

## Section 2 Bilateral ODA by Income Groups

**Chart IV-12 Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)**

(Net disbursement basis, units: US\$ million, %)

Income group	Calendar year		2008		2009		Number of recipient countries of Japanese ODA (2009)
LDCs			1,418.2	(20.8)	1,730.4	(28.8)	49
LICs			761.0	(11.2)	1,533.2	(25.5)	11
LMICs			1,885.3	(27.6)	621.6	(10.4)	46
UMICs			565.4	(8.3)	395.2	(6.6)	35
HICs			1.2	(0.0)	1.8	(0.0)	4
Unclassifiable			2,192.1	(32.1)	1,719.1	(28.6)	
Total			6,823.2	(100.0)	6,001.2	(100.0)	

(Excluding disbursements for Eastern Europe and graduated countries)

\*1 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those countries designated by resolution of the UN General Assembly, after deliberation by the UN Economic and Social Council based on criteria (see chart below) recommended by the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP). LDC designation requires consent from the country concerned.

Population	Average per capita GNI from 2000–2002	HAI <sup>(*)1</sup>	EVI <sup>(*)2</sup>
Greater than or equal to 75,000,000	Less than or equal to US\$745	Less than 58	More than 42

(\*1) The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects ① average calorie intake per capita as a percentage of the minimum requirement, ② the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, and ③ educational standard (adult literacy rate, gross secondary school enrolment ratio).

(\*2) The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects ① export concentration, ② instability of export earnings, ③ instability of agricultural production, ④ share of manufacturing and modern services in the country's gross domestic product (GDP), ⑤ population size, and ⑥ the population ratio affected by natural disasters.

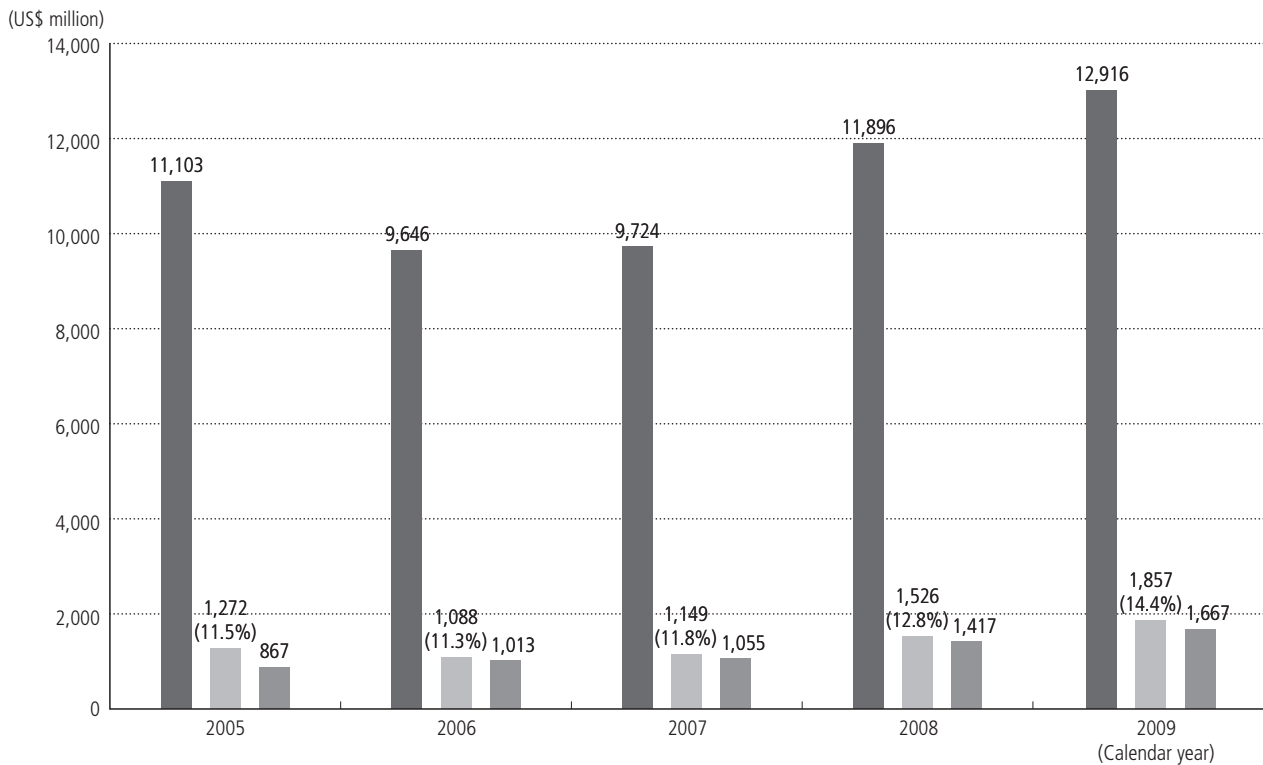
\*2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US\$935 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 11 such countries and regions.

\*3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$936 but less than or equal to US\$3,705 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 46 such countries and regions.

\*4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$3,706, but less than or equal to US\$11,455 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, 35 such countries and regions in this category.

\*5 High Income Countries (HICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US\$11,456 in 2007 (from the World Bank Atlas Database). For disbursements in 2009, there were 4 such countries and regions.

Source: World Bank Atlas, 2010 DAC Development co-operation Report

**Chart IV-13 Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs**


\*1 Excludes debt relief

\*2 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries

\*3 Gross disbursement basis

■ Amount of bilateral ODA

■ Amount of assistance for LDCs

( ) The percentages in parentheses show the percentage of bilateral ODA that is assistance for LDCs

■ Amount of grants for LDCs