



CRCID

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FACT SHEET #4

Defining Countries Eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA)¹

Preamble:

To be eligible for CIDA funding, all Canadian international development organizations, including CRCID, may only implement projects and programs in Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries.

What is ODA?

Developed countries, such as Canada, implement various types of cooperation in developing countries. These include providing funds, transferring technologies for social and economic growth, assistance for disaster relief, and so forth. Such cooperation, mainly undertaken by the Government sector, is called ODA (Official Development Assistance).

How are Countries Declared Eligible for ODA?

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's *Development Assistance Committee* (DAC) is a forum for selected OECD member states to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. It describes itself as being the "venue and voice" of the world's major donor countries. Since its inception, one of the DAC's main functions has been to collect and publish statistics on aid flow. In 1969 the DAC's members adopted a criterion for calculating their aid contributions. They called the resulting measure of aid contributions Official Development Assistance (ODA). It has become widely used by other organizations, and scholars, as a general measure of aid.

What is the OECD?

The *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*, is an international economic organization of 34 countries founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum of countries committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a platform to compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practices, and co-ordinate domestic and international policies of its members.

What is the ODA List?

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients shows all countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These consist of all low and middle income countries, except G8 members, EU members, and countries with a firm date for entry into the EU.

Significance for CRCID:

Any Rotary program seeking funding support from CRCID must be located in a country identified as being eligible for "Official Development Assistance" by the Canadian Government and CRCID Board of Directors. The list of ODA eligible countries can be found on the next page of this fact sheet. Also, to be eligible for CRCID funding, programs may only be implemented in those countries with Rotary clubs.

¹ All DAC & OECD information taken from Wikipedia such as:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_Assistance_Committee

DAC List of ODA Recipients²

| Least Developed Countries | Other Low Income Countries GNI < \$935 in 2007) | Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$936-\$3,705) | Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3,706-\$11,455 in 2007) |
|--|--|--|---|
| <u>Afghanistan</u> Angola <u>Bangladesh</u> Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Central African Rep. Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea <u>Ethiopia</u> Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau <u>Haiti</u> Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives <u>Mali</u> Mauritania <u>Mozambique</u> Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa São Tomé and Príncipe <u>Senegal</u> Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia <u>Sudan</u> <u>Tanzania</u> Timor-Leste Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia | Côte d'Ivoire <u>Ghana</u> Kenya Korea, Dem. Rep. Kyrgyz Rep. Nigeria <u>Pakistan</u> Papua New Guinea Tajikistan Uzbekistan <u>Viet Nam</u> Zimbabwe | Albania Algeria Armenia Azerbaijan <u>Bolivia</u> Bosnia and Herzegovina Cameroon Cape Verde China <u>Colombia</u> Congo, Rep. Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Georgia Guatemala <u>Guyana</u> <u>Honduras</u> India <u>Indonesia</u> Iran Iraq Jordan Kosovo3 Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Moldova Mongolia Morocco Namibia Nicaragua Niue <u>Palestinian Administered Areas</u> Paraguay <u>Peru</u> Philippines Sri Lanka Swaziland Syria Thailand *Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkmenistan <u>Ukraine</u> *Wallis and Futuna | *Anguilla <u>Antigua and Barbuda1</u> Argentina <u>Barbados2</u> Belarus <u>Belize</u> Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Cuba <u>Dominica</u> Fiji Gabon <u>Grenada</u> <u>Jamaica</u> Kazakhstan Lebanon Libya Malaysia Mauritius *Mayotte Mexico Montenegro <u>*Montserrat</u> Nauru Oman1 Palau Panama Serbia Seychelles South Africa *St. Helena <u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u> <u>St. Lucia</u> <u>St. Vincent and Grenadines</u> <u>Suriname</u> <u>Trinidad and Tobago2</u> Turkey Uruguay Venezuela |

*Territory.

(1) Antigua & Barbuda and Oman exceeded the high income country threshold in 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

(2) Barbados and Trinidad & Tobago exceeded the high income country threshold in 2006 and 2007. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, both will graduate from the List in 2011 if they remain high income countries until 2010.

(3) This does not imply any legal position of the OECD regarding Kosovo's status.

² DAC List of ODA Countries: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/40/43540882.pdf>

Note: CIDA Countries of Focus are highlighted and underlined.