Climate change action for civil society programming

Mapping of DFAT-funded ANGO activities

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Background

This document provides details of a mapping activity as a component of the project titled 'Climate change action for civil society programming' (CCA4CSP), conducted by the Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney and funded by the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Support Unit. The mapping activity was conducted between June – August 2021 as part of the overall project, which is due for completion in October 2021.

The CCA4CSP seeks to support the integration of climate change within Australian-based NGO (ANGO) programming. In order to transform practice, a systems change is required within the ANGO sector, such that climate change integration, use of relevant resources and knowledge on climate change is adopted as standard inclusion within design, implementation and M&E. This project therefore seeks to document current practice, and work with ANGOs and relevant partners to ensure the proposed systems change and corresponding support aligns with common needs.

Purpose and scope of activity

The expected outcome of the activity is to understand the extent of civil society programming relevant to climate change risk and sector-based programming in the Pacific. The review of documentation and mapping included four DFAT-funded ANGO programs focused on climate change and disaster resilience, implemented in the Pacific between 2016-2021. The activity involved desk-based document review, including qualitative and quantitative analysis of ANGO programs.

The ANGO programs included in the mapping reflect the main programs through which DFAT supports ANGOs in the Pacific:

Mapped Programs

Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)

AHP — Australian Humanitarian Partnership

Australian Humanitarian Partnership (AHP)

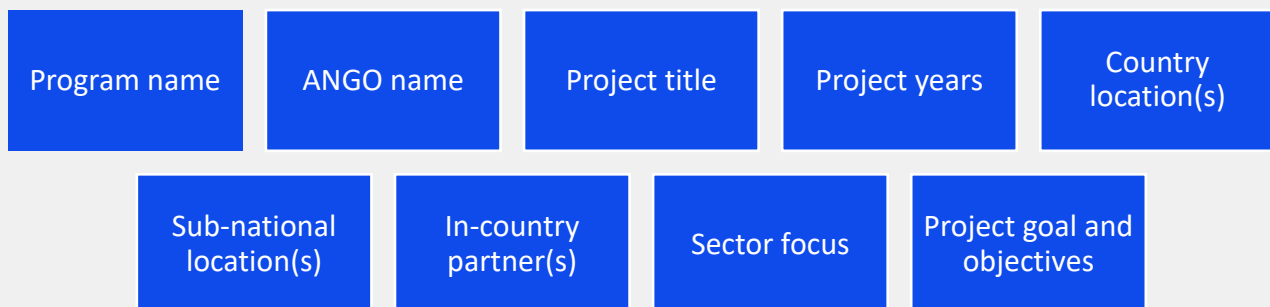Water For Women

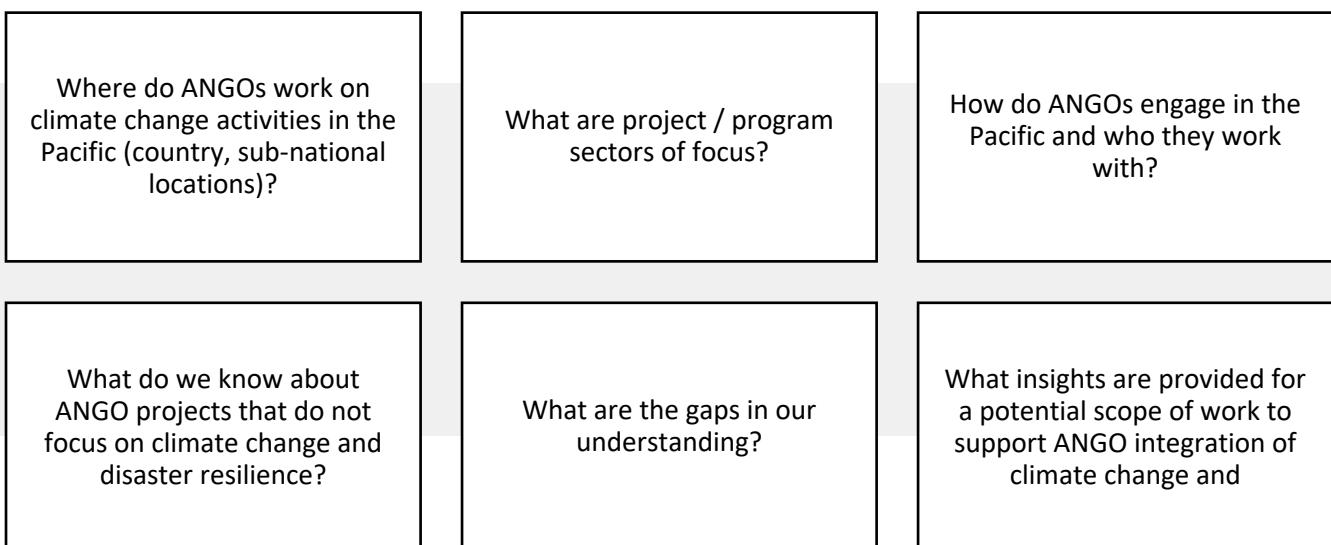PACIFIC WOMEN — SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Mapping Approach

Original data for the DFAT funded programs existed in different formats which required a consolidation of data from the four programs into a single and consistent data set for analysis. Annex 1 outlines the process used to identify projects with climate change and disaster resilience focus and those that do not. The consolidated spreadsheet included aspects for each program:

Mapped Data
Type of data mapped from each program.

Program name	ANGO name	Project title	Project years	Country location(s)

Sub-national location(s)	In-country partner(s)	Sector focus	Project goal and objectives

Research Questions

Where do ANGOs work on climate change activities in the Pacific (country, sub-national locations)?	What are project / program sectors of focus?	How do ANGOs engage in the Pacific and who they work with?
What do we know about ANGO projects that do not focus on climate change and disaster resilience?	What are the gaps in our understanding?	What insights are provided for a potential scope of work to support ANGO integration of climate change and

Data Limitations

There were considerable gaps in the available data, which presents a limitation to the analysis. For this mapping activity, three aspects limited our understanding:

Classification of projects as climate change and disaster resilience: ANCP projects had been pre-assigned sectors within the datasets used for this mapping activity. While climate change and disaster resilience were assigned as sectors for some ANCP projects, it is recognised that other ANCP projects may have elements of climate resilience that has not been explicitly recognised by the assigned sector name, and are therefore not included as climate change and disaster resilience focused projects in this mapping activity. It is likely that a higher total number of ANCP projects integrate climate and disaster resilience than is reflected in the dataset included in this mapping.

In-country partners: Gaps in data included information about ANGO in-country partners, i.e. who ANGOs worked with in-country. For 22 of the 54 projects, no information was available on in-country partners, and this included 19 ANCP projects and 3 AHP projects.

Project locations: Detailed data about regional / national or sub-national project locations is also inconsistent across the dataset. Data gaps exist particularly for the ANCP projects. Where this information was lacking, a 'best guess' of sub-national focus (e.g. rural/urban/community, national or regional) was made based on the project name and project activities (if available). E.g. Act for Peace project "Vanuatu Community Based Protection and Disaster Resilience Project", and World Vision's "Solomon Islands Resilient and Inclusive Livelihoods Project" were both assigned as working at community level based on project title. Muslim Aid Australia International's "SMART Shelters - Fiji 2019-20" was assigned national level based on project activity details.

Results

Summary of Mapped Projects

There were 54 ANGO projects (nineteen ANGOs) that focused on climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific across the four DFAT-funded programs between 2016-2021. The number of projects per DFAT-funded program is seen in Table 1. These 54 projects are included in this mapping activity and are further analysed below.

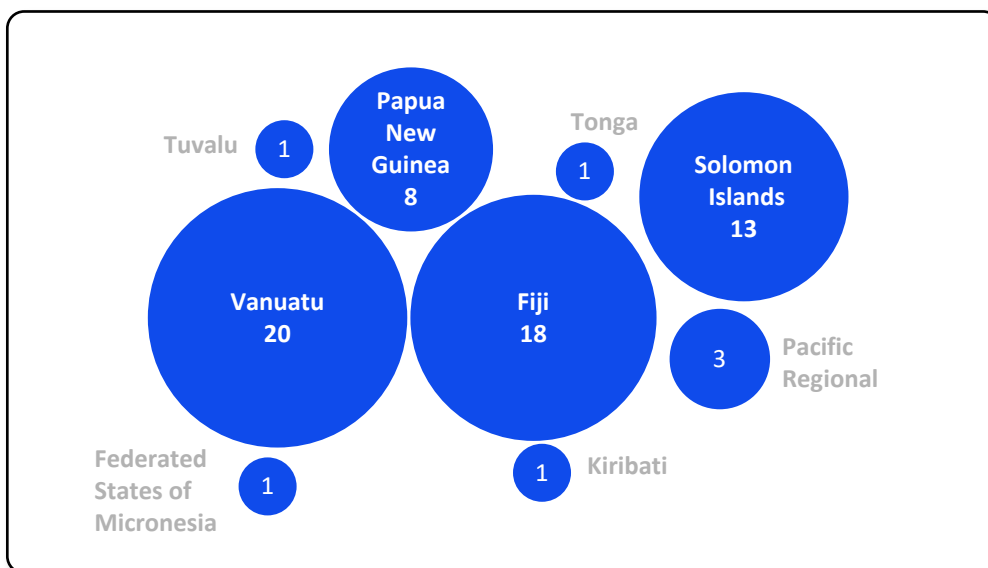**Table 1:** Projects inclusive of climate change and disaster resilience across DFAT-funded programs

DFAT funded project	Mapped projects
ANCP	24
AHP Disaster READY	23
Water for Women	6
Pacific Women	1
TOTAL	54

Act for Peace	Action on Poverty	ActionAid Australia	Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)
CARE Australia	Caritas Australia (CAN DO)	ChildFund	Engineers Without Borders Australia
Habitat for Humanity Australia	International Water Centre (IWC)	Live and Learn	Muslim Aid Australia International
Oxfam Australia	Plan International Australia	Save the Children Australia	Shifting the Power Coalition
WaterAid	World Vision Australia	World Wide Fund for Nature Australia (WWF-AU)	

Nineteen ANGOs were involved in these 54 projects.

Finding 1. Geography

Where are ANGOs working in the Pacific on climate change and disaster resilience related activities?

Figure 1: Number of DFAT-funded ANGO projects in PICs focused on climate and disaster-focused programs 2016 - 2021

Figure 1 shows the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) where ANGOs implemented projects between 2016 – 2021. Eight projects were implemented in more than one country, therefore the total number of countries equals more than the number of ANGO projects .

The figure shows Vanuatu and Fiji have the most ANGO activities (20 and 18 respectively), followed by Solomon Islands (13) and PNG (8). Three projects were tagged as working in 'Pacific Regional' with no specific countries mentioned. Tonga, Kiribati, FSM and Tuvalu each had one project over the period 2016-2021.

Countries with the most ANGO project activity illustrated in Figure 1 are the most populous PICs, accounting for 94% of the population of Pacific Island countries[1]. Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG are also all Melanesian countries with mixed geographies that all include large land masses and high volcanic islands. Together, the land mass of these four countries make up 99% of the Pacific land area.

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1 Including PIF countries (excluding Australia and New Zealand): PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, FSM, Kiribati, Tonga, RMI, Nauru, Palau, Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue

Finding 1. Geography

Countries **not** listed as having ANGO activities[2] (out of Pacific Forum Countries) are:

- Samoa
- Cook Islands
- Niue
- Republic of the Marshall Islands
- Nauru
- Palau

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2 These countries may be included under "Regional Pacific"

Based on the available data and estimates outlined in Table 1, the following can be said about ANGO projects in the Pacific:

- Most projects (42 out of 54, 76%) had some degree of focus on rural and community level
- Some projects had a focus at national level (13 out of 54, 23%)
- Three projects had a regional focus (5%)
- There were four urban / peri-urban focused projects (7%)

What do these findings mean for future integration of climate change and disaster resilience by ANGOs?

ANGO projects are **focused on countries that account for a large proportion of the Pacific's population and with larger land area**s. Lesser populated, smaller island countries (including low lying atoll countries e.g. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia) are **highly exposed to climate hazards**, **but appear to receive little to no ANGO support for climate change or disaster resilience**.
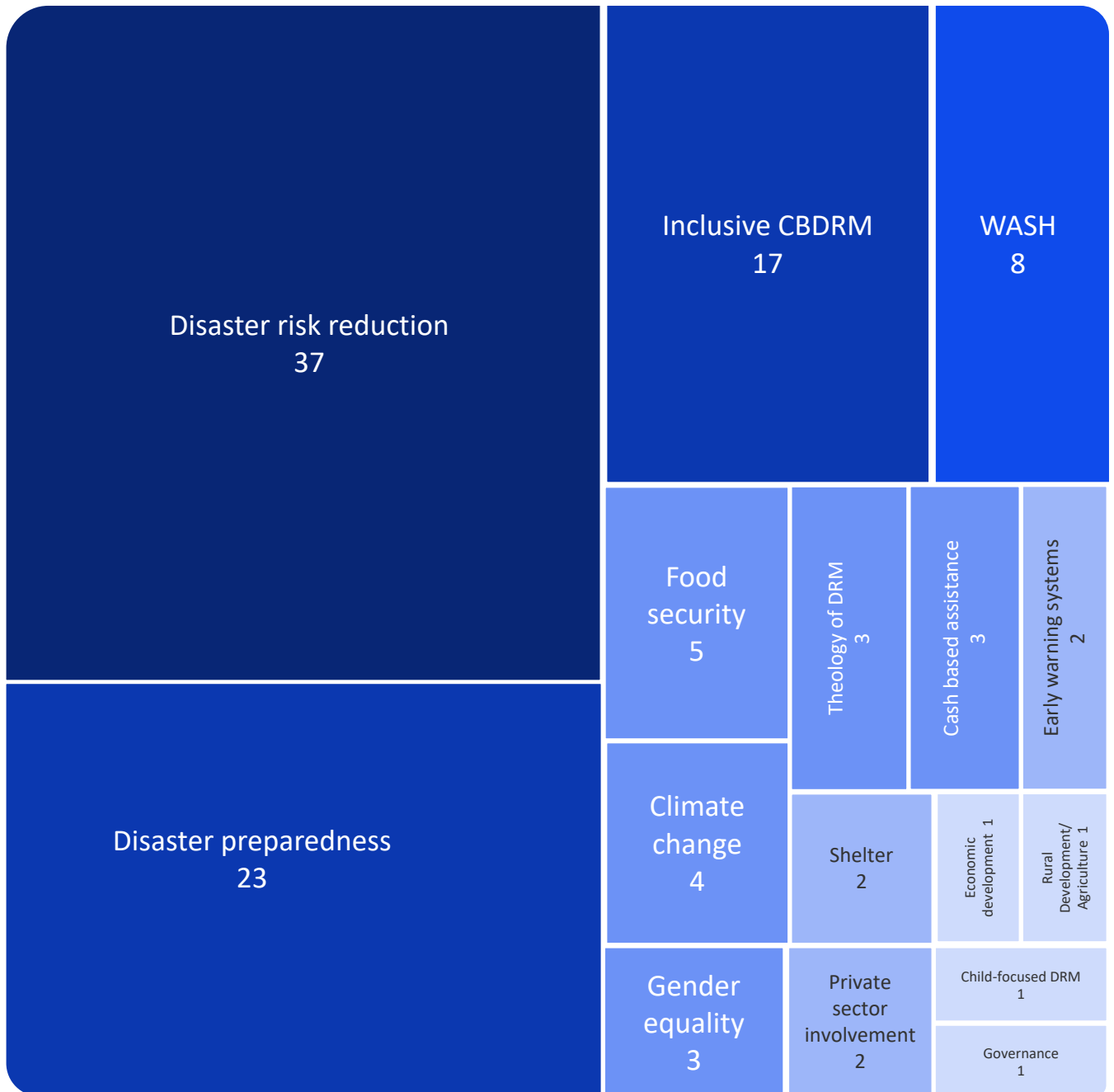
Given the dominance of four countries for ANGO climate change and disaster resilience work, there is opportunity to better **collaborate and share lessons within each country context**. E.g. hubs or exchanges focused on lessons learned and best practice, and also sharing of 'things gone wrong' so as not to repeat past mistakes.

The dominance of projects focused on **rural communities** is important, since there is **rapid urbanisation** in the Pacific and over 50% of Pacific Islanders now reside in urban areas. A large and growing proportion of the Pacific's population is not the focus of ANGO projects.

Less than one quarter of projects are focused at **national level**, meaning most projects are not working to influence national government policy or to work with national government.

Finding 2. Sectors

What sectors are ANGOs focused on, within their climate change and disaster resilience programming in the Pacific?

Disaster risk reduction
37

Disaster preparedness
23

Inclusive CBDRM
17

WASH
8

Food security
5

Theology of DRM
3

Cash based assistance
3

Early warning systems
2

Climate change
4

Shelter
2

Economic development 1

Rural Development/ Agriculture 1

Gender equality
3

Private sector involvement
2

Child-focused DRM
1

Governance
1

Figure 2: Sectors ANGOs were focused within their climate and disaster resilience programming

Finding 2. Sectors

Figure 2 shows the sectors that ANGOs were focused on within their climate change and disaster resilience programming. These sectors were already assigned for ANCP projects within the DFAT ANCP datasets.

AHP, Water for Women and Pacific Women projects were not assigned to sectors in their original datasets. The projects for these DFAT programs were therefore assigned inductively, based on the information available within the project title and project activities fields. Some projects focused on more than one sector, and were assigned to more than one sector as needed.

Figure 2 shows that disaster preparedness was the focus for 23 ANGO projects, and this included all AHP projects.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR)was a sector focus for 37 projects – all AHP projects and 14 ANCP projects. Inclusive Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) was the focus for 17 projects, 16 of which were AHP projects (the remaining was a Water for Women project).

The remaining sectors were the focus of 6 or fewer projects, mostly spread across the mix of DFAT-funded programs.

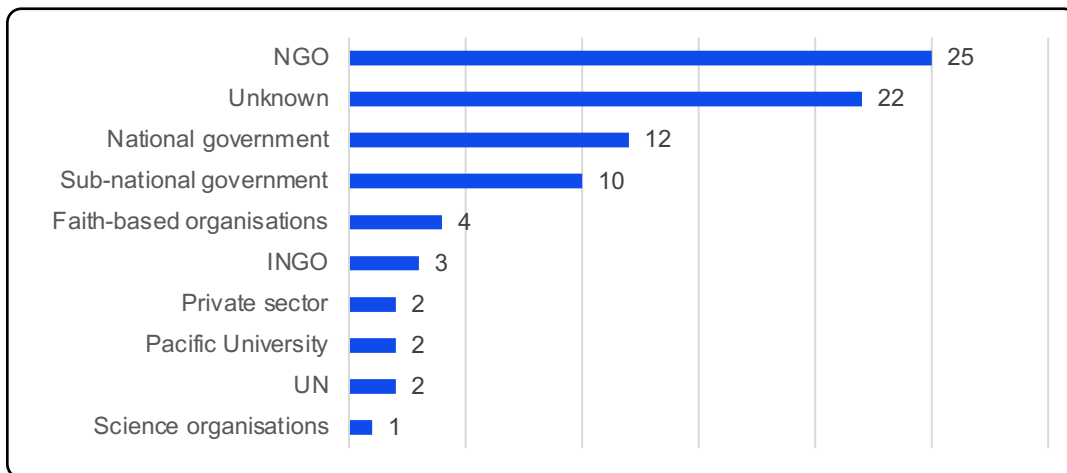**What do these findings mean for future integration of climate change and disaster resilience by ANGOs?**

Assessment of sector focus of ANGO programs **highlights strong experience in DRR, disaster management, preparedness and response**, with ANGOs also working across multiple other sectors to integrate climate change. There is opportunity for sharing lessons of best practice, and how this is done in the context of localisation, working with partners and using non-technical approaches which could support ANGOs less experienced or equipped with embedding climate change into their programming.

Four projects had a sector focus on climate change. For two of these projects, sector focus also included gender equality, and for one project it also included WASH. One project was classed as climate change only. The low number of projects classed as 'climate change' reflects that **ANGOs integrate climate change and disaster resilience** as opposed to describing climate change as a stand-alone 'sector'.

Livelihood and security issues are clear, though not significant priorities for ANGOs. WASH and food security account for 14% of sectors (13 out 90 identified sectors). Disbursed populations as well as resilience on subsistence agriculture make these topics priority issues for Pacific island communities.

Finding 3. Local engagement

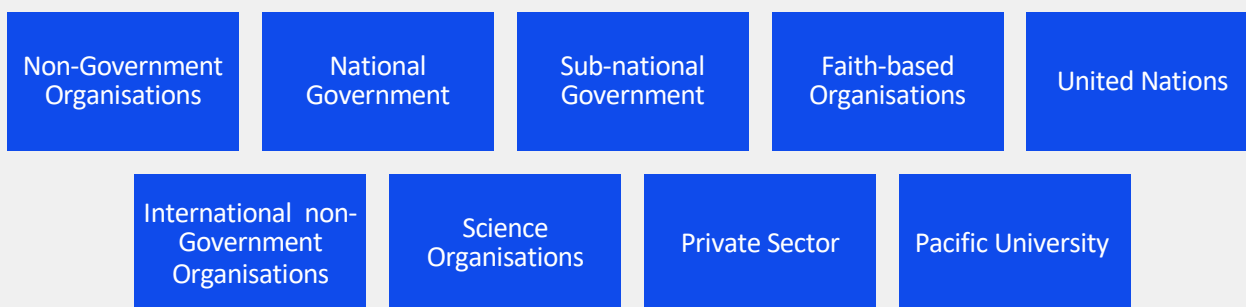## How do ANGOs engage in the Pacific and who do they work with?

Organisation type	Value
NGO	25
Unknown	22
National government	12
Sub-national government	10
Faith-based organisations	4
INGO	3
Private sector	2
Pacific University	2
UN	2
Science organisations	1

Figure 3: Types of organisations ANGOs work with in-country

As noted in 'Data Limitations' (p3), for 22 of the 54 projects, no information was available on in-country partners, and this included most ANCP projects[3]. For the remaining 32 projects with information available on in-country partners, the results are provided for: a) types of partners ANGOs engaged with overall (Figure 3); b) diversity of partners on each project (Figure 4) and c) number of partners on each project (Figure 5).

Figure 3 shows that for the projects we have information for, the most common in-country partner were NGOs (25 projects). This was followed by national and sub-national governments (12 and 10, respectively). The remaining partner types were fewer as seen in Figure 3. Within AHP, ANCP and *Pacific Women*, there was a relatively equal spread of partner types. Water for Women was the only DFAT program that included partnerships with Pacific-based universities.
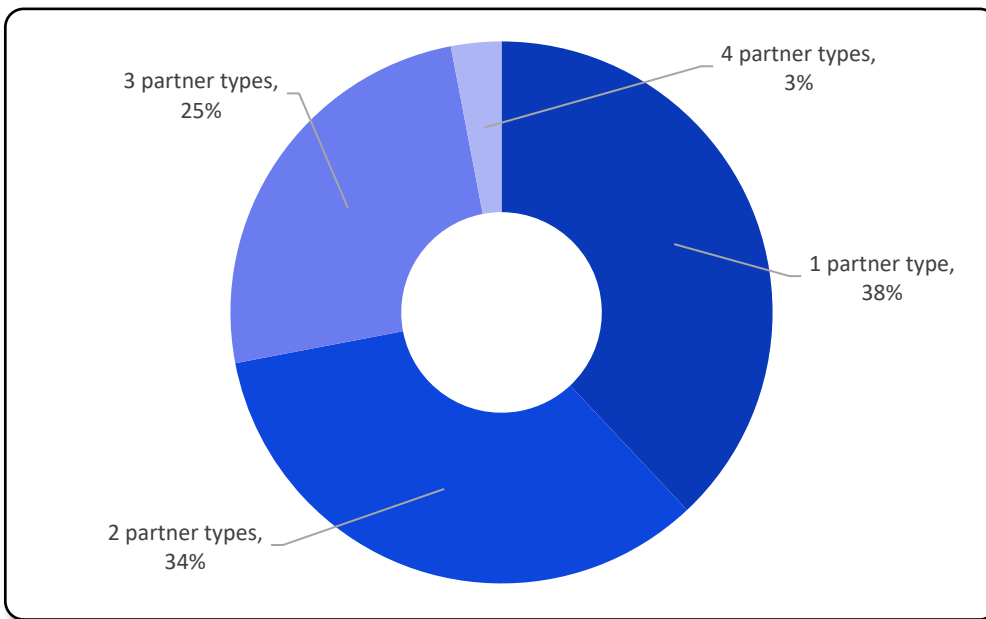
Types of partners ANGOs engaged with overall included:

Non-Government Organisations	National Government	Sub-national Government	Faith-based Organisations	United Nations

International non-Government Organisations	Science Organisations	Private Sector	Pacific University

3 19 ANCP and 3 AHP projects lacked in-country partner information. Finding 3 therefore excludes the majority of ANCP projects.

Finding 3. Local engagement

Diversity of partners on each ANGO project: In order to identify *how* ANGOs engage in climate change and disaster resilience activities we analysed how many diverse types of partners were involved in each project. This finding provides an indication of the way in which ANGOs engage with different stakeholder types and also at different scales (including governance arrangements) relevant to climate change and disaster resilience.

Figure 4: Number of diverse partner types on ANGO projects

Figure 4 shows that for 38% of projects (12 out of 32) where information was available, ANGOs engage with just one type of partner (e.g. NGO, or national government, etc.). In Figure 4, partner type refers to any type of partner. But within this, there may be multiple partners of this same type. As indicated in Figure 3, the most common type of partner is NGO and then government (national or sub-national). Therefore, indication of 1 or 2 partners per project is likely to refer to NGO or government.

34% of projects (11 out of 32) where we have information about in-country partners, ANGOs engage with two types of partners (this might be, for example, NGO and national government). 25% (8 out of 32) engage with three types of partners, and 3% (1 out of 32) engage with four partner types.
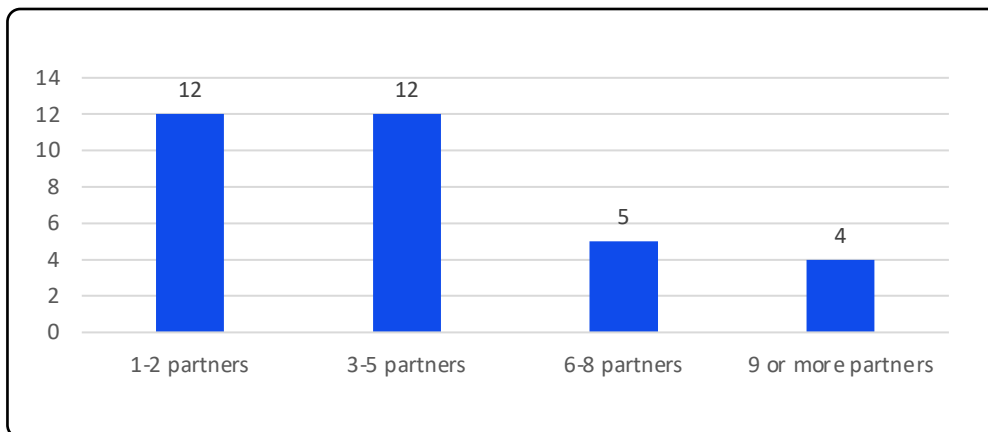
Finding 3. Local engagement

Figure 5: Total number of in-country partners on ANGO projects

Number of partners on each ANGO project: For the projects we have in-country partner information on (32 out of 54), we also assessed the number of partners ANGOs are working with on each of their projects, and this is provided in Figure 5. For example, World Vision Australia's AHP Disaster Ready project titled "Building Resilient Communities in Solomon Islands" listed five partners[4].

Figure 5 shows that 12 projects had 1-2 in-country partners, and 12 projects had 3-5 in-country partners, accounting for 75% of projects where we have this data. Five projects had 6-8 in-country partners and another four projects had nine of more partners.

Overall, this shows that for 63% of ANGO projects (20 out of 32 projects), there were three or more in-country partners involved. This reflects the multiple ways ANGOs are engaging on climate change and disaster resilience in the Pacific.

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4 Provincial Disaster Management Office; Selected savings groups; Solomon Islands Meteorological Service; National Disaster Management Office; Australian Bureau of Meteorology

What do these findings mean for future integration of climate change and disaster resilience by ANGOs?

Results show that all ANGOs are working with in-country partners, with most (20 out of 32) engaging with three or more partners.

ANGOs are also working with different types of partners, with over 60% working with more than one type of partner. These diverse partnerships help to achieve impact on climate change and disaster resilience by targeting multiple entry points within the system they are trying to influence (e.g. national government, NGO, UN), and may reflect some ANGO's commitments to the localisation agenda .

ANGOs **most common engagement is with other NGOs and government.** ANGOs working in the same country may have the same partners and there may be opportunities to better collaborate and leverage existing networks, engagement across multiple programs for learning and development outcomes.

Finding 4. Non focus

What do we know about ANGO projects in the Pacific that **do not focus on climate change** and disaster resilience?

Within the ANCP dataset, it was possible to analyse Pacific projects that did not focus on climate change and disaster resilience.

Across the combined dataset (2016 – 2021), there were a total of 392 projects (this includes duplicates of multi-year projects that are included for each active year of implementation). Removing projects relating to climate change and disaster resilience, the remaining projects were categorised into sectors relevant to the ANCP categorisation.

Grouping these sectors under four main headings allows us to see which main categories ANCP projects not focused on climate change are targeting. Results are presented in Figure 6 and Table 2.
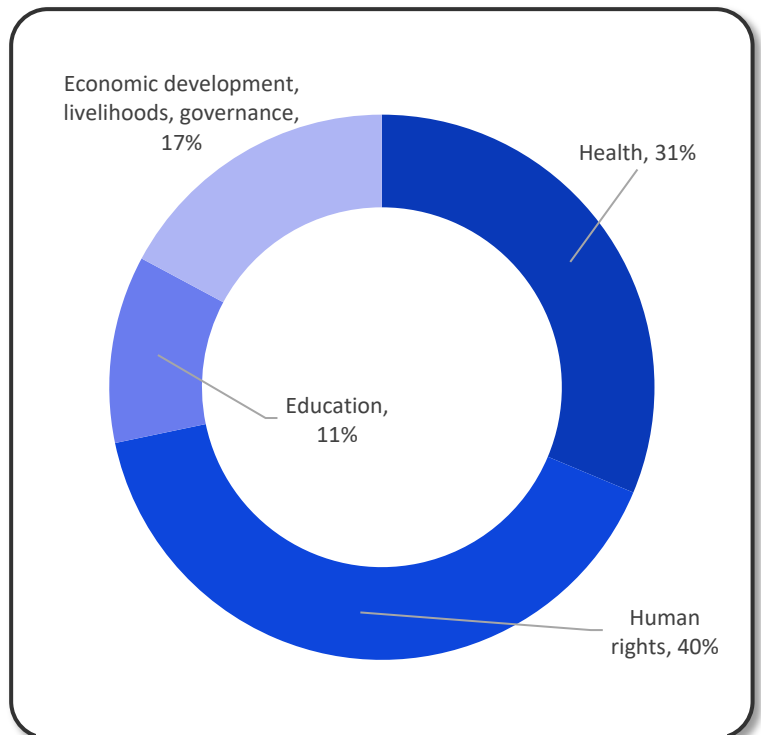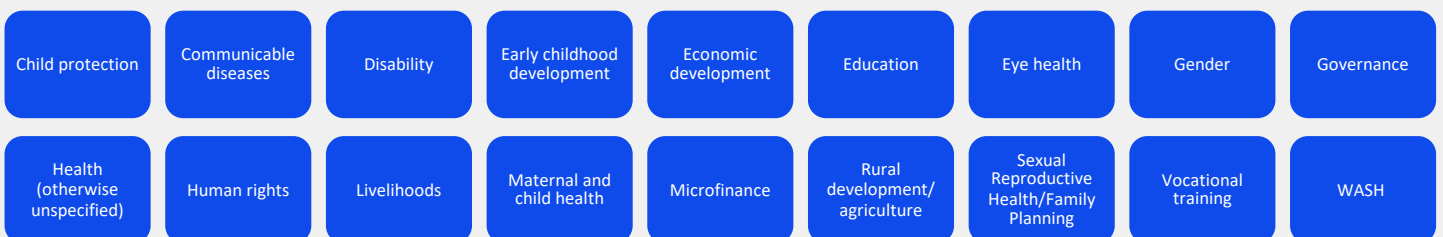

Figure 6: Sector focus of non-climate change and disaster related ANCP projects

Chart labels:
- Economic development, livelihoods, governance, 17%
- Health, 31%
- Education, 11%
- Human rights, 40%

Projects were tagged as working in one or more sectors:

Child protection	Communicable diseases	Disability	Early childhood development	Economic development	Education	Eye health	Gender	Governance
Health (otherwise unspecified)	Human rights	Livelihoods	Maternal and child health	Microfinance	Rural development/ agriculture	Sexual Reproductive Health/Family Planning	Vocational training	WASH

Finding 4. Non focus

Human rights comprise 40% of ANCP non- climate change and disaster projects, followed by health (31%), economic development, livelihoods and governance (17%) and education (11%).

See Table 2 for a breakdown of the number of projects within these sectors under the broad headings in Figure 6.

Table 2: Sectors for non-climate change and disaster related ANCP projects

Health	Total: 112
Communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS/Malaria etc)	9
Eye health	10
Health (otherwise unspecified)	24
Sexual Reproductive Health/Family Planning	35
Maternal and child health	34

Human rights	Total: 143
Child protection	16
Disability	9
Gender	62
Human rights	21
WASH	35

Education	Total: 40
Early childhood development	13
Education	25
Vocational training	2

Economic development, governance, livelihoods	Total: 61
Economic development	22
Microfinance	4
Rural development / agriculture	2
Livelihoods	10
Governance	23

What do these findings mean for future integration of climate change and disaster resilience by ANGOs?

Climate change and disaster resilience considerations may be included within some of the 'sector-based' projects categorised as not having such focus. This mapping activity (as described in Table 1) did not have full details of each project, and the description of climate or disaster resilience may be included within project documents.

However, results also highlight that ANCP programming has room to **strengthen integration of climate change across different sectors**. Climate change will increasingly affect development progress and ANGOs will need to ensure such considerations have appropriate prioritisation going forward.

What are the gaps in our understanding?

This activity provides a partial snapshot of DFAT-funded ANGO climate change and disaster resilience programming between 2016-2021 in the Pacific. As noted in Data Limitations (p3) the data available for this mapping activity was incomplete , and also provides limited details of the "what, why, where, how and who" that underpin each project. As such, there are considerable gaps in our understanding, some of which are described below.

In-country partners

Longevity of in-country partnerships and strength of relationship between ANGOs and in-country partners is unknown. This detail is important, because the length and strength of the relationships are critical for building trust, and has implications for sustainability of outcomes. The nature of the relationship is also not clear, and the degree to which decision-making is shared, or in the control of in-country partners or ANGOs. These details matter, because for new approaches (such as integrating the likelihood for more extreme severe weather into local projects and programming) to be sustainable, they need to be contextually relevant and trusted. Ensuring contextually relevant approaches requires ANGOs to know local conditions and be trusted by their partners.

Sub-national locations

It was not possible to explore and analyse the geographies and specific environmental contexts of each project, given time and data constraints. ANGO projects within this dataset were implemented across a range of countries across the Pacific, and diverse settings (coastal, inland, rural, urban). Project locations would therefore would be exposed to a variety of climate hazards – for example, tropical cyclones, drought, flooding, more frequent extremes etc. The gaps in our understanding relate to the detail of the climate hazards for each project location, and also the appropriate climate and disaster responses, and the ways in which these may have been integrated into project activities.

Visibility of climate change and disaster resilience within projects

Projects that do not explicitly refer to climate change and disaster resilience were excluded from this analysis, as without mentioning these terms in key data sets, we have no knowledge that climate or disaster resilience is an objective of the project. This is particularly the case for ANCP projects, where the only information available was project title and pre-identified "sector". Climate change objectives may well have been integrated into the project and hidden from our view, within the detail of the project that we do not have access to.

Regional projects

The dataset included some regional projects, which may include some of the countries we listed as having no ANGO programming. This is unknown as data is incomplete for these projects.

Summary findings

Programs

- ANCP and AHP Disaster READY are the dominant DFAT-funded ANGO climate change and disaster-focused programs in the Pacific (with 24 and 23 projects respectively, since 2016). Water for Women had 6 projects and Pacific Women had 1 project with an ANGO.

Countries

- Within the parameters of this mapping activity, most ANGO projects (87%) are implemented in Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands or PNG. 53 out of 54 projects worked in at least one of these four countries.
- The countries where ANGOs are not implementing climate change and disaster resilience projects include Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Palau.

Geographies

- Most projects (44 out of 54, 76%) had some degree of focus on rural and community level.
- Some projects had a focus at national level (13 out of 54, 23%) and 2 projects had a regional focus (3%).
- There were four urban / peri-urban focused projects (5%).

Sectors

- The sector focus of AHP Disaster READY projects was DRR, disaster preparedness and inclusive community-based disaster risk management.
- ANCP project sector focus was dominated by DRR (14 out of 24), with food security being the second most common sector.
- Water for Women projects focused on WASH while Pacific Women focused on climate change, gender equality and DRR.

Partner Organisaitons

- The most common in-country partner were NGOs (25 projects). This was followed by national and sub-national governments (12 and 10, respectively).
- 38% of projects where we have sufficient information (12 out of 32) had one type of in-country partner; 34% had two types of in-country partners (11 out of 32). The remaining 28% of projects (8 out of 32) had three or four types of in-country partners.
- Total number of in-country partners was also assessed, highlighting that 12 projects had 1-2 in-country partners; 12 projects had 3-5 in-country partners, together accounting for 75% of projects where we have this data. Five projects had 6-8 in-country partners and another four projects had nine of more partners.

Non-climate focus

Of the ANCP projects not focused on climate change and disaster resilience:

- 40% are focused on human rights (Child protection, Disability, Gender, Human rights and WASH)
- 31% are focused on Health (Communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS/Malaria etc., Eye health, Health (otherwise unspecified), Sexual Reproductive Health/Family Planning, Maternal and child health)
- 17% on Economic development, livelihoods and governance (Economic development, Microfinance, Rural development / agriculture, Livelihoods, Governance)
- 11% on Education (Early childhood development, Education, Vocational training)

Opportunities and next steps

This research has revealed some opportunities and ideas for this research more broadly.

Sharing lessons on partnerships

All ANGOs are working with in-country partners and engaging in multiple ways with different types of partners to achieve impact on climate change and disaster resilience. This may reflect some ANGO's commitments to the localisation agenda. ANGOs will have learned what works, and what doesn't, when engaging with different types of partners on climate change and disaster resilience. These lessons could also be shared across the ANGO network who work in the Pacific.

Awareness of climate change as a mainstreamed issue

Even though the number of ANGO projects that integrate climate change and disaster resilience seems small, ANGOs might be doing so in a more integrated way and not naming it within the Project name. E.g. for the majority of ANCP projects, all we have is project name, no detail of goals or activities. Climate change may be a secondary issue, just not visible at high level detail.

Integration across sectors

This research revealed that ANGOs are integrating climate change and disaster resilience across 16 sectors. Sharing lessons of best practice, and how this is done in the context of localisation, working with partners and using non-technical approaches could support ANGOs less experienced or equipped with embedding climate change into their programming.

Collaboration at the country level

Given the dominance of four countries for ANGO climate change and disaster resilience work, there is opportunity to better collaborate and share lessons within each country context. E.g. hubs or exchanges focused on lessons learned and best practice, and also sharing of 'things gone wrong' so as not to repeat past mistakes

Urbanisation

Urbanisation is an emerging development challenge in the Pacific. Climate change and disaster risk add to the concerns faced by Pacific Islanders living in urban, peri-urban and informal settings. These issues are not represented within the sample, with ANGO projects more focused on rural communities. This challenge is likely going to require greater attention of ANGOs over coming years.

Annex 1: Methods to consolidate DFAT-funded ANGO program datasets

A. ANCP Data

Publicly available ANCP data was downloaded from DFAT website: *https://www.dfat.gov.au/aid/who-we-work-with/ngos/ancp/projects*

Separate spreadsheets were downloaded for annual periods including: 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19, 2017-18, 2016-17

These separate datasets were then combined into a single excel spreadsheet containing data from 2016 - 2021. Fields of relevance for the mapping included the following, as these were available consistently across the 2016-2021 data :

- Organisation name
- Project name
- Years
- Country/ies
- Sector focus
- Primary DAC code

There were 2250 records in the spreadsheet, however projects spanning multiple years were listed separately for each year they are active. Hence, 2250 is not the number of ANCP projects over this time.

Steps taken to create a dataset that contains Pacific only, climate change/disaster resilience projects with single records for each project include the following:

Data was filtered such that any project where a Pacific country was included was retained. This left 392 rows (filtered out 1858 rows that had no Pacific countries included).

Data was filtered such that the following sectors

relating to climate change and disaster were included (this left 105 rows):

- Climate change
- Disaster risk reduction
- Economic development
- Food security
- Governance
- Governance, livelihoods, gender
- Livelihoods
- Livelihoods, gender
- Rural development/agriculture
- WASH+DRR

These 105 rows were then assessed manually, focusing on the project title and DAC codes for mention of climate change or disaster resilience. Projects that included climate change or disaster resilience were kept. This left 45 rows.

Since projects were included for every year they were active, multi-year projects appeared multiple times within these 45 rows. Multi-year projects were then combined into single rows such that the data set had no duplicates and portrayed a more accurate picture of ANCP projects over 2016-2021.

This left 24 rows / unique ANCP projects.

Annex 1: Methods to consolidate DFAT-funded ANGO program datasets

B. AHP Data

AHP's Disaster READY program (implemented in Fiji, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste) produced an Annual Progress Update for 2020. This included data for Pacific countries.

AHP also directly provided ISF with data for this research, included a dataset of ANGOs, Projects, Country and sub-national locations.

The AHP website provides a google map which further describes project activities by location for the ANGO partners.

This data was combined into the spreadsheet, and was designated a sector focus (manually) by looking at all details available for each project.

23 AHP Projects were included in the dataset.

C. Pacific Women Data

Pacific Women were contacted directly regarding this research, as we requested information about any climate or disaster related programs they had implemented since 2016. They responded by providing their Annual Progress Report for 2019 (published July 2020), which includes information on projects supported by Pacific Women.

These projects were assessed (project name and description from Annex C of Annual Report) and 1 project was included in the dataset. This project was manually allocated a 'Sector focus' based on available information in the Annual Report.

D. Water for Women Data

ISF undertook a separate research project which required mapping Water for Women projects which related to climate change. Ensuring appropriate research ethics approvals to allow sharing across projects, this data was filtered for Pacific only Water for Women projects.

Six Water for Women projects were included in the dataset. These projects were manually allocated a 'Sector focus' based on available information in the original mapping activity.