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ODA eligibility

Kate McDermott, ODA eligibility
Department for International Development (DFID)

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- Key measure used in most **aid targets** and assessments of **aid performance**
- **Definition agreed in 1969** by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
- In **1970** most DAC members agreed to long term objective of spending **0.7% of GNI on ODA**
- In **2004 UK** set itself the target to achieve 0.7% by 2013
- Detailed programme-level data scrutinised and **published by the OECD**

OECD DAC definition of ODA

I. Definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA)

44. Official development assistance is defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are:

i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and

ii) each transaction of which:

a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and

b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent[11] (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

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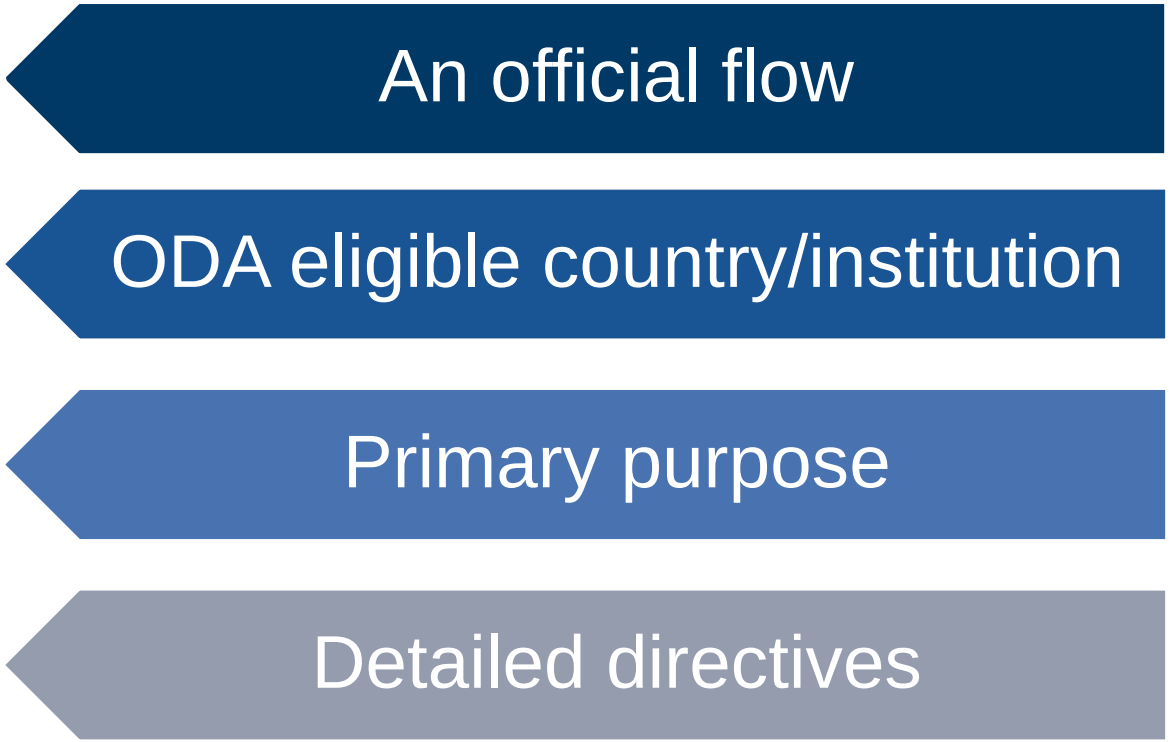
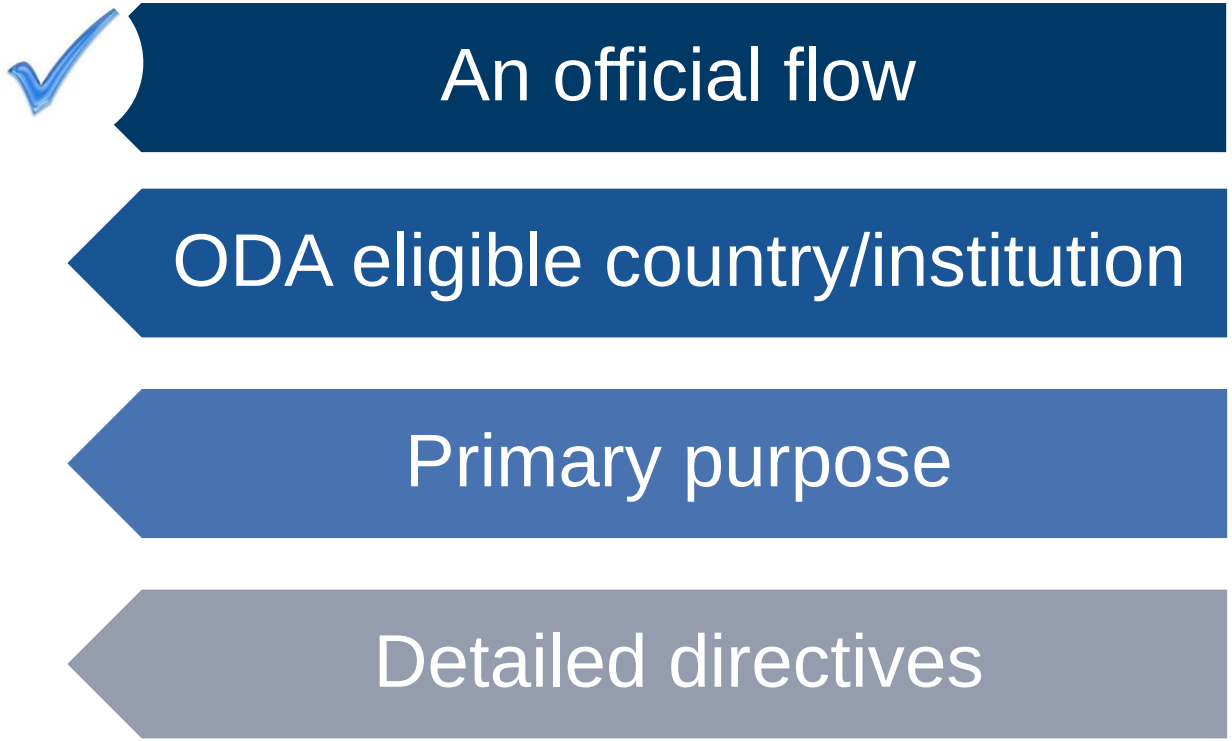
Considering ODA eligibility



The DAC has produced Directives, list of eligible countries and organisations and other guidance to help understand what is ODA

Considering ODA eligibility



Check the DAC's list of eligible countries and institutions

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DAC list of ODA eligible countries

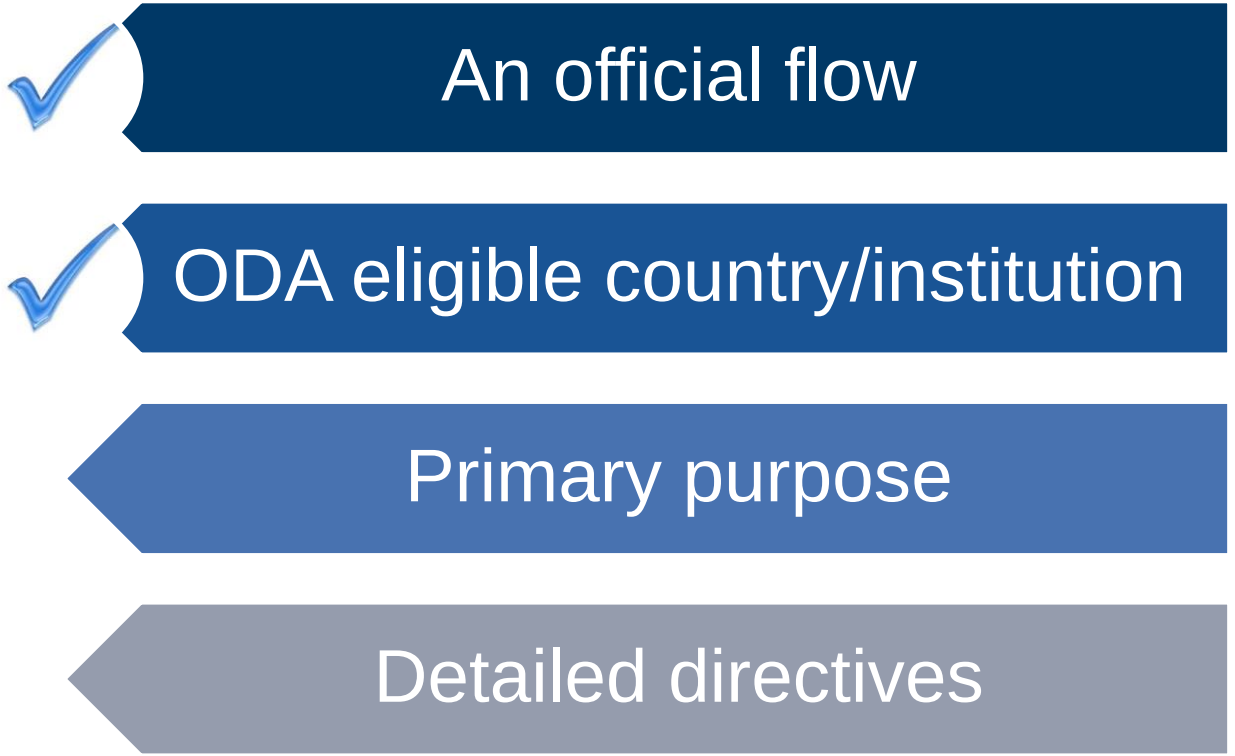
- Four groups; least developed, other low income, lower middle income and upper middle income
- Updated every **3 years**
- Based on World Bank **GNI per capita**
- 2014 - Anguilla and Saint Kitts & Nevis graduated
- Next round of graduation in 2017

DAC List of ODA Recipients
Effective for reporting on 2014, 2015 and 2016 flows

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI <= $1 045 in 2013)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI $1 046-$4 125 in 2013)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI $4 126-$12 745 in 2013)
Afghanistan	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Armenia	Albania
Angola	Kenya	Bolivia	Algeria
Bangladesh	Tajikistan	Cabo Verde	Antigua and Barbuda[2]
Benin	Zimbabwe	Cameroon	Argentina
Bhutan		Congo	Azerbaijan
Burkina Faso		Côte d'Ivoire	Belarus
Burundi		Egypt	Belize
Cambodia		El Salvador	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Republic		Georgia	Botswana
Chad		Ghana	Brazil
Comoros		Guatemala	Chile[2]
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Guyana	China (People's Republic of)
Djibouti		Honduras	Colombia
Equatorial Guinea[1]		India	Cook Islands
Eritrea		Indonesia	Costa Rica
Ethiopia		Kosovo	Cuba
Gambia		Kyrgyzstan	Dominica
Guinea		Micronesia	Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Moldova	Ecuador
Haiti		Mongolia	Fiji
Kiribati		Morocco	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Nicaragua	Gabon
Lesotho		Nigeria	Grenada
Liberia		Pakistan	Iran
Madagascar		Papua New Guinea	Iraq
Malawi		Paraguay	Jamaica
Mali		Philippines	Jordan
Mauritania		Samoa	Kazakhstan
Mozambique		Sri Lanka	Lebanon
Myanmar		Swaziland	Libya
Nepal		Syrian Arab Republic	Malaysia
Niger		Tokelau	Maldives
Rwanda		Ukraine	Marshall Islands
Sao Tome and Principe		Uzbekistan	Mauritius
Senegal		Viet Nam	Mexico
Sierra Leone		West Bank and Gaza Strip	Montenegro
Solomon Islands			Montserrat
Somalia			Namibia
South Sudan			Nauru
Sudan			Niue
Tanzania			Palau
Timor-Leste			Panama
Togo			Peru
Tuvalu			Saint Helena
Uganda			Saint Lucia
Vanuatu[1]			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Yemen			Serbia
Zambia			Seychelles
			South Africa
			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tonga
			Tunisia
			Turkey
			Turkmenistan
			Uruguay[2]
			Venezuela
			Wallis and Futuna

(1) The United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/L.20 adopted on 4 December 2013 decided that Equatorial Guinea will graduate from the least developed country category three and a half years after the adoption of the resolution and that Vanuatu will graduate four years after the adoption of the resolution.
(2) Antigua and Barbuda, Chile and Uruguay exceeded the high income country threshold in 2012 and 2013. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, all three will graduate from the List in 2017 if they remain high income countries until 2016.

Considering ODA eligibility



Go back to the ODA definition

OECD DAC definition of ODA

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Primary purpose – benefitting the UK

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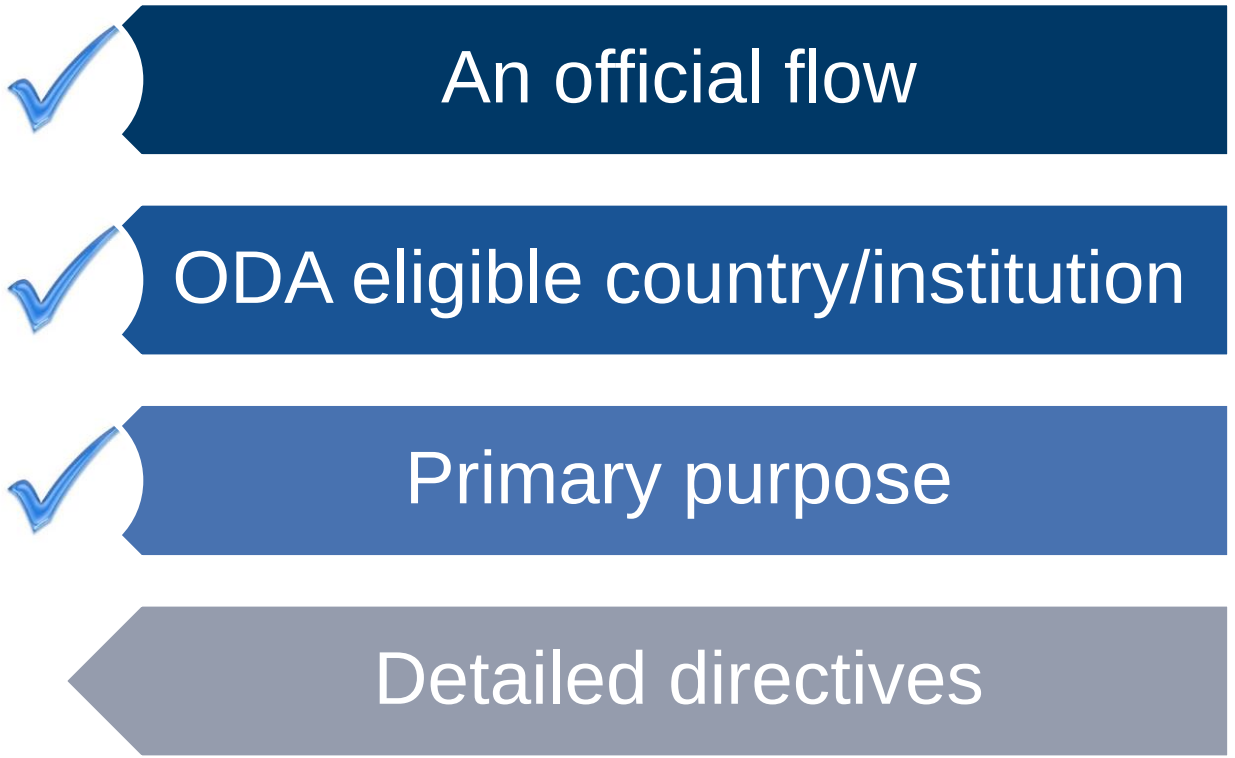

Refer to DAC full directives and other guidance

Detailed directives on research

*"**Research** includes financing by the official sector, whether in the donor country or elsewhere, of research into the **problems of developing countries**."*

This may be either (i) undertaken by an agency or institution whose main purpose is to promote the economic growth or welfare of developing countries, or (ii) commissioned or approved, and financed or part-financed, by an official body from a general purpose institution ***with the specific aim of promoting the economic growth or welfare of developing countries.*** *Research undertaken purely to elaborate an aid project or programme may be considered either as an integral part of the relevant activity, or as an administrative cost.*

Other relevant directives

- scholarships, either in developing or donor country
- technical assistance, training and research, including language training
- south-south studies
- collaborative research between donor and recipient universities and organisations
- development-oriented social and cultural programmes
- *ad hoc* contributions such as conferences, seminars and workshops, exchange visits, publications, etc.

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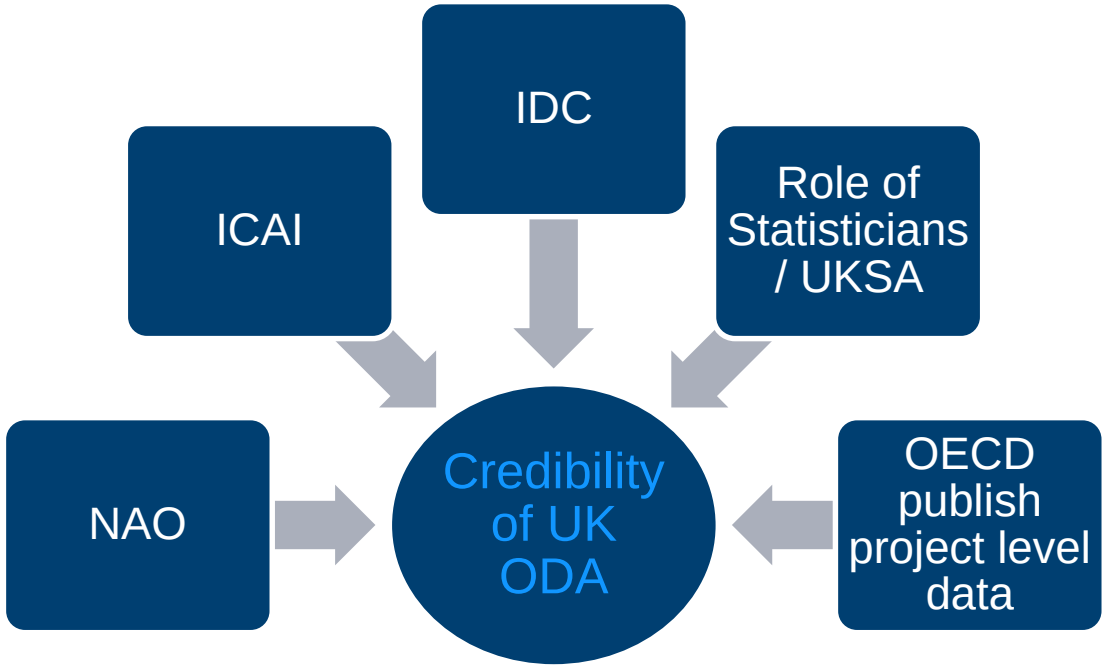
Other considerations in assessing eligibility

- Is it consistent with the **UK approach**?
- Is it consistent with **international best practice**?
- **Is it credible?**



Demonstrating eligibility

- No prescribed format by DAC beyond reporting of project titles/descriptions
- Do have some form documentation that outlines project objectives, activities etc. so eligibility can be assessed – and link back to relevant directives and primary purpose
- Ask your funding organisation/department what they require
- Taxpayer's money: key is to be able to demonstrate eligibility

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Where to find out more

- **OECD DAC website**

http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/officialdevelopmentassistancedefinitionandcoverage.htm

http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/

- **'Is it ODA?'**

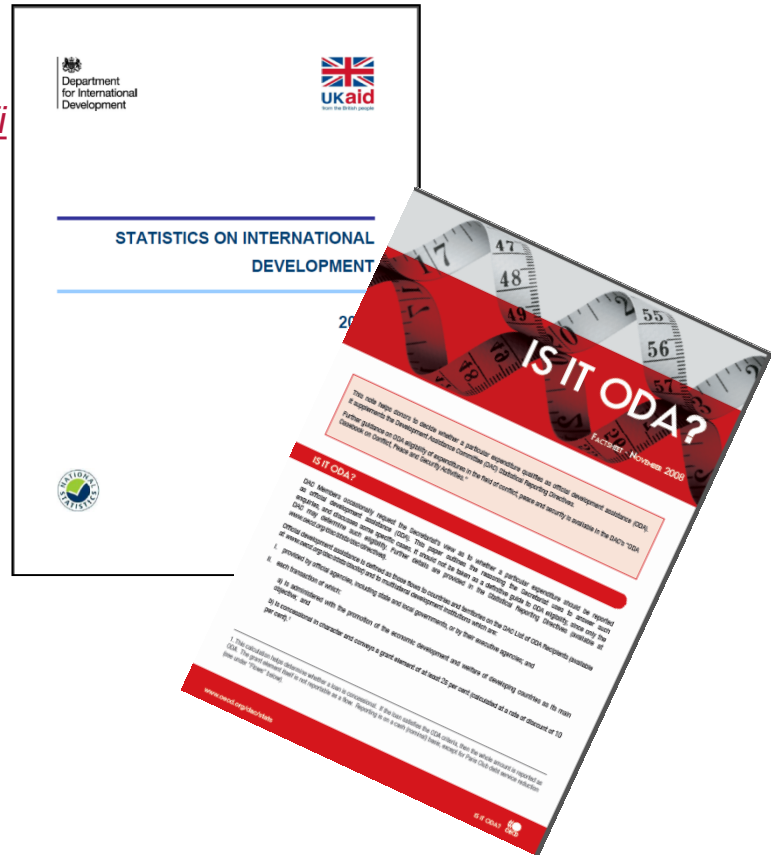
https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/34086975.pdf

- **Full directives**

https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DCD-DAC(2013)15-FINAL-ENG.pdf

- DFID National Statistics publications

https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/about/statistics



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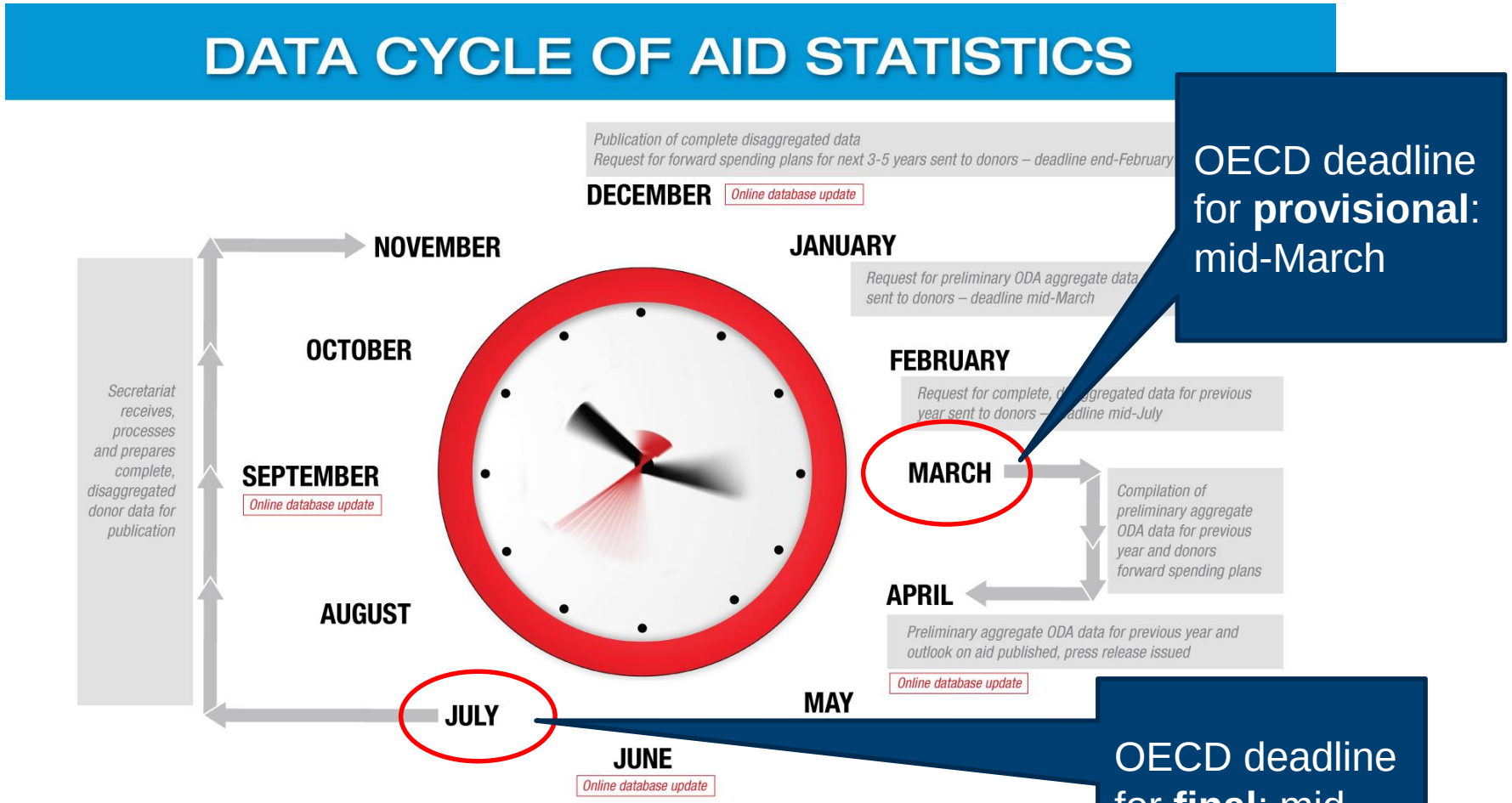
International reporting



Provisional & final return

Provisional	Final
High-level data	Granular detail
Bilateral ODA by types of aid	Project level data (with descriptions)
Multilateral ODA by major organisation	Multilateral ODA by individual organisation
Some disaggregation required	Full DAC CRS classifications used

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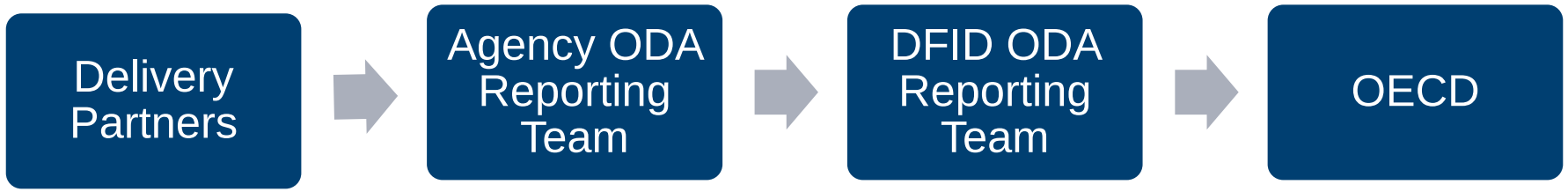
ODA Reporting Chain



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Data Use and Transparency

Uses	Transparency
National Statistics publications	Development Tracker*
OECD DAC international statistics publications	Transparency data (under GOV.UK)
Policy (e.g. monitoring UK aid strategy, Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Reviews)	
Parliamentary Qs, ministerial and public correspondence	
Media enquiries	

*Aid information is published according to International Aid Transparency standards (http://www.aidtransparency.net/resources/speakers-kit)

Any questions?

Task

AIM: To improve understanding of what makes a programme ODA-eligible

1. Read case studies

2. Carefully consider whether proposal is ODA and why?

3. Is there any additional information needed to make a decision?

Discuss in groups and record your thoughts

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The Mexican network for computational mass spectrometry (MexCMS), delivering deep mining of omics data

The overall goal of the project is to further the science of mass spectrometry (MS) and its applications in Mexico, through the establishment of a Mexican network for computational MS and the development of software to support current Mexican labs and their infrastructure. The network will be self-sustaining beyond the grant end, and will lead to increased visibility of Mexican science in this area. Through the involvement of Waters Corp, Mexican labs will have greater opportunities for working at the forefront of MS science, and becoming involved with international research and development. These outcomes have the potential for economic benefits to Mexico, through increasing the quality and quantity of the science base. In addition, since MS is used for a wide range of applied and fundamental research, the project has the potential for indirect benefits on health in Mexico.

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Shaking tunnel vision

Tunnels are critical lifelines in the modern World, transporting people, water, electricity, minerals and energy. They are an essential part of the infrastructure that serves people and therefore, are critical to their wealth and well-being. Global urbanisation and Climate Change are forcing nations to look towards underground space for their future infrastructure. Multiple tunnelling projects are in the country's pipeline or being currently designed/built

Their behaviour under repeated seismic loading is not precisely understood and therefore, current designs and disaster risk management strategies could be greatly improved. This is partly due to the lack of performance data from real tunnels. Accidents are rare and can have significant consequences

The purpose of this project is to design and install a monitoring system in two tunnels) with the intention of: (1) fundamentally (re-)defining our understanding of the behaviour of tunnels under repeated seismic loading; (2) developing an engineering-risk-based disaster management approach for tunnels in seismic areas; (3) creating a case study that will become an internationally recognised reference and will be used widely in years to come for the validation of future improved numerical and analytical design approaches.

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Additional equipment to improve a research study to establish sustainability-led building design through the implementation of Building Information Modelling

The identification and discrimination of the materials within built-environment is limited when the information of the materials are provided solely by the conventional RGB digital imaging. But the performance of the tasks will be more accurate and robust when spectral information is available. These advantages can be accomplished by an aid of the hyperspectral imaging system, although specification of the imaging, such as spectral range, field size, and usability of the output data, is yet to be established - something not tried before. This equipment will be demonstrated in Malaysia during visits and to a Malaysian contingent visiting the UK. The camera will be kept in the UK after the project, but could be used by the Malaysian partners when necessary.

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G8-2012 Structural Bamboo Products

This project develops green construction materials and building codes for bamboo. China, India and Brazil have rapidly expanding economies with increasing demand for building materials. The production of conventional construction materials such as steel and concrete is energy intensive and unsustainable: concrete alone accounts for 5% of global CO2 emissions. Bamboo is a fast growing, renewable building material widely cultivated in these countries but not used to its full potential in modern construction. Its mechanical properties are similar to wood but it produces up to six times as much mass per hectare as conventional timber plantations. Structural bamboo products (SBP), similar to plywood, oriented strand board, or glue-laminated wood products, therefore have potential to partially replace the use of more energy intensive materials. Widespread use of SBP is hampered by limited knowledge of their manufacture, structural and thermal behaviour, and lack of appropriate building codes. The goal of this project is to develop modern structural building materials from renewable bamboo in order to place growth in rapidly developing countries onto a more sustainable path. Low-carbon solutions can also help to meet developed countries' own obligations under schemes like the UK's Carbon Reduction Commitment.

This project aims to expand and extend the initial International Bamboo Building Code ISO 22156:2004 to have relevant coverage of structural bamboo products. Our development and dissemination of this will be in cooperation with INBAR, with which we already have contact, and directly with policy-makers in China during our final year workshop. The Architecture Department at CU has strong links to sister departments in China, particularly at Tsinghua and Chongqing Universities, with whom we would work to get appropriate conversations with Chinese policy and construction ministries.

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Research to understand the effectiveness of the automotive product design process in India compared to European producers

The Indian Automotive Industry is young compared to the European Automotive Industry. Aided by cooperation with various global manufacturers, the Indian industry has made rapid strides enduring a sharp learning curve in the journey thus far. As a result, the Indian Automotive Industry is now one of the largest in the world and one of the fastest growing globally with an annual production of passenger vehicles alone reaching 2, 987, 296 vehicles in 2010-11 . The rapid development of the Indian market has resulted in stiff competition from both within and outside the country.

The design approaches of the European and Indian manufacturers are very different and a better understanding of these differences will improve the commercial competitiveness of the Indian industry and give shareholders higher returns.