Section 2 · Bilateral ODA Disbursements by Income Groups

Chart III-10 › Bilateral ODA Disbursement by Income Groups (Breakdown by DAC Classification)

(Net disbursement basis, units: US$ million)

Income group	2011	2012	Number of Japanese ODA recipients (2012)
LDCs	2,522.0	3,023.0	49
LICs	188.6	206.4	4
LMICs	2,158.7	2,504.9	40
UMICs	−331.4	−1,163.8	50
Unclassifiable	2,405.1	1,831.7	—
Total	6,943.0	6,402.2	143

*1 Excluding assistance to Eastern Europe and graduated countries.
*2 "Unclassifiable" includes assistance spreading across multiple recipient countries.
*3 Negative numbers appear when the recovered amount of loans, etc. exceeds the disbursed amount.
*4 The countries and regions comprising the recipient country groups differ between 2011 and 2012.
*5 See page 234 Chart III-37 DAC List of Aid Recipients (Countries and Regions) for the list of LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs.
*6 The classification criteria for LDCs, LICs, LMICs, and UMICs are shown below.

*6.1 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 fulfillment of all criteria and agreement by said country.

Criteria to be included on the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI[1]	EVI[2]
Less than or equal to US$992	60 or less	36 or more

Criteria to graduate from the LDC list

Average per capita GNI from 2008-2010	HAI[1]	EVI[2]
More than or equal to US$1,190	66 or more	32 or less

A country that meets two or more of the above conditions, or increases its GINI to two or more times the standard index will be judged as suitable for graduation from the LDC list and begin the process of becoming a graduated LDC.

Note 1: HAI: Human Assets Index
The Human Asset Index (HAI) is an index established by the CDP to measure the level of development of human capital, and reflects (a) the malnourished population ratio, (b) the mortality rate for children aged five years or under, (c) gross secondary school enrolment ratio, and (d) adult literacy rate.
Note 2: EVI : Economic Vulnerability Index
The Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) is an index established by the CDP to measure economic vulnerability, and reflects (a) population size, (b) remoteness (from global markets), (c) export concentration, (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in gross domestic product, (e) share of population living in low elevated coastal zones, (f) instability of exports of goods and services, (g) share of victims of natural disasters, and (h) instability of agricultural production.
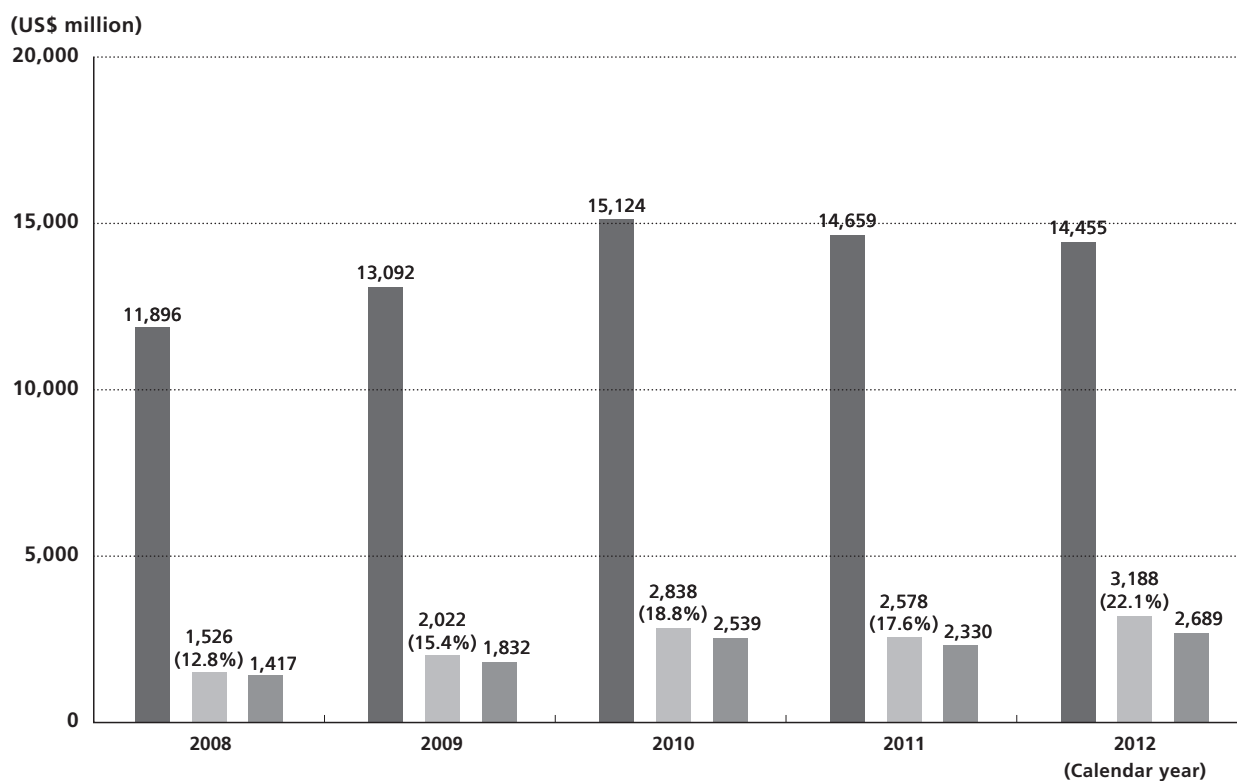
*6.2 Low Income Countries (LICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is less than or equal to US$1,005 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

*6.3 Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US$1,006 but less than or equal to US$3,975 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

*6.4 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) are countries or regions whose GNI per capita is more than or equal to US$3,976, but less than or equal to US$12,275 in 2010 (from the World Bank Atlas Database).

Source: World Bank Atlas, DAC statistics on OECD.STAT

Part III ch.2

Chart III-11 > Comparison of Bilateral ODA with Amount of Assistance and Amount of Grants for LDCs

(US$ million)

*1 Gross disbursement basis
*2 Excludes debt relief
*3 Excludes assistance for Eastern Europe and graduated countries

Legend:
- Amount of bilateral ODA
- Amount of assistance to LDCs
- ( ) The amount of assistance to LDCs as a percentage of bilateral ODA
- Amount of grants to LDCs