



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



# Statistics on International Development:

## Provisional UK Aid Spend 2022



**April 2023**

1. About this release .....	4
Key Points.....	6
2. The ODA:GNI Ratio.....	7
Table 1: UK GNI Estimates, total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratios; current prices (£ millions) 2021 to 2022 (provisional).....	8
Long-term trends in UK ODA.....	8
Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ millions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2022.....	9
3. UK Bilateral and Multilateral ODA.....	10
Table 2: Provisional Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel (Bilateral, Multilateral), 2021 and 2022.....	11
4. Breakdown of UK ODA by contributor.....	12
Contributors of UK ODA in 2022.....	12
Table 3: UK ODA Contributors 2021, 2022; ordered by 2022 Provisional ODA spend.....	13
5. FCDO Bilateral ODA by Region.....	15
Figure 2: FCDO Region-Specific Bilateral ODA, 2021 and 2022.....	16
6. FCDO Non-region specific Bilateral ODA.....	17
Figure 3: Breakdown of FCDO’s Non-Region specific Bilateral ODA in 2022.....	17
7. Background Notes.....	18

# UK Provisional Official Development Assistance (ODA) 2022

## Headline figures

**£12.8bn**

In 2022, the UK provided £12.8 billion of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

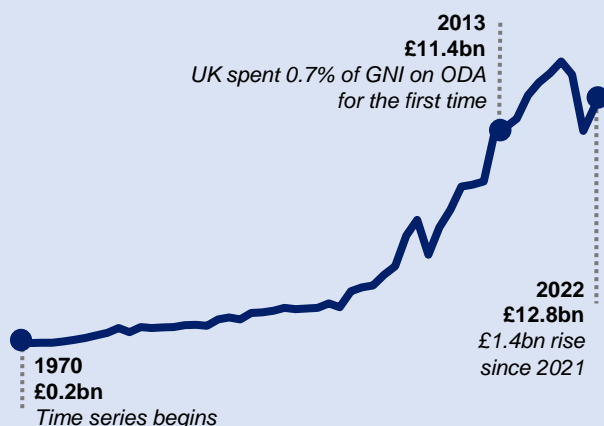
**0.51% of GNI**

The UK has spent in line with the government's decision to spend around 0.5 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA in 2022<sup>1</sup>

**£3.7bn**

Between 2021 and 2022, in-donor refugee costs (IDRC) increased by £2.6bn, from £1.1bn in 2021 to £3.7bn in 2022<sup>2</sup>, the largest yearly increase in IDRC spend to date.

## UK ODA: 1970 to 2022

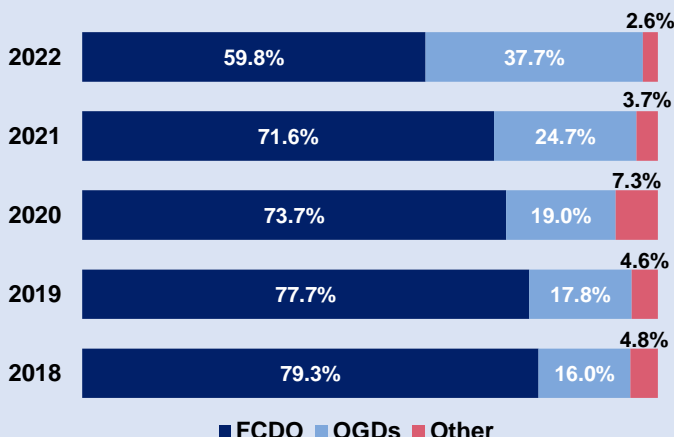


## UK ODA Contributors:

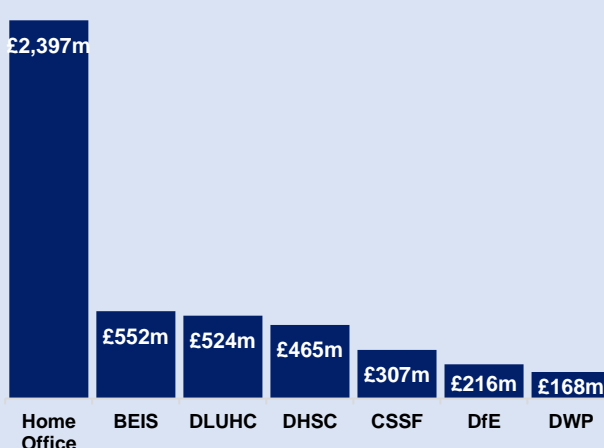
Over the last five years, FCDO's<sup>3</sup> share of total ODA has been decreasing while the non-FCDO share has increased. In 2022, Other Government Departments (OGDs) accounted for 37.7% of total UK ODA, their largest share to date.

FCDO was the largest contributor of UK ODA, spending £7,636 million. In 2022, there were seven OGDs that each spent more than £100 million of UK ODA. Of these, the Home Office was the largest contributor.

### Percentage breakdown of UK ODA by Contributor: 2018 to 2022

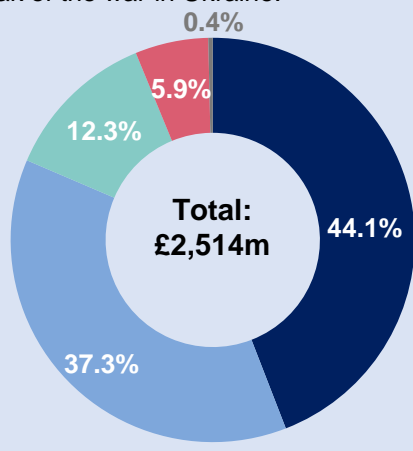


### OGDs with total ODA over £100m: 2022



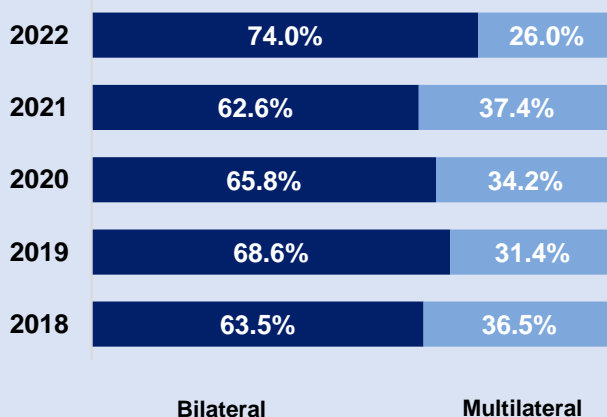
## FCDO's Region-Specific Bilateral ODA: 2022

In 2022, Africa received the largest share of FCDO's region-specific ODA, however, this was a reduced share compared to 2021. The share to Europe increased in 2022, coinciding with the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.



## UK's ODA by Delivery Channel: 2018-2022

In 2022, the share of total ODA through bilateral channels increased from 62.6% in 2021 to 74.0% in 2022. This is the largest share of bilateral to date, largely reflecting the increase in in-donor refugee costs.



1. See Section 2 for further detail.  
 2. See the Supplementary Table 1 for further detail.  
 3. The FCDO share for 2017 to 2020 are the combined shares of former-DFID and former-FCO.

## 1. About this release

### 1.1 What is ODA?

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is provided according to the standardised definitions and methodologies of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC)<sup>1</sup>. ODA is defined as resource flows to developing countries and multilateral organisations, which are provided by official agencies (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies, where each transaction meets the following requirements:

- It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
- It is concessional, including grants and soft loans<sup>2</sup>

### 1.2 Which countries are ODA eligible?

The [list of countries](#) eligible to receive ODA is set by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Gross National Income (GNI) per capita data by the World Bank is used to define the coverage and boundaries of the list. The list of eligible countries includes all low, lower-middle and upper-middle income countries, except for those that are members of the G8 or the European Union (including countries with a firm accession date for EU membership). The DAC reviews the list every three years. Countries 'graduate' if they have surpassed the high-income GNI per capita threshold for the three consecutive years prior to a graduation year.

### 1.3 What is in this report?

This publication provides **provisional statistics** about the amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) the UK provided in 2022. It also provides comparisons with 2021 spend. It includes:

- Total UK ODA as a proportion of GNI (the ODA:GNI ratio) - chapter 2
- Total UK ODA delivered through bilateral and multilateral channels - chapter 3
- A breakdown of UK ODA by contributor - chapter 4
- Region-specific bilateral ODA broken down by region (FCDO only) - chapter 5
- Non-region specific bilateral ODA broken down by Type of Aid (FCDO only) - chapter 6

The figures presented in this publication are **provisional** and based on summary data with limited sector and geographical breakdowns. A final estimate of UK ODA, the ODA:GNI ratio and more detailed breakdowns of UK ODA will be published in autumn 2023 in 'Statistics on International Development: Final UK Aid Spend 2022'

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<sup>1</sup> The full OECD DAC ODA directives, including the full ODA definition can be found on their [website](#).

<sup>2</sup> A glossary, explaining key terms used throughout this report, is available in [Annex 1](#).

(Final SID)<sup>3</sup>. Figures may change between the provisional and final publications due to further quality assurance which is carried out on the more detailed data.

#### **1.4 What else is included as part of Statistics on International Development?**

All data tables included in this report are available to download in spreadsheet format. If you require any other data or information relating to this publication, or if you have any suggestions on how to improve the publication, please contact the statistics team at: [statistics@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk) Further information on the technical terms, data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in Annexes 1-3 on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).



#### **Note to users**

##### **Source of FCDO ODA data**

- During 2022, FCDO launched a new finance and HR system (“Hera”) to serve the merged department. The majority of the FCDO’s ODA data for 2022 (60%) was gathered using the same process as previous years using former DFID’s Aries finance system. Further quality assurance of ODA data from Hera will be carried out as part of our normal processes in preparation for Final SID. See background notes 7.1 and 7.7 for more information.

##### **Changes to UK ODA expenditure**

- In 2020, the UK government announced a temporary reduction in ODA from 0.7 per cent of GNI to 0.5 per cent of GNI. The UK government committed to return to spending 0.7 per cent as soon as the fiscal situation allows (see ‘Key Background’ section on page 7 for more information).
- In the Autumn Statement 2022, the UK government announced additional ODA resources of £1 billion in 2022-23 and £1.5 billion in 2023-24, stating these funds were to help meet the significant and unanticipated costs incurred in supporting the people of Ukraine and Afghanistan to escape oppression and conflict and find refuge in the UK.
- Please see section 2 for more information and background on the UK’s ODA as a proportion of GNI for 2022.

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<sup>3</sup> Once released the publication will be available on the ‘Statistics at FCDO’ webpage.

## Key Points<sup>4</sup>

- The provisional **ODA:GNI ratio** for 2022 was 0.51 per cent.
- In 2022, **UK Official Development Assistance (ODA)** was £12,774 million, an increase of £1,352 million (11.8 per cent increase) on 2021. For more information see section 2.
- In 2022, UK **bilateral** ODA spend was £9,447 million while UK **multilateral** ODA was £3,327 million. For more information and definitions see section 3.
- In 2022, £3,686 million of ODA was in the form of **in-donor refugee costs** (28.9 per cent of UK total ODA). This represents a £2,634 million increase compared to 2021 when its share of total ODA was 9.2 per cent. The trends presented in this report reflect this increase.
- The **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)** spent £7,636 million in 2022 compared with £8,175 million in 2021 (a decrease of £539 million). The FCDO's share of total UK ODA stood at 59.8 per cent in 2022 compared to 71.6 per cent in 2021.
- **Non-FCDO**<sup>5</sup> spend on ODA in 2022 was £5,138 million, compared with £3,248 million in 2021 (an increase of £1,891 million). The non-FCDO share was 40.2 per cent, up from 28.4 per cent in 2020.
- Statistics on **bilateral ODA by geographic region** are currently only available for FCDO spend. In 2022, total FCDO ODA attributed to a specific region decreased by 3.3 per cent to £2,514 million. Africa and Asia received a reduced share of ODA, with the share to Africa decreasing from 52.3 per cent to 44.1 per cent (£1,109 million). Europe, the Americas and Pacific received an increase in ODA, with the volume of FCDO ODA to Europe increasing from £61 million to £310 million.

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<sup>4</sup> Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup> This includes spend by other UK government departments and spend by other contributors such as the Scottish and Welsh Governments and Gift Aid claimed by charities working on ODA eligible activities.

## 2. The ODA:GNI Ratio

The ODA:GNI ratio presents the total amount of UK ODA as a proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI).

### Key Background – the UK's ODA:GNI ratio

#### From 2013 to 2020:

The ODA:GNI target of 0.7 per cent was first agreed internationally in 1970 by the United Nations General Assembly. The UK government made a commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA from 2013. The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 placed the commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA in UK law from 2015 and in each subsequent calendar year.

The UK spent 0.7 per cent of UK GNI on ODA between 2013 to 2020.

#### 2021 onwards:

In 2020, the UK government announced<sup>a</sup> a temporary reduction to ODA spend from 0.7 per cent to 0.5 per cent of GNI, citing a severe economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>b</sup>. The UK government committed to returning to spending 0.7 per cent when the fiscal situation allowed.

In July 2021, the government set out the two key tests that must be met on a sustainable basis in the fiscal forecast produced by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) before ODA spending can return to 0.7 per cent:

1. First, when the UK government are not borrowing to support day-to-day spending.
2. Second, when underlying debt is falling.

Until the tests are met, the government's plans assume ODA spending will be around 0.5 per cent of GNI. Once ODA spending has returned to 0.7 per cent of GNI, the tests will no longer apply and ODA spending will be maintained at 0.7 per cent of GNI each year.

At the 2022 Autumn Statement the government updated that, reflecting a significant shock to the economy and public finances, the independent OBR's forecasts showed that the principles for a return to 0.7% GNI confirmed by Parliament in 2021 had not been met for 2023/24. In accordance with the International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015, the government will continue to review and confirm each year whether a return to spending 0.7% of GNI on ODA is possible.

<sup>a</sup> See the Government statement here:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/903107/Letter\\_from\\_the\\_First\\_Secretary\\_of\\_State\\_to\\_Tom\\_Tugendhat\\_MP\\_Chair\\_of\\_the\\_FAC\\_on\\_ODA.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/903107/Letter_from_the_First_Secretary_of_State_to_Tom_Tugendhat_MP_Chair_of_the_FAC_on_ODA.pdf)

<sup>b</sup> The International Development Act 2015 highlights possible circumstances where the 0.7 per cent target is not met and the accountability mechanisms that are triggered when the FCDO Annual Report is laid in parliament See Section 2(3) of the International Development Act:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/12/section/2/enacted>

<sup>c</sup> paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1062708/Spring\\_Statement\\_2022\\_Print.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1062708/Spring_Statement_2022_Print.pdf)

Table 1 shows that in 2022:

- The ODA:GNI ratio was 0.51 per cent. This shows that the UK has spent in line with the government’s decision to spend around 0.5 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA in 2022.
- UK ODA was £12,774 million, an increase of £1,352 million (11.8 per cent) on 2021. This was principally due to growth in the size of the economy in 2022.

**Table 1: UK GNI<sup>6</sup> Estimates, total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratios; current prices (£ millions) 2021 to 2022 (provisional)**

2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022
GNI £ million	ODA £ million	ODA:GNI ratio	GNI £ million	ODA £ million	ODA:GNI ratio
2,073,880	11,423	0.50	2,505,567	12,774	0.51

### Long-term trends in UK ODA

Figure 1 shows the trend in UK ODA since 1970. Overall there has been a steady increase in the level of UK ODA since 1970, with a peak in 2005 and 2006 which was driven by high levels of debt relief, and a steep increase in 2013 when the UK Government first met the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI target.

A commitment to spend a percentage of UK GNI (a key economic measure) on ODA means that when GNI increases/decreases, in turn UK ODA will also increase/decrease. Between 2013 and 2019, UK ODA continued to increase in line with growth in the UK’s GNI and the 0.7 per cent commitment. The relatively larger increase in the level of ODA in 2016 (by £1,242 million) reflects the switch to the European System of Accounts (ESA) 2010 methodology for measuring GNI and the consequent increase in UK ODA to meet the 0.7 per cent ODA commitment on that basis.

The level of UK ODA fell between 2020 and 2021 due to the government’s decision to spend 0.5 per cent of GNI on ODA compared to 0.7 per cent but has increased from 2021 to 2022.

<sup>6</sup> [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/854341/Expl-Note-Statistics-International-Dev-use-new-GDP-Framework.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/854341/Expl-Note-Statistics-International-Dev-use-new-GDP-Framework.pdf)



**Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ millions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2022**

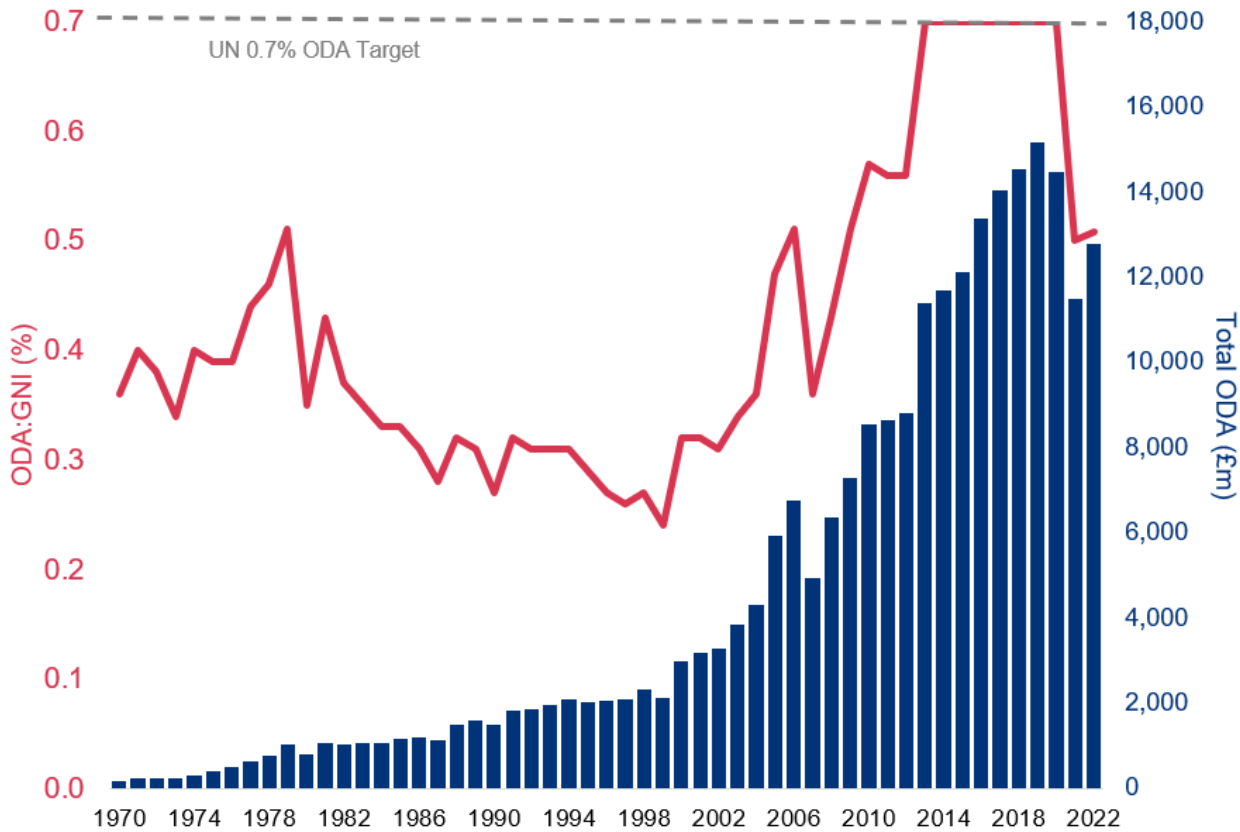


Figure 1 legend: The blue bars are the UK ODA spend from 1970 to 2022 (note the 2022 ODA figure is provisional), the pink line is the calculated ODA:GNI ratio from 1970 to 2022 and the grey dashed line is the 0.7% ODA:GNI target set by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970. From 2018 onwards, ODA has changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> For information on the difference between the Grant Equivalent measure and the historical cash measurement please see background note 7.5.

### 3. UK Bilateral and Multilateral ODA

There are two main channels of delivery for ODA: bilateral and multilateral.

- **Bilateral ODA** is earmarked spend. This means that the donor has specified where and what the ODA is spent on – this is usually ODA going to specific countries, regions or programmes. For example, delivering family planning services across Malawi through a Non-Government Organisation. Bilateral ODA also includes earmarked spend through multilaterals.
- **Core multilateral ODA** is un-earmarked core funding from national governments to multilateral organisations, which is pooled with other donors' funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilateral organisation. For example, the UK's un-earmarked contribution to the World Bank International Development Association. Core contributions will fluctuate from year to year in part due to the payment schedules of the receiving multilateral organisation.

Table 2 below shows that in 2022<sup>8</sup>:

- £9,447 million of UK ODA was delivered through bilateral channels, a 32.2 per cent increase (£2,301 million) compared to 2021: the main driver was a rise in in-donor refugee costs (2,634 million), which was partially off-set by an overall reduction in other bilateral ODA. £3,327 million of UK ODA was delivered through core contributions to multilaterals, a 22.2 per cent decrease (£950 million) compared to 2021.
- There has been an increase to the share of UK ODA delivered through bilateral channels (from 62.6 per cent in 2021 to 74.0 per cent in 2022), whilst the share of UK ODA delivered through multilateral channels has decreased (from 37.4 per cent to 26.0 per cent). This share of multilateral spend is the lowest to date.

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<sup>8</sup> Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

**Table 2: Provisional Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel (Bilateral, Multilateral), 2021 and 2022**

Delivery Channel	2021		2022		Change since 2021 £ million	Change since 2021 %
	£ million	% total ODA	£ million	% total ODA		
<b>Total Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>9,447</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
<i>of which Humanitarian Assistance:</i>	743	6.5%	1,060	8.3%	317	42.6%
<b>Total Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>-950</b>	<b>-22.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>11,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

Note 1. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

In addition:

- £3,686 million of total ODA was in the form of in-donor refugee costs (28.9 per cent of total UK ODA)<sup>9 10</sup>. This represents a £2,634 million increase compared to 2021 when its share of total ODA was 9.2 per cent. The increase in 2022 was due to an increase in ODA eligible costs of asylum seeker support, support to individuals in the Ukraine Visa schemes and the Afghanistan Citizens Resettlement Scheme. Supplementary Table 1 in the accompanying tables provides a breakdown of in-donor refugee costs by contributor.
- In 2022, approximately £265 million<sup>11</sup> of UK bilateral ODA was spent on activities specifically designed to address the COVID-19 pandemic. This included the UK's donation of excess vaccine doses, both directly and through COVAX<sup>12</sup>, to developing countries (estimated at £227.8 million)<sup>13</sup>. For this report, the FCDO's COVID-19 figure consists of programmes specifically designed to address the pandemic, whereas in previous reports the figure also included spend of programmes which already existed but were adapted to respond to the crisis. Further work will be done between the provisional and final report to both refine the FCDO's COVID-19 estimate and expand the coverage to align with previous years.

<sup>9</sup> 'In-donor refugee costs' refers to the amount of ODA eligible spend on refugees within a donor country. In 2022 all of these costs were incurred in the UK. For more information on the definitions and methodology, see section 7.9 on Quality.

<sup>10</sup> The Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) released a rapid review on [UK aid to refugees in the UK](#) on 29 March 2023. The figures differ as ICAI used management information from departments which are not quality assured to the same extent as National Statistics and did not provide a comprehensive total spend for in-donor refugee costs.

<sup>11</sup> Activities captured have the objective of supporting the control of the COVID-19 pandemic and the response to its social-economic impacts Please see the background note section 7.9 for information on ODA COVID-19 data collection, quality and calculation.

<sup>12</sup> COVAX is co-led by Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), Gavi (The Vaccine Alliance) and 'World Health Organisation' (WHO). The WHO website describes COVAX's aim as to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.

<sup>13</sup> This figure has been calculated in line with the [DAC guidance](#) on reporting vaccine donations in 2022 by applying the DAC's average price of \$6.66 per dose. For vaccines the UK paid less than \$6.66 per dose, the actual price paid has been used instead, in line with the DAC's proposed safeguard.

#### 4. Breakdown of UK ODA by contributor

Table 3 shows a breakdown of UK ODA by UK government department and other UK official sector contributors in 2022. It also shows changes in spend from 2021. The analysis presented in the table is based on summary provisional returns from government departments and other sources. More detailed spending data will be published in 'Statistics on International Development: Final UK Aid Spend 2022' this autumn.

The overall amount of ODA is largely determined by the size of GNI, however shifts in the percentage shares of departments and other ODA contributors depend on their spending in the given year.

##### Contributors of UK ODA in 2022

- **FCDO** spent £7,636 million of ODA (59.8 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2022. This was a decrease of £539 million (or 6.6 per cent) compared to 2021.
- ODA delivered by **all contributors other than FCDO** (known as non-FCDO) totalled £5,138 million (40.2 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2022, an increase of £1,891 million (or 58.2 per cent) compared to 2021. Of this:
  - ODA delivered by government departments other than FCDO (known as **Other Government Departments**) totalled £4,811 million in 2022, an increase of £1,985 million (or 70.2 per cent) compared to 2021. This was largely due to an increase in spend on in-donor refugee support by a number of departments. See Supplementary Table 1 for more detail.
  - Spend by **Other Contributors of UK ODA** totalled £328 million in 2022, a decrease of £94 million (or 61.3 per cent) compared to 2021.
- The largest increases in the latest years' spend amongst non-FCDO contributors were driven by increases in in-donor donor refugee costs:
  - **Home Office**, which spent £2,397 million of ODA in 2022, an increase of £1,356 million (130.2 per cent). This was driven by an increase in in-donor support costs for asylum seekers, and individuals within the Afghanistan Citizens Resettlement Scheme.
  - **Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities** (new to spending ODA), spent £524 million in 2022.
  - **Department for Health and Social Care**, which spent £465 million of ODA in 2022, an increase of £238 million.
  - **Department for Education**, which spent £216 million of ODA in 2022, an increase of £195 million.
  - **Department for Work and Pensions**, which spent £168 million of ODA in 2022, an increase of £155 million.

- The largest decrease amongst non-FCDO contributors was:
  - **Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy<sup>14</sup>**, which spent £552 million on ODA in 2022, a decrease of £383 million (-40.9 per cent) since 2021.

**Table 3: UK ODA Contributors 2021, 2022; ordered by 2022 Provisional ODA spend**

Contributor Grouping	Individual Contributor	2021	2021	2022	2022	Change since 2021	Change since 2021
		£ million	% UK ODA	£ million	% UK ODA	£ million	%
<b>Total Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office</b>		<b>8,175</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>-539</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
<i>Of which: EU attribution</i>		684	6.0%	532	4.2%	-152	-22.2%
<b>Total non-FCDO</b>		<b>3,248</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>58.2%</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Government Departments</b>		<b>2,826</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>70.2%</b>
	Home Office	1,041	9.1%	2,397	18.8%	1,356	130.2%
	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	935	8.2%	552	4.3%	-383	-40.9%
	Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities	0	0.0%	524	4.1%	524	z
	Department of Health and Social Care	226	2.0%	465	3.6%	238	105.2%
	Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)	426	3.7%	307	2.4%	-119	-28.0%
	Department for Education	21	0.2%	216	1.7%	195	918.9%
	Department for Work and Pensions	13	0.1%	168	1.3%	155	1193.1%
	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	76	0.7%	91	0.7%	15	19.1%
	Cabinet Office	18	0.2%	51	0.4%	33	180.6%
	HM Revenue & Customs	3	0.0%	27	0.2%	24	846.9%
	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports	6	0.1%	4	0.0%	-2	-36.2%
	Ministry of Defence	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	[low]	8.2%
	HM Treasury	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	48.9%
	Office for National Statistics	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	102.2%
	Department for Transport	0	0.0%	[low]	0.0%	0	z
	Cross- Government Prosperity Fund	53	0.5%	0	0.0%	-53	-100.0%
	Department of International Trade	[low]	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	-100.0%
<b>Sub-total Other contributors of UK ODA</b>		<b>422</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-61.3%</b>
	Gift Aid	158	1.4%	170	1.3%	12	2.3%
	Other In-Donor Refugee Costs <sup>[note 2]</sup>	4	0.0%	109	0.9%	105	-39.0%
	BBC World Service	25	0.2%	29	0.2%	5	-4.4%
	Scottish Government	26	0.2%	17	0.1%	-10	20.3%
	Welsh Government	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	-1	7.0%
	Colonial Pensions administered by FCDO	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	1.9%
	IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT)	204	1.8%	0	0.0%	-204	-19.8%
<b>Total UK Net ODA</b>		<b>11,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>-20.6%</b>

Note 1. Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Note 2. This includes estimated ODA eligible health and education in-donor refugee support costs which have been be administered by the devolved governments using

## Contributors' share of UK ODA

<sup>14</sup> The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology and Department for Business and Trade are government departments created in 2023. For this publication we have continued to report activity in 2022 by the departments as they were known in 2022.

- In 2022 the **FCDO** accounted for 59.8 per cent of UK ODA, compared to 71.6 per cent in 2021. This is the smallest share of UK ODA reported for FCDO.
- The share of total ODA delivered by **contributors other than FCDO** increased from 28.4 per cent in 2021, to 40.2 per cent in 2022.

Of the non-FCDO contributors, **Other Government Departments'** (OGD) ODA accounted for 37.7% per cent of total UK ODA in 2022, compared to 24.7 per cent in 2021. This is their largest share on record. The departments with the largest shares of ODA were: the Home Office (18.8 per cent of total UK ODA); the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (4.3 per cent); and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (4.1 per cent).

**Other Contributors of UK ODA** accounted for 2.6 per cent of total UK ODA, a decrease from 3.7 per cent in 2021. See table 3 for details.

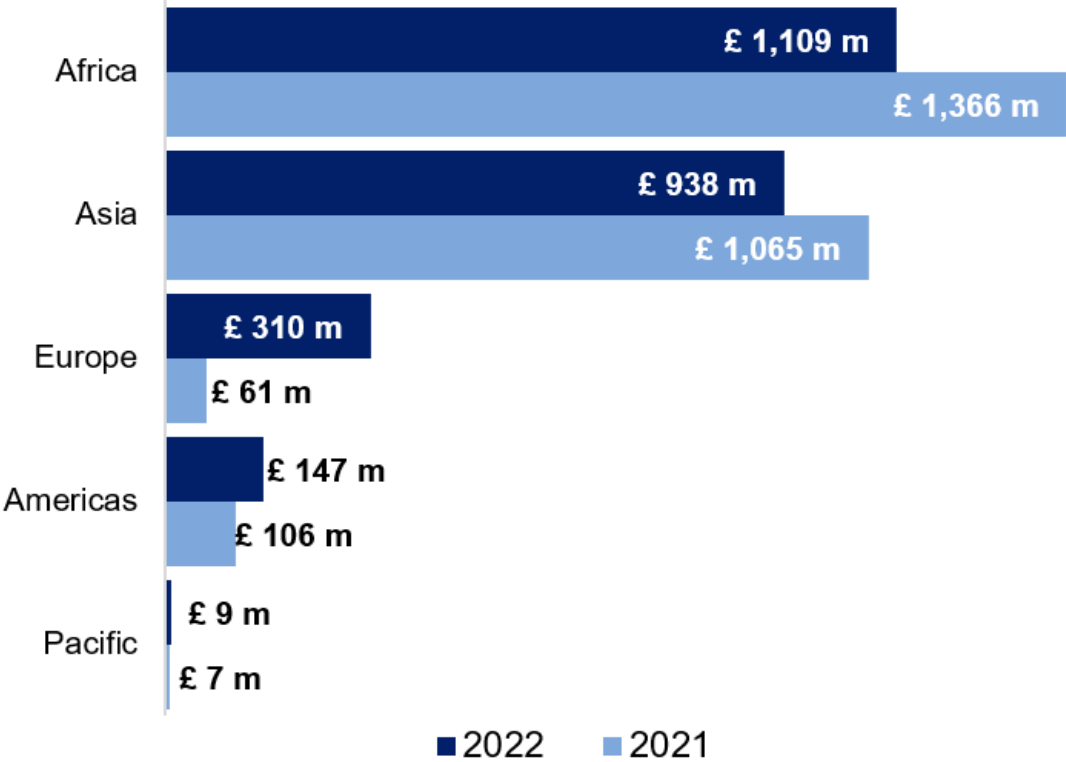
## 5. FCDO Bilateral ODA by Region

Figure 2 presents the breakdown of FCDO's bilateral ODA spend by region. Similar data from all other contributors of UK ODA is not available for this provisional release and will be presented in the 'Statistics on International Development: Final UK Aid Spend 2022' publication.

**Bilateral ODA by region** includes spend which benefits either a single region or country/countries within a single region (referred to in this report as 'region-specific'). It excludes spend that benefits multiple regions (see section 6).

- In 2022, FCDO region-specific bilateral ODA was £2,514 million, a decrease of £100 million from 2021. The share of FCDO's total bilateral ODA this represented decreased from 58.3 per cent in 2021 to 54.8 per cent in 2022.
- Africa and Asia regions experienced a reduction in FCDO region-specific bilateral ODA in 2022:
  - Africa received £1,109 million (down £258 million, 18.8 per cent from 2021) and its share of total region-specific bilateral ODA decreased from 52.3 per cent in 2021 to 44.1 per cent in 2022.
  - Asia received £938 million (down £127 million, 11.9 per cent from 2021), representing 37.3 per cent of total region-specific bilateral ODA, down from 40.8 per cent in 2021.
- Europe, Americas and Pacific experienced an increase in FCDO region-specific bilateral ODA in 2022:
  - Europe received £310 million (up £249 million, 405 per cent from 2021), the majority of which was for the benefit of Ukraine. The share of region-specific bilateral ODA this represented increased from 2.4 per cent to 12.3 per cent.
  - ODA to the Americas increased from £106 million in 2021 to £147 million in 2022 (up 38.9 per cent). This took their share of region-specific bilateral ODA from 4.1 per cent to 5.9 per cent.
  - The Pacific region received £9 million (up £2 million, 33.4 per cent from 2021), representing 0.4 per cent of total, region-specific bilateral ODA.

**Figure 2: FCDO Region-Specific Bilateral ODA, 2021 and 2022**



*Figure 2 legend: Provisional FCDO region-specific bilateral ODA by recipient region (£ millions), 2021 and 2022.*



### 6. FCDO Non-region specific Bilateral ODA

Non region-specific bilateral ODA consists of spend on projects which do not benefit either a single region or countries within a single region. For example, research which benefits several developing countries across multiple regions.

Non-region specific bilateral ODA spend by FCDO amounted to £2,073 million in 2022, an increase of £193 million compared to 2021. This accounted for 45.2 per cent of FCDO’s total bilateral ODA spend, an increase from 41.9 per cent in 2021.

Figure 3 provides a breakdown of FCDO’s non-region specific bilateral ODA for 2022.

**Figure 3: Breakdown of FCDO’s Non-Region specific Bilateral ODA in 2022**

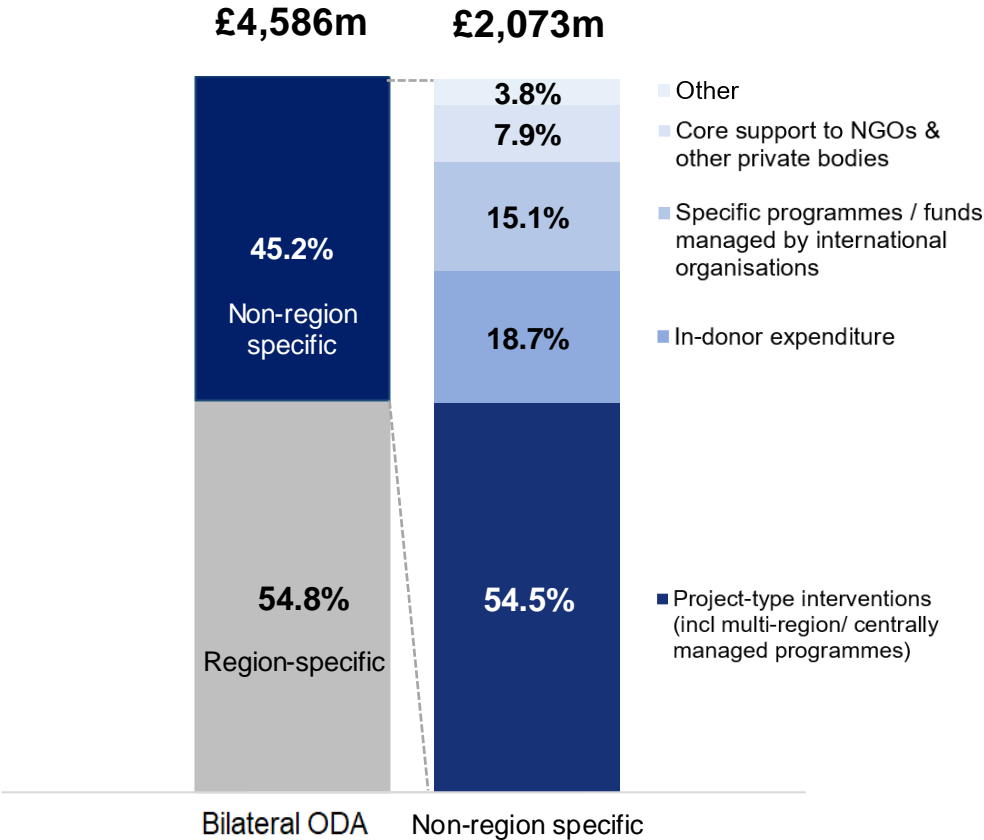


Figure 3 legend: Breakdown of FCDO non-region specific bilateral ODA by type of aid (£ millions), 2021 and 2022. <sup>1</sup> "In-donor expenditure" relates to ODA-eligible activities conducted within countries that donate aid, including the United Kingdom. ODA spend in the UK to support development work overseas or refugees within the UK are both examples of in-donor expenditure. <sup>2</sup> "Other" includes Basket funds/pooled funding and Other technical assistance.

## **7. Background Notes**

### **7.1. Definitions and Sources**

1. Information on the main definitions and sources used in this publication can be found in [Annexes 2 and 3](#) respectively, of the Statistics on International Development publication.
2. UK ODA figures for this publication are derived from:
  - Former DFID's 'ARIES' database of financial transactions relating to payments and receipts, which is quality assured centrally to ensure that data is complete, coding is correct and spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. Former FCO's data is collected in a similar manner from financial transactions data. As explained in the Note to Users (page 4), FCDO launched a new finance and HR system ("Hera") during 2022. These administrative sources comprise 61.2 per cent of total UK ODA in 2022. Background note 7.7 has more information on the quality assurance of data from the Hera finance system.
  - Non- FCDO sources are largely derived from financial transaction data. ODA contributors also assess whether the spend is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. A small proportion of non-FCDO spend is estimated, for example Gift Aid on ODA eligible activity. These non-FCDO sources account for around 38.8 per cent in 2022.

### **7.2 Scope**

3. This publication presents information on the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend in calendar year 2022. Comparisons are made to calendar year 2021. It includes data from UK government departments as well as the Devolved Administrations of the UK and other contributors to UK ODA such as Gift Aid. Data relating to both Bilateral and Multilateral ODA are included in the scope of this publication.
4. This publication does not include information on:
  - Private spending or donations made in support of developing countries, for example by the public, the voluntary sector or through remittances, are not part of the ODA definition and not covered in this publication.
  - Financial Year ODA budget allocations, which are set by HM Treasury. Users are advised to use caution when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported in SID with financial year ODA budget allocations.

### **7.3 ODA spending and reporting**

5. FCDO and HM Treasury monitor spend by UK departments and funds, and movements in GNI during the year. The UK ODA commitment is reported in the calendar year following the spend, using confirmed ODA outturn spend, and GNI estimates published by the Office for National Statistics.
6. While FCDO manages its own spending on ODA, FCDO has no control over GNI nor the spending by other government departments and other sources of ODA. After final decisions on UK ODA spending are made the GNI estimate can still shift, due to later economic data for the year becoming available. So can the amount of ODA spent by other government departments and ODA contributions from non-departmental sources.
7. Between the spring and the autumn, the previous year's ODA totals of FCDO and other government departments are finalised. Government departments other than FCDO will provide project-level details that allow the ODA spend to be quality assured by FCDO. The ONS will release further updates of GNI throughout the year. The final ODA data and the most up-to-date available GNI estimate are then used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in the autumn publication.
8. FCDO is responsible for collating data and reporting spend on ODA to the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), including the ODA:GNI ratio.

#### **7.4 EU attribution**

9. The provisional estimate for the UK's share of the EU ODA spend in 2022 was £532 million compared to £684 million in 2021. The UK's share of the EU attribution fluctuates from year to year due to the speed of programme delivery, the total share of EU external programming spend that is classified as ODA and fluctuations in exchange rates. In addition to the normal fluctuations, the decrease in 2022 reflects the UK's shrinking residual contributions to the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014 - 2020 budget. Under the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK committed to meet outstanding contributions from the 2014-2020 EU budget including external action, development and humanitarian aid programming. This means a declining tail of ODA contributions until around 2030, which is part of the wider financial settlement in the Withdrawal Agreement.

#### **7.5 Grant Equivalent Measure**

10. From 2018 onwards, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has changed from being measured on a cash basis to a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014. This change in measure affects official loans to sovereign states and development multilaterals. See our [technical note](#) for more information.
11. The headline grant equivalent measure of UK ODA for 2022 was £12,774 million, compared to £12,749 million on the cash basis measurement (a difference of 0.2 per cent).

12. The difference is due to official loan reflows not being included under the grant equivalent measure.

## **7.6 Revisions and Changes to the Publication**

13. The revisions process is set out in [FCDO's Revisions Policy](#).

### **Accessibility**

14. We have reformatted the summary tables which accompany the publication to ensure that they are fully assessable for use with screen readers and keyboard only navigation. This is in line with [The Public Sector Bodies \(Websites and Mobile Applications\)](#).
15. If you need any of the information published as part of the SID collections (SID 2021 or historical) in a different format please contact us on [statistics@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk)

## **7.7 Future developments**

16. An important part of National Statistics production is assessing whether a product continues to meet user needs. The ODA statistics team are currently reviewing the SID to identify areas to develop further, as well as testing how best to present and communicate ODA trends. So far, the SID has been peer reviewed by other statisticians. The team has also gathered information on the users of SID and their data needs via short user feedback surveys launched in April 2021 and November 2022. More information on the development plans and user engagement opportunities will be published on the [statistics.gov.uk](https://statistics.gov.uk) page throughout 2023.
17. The team always welcomes the opportunity to understand further how our readers are using the SID products and data. You can provide feedback either by completing our short user feedback directly by contacting us by email to [statistics@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk)
18. FCDO's new finance system "Hera" was implemented during 2022. A dedicated statistician worked on the shift between systems to assess its impact on our statistics and ensure that FCDO ODA can be consistently collected and reported in line with the OECD DAC directives. The assurance process will be ongoing throughout 2023 to further test the 2022 data and future data as the system is used to manage all FCDO ODA spend going forward. We will update our 'assessment of assurance of administrative data' ([Annex 3](#)) and provide more information about the quality assurance of the Hera system prior to reporting on 2023 ODA data.
19. The ODA statistics team will keep users informed via the [SID gov.uk](https://sid.gov.uk) page of any changes or improvements to FCDO ODA statistics.

20. FCDO is defined as a multi-purpose agency by the OECD, as it carries out both ODA and non-ODA activities. FCDO statisticians have produced a suitable interim methodology that captures the ODA eligible proportion of FCDO administration costs. Information on this methodology can be found in our explanatory note [here](#). The methodology has been applied from April 2021 and is expected to be used on an interim basis whilst the Hera system is being fully implemented and tested. Once this happens, the methodology will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary. The explanatory note will be updated once the methodology is finalised.

### **7.8 Timing and Releases**

21. FCDO releases two editions of Statistics on International Development each year:
- Provisional UK Aid spend is published in the spring and includes a preliminary estimate of the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous calendar year. This is usually early April each year.
  - Final UK Aid spend is usually published in the autumn. This publication confirms the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous year, as well as including more detailed analysis of the UK's Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, and includes the microdata used to produce the publication. The latest edition of this publication can be found on [Statistics on International Development final 2021](#).
22. Provisional 2022 ODA statistics for all members of the OECD will be published by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) on 12th April 2023. Final data is normally published by the OECD in December.

### **7.9 Quality**

23. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on ODA internationally. These are laid out in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives. The statistics shown here are reported in line with these directives and are subject to the quality assurance process as described in [Annex 3](#) of Statistics on International Development.
24. The data in the publication is largely based on administrative data and so it is not subject to sampling error. However, these provisional statistics may change between now and the final release in Autumn 2023 as the data is further audited and assured as part of the closing of accounts and statistical quality assurance processes.

#### *ODA spend in response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic*

25. The activities captured in the COVID-19 ODA spend figure have the objective of supporting the control of the COVID-19 pandemic or responding to its socio-economic impacts. The OECD DAC has requested aggregated total COVID-19 ODA spend from all donors. This will be published in their preliminary statistics on 12th April.
26. The sources of this ODA spend data are as follows:

- a. Former-DFID: COVID-19 spend data was captured on the Aid Management Platform, which is the same source<sup>15</sup> of former-DFID spend data on sectors and benefitting country. ODA activities can be tagged either as a COVID-19 activity or as not applicable. Some ODA activities were designed specifically to address COVID-19 (COVID-19 specific), while some existing programmes were adapted or flexed to respond to the crisis (COVID-19 adapted). In this publication, only the former have been included. Further work will be done to refine this estimate between the provisional report and the final report.
  - b. Former-FCO: COVID-19 activities were carried out through the International Programme’s enabling fund, which provides small amounts of discretionary funding to posts /directorates for small-scale activities. The Fund is designed to be agile, to allow posts to respond quickly to developing events<sup>16</sup>.
  - c. Non-FCDO: ODA contributors provided the amount of ODA focused on addressing the COVID-19 pandemic via the usual provisional data return.
27. Please note that the amount spent on activities which addressed the COVID-19 pandemic is an **approximate estimate**. Further work will be done to refine this estimate between the provisional report and the final report.
28. The £265m does not include the UK’s core contributions to multilaterals, a proportion of which will have been channelled to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

*In-donor refugee costs*

29. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) states [5 clarifications for defining what in-donor refugee costs can be considered ODA](#) in statistical reporting. The United Kingdom adheres to these principals to preserve ODA integrity and allow comparability between countries.
30. The UK’s methodology for estimating in-donor refugee costs is published [here](#). The FCDO statistics team are working to produce an updated methodology report prior to the publication of final SID 2022 in Autumn 2023. This will capture the methodology for new ODA eligible schemes and each component of spend by the responsible department.

**7.10 Related Statistics and Publications**

31. The [OECD](#) provide ODA breakdowns for DAC donors (including multilaterals). This source is useful when carrying out international comparisons.
32. The [Development Tracker](#) can be used to explore details of the individual development projects that the UK is funding. This allows you to filter projects

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<sup>15</sup> See the SID accompanying [annexes](#) for more information on FCDO’s assessment of assurance of the administrative data

<sup>16</sup> For more information please see published [note](#)

by country and sector and view further details about the project as published in documents such as the business case and annual review. The tracker uses open data on development projects, compliant with the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) standard, to show where funding by the UK Government and its partners is going and 'trace' it through the delivery chain.

### **7.11 Uses and users**

33. The main purpose of these statistics is to provide timely summary statistics on ODA expenditure by the UK. They are published prior to the release of provisional ODA statistics by the OECD DAC for all OECD members.
34. Responses from our short user feedback survey in May 2021 show that our largest user groups include expert analysts/technical users, policy influencers and information foragers (see definitions of each personas [here](#)). Our users use the SID primarily to find out which countries and sectors receive UK ODA, the bilateral/multilateral split of UK ODA and the amount of ODA spent by each government department.
35. We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback either via our [Statistics User Group](#) or via email [statistics@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk)

### **7.12 National Statistics**

36. The Office for Statistics Regulation (part of the United Kingdom Statistics Authority) designated these statistics as National Statistics in March 2016, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics. Designation means the statistics carry the National Statistics label and conform to the standards summarised below.
37. Office for Statistics Regulation published their finding from the [compliance check](#) of SID which confirmed that it is designated a National Statistics.
38. The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office is now responsible for producing the Statistics on International Development statistical series, the designation of National Statistics carries through to the new Department.
39. For information on the work of the UK Statistics Authority visit: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk>

## NATIONAL STATISTICS STATUS

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the *Code of Practice for Official Statistics*. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics, and to improve its statistics on a continuous basis. If a producer becomes concerned about whether its statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, it should discuss its concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.



## Contact

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