



STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2016



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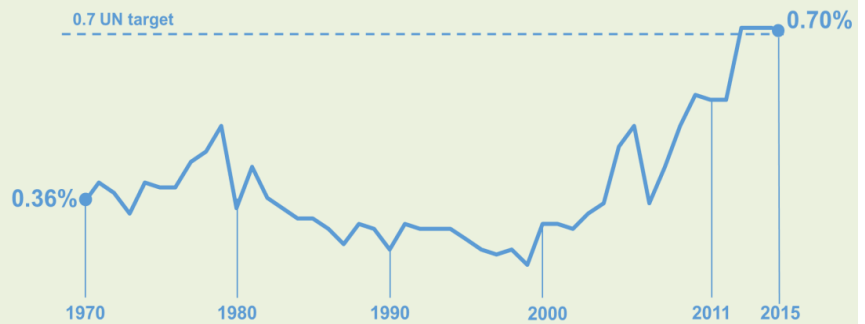
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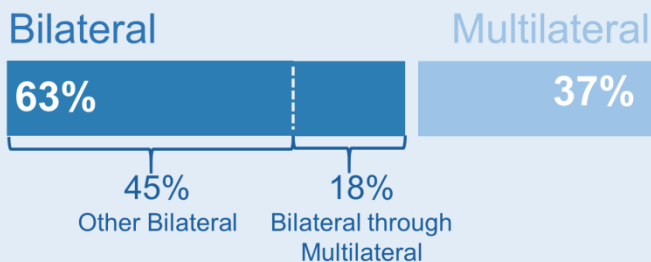
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-2016>

In 2015 the UK provided £12.1bn of aid to developing countries

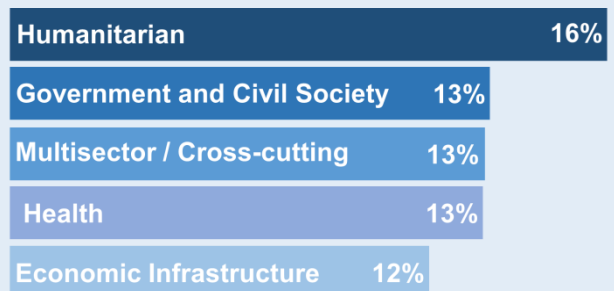
Based on the GNI estimate¹, the Government stated it will use to measure the 0.7 target between 2013 and 2015, the ODA:GNI ratio² in 2015 was 0.70



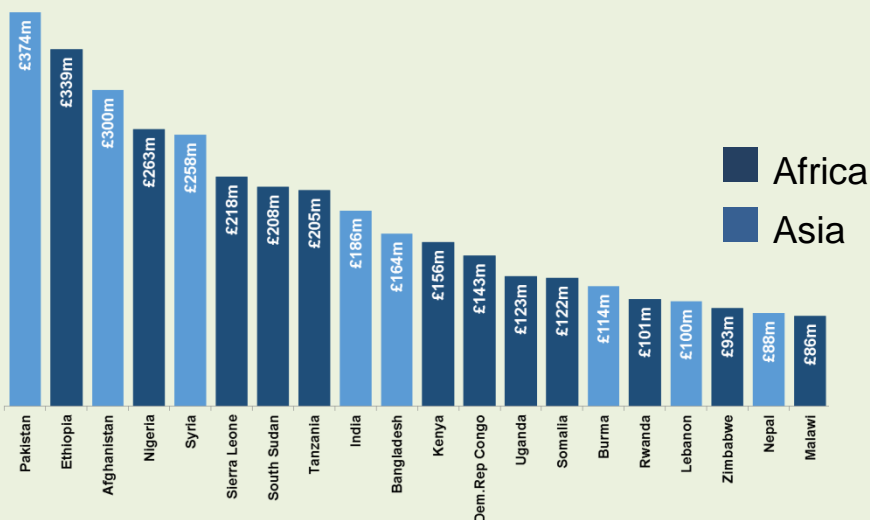
The majority of the UK's aid was spent bilaterally



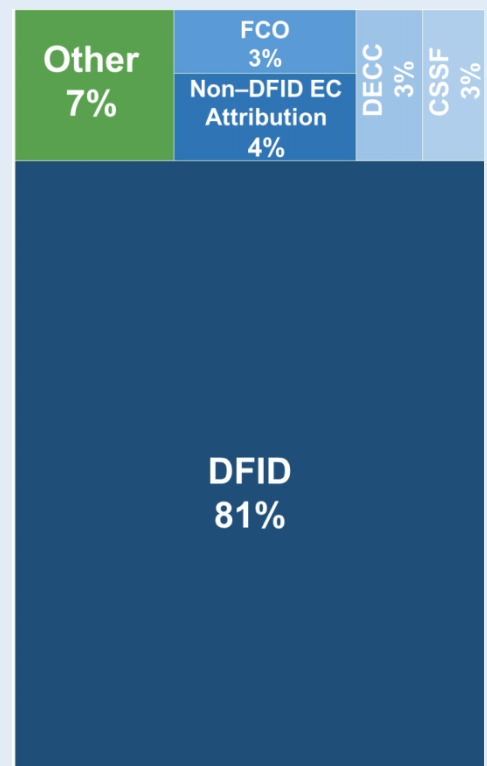
The Humanitarian Sector received the largest proportion of all bilateral aid



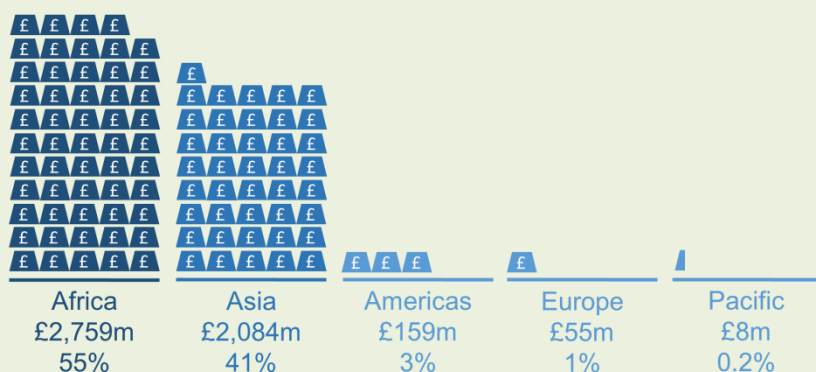
The top 20 countries receiving UK bilateral aid in 2015



UK aid split by contributor



The vast majority of UK bilateral aid was spent in Africa and Asia



The Department for International Development delivered the largest share of UK aid.

1. This follows a GNI European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995 unadjusted for Eurostat Reservations methodology
 2. On the basis of the current GNI methodology ESA 2010, the ODA:GNI ratio for 2015 is 0.66 per cent. See section 1.1 for more details.

Introduction

Statistics on International Development (SID) is an annual publication that provides an overview of official UK spend¹ on international development. The publication is the release of finalised 2015 estimates, updating the previous provisional estimates published in April 2016, found [here](#). The publication covers:

- Total UK spend on international development for the 2015 calendar year;
- Trends for the last five years;
- Key breakdowns by recipient country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose;
- International comparisons of spend on international development.

The publication focuses on the key international measure of official aid spend, known as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Box 1 explains the definition of ODA.

Box 1: Official Development Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined according to standardised definitions and methodologies controlled by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). ODA are resource flows to developing countries and multilateral organisations, which are provided by official agencies (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies, and each transaction meets the following tests:

- It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
- It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent.

A glossary explaining key terms used throughout this report is available in [Annex 1](#).

¹ This is defined in Box 1. It does not cover private spending or donations made to support developing countries, such as by the general public and voluntary sector, or overseas remittances. This data is collected by other sources: a) Office for National Statistics, The Living Costs and Food Survey, [Table A1](#) b) Charities Aid Foundation <https://www.cafonline.org/about-us/publications/2016-publications/uk-giving-report-2015>

Supporting Information

Annexes to the publication are available in a separate document which includes the following supporting information to help users understand and use the statistics:

- Guide to understanding aid statistics – this describes the key definitions used in the publication, such as bilateral/multilateral aid, aid types and sector expenditure ([Annex 1](#));
- Glossary of terms used throughout the publication ([Annex 2](#));
- Summary of data sources used to produce SID ([Annex 3](#));
- Data quality and processing arrangements ([Annex 4](#)).

The data tables included in the publication are available to download in spreadsheet format. A full dataset in CSV and SPSS formats will be available on the Statistics on International Development 2016 [webpage](#) to enable users access to the microdata themselves. This publication focuses on the internationally agreed measure of aid governed by the OECD DAC, ODA; tables on GPEX² will be released as additional tables in January 2017.

Changes to this Publication

Key changes to this year's publication are:

- Additional commentary in the bilateral section to give users more insight into where UK aid is spent, including specific case studies.
- More detailed information on Government Departments using the Conflict Pool/CSSF.
- Refined graphics and data visualisation including maps.
- Longer time series 2009-2015, presenting country, sector and other breakdowns, made available in additional tables in one Microsoft excel workbook.

² Tables on the National Statistics for Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX) on development – a broader financial year measure of DFID gross official expenditure spend in all countries - is published as part of this publication, but released as additional tables in January 2017 after the release of Statistics on International Development.

- Additional tables for bilateral spend to countries in the Commonwealth and ODA spend by main channel of delivery.

If there are any tables or data not available from this publication that you need for your own analysis, or if you have any thoughts about how to improve the publication, please contact the statistics team at: statistics@dfid.gov.uk

1. UK ODA Flows

This section provides an overview of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA). It covers the overall changes in the value of UK ODA, the Gross National Income (GNI) estimates used in the calculation of the ODA:GNI ratio, breakdown of ODA spend by channel of delivery and a breakdown of UK ODA spend by Government Departments and other contributors of UK ODA.

1.1 UK ODA 2015 and the ODA:GNI Ratio

The UK provided a total of £12,138 million of ODA in 2015. This represents an increase of 3.7 per cent (£437 million) between 2014 and 2015 (see Table 1).

The ODA:GNI Ratio

The United Nations General Assembly agreed on an international target of 0.7 per cent for the ODA:GNI ratio in 1970³. In May 2005, EU member states pledged to meet the 0.7 per cent target by 2015, with a collective EU target milestone of 0.56 per cent by 2010. In the 2004 Spending Review the UK government set an earlier target date, to increase total UK ODA to 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2013. This target for 2013 has been re-endorsed by successive administrations. The target was made [law](#) in 2015, placing a commitment on the UK Government to provide 0.7 per cent of GNI for ODA in 2015, and in each subsequent calendar year.

The National Accounts methodology for measuring GNI changed in 2014 to take account of the latest international standards, known as ESA⁴ 2010. These new standards replaced the previous standards, known as ESA 1995⁵. The measure 'GNI (1995) unadjusted' follows the methods that were used to estimate UK GNI when ODA spending plans for 2013 to 2015 were determined by HM Treasury. The UK Government has stated that it will measure the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI spending target for 2013 to 2015 using the National Accounts methodology when ODA budgets were set (ESA 1995 unadjusted)⁶. From 2016 the ratio will be based on the GNI ESA 2010 methodology.

³ See the history of the 0.7% ODA/GNI target <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/the07odagnitarget-ahistory.htm>.

⁴ ESA is European System of Accounts.

⁵ ONS has continued to produce separate GNI estimates based on ESA (1995).

⁶ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/international-development-official-development-assistance-target-bill-2015-receives-royal-assent>

Table 1: GNI estimates for 2014 and 2015 and ODA:GNI Ratios; Current Prices^{1,2}

	2014			2015		
	GNI	ODA ^R	ODA:GNI ratio (%)	GNI	ODA	ODA:GNI ratio (%)
GNI (ESA 2010)	1,783,331	11,700	0.66%	1,833,814	12,138	0.66%
GNI (ESA95)	1,675,000	11,700	0.70%	1,722,979	12,138	0.70%

1. GNI data on the two different methodologies are produced by the ONS. Final ODA figures are provided by all ODA spending government departments, and are quality assured by DFID statisticians and the OECD

2. Eurostat reservations are for the treatment of accounting items, including non-profit institutions serving households, vehicle registration tax, repairs and maintenance of dwellings.

R Figures for 2014 are subject to minor revisions: see page 47

Based on the current National Accounts methodology for GNI (ESA 2010), which was not available when the ODA budget was set, the ODA:GNI ratio for 2015 is 0.66. Based on this measure the 0.7 target has not been met.

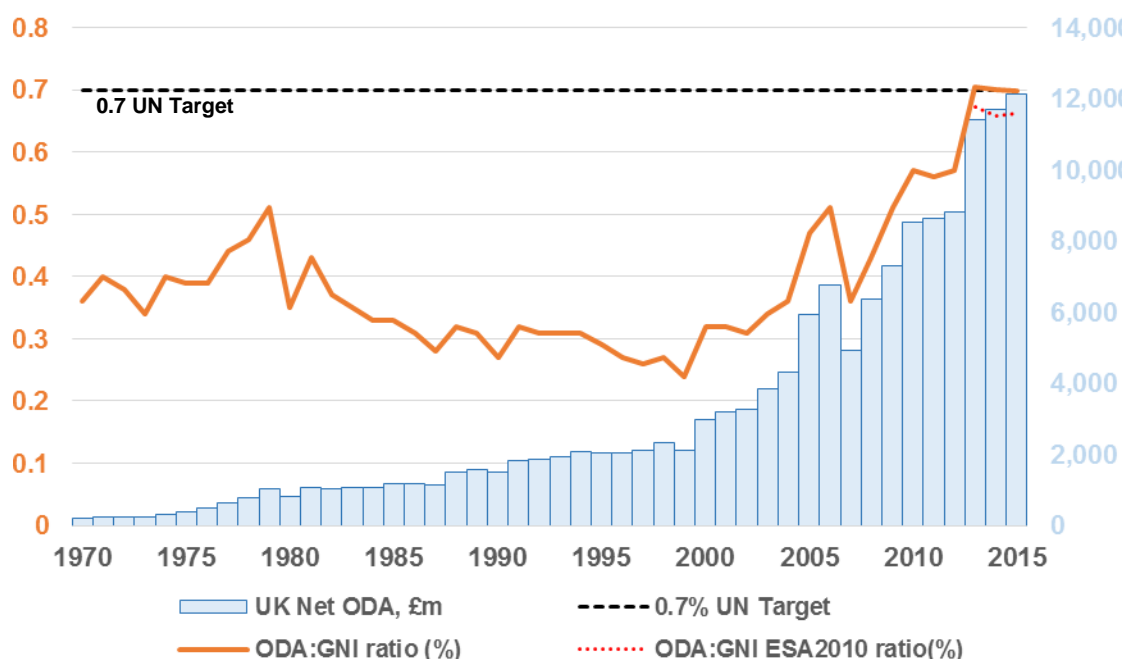
Based on the National Accounts methodology for GNI that was in use and available when the ODA budget was set (ESA 1995 unadjusted), the ODA:GNI ratio for 2015 is 0.70. Based on this measure the 0.7 target has been met. This is the measure that the UK government has publically stated will be used to assess performance.

Long Term Trends in UK ODA

Figure 1 below shows the trend in UK ODA since 1970 (when the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI target was first reported on). 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 relief⁷, and a steep increase in 2013 when the UK government first met the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI target.

⁷ See commitments made by the UK and other donors at the 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles:
<http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/RP07-51/RP07-51.pdf>

Figure 1: UK ODA levels 1970 – 2015 (millions)⁸



1.2 UK ODA by Delivery Channel

There are two main channels of delivery for ODA: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral ODA is earmarked spend which the donor has direct control over— this is usually aid going to specific countries, regions or programmes.

Bilateral ODA also includes funding to multilateral organisations for specific programmes or in specific countries; this is referred to as ‘bilateral ODA through a multilateral’ in this document.

Multilateral ODA describes funds from national governments which is pooled with other donors’ funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilateral organisation. Core contributions will fluctuate from year to year in part due to the payment schedules of the multilateral organisations.

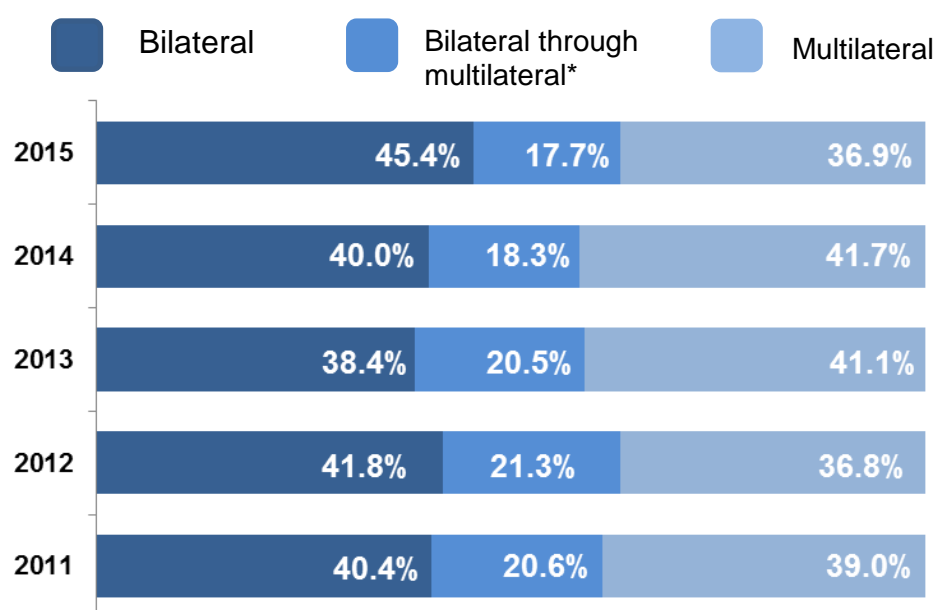
Table 2 (pg.11) shows that the UK provided £4,473 million in core contributions to multilaterals in 2015, a fall of £405 million (8.3 per cent) from 2014. By comparison, £7,664 million of ODA was delivered through bilateral channels, an increase of £842 million (12.3 per cent) on 2014. Bilateral and multilateral loans formed a small share

⁸ See Table C1 for underlying data in accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics for International Development

of UK ODA, making up 1.5% of the total ODA overall. These were for financing development projects in India and by the World Bank.

Figure 2 presents the breakdown of total ODA by delivery channel for 2011-2015, and shows that bilateral ODA is the largest share of total UK ODA, representing around 60 per cent of the total between 2011 and 2015. The share of bilateral ODA increased from 58.3 per cent in 2014 to 63.1 per cent in 2015, due to lower contributions to core multilateral funding in 2015^{9,10} than in 2014, and increased bilateral delivery in 2015.

Figure 2: UK ODA by Delivery Channel: 2011, 2014 and 2015



* Please note that "Bilateral through multilateral" is a component of bilateral.

⁹ Better reporting of the data, particularly the recording of bilateral funding through multilateral and core multilateral channels, has also had a more minor impact on the bilateral-multilateral breakdown over the years

¹⁰ The fall in multilateral ODA is due to the profile of DFID's core contributions to some multilaterals being uneven across the spending review period, with scheduled increases in 2013 and 2014 being followed by reductions in 2015. The timing and length of multi-year spending cycles for multilateral organisations vary and the decrease between 2014 and 2015 does not necessarily indicate a downward trend.

Table 2. Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel (Bilateral, Multilateral)¹¹

2011, 2014 and 2015

	£ million									
	2011		2014 ^R		2015		Change since 2011		Change since 2014	
	£m total ODA		£m total ODA		£m total ODA		£m	%	£m	%
Total Bilateral ODA	5,260	61.0%	6,822	58.3%	7,664	63.1%	2,404	45.7%	842	12.3%
<i>of which: bilateral through multilateral</i>	1,776	20.6%	2,141	18.3%	2,153	17.7%	377	21.2%	12	0.6%
<i>Loans</i>	0	0.0%	19	0.2%	22	0.2%			2	13.1%
Total Multilateral ODA	3,369	39.0%	4,878	41.7%	4,473	36.9%	1,105	32.8%	-405	-8.3%
<i>of which: Loans</i>	0	0.0%	324	2.8%	162	1.3%			-162	-50.0%
TOTAL ODA	8,629	100.0%	11,700	100.0%	12,138	100.0%	3,509	40.7%	437	3.7%

¹¹ Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

R Figures for 2014 are subject to minor revisions: see page 47

1.3 Makeup of UK ODA by Government Department and other contributors of UK ODA

Table 3 shows the amount of UK ODA that was provided by the Department for International Development (DFID), other Government Departments, and other contributors of UK ODA s in 2015, 2014 and 2011.

DFID's ODA spend was £9,767 million (80.5 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2015 compared with £10,084 million (86.2 per cent) in 2014. ODA spend by other Government departments was £2,371 million (19.5 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2015, an increase of £755 million from 2014. Increases in spending from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (a rise of £141 million), Department for Business¹², Innovation and Skills (a rise of £117 million) and the Conflict Pool/CSSF (an increase of £144 million) contributed to the increased share of spending from departments other than DFID.

The UK's contribution to the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (£120 million) was the largest area of spend among the other (non-departmental) contributors of ODA in 2015.

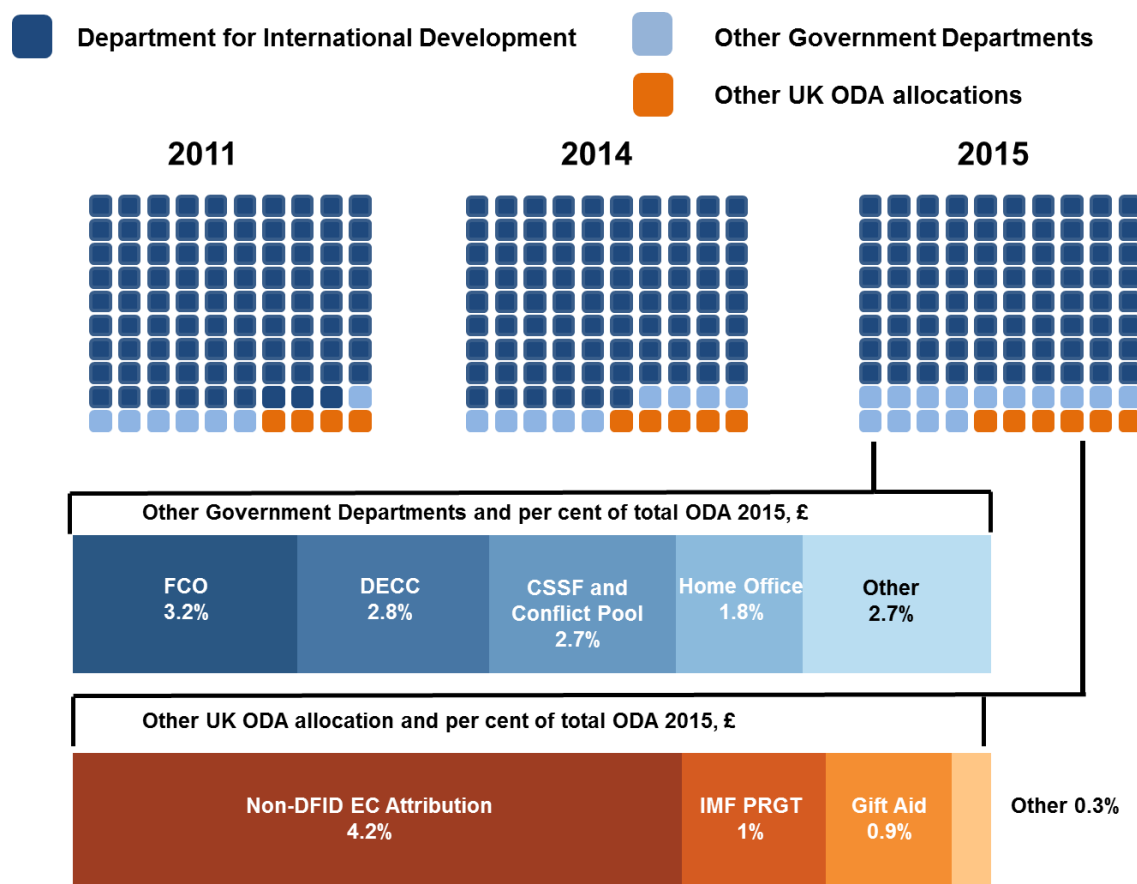
Figure 3 shows the breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and other contributors of ODA in 2011, 2014 and 2015. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) remained the largest other Government department ODA spender in 2015, providing 3.2 per cent of total UK ODA (£391 million). This included FCO programme and British Council ODA expenditure, and aid-related frontline diplomacy¹³. The second largest other Government department ODA spender was DECC.

The largest source of other sources of UK ODA in 2015 was 'non-DFID EU Attribution', which was 4.2 per cent of total UK ODA (£509 million).

¹² The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is a government department created in July 2016. For this publication we have continued to report activity by the separate departments.

¹³ Further information on FCO ODA expenditure can be found at [Official Development Assistance \(ODA\) - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/official-development-assistance-oda)

Figure 3: Breakdown of UK ODA by Government department and other UK ODA contributors, 2011, 2014 and 2015



FCO: Foreign and Commonwealth Office

DECC: Department for Energy and Climate Change

CSSF: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund

HO: Home Office

IMF PRGT: International Monetary Fund Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust

Other government departments: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department for Health, Department for Education, Ministry of Defence, Department for Work and Pensions, HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Culture, media and sports, HM Treasury.

Other UK ODA contributors: BBC World Service, Scottish Government, Colonial Pensions administered by DFID, Welsh Government, CDC Capital Partners PLC and Miscellaneous.

**Table 3: Breakdown of UK Net ODA¹: by Department and Other Sources of UK ODA
2011, 2014 and 2015**

	Ordered by 2015 ODA ⁸									
	£ million									
	2011		2014 ^R		2015		Change since 2011		Change since 2014	
	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	%	£m	%
Department for International Development²	7,722	89.5%	10,084	86.2%	9,767	80.5%	2,045	26.5%	-318	-3.1%
<i>Of which:</i>										
EU Attribution	680	7.9%	374	3.2%	426	3.5%	-255	-37.4%	52	13.9%
Total non-DFID	906	10.5%	1,616	13.8%	2,371	19.5%	1,464	161.5%	755	46.7%
<i>Of which:</i>										
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	321	3.7%	366	3.1%	391	3.2%			25	6.8%
Department of Energy and Climate Change	144	1.7%	195	1.7%	336	2.8%			141	72.1%
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)/Conflict Pool ^{4,5}	0	0.0%	180	1.5%	324	2.7%			144	79.9%
Home Office	0	0.0%	136	1.2%	222	1.8%			86	63.6%
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	0	0.0%	74	0.6%	191	1.6%			117	156.8%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	0	0.0%	57	0.5%	57	0.5%			-1	-1.0%
Department of Health	0	0.0%	11	0.1%	32	0.3%			20	176.8%
Department of Education	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	0.2%			29	100.0%
Ministry of Defence	5	0.1%	2	0.0%	9	0.1%			7	334.7%
Department for Work and Pensions	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	9	0.1%			1	8.0%
HM Revenue and Customs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%			2	100.0%
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%			1	100.0%
HM Treasury ³	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	100.0%
Export Credits Guarantee Department	91	1.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%			-3	-100.0%
<i>Other contributors of UK ODA</i>										
EU Attribution (non - DFID) ⁵	76	0.9%	418	3.6%	509	4.2%			91	21.8%
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	120	1.0%			120	100.0%
Gift Aid	65	0.8%	106	0.9%	105	0.9%			-1	-0.6%
BBC World Service	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	20	0.2%			18	894.9%
Scottish Government	0	0.0%	12	0.1%	11	0.1%			-1	-5.6%
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%			0	7.9%
Welsh Government	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%			0	2.7%
CDC Capital Partners PLC ⁷	91	1.1%	42	0.4%	0	0.0%			-42	-100.0%
Miscellaneous ⁶	111	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0.0%
Total UK Net ODA	8,629	100.0%	11,700	100.0%	12,138	100.0%	3,509	40.7%	437	3.7%

1. Figures may not sum to totals due to roundings.

2. The total figure for DFID no longer includes DFID's share of the Conflict Pool. See section 1.4 for more details.

3. HM Treasury spent over £450,000 of ODA in 2015

4. This figure now includes DFID's share of the Conflict Pool. See section 1.4 for more details.

5. CSSF/Conflict Pool includes the contribution to EU peacekeeping activities as the fund responsible for the spend. This contribution is not counted in the EU attribution (non-DFID) figure to avoid double-counting. The overall EU attribution figure has not changed.

6. Prior to 2012 some official agencies listed above were categorised as 'miscellaneous' for the purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC. This does not include DFID spend. For 2011 it is currently not possible to identify individual agencies from the 'miscellaneous' category.

7. This figure represents equity investment inflows and outflows from CDC. From 2015 onwards, additional capital from the UK Government to CDC is recorded as ODA instead of CDC's net investment outflows, and this figure is included in DFID's ODA statistics rather than CDC's.

In 2015, this figure was £450m. See Background note in the publication.

8. The table is presented on the basis of the departments that existed in 2015.

R Figures for 2014 have been revised - see note on revisions in this publication.

1.4 CSSF/Conflict Pool ODA

The Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) was introduced in April 2015, replacing the Conflict Pool. The CSSF is a joint fund that delivers through multiple departments, who bid for the funding. The fund provides the UK's contribution to multilateral peacekeeping, security, stabilization and defence activities, and has a larger budget than the former Conflict Pool for programmes in countries at risk of instability, some of which can be classed as ODA.

Table 4 shows the departments' ODA spending through the CSSF and Conflict Pool in 2015. The total amount of CSSF/Conflict Pool ODA funding available in 2015 was £324 million, an 80 per cent increase (£144 million) from 2014. The FCO was the largest spender of CSSF/Conflict Pool funds (£240 million), accounting for almost three-quarters of the spend in 2015, followed by DFID with 21.2 per cent (£69 million) of the total. There were other departments delivering ODA programmes with CSSF funding, but their share of the fund is small (less than 5 per cent).

Table 4: Breakdown of CSSF/Conflict Pool Net ODA: by Government Department
2012 – 2015

	2012		2013		2014		2015		Change since 2012		Change since 2014	
	% Conflict		% Conflict		% Conflict		% Conflict					
	£m	Pool/ CSSF ODA	£m	Pool/ CSSF ODA	£m	Pool/ CSSF ODA	£m	Pool/ CSSF ODA	£m	%	£m	%
Department for International Development	11	6.1%	14	7.0%	29	16.3%	69	21.2%	57	502.7%	39	133.8%
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	176	93.8%	183	92.2%	149	82.8%	240	74.1%	64	36.3%	91	61.0%
Ministry of Defence	0	0.1%	2	0.8%	2	0.9%	4	1.3%	4	1631.0%	3	184.3%
National Crime Agency	.		.		.		9	2.9%	9	100.0%	9	100.0%
Home Office	.		.		.		1	0.2%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Crown Prosecution Service	.		.		.		1	0.3%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Total CSSF/Conflict Pool Net ODA	188	100.0%	198	100.0%	180	100.0%	324	100.0%	136	72.5%	144	79.9%

1. Figures may not sum to totals due to roundings.

2. Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)

2. Comparisons between UK and other International Donors

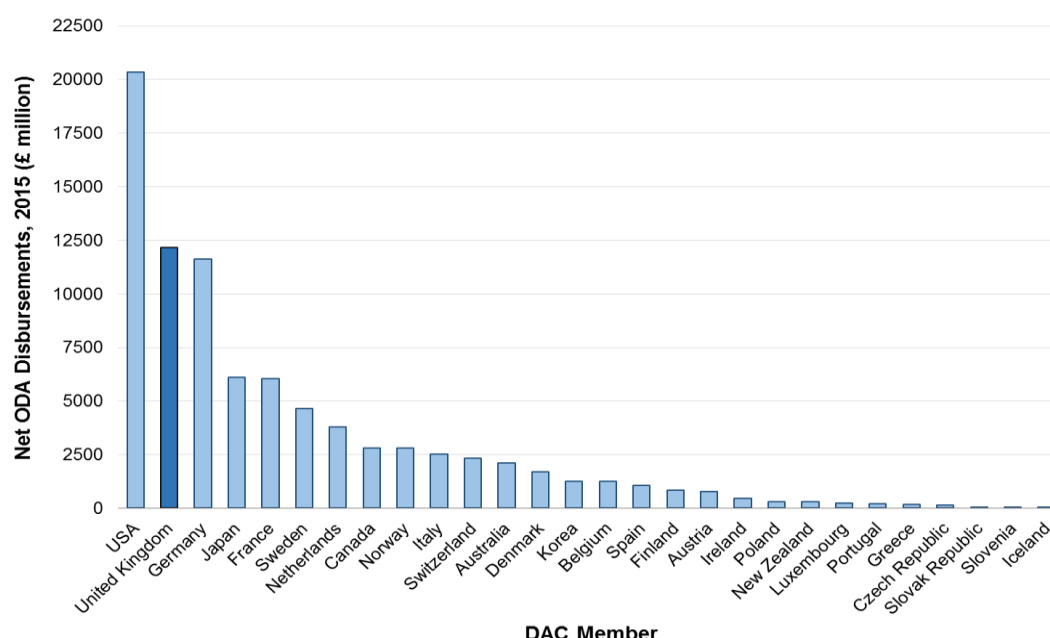
The analysis below is based on the provisional¹⁴ ODA data for 2015 from all 28 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members except for the UK, where final ODA data for 2015 is used¹⁵ unless otherwise specified.

2.1 ODA Flows by DAC Donors

Figure 4 shows the UK was the second largest DAC donor country by volume in 2015. The largest donor by volume was the USA, despite its relatively low ODA:GNI ratio of 0.17 (see Figure 5).

Total ODA from DAC donors in 2015 was £86 billion, representing an increase of 3.2 per cent from the total of £83 billion in 2014. The UK contributed 14.1 per cent of total DAC ODA in 2015, the same proportion as in 2014. The five largest donors by volume – USA, UK, Germany, Japan and France – provided 65.4 per cent of total DAC members' ODA in 2015.

Figure 4: Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors, 2015



¹⁴ To illustrate the impact of using provisional figures, DAC Members' provisional net ODA for 2014 was £82,050 million. This increased to £83,349 million for final 2014 net ODA – a 1.5 per cent increase. This was due to some differences between the provisional and final figures for some DAC donors.

¹⁵ The OECD has only published provisional ODA figures for other DAC Members; final data will be published in December 2016. For all DAC donor countries except the UK, provisional 2015 ODA:GNI ratios, net ODA and proportion of bilateral and multilateral ODA were sourced from: OECD DAC website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1#>), accessed on 01/11/16. The UK presents final 2015 ODA figures because we have collected and quality assured these numbers.

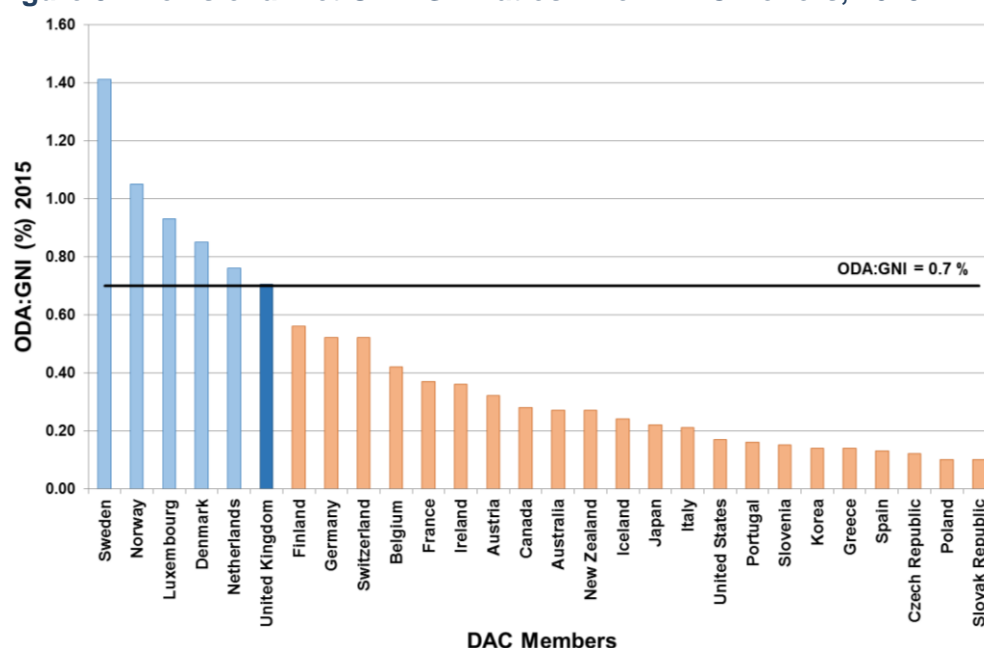
2.2 ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC Donors

Figure 5 shows that in terms of the ODA:GNI ratio, the UK was the sixth largest donor of all DAC countries in 2015 (the UK was fifth in 2014). The ODA:GNI ratio varies amongst DAC donor countries. Based on the GNI ESA 1995 (unadjusted for Eurostat reservations) methodology, the UK met the United Nations' ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNI in 2015¹⁶.

Sweden has the highest ODA:GNI ratio (1.41 per cent), followed by Norway (1.05 per cent), Luxembourg (0.93 per cent), Denmark (0.85 per cent), and the Netherlands (0.76 per cent), they exceeded the United Nation's ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNI. All the other DAC donor countries were below the 0.7 per cent target.

The five countries with the lowest ODA:GNI ratio in 2015 included three countries which became new DAC members in 2013 – the Slovak Republic, Poland and the Czech Republic – in addition to Spain and Greece.

Figure 5: Provisional Net ODA:GNI ratios¹⁷ from DAC Donors, 2015¹⁸



¹⁶ When calculated using the ESA 2010 GNI methodology the UK ODA:GNI ratio for 2015 is 0.66. See Table C2.

¹⁷ Note that DAC Members are progressively introducing the new System of National Accounts (SNA08 - this is equivalent to ESA2010). This is leading to slight upward revisions of GNI, and corresponding falls in reported ODA:GNI ratios. The United Kingdom and Japan have reported their 2015 GNI to the OECD DAC on the ESA 95 basis (also known as SNA93). For all other DAC countries, ratios are based on SNA08 (equivalent to ESA2010) GNI methodology.

¹⁸ In the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2016, see Table C3 for total DAC ODA figures and Table C4 for ODA:GNI ratios.

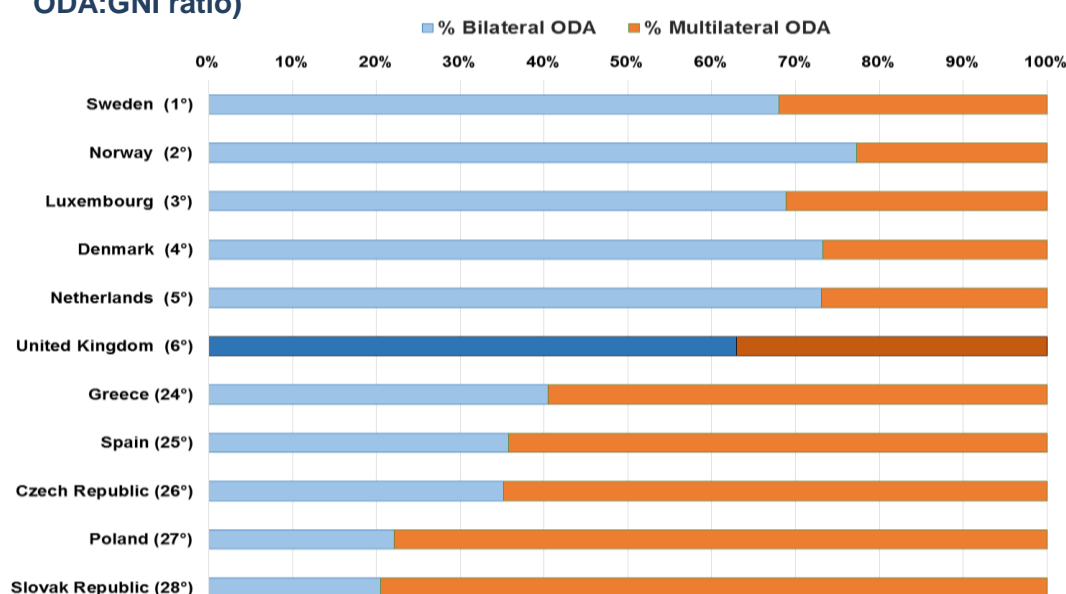
2.3 ODA Flows by DAC Donor and Delivery Channel

In 2015, 60.3 per cent of total DAC ODA was delivered bilaterally on average across the members and 39.7 per cent was multilateral ODA. The percentage of ODA through bilateral and multilateral channels varied between donors, as shown in Figure 6.

The top six countries with the highest ODA:GNI ratio – Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the UK - delivered the majority of their aid bilaterally (from 63.0 per cent to 77.3 per cent of their total ODA). The UK's proportion of ODA flows delivered bilaterally was 63 per cent in 2015 (see Table 2 in section 1.2).

In contrast, the five countries with the lowest ODA:GNI ratio – Slovak Republic, Poland, Czech Republic, Spain and Greece - channelled most of their ODA through multilaterals (from 59.5 per cent to 79.5 per cent of their total ODA). Consistently with previous years, the 19 DAC donors which are EU member countries gave on average a higher percentage of their aid as multilateral ODA than non-EU DAC donor countries (47.8 per cent compared to 22.7 per cent) in part due to their contributions to EU institutions.

Figure 6: Bilateral and Multilateral ODA as a Percentage of Provisional Net ODA, 2015 of the largest and smallest DAC Donor Contributors (based on ODA:GNI ratio)¹⁹



¹⁹ Detailed information on Bilateral/Multilateral distribution of provisional net ODA for all the 28 DAC donors can be found in Table C5 in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2016.

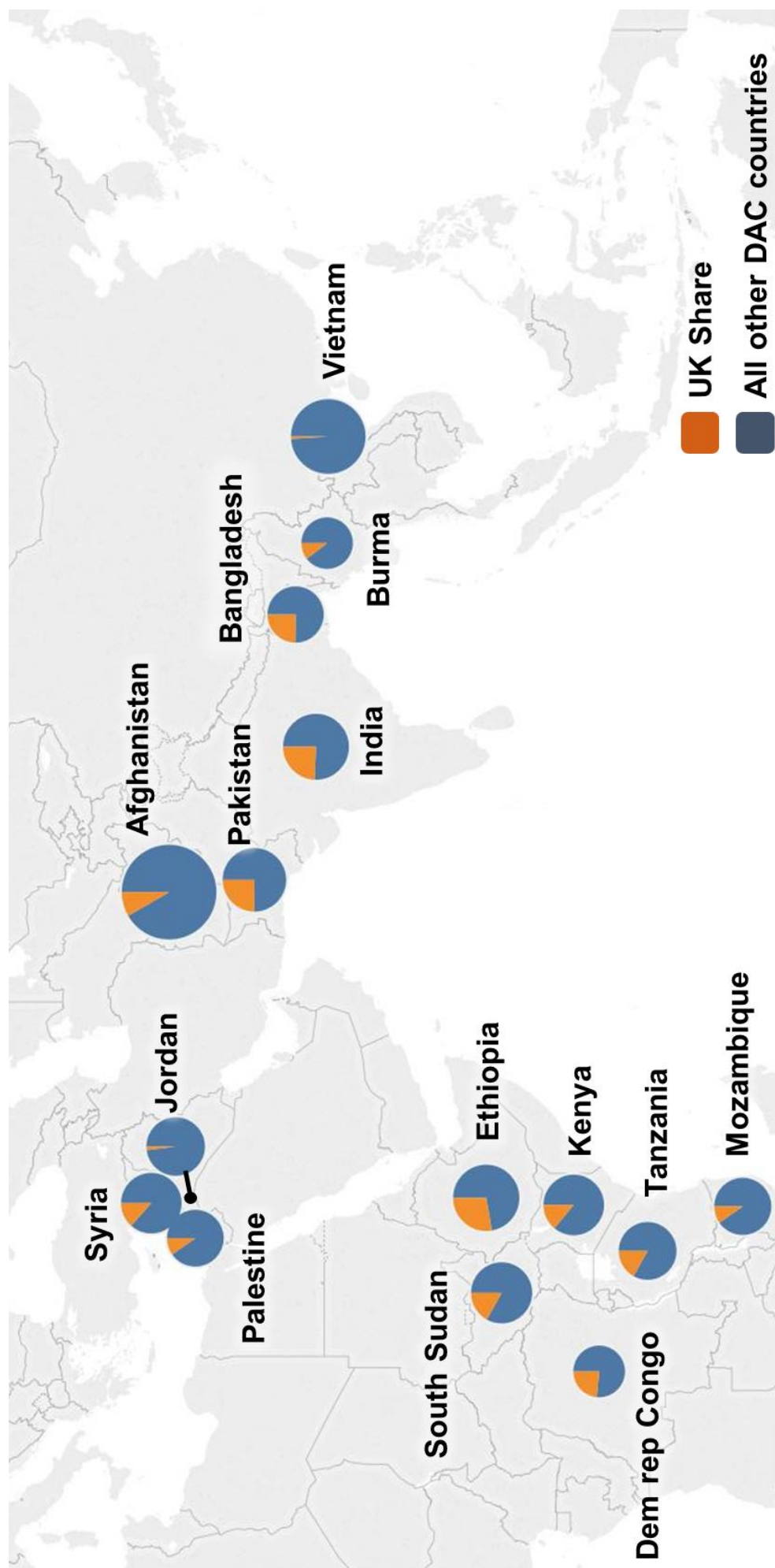
2.4 Total DAC ODA Flows by Recipient Country²⁰

Figure 7 shows the fifteen highest recipient countries of all DAC ODA in 2014, and the UK's share of total DAC ODA spend in these countries. The UK's share exceeded 10 per cent in 10 of the 15 countries, and its contribution was particularly high in Ethiopia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and the Democratic Republic of Congo where the UK's share in each was above 20 per cent. In Tanzania and South Sudan, UK ODA accounted for about 15 per cent of total DAC ODA spend. Afghanistan was the seventh largest recipient of UK ODA in 2014, where UK ODA accounted for about eight per of total DAC ODA. Vietnam was not a major recipient of UK ODA spend.

Of the five highest recipient countries of total DAC ODA in 2014 (Afghanistan, Vietnam, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan), three (Ethiopia, India and Pakistan) were among the top five UK ODA recipients. Vietnam position as the second highest recipient of all DAC ODA may be partly explained by Japan, the fourth largest DAC donor by volume, who channelled one third of its ODA in 2014 to Vietnam.

²⁰ The latest available data for total DAC ODA by recipient region and country is for 2014. UK ODA data by recipient region and country used here is also for 2014 for comparison. Total DAC and UK ODA data were sourced from the OECD DAC website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE2A>, accessed on 07/11/16). See also Table C6 in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2016.

Figure 7: Map of the top fifteen highest recipients of total DAC Members ODA Spend and UK's Share by Country, 2014



3. Analysis of UK ODA spend

3.1 Regional / Country Breakdowns of Bilateral ODA Spend

Bilateral ODA is spend that does not take the form of a core contribution to a multilateral organisation²¹. This includes spend to a specific country or region as well as spend to multiple countries and/or regions²². It also includes spend in a specific sector for which there are no designated benefitting country/countries or region(s) or where benefitting countries are not known until the end of the programme²³.

3.1.1 Bilateral ODA spend by region

In 2015, just under two thirds (66 per cent) of the UK's bilateral aid – or 41.7 per cent (£5.1 bn.) of total UK ODA – was allocated to a specific country or region (Figure 8). The remaining 34 per cent (£2.6 bn.) of bilateral aid consisted of spend not assigned to a single benefitting country or region.

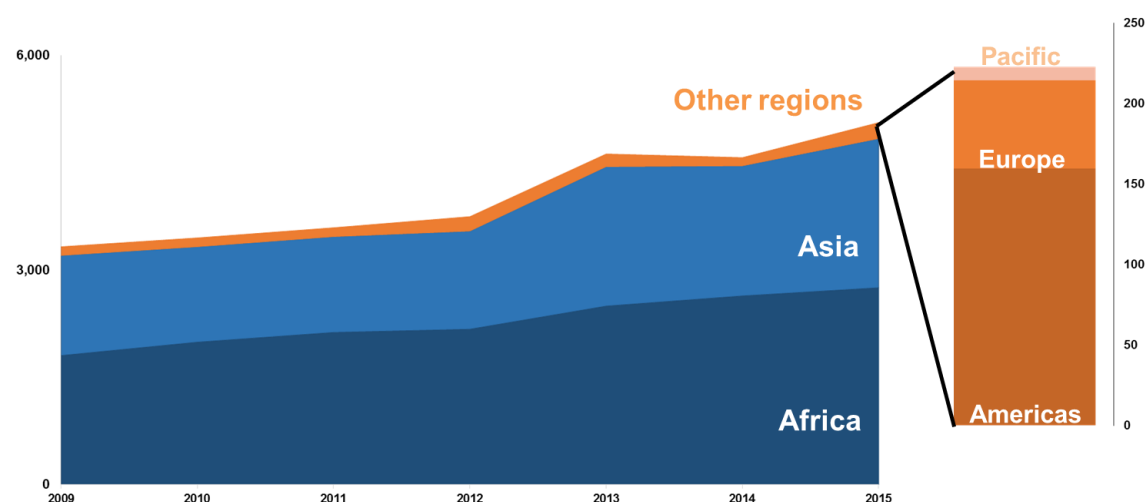
Africa continues to account for the largest percentage share of UK bilateral ODA expenditure allocated to specific country or region. Africa received approximately 54.5 per cent of bilateral ODA spend in 2015. This has been a broadly consistent pattern seen over the last 7 years, with the share ranging from a high of 59.2 per cent (£2,126 million) in 2011 to low of 54.0 per cent (£2,494 million) in 2013 when ODA spend to Africa rose but not as fast as in Asia.

²¹ As defined on the [OECD DAC list](#) of ODA-eligible international organisations

²² For some multi-country/region programmes, the current administrative system does not allow recording of spend by individual recipients. Improvements to the system are being considered but for this publication, where this is the case spend is reported as bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country or region (section 3.1.4).

²³ For example contributions to programmes run by multilaterals who may not report on the benefitting country until the end of the programme.

Figure 8: Breakdown of Country or Region Specific Bilateral ODA by Region (millions £), 2015²⁴



Many of the countries (over 60 per cent) classified as “Least Developed Countries” on the OECD DAC list of recipient countries are in Africa and they account for a significant share of UK bilateral ODA overall.

In 2015 Asia remains the second largest recipient of UK bilateral aid with 41.1 per cent (£2,084 million), followed by the Americas receiving 3.1 per cent (£159 million), Europe receiving 1.1 per cent (£55 million) and the Pacific receiving 0.2 per cent (£8 million).

Figure 8 does not capture the full UK ODA expenditure in each region as it excludes ODA which cannot be directly assigned to a specific country or region and spend in these countries through UK core contributions to multilaterals (see section 3.3.4).

Changes in the Regional Flow of UK Bilateral ODA

Africa

Over five years: In absolute terms country- and region-specific bilateral ODA to Africa has been steadily increasing over the last 5 years, with spend in 2015 (£2,759 million) being 29.8 per cent higher than it was in 2011 (£2,126 million).

2015: Bilateral ODA to Africa increased by 4.6 per cent from £2,637 million in 2014 to £2,759 million in 2015, with significant increases in spend being seen in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Rwanda – countries that were

²⁴ For detailed breakdowns of spend by country, grouped by region, please see Tables A4a to A4e in the accompanying Additional tables: Statistics on International Development 2016

affected by Burundian refugees who were displaced due to political unrest in their home country.

Asia

Over five years: Between 2011 and 2013 spend to Asia rose from £1,339 million to £1,949 million, the largest increase in bilateral ODA across the five regions being compared. In 2014 bilateral ODA to Asia reduced to £1,818 million, due to decreases in spend to Pakistan, the Middle East region and Bangladesh – the same countries that had seen a large increases in 2013.

2015: In 2015, bilateral spend to Asia increased by 14.7 per cent (£266 million) to £2,084 million, driven largely by increases in ODA to Afghanistan and Syria.

The Americas

Over five years: Volumes of bilateral ODA to the Americas is on a lower scale than those to Africa and Asia. Bilateral ODA has been increasing steadily since 2011 rising to £148 million in 2013, but in 2014 it declined to £73 million (a 50.3 per cent fall), mainly due to the ending of a transport sector programme in Guatemala in 2014.

2015: Spend to the Americas in 2015 has returned to the levels prior to 2014 at £159 million, with a DECC run programme in Columbia aimed at reducing the emissions caused from deforestation and forest degradation contributing to the change.

Europe

Over five years: Like the Americas, ODA spend in Europe²⁵ is small compared to Asia and Africa. Bilateral ODA to Europe has grown steadily from £19 million in 2011 to £55 million in 2015, but remains a small percentage of total bilateral ODA (between 0.5 and 1.1 per cent of the total).

2015: There has been an increase of 63.7 per cent in bilateral ODA to Europe between 2014 and 2015, mainly as a result of the continuing support to the humanitarian response in the Ukraine in 2015.

Pacific

A very small proportion of bilateral ODA goes to the Pacific, between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent (or less than £10 million). In 2015 this spend mainly went to Vanuatu supporting the emergency humanitarian response to cyclone Pam which caused widespread damage.

²⁵ European countries that received ODA in 2015 were: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine

Table 5: Total UK Net Country-Specific Bilateral ODA¹: by DFID and non-DFID and region 2009–2015

								£ millions			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^R	2014 ^R	2015	Change since 2011		Change since 2014	
								£	%	£	%
Total Country Specific Bilateral ODA	3,323	3,447	3,589	3,744	4,620	4,569	5,066	1,477	41.1%	497	10.9%
Africa	1,803	1,990	2,126	2,171	2,494	2,637	2,759	633	29.8%	123	4.6%
Americas	87	82	102	164	148	73	159	57	55.9%	86	117.0%
Asia	1,399	1,334	1,339	1,372	1,949	1,818	2,084	745	55.7%	266	14.7%
Europe	31	37	19	32	24	34	55	36	184.4%	21	63.7%
Pacific	4	5	2	6	5	7	8	6	233.4%	1	12.2%
of which: DFID Country Specific Bilateral ODA	2,868	2,928	3,195	3,189	4,077	4,098	4,272	1,077	33.7%	174	4.2%
Africa	1,627	1,825	1,916	2,053	2,330	2,462	2,549	633	33.0%	87	3.5%
Americas	59	52	57	45	60	34	51	-6	-10.9%	17	50.5%
Asia	1,168	1,025	1,214	1,083	1,684	1,591	1,647	433	35.7%	56	3.5%
Europe	11	24	7	5	0	7	20	13	189.7%	13	193.3%
Pacific	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	3	147.9%	1	32.5%
										0	
of which: Non-DFID Country Specific Bilateral ODA	455	519	394	556	543	471	794	400	101.5%	323	68.6%
Africa	176	166	211	118	164	175	210	0	-0.1%	36	20.5%
Americas	28	30	45	119	88	40	109	63	139.6%	69	173.2%
Asia	231	309	125	289	265	227	437	312	248.9%	211	92.9%
Europe	19	13	12	27	24	27	35	23	181.6%	8	30.9%
Pacific	1	1	0	2	2	3	3	3	727.3%	0	-11.2%

1. Figures may not sum to totals due to roundings.

2. Totals contain region specific that do not have a specific recipient country

R Figures for 2013 and 2014 have been revised - see note on revisions in this publication.

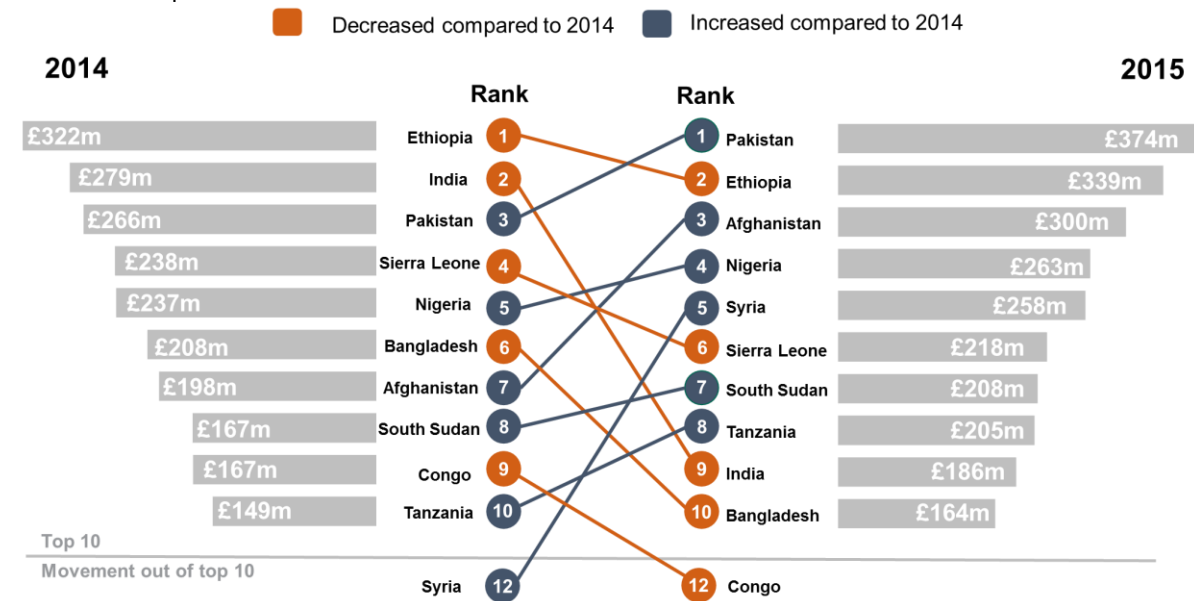
3.1.2 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

In 2015, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 129 countries.

- In 2015 the top three recipients of UK bilateral ODA were Pakistan (£374 million), Ethiopia (£339 million) and Afghanistan (£300 million).
- Pakistan has been a top three recipient of bilateral ODA since 2013 where the majority of spend is focused in the social welfare, education and health sectors.
- For the first time in the last five year period, India does not feature in the top five recipients falling to ninth. The fall in ranking reflects UK government policy to end traditional financial aid in December 2015, and the UK development assistance transitioned to a partnership based on technical co-operation and private sector investments.
- Afghanistan and Syria rose in ranking, moving from seventh and twelfth place respectively to third and fifth. This was due to the increased spend for Afghanistan (from £198 million in 2014 to £300 million in 2015) and for Syria (from £130 million in 2014 to £258 million in 2015) to support the humanitarian and development responses to conflict.
- The total country-specific UK bilateral ODA spend to the top five recipients countries rose from £1,341 million in 2014 to £1,533 million in 2015. As a percentage share of total country-specific UK bilateral ODA the top five accounted for 33.2 per cent of the total in 2015, similar to 2014 when they comprised 29.4 per cent of the total.

Figure 9: Top 10 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA²⁶

2015 rank compared to 2014 rank



Income groups

ODA eligible countries are classified according to four groups – Least Developed, Other Low Income, Lower Middle Income, Upper Middle Income. These are based on the country's gross national income per capita, published by the World Bank. The list of countries is reviewed every three years by the OECD-DAC.

- Least Developed and Other Low Income countries receive the highest proportion of total bilateral ODA spend in 2015 – accounting for 59.9 per cent (£2,766 million) of (DFID and Non-DFID) country specific spend combined. This share was driven largely by DFID's spend to these countries, where they represent 64.8 per cent (£2,545 million) of DFID's country specific bilateral total, and compares with 31.8 per cent (£222 million) of the total bilateral spend from departments other than DFID.
- Many of the countries that DFID's bilateral ODA helps are classified as Least Developed Countries, while the UK's overall aid effort covers a larger range of ODA eligible countries.
- Spending to Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) represents a small proportion of UK bilateral ODA. In 2015 it accounted for 11.4 per cent of total country specific bilateral aid (£525 million), an increase on 2014 when they represented 5.9 per cent (£239 million) of bilateral ODA spend. This increase

²⁶ For detailed breakdowns of spend to the top 20 recipients, please see Table 6 in the tables Statistics on International Development 2016 document.

was mainly driven by spend to Lebanon and Jordan – neighbouring countries to the Syrian crisis.

Table 7: Breakdown of UK Bilateral Net ODA by Income Group
2011, 2014 and 2015

	2011				2014				2015			
	DFID		Non-DFID		DFID		Non-DFID		DFID		Non-DFID	
	£mil	%	£mil	%	£mil	%	£mil	%	£mil	%	£mil	%
Least Developed Country	£1,854	61.3%	£181	51.8%	£2,224	61.6%	£86	20.5%	£2,298	58.6%	£207	29.7%
Other Low Income Country	£195	6.5%	£12	3.3%	£224	6.2%	£29	6.9%	£246	6.3%	£15	2.1%
Low Middle Income Country	£854	28.2%	£45	12.9%	£987	27.4%	£239	56.9%	£1,105	28.1%	£226	32.4%
Upper Middle Income Country	£121	4.0%	£112	32.0%	£173	4.8%	£66	15.8%	£275	7.0%	£250	35.8%
Total	£3,024	100.0%	£349	100.0%	£3,609	100.0%	£421	100.0%	£3,925	100.0%	£697	100.0%

ODA per capita basis

Taking the population of each recipient country into account and looking at the ODA on a per capita basis gives a different perspective.

It is important to remember that there are limitations of per capita analysis. In some developing countries there are high levels of migration which affects the accuracy of population estimates. Furthermore aid spend will typically be focused on the poorest people, rather than the entire population. Figure 10 below maps the top ten recipient countries of ODA on a per capita basis^{27,28}

- Sierra Leone received significantly more ODA per capita than any other country in the top 20 ODA recipients, receiving £33.74 per capita. This is a slight decrease on the ODA per capita received in 2014 (£37.64) when the Ebola crises peaked. Sierra Leone has one of the smallest populations in the top 20.
- India's population is the largest of the top 20 recipients, there are roughly over 1 billion more people living in India than Pakistan (the second most populated). Therefore India received the least per capita (£0.14) of all the top 20 UK ODA recipients – significantly less than the second lowest amount per capita as received in Bangladesh (£1.02).

²⁷ World Bank 2015 population estimates were used to calculate ODA per capita (source: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>).

²⁸ It is important to note that there is some uncertainty around the population estimates for countries that lack recent and reliable census data. For more information please see: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/metadataview.aspx>

- Of the other countries, Lebanon, South Sudan and Syria also received relatively large amounts of ODA per capita (£17.01, £16.86 and £13.92 respectively), largely reflecting the need for on-going humanitarian assistance to these countries. It should be noted that countries with humanitarian crises are more likely to have population shifts which may reduce the reliability of the population estimates available for per-capita comparisons.

Figure 10: Map of ODA Per Capita for the Top Ten ODA Spend Countries, 2015



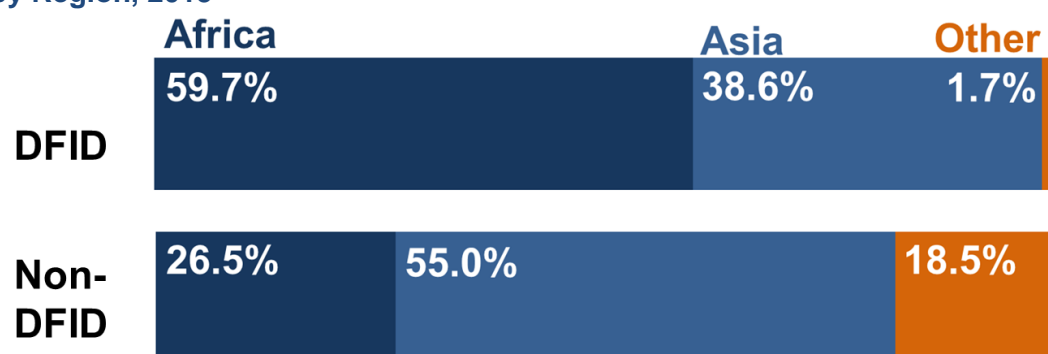
3.1.3 Bilateral ODA Spend by Region and Government Department and other sources of UK ODA²⁹

In 2015 98.2 per cent of DFID's bilateral ODA went to countries in Africa and Asia - £4,196 million, while the share of non-DFID bilateral ODA to these regions was lower 81.5 per cent (£647 million).

Africa has consistently been the largest recipient of DFID country- and region-specific ODA since 2010, with a share of 59.7 per cent in 2015. In contrast to this, the largest recipient of non-DFID country- and region-specific ODA is generally Asia.

The Americas received £109 million in country- and region-specific ODA from non-DFID— this was over double the amount received from DFID.

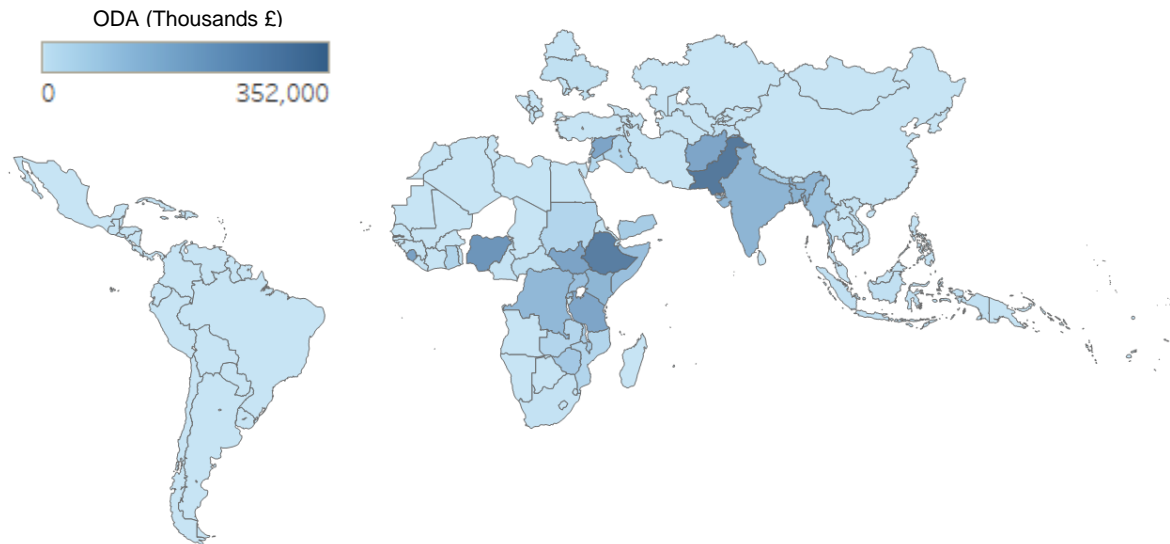
Figure 11: Breakdown of DFID and non-DFID, Country Specific Bilateral ODA by Region, 2015



²⁹ Please see Table C8 in Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for underlying data.

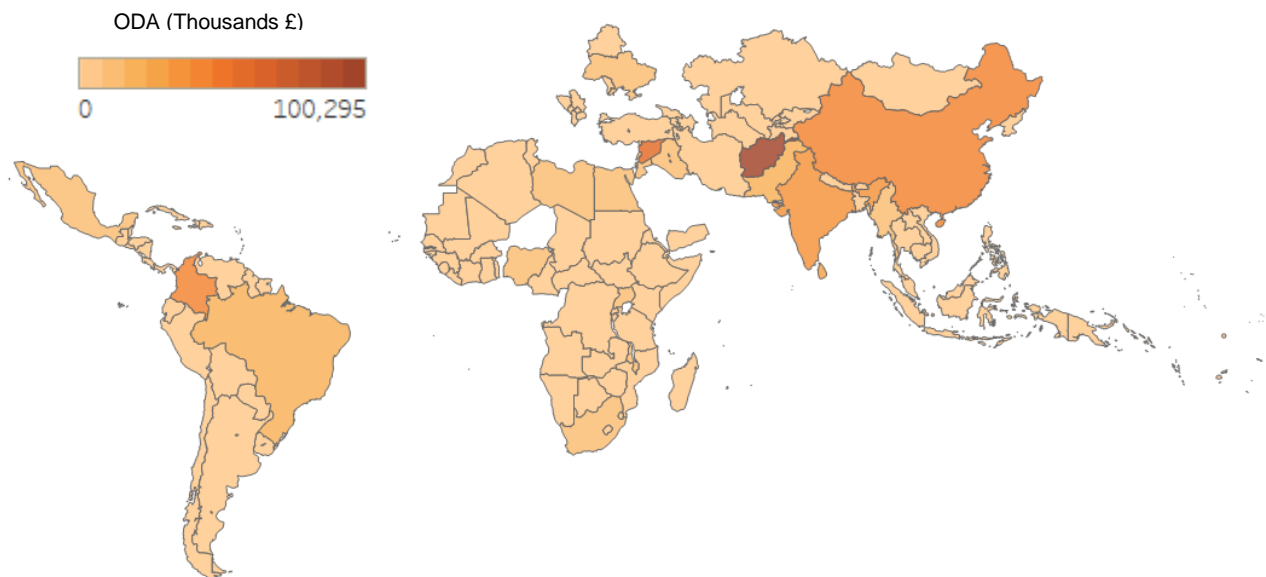
Figure 12: DFID's and Other UK Government Departments and other sources of UK ODA: Country-Specific ODA spend in 2015, by Country

Department for International Development



DFID provides the majority of its ODA to priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Other UK Government Departments and other sources of UK ODA (non-DFID)



UK Other Government Departments provide ODA in smaller amounts to a much larger spread of countries across the world.

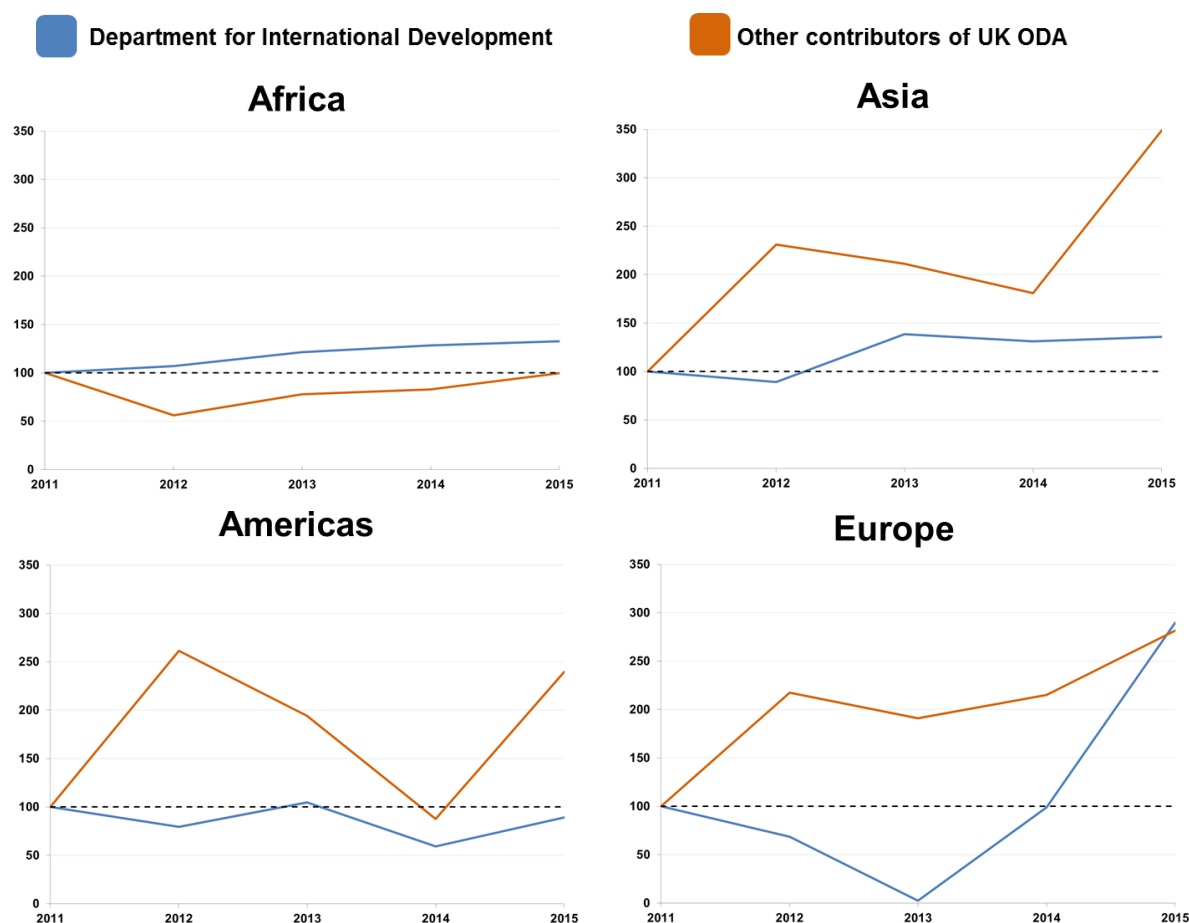
Changes in Flows of ODA by Government Department and Other contributors of UK ODA

Figures 14, and Table 5, show the differences between ODA flows from DFID when compared with other departments and contributors of UK ODA.

The bilateral spend of DFID, Other Government Departments and other contributors of UK ODA differ in scale in the different regions and therefore figure 14 presents the trends in spend in the form of an index.

- The total volume of bilateral ODA from DFID to Africa rose steadily between 2011 (£1,916 million) and 2015 (£2,549 million) by 33.0 per cent. This is in contrast to the volume of ODA to Africa from other UK contributors, which fluctuated between 2011 (£211million) and 2015 (£210 million).
- Bilateral ODA from DFID to Asia has been more variable than in Africa between 2011 and 2015. In 2011 DFID spend was £1,214 million and in 2015 it was £1,647 million. There was a large increase in spending in 2013 driven by the provision of humanitarian aid to Syria and the wider Middle East region.

Figure 14: Breakdown of Country or Region Specific Bilateral ODA by DFID and other contributors of UK (non-DFID) ODA (index 2011=100), 2011-2015

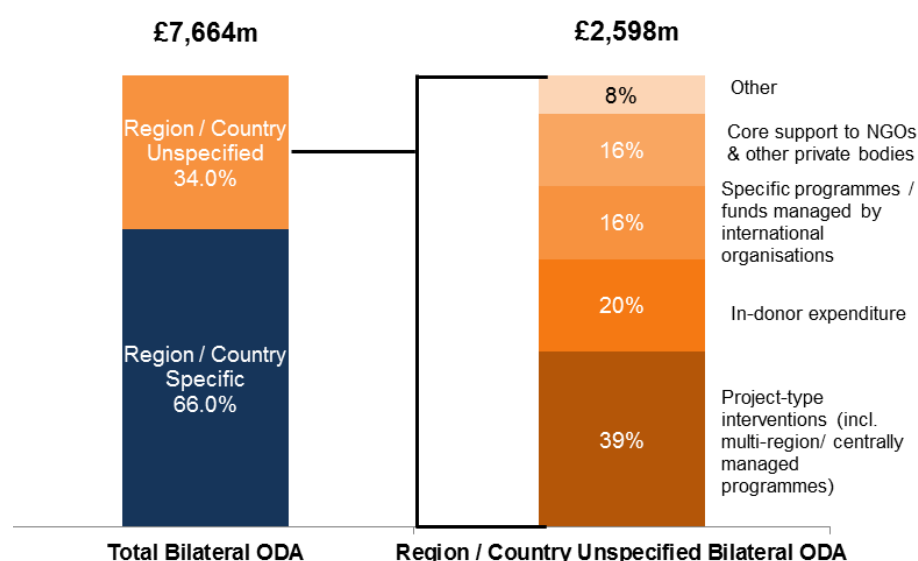


3.1.4 Bilateral ODA Spend with No Single Benefitting Country or Region

In 2015 just over a third (34.0 per cent) of bilateral aid was made up of spend that was not assigned to a single benefitting country or region. This consists of, for example, centrally-funded research and other global public goods or programmes that develop policies that benefit several developing countries, and cannot be meaningfully recorded to a single benefitting country or region. It also consists of (in-donor) costs to support refugees and asylum seekers in the UK.

- Over one third of spend within this category consists of spend on project-type interventions and includes expenditure on multi-country or multi-region projects. As outlined at the start of section 3.1.4, these are programmes where it is not possible to directly assign exact spend to the benefitting countries or regions in the current administrative system³⁰.
- Twenty per cent of bilateral ODA with no single benefitting country or region was allocated to supporting development work overseas or refugees in the UK, while 16.1 per cent was for specific programmes or funds managed by international organisations in a specific sector with no designated benefitting countries.
- A further 16.0 per cent consists of core support to Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) or other delivery partners, such as research institutions, where we do not currently hold accurate information on the benefitting country for these funds.

Figure 15: Breakdown of UK Bilateral Aid, 2015



³⁰ We are exploring improvements to DFID systems to allow multiple benefitting countries and regions to be recorded.

Case study: Syria crisis

As the conflict continues in Syria, millions of people continue to be in need. In response to the crisis, the UK has committed **£2.3 billion** since 2012.

Key facts:



13.5 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria

Source: UNOCHA 01.10.2016



4.8 million

Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries.

Source: UNHCR 23.10.2016



6.1 million

Of those in need in Syria are internally displaced

Source: UNOCHA 01.10.2016



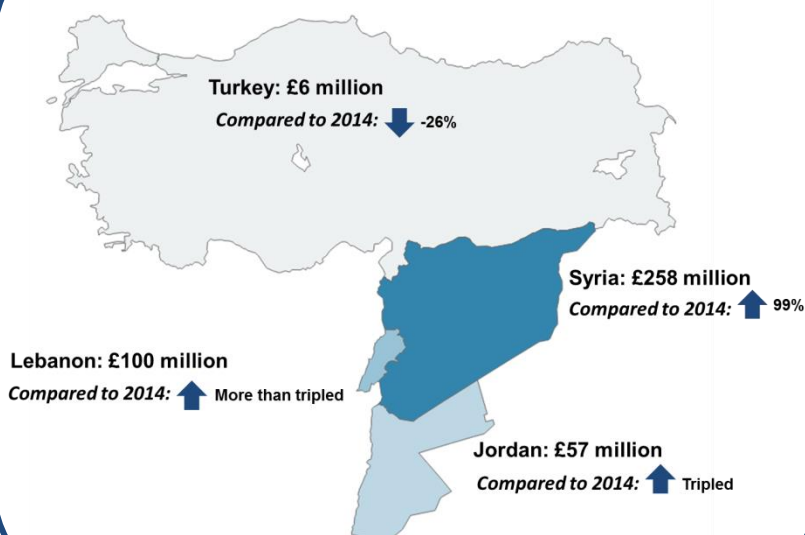
8.4 million

Children in need of which 2.4 million are refugees.

Source: UNICEF 01.10.2016

In 2015, the Department for International Development provided £202 million of ODA to Syria. The Conflict, Stability and Security fund was the next largest contributor with £52 million both Foreign and Commonwealth office and the Home Office also supported the Syria response in 2015.

Map of UK Bilateral ODA: 2015



In 2015, 78 per cent of UK bilateral ODA received by Syria was humanitarian aid from DFID.



Basic humanitarian relief provides shelter relief, emergency food and relief support including reconstruction.

Since the conflict began in 2011, the scale and nature of UK ODA has adapted to the crisis.

Key project aims by country

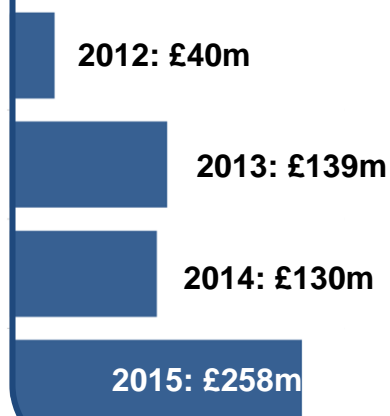
Syria: Meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups including in hard-to-reach areas. Strengthen the moderate opposition's capacity to provide governance and basic service and thereby provide an alternative to extremist groups.

Lebanon: Provision of humanitarian assistance including food, shelter and relief packages. Expand jobs and livelihood opportunities for both Lebanese and Syrians.

Jordan: Provide humanitarian assistance and services for the most vulnerable in refugee camps and host communities.

Turkey: Support for the registration of Syrian refugees and provision of basic humanitarian assistance.

Map of UK Bilateral ODA: Syria



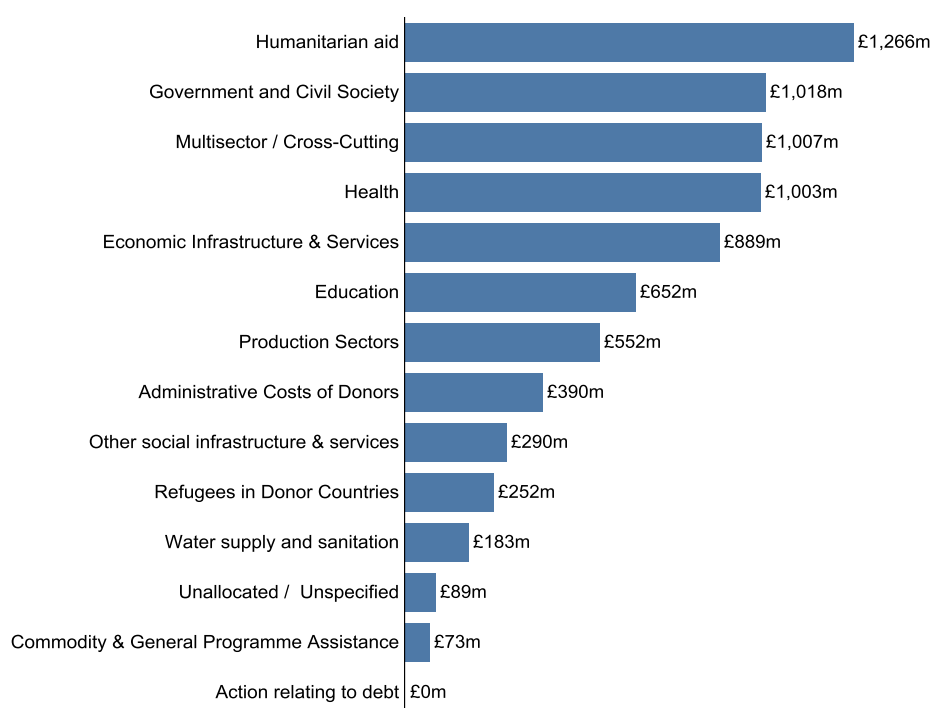
3.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend

3.2.1 Bilateral ODA spend by sector in 2015

UK aid is classified into a number of different broad sectors depending on its purpose. For more information on broad sectors please see annex 1 of this publication. Figure 16 provides an overview of bilateral ODA spent in these broad sectors³¹ in 2015. For a more detailed breakdown of all sectors please see Additional Table A6a. The five largest sectors by spend were:

- Humanitarian aid became the largest sector by bilateral spend in 2015 receiving £1,266 million (16.5 per cent)
- Government and Civil Society³² received £1,018m (13.3 per cent)
- Multisector/Cross-Cutting received £1,007m (13.1 per cent)
- Health received £1,003m (13.1 per cent)
- Economic infrastructure and Services received £889m (11.6 per cent)

Figure 16: Broad Sector breakdown of UK Bilateral ODA, 2015³³ (£ millions)



³¹ These broad sectors align with the OECD DAC definition of broad sectors. For more information on DAC broad sectors please see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>. Following the DAC methodology, where a programme works across multiple sectors, all spend is reported against the sector with the largest spend. For more information please see the background note of this document,

³² For example capacity building within the Criminal Justice Institutions in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

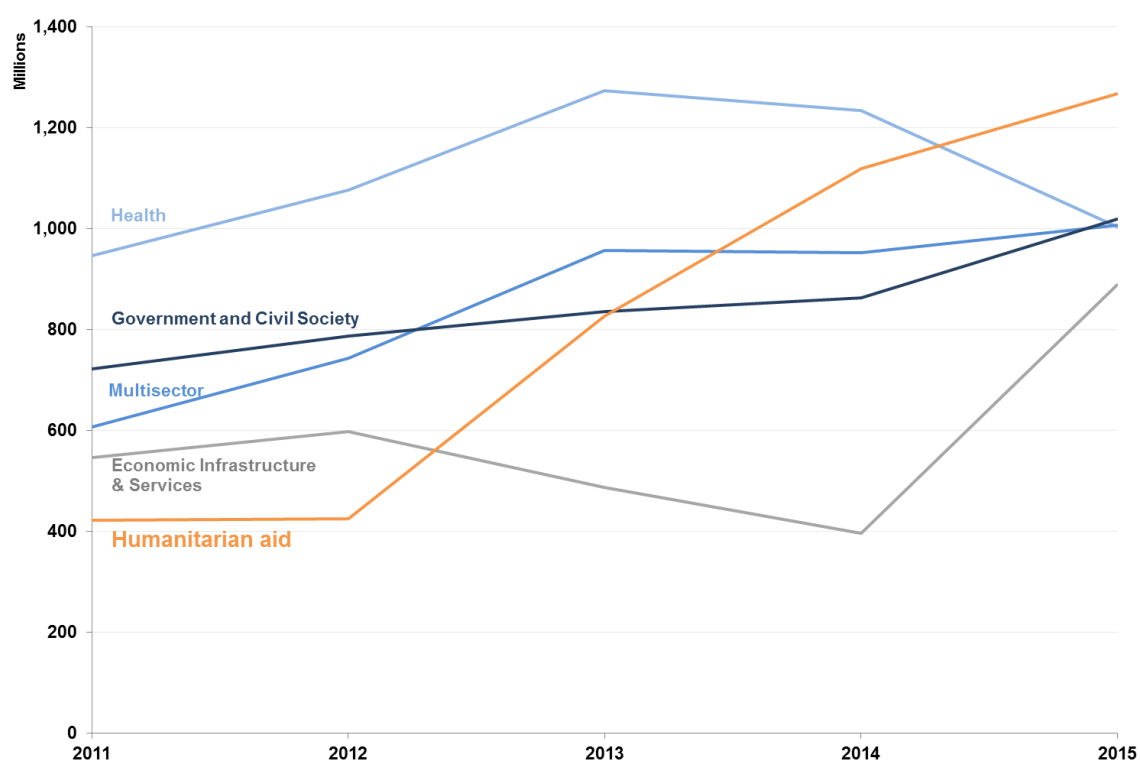
Changes in ODA Flows by Sector

- Figure 15 below shows humanitarian aid spend became the largest sector in 2015. Humanitarian spend has more than doubled since 2011³⁴, rising from £422 million to £1,266 million in 2015. This is largely due to the UK's provision of humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone for Ebola, Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan.
- Health was the largest sector from 2011 to 2014, but was the fourth largest in 2015, decreasing from £1,233 million to £1,002 million.
- Economic infrastructure and services saw the largest annual percentage increase in ODA between 2014 and 2015, with spend more than doubling from £396 million to £889 million.
- Aside from Action related to debt, which decreased by from £3 million to £0 (no spend), Unallocated/Unspecified³⁵ saw the largest annual percentage decrease in 2015. This sector decreased by 22 per cent, from £114 million in 2014 to £89 million in 2015.
- The spend share of the top 5 largest sectors decreased from 73.1 per cent in 2014 to 67.6 per cent in 2015. This is similar to the share in 2013, and indicates an increase in spending in sectors outside the top five.

³⁴ See table A7 in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics for International Development 2015 for sector breakdowns for all years between 2009 and 2015.

³⁵ This includes sectors not specified and the promotion of development awareness.

Figure 17: UK bilateral ODA by top 5 broad sectors, 2011-2015 (£ millions)



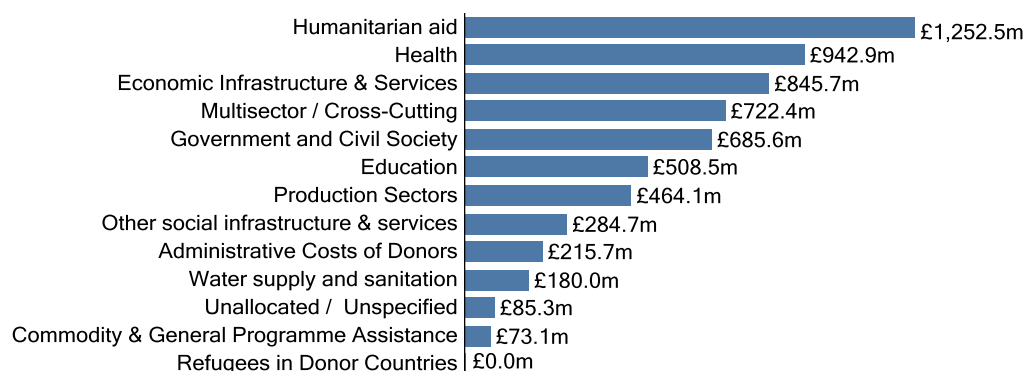
3.2.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend by Government Department and other contributors of UK ODA

Figure 18 below provides a breakdown of sector spend by DFID and all Other Government Departments.

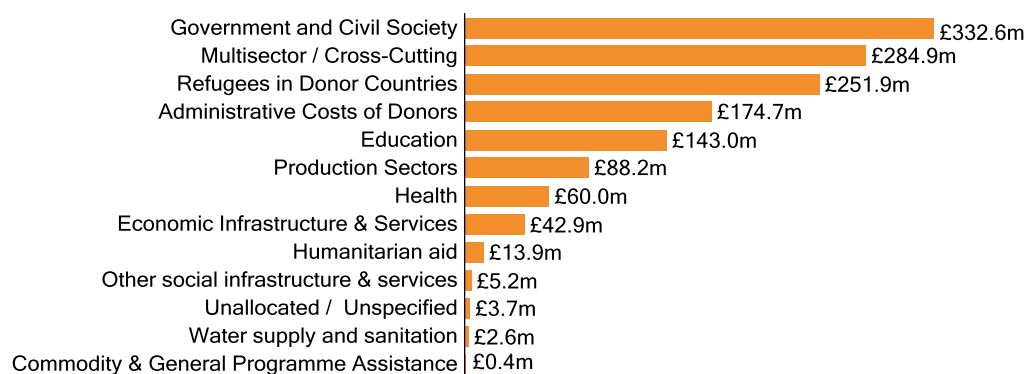
- For DFID spend, the largest sector was 'Humanitarian Aid' and the lowest was 'support for refugees in the donor country' (i.e. in the UK).
- For the sum of all other government departments' spend, the largest sector was 'Government and Civil Society' and the lowest was 'Commodity and General Programme Assistance', i.e. technical assistance to developing country governments.

Figure 18: DFID and Other Government Department Spend by Sector (2015, £ millions)³⁶

DFID Spend



All Other Government Department Spend



³⁶ There was no spend on the "Action Relating to Debt" sector in 2015, so this has been excluded from the chart.

Case study: Nepal earthquake crisis

Nepal suffered two earthquakes on 25 April and 12 May 2015, resulting in nearly 9,000 deaths, 22,000 people injured, as well as half a million homes and numerous public buildings and other facilities being destroyed. This summary focuses on DFID's response.

Number of individuals who benefited from:



Shelter support **214,781**



Unconditional cash transfers **96,130**



Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions **56,284**

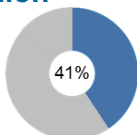


Gender and protection initiatives **15,450**

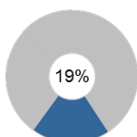
Source: DFID

UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nepal in 2015: £88.2 Million

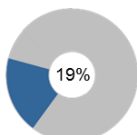
Humanitarian Aid
35.9m



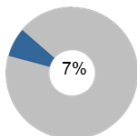
Government and civil society
17.1m



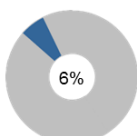
Economic Infrastructure and Services
16.9m



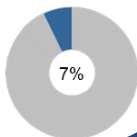
Multi-sector/ Cross cutting
6.4m



Health
5.6m



Other
6.3m

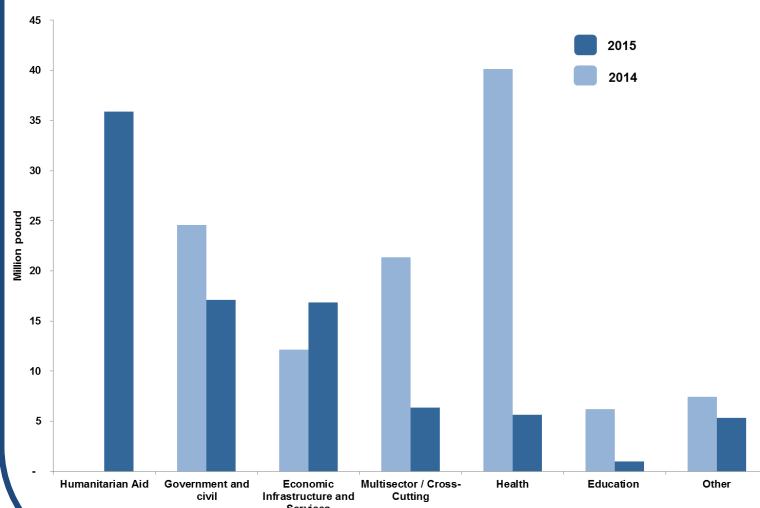


Nepal is classed as a "least developed country" and has been in the top 20 recipients of UK ODA for the last five years.



The majority of ODA received by Nepal in 2015 was through humanitarian aid. In contrast to this in previous years the majority of ODA has been in the Health sector or Multisector.

UK ODA (millions) to Nepal by sector: 2014 and 2015



Other contributor UK ODA humanitarian spending in Nepal in 2015

- Nepal received £32 million in bilateral humanitarian aid from the Department for International Development. This mainly funded material relief assistance and services projects. It was also spent on continuing earthquake resilience projects.
- Nepal also received humanitarian aid from the Ministry of Defence (£3.9 million) and the Scottish Government (£0.3 million).

3.3 Multilateral Funding

3.3.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation

The UK works with a wide range of organisations with very different roles in development – for example, to respond to humanitarian need, to develop infrastructure to support economic growth, or to ensure that particular diseases are tackled in line with the best available evidence. Multilateral organisations³⁷ are an essential part of the international system for humanitarian and development aid. They are able to work in a wider range of countries than individual donor governments, offer economies of scale in their operations and expertise, and often have the legitimacy to work in politically sensitive situations. In doing so, they enable donor governments, such as the UK, to support humanitarian and development work in a far wider range of countries.

Table 8 shows the top 20 multilateral organisations that received the most core funding (Multilateral ODA) in 2014 and 2015. The top five Multilateral organisations' share of UK Multilateral ODA has remained stable from 2014 to 2015 (67.7 per cent in 2014 compared with 68.5 per cent in 2015). The International Development Association (part of the World Bank Group) received the most UK Multilateral ODA in 2015, receiving £1,195 million (26.7 per cent) followed by the development share of the European Commission Budget, with £935 million of UK core funding (20.9 per cent). Three of the top five UK-funded organisations in 2014 remained in the top five organisations in 2015. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and the Green Climate Fund replaced Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Strategic Climate Fund as the fourth and fifth largest recipient respectively in 2015.

³⁷ Defined as ODA-eligible multilateral organisations by the OECD DAC, see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>

Table 8. Top Twenty Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations (Multilateral ODA)³⁸
2014, 2015

£ millions				£ millions			
2014				2015			
Multilateral	Multilateral ODA	% share of total	Rank	Multilateral	Multilateral ODA	% share of total	
International Development Association	1,641	33.6%	1	International Development Association	1,195	26.7%	
European Commission - Development Share of Budget	816	16.7%	2	European Commission - Development Share of Budget	935	20.9%	
European Commission - European Development Fund	327	6.7%	3	European Commission - European Development Fund	392	8.8%	
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	285	5.8%	4	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	268	6.0%	
Strategic Climate Fund	274	5.6%	5	Green Climate Fund	240	5.4%	
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	269	5.5%	6	African Development Fund	212	4.8%	
African Development Fund	207	4.2%	7	Clean Technology Fund	158	3.5%	
Clean Technology Fund	112	2.3%	8	International Monetary Fund - Poverty Reduction and Growth	120	2.7%	
Private Infrastructure Development Group	74	1.5%	9	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	100	2.2%	
Central Emergency Response Fund	73	1.5%	10	International Finance Facility for Immunisation	84	1.9%	
International Finance Facility for Immunisation	69	1.4%	11	Strategic Climate Fund	72	1.6%	
United Nations Development Programme	55	1.1%	12	Central Emergency Response Fund	55	1.2%	
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	53	1.1%	13	United Nations Development Programme	55	1.2%	
International Fund for Agricultural Development	51	1.0%	14	Asian Development Fund	50	1.1%	
Asian Development Fund	50	1.0%	15	United Nations Children's Fund	48	1.1%	
World Food Programme	50	1.0%	16	World Food Programme	40	0.9%	
United Nations Children's Fund	48	1.0%	17	Advance Market Commitments	40	0.9%	
UNITAID	40	0.8%	18	CGIAR Fund	35	0.8%	
CGIAR Fund	38	0.8%	19	United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35	0.8%	
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	37	0.7%	20	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	34	0.8%	

res may not sum to totals due to roundings.

ides the International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

³⁸ The UK may also provide funding to these organisations for specific programmes, which would be recorded as bilateral spend through a multilateral organisation.

3.3.2 UK Multilateral Funding by Extending Agency

Table 10 shows UK Net ODA by delivery channel and agency extending the funding. Most of the UK's multilateral ODA is provided through DFID's funding of multilateral organisations. DFID accounted for 78.4 per cent (£3,507 million) of total UK multilateral ODA; a fall from 2014, when DFID accounted for 86.6 per cent (£4,226 million) of the UK total. The Department of Energy and Climate Change was the largest non-DFID department to provide UK multilateral ODA in 2015, accounting for 5.5 per cent (£246 million) of the UK total, primarily made up of core contributions to the Climate Investment Funds and Green Climate Fund. In 2015, the attribution of government departments other than DFID to the European Commission development budget (non-DFID EU Attribution) was 11.4 per cent (£509 million) of the UK multilateral total.

Over the last 5 years, the proportion of UK multilateral ODA from non-DFID contributors has grown. In 2015, multilateral ODA from non-DFID sources accounted for 21.6 per cent (£967 million) of the total, compared with 4.3 per cent (£145 million) in 2011. The rising share of non-DFID multilateral ODA reflects an increase in the number of Other Government Departments providing core multilateral funding for ODA, and an improvement in the methodology for apportioning the UK's EU development expenditure between DFID and Other Government Departments.

Details on the funding of multilaterals in 2014 and 2015 are available online in Additional Table A8.

Table 10: Breakdown of UK Net ODA: by Government Department and Other Contributors of UK ODA and delivery channel¹

2011, 2014 and 2015

Sorted by total 2015 ODA⁸

	2011						2014 ^R						2015					
	Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral	
	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA
Department for International Development²	1,568	88.3%	2,931	84.1%	3,223	95.7%	2,023	94.5%	3,835	81.9%	4,226	86.6%	1,925	89.4%	4,335	78.7%	3,507	78.4%
<i>Of which:</i>																		
EU Attribution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	680	20.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	374	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	426	9.5%
Total non-DFID	209	11.7%	552	14.0%	145	4.3%	118	5.5%	846	18.1%	652	13.4%	228	10.6%	1,176	21.3%	967	21.6%
<i>Of which:</i>																		
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	43	2.4%	239	6.9%	40	1.2%	3	0.1%	319	6.8%	43	0.9%	2	0.1%	363	6.6%	26	0.6%
Department of Energy and Climate Change	140	7.9%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	50	2.3%	29	0.6%	116	2.4%	86	4.0%	5	0.1%	246	5.5%
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)/Conflict Pool ^{4,5}	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	1.0%	115	2.5%	43	0.9%	101	4.7%	187	3.4%	36	0.8%
Home Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	135	2.9%	1	0.0%	10	0.5%	211	3.8%	1	0.0%
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	72	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	187	3.4%	0	0.0%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	1.9%	7	0.1%	11	0.2%	21	1.0%	29	0.5%	8	0.2%
Department of Health	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.2%	4	0.2%	16	0.3%	12	0.3%
Department of Education	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	0.5%	0	0.0%
Ministry of Defence	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.2%	0	0.0%
Department for Work and Pensions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
HM Revenue and Customs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
HM Treasury ³	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Export Credits Guarantee Department	0	0.0%	91	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Other contributors of UK ODA</i>																		
EU Attribution (non - DFID) ⁶	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	418	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	509	11.4%
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	120	2.7%
Gift Aid	0	0.0%	65	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	106	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	105	1.9%	0	0.0%
BBC World Service	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	0.4%	0	0.0%
Scottish Government	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Welsh Government	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
CDC Capital Partners PLC ⁷	12	0.7%	79	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous ⁸	14	0.8%	74	2.1%	102	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total ODA	1,776	100.0%	3,483	98.1%	3,369	100.0%	2,141	100.0%	4,681	100.0%	4,878	100.0%	2,153	100.0%	5,511	100.0%	4,473	100.0%

1. Figures may not sum to totals due to roundings.

2. The total figure for DFID no longer includes DFID's share of the Conflict Pool. See section 1.4 for more details.

3. HM Treasury spent over £450,000 of ODA in 2015.

4. This figure now includes DFID's share of the Conflict Pool. See section 1.4 for more details.

5. CSSF/Conflict Pool includes the contribution to EU peacekeeping activities as the fund responsible for the spend. This contribution is not counted in the EU attribution (non-DFID) figure to avoid double-counting. The overall EU attribution figure has not changed.

6. Prior to 2012 some official agencies listed above were categorised as 'miscellaneous' for the purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC. This does not include DFID spend. For 2011 it is currently not possible to identify individual agencies from the 'miscellaneous' category.

7. This figure represents equity investment inflows and outflows from CDC. From 2015 onwards, additional capital from the UK Government to CDC is recorded as ODA instead of CDC's net investment outflows, and this figure is included in DFID's ODA statistics rather than CDC's.

In 2015, this figure was £450m. See Background note in the publication.

8. The table is presented on the basis of the departments that existed in 2015.

R Figures for 2014 have been revised - see note on revisions in this publication.

3.3.3 Multilateral Core Funding and Imputed Multilateral Shares

When DFID or other UK government departments provide core funding to multilateral organisations, it is not possible to directly track the funding to the country or sector where it is spent. However, to provide an indication of the destination and sector of UK aid, the overall percentages of ODA reported by the relevant multilateral organisations are used to impute a UK contribution.

This publication uses the breakdown of ODA reported by each multilateral organisation to the DAC to estimate what percentage of DFID and UK core contributions are spent in each country and sector. Where a multilateral organisation does not report its development assistance to the DAC but the multilateral is only mandated to work in a particular country, region or sector, we allocate all of its core contributions to the relevant country, region or sector. If a multilateral organisation does not report to the DAC but works in multiple sectors and/or countries then its core contributions are not allocated to a country or sector.

The DAC publish detailed information of the multilaterals' country and sector spending in December, and because of this timing the latest estimates are available for 2014 as shown in this publication. Additional Tables A10 and A11 show imputed multilateral shares of UK Multilateral ODA by sector and country respectively. These shares should be taken as indicative estimates rather than exact amounts of funding, and they are dependent upon multilateral organisations returning outflow data to the DAC.

In 2014, most multilateral organisations, representing over 80 per cent of the UK's total core multilateral funding, made returns by sector and country to the OECD DAC. The latest estimates include a list of multilaterals that reported sector and country information in Table A10 and A11. The estimates will be incomplete for the non-reporting multilateral organisations, whose data will be allocated to the unspecified country or sector category.

DFID carried out a review in 2016 of the detailed estimates of UK Multilateral ODA by sector and country to assess their quality and coverage for inclusion in SID. The review found since the last published estimates of imputed multilateral shares more

multilateral organisations have reported to the DAC databases. We will be updating the imputed multilateral share estimates with this later data in January 2017.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Minor revisions

ODA 2013 figures

Medical Research Council (MRC) double counting - estimates of UK ODA for 2013 have been corrected from £11,424 million reported in the previous statistical release of Statistics on International Development to £11,407 million in this publication. This was due to £17.5 million of ODA activity reported by both DFID and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS).

This double counting has been removed. The effect on total ODA for 2013 is minor – the ODA:GNI ratio has reduced by about 0.001 percentage points and remains at 0.70 for 2013. The corrected figure of £11,407 million for ODA in 2013 is used throughout this publication.

ODA 2014 figures

MRC double counting - double counting was also found in 2014 ODA figures, which amounted to £4.5 million. This has been removed from the total ODA estimate in 2014.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - £2.9 million for DECC's contribution to IAEA in 2014 has been reported in ODA 2014 figures, which were not included in the previous release of ODA 2014 statistics.

EU peacekeeping - £24.2 million was counted in both the EU attribution figure and by the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) for the UK's contribution to ODA-eligible EU peacekeeping operations. To remove the double counting the non-DFID EU attribution figure has been reduced by £24.2 million, and the amount is reported in the CSSF figures as the fund responsible for the spending. The overall EU attribution figure has not changed.

The combined impact of correcting ODA data in 2014 for the double counting of MRC and EU peacekeeping funding, and the contribution to IAEA is to reduce total ODA in 2014 overall from £11,726 million to £11,700 million. The effect of these changes on the ODA:GNI ratio is a reduction of 0.002 percentage points, leaving the ratio at 0.70.

The corrected figure of £11,700 million for ODA in 2014 is used throughout this publication in the charts and tables.

For more information, please contact: statistics@dfid.gov.uk

Background Notes

ODA Spending monitoring and reporting

The UK target to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA is measured on the basis of final ODA spending and the GNI estimates published by the ONS at the end of September in the year following the target year. During the spending year, DFID and HMT monitor ODA spending and the latest information on GNI to ensure the 0.7 per cent target is met.

UK ODA spend includes DFID spend, non-DFID departmental spend and other sources of ODA (such as EU attribution and gift aid). DFID and HMT monitor spend by other departments and funds during the year and estimate the likely contribution from non-departmental sources of ODA. DFID and HMT monitor movements in GNI during the year using estimates of GNI produced by the ONS and GNI forecasts published by the independent Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR). While DFID can control its own spending on ODA, DFID cannot control GNI nor can it fully control spending by other government departments and other sources of ODA. After final decisions on DFID ODA spending are made the GNI estimate can still shift, so can the amount of ODA spent by other government departments and ODA contributions from non-departmental sources.

DFID is responsible for collating data and reporting spend on ODA to the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), including the 0.7 ODA:GNI ratio commitment.

The ONS produce a first preliminary estimate of GNI for 2015 in the first quarter of 2016. In the spring DFID compile preliminary ODA data for 2015 from ARIES and the aggregate spending returns of the other government departments and other contributors to UK ODA. The first estimate of GNI and preliminary ODA data are used to calculate the provisional estimate of the ODA:GNI ratio, published in April.

Between the spring and the autumn the ODA spending of DFID and other government departments are finalised. Other government departments will provide project-level details that allows the ODA spend to be quality assured. The ONS will release a further update of GNI for 2015, which is published in its Blue Book in September. The final ODA data and the updated September GNI estimate for 2015 are used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in this publication, and to report to the OECD.

In-donor refugee costs

ODA includes official expenditure for the sustenance of refugees in the UK during the first twelve months of their stay. This includes estimates of the Home Office's costs to support refugees and departmental costs to provide education and health services to refugees, in line with the OECD DAC directives.

The estimates are calculated using asylum seeker flow information from the Home Office, including in-year costs. This source ensures that asylum seeker costs can be estimated for the first 12 months of their stay. The different Departments (Department for Health, Department for Education and Home Office) have their own unit costs (cost per one asylum seeker) to provide services. These costs are multiplied by the asylum seeker flow information.

This methodology updates the previous methodology used in the [Provisional UK official Development Assistance as a Proportion of Gross National Income 2015](#) publication when an annual stock methodology was used that assumed all refugees had been in the UK for 12 months irrespective of when they arrived.

The interpretation of ODA-eligible refugee costs varies across DAC members³⁹ and the OECD is currently carrying out a review of the methods with the aim of issuing consistent guidelines for reporting ODA-eligible refugee costs. This work may lead to the UK and other members further refining their approach to estimating ODA-eligible refugee costs in future years.

³⁹ See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/ODA-2015-detailed-summary.pdf>

CDC Capital Partners PLC –reporting 2015

A previous internal quality review recommended that DFID statisticians consider whether the UK's approach to how CDC reports ODA is in line with the international rules and best practice in this area. Following [a public consultation](#) in 2014/15, DFID changed its reporting of CDC ODA such that now the capital flow from the UK government to CDC is scored as ODA, rather than CDC's net disbursements. In 2015 therefore, the UK reported the capital increase provided to CDC as ODA, which was £450 million.

EU Attribution

The final estimate for the UK share of EU Budget ODA in 2015 is £935 million compared to £816 million in 2014. EU attribution fluctuates from year to year. This is because the EU works on a seven year programming cycle and so EU development disbursements in a given year can vary. The calculation for Member State attribution is based on variables which also fluctuate, such as exchange rates, relative GNI and VAT receipts. These variances do not affect UK financing for the European Union.

To avoid double counting a small part of the EU attribution figure for the UK's contribution to EU peacekeeping is reported in these statistics by the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund as the fund responsible for spending. This does not affect the overall EU attribution figure.

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation means the statistics carry the National Statistics label and conform with the standards summarised in the box below:

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 Details

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For **media enquiries** please contact the DFID Press Office on +44 (0) 20 7023 0600. For further information on development issues and DFID policies, please contact the Public Enquiry Point on 0845 300 4100.

We seek to continuously improve our publication and welcome feedback from users. Please send any feedback to statistics@dfid.gov.uk.

Scope

This publication presents information on the UK's spending on Official Development Assistance (ODA). It includes data from the Devolved Administrations of the UK, as well as government departments and other contributors to UK ODA. Data relating to both Bilateral and Multilateral ODA are included in the scope of this publication. This publication does not include information on:

- **Results achieved in international development through the UK's ODA spend.** This information is included in DFID's Annual Report, which was published in July 2016, and can be found [here](#). Section 1 of the Annual Report presents development results against DFID's Single Departmental Plan and selected results for some of the larger multilateral organisations that we fund.
- **Development Tracker.** You can explore details of the individual development projects that the UK is funding by using the [Development Tracker](#). This allows you to filter projects 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](#) (IATI) standard, to show where funding by the UK Government and its partners is going and 'trace' it through the delivery chain
- **The UK's non-ODA development spend.** A separate set of tables capturing the National Statistics UK Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) for 2014/15 can be found [here](#). GPEX statistics capture official flows of DFID's development spend, including aid to countries and organisations that are not ODA-eligible. Further information on the definition of GPEX statistics can be found [here](#). GPEX statistics for 2015/16 will be published in January 2017, and will be made available through the Gov.uk website.

Listing of UK Government Departments and other UK contributors of UK ODA other than DFID's main ODA activities in 2015

To supplement the ODA statistics from other Government Departments and UK contributors shown in the publication, we have included information in the table below on the main ODA activities departments other than DFID have supported in 2015. The table aims to respond to users' requests for more details on non-DFID ODA.

Government Department or Other contributor of UK ODA	Main ODA funded activity in 2015
BBC World Service	BBC World Service contributes to the BBC's international news mission to address the global gap in provision of trusted news, by broadcasting and distributing accurate, impartial and independent news and analysis of the highest quality. In developing countries the BBC World Service aims, through journalism that contributes to accountability and good governance, to improve the welfare and economic development of citizens.
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	<p>BIS supports the Newton Fund, this is a 5 year, £375 million initiative. The UK will use its strength in science and innovation to promote the economic development and social welfare in 15 partner countries.</p> <p>In 2015 the Research Councils invested over £80 million in research to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. These projects cover research which has been applied to a broad range of societal challenges affecting developing nations such as education, health, agriculture, energy, human rights, water and sanitation.</p>
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	From 2016/17 onwards the £30m Cultural Protection Fund supports countries mainly in Middle Eastern conflict zones to protect and restore their cultural heritage.
Department of Education	All of DfE's ODA is for the support of asylum seekers in the first 12 months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK. This support relates to the provision of publicly-funded education services to child and unaccompanied child asylum seekers of compulsory school age.
Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	The majority of DECC's 2015 ODA has been spent through the International Climate Fund (ICF), which is jointly managed by DFID, DECC and Defra. DECC specifically focuses its ICF spend on mitigation by supporting low carbon development. It also provides support to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Areas (DEFRA)	<p>DEFRA finances the Darwin Initiative (co-funded with DFID) to help developing countries protect their biodiversity - a searchable data base of Darwin Initiative projects is available here – and the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund tackling illegal wildlife trade around the world.</p> <p>DEFRA supports the eco-business fund through the International Climate Fund (ICF) whose aim it is to promote business practices that support production of agricultural commodities and forest products. Defra is sponsoring the ecosystem conservation in Sri Lanka ICF project.</p>
Department of Health	<p>The Department of Health pays an annual subscription to the World Health Organisation (WHO) - a proportion of which is ODA eligible. It also takes the overall lead for the Government's engagement with the organisation.</p> <p>The Department of Health ODA includes support of asylum seekers in the first 12 months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK. This support relates to the provision of publicly-funded health services.</p> <p>The Department of Health 2015 ODA also includes initial activity on the Fleming Fund. The Fleming Fund represents a £265 million (from 2016/17 onwards) government investment into improving laboratory capacity for diagnosis and surveillance of AMR in low-income countries where AMR has a disproportionate impact.</p>
Department for Work and Pensions	DWP pays an annual core contribution to the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Approximately 60 per cent of this funding is assessed as ODA eligible.
Foreign and Commonwealth office	<p>The FCO provided £391million of ODA in calendar year 2015 through policy programmes, international subscriptions and aid-related frontline diplomacy.</p> <p>FCO policy programmes supported a wide range of UK foreign policy priorities in the majority of DAC listed countries. The largest thematic programmes include human rights and the Arab Partnership Fund, which aims to build capable, legitimate and inclusive institutions, prevent conflict and build stability in the Middle East and North Africa.</p> <p>The FCO fund the Chevening scholarship scheme and carry out diplomatic and longer-term capacity building activities in developing countries.</p>

HM Revenue and Customs	HMRC supports developing countries revenue authorities to improve their tax administration functions and tax policies to increase revenue collection, providing economic integration, stability and growth.
HM Treasury	HMT ODA relates to administrative costs to undertake development related activities. HMT also oversee the UK's contribution to the IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth trust fund.
Home Office	<p>The Home Office's ODA expenditure consists mostly of support for destitute asylum seekers (adults, families and unaccompanied children) in the first twelve months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK. This support provides mainly accommodation and subsistence payments, but also includes advisory services. Support is also provided for refugees or those in need of humanitarian protection (including children) under the Gateway Protection and Syrian Vulnerable Persons Protection.</p> <p>In addition, from 2016/17 the Home Office is also supporting development objectives through upstream border capacity building, activities to tackle modern slavery and protecting children from violence.</p>
Ministry of Defence	<p>In 2015 the MOD provided support a range of ODA activities:</p> <p>Humanitarian aid projects in response to the Nepal Earthquake UK MOD deployed military aircraft to transport over 148 tonnes of humanitarian aid to and around the region.</p> <p>MOD's UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) provides international capacity building in the Caribbean, North India Ocean and Southern Africa.</p> <p>MOD trains people from developing countries in Basic English; Royal College of Defence Studies; Advanced Command; Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context, and Exclusive Economic Zones.</p>
Scottish Government	<p>The Scottish Government has a partnership agreement with the Government of Malawi; it also currently supports projects in three other countries in Sub Saharan Africa (Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia) and in 3 countries in South Asia (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan).</p> <p>The Scottish Government also provides humanitarian funding to support crises as they occur, including during 2015, the Nepal earthquake and support for Syrian refugees arriving in Lesbos.</p>
Welsh Assembly	The Welsh Assembly supports the Wales for Africa programme, which aims to help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. It also provides small grants to organisations based in Wales to promote development awareness

Note: Information on the Conflict Pool/CSSF, a fund delivered jointly by the FCO, MOD and DFID, is shown in Table4

User Engagement and uses

DFID carried out a consultation with users of this publication in 2014 to ensure that is meeting their needs and continued to be fit for purpose. A summary of results and response of this consultation can be found [here](#):

The consultation found that the most common uses of Statistics on International Development were:

- Preparing material for briefs, PQs and public correspondence
- Inclusion in reports and reviews
- Providing data for research and monitoring purposes

The main users were:

- Government (including DFID and other government departments)
- Civil Society and Non-government organisations
- Students and academia

- The media

Data Definitions

High-level definitions of some of the key terms used in this release can be found throughout the publication. For more information on how to interpret aid expenditure statistics, please see Annex 1 of this publication, and for a more detailed glossary, please see Annex 2 of this publication, both of which can be found [here](#).

Publication Cycle

DFID releases two National Statistics publications over the year:

- *Provisional UK ODA as a proportion of Gross National Income* will be published in the spring, and includes a provisional estimate of the UK's ODA/GNI ratio. The latest edition of this publication can be found [here](#).
- *Statistics on International Development* is usually published in the autumn. This publication confirms the UK's ODA/GNI ratio, as well as including more detailed analysis of the UK's Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, and includes a detailed set of supplementary tables, as well as the microdata used to produce the publication.

Supplementary Tables

A full list of supplementary tables related to this release can be found on [DFID Statistics Webpage](#). These tables include breakdowns of UK ODA by delivery channel (bilateral/multilateral), recipient region and country, sector, multilateral organisation, and imputed share of UK multilateral ODA by country and sector. In addition, a further set of supplementary tables disaggregating UK GPEX development spend will be published on the DFID statistics webpage following the main release.

Data Revisions

DFID data for this publication is based on an extract of the ARIES database taken in May 2016, after the end of the calendar year 2015 and financial year 2015/16. Other Government Department data are collected during May and June, and are quality assured over the summer. Where we do have to revise information included in this publication, we will follow the procedures set out in our revisions policy, available [here](#).

Data Quality

Data for this publication comes from the following sources:

- DFID's 'ARIES' database that records financial transactions relating to DFID payments and receipts. It also includes information on the dates of transactions, where the transactions took place and in which sector. This information is primarily inputted by spending teams in DFID country offices and central departments, with some quality assurance carried out at input and centrally to ensure that spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. DFID spending makes up over 80 per cent of total ODA in 2015.
- Similar databases for other departments. For non-DFID departments there is an assessment of whether the spending is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. Non-DFID sources account for around 20 per cent of ODA.

The publication is also based on all financial transactions within a given year, and so is not subject to sampling error.

The ARIES database is subject to input errors from spending teams. The risk of input error is relatively low for estimates of total spend, and by country/region, and relatively higher for spending by sector (where there is sometimes ambiguity, especially for projects or programmes that cut across sectors) and by funding channel. The quality assurance [Annex 4](#) describes the steps that have been taken by DFID statisticians to minimise these kinds of input errors, and to produce UK ODA statistics.

Related Statistics and Publications

- [DFID's Annual Report](#) provides information on DFID's results achieved, spending, performance and efficiency, and the [OECD DAC aid statistics](#).
- Other related publications include, the [0.7% ODA/GNI target](#),