

# Official Development Assistance in the Research Context

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# Is it Official Development Assistance (ODA)?

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Official Development Assistance is defined as:

those **flows** to **developing countries** and to **multilateral institutions** for flows to ODA recipients 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 25per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)

» The key decisive criteria in determining ODA eligibility is establishing “**economic development and welfare of developing countries**” as the primary objective

# Who are the ODA eligible developing countries?

- OECD publishes a list of eligible countries ‘the DAC list’
- Updated every 3 years
- Based on World Bank – **GNI per capita**
- Includes countries such as China, India, Brazil, Kenya, Bangladesh
- In 2017 – Antigua & Barbuda, Chile, Uruguay & Venezuela will graduate.

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

# What is ODA eligible research?

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- ✓ Only research **directly and primarily relevant** to the problems of **developing countries** may be counted as ODA.
- ✓ Research should investigate a **specific problem** or seek a specific outcome which will **impact on developing countries** in the immediate or longer-term.
- ✓ Research proposals can **focus on a development topic or address an unmet capacity need** in the partner country.
- ✓ Research does not need to be solely relevant to developing countries, but **developing countries should be the primary beneficiaries**.
- ✓ Proposals should articulate a **pathway to development impact** (even if outside the timeframe of the project)
- ✓ Primary beneficiaries should be developing countries but **secondary benefits to UK** can also be articulated

# Common pitfalls

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- Reiteration of the OECD DAC definition
- Reiteration of the SDGs
- No clear articulation of the challenge, backed up with evidence/statistics
- Be realistic, don't over promise
- If building capacity - needs to be in an area which can contribute to economic growth or welfare of DAC countries in the long term
- Development impact requires more than just a dissemination event – how can the country access/ make use of data/technology/model beyond the grant i.e.: what is the legacy?

# Checklist for ODA Research

1. Supports **countries and territories on the DAC list**



2. Primary objective: promotion of **economic development and welfare** of developing country



3. Investigates a **specific problem or seeks outcome** that will have an impact – immediate or long term



4. Country on DAC list as **primary beneficiary**



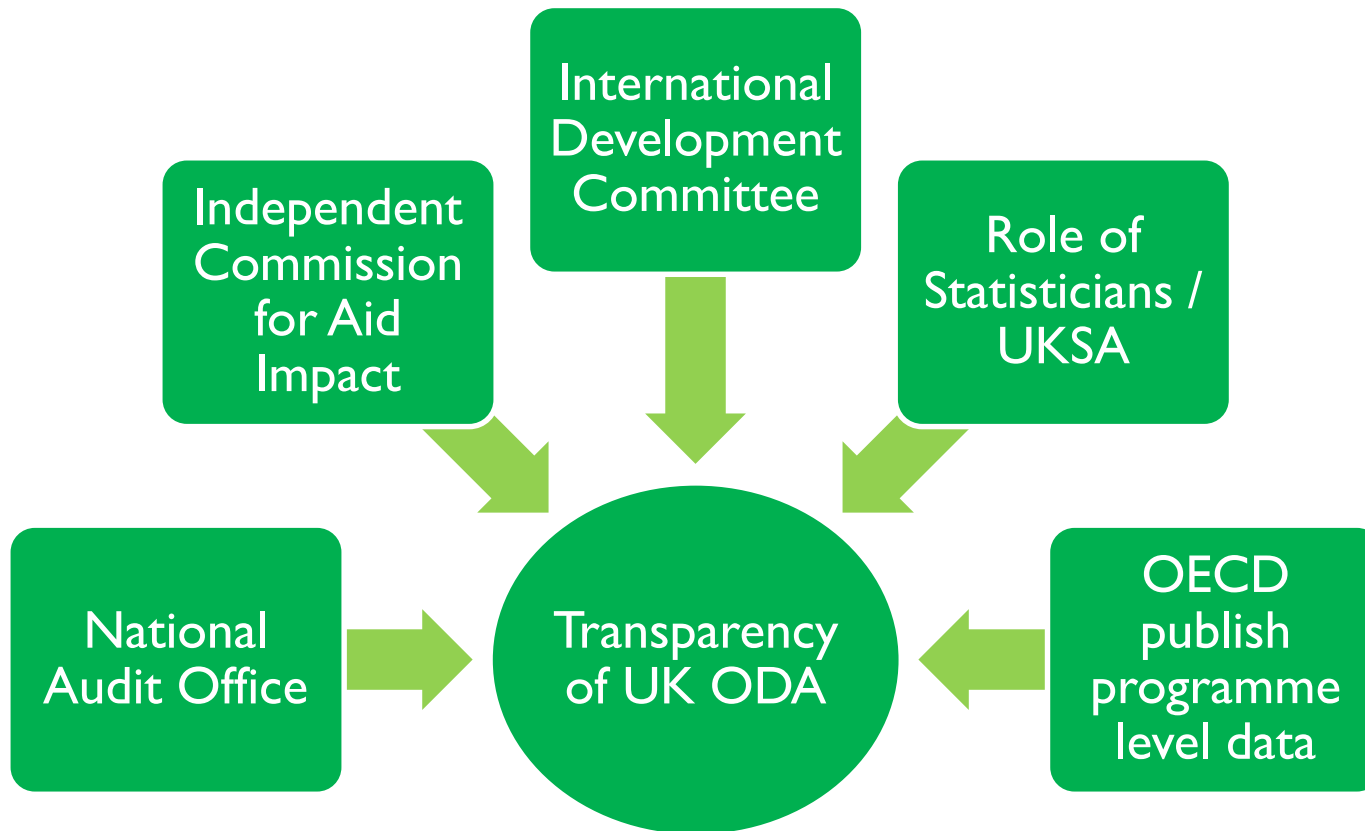
5. Research and innovation capacity building activities **improve developing countries' research for development**



6. Team has **appropriate knowledge and expertise** to deliver



# External Scrutiny



**CREDIBILITY**

# UK Government ODA Research and Innovation Funding Streams

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- £735M Newton Fund (BEIS)
- £1.5 Bn Global Challenges Research Fund (BEIS)
- £1.3 Bn Prosperity Fund (BEIS/FCO)
- £1 Bn Ross Fund (DH)
  - £195 M Fleming Fund (Wellcome Trust/DH)
- DFID Research Funding
- International Climate Fund (BEIS/DEFRA/DFID)
- And many more.....



# Thank you

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