1.175	0.278	1	1	Rule of Law
7	NGO v Corp	0.740	0.390	1	1	Rule of Law
8	IGO v Corp	0.954	0.329	1	1	Rule of Law

Table 13:

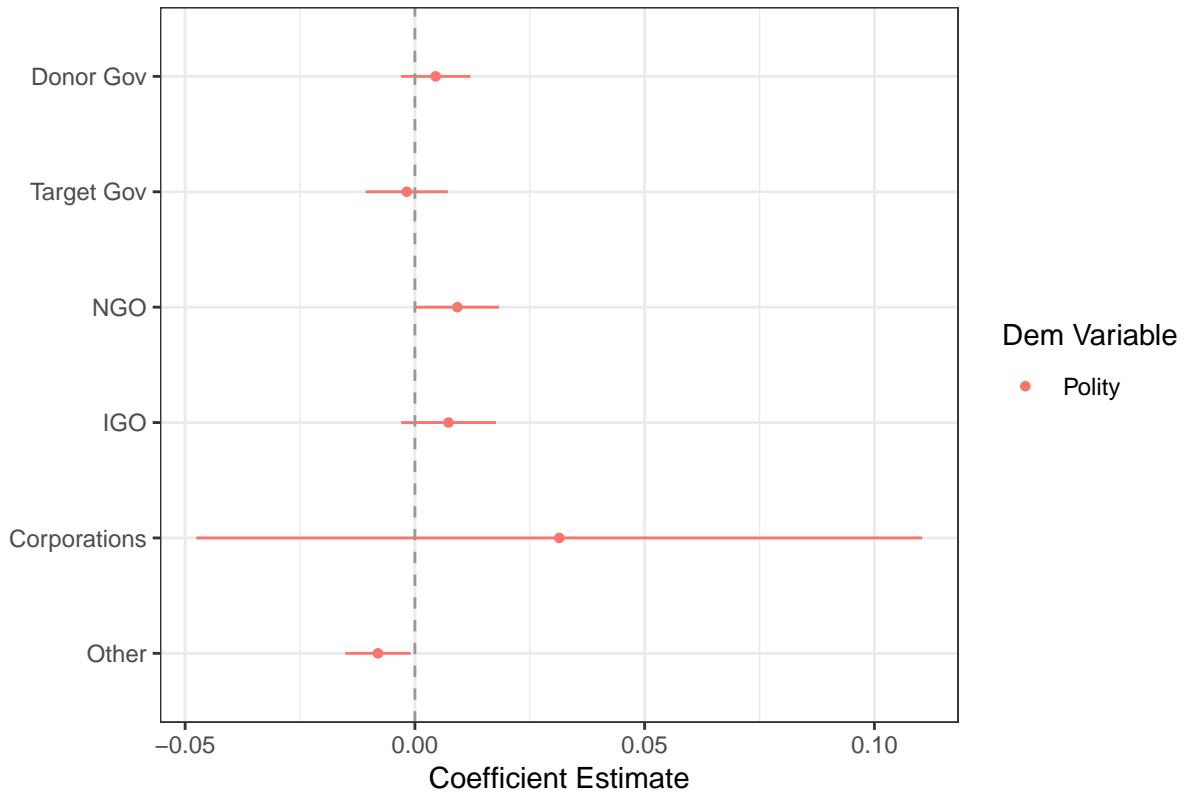
	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	0.190	0.663	1	1	Status
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.911	0.340	1	1	Status
3	Rec Gov v Corp	2.103	0.147	0.882	0.943	Status
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.879	0.349	1	1	Status
5	Donor Gov v IGO	5.851	0.016	0.125	0.339	Status
6	Donor Gov v Corp	1.411	0.235	0.940	1	Status
7	NGO v Corp	1.853	0.173	0.882	0.943	Status
8	IGO v Corp	2.680	0.102	0.711	0.943	Status

Appendix C3: Polity

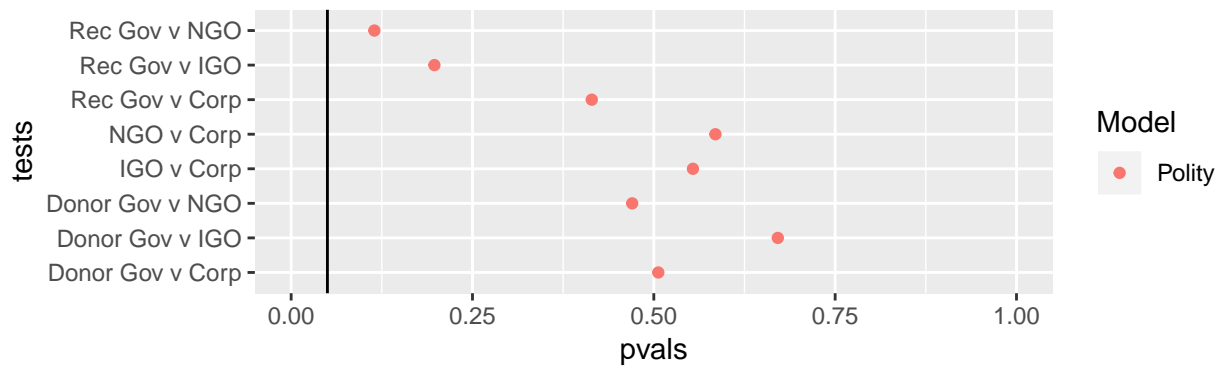
Table 14: All Polity Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Polity
Donor Gov	0.005 (0.004)
Target Gov	-0.002 (0.005)
NGO	0.009** (0.005)
IGO	0.007 (0.005)
Corporation	0.031 (0.040)
Other	-0.008** (0.004)
log(GDP)	0.021** (0.009)
Urban	-0.010*** (0.002)
log(Population)	0.310*** (0.041)
fdi_d	-0.0002 (0.0002)
fdi_r	-0.0004 (0.0003)
lagpolity	0.569*** (0.006)
Observations	18,499
R ²	0.345
Adjusted R ²	0.231
<i>Note:</i> *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Main Results



Coefficient Raw Tests



Coefficient Holm Corrected Tests

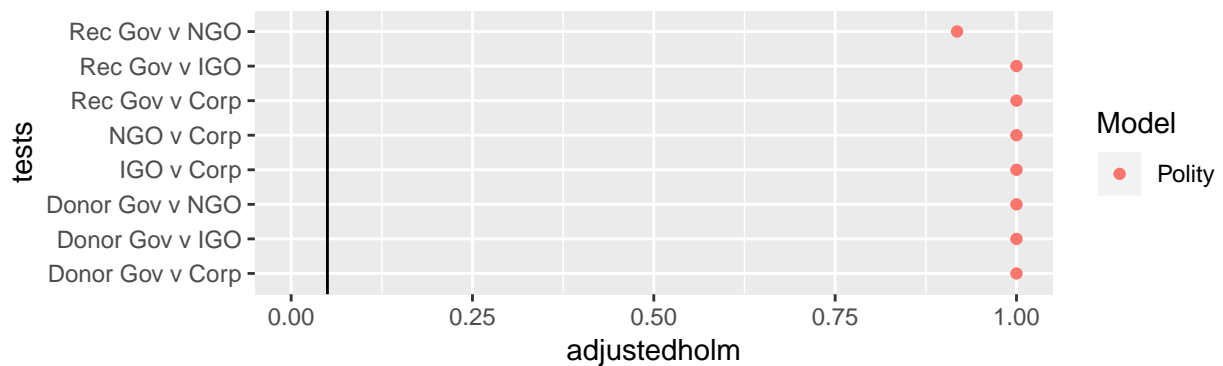


Table 15:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby	Model
1	Rec Gov v NGO	2.487	0.115	0.918	1	Polity
2	Rec Gov v IGO	1.661	0.198	1	1	Polity
3	Rec Gov v Corp	0.666	0.414	1	1	Polity
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.521	0.470	1	1	Polity
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.180	0.671	1	1	Polity
6	Donor Gov v Corp	0.442	0.506	1	1	Polity
7	NGO v Corp	0.298	0.585	1	1	Polity
8	IGO v Corp	0.350	0.554	1	1	Polity

Appendix C4: Including all types of donors

These results include all donors in the original CRS data, not just country donors. The most significant inclusion is organizations that use their own money as opposed to being delivery method for money from a country. Since these organizations will almost always use themselves, these results are biased in favor on the organizations and our hypotheses.

A remarkable result here is that all types of actors, even recipient governments positively increase democracy except for corporations, which still decrease it. NGOs and IGOs, however, are still better than those governments at delivering democratization outcomes.

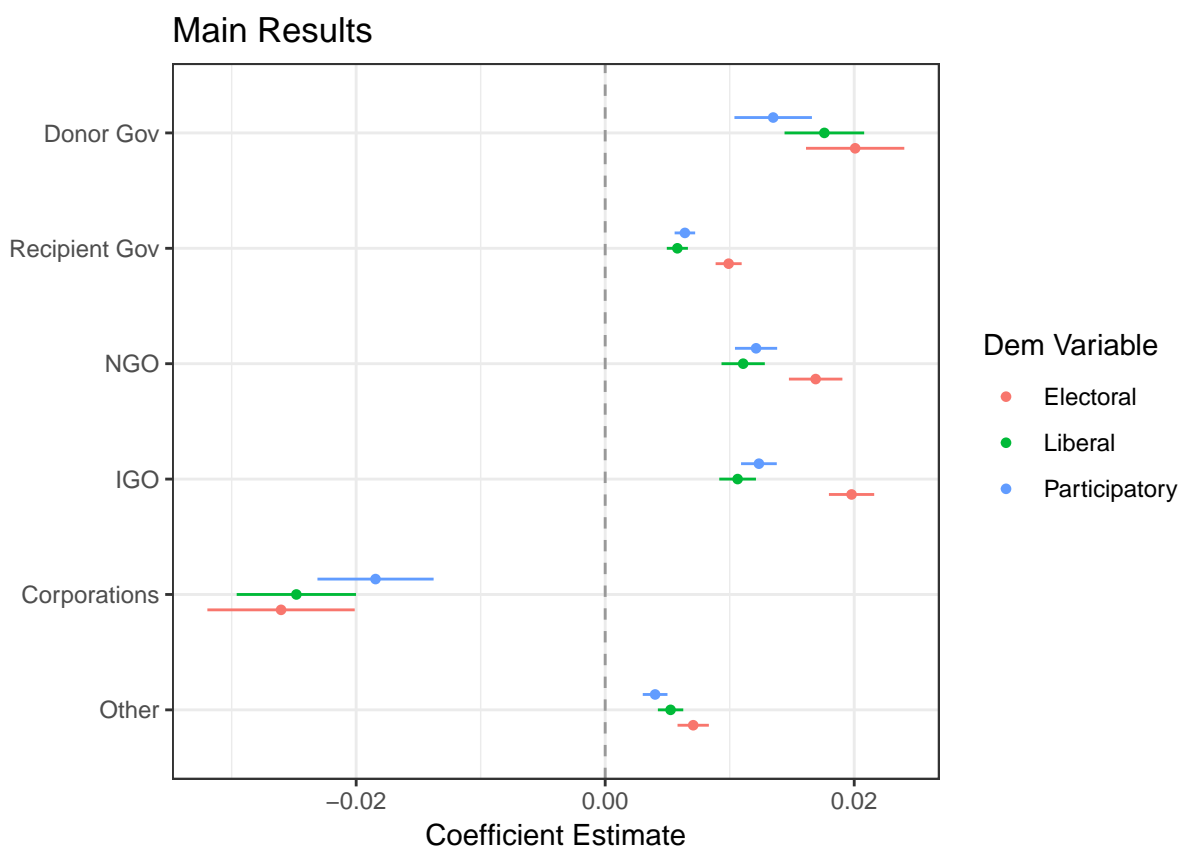


Table 16: Main Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory
Donor Gov	0.020*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)
Target Gov	0.010*** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.0004)	0.006*** (0.0004)
NGO	0.017*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.012*** (0.001)
IGO	0.020*** (0.001)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.012*** (0.001)
Corporation	-0.026*** (0.003)	-0.025*** (0.002)	-0.018*** (0.002)
Other	0.007*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)
log(GDP)	0.008*** (0.002)	-0.004*** (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.001)
Urban	-0.003*** (0.0003)	-0.003*** (0.0003)	-0.002*** (0.0003)
log(Population)	-0.102*** (0.008)	0.008 (0.007)	-0.027*** (0.007)
fdi_d	-0.0002** (0.0001)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)
fdi_r	-0.001*** (0.0001)	-0.001*** (0.00005)	-0.0001** (0.00005)
lagpoly	0.612*** (0.001)		
laglib		0.706*** (0.001)	
lagpartip			0.702*** (0.001)
Observations	377,257	377,257	377,257
R ²	0.414	0.506	0.489
Adjusted R ²	0.407	0.500	0.483

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

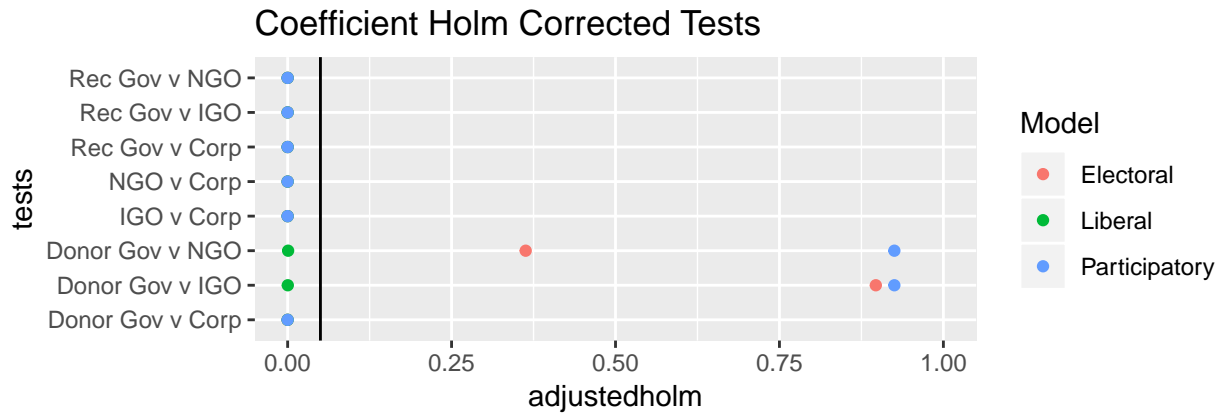
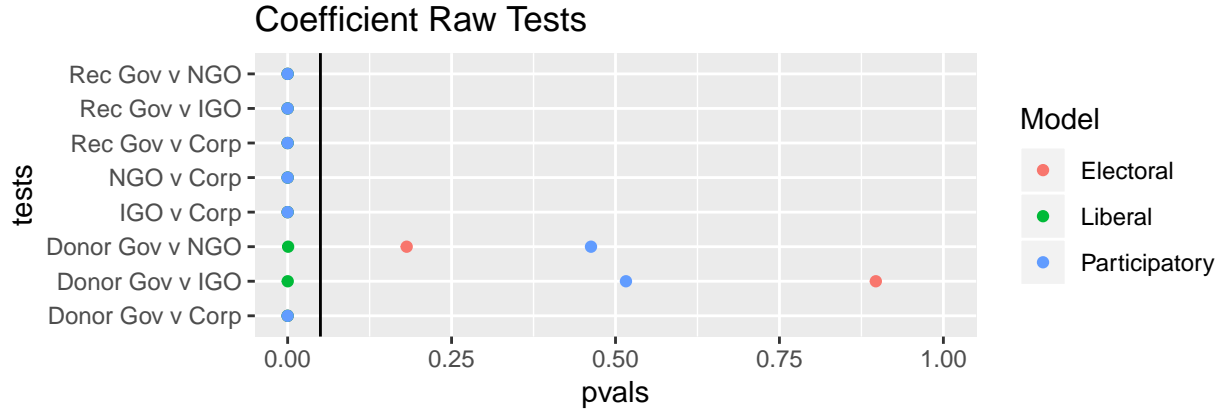


Table 17:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	31.810	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	Rec Gov v IGO	85.686	0	0	0
3	Rec Gov v Corp	137.904	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	1.785	0.182	0.363	0.564
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.017	0.897	0.897	1
6	Donor Gov v Corp	157.981	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	174.424	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	209.500	0	0	0

Table 18:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	27.725	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
2	Rec Gov v IGO	31.375	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
3	Rec Gov v Corp	152.277	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	11.491	0.001	0.001	0.002
5	Donor Gov v IGO	14.776	0.0001	0.0002	0.0004
6	Donor Gov v Corp	203.644	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	185.668	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	190.986	0	0	0

Table 19:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	34.232	0	0	0.00000
2	Rec Gov v IGO	49.996	0	0	0
3	Rec Gov v Corp	105.995	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.540	0.463	0.925	1
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.422	0.516	0.925	1
6	Donor Gov v Corp	121.936	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	142.173	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	152.227	0	0	0

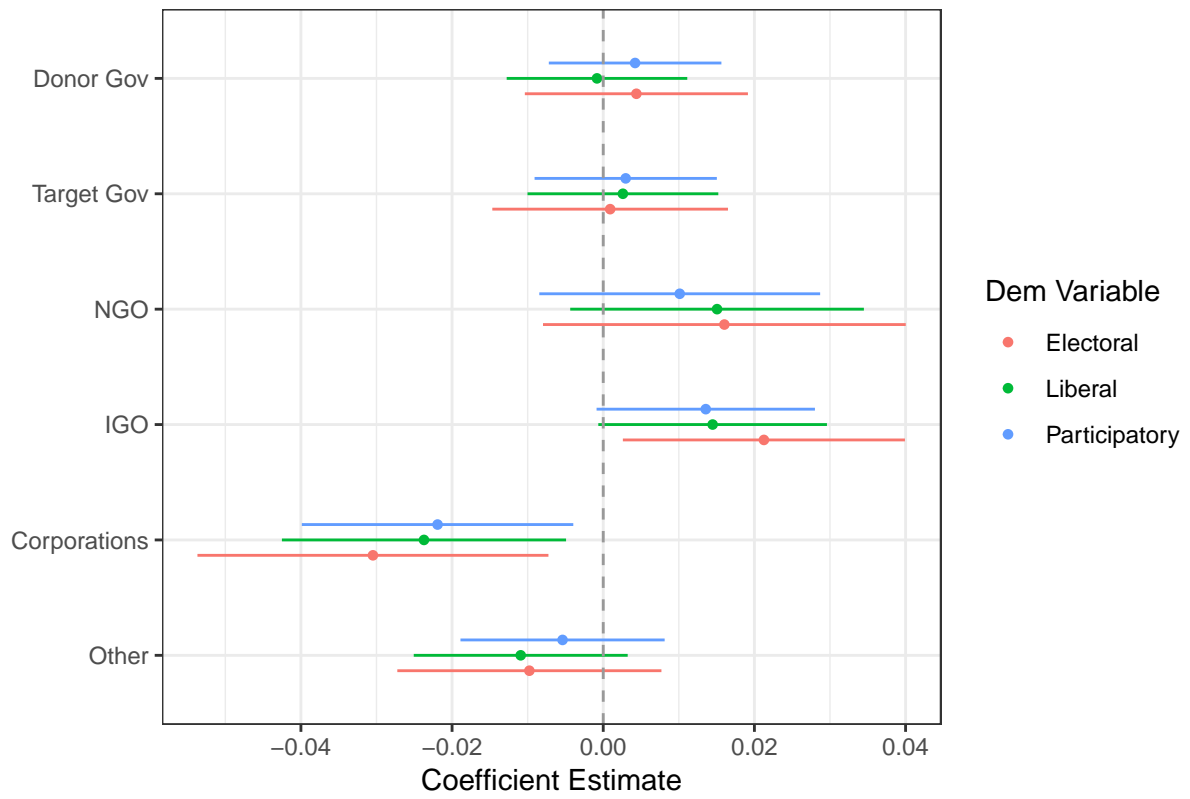
Appendix C5: Analysis by Recipient-Year

Aggregating by recipient pools together variation that might exist on the donor level. By using the dyad level, however, we may be artificially increasing the importance of recipients that receive aid from numerous sources. As a robustness check, we aggregate by the recipient in the models below. The results generally also support our argument, that less fungible sources like NGOs and IGOs increase democratization more.

Table 20: Main Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory
Donor Gov	0.004 (0.008)	−0.001 (0.006)	0.004 (0.006)
Target Gov	0.001 (0.008)	0.003 (0.006)	0.003 (0.006)
NGO	0.016 (0.012)	0.015 (0.010)	0.010 (0.009)
IGO	0.021** (0.010)	0.014* (0.008)	0.014* (0.007)
Corporation	−0.030** (0.012)	−0.024** (0.010)	−0.022** (0.009)
Other	−0.010 (0.009)	−0.011 (0.007)	−0.005 (0.007)
log(GDP)	−0.019 (0.029)	−0.027 (0.023)	−0.030 (0.022)
Urban	−0.001 (0.005)	−0.003 (0.004)	−0.003 (0.004)
log(Population)	−0.247** (0.126)	−0.099 (0.102)	−0.123 (0.097)
fdi_r	−0.003*** (0.001)	−0.002* (0.001)	−0.001 (0.001)
lagpoly	0.676*** (0.019)		
laglib		0.743*** (0.018)	
lagpartip			0.748*** (0.018)
Observations	1,438	1,438	1,438
R ²	0.519	0.583	0.578
Adjusted R ²	0.470	0.540	0.535
<i>Note:</i> *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01			

Main Results



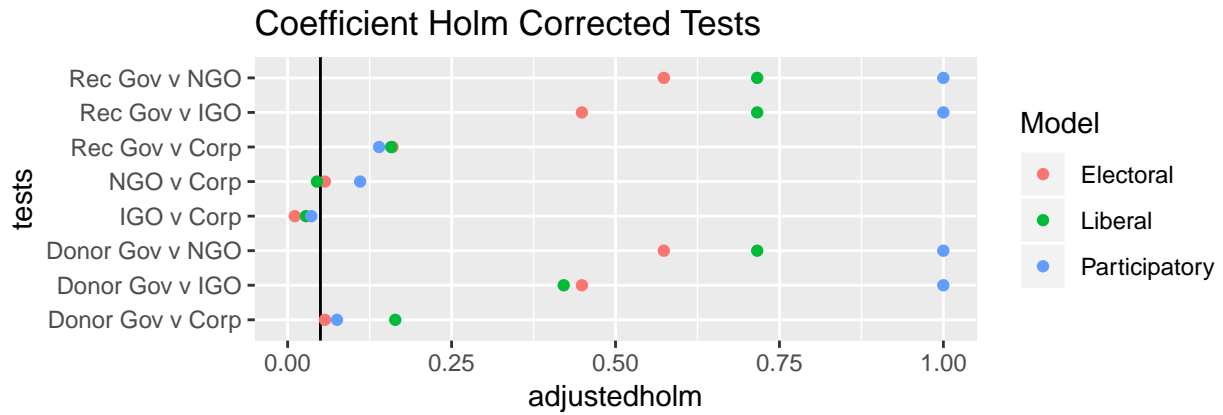
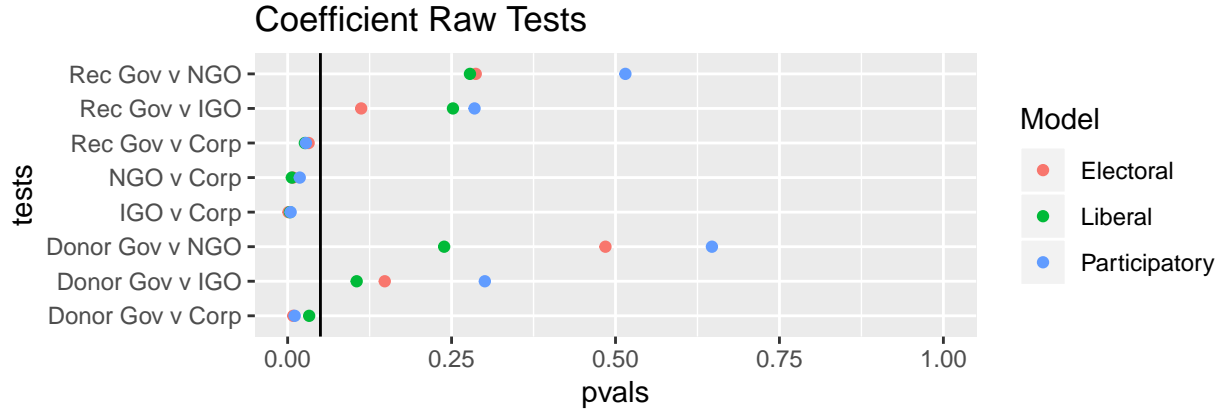


Table 21:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.134	0.287	0.574	0.891
2	Rec Gov v IGO	2.523	0.112	0.449	0.488
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.599	0.032	0.160	0.174
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.488	0.485	0.574	1
5	Donor Gov v IGO	2.092	0.148	0.449	0.537
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.922	0.009	0.057	0.062
7	NGO v Corp	7.009	0.008	0.057	0.062
8	IGO v Corp	10.259	0.001	0.011	0.030

Table 22:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.177	0.278	0.716	0.756
2	Rec Gov v IGO	1.312	0.252	0.716	0.756
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.936	0.026	0.158	0.178
4	Donor Gov v NGO	1.388	0.239	0.716	0.756
5	Donor Gov v IGO	2.624	0.105	0.421	0.458
6	Donor Gov v Corp	4.555	0.033	0.164	0.178
7	NGO v Corp	7.440	0.006	0.045	0.069
8	IGO v Corp	8.535	0.003	0.028	0.069

Table 23:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	0.424	0.515	1	1
2	Rec Gov v IGO	1.143	0.285	1	1
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.835	0.028	0.139	0.152
4	Donor Gov v NGO	0.210	0.647	1	1
5	Donor Gov v IGO	1.071	0.301	1	1
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.506	0.011	0.075	0.117
7	NGO v Corp	5.554	0.018	0.111	0.134
8	IGO v Corp	8.058	0.005	0.036	0.098

Appendix C6: Effect of All Aid on Democratization

In this appendix, we consider all ODA on democratization outcomes, not just aid intended to democratize a country. It still excludes military and other aid excluded from the OECD's ODA definition, but includes a large amount of aid intended to assist developing countries in other ways.

The results are rather suprising. NGOs and IGOs are still better than corporations, but they have a slightly negative effect on democracy. Donor governments have similar results, but the recipient governments are associated with an increase in democracy. More work is needed to understand why this is. The non-democratization aid included here comes from a wide variety of sectors, including a lot of aid aimed at infrastructure assistance.

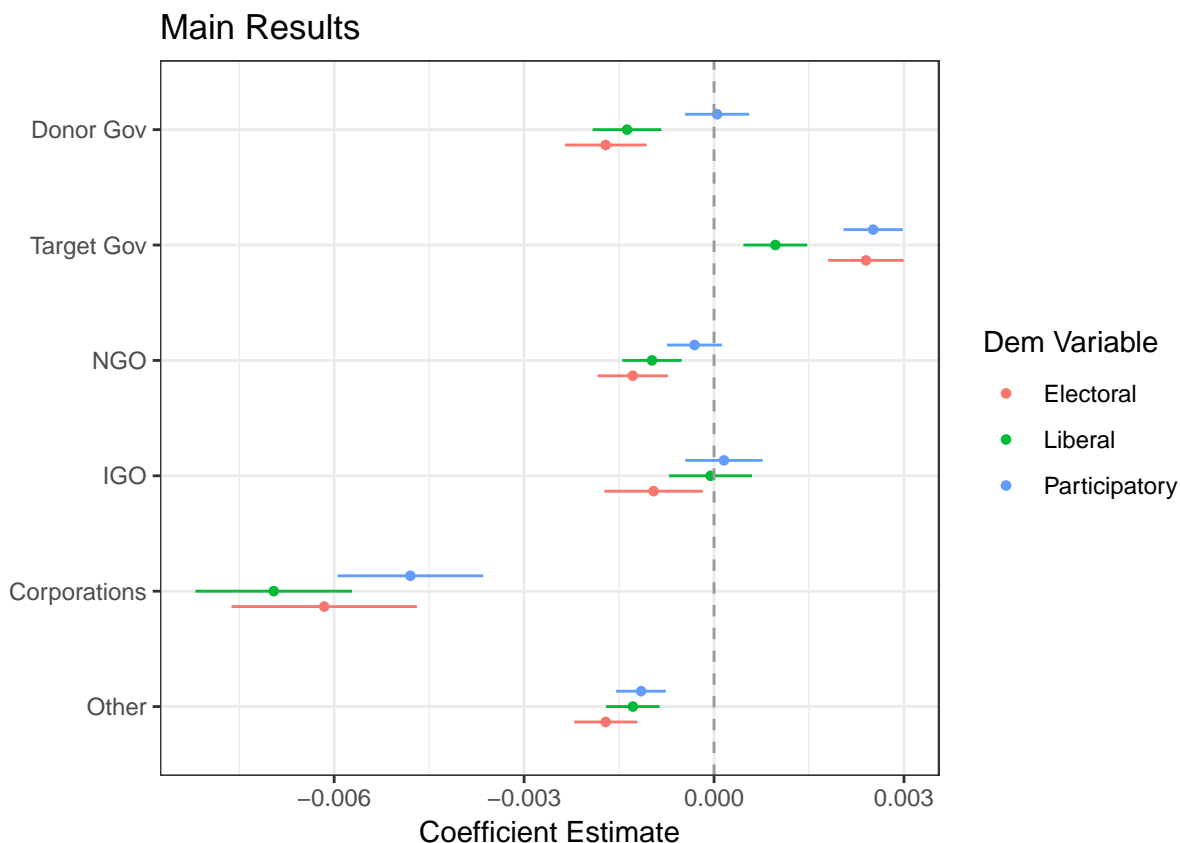


Table 24: Main Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory
Donor Gov	−0.002*** (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0003)	0.00005 (0.0003)
Target Gov	0.002*** (0.0003)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.003*** (0.0002)
NGO	−0.001*** (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0002)	−0.0003 (0.0002)
IGO	−0.001** (0.0004)	−0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0002 (0.0003)
Corporation	−0.006*** (0.001)	−0.007*** (0.001)	−0.005*** (0.001)
Other	−0.002*** (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0002)	−0.001*** (0.0002)
log(GDP)	0.015*** (0.001)	−0.007*** (0.001)	−0.0003 (0.001)
Urban	−0.007*** (0.0002)	−0.006*** (0.0002)	−0.005*** (0.0002)
log(Population)	−0.065*** (0.005)	0.042*** (0.004)	−0.022*** (0.004)
fdi_d	−0.0001*** (0.00004)	−0.0002*** (0.00003)	−0.0001** (0.00003)
fdi_r	−0.001*** (0.00005)	−0.0003*** (0.00004)	0.0004*** (0.00004)
lagpoly	0.623*** (0.001)		
laglib		0.710*** (0.001)	
lagpartip			0.721*** (0.001)
Observations	1,029,240	1,029,240	1,029,240
R ²	0.423	0.507	0.509
Adjusted R ²	0.421	0.505	0.507

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

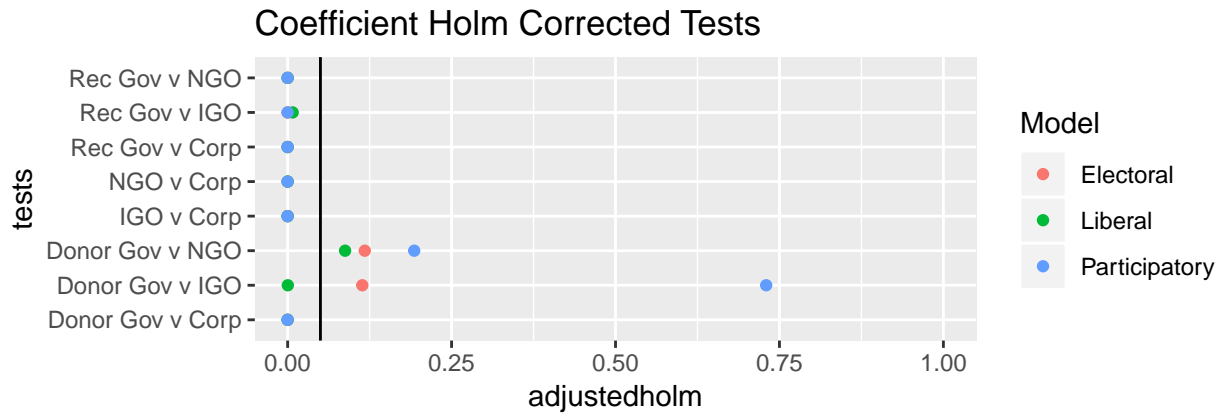
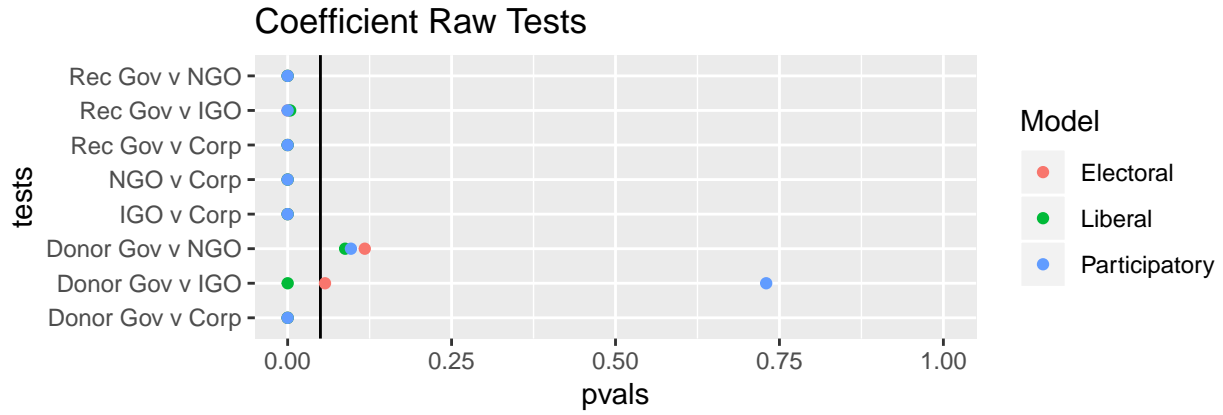


Table 25:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	142.221	0	0	0
2	Rec Gov v IGO	64.109	0	0	0
3	Rec Gov v Corp	129.549	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.448	0.118	0.118	0.320
5	Donor Gov v IGO	3.624	0.057	0.114	0.177
6	Donor Gov v Corp	37.174	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	47.524	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	46.470	0	0	0

Table 26:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	55.817	0	0	0
2	Rec Gov v IGO	8.360	0.004	0.008	0.012
3	Rec Gov v Corp	155.666	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.918	0.088	0.088	0.238
5	Donor Gov v IGO	15.499	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003
6	Donor Gov v Corp	82.040	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	100.054	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	114.566	0	0	0

Table 27:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	135.354	0	0	0
2	Rec Gov v IGO	51.295	0	0	0
3	Rec Gov v Corp	153.225	0	0	0
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.762	0.097	0.193	0.300
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.119	0.730	0.730	1
6	Donor Gov v Corp	71.531	0	0	0
7	NGO v Corp	65.292	0	0	0
8	IGO v Corp	68.262	0	0	0

Appendix C7: Effect of Broader Dem Aid Coding on Democratization

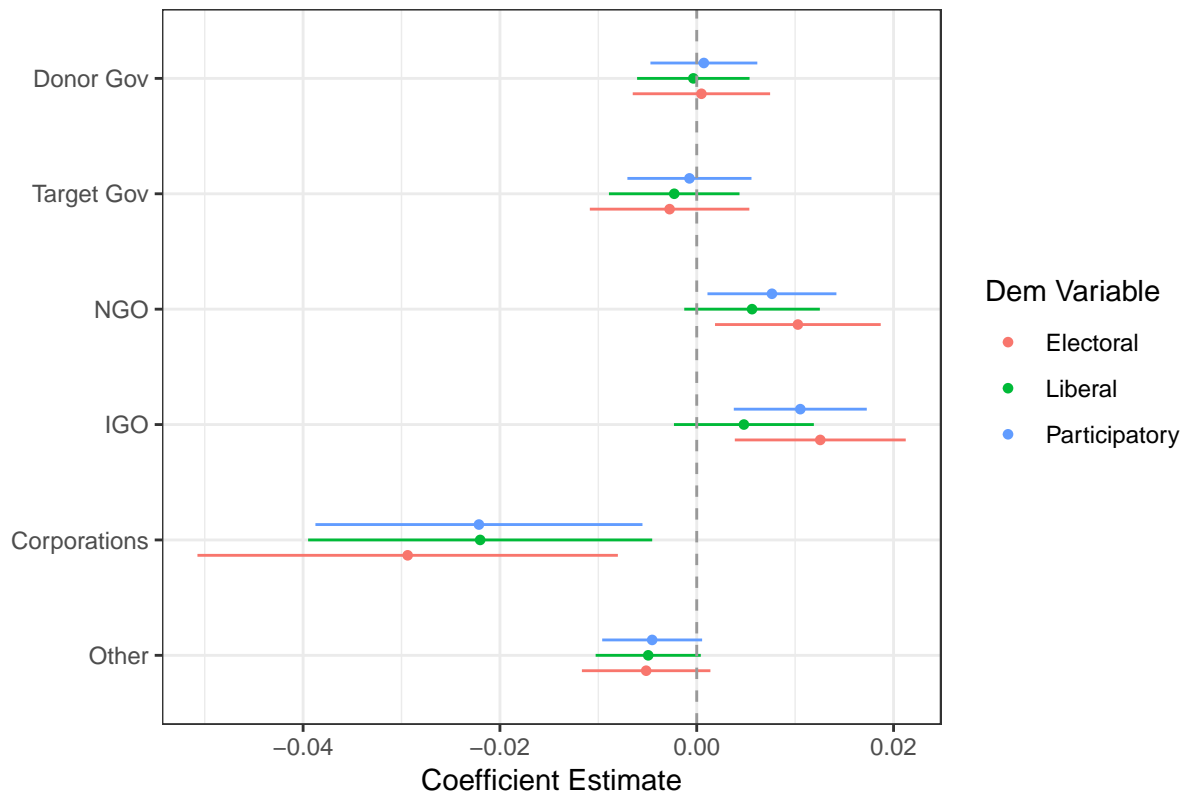
Table 28: Main Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory
Donor Gov	0.0005 (0.004)	−0.0003 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
Target Gov	−0.003 (0.004)	−0.002 (0.003)	−0.001 (0.003)
NGO	0.010** (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)	0.008** (0.003)
IGO	0.013*** (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.011*** (0.003)
Corporation	−0.029*** (0.011)	−0.022** (0.009)	−0.022*** (0.008)
Other	−0.005 (0.003)	−0.005* (0.003)	−0.005* (0.003)
log(GDP)	0.022*** (0.007)	−0.001 (0.006)	0.005 (0.006)
Urban	−0.005*** (0.001)	−0.006*** (0.001)	−0.005*** (0.001)
log(Population)	−0.096*** (0.034)	0.046* (0.028)	−0.031 (0.027)
fdi_d	−0.0002 (0.0002)	−0.0003** (0.0001)	−0.0002* (0.0001)
fdi_r	−0.001*** (0.0003)	−0.001*** (0.0002)	−0.0001 (0.0002)
lagpoly	0.654*** (0.005)		
laglib		0.744*** (0.005)	
lagpartip			0.736*** (0.005)
Observations	22,588	22,588	22,588
R ²	0.467	0.551	0.537
Adjusted R ²	0.386	0.484	0.467
F Statistic (df = 12; 19629)	1,430.460***	2,009.544***	1,898.059***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Main Results



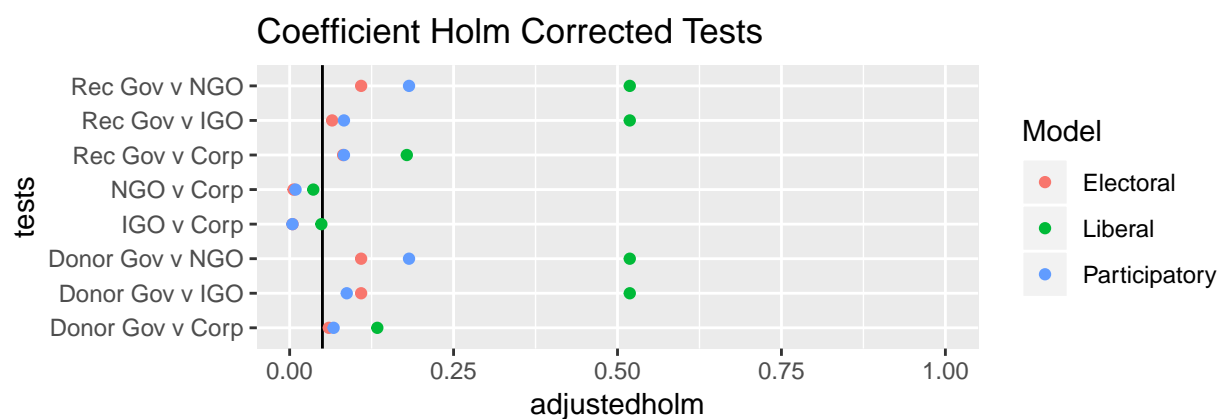
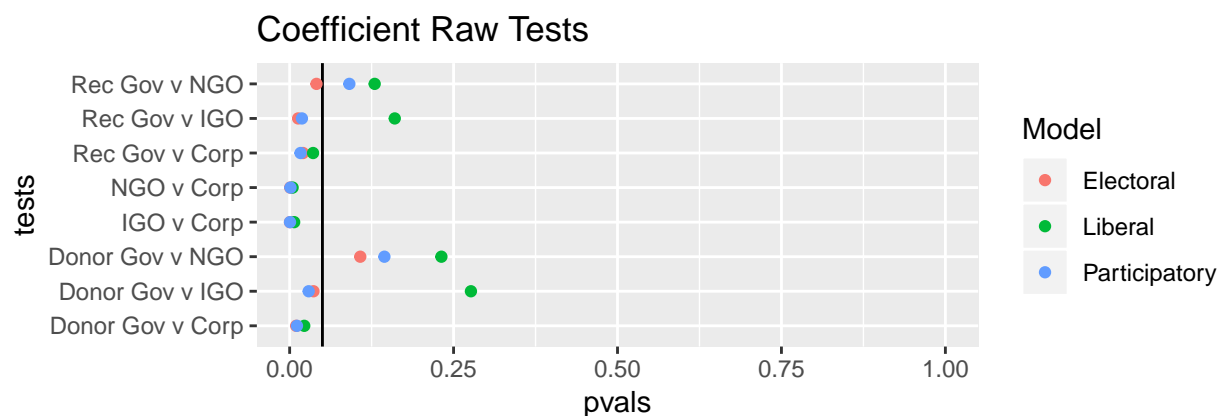


Table 29:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	4.179	0.041	0.109	0.127
2	Rec Gov v IGO	6.175	0.013	0.065	0.070
3	Rec Gov v Corp	5.379	0.020	0.082	0.089
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.588	0.108	0.109	0.293
5	Donor Gov v IGO	4.381	0.036	0.109	0.127
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.643	0.010	0.060	0.070
7	NGO v Corp	11.129	0.001	0.006	0.009
8	IGO v Corp	11.958	0.001	0.004	0.009

Table 30:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	2.296	0.130	0.519	0.564
2	Rec Gov v IGO	1.971	0.160	0.519	0.581
3	Rec Gov v Corp	4.410	0.036	0.179	0.194
4	Donor Gov v NGO	1.432	0.231	0.519	0.719
5	Donor Gov v IGO	1.184	0.276	0.519	0.751
6	Donor Gov v Corp	5.224	0.022	0.134	0.161
7	NGO v Corp	8.068	0.005	0.036	0.075
8	IGO v Corp	7.296	0.007	0.048	0.075

Table 31:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	2.856	0.091	0.182	0.283
2	Rec Gov v IGO	5.525	0.019	0.083	0.082
3	Rec Gov v Corp	5.742	0.017	0.083	0.082
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.129	0.145	0.182	0.393
5	Donor Gov v IGO	4.766	0.029	0.087	0.105
6	Donor Gov v Corp	6.438	0.011	0.067	0.081
7	NGO v Corp	10.370	0.001	0.009	0.014
8	IGO v Corp	11.989	0.001	0.004	0.012

Appendix C8: Effect of Narrow Dem Aid Coding on Democratization

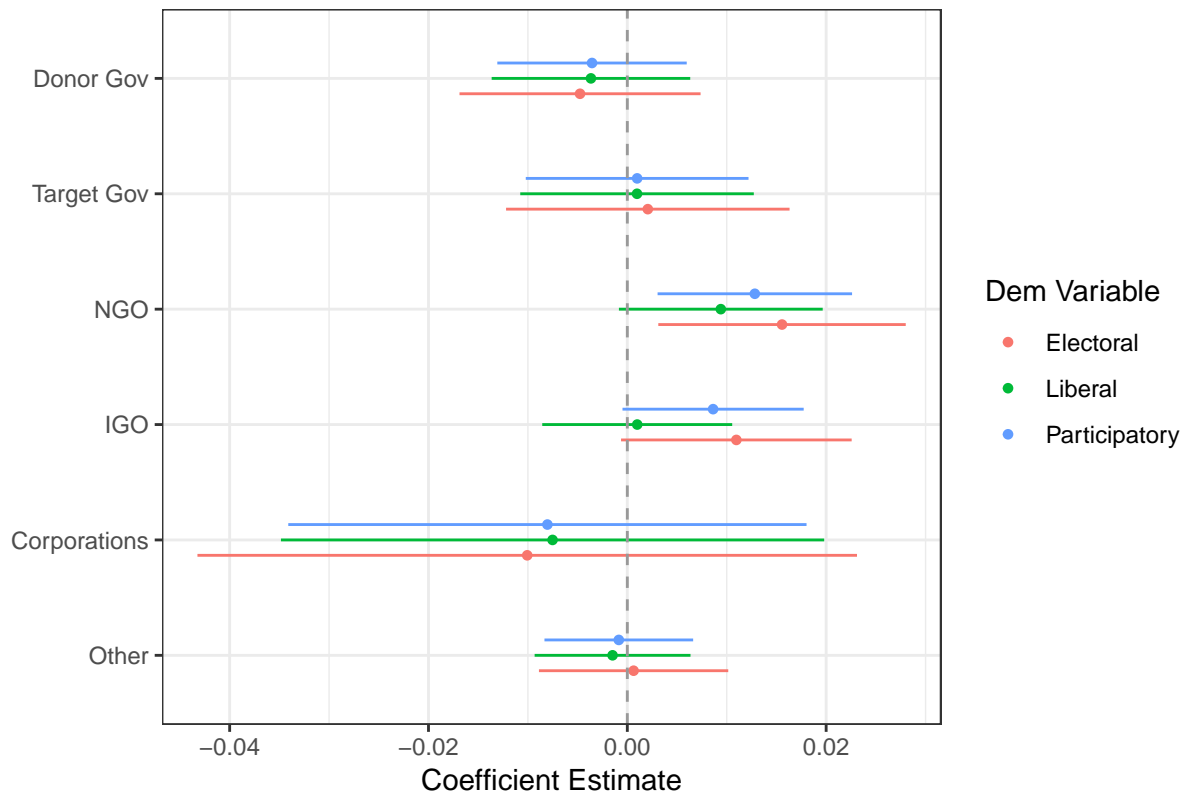
Table 32: Main Results

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Electoral	Liberal	Participatory
Donor Gov	−0.005 (0.006)	−0.004 (0.005)	−0.004 (0.005)
Target Gov	0.002 (0.007)	0.001 (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)
NGO	0.016** (0.006)	0.009* (0.005)	0.013** (0.005)
IGO	0.011* (0.006)	0.001 (0.005)	0.009* (0.005)
Corporation	−0.010 (0.017)	−0.008 (0.014)	−0.008 (0.013)
Other	0.001 (0.005)	−0.001 (0.004)	−0.001 (0.004)
log(GDP)	0.035*** (0.009)	0.005 (0.008)	0.013* (0.007)
Urban	−0.006*** (0.002)	−0.007*** (0.001)	−0.005*** (0.001)
log(Population)	−0.130*** (0.042)	0.034 (0.034)	−0.069** (0.033)
fdi_d	−0.0001 (0.0002)	−0.0001 (0.0002)	−0.0002 (0.0002)
fdi_r	−0.001*** (0.0004)	−0.001** (0.0003)	−0.0001 (0.0003)
lagpoly	0.630*** (0.006)		
laglib		0.724*** (0.006)	
lagpartip			0.717*** (0.006)
Observations	16,320	16,320	16,320
R ²	0.442	0.533	0.514
Adjusted R ²	0.347	0.454	0.432
F Statistic (df = 12; 13957)	920.223***	1,326.202***	1,231.389***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Main Results



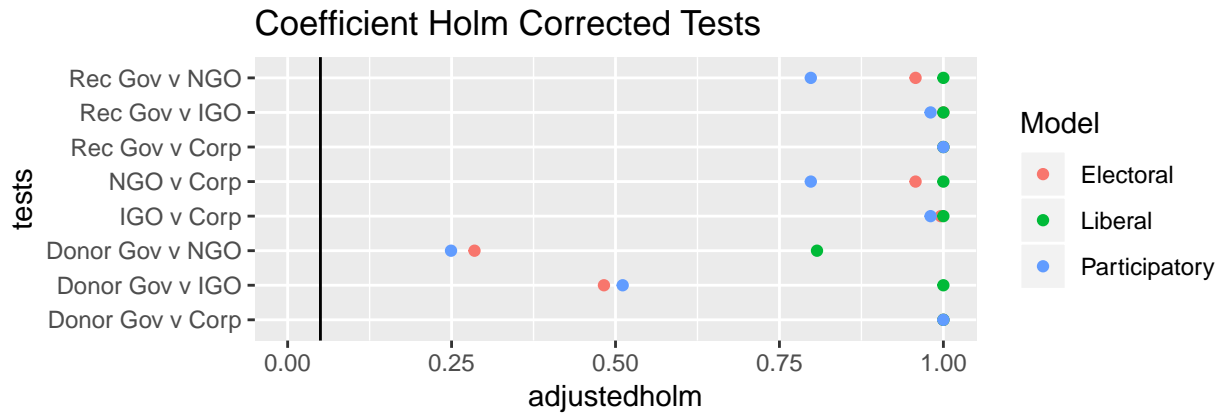
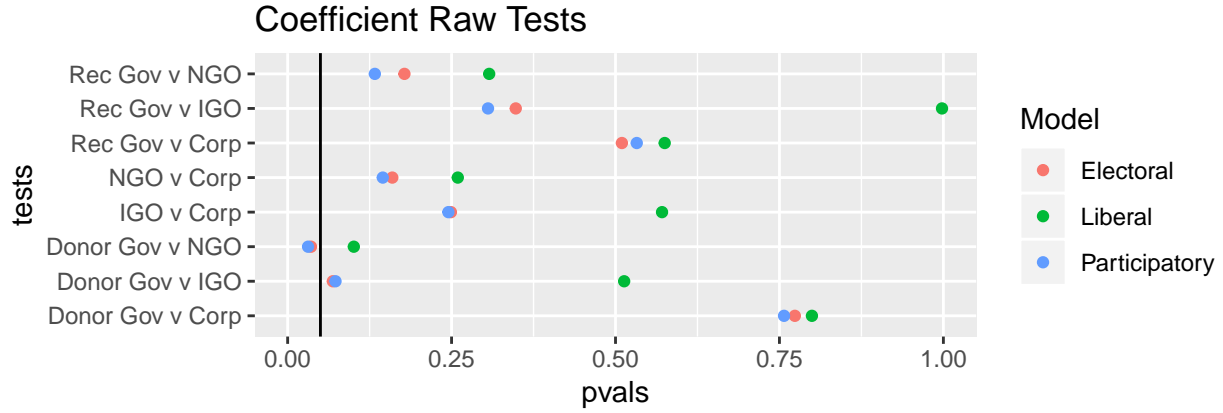


Table 33:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.813	0.178	0.958	0.968
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.881	0.348	1	1
3	Rec Gov v Corp	0.435	0.510	1	1
4	Donor Gov v NGO	4.415	0.036	0.285	0.749
5	Donor Gov v IGO	3.309	0.069	0.482	0.749
6	Donor Gov v Corp	0.083	0.774	1	1
7	NGO v Corp	1.978	0.160	0.958	0.968
8	IGO v Corp	1.329	0.249	0.996	1

Table 34:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	1.042	0.307	1	1
2	Rec Gov v IGO	0.00001	0.998	1	1
3	Rec Gov v Corp	0.314	0.575	1	1
4	Donor Gov v NGO	2.691	0.101	0.807	1
5	Donor Gov v IGO	0.428	0.513	1	1
6	Donor Gov v Corp	0.064	0.800	1	1
7	NGO v Corp	1.272	0.259	1	1
8	IGO v Corp	0.321	0.571	1	1

Table 35:

	tests	chi2	pvals	adjustedholm	adjustedby
1	Rec Gov v NGO	2.257	0.133	0.798	0.789
2	Rec Gov v IGO	1.050	0.306	0.980	1
3	Rec Gov v Corp	0.390	0.532	1	1
4	Donor Gov v NGO	4.645	0.031	0.249	0.677
5	Donor Gov v IGO	3.214	0.073	0.511	0.789
6	Donor Gov v Corp	0.096	0.757	1	1
7	NGO v Corp	2.123	0.145	0.798	0.789
8	IGO v Corp	1.351	0.245	0.980	1

Appendix D1: Narrow Codings of Democracy

Category	Description
Public sector policy and administrative management	Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities. This includes macro-economic and other policy management, co-ordination, planning and reform; human resource management; organisational development; civil service reform; e-government; development planning, monitoring and evaluation; support to ministries involved in aid co-ordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified. (Use specific sector codes for development of systems and capacities in sector ministries.)
Public finance management	Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; budget drafting; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt. (Use code 15114 for domestic revenue mobilisation and code 33120 for customs).
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations. (Use specific sector codes for decentralisation of sector management and services.)
Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money-laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption.
Domestic revenue mobilisation	Support to domestic revenue mobilisation/tax policy, analysis and administration as well as non-tax public revenue, which includes work with ministries of finance, line ministries, revenue authorities or other local, regional or national public bodies. (Use code 16010 for social security and other social protection.)
Budget planning	Operation of the budget office and planning as part of the budget process.
National audit	Operation of the accounting and audit services.
Debt and aid management	Management of public debt and foreign aid received (in the partner country). For reporting on debt reorganisation, use codes 600xx.
Local government finance	Financial transfers to local government; support to institutions managing such transfers. (Use specific sector codes for sector-related transfers.)
Other central transfers to institutions	Transfers to non sector-specific autonomous bodies or state-owned enterprises outside of local government finance; support to institutions managing such transfers. (Use specific sector codes for sector-related transfers.)

(continued)

Category	Description
Legal and judicial development	Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; border management; law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision; ombudsmen; alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation; legal aid and counsel; traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system. Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law. Public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns. (Use codes 152xx for activities that are primarily aimed at supporting security system reform or undertaken in connection with post-conflict and peace building activities.)
Justice, law and order policy, planning and administration	Judicial law and order sectors; policy development within ministries of justice or equivalents.
Judicial affairs	Civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system, including enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts and operation of parole and probation systems.
Ombudsman	Independent service representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of unfair treatment or maladministration.
Democratic participation and civil society	Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections (15151); direct democracy instruments such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; support to organisations to represent and advocate for their members, to monitor, engage and hold governments to account, and to help citizens learn to act in the public sphere; curricula and teaching for civic education at various levels. (This purpose code is restricted to activities targeting governance issues. When assistance to civil society is for non-governance purposes use other appropriate purpose codes.)
Elections	Electoral management bodies and processes, election observation, voters' education. (Use code 15230 when in the context of an international peacekeeping operation.)
Legislatures and political parties	Assistance to strengthen key functions of legislatures/ parliaments including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation), such as improving the capacity of legislative bodies, improving legislatures' committees and administrative procedures; research and information management systems; providing training programmes for legislators and support personnel. Assistance to political parties and strengthening of party systems.
Media and free flow of information	Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists. (Use codes 22010-22040 for provision of equipment and capital assistance to media.)

(continued)

Category	Description
Human rights	Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilisation; awareness raising and public human rights education. 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. (Use code 15230 when in the context of a peacekeeping operation and code 15180 for ending violence against women and girls.)
Women's equality organisations and institutions	Support for institutions and organisations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.
Local government administration	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening local authorities.

Appendix D2: Broad Codings of Democracy

Category	Description
Education	NA
Education, Level Unspecified	The codes in this category are to be used only when level of education is unspecified or unknown (e.g. training of primary school teachers should be coded under 11220).
Basic Education	NA
Secondary Education	NA
Post-Secondary Education	NA
Government & Civil Society	NA
Government & Civil Society-general	N.B. Use code 51010 for general budget support.
Other Social Infrastructure & Services	NA
Communications	NA
Education policy and administrative management	Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development; unspecified education activities.
Education facilities and training	Educational buildings, equipment, materials; subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing); language training; colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.
Teacher training	Teacher education (where the level of education is unspecified); in-service and pre-service training; materials development.
Educational research	Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring.
Primary education	Formal and non-formal primary education for children; all elementary and first cycle systematic instruction; provision of learning materials.
Basic life skills for youth and adults	Formal and non-formal education for basic life skills for young people and adults (adults education); literacy and numeracy training.
Basic life skills for youth	Formal and non-formal education for basic life skills for young people.
Primary education equivalent for adults	Formal primary education for adults.
Early childhood education	Formal and non-formal pre-school education.
Secondary education	Second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels.
Lower secondary education	Second cycle systematic instruction at junior level.
Upper secondary education	Second cycle systematic instruction at senior level.
Vocational training	Elementary vocational training and secondary level technical education; on-the job training; apprenticeships; including informal vocational training.

(continued)

Category	Description
Higher education	Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships.
Advanced technical and managerial training	Professional-level vocational training programmes and in-service training.
STD control including HIV/AIDS	All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.
Public sector policy and administrative management	Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities. This includes macro-economic and other policy management, co-ordination, planning and reform; human resource management; organisational development; civil service reform; e-government; development planning, monitoring and evaluation; support to ministries involved in aid co-ordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified. (Use specific sector codes for development of systems and capacities in sector ministries.)
Public finance management	Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; budget drafting; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt. (Use code 15114 for domestic revenue mobilisation and code 33120 for customs).
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations. (Use specific sector codes for decentralisation of sector management and services.)
Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money-laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption.
Domestic revenue mobilisation	Support to domestic revenue mobilisation/tax policy, analysis and administration as well as non-tax public revenue, which includes work with ministries of finance, line ministries, revenue authorities or other local, regional or national public bodies. (Use code 16010 for social security and other social protection.)
Tax collection	Operation of the inland revenue authority.
Budget planning	Operation of the budget office and planning as part of the budget process.
National audit	Operation of the accounting and audit services.
Debt and aid management	Management of public debt and foreign aid received (in the partner country). For reporting on debt reorganisation, use codes 600xx.
Administration of developing countries' foreign aid	Support to administration of developing countries' foreign aid (including triangular and south-south cooperation).

(continued)

Category	Description
National monitoring and evaluation	Operation or support of institutions providing national monitoring and evaluation.
Local government finance	Financial transfers to local government; support to institutions managing such transfers. (Use specific sector codes for sector-related transfers.)
Other central transfers to institutions	Transfers to non sector-specific autonomous bodies or state-owned enterprises outside of local government finance; support to institutions managing such transfers. (Use specific sector codes for sector-related transfers.)
Legal and judicial development	Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; border management; law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision; ombudsmen; alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation; legal aid and counsel; traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system. Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law. Public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns. (Use codes 152xx for activities that are primarily aimed at supporting security system reform or undertaken in connection with post-conflict and peace building activities.)
Justice, law and order policy, planning and administration	Judicial law and order sectors; policy development within ministries of justice or equivalents.
Police	Police affairs and services.
Judicial affairs	Civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system, including enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts and operation of parole and probation systems.
Ombudsman	Independent service representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of unfair treatment or maladministration.
Prisons	NA
Democratic participation and civil society	Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections (15151); direct democracy instruments such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; support to organisations to represent and advocate for their members, to monitor, engage and hold governments to account, and to help citizens learn to act in the public sphere; curricula and teaching for civic education at various levels. (This purpose code is restricted to activities targeting governance issues. When assistance to civil society is for non-governance purposes use other appropriate purpose codes.)
Elections	Electoral management bodies and processes, election observation, voters' education. (Use code 15230 when in the context of an international peacekeeping operation.)

(continued)

Category	Description
Legislatures and political parties	Assistance to strengthen key functions of legislatures/ parliaments including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation), such as improving the capacity of legislative bodies, improving legislatures' committees and administrative procedures;; research and information management systems; providing training programmes for legislators and support personnel. Assistance to political parties and strengthening of party systems.
Media and free flow of information	Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists. (Use codes 22010-22040 for provision of equipment and capital assistance to media.)
Tax policy and administration support	NA
Other non-tax revenue mobilisation	Non-tax public revenue, which includes line ministries, revenue authorities or other local, regional or national public bodies.
Human rights	Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilisation; awareness raising and public human rights education. 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. (Use code 15230 when in the context of a peacekeeping operation and code 15180 for ending violence against women and girls.)
Women's equality organisations and institutions	Support for institutions and organisations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.

(continued)

Category	Description
Ending violence against women and girls	Support to programmes designed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls/gender-based violence. This encompasses a broad range of forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence including but not limited to: intimate partner violence (domestic violence); sexual violence; female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C); child, early and forced marriage; acid throwing; honour killings; and trafficking of women and girls. Prevention activities may include efforts to empower women and girls; change attitudes, norms and behaviour; adopt and enact legal reforms; and strengthen implementation of laws and policies on ending violence against women and girls, including through strengthening institutional capacity. Interventions to respond to violence against women and girls/gender-based violence may include expanding access to services including legal assistance, psychosocial counselling and health care; training personnel to respond more effectively to the needs of survivors; and ensuring investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of violence.
Local government administration	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening local authorities.

(continued)

Category	Description
Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	Assistance to developing countries that facilitates the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. This includes: • Capacity building in migration and mobility policy, analysis, planning and management. This includes support to facilitate safe and regular migration and address irregular migration, engagement with diaspora and programmes enhancing the development impact of remittances and/or their use for developmental projects in developing countries. • Measures to improve migrant labour recruitment systems in developing countries. • Capacity building for strategy and policy development as well as legal and judicial development (including border management) in developing countries. This includes support to address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration, and strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants and preventing and combating trafficking in human beings. • Support to effective strategies to ensure international protection and the right to asylum. • Support to effective strategies to ensure access to justice and assistance for displaced persons. • Assistance to migrants for their safe, dignified, informed and voluntary return to their country of origin (covers only returns from another developing country; assistance to forced returns is excluded from ODA). • Assistance to migrants for their sustainable reintegration in their country of origin (use code 93010 for pre-departure assistance provided in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns). Activities that pursue first and foremost providers' interest are excluded from ODA. Activities addressing the root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration should not be coded here, but under their relevant sector of intervention. In addition, use code 15136 for support to countries' authorities for immigration affairs and services (optional), code 24050 for programmes aiming at reducing the sending costs of remittances, code 72010 for humanitarian aspects of assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) such as delivery of emergency services and humanitarian protection. Use code 93010 when expenditure is for the temporary sustenance of refugees in the donor country, including for their voluntary return and for their reintegration when support is provided in a donor country in connection with the return from that donor country (i.e. pre-departure assistance), or voluntary resettlement in a third developed country.
Social/welfare services	Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; special programmes for the elderly, orphans, the disabled, street children; social dimensions of structural adjustment; unspecified social infrastructure and services, including consumer protection.
Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration	Administration of overall social protection policies, plans, programmes and budgets including legislation, standards and statistics on social protection.
Social security (excl pensions)	Social protection schemes in the form of cash or in-kind benefits to people unable to work due to sickness or injury.
General pensions	Social protection schemes in the form of cash or in-kind benefits, including pensions, against the risks linked to old age.

(continued)

Category	Description
Civil service pensions	Pension schemes for government personnel.
Social services (incl youth development and women+ children)	Social protection schemes in the form of cash or in-kind benefits to households with dependent children, including parental leave benefits.
Employment policy and administrative management	Employment policy and planning; labour law; labour unions; institution capacity building and advice; support programmes for unemployed; employment creation and income generation programmes; occupational safety and health; combating child labour.
Housing policy and administrative management	Housing sector policy, planning and programmes; excluding low-cost housing and slum clearance (16040).
Low-cost housing	Including slum clearance.
Multisector aid for basic social services	Basic social services are defined to include basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation.
Culture and recreation	Including libraries and museums.
Statistical capacity building	Both in national statistical offices and any other government ministries.
Communications policy and administrative management	Communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services development; unspecified communications activities.
Communications policy, planning and administration	NA
Postal services	Development and operation of postal services.
Information services	Provision of information services.
Telecommunications	Telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations.
Radio/television/print media	Radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing.
Information and communication technology (ICT)	Computer hardware and software; internet access; IT training. When sector cannot be specified.