



Department
for International
Development



STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Final UK Aid spend 2018



SEPTEMBER 2019

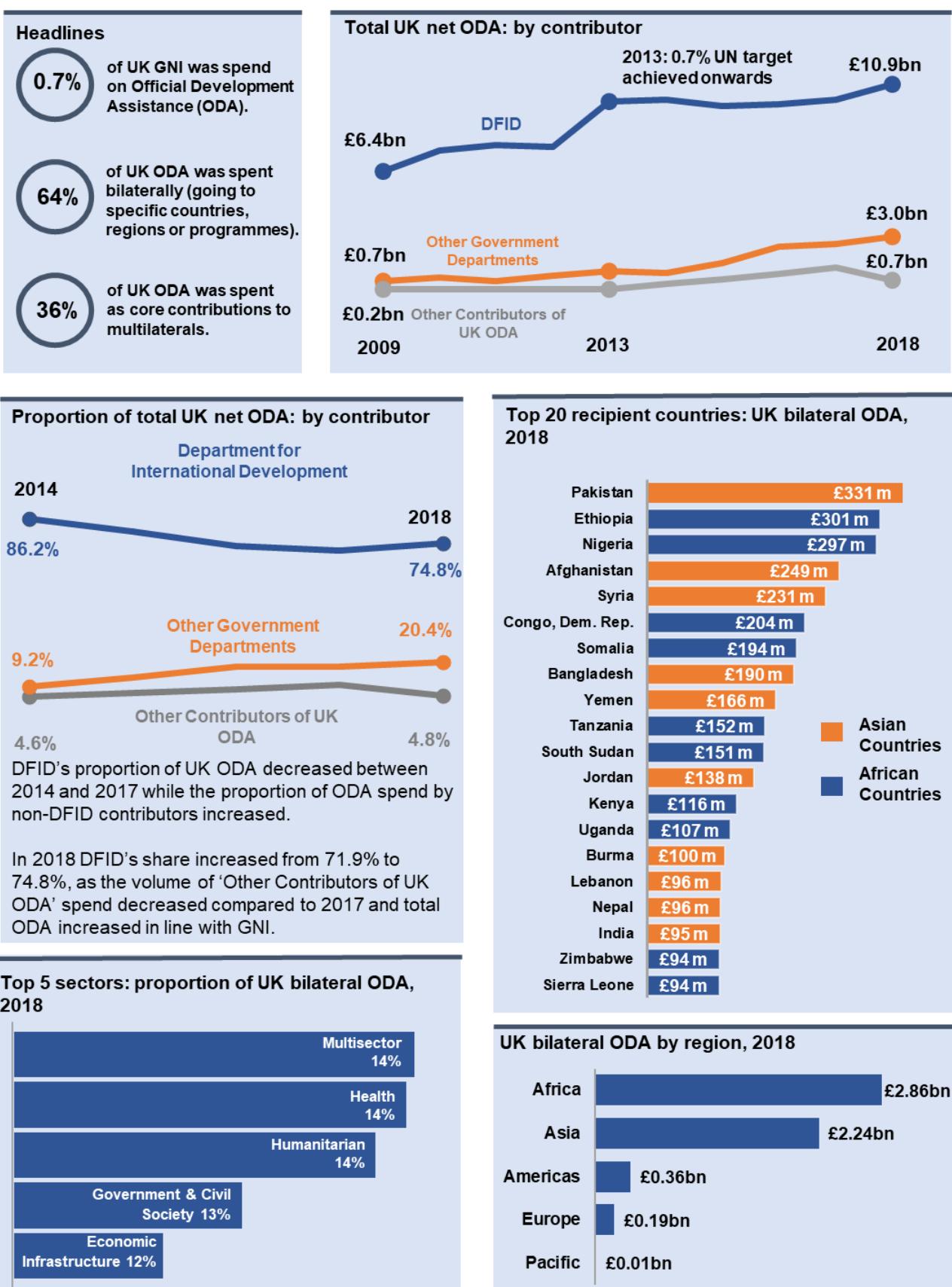
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Additional Tables and Annexes can be found online at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-final-uk-aid-spend-2018>

In 2018 the UK provided £14.6bn of Official Development Assistance



About this release

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 - Key definition: Official Development Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is produced according to the standardised definitions and methodologies of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). ODA is defined as resource flows to developing countries¹ and multilateral organisations, which are provided by official agencies (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies, where 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, including grants and soft loans².

A glossary, explaining key terms used throughout this report, is available in Annex 1 of SID.

It contains the release of finalised UK ODA spend figures for the calendar year 2018, including total UK spend on ODA, the UK's ODA:GNI ratio, trends in the last five years (2014 to 2018 inclusive as shown in most tables) and breakdowns by government department, recipient country or multilateral organisation, type of assistance and sector.

This publication updates previous provisional figures of UK ODA for 2018 published in April 2019³.

All data tables included in the publication are available to download in spreadsheet format. A full micro-dataset is also available in Open Data Standard format on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).

¹ According to the OECD DAC list of [ODA recipient countries](#)

² ODA is calculated on a grant equivalent basis for 2018 ODA statistics. For more details see the background note 4.1.3

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-provisional-uk-aid-spend-2018>

Further information on the technical terms, data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in Annexes 1-3 on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).

UK ODA spend figures for this publication are derived from:

- a) DFID's 'ARIES' database of financial transactions relating to DFID payments and receipts, which is quality assured centrally to ensure that data is complete, coding is correct and spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. This administrative source comprises 75 per cent of total UK ODA in 2018;
- b) Non-DFID sources, who also assess whether the spend is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. These non-DFID sources accounted for around 25 per cent in 2018 and are largely derived from financial transaction data also. A small proportion of non-DFID spend is estimated, for example Gift Aid on ODA eligible activity.

Private spending or donations made to support developing countries, for example by the public, the voluntary sector or through remittances, are not part of the ODA definition and not covered in this publication. Information on this spend can be found in the Office for National Statistics, [Living costs and Food Survey](#) or the [Charities Aid Foundation's UK giving report](#).

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 amount of UK ODA spent, the calculation of the ODA:GNI ratio, breakdowns of UK ODA spend by main delivery channel, and by Government Departments and other contributors.

1.1 The ODA:GNI Ratio

The ODA:GNI ratio presents the amount of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI).

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

Box 2 - ODA headline measure

For 2018 onwards, ODA has changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a **grant equivalent basis**, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014.

The new measurement is designed to allow loans to be compared more transparently alongside grants and incentivise lending to least developed countries. The measurement only effects official loans; grants are treated the same as previous years. Official loans are those to a developing country or a development organisation such as the multilaterals eligible for un-earmarked funding.

In 2018, the UK only had one official multilateral loan, to the IMF- Poverty Reduction Growth Trust (IMF-PRGT). Therefore, in this publication, the new measure mainly affects the total of the 'core contributions to multilaterals' element of UK spend, which fluctuates year on year.

The headline grant equivalent measure of UK ODA for 2018 is £14,559 million, compared to £14,598 million on the cash basis measurement (a decrease of 0.3 per cent).

See section 4.1.3 in the background note and our [technical note](#) for more information.

Table 1 reports the ODA:GNI ratio for the calendar year 2018 based on the ODA grant equivalent measure and current international standard for measuring GNI (ESA⁴ 2010).

The UK provided a total of £14,559 million of ODA in 2018. This represented an increase of 3.6 per cent (£499m) between 2017 and 2018.

Table 1: GNI estimates and ODA:GNI Ratios, 2017 and 2018; Current Prices (£ millions)

2017			2018		
GNI	ODA ^a	ODA:GNI ratio	GNI	ODA ^b	ODA:GNI ratio
2,011,674	14,059	0.70%	2,091,074	14,559	0.70%

a. Measured on a cash flow basis.

b. Measured on a grant equivalent basis.

The ODA:GNI ratio for 2018 was 0.70 per cent, and therefore the UK met the 0.7 per cent commitment, as set out by the International Development Act 2015.

Long-term Trends in UK ODA

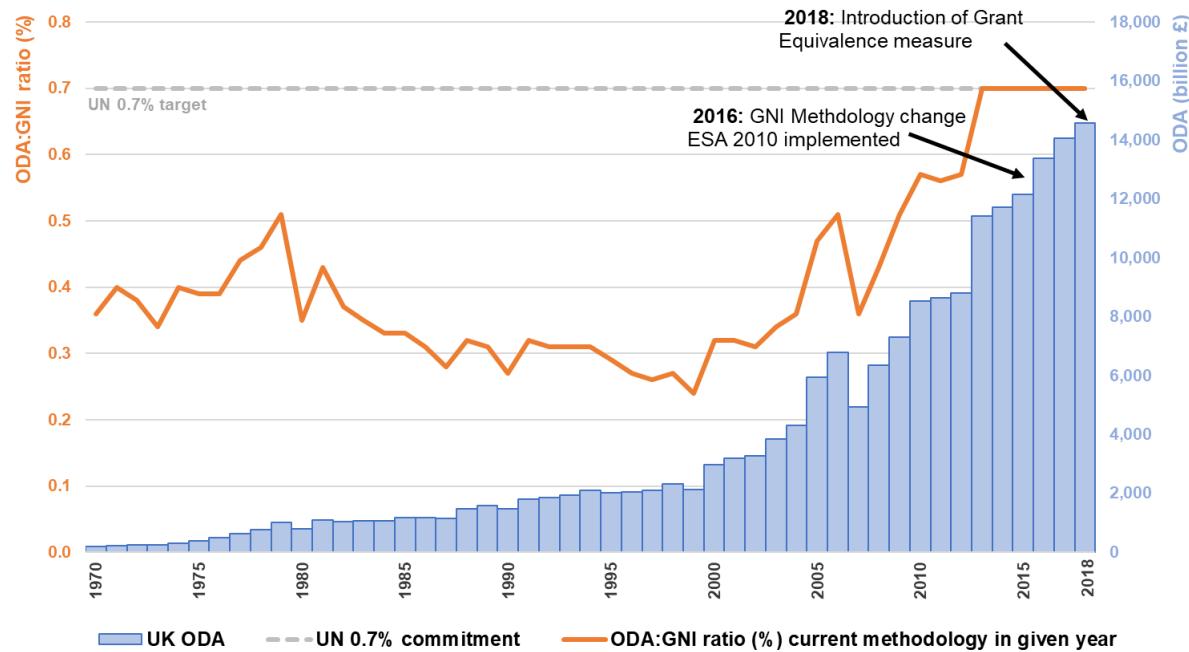
Figure 1 shows the trend in UK ODA since 1970. Overall there has been a steady increase in the level of UK ODA since 1970, with a spike in 2005 and 2006 which was driven by high levels of debt relief⁵, and then a steep increase in 2013 when the UK Government first met the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI commitment.

The relatively larger increase in the level of ODA in 2016 reflects the switch to the European System of Accounts (ESA) 2010 methodology for measuring GNI and the consequent increase in UK ODA to meet the 0.7 per cent ODA commitment on that basis.

⁴ European System of Accounts

⁵ 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 (£ billions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 - 2018^{1,2}



1. For the years 2013 – 2015 (transition years) the ESA 1995 GNI was used to calculate the ODA:GNI ratio. For more information see the background note in the [Statistics on International Development: 2017 publication](#)

2. Underlying data for this graph can be found in the accompanying excel file 'Excel tables: Statistics on International Development Final UK Aid Spend 2018'.

1.2 UK ODA by Main Delivery Channel

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

Bilateral ODA is earmarked spend, this means that the donor has specified where and what the ODA is spent on – this is usually ODA going to specific countries, regions or programmes. There are two types of bilateral ODA:

- 'Bilateral through multilateral': this is earmarked ODA spent through multilateral organisations

Example - Support to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance.

- 'Other bilateral': this is earmarked ODA spent through other delivery partners, such as Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organisations, research institutions and universities or directly by the government

Example - Delivering family planning services across Malawi through an NGO

Core multilateral ODA is un-earmarked core funding from national governments to multilateral organisations⁶, which are pooled with other donors' funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilateral organisation. Therefore, the UK contribution could be used for different programmes or initiatives as well as general operations of the organisation. See section 3.3.3 for information on how we estimate which countries and sectors the UK core contributions benefit.

Example - UK contribution to the World Bank International Development Association.

Table 2 shows the UK provided £9,264 million of bilateral ODA in 2018, an increase of £461 million (5.2 per cent) on 2017. By comparison, £5,295 million was provided in core contributions to multilaterals in 2018, an increase of £39 million (0.7 per cent) on 2017. This relatively larger increase in bilateral spend for 2018 contrasts with 2017, when core contributions to multilaterals were the largest driver of increasing ODA in that year.

Bilateral and multilateral loans together comprised 0.2 per cent of UK ODA in 2018 compared with 11.1 per cent in 2017. A main driver of the decrease seen in 2018 is due to a fall in spend to the IMF-Poverty Reduction Growth Trust (IMF-PRGT) fund. In 2018, IMF-PRGT used £26 million (grant equivalent); or £83 million (in cash flow terms⁷) of UK ODA, compared with £726 million (cash flow) in 2017.

Table 2: Total 2018 UK ODA by Main Delivery Channel

	2014		2017		2018		Change since 2014		Change since 2017	
	£m	% total ODA	£m	% total ODA	£m	% total ODA	£m	%	£m	%
Total Bilateral ODA	6,822	58.3%	8,803	62.6%	9,264	63.6%	2,441	35.8%	461	5.2%
of which: bilateral through multilateral	2,143	18.3%	2,634	18.7%	2,791	19.2%	647	30.2%	157	6.0%
of which: Loans	19	0.2%	21	0.1%	-2	0.0%	-21	-108.3%	-23	-107.6%
Total Multilateral ODA	4,878	41.7%	5,256	37.4%	5,295	36.4%	417	8.5%	39	0.7%
of which: Loans	324	2.8%	1,546	11.0%	26	0.2%	-298	-92.0%	-1,520	-98.3%
TOTAL ODA	11,700	100%	14,059	100%	14,559	100%	2,858	24.4%	499	3.6%

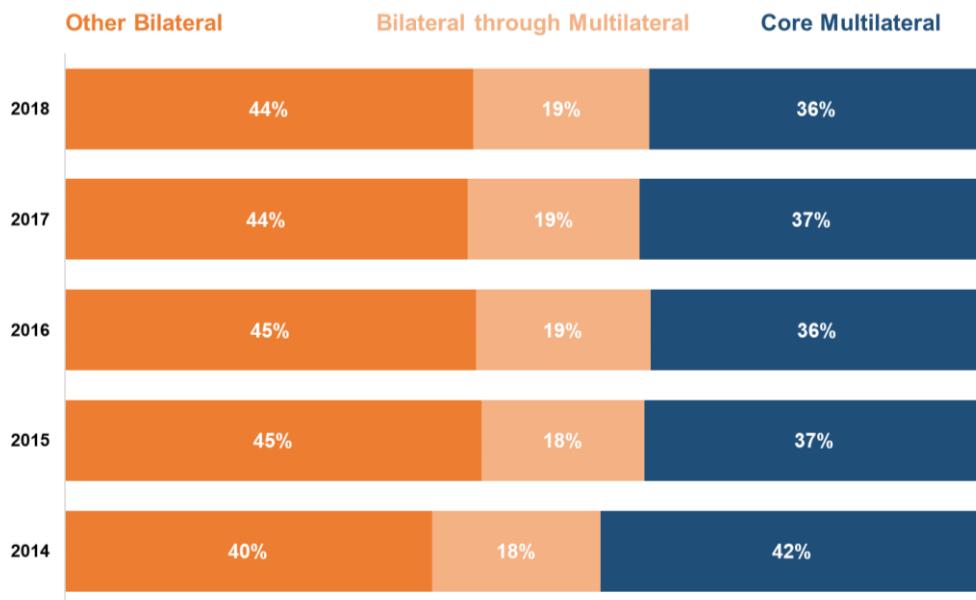
Figure 2 presents the breakdown of total ODA by main delivery channel over the last five years. Between 2015 and 2018, despite movement in the volumes of bilateral and

⁶ The multilateral must be on the [OECD DAC list of eligible multilaterals](#) in order to receive unearmarked funding. The list also states what proportion of a core contribution to each multilateral can be counted as ODA.

⁷ Cash flows were the ODA headline measure before 2018 ODA.

multilateral ODA, the shares have remained stable at around 63-64% and 36-37% respectively. This in part reflects the variance in core contributions to multilaterals, as the contributions of national governments and the payment schedules of the receiving organisations are managed on different multi-year cycles.

Figure 2: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel (%), 2014-2018



Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

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

Table 3 shows the contribution of government departments and other contributors of UK ODA in 2018, including:

Main contributors of UK ODA

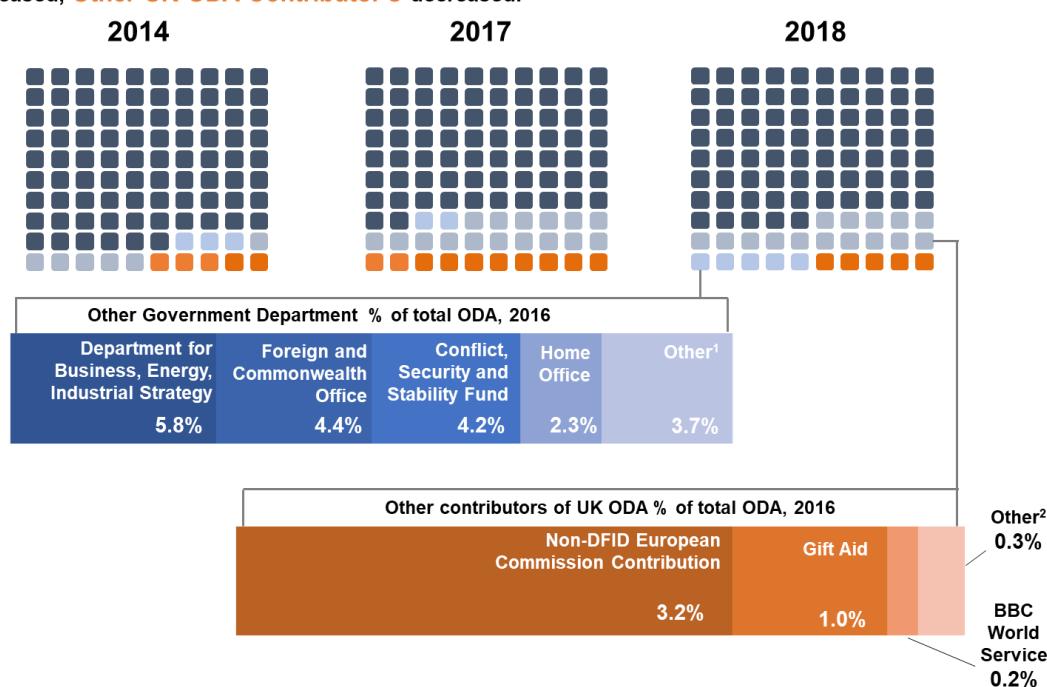
- DFID spent £10,897 million of ODA in 2018. This was an increase of £793 million (or 7.8 per cent) compared with 2017. In contrast to UK ODA overall, the increase in DFID ODA is driven mostly by an increase of core contributions to multilateral organisations, in particular £1,931 million paid to the World Bank International Development Association.
- DFID's ODA represented 74.8 per cent of total UK ODA in 2018, compared to 71.9 per cent in 2017. This was the first increase in DFID's share of ODA since 2014.
- ODA spend by non-DFID government departments was £2,969 million in 2018, an increase of £390 million (or 15.1 per cent) on 2017. ODA spend by other

contributors of UK ODA was £693 million, a decrease of £683 million (49.6 per cent). Combined, non-DFID ODA represented £3,662 million (or 25.2 per cent) of total ODA in 2018, compared with £3,955 million (28.1 per cent) in 2017.

- In 2018 the largest non-DFID ‘departmental’ or fund shares of ODA were: Department of Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (5.8 per cent of ODA); the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (4.4 per cent); the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) (4.2 per cent); and the Home Office (2.3 per cent).
- The largest other sources of ODA were non-DFID EU attribution which was £471 million (3.2 per cent of UK ODA) and Gift Aid which was £148 million (1.0 per cent of UK ODA). Non-DFID EU contributions⁸ include ODA eligible spend in peace, security, democracy, human rights and civil society.

Figure 3: Breakdown of UK ODA: by Government Department and Other Contributors of UK ODA, 2014, 2017 and 2018

DFID's proportion of UK ODA grew in 2018. While **Other Government Department's** share increased, **Other UK ODA Contributor's** decreased.



1. Other = “Other government departments”: Department of Health and Social, Prosperity Cross-Government Fund, HM Treasury, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department for Work and Pensions, Cabinet Office, Department for Education, HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports, Ministry of Defence, Export Credits Guarantee Department and Office for National Statistics.

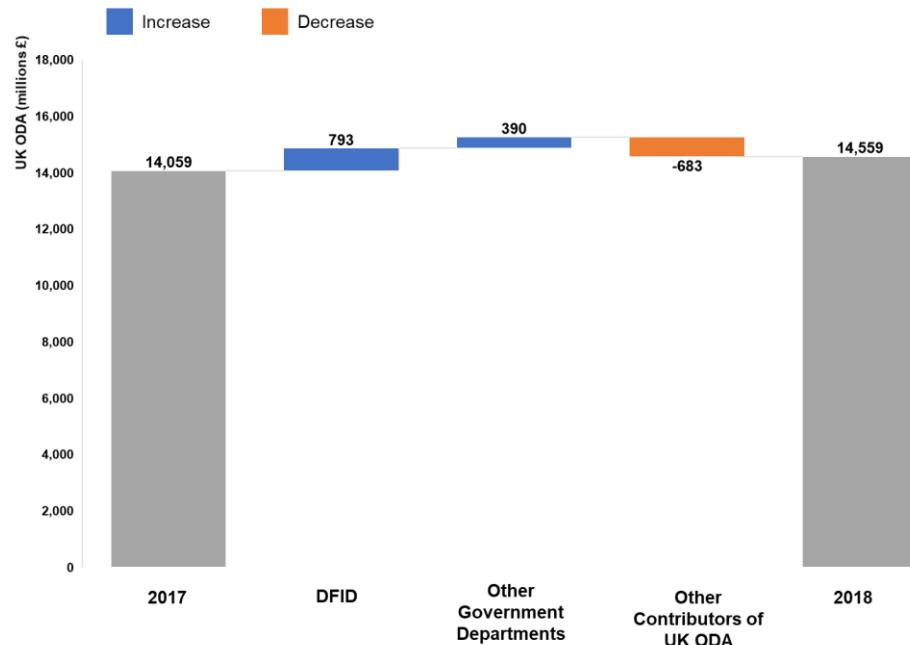
2. Other = “Other contributors of UK ODA”: IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust, Scottish Government, Other In-Donor Refugee Costs, Colonial Pensions administered by DFID and Welsh Government.

⁸ For more information see background note 4.1.5

Main ODA changes between 2017 and 2018

- In 2018, there was a reduction in spend of £683 million by other contributors of ODA, driven by a reduced use of UK funding of the IMF - Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust⁶ (PRGT). IMF PRGT ODA decreased by £700 million, from £726 million in 2017 to £26 million in 2018⁹.
- The reduction in spend by other contributors was partially offset by an increase in spend by non-DFID government departments, which increased by £390 million in 2018. Overall, the non-DFID ODA decreased by £293 million in 2018.
- Department of Health and Social Care spent £201 million in 2018, representing the largest increase of any contributor, almost doubling the amount of ODA they spent in 2017 (£101m). This primarily reflected increased funding to develop new vaccines for diseases with epidemic potential and health research for the main benefit of patients and the public in low- and middle-income countries.
- BEIS, which tackles climate change and supports research in developing countries and was the highest non-DFID contributor, spent £851 million of ODA in 2018 – an increase of £85 million on 2017
- HM Treasury provided a contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in 2018, which drove the increase in its ODA spend to £83 million in 2018. In 2017, HMT only spent ODA on eligible admin costs.

Figure 4: UK ODA shifts between 2017 and 2018, by group of contributors



⁹ See section 1.2 for more information

Table 3: Breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and Other Contributors of UK ODA¹

	Ordered by 2018 ODA									
	2014		2017		2018		Change since 2014		Change since 2017	
	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	%	£m	%
Department for International Development	10,084	86.2%	10,104	71.9%	10,897	74.8%	812	8.1%	793	7.8%
Of which:										
EU Attribution ²	374	3.2%	439	3.1%	452	3.1%	78	20.9%	13	2.9%
Total non-DFID	1,616	13.8%	3,955	28.1%	3,662	25.2%	2,046	126.6%	-293	-7.4%
Of which:										
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	270	2.3%	765	5.4%	851	5.8%	581	215.4%	85	11.2%
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	366	3.1%	627	4.5%	633	4.4%	268	73.2%	6	1.0%
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) ^{3,4}	180	1.5%	555	3.9%	605	4.2%	425	236.1%	51	9.2%
Home Office	136	1.2%	333	2.4%	337	2.3%	202	148.7%	4	1.3%
Department of Health and Social Care ⁵	11	0.1%	101	0.7%	201	1.4%	189	1644.6%	100	98.7%
Prosperity Cross- Government Fund	z	z	46	0.3%	94	0.6%	94	z	48	105.1%
HM Treasury	z	z	1	0.0%	83	0.6%	83	z	82	8594.2%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	57	0.5%	67	0.5%	70	0.5%	12	21.1%	2	3.6%
Department for Work and Pensions	8	0.1%	31	0.2%	25	0.2%	17	214.4%	-6	-18.5%
Cabinet Office	z	z	3	0.0%	21	0.1%	21	z	19	740.7%
Department for Education ⁵	z	z	24	0.2%	20	0.1%	20	z	-4	-15.4%
HM Revenue and Customs	z	z	14	0.1%	11	0.1%	11	z	-4	-24.6%
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports	z	z	4	0.0%	9	0.1%	9	z	5	112.4%
Ministry of Defence	2	0.0%	6	0.0%	5	0.0%	3	131.3%	-1	-12.4%
Export Credits Guarantee Department ⁶	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	9.3%	1	22.2%
Office for National Statistics ⁷	z	z	~	0.0%	~	0.0%	0	z	~	20.0%
CDC Group PLC	42	0.4%	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
<i>Other contributors of UK ODA</i>										
EU Attribution (non - DFID) ²	418	3.6%	445	3.2%	471	3.2%	53	12.7%	27	6.1%
Gift Aid ⁸	106	0.9%	164	1.2%	148	1.0%	43	40.6%	-16	-9.5%
BBC World Service	2	0.0%	25	0.2%	27	0.2%	25	1265.5%	2	9.4%
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) ⁹	z	z	726	5.2%	26	0.2%	26	z	-700	-96.4%
Scottish Government ¹⁰	12	0.1%	14	0.1%	11	0.1%	-1	-4.9%	-3	-20.5%
Other In-Donor Refugee Costs ^{5,11}	z	z	z	z	6	0.0%	6	z	6	z
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	-22.6%	0	-8.6%
Welsh Government	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	8.1%	0	1.1%
Total UK Net ODA	11,700	100.0%	14,059	100.0%	14,559	100.0%	2,858	24.4%	499	3.6%

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

2. The methodology for apportioning EU attribution to DFID and non-DFID changed in 2016, therefore spend in years prior to 2016 is not directly comparable with spend in 2016 onwards

3. CSSF 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 total UK EU attribution is not affected, the estimate for the UK's total share in 2018 is £951 million.

4. Before 2015 CSSF was called the Conflict Pool

5. Figures in 2018 reflect a methodology review – see Section 4.1.4 for more information.

6. Debt Relief from ECGD

7. ONS ODA was less than last significant figure in the table. In 2018 it was £270,104 and in 2017 it was £224,999

8. The methodology for calculating ODA eligible Gift Aid changed in 2017 to more accurately reflect Gift Aid payments made to charities operating in developing countries

9. In 2018, ODA is measured on a grant equivalent basis. The figure reported for IMF- PRGT is £26m on the grant equivalent basis and is £83m on the cash flow basis.

For more information on the grant equivalent measurement, see section 4.1.3.

10. Prior to 2018 Scottish Government reported financial year ODA. In 2018 it switched to calendar year reporting, the 2018 figure in this table covers April to December to avoid double counting. The like-for-like figure for FY 2018/19 is £14.3m "z" is not applicable, "0" is null and "~" is less than half the smallest unit displayed.

1.4 Cross - Government Funds

There are two cross-government funds, the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) and the Cross-Government Prosperity Fund. These funds are overseen by the National Security Council (NSC¹⁰), that sets overall strategic direction. Individual departments that bid for funding are accountable for their own spending and delivery under the given fund.

Conflict, Stability and Security Fund

CSSF delivers ODA activities to tackle instability and prevent conflicts. In 2018, £605 million was delivered through the fund, an increase of £51 million compared to 2017. This was driven by increased spending by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and DFID. FCO remained the largest recipient, spending 69.5 per cent of total CSSF ODA. Department for Education and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (an Executive Agency of Defra) received funding for the first time.

Cross-Government Prosperity Fund¹¹

The Cross-Government Prosperity Fund promotes economic reform and development in recipient countries. In 2018, £94 million was delivered through the Cross-Government Prosperity Fund. This was an increase of £48 million compared to 2017, reflecting increased spending by FCO and DFID, as well as new HM Treasury spend on technical assistance projects. FCO remained the largest recipient, spending 55.3 per cent of total Cross-Government Prosperity Fund ODA. HM Treasury (HMT), Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports and Department for International Trade received funding for the first time.

Table 4: Breakdown of Cross-Government Funds

¹⁰ For information on the NSC, please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/national-security-council>

¹¹ For more information on the Cross-Government Prosperity Fund please see:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cross-government-prosperity-fund-programme>

	2017		2018	
	£m	% of the fund ODA	£m	% of the fund ODA
Total CSSF / Conflict Pool ODA	554.6	100%	605.5	100%
<i>Of which:</i>				
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	385.9	69.6%	420.9	69.5%
Department for International Development	112.6	20.3%	125.5	20.7%
Home Office	18.9	3.4%	25.0	4.1%
Ministry of Defence	13.1	2.4%	10.4	1.7%
National Crime Agency	19.4	3.5%	8.4	1.4%
Department for Education	z	z	5.0	0.8%
Crown Prosecution Service	1.9	0.3%	3.5	0.6%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	2.3	0.4%	3.3	0.5%
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	z	z	2.2	0.4%
HM Revenue and Customs	0.4	0.1%	0.9	0.1%
Department for Transport (Maritime and Coastguard Agency)	0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.0%
Department of Health and Social Care	0.1	0.0%	0.2	0.0%
Total Cross- Government Prosperity Fund ODA	45.6	100%	93.6	100%
<i>Of which:</i>				
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	38.5	84.3%	51.8	55.3%
HM Treasury	z	z	20.0	21.4%
Department for International Development	3.0	6.5%	11.5	12.3%
Cabinet Office	3.0	6.7%	8.6	9.2%
National Crime Agency	1.1	2.4%	1.3	1.4%
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	z	z	0.2	0.2%
Department for International Trade	z	z	0.2	0.2%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	~	0.1%	z	z

2. Comparisons between the UK and other International Donors

The analysis in this chapter is based on provisional¹² 2018 ODA data from all 29 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) member countries¹³ except the UK, for which final 2018 ODA data is used. As explained in the 'About this release' all DAC members moved to using the new grant-equivalent measure for 2018.

2.1 ODA Flows and ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC Donors

¹² To illustrate the impact of using provisional figures, DAC members' provisional ODA for 2017 was £113.8 billion. This increased to £114.8 billion for final ODA for 2017 – an increase of 0.9 per cent.

¹³ The EU is also a DAC member but has not been included in this chapter.

The introduction of the grant-equivalent measure primarily affects countries with a high proportion of loans in their 2018 ODA portfolio. The UK's ODA spend is only slightly affected by this change as most of its ODA is issued through grants. However, Japan – who provides most of its ODA through loans – experienced a 41 per cent increase in grant-equivalent ODA compared to the cash-flow measure in 2018. This is most likely due to official loan reflows being included in the cash measure. For similar reasons, Portugal's ODA spend increases by 14 per cent and Spain's by 11 per cent under the grant-equivalent measure.

Total ODA from DAC country donors in 2018 was £114.8 billion (grant-equivalent measure). Total ODA from DAC country donors on a cash-basis for 2018 was £111.9 billion, which represents a real terms¹⁴ decrease of 2.0 per cent compared to 2017. The decline in DAC country donors total can be partially attributed to less ODA being spent on the least developed countries and on hosting refugees as arrivals slowed¹⁵.

Figure 5 shows the UK remained the third largest DAC donor in 2018 at £14.6 billion, behind the United States (£25.7bn) and Germany (£18.7bn). The UK's share of total DAC ODA was 12.7 per cent, this is similar to 2017 (12.3 per cent).

¹⁴ Real terms figures have been adjusted for exchange rates and inflation

¹⁵ This analysis is from the OECD, for more information: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2018-detailed-summary.pdf>

Figure 5: Provisional ODA from DAC Donors, 2018

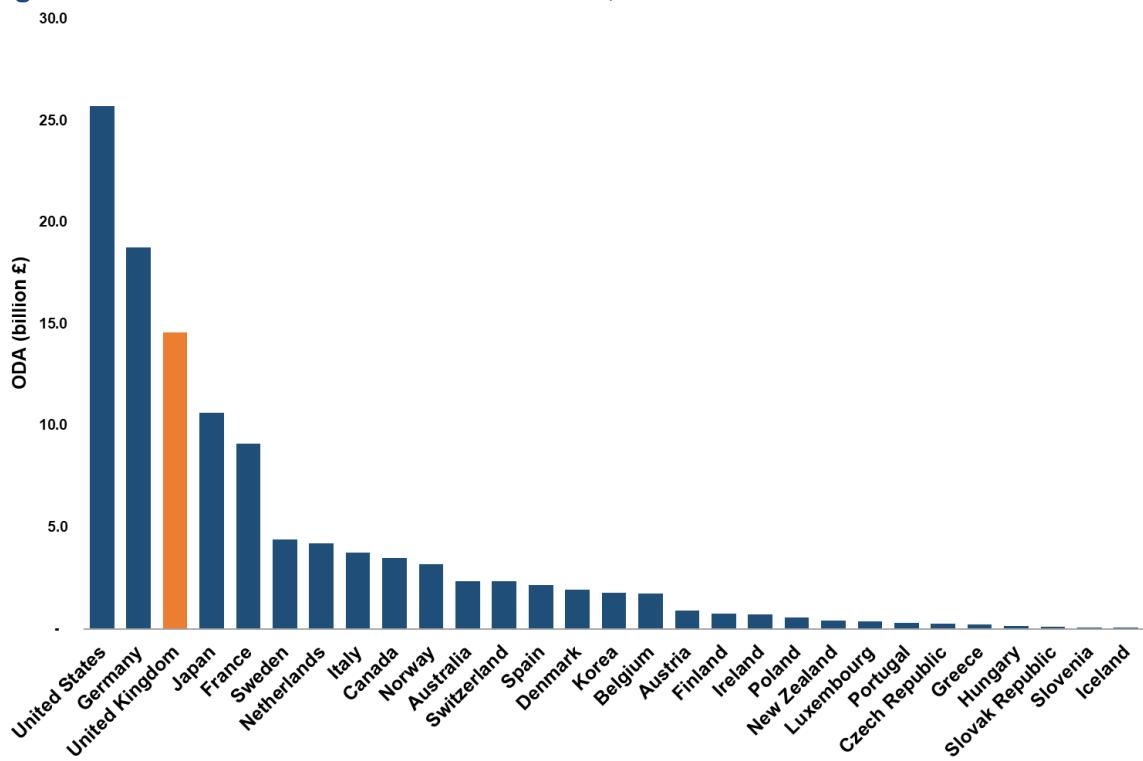
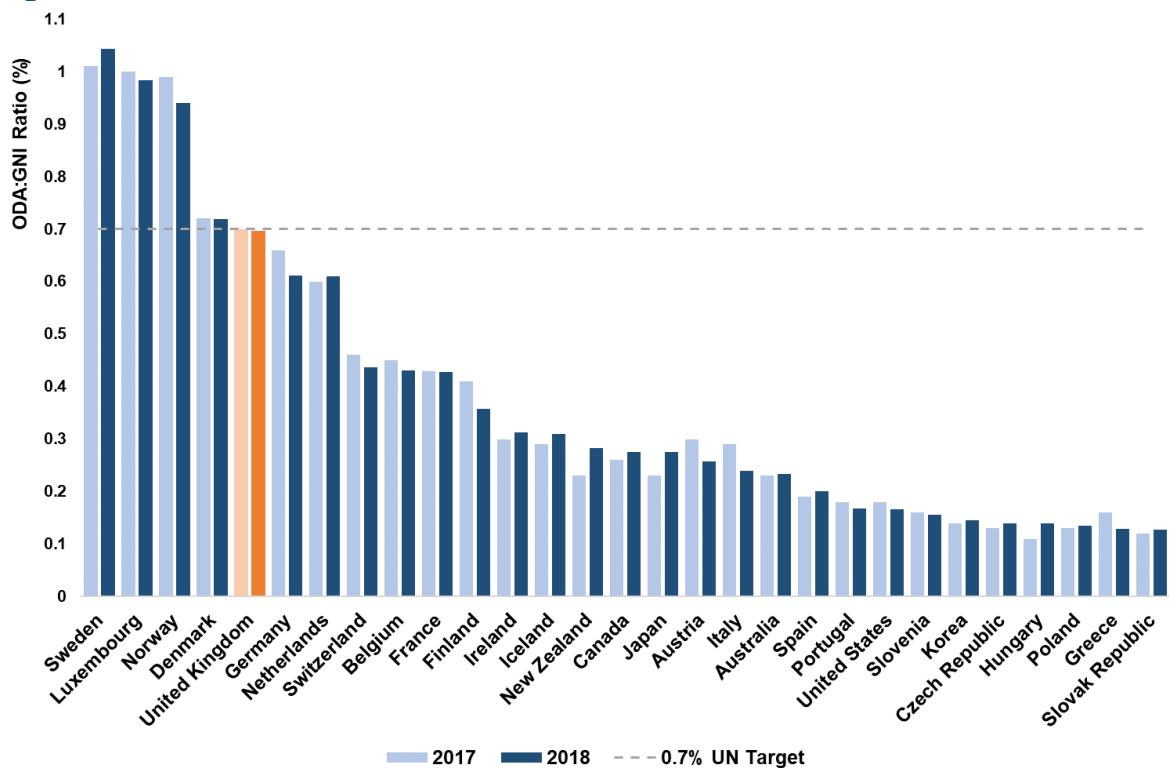


Figure 6 shows ODA spend in terms of gross national income (GNI) in 2018. It highlights that although the United States was the leading DAC donor with £25.7 billion, this represented 0.17 per cent of its GNI. In comparison, Sweden's ODA spend (£4.4bn) was approximately a sixth of the United States' but its ODA:GNI ratio was 1.04 per cent showing that Sweden spends a larger share of its national income on ODA.

In 2018, the UK was one of five DAC donors – along with Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden – to either meet or exceed the UN's target of an ODA:GNI ratio of 0.7 per cent. The same countries also met or exceeded the target in 2017. In 2018, the UK remained the country with the fifth highest ODA:GNI ratio with 0.70 per cent; Sweden had the highest with 1.04 per cent. The top 11 countries remained unchanged from 2017¹⁶.

¹⁶ Statistics on International Development, Final UK Aid Spend, 2017, p17, [Figure 5](#)

Figure 6: DAC Donors' Provisional ODA:GNI Ratio, 2017 and 2018¹⁷



2.2 ODA Flows by Recipient Countries

The data used for DAC ODA flows by recipient countries is for 2017. For comparability, UK ODA data by recipient countries is also for 2017.

Figure 7 shows the top 15 recipients of DAC ODA in 2017 and the UK's share of DAC ODA in these countries. It shows:

- In 2017, the UK's share of DAC ODA was 15 per cent or more in a third of the top fifteen DAC recipient countries: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and Tanzania. This is similar to 2016.
- Of the top five DAC recipient countries (Afghanistan, India, Syria, Iraq and Bangladesh), two (Syria and Afghanistan) were among the top five UK ODA recipients. The remaining top recipients of UK ODA were Pakistan, Ethiopia and Nigeria.
- Afghanistan remains the largest recipient of DAC country member's ODA totalling £2.2 billion in 2017. Pakistan, which of the top 15 was the recipient of

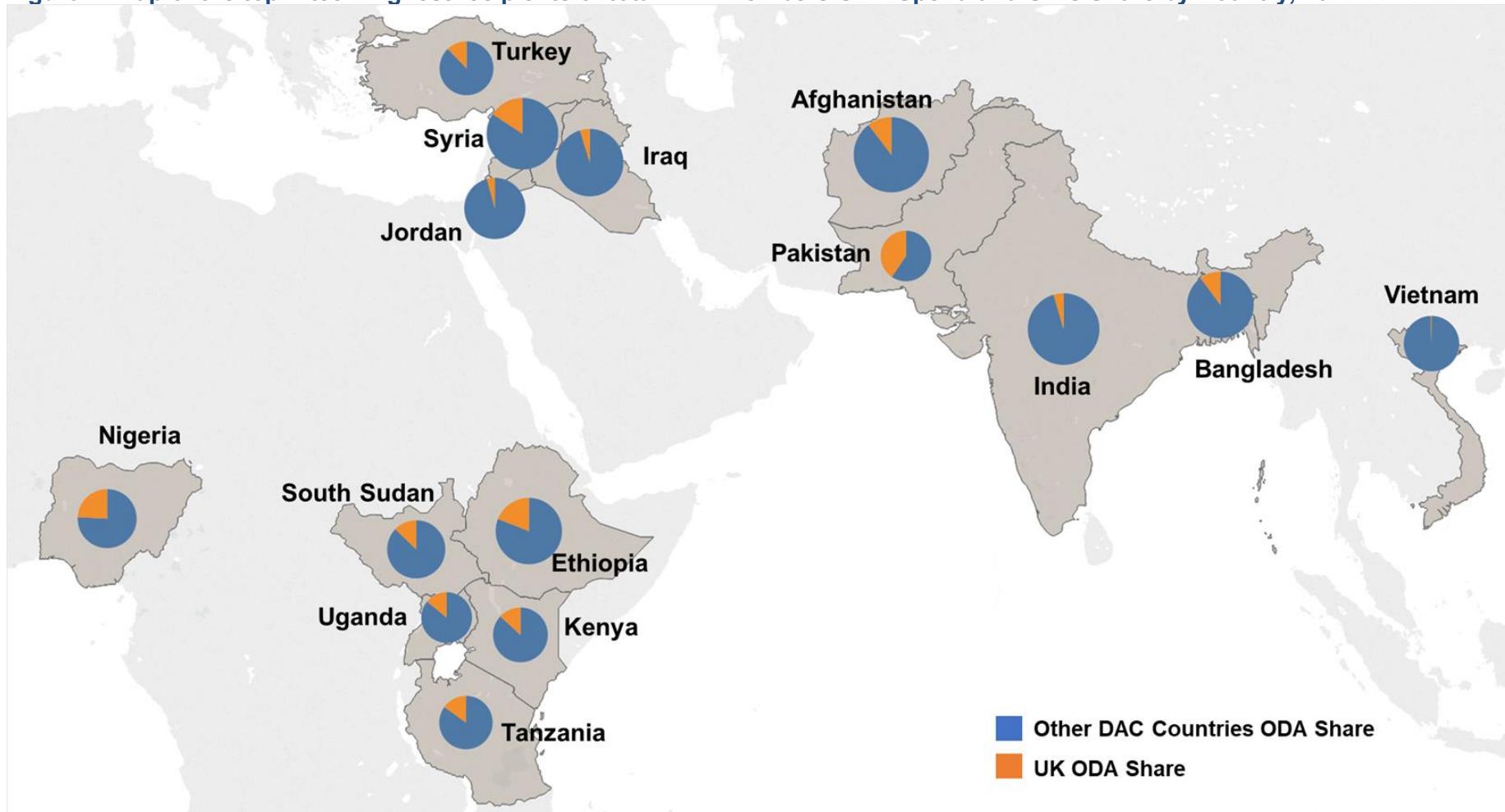
¹⁷ Figure 5 is based on the provisional 2018 ODA data from all 29 DAC member countries, except the UK for which final 2018 ODA data is used.

the largest UK share of DAC ODA (41 per cent), fell five places to 15th largest DAC recipient in 2017.

- Four of the top 15 DAC ODA recipients received less than five per cent of their total ODA from the UK¹⁸ with Vietnam receiving 0.6 per cent in 2017.

¹⁸ Iraq = 4.7 per cent; India = 4.5 per cent; Jordan = 4.2 per cent; Vietnam = 0.6 per cent

Figure 7: Map of the top fifteen highest recipients of total DAC Members ODA Spend and UK's Share by Country, 2017



3. Analysis of UK ODA spend

3.1 Regional / Country Breakdowns of Bilateral ODA Spend

Bilateral ODA is earmarked spend either through multilateral organisations or other delivery partners, compared with multilateral ODA which is un-earmarked funding to multilateral organisations¹⁹. Bilateral ODA includes spend to specific countries or regions (sections 3.1.1-3.1.5) as well as spend to multiple countries and/or regions²⁰. Also included is spend within specific sectors for which there are no designated benefitting country or region or where benefitting countries are not known until the end of the programme²¹ (section 3.1.6).

3.1.1 Bilateral ODA spend by region

In 2018, 61.1 per cent (£5.7bn) of the UK's bilateral ODA was allocated to a specific country or region. This is a reduction on 2017 when the allocated share was 67.0 per cent (£5.9bn). The increase in bilateral ODA unassigned to either country or region in 2018 in particular is discussed in case study on page 34.

Africa continues to be the region receiving the largest proportion of UK bilateral ODA allocated to a specific country or region (50.6 per cent). This is in line with Africa's percentage share in 2017 (50.8 per cent), as the reduction in spend specifically to countries or regions in Africa (from £3.0bn in 2017 to £2.9bn in 2018) is proportionate to the overall reduction in country or region specific spend.

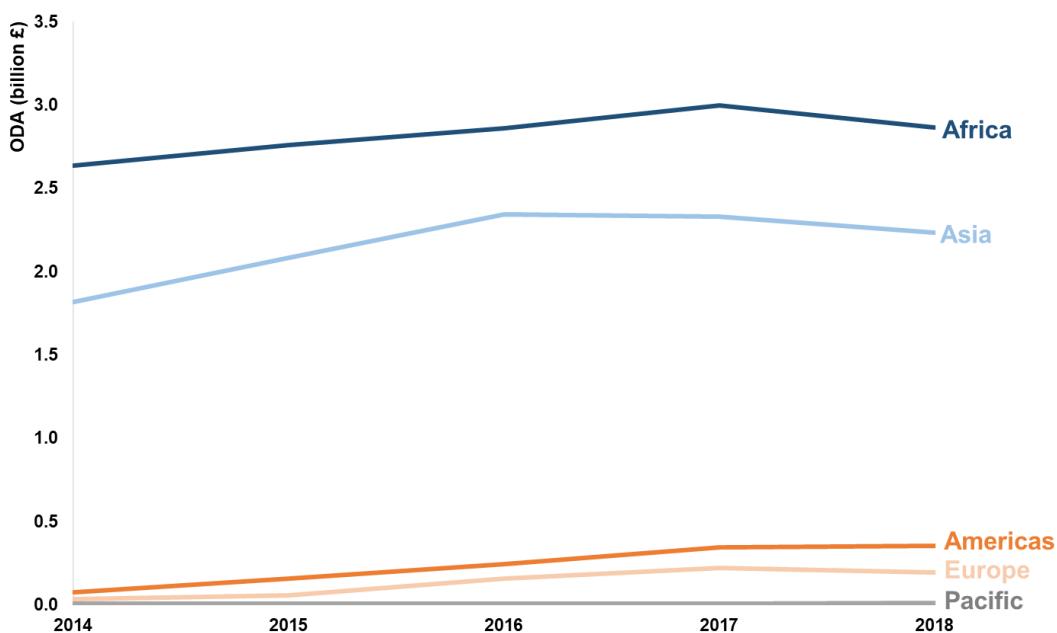
Asia remains the second largest recipient of UK bilateral ODA in 2018 with 39.5 per cent (£2.2bn), followed by the Americas with 6.3 per cent (£0.4bn), Europe with 3.4 per cent (£0.2bn) and the Pacific with 0.2 per cent (£11m).

¹⁹ As defined on the [OECD DAC list](#) of ODA-eligible international organisations

²⁰ 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).

²¹The Global Partnership for Education is an example of a sectoral-specific fund where amounts allocated to countries is not known in advance.

Figure 8: UK bilateral ODA by receiving region (£ billions), 2014 - 2018



3.1.2 Changes in the Regional Flow of UK Bilateral ODA

Africa  51% of Bilateral ODA

2018: Bilateral ODA to Africa decreased by 4.4 per cent (£133m) from £2,996 million in 2017 to £2,863 million in 2018. The largest reduction in spend to African countries was to Somalia, where spend decreased by £88 million. However, spend to Somalia remains above pre-2017 levels, after which funding increased sharply in response to humanitarian crises²².

Over five years: Many of the countries (approximately 70 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. Therefore, Africa has consistently received the largest amount of UK ODA. Bilateral ODA to Africa increased steadily between 2014 (£2,637m) and 2017 (£2,996m). Although dropping in 2018 (£2,863m), it remains 8.6 per cent higher than in 2014.

Asia  39% of Bilateral ODA

²² More information on UK humanitarian ODA to Somalia in 2017 can be found on [gov.uk article](#)

2018: In 2018, the volume of bilateral ODA to Asia was £2,235 million. This represents a reduction of 4.1 per cent compared to 2017, when spend to the region was £2,330 million. The biggest reductions were to Syria and Pakistan (see section 3.1.2 for more information).

Over five years: Spend to Asia has increased by 22.9 per cent over the past 5 years, from £1,818 million in 2014 to £2,235 million in 2018. Between 2014 and 2016 bilateral ODA to Asia increased by £526 million to £2,344 million, driven by increased spend to Pakistan (improving social infrastructure and economic-stability and growth), Jordan and Syria (in response to the Syrian Crisis, including support to displaced refugees).

The Americas



6% of Bilateral ODA

2018: In 2018 the Americas received £355 million of UK bilateral ODA, an increase of 2.8 per cent (£10m) on 2017. Most of this spend was for infrastructure development in both the Caribbean and South America.

Over five years: ODA to the Americas is on a smaller scale than spend to Africa and Asia, however it has increased steadily over the past 5 years from £73 million in 2014 to £355 million in 2018.

Europe



4% of Bilateral ODA

2018: Europe received £195 million of UK bilateral ODA in 2018, a 12.7 per cent (£28m) decrease on the previous year. The most significant reduction was seen in Turkey (£65m decrease since 2017) reversing previous increases in funding to support displaced refugees in the Syria Crisis.

Over five years: Like the Americas, ODA spend in Europe²³ is small compared to Asia and Africa. Bilateral ODA to Europe has increased from £34 million in 2014 to £195 million in 2018.

Pacific

A very small proportion of UK bilateral ODA goes to the Pacific, generally between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent. In 2018, UK bilateral ODA to the region was £11 million, surpassing £10 million for the first time in the past five years.

²³ European countries that received ODA in 2018 were: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine

3.1.3 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

In 2018, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 135 countries.

- In 2018 the top three recipients of UK bilateral ODA were Pakistan (£331m), Ethiopia (£301m) and Nigeria (£297m) Spend to these countries accounted for 20.6 per cent of total country-specific UK bilateral ODA.
- The volume of ODA to Pakistan decreased for the second year running from £463 million in 2016 to £402 million in 2017 and £331 million in 2018, driven by reduced spend on Education and Economic Infrastructure²⁴. Nevertheless, Pakistan has remained the top recipient of UK bilateral ODA for the fourth consecutive year.
- Jordan (12th highest recipient of UK ODA in 2018) saw the biggest increase with spend more than doubling from £61 million in 2017 to £138 million in 2018, although remaining below the level in 2016 (£175m). Primary objectives include providing humanitarian assistance, basic services and economic opportunities to Syrian and Palestinian refugees²⁵.
- The Democratic Republic of Congo moved into the top ten recipients of UK bilateral ODA, as spend increased from £166 million in 2017 to £204 million in 2018 in response to escalating humanitarian crises²⁶.
- Somalia saw the largest reduction in ODA, with spend decreasing from £282 million in 2017 to £194 million in 2018. This follows a spike in 2017, driven by increased humanitarian assistance to conflict and disaster affected populations.
- In 2018, there was a £83 million reduction in ODA to Syria. However, this was driven by the reallocation of spend on the Vulnerable Person's Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) from Syria to developing country unspecified, as the programme now benefits refugees from other countries²⁷. UK ODA to Syria (excluding £114m spent on the VPRS) was £200 million in 2017 and £231 million in 2018, therefore other UK ODA to Syria increased in 2018.
- The total UK bilateral ODA spend to the top five recipient countries decreased from £1,652 million in 2017 to £1,409 million in 2018. As a percentage share of total country-specific UK bilateral ODA the top five accounted for 31.2 per

²⁴ The overall reduction in bilateral ODA to Pakistan in 2018 was £71m. There was a £23m reduction in support to the Punjab Education Fund and a £54m reduction in spend on the Pakistan Economic Corridors Programme.

²⁵ [DFID Jordan Profile: July 2018](#)

²⁶ [DFID Democratic Republic of Congo Profile: July 2018](#)

²⁷ The Vulnerable Person's Resettlement Programme accounted for £114m of UK bilateral ODA in 2017, all of which was attributed to Syria. In 2018, the programme accounted for £104m and was attributed to developing country, unspecified. The overall reduction in bilateral ODA to Syria between 2017 and 2018 was £83m.

cent of the total in 2018, a slight reduction from 2017 when they comprised 33.8 per cent of the total.

Figure 9 shows the top 10 recipients of UK bilateral ODA in 2017 and 2018 as well as movement in and out of the top 10, for example the Democratic Republic of Congo was the 11th highest recipient in 2017 and the 6th highest in 2018.

Figure 9: Top 10 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA²⁸

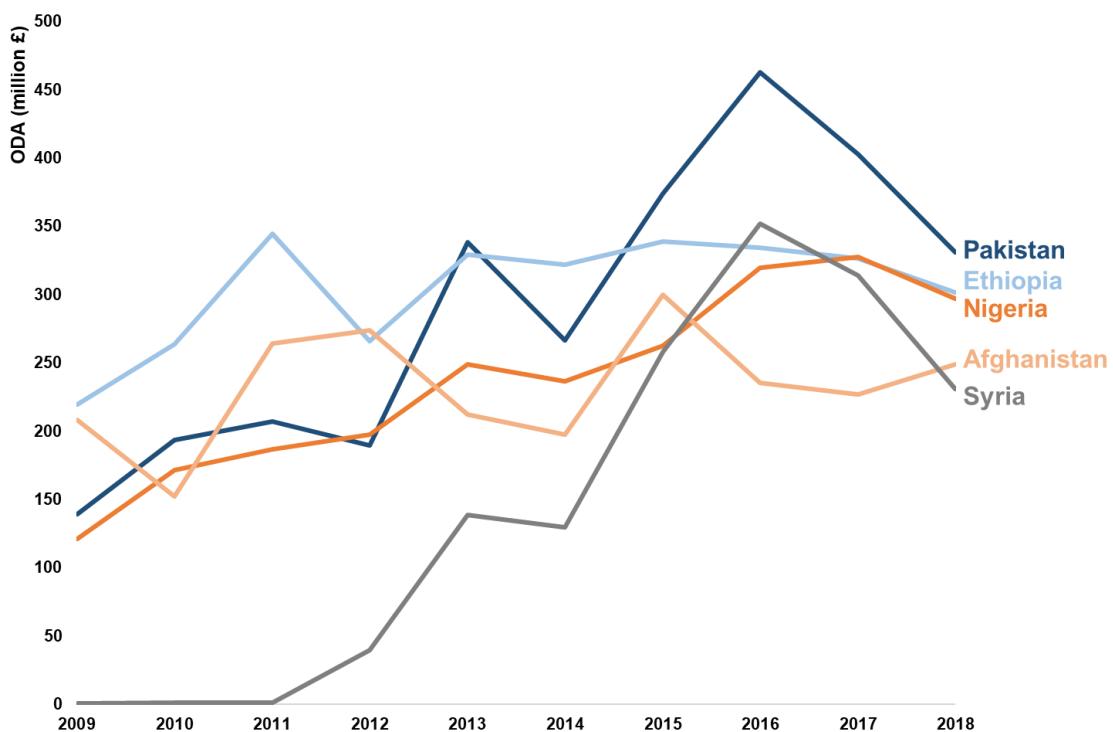
2017 rank compared to 2018 rank



Figure 10 shows, for the top 5 recipients in 2018, total UK bilateral ODA from 2009 onwards. Spend to Pakistan increased significantly between 2012 and 2016 from £189 million to £463 million, however, has since decreased to £331 million in 2018. Spend to Syria has also increased significantly over time, from approximately £1 million in 2009 to £352 million in 2016. The apparent reduction in ODA to Syria in 2018 is a result of the reallocation of VPRS as discussed above. Spend to each of Ethiopia, Nigeria and Afghanistan fluctuated year-to-year and increased overall between 2009 and 2018.

²⁸ For breakdowns of spend to the top 20 recipients, see Table 6 on the [publication landing page](#).

Figure 10: Top 5 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA, 2009 to 2018



3.1.4 Income groups

ODA eligible countries are classified into four groups – Least Developed (LDC), Other Low Income (Other LICs), Lower Middle Income (LMIC) and Upper Middle Income (UMIC) Countries. These are based on gross national income per capita published by the World Bank. The list of countries is reviewed every three years by the OECD-DAC. The most recent update was effective from 2018, therefore some trends could be driven by a shift between groups. For example, Jordan was previously classified as Upper Middle Income and is now Lower Middle Income²⁹.

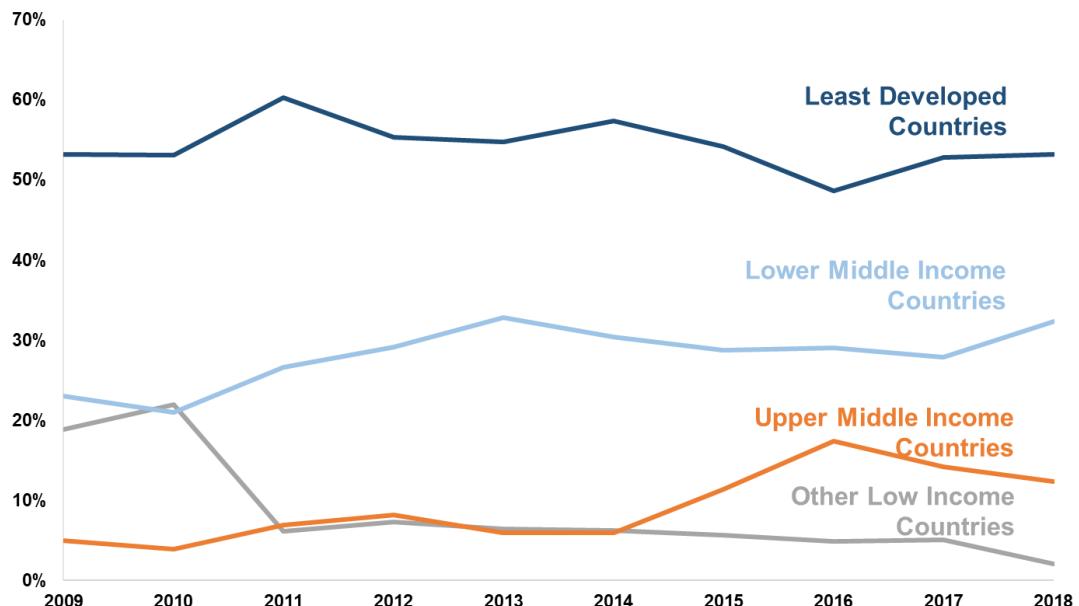
- Total UK bilateral ODA to Least Developed (LDC) and Other Low Income (Other LICs) Countries decreased by 11.7 per cent (£330m) to £2,496 million in 2018. This reflects a general reduction in the level of country or region specific spend as well as a slight shift in spend towards Low Middle Income countries (LMICs).
- Spending to LMICs represented 32.3 per cent (£1,458m) of UK country specific bilateral ODA in 2018, compared to 27.9 per cent (£1,363m) in 2017. This increase is a result of the reclassification of Kenya in 2018 (recipient of £116m),

²⁹ Income group classifications can be found on the [OECD website](#)

from Other LIC to LMIC and the reclassification of Jordan (recipient of £138m) from UMIC to LMIC.

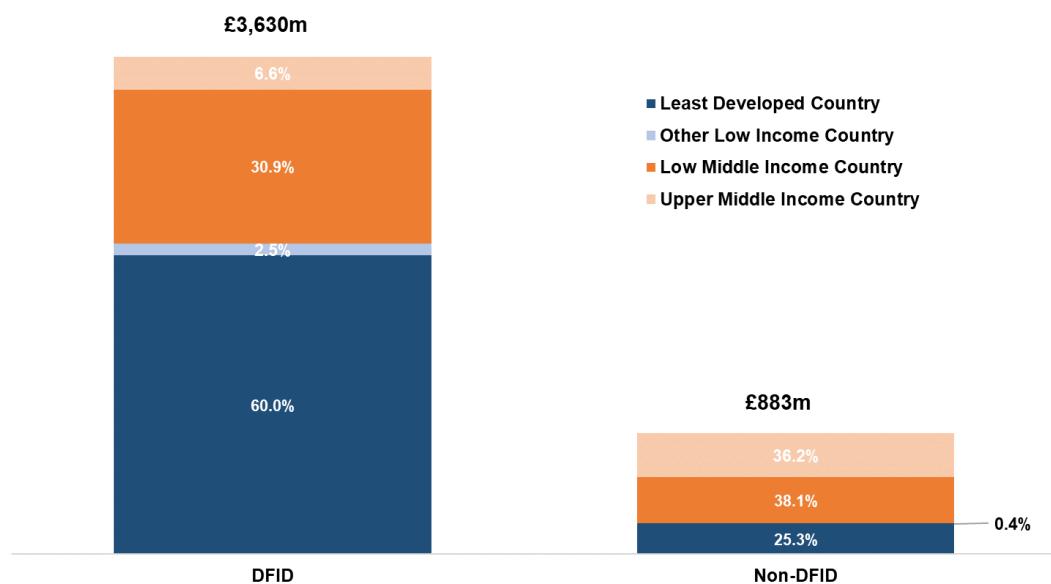
- Despite the shift to LMIC, LDC and Other LIC continue to account for the largest proportion of bilateral ODA spend in 2018 – at 55.3 per cent of UK country-specific spend.
- Spending to UMICs represented 12.4 per cent in 2018 compared to 14.2 per cent in 2017, again reflecting the reclassification of Jordan from UMIC to LMIC.

Figure 11: Breakdown of Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA by Country Income Group, 2009-2018



DFID is the main spender of UK bilateral country-specific ODA (£3,630m or 80.4 per cent). The majority (62.5 per cent) of DFID's spend went to Least Developed or Other Low Income Countries in 2018. Non-DFID contributors spent £883 million in 2018, 38.1 per cent of which went to LMICs, 36.2 per cent to UMICs and 25.7 per cent to Least Developed or Other Low Income Countries. This is illustrated in Figure 12.

Figure 12: DFID and Non-DFID Breakdown of Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA, 2018



3.1.5 Bilateral ODA Spend by Region and Government Department and Other Contributors of UK ODA³⁰

In 2018, 94.7 per cent of DFID's bilateral ODA went to countries in Africa and Asia (£3,962m). Africa has consistently been the largest recipient of DFID region-specific ODA since 2010, with a share of 57.7 per cent in 2018 (see Figure 13).

By contrast, the largest recipient of non-DFID region-specific ODA is generally Asia. In 2018, non-DFID ODA contributors spent £690 million in Asia, accounting for 46.8 per cent of their total spend. Non-DFID contributors also spent a larger proportion of their ODA in Europe and the Americas (22.7 per cent), compared to DFID (5.2 per cent).

Figure 13 also shows the regional breakdown of DFID and Non-DFID bilateral ODA in 2014 for comparison. There has been an increase in the proportion of ODA going to the Americas and Europe, particularly from non-DFID contributors. Combined the Americas and Europe accounted for 14.1 per cent of non-DFID bilateral ODA in 2014 and 22.7 per cent in 2018.

³⁰ Please see Table C5 in Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2018 for underlying data.

Figure 13: Breakdown of DFID and non-DFID, Country/region Specific Bilateral ODA by Region, 2018

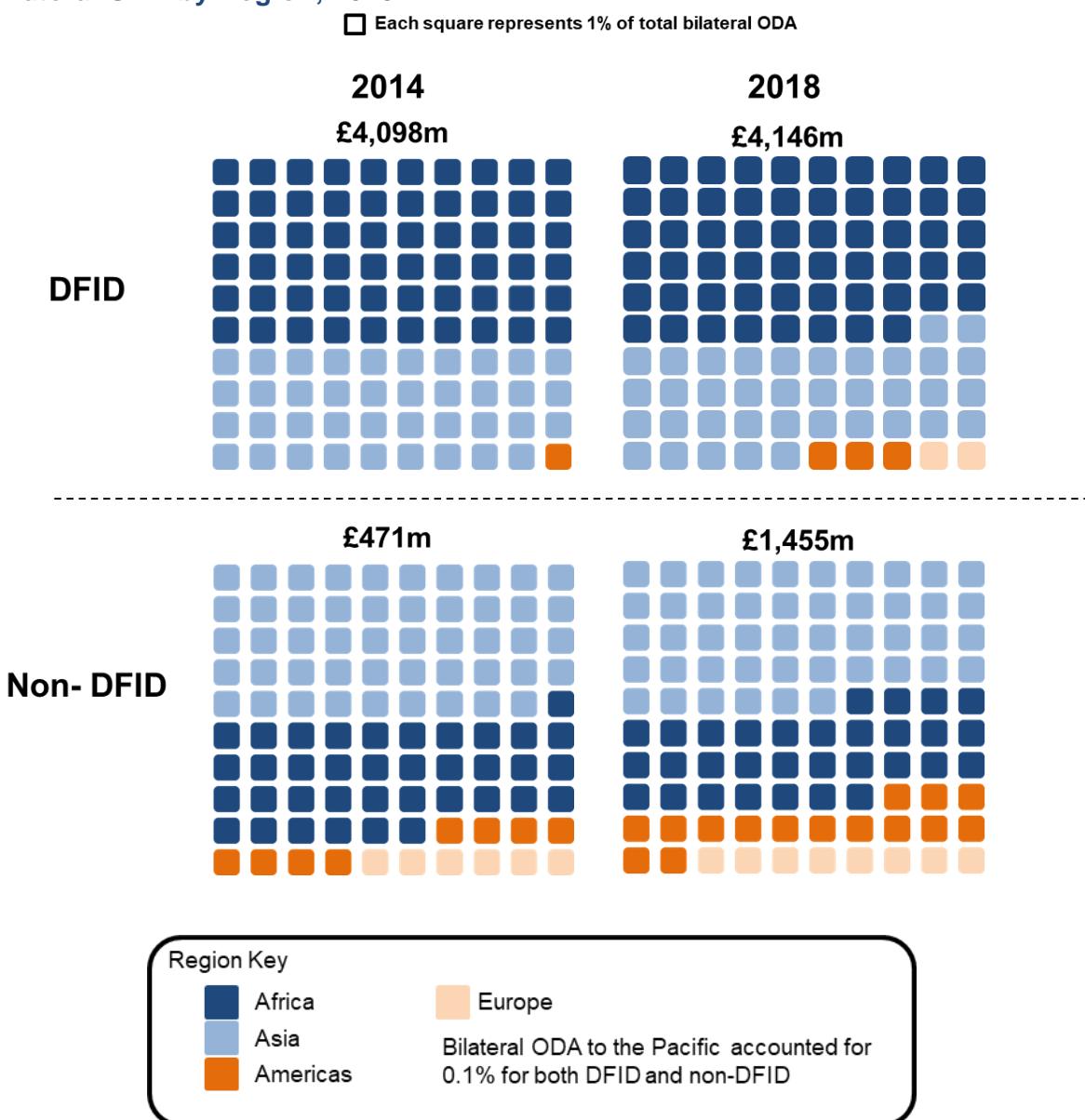
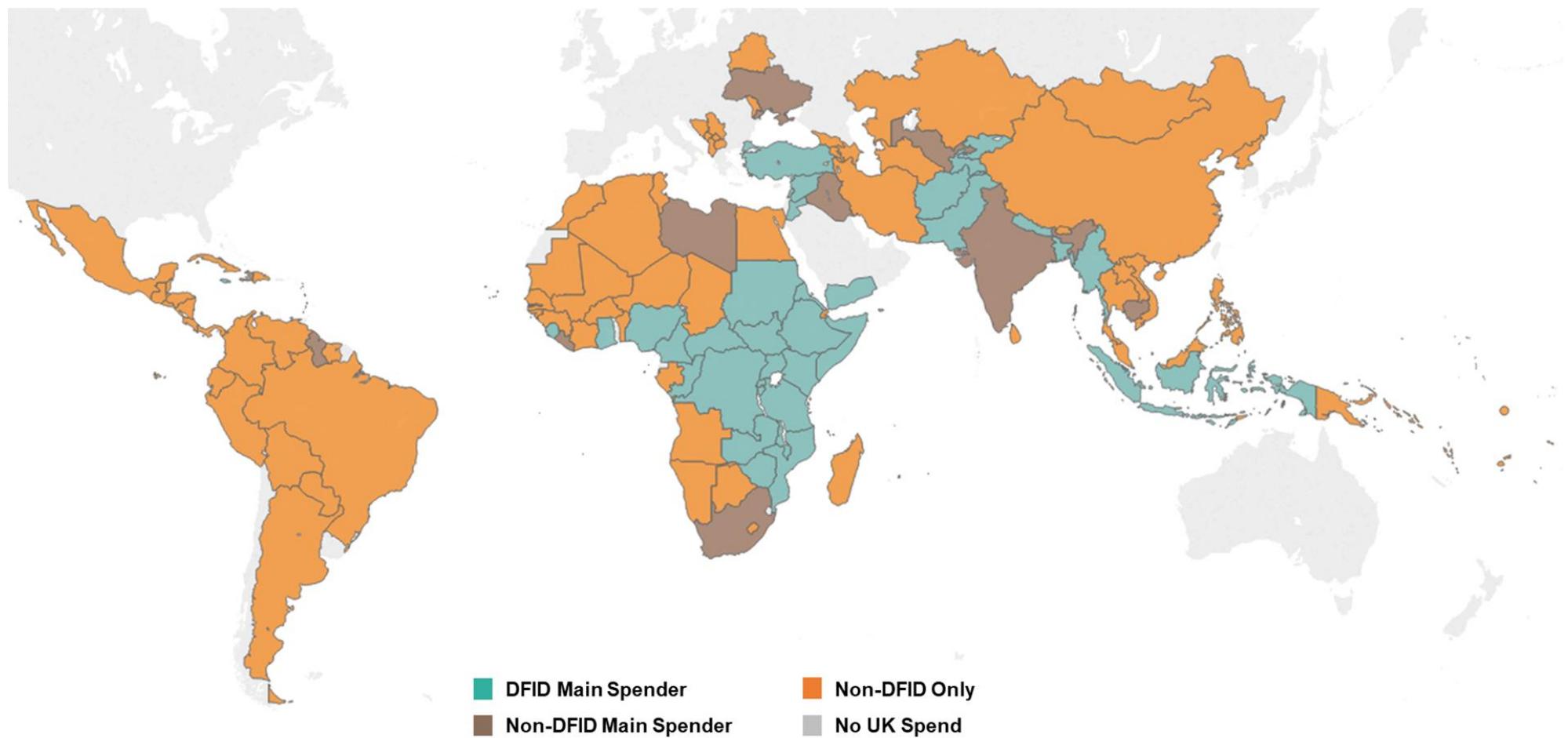


Figure 14 below shows:

- DFID provides most of its ODA to priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.
- Other UK Government Departments and other contributors of ODA provide their ODA in smaller amounts to a much larger spread of countries across the world. In 2018, non-DFID contributors provided ODA to 151 countries and regions, compared to 58 for DFID.

- DFID's contribution to Asian countries is concentrated in the Middle East region and south and central Asia. Non-DFID sources contribute to Asian countries across the whole region.
- A similar trend is seen in Africa – DFID spend is concentrated mainly on central, southern and eastern Africa while non-DFID spend is more spread across the region.

Figure 14: UK bilateral ODA footprint by DFID and Non-DFID country spending, 2018



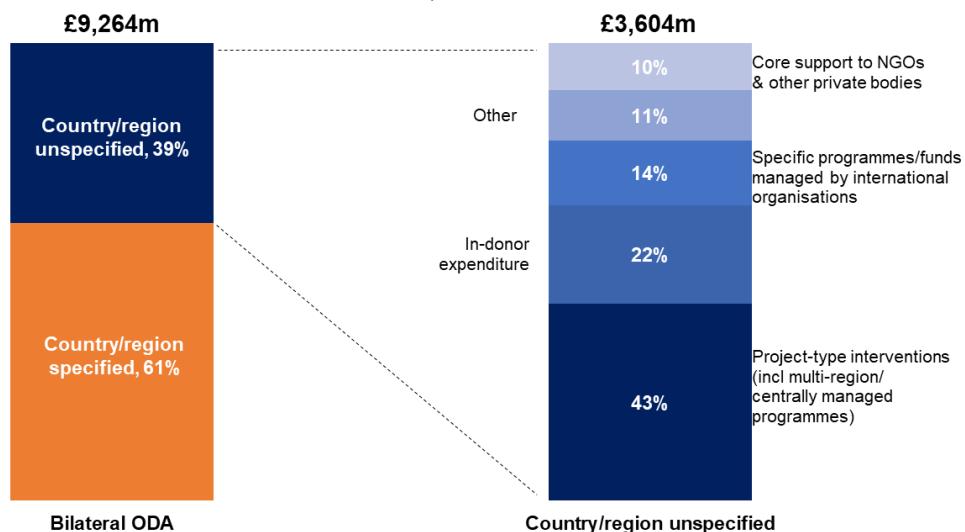
3.1.6 Bilateral ODA Spend with No Single Benefitting Country or Region

In 2018, 38.9 per cent (£3,604m) of UK bilateral ODA was made up of spend that was not assigned to a single benefitting country or region (i.e. developing country, unspecified ODA). This is an increase compared to 2017 when 33.0 per cent (£2,902m) of bilateral ODA was not assigned to a single benefitting country or region. Such spend comprises of, for example, centrally-funded research and other global public goods or programmes that develop policies that aim to benefit several developing countries. It also consists of ODA-eligible expenditure within donor countries, such as costs to support asylum seekers in the UK. See the case study on page 34 for more information on developing country, unspecified ODA.

- 43.3 per cent of spend within this category consists of project-type interventions and includes expenditure on multi-country or multi-region projects. As outlined above, these include programmes where there are designated benefitting countries or regions, but it is not possible to directly assign exact spend to them in the current administrative system³¹.
- 21.7 per cent of the unspecified ODA was allocated to supporting international development work and refugees in the UK or another donor country, while 13.7 per cent was for specific programmes or funds managed by international organisations in a specific sector with no designated benefitting countries. For example, in 2018 DFID contributed to the Global Partnership for Education, a multilateral organisation supporting close to 70 developing countries to ensure that every child receives a quality basic education.
- A further 10.1 per cent consists of core support to Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) or other delivery partners, such as research institutions, where funds are not earmarked for a particular country/region and work may benefit a wide range of developing countries.

³¹ We are investigating whether geocoded data in DFID's system will allow multiple benefitting countries and regions to be recorded in these statistics.

Figure 15: Breakdown of UK Bilateral ODA, 2018³²



³² Totals may sum to more than 100 per cent due to rounding.

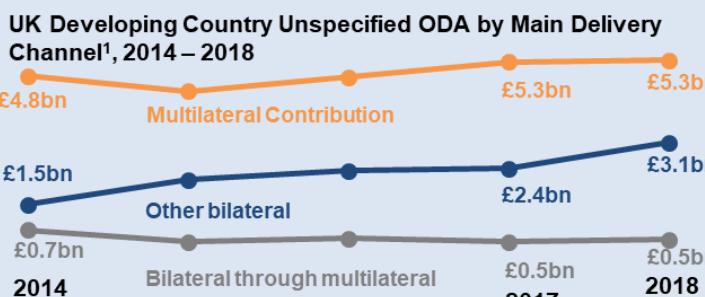
Case Study: UK ODA ‘Developing Country Unspecified’

What is Developing Country Unspecified?

ODA that cannot easily be attributed to any one benefitting country or region.

- This includes spend that benefits multiple countries across multiple regions, or that cannot be tracked at the time it is allocated e.g. a research project into a global health issue.
- The proportion of bilateral UK ODA classified as developing country unspecified was stable between 2009 and 2017 at about 33% however increased to 39% in 2018.

Developing Country Unspecified Proportion of Bilateral UK ODA, 2009 – 2018



- In 2018 developing country unspecified UK ODA increased by 9% from £8.2bn to £8.9bn.
- This is mainly driven by an increase of other bilateral ODA, which increased by £668m (28%) between 2017 and 2018.
- Much of the increase in other bilateral spend in 2018 is due to increases in project-type interventions (£414m), funding for refugees living in the UK (£108m) and administrative costs of donors (£62m).

Examples of Developing Country Unspecified ODA



Core funding to NGOs – The UK supports NGOs to deliver core services, this spend often cannot be attributed to a specific country/region. E.g. the UK supports humanitarian NGOs through core contributions, helping to prepare for and respond to crises affecting vulnerable people. It is not always clear in advance where crises happen so funds are not earmarked for a specific country. In 2018 £366m of core funding to NGOs was country unspecified, compared to £344m in 2017.



Research projects – UK ODA is spent on research projects which can occur in several places or which will benefit people living in a wide variety of developing countries. £350m of developing country unspecified bilateral ODA in 2018 was spent through universities, think tanks and research institutions, up from £300m in 2017.

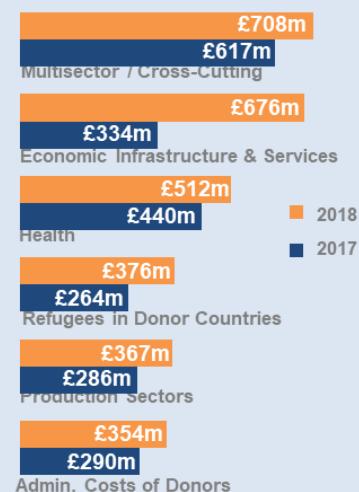


Capital investments to the CDC – This development finance institution is the main way DFID invests in and lends to private businesses in Africa and South Asia. In 2018, DFID provided a £743m capital injection to the CDC, compared to £336m in 2017.



Asylum seekers and refugees – The UK spends ODA to support refugees and asylum seekers living in the UK. This includes resettlement costs to refugees and accommodation, sustenance and assistance to asylum seekers during their first 12 months in the UK. The funds help vulnerable people from developing countries, but are not allocated to a specific country because they are spent within the UK. In 2018 this constituted £376m of ODA, compared to £264m in 2017²

Developing Country Unspecified Bilateral Spend: Top Six Sectors, 2017 – 2018



- Multisector and cross-cutting includes core support to NGOs, research, and project funding.
- Economic infrastructure and services includes transport, energy, banking and financial services. In 2018 this included a £496m capital increase to CDC (UK’s development finance institution).

Developing Country Unspecified bilateral ODA by contributor, 2018

61% DFID provided the majority (61%) of developing country unspecified bilateral ODA in 2018.

39% Non-DFID contributors provided 39% of developing country unspecified bilateral ODA. The top 5 non-DFID contributors were:

- BEIS – 13%
- Home Office – 9%
- DHSC – 5%
- Gift Aid – 4%
- CSSF – 3%

1. See Section 1.2 for an explanation of multilateral and bilateral ODA

2. In 2017, £114m of in-donor refugee costs were attributed to Syria. In 2018, all in-donor refugee costs were developing country, unspecified

3.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend

3.2.1 Bilateral ODA spend by sector in 2018

UK ODA can be classified into broad sectors depending on its purpose, e.g. the social, economic or humanitarian assistance area it aims to support. Each broad sector summarises a number of sector codes; these are more specific areas that underlie the broad sector. See Annex 1 for more information on what is included in each broad sector. From 2018, a single project can allocate spend to one or more broad sectors.³³

Figure 16 provides an overview of bilateral ODA by broad sector in 2018 and a more detailed breakdown of the sectors is given in Additional Table A7. The five largest sectors for bilateral spend in 2018 were:

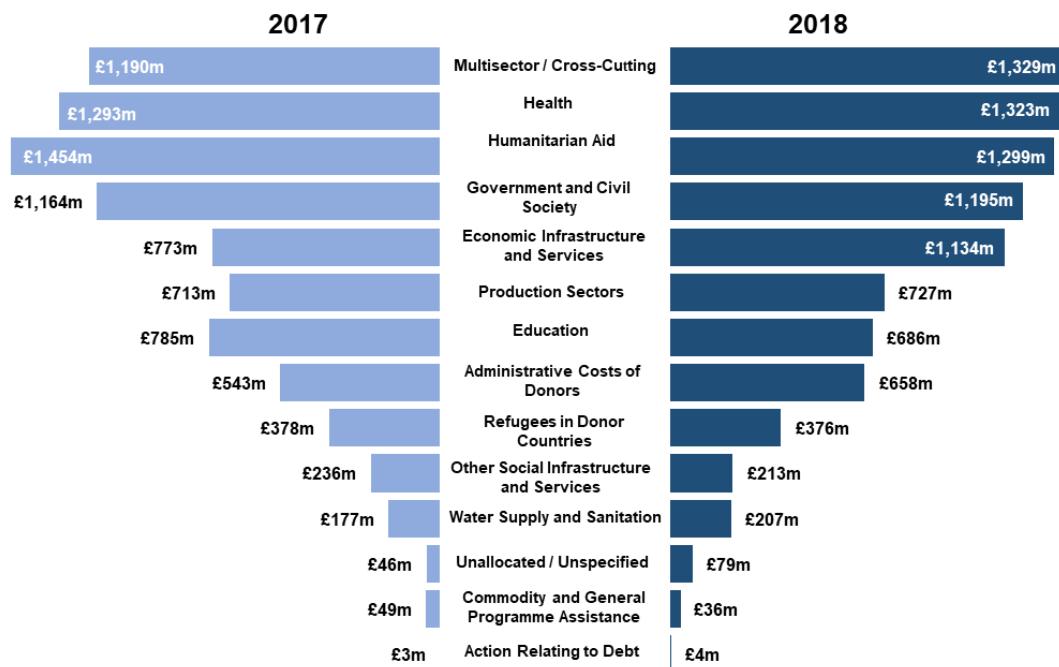
1. **Multisector/Cross-Cutting** - £1,329 million (14.3 per cent). Within this broad sector the top three spending areas were Multisector Aid (£329m), Research or Scientific Institutions (£300m) and Environmental Policy and Administrative Management (£240m). For example, Gift Aid payments (of which there was £148 million in 2018) are assigned Multisector Aid to reflect the diverse sectors within which NGOs operate.
The largest recipient of Multisector/Cross cutting ODA was 'Developing Countries Unspecified' (£708m), this reflects that research and environmental policy will often benefit more than one developing country. This broad sector saw a £138 million increase in spend in 2018 compared to 2017, largely due higher spend allocated to urban development and management and environmental sector codes.
2. **Health** - £1,323 million (14.3 per cent). This was an increase of £30 million compared to 2017, due to increased spending by Department of Health and Social Care. Within Health, the top three spending areas in 2018 were Medical Research (£346m), Family Planning (£175m) and Health Policy and Administrative Management (£171m).

³³ The OECD DAC methodology changed in 2017 to allow reporting of spend against multiple broad sectors, and this approach is used throughout this section. Prior to this, the methodology required that all spend for a given project be reported against the sector in which the largest percentage of spend occurred. With this methodology change, 2018 data are not directly comparable with those prior to 2017, and so the focus will be on the sector breakdown of bilateral ODA spend in 2018 rather than trends over time.

3. **Humanitarian Aid** - £1,299 million (14.0 per cent). The top three recipients of Humanitarian Aid spend were Syria (£160m), Yemen (£148m) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (£105m). This broad sector has seen the largest decrease in 2018 compared to 2017 (£155m), the first decrease in humanitarian spend over the past five years. This is discussed in detail on page 41.
4. **Government and Civil Society** - £1,195 million (12.9 per cent). This sector includes the top three spending areas Civilian Peace-Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution (£277m), Public Sector Policy and Administrative Management (£158m) and Media and Free Flow of Information (£105m). Compared to 2017, Government and Civil Society had an increased spend of £31 million in 2018.
5. **Economic Infrastructure and Services** - £1,134 million (12.2 per cent). This sector includes Financial Policy and Administrative Management (£551m), Business Policy and Administration (£115m) and Energy Generation, Renewable Sources (£93m). This broad sector saw the largest increase in 2018 compared to 2017 of £361 million, largely due to increased spending in financial policy and administrative management (£268m increase compared to 2017). The year-on-year change also reflects an increase in spend through CDC for equity and debt investments in companies developing projects delivering infrastructure services in developing countries, including power and telecoms.

The percentage share of total bilateral ODA of the five largest broad sectors in 2018 was 67.8 per cent, broadly unchanged from 2017 (66.7 per cent). Outside of the top five sectors by bilateral spend, the largest changes between 2017 and 2018 were Administrative Costs of Donors (increased by £115 million) and Education (decreased by £99 million).

Figure 16: Broad Sector breakdown of UK Bilateral ODA, 2017 and 2018 (£ millions, ordered by 2018)



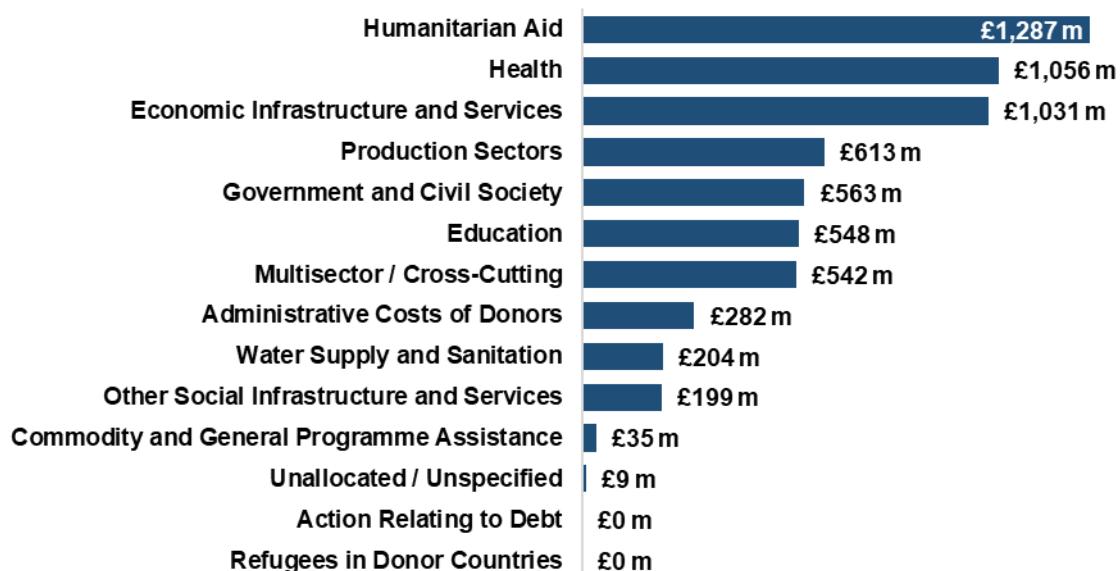
3.2.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend by Government Department and other contributors of UK ODA

Figure provides a breakdown of sector spend by DFID and all Other Government Departments and other contributors of ODA (non-DFID).

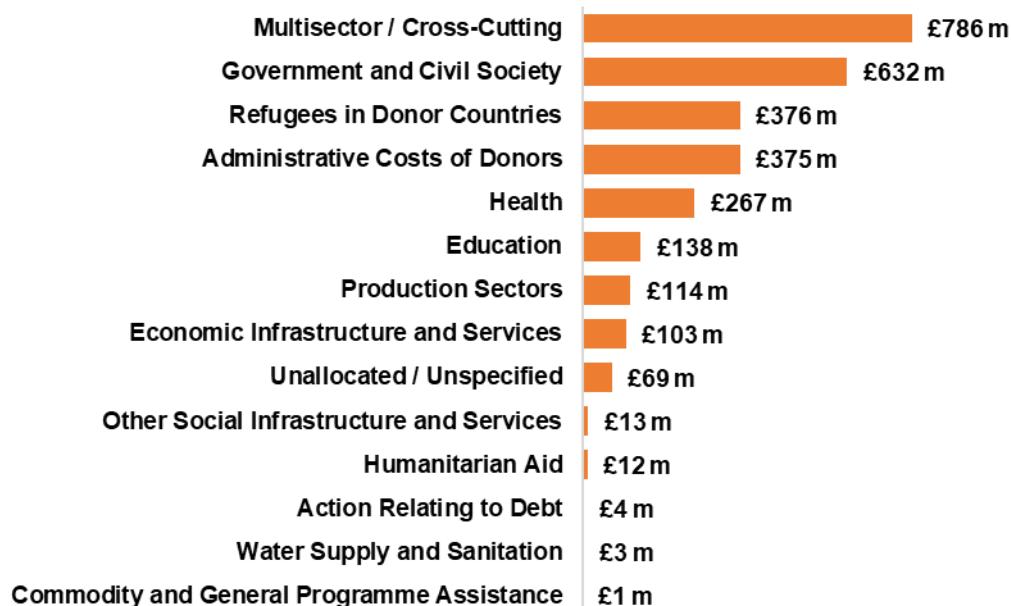
- For DFID, the sector spend profile reflects greater spend on the social and disaster response sectors, such as 'Humanitarian Aid' (£1,287m) and 'Health' (£1,056m). DFID also contributed £1,031 million on 'Economic Infrastructure and Services'.
- Non-DFID spend is on a smaller scale and has a sector profile that reflects a greater spend in broad sector areas such as research and policy, the top being 'Multisector / Cross Cutting' (£786m). Non-DFID departments account for the total spend on 'Refugees in Donor Countries' (£376m) as they are responsible for supporting refugees based in the UK. This spend consists of ODA eligible support for refugees in their first year of stay in the UK, such as food and shelter.

Figure 17: DFID's and Other Government Departments' and Other Contributors of ODA (non-DFID) Spend by Sector, 2018 (£ millions)

DFID



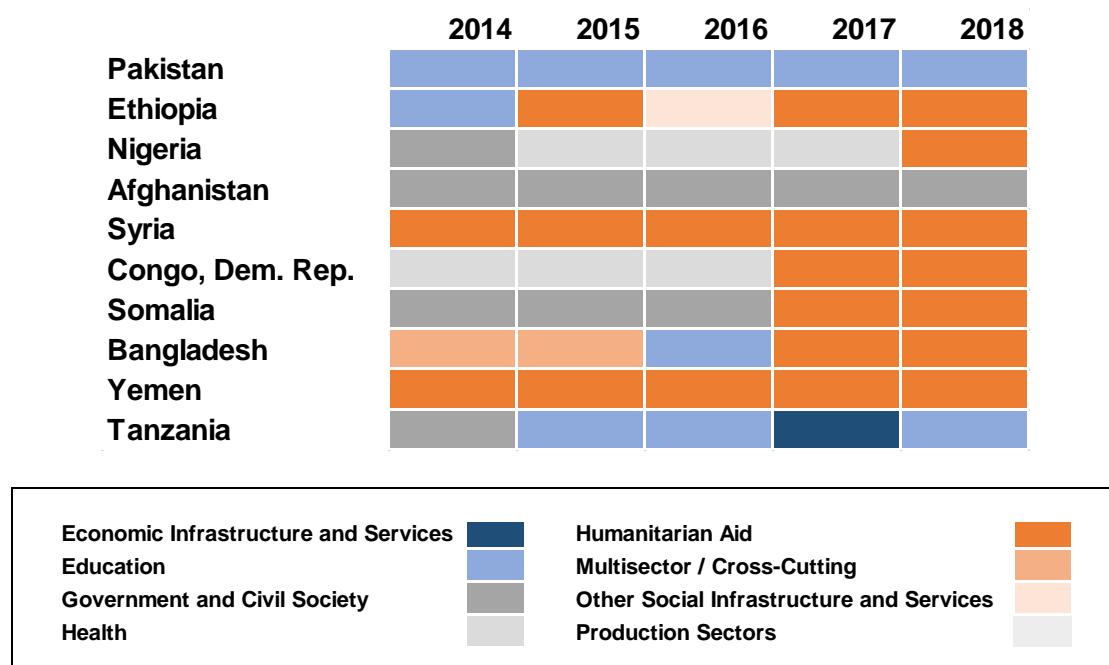
Non-DFID



3.2.3 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend by top 10 recipients of UK bilateral ODA

Figure 18 provides a breakdown of the top ten recipient countries of UK bilateral ODA in 2018, and the highest spending sector in each year since 2014.³⁴

Figure 18: Top ten recipients of UK bilateral ODA 2018, by largest sector spend



- Some countries in the top ten have a consistent highest sector year on year (e.g. Pakistan, Syria, Yemen and Afghanistan), while for others the sectors tend to change (e.g. Ethiopia, Tanzania, Bangladesh).
- 'Humanitarian Aid' was the sector which received the highest UK ODA in seven countries out of the top ten for 2018, increasing by one country since 2017.
- In Pakistan, ODA spend on 'Education' has been consistently highest over the past five years (over £100m per year).
- In Ethiopia, 'Humanitarian Aid' has now been the largest sector spend since 2017, in response to drought affected areas, giving access to food assistance, water and health services. Before 2017 the highest broad sector spend in Ethiopia varied.
- The highest spend sector in Nigeria has shifted to 'Humanitarian Aid' from 'Health', in response to the crisis in the North East of Nigeria.

³⁴ While the breakdown in 2018 is not directly comparable to that for the years prior to 2017 due to the methodology change described above, it is illustrative of the trend in sector spending between 2014 and 2018.

- Over the past five years in Afghanistan the highest sector spend has consistently been on 'Government and Civil Society', this is largely driven by contributions to a Reconstruction Trust fund.
- Democratic Republic of Congo became a top ten recipient of UK bilateral ODA in 2018 due to the increase in 'Humanitarian Aid' spend which has been the highest sector in the country for the last two years. Prior to 2017, ODA spend was greatest in 'Health'.

Case Study: Humanitarian ODA

Background

Humanitarian aid is assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies. It covers:

- **Emergency Response** – provision of food aid, material relief, co-ordination and support required in an emergency situation resulting from man-made crises and/or natural disasters
- **Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation** – restricted to short term support for the restoration of service and infrastructure during and in the aftermath of an emergency
- **Disaster prevention and preparedness** – disaster risk reduction activities

Recent trends

- Bilateral humanitarian ODA decreased by £155m (11%) between 2017 and 2018. This is a reversal in trend, as humanitarian spend increased each year between 2014 and 2017.
- In 2018, humanitarian was the 3rd largest spending sector, dropping from 1st in 2015, 2016 and 2017 and 2nd in 2014.
- Nevertheless, humanitarian ODA remained above the level in 2016 and was the highest spending sector for 7 of the top 10 recipients of UK bilateral ODA in 2018.

UK bilateral humanitarian ODA, by spend and proportion of total bilateral ODA: 2014 - 2018



Breakdown of UK bilateral humanitarian ODA by activity¹, 2018

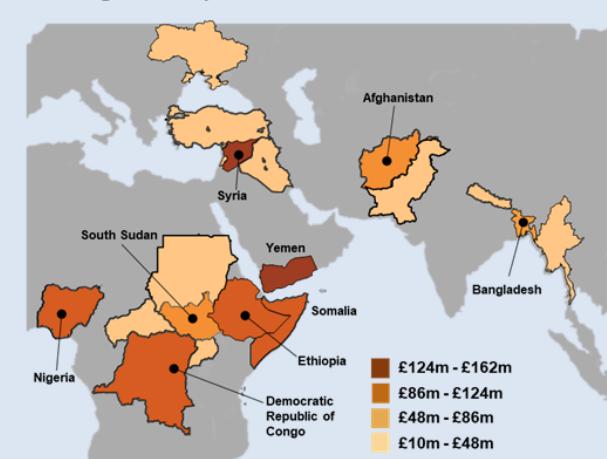


Multilateral & NGO humanitarian aid

This factsheet refers to bilateral humanitarian ODA. The UK also funds humanitarian response through core support to international humanitarian organisations, for example:

- The International Committee and Federation of the Red Cross (£73m)
- Central Emergency Response Fund (£110m)
- World Food Programme (£40m)
- United Nations Office of Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (£24m)

Map of UK bilateral humanitarian ODA (countries receiving > £10m), 2018



Change in bilateral humanitarian aid by recipient country



Recipient countries with largest increases in humanitarian aid in 2018 compared to 2017:

1. Democratic Republic of Congo, +£43m
2. Bangladesh, +£31m
3. Nigeria, +£20m

Funding increased in DRC in response to increasing humanitarian needs and in Bangladesh to support Rohingya refugees



Recipient countries with largest decreases in humanitarian aid in 2018:

1. Somalia, -£111m
2. Yemen, -£42m
3. Uganda, -£36m

Funding in Somalia decreased as the impacts of the extended drought in 2017 reduced.

1. OECD DAC sector groupings

3.3 Multilateral Funding

3.3.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation

Multilateral organisations³⁵ are an essential part of the international system for humanitarian and development ODA. The UK works with a wide range of organisations, 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 organisations offer economies of scale in their operations and expertise, and often have the mandate and legitimacy to work in politically sensitive situations. Accordingly, they enable individual donor governments, such as the UK, to support development and humanitarian work in a wider range of countries.

For example, the International Development Association (IDA), which is part of the World Bank Group, has been the largest recipient of UK multilateral ODA since 2013. IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing concessional loans and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living condition. Its activities include, among others, primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation or agriculture and institutional reform.

Table 5 shows the top 20 multilateral organisations that received the most core funding (Multilateral ODA) from the UK in 2017 and 2018.

- The top five multilaterals' shares represented 73.2 per cent of total multilateral ODA in 2018, similar to 2017 (70.4 per cent). In 2014, the top five multilateral organisations' share of UK multilateral ODA was 68.3 percent. IDA remained the largest recipient of UK multilateral ODA and increased by £600 million from 2017, accounting for over a third of total core contributions to multilaterals in 2018.
- Four of the top five receiving organisations of UK multilateral ODA in 2018 were among the top five multilaterals in 2017. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization is now in the top 5 recipients of UK multilateral ODA. While the International Monetary Fund – Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust fell from being the 3rd highest recipient of core funding from the UK in 2017 to the 21st highest recipient in 2018³⁶.

³⁵ Defined as ODA-eligible multilateral organisations for core (unearmarked) contributions by the OECD DAC, see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>

³⁶ For further information see section 3.1.3

Table 5: Top Twenty Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations (Multilateral ODA)³⁷ 2017 and 2018

Rank	Multilateral	£ millions		Rank	Multilateral	£ millions	
		Multilateral ODA	% share of total			Multilateral ODA	% share of total
1	International Development Association ²	1,330	25.1%	1	International Development Association ²	1,931	36.5%
2	European Commission - Development Share of Budget	911	17.2%	2	European Commission - Development Share of Budget	951	18.0%
3	International Monetary Fund - Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust	726	13.7%	3	European Commission - European Development Fund	435	8.2%
4	European Commission - European Development Fund	443	8.4%	4	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	360	6.8%
5	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	317	6.0%	5	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	200	3.8%
6	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	200	3.8%	6	Green Climate Fund	195	3.7%
7	African Development Fund	170	3.2%	7	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	160	3.0%
8	Green Climate Fund	123	2.3%	8	African Development Fund	159	3.0%
9	International Finance Facility for Immunisation	101	1.9%	9	International Finance Facility for Immunisation	110	2.1%
10	International drug purchase facility	88	1.7%	10	Central Emergency Response Fund	110	2.1%
11	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	83	1.6%	11	United Nations Development Programme	57	1.1%
12	Private Infrastructure Development Group	61	1.2%	12	United Nations Children's Fund United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	48	0.9%
13	United Nations Development Programme	56	1.1%	13	United Nations Development Programme	45	0.9%
14	Central Emergency Response Fund	55	1.0%	14	International drug purchase facility	44	0.8%
15	United Nations Children's Fund	48	0.9%	15	World Food Programme United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	40	0.8%
16	World Food Programme United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	40	0.8%	16	United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35	0.7%
17	United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	38	0.7%	17	Global Environment Facility - Special Climate Change Fund	32	0.6%
18	Advance Market Commitments	35	0.7%	18	World Health Organisation - core voluntary contributions account	30	0.6%
19	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	35	0.7%	19	Asian Development Fund	28	0.5%
20	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	33	0.6%	20	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping	27	0.5%

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

2. Includes the International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative

³⁷ 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 6 shows multilateral UK ODA in 2017 and 2018 by government agency and delivery channel i.e. by bilateral through multilateral ODA (earmarked funding) and core contributions to multilateral organisations (un-earmarked funding).

Bilateral through multilateral ODA:

- DFID provided 86.6 per cent (£2,416m) of bilateral though multilateral ODA in 2018, a reduction on 2017 when DFID provided 88.1 per cent (£2,320m).
- The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) remains the largest department other than DFID to provide bilateral through multilateral ODA, accounting for 5.8 per cent (£163m) in 2018.
- Other significant contributors of bilateral through multilateral ODA in 2018 included the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (4.9 per cent or £136m) and Cross-Government Prosperity Fund (1.2 per cent or £33m).
- Since 2014, the share of bilateral through multilateral ODA accounted for by non-DFID contributors has increased from 5.5 per cent (£118m) to 13.4 per cent (£374m) in 2018.

Core contributions to multilateral organisations:

- DFID also provides the majority of the UK's core multilateral ODA, accounting for 85.5 per cent (£4,525m), an increase on 2017 when DFID accounted for 72.1 per cent (£3,791m).
- HM Treasury was the largest non-DFID department to provide core multilateral ODA in 2018, accounting for 1.6 per cent (£83m). The spend was a core contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). HM Treasury spent no multilateral ODA in 2017.
- The biggest reduction in core multilateral funding was by BEIS. BEIS core contributions accounted for 0.8 per cent (£41m) of UK multilateral ODA in 2018 compared to 2.4 per cent (£128m) in 2017, primarily due to lower contributions to the Green Climate Fund.
- Over the last 5 years, the share of UK core funding to multilateral organisations from non-DFID contributors increased from 13.4 per cent (£652 million) in 2014 to 14.5 per cent (£769 million) in 2018.

A full breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and Other Contributors of UK ODA and delivery channel in 2014, 2017 and 2018 is available online in Table 10, and details on the funding of multilaterals in 2017 and 2018 are available online in Additional Table A8.

Table 6: Multilateral funding, by Government Departments and other contributors, 2014, 2017 and 2018³⁸

	2014				2017				2018			
	Bilateral through multilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Multilateral	
	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA
Department for International Development	2,025	94.5%	4,226	86.6%	2,320	88.1%	3,791	72.1%	2,416	86.6%	4,525	85.5%
Of which: EU Attribution	0	0%	374	7.7%	0	0.0%	439	8.4%	0	0.0%	452	8.5%
Total non-DFID	118	6%	652	13.4%	313	11.9%	1,465	27.9%	374	13.4%	769	14.5%
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	52	2%	116	2.4%	142	5.4%	128	2.4%	163	5.8%	41	0.8%
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	3	0%	43	0.9%	0	0.0%	33	0.6%	3	0.1%	30	0.6%
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)	22	1%	43	0.9%	139	5.3%	70	1.3%	136	4.9%	62	1.2%
Home Office	0	0%	~	0.0%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%
Department of Health and Social Care	0	0%	11	0.2%	9	0.3%	12	0.2%	18	0.6%	13	0.2%
Cross- Government Prosperity Fund	z	z	z	z	11	0.4%	0	0.0%	33	1.2%	0	0.0%
HM Treasury	z	z	z	z	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	83	1.6%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	40	2%	11	0.2%	2	0.1%	43	0.8%	12	0.4%	35	0.7%
Department for Work and Pensions	0	0%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
HM Revenue and Customs	z	z	z	z	~	0.0%	~	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports	z	z	z	z	0	0.0%	~	0.0%	0	0.0%	~	0.0%
<i>Other contributors of UK ODA</i>												
EU Attribution (non - DFID)	0	0%	418	8.6%	0	0.0%	445	8.5%	0	0.0%	471	8.9%
IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT)	z	z	z	z	0	0.0%	726	13.8%	0	0.0%	26	0.5%
Scottish Government	1	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	~	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,143	100.0%	4,878	100.0%	2,634	100.0%	5,256	100.0%	2,791	100.0%	5,295	100.0%

³⁸ "z" is not applicable, "0" is null and "~" is less than half the smallest unit displayed. Only departments and other contributors with 2018 core multilateral or bilateral through multilateral ODA have been included. For a full breakdown of UK-ODA by government department and other contributors to UK ODA by delivery channel for 2014, 2017 and 2018 please see table 10.

3.3.3 Multilateral Core Funding and Imputed Multilateral Shares

When DFID or other UK government departments provide core funding to multilateral organisations, the funding is pooled with other donors' funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilaterals. It is therefore not possible to directly track the use of UK funding for core multilateral purposes. However, to provide an indication of the destination and sector of UK multilateral ODA, overall percentages of ODA disbursements by the relevant multilateral organisations are used to impute a UK estimate.

The UK uses the reported OECD DAC breakdown of ODA disbursements for each multilateral organisation 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 disbursements 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. Because of this timing the latest estimates that are available are for 2017. These shares should be taken as indicative estimates rather than exact amounts of funding, and they are dependent upon multilateral organisations returning disbursement data to the DAC.

The estimates for 2017 can be found in our published Table A9 and A10.

4.1 Background Notes

4.1.1 Reporting and monitoring the ODA Spend and the ODA:GNI ratio

UK ODA spend includes DFID spend, ODA spend by government departments other than DFID and other sources of ODA (such as EU attribution and Gift Aid). DFID and HMT monitor spend by other departments and funds and movements in GNI during the year using forecasts published by the independent Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) to ensure the 0.7% commitment is met. The UK commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA is reported the year following the spend based on confirmed ODA outturn and GNI estimates published by the Office for National Statistics.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes revisions to Gross National Income (GNI) estimates as more economic data becomes available. The provisional ODA:GNI ratio was based on the GNI estimate published in March 2019.

The ONS are planning to implement a new methodology framework for calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which will impact GNI. The ONS will start publishing Gross National Income (GNI) estimates under the new methodology from 30 September 2019 (more information can be found on the [ONS website](#)). The ODA:GNI ratio for 2018 outlined in this publication uses the most recent GNI estimate available at the time of publication which was published by the ONS in June under the current methodology. This is consistent with the methodology framework in place at the time of our provisional publication.

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.

4.1.2 Difference between Provisional and Final publications

The “[Statistics on International Development: Provisional Aid Spend 2018](#)” publication outlines provisional ODA spend information and an estimate of GNI for 2018 published by ONS in March to calculate a provisional estimate of the ODA:GNI ratio. Between

the spring and the autumn, the ODA spending of DFID and other government departments are finalised.

As part of this, other government departments will provide project-level data which will have codes that allocate for each project: sectors, delivery partner, type of aid and other key variables. A project title and description are also provided. These extra details allow the ODA spend to be quality assured using guidance from OECD.

The final ODA data and an updated GNI estimate for 2018 released by the ONS in June have been used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in this publication and to report to the OECD. Further information on the data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in Annexes 1-3 on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).

4.1.3 What's changed in this release?

As announced in a previous edition of Statistics on International Development (SID), this publication presents ODA for 2018 on a grant equivalent basis. The grant equivalent methodology affects how the values of official loans disbursed by departments and other contributors are scored as ODA, which is different from the previous cash flow methodology used to present ODA in 2017.

Official loans are those to a developing country or a development organisation such as the multilaterals eligible for unearmarked funding. In 2018, the UK only had one official multilateral loan and a small amount of official loan reflows (from loans to both multilateral and countries³⁹). The effect of this change is:

- In 2018, IMF-PRGT used £26 million (grant equivalent, headline ODA measure for 2018); compared with £726 million (cash flow, headline ODA measure for 2017) in 2017. Comparing cash flows, IMF-PRGT used £83 million of UK ODA in 2018 compared with £726m in 2017.
- Official loan reflows are not included under the grant equivalent measure. In 2018, these equated to £18 million.
- Private loans (including refloows) are not currently affected by the grant equivalent measure.

³⁹ Official loans to developing countries are known as Sovereign Loans

- Since our only official loan disbursement was to a multilateral, our bilateral time series of country and sector spend is not affected by the grant equivalent measure.
- The UK's commitment to spend 0.7% of Gross National Income is measured on the headline ODA measure for a given year.

More information on this change can be found in [an explanatory note](#) which has been updated with finalised data and in the [OECD reporting directives for ODA](#).

This year, final SID is being published earlier than in previous years (generally in October or November) as part of efforts to improve the timeliness of our release in line with feedback from users and good practice in producing official statistics. This improvement in timeliness means that this publication predates the forthcoming methodology revision by ONS. DFID will outline plans for future reporting under the new methodology in due course.

4.1.4 In-donor refugee costs

In 2017, the DAC agreed clarifications to the reporting directives on In Donor Refugee Costs to improve consistency, comparability and transparency. Following this, DFID conducted a statistical review of the UK's ODA reporting in this area of spend. This publication implements the clarifications for 2018 ODA on temporary sustenance for refugees for the first 12 months of stay.⁴⁰ The DAC is currently validating donor methodologies for in-donor refugee costs so further refinements may be made in future.

Calculations for ODA eligible spend on in-donor refugee costs rely on Home Office asylum seeker and refugee data. In 2018, for six months daily asylum seeker data was not available due to Home Office transitioning to a new data platform during which an estimation was used.

4.1.5 EU Attribution

The estimate for the UK's share of the EU ODA budget in 2018 is £951 million compared to £911 million in 2017. EU attribution fluctuates from year to year because the EU works on a 7-year programming cycle and so EU disbursements in a given year

⁴⁰ For more information please see [Statistics on International Development: Final UK Aid Spend 2017](#), p45-46 and [Statistics on International Development: Provisional UK Aid Spend 2018](#), p13.

can vary. The estimate in 2017 and 2018 is based on published data from the European Commission on the UK's share of development expenditure.

In Table 3, £27.5 million for the UK's assessed contribution to ODA eligible EU civilian peacekeeping missions is reported in these statistics by the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund, as the fund responsible for spending. This avoids double counting in Table 3 and the total UK EU attribution is not affected.

4.1.6 Scope

This publication presents information on the UK's spending on Official Development Assistance (ODA). It includes data from DFID, other government departments and other contributors to UK ODA including the Devolved Administrations. 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 published separately [found here](#)
- **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.
- **DFID's non-ODA development spend.** A separate set of tables containing National Statistics for DFID's Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) for 2017/18 can be found [here](#). GPEX statistics show DFID's gross spending on development, including spending to countries and organisations that are not ODA-eligible. Further information on the definition of GPEX statistics and the difference from ODA can be found in our [technical note](#). GPEX statistics for 2018/19 will be published in Spring 2020.

4.1.7 Future developments

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR), the regulatory arm of the UK Statistics Authority, has completed a short review of compliance⁴¹ of DFID's Statistics on International Development (SID) against the [Code of Practice](#) for official statistics. Which confirmed that SID continues to be designated as National Statistics. OSR's full findings, published on 18th September, can be found on the [UKSA website](#). In future versions of "Statistics on International Development", the production team will look to improve the statistics in line with the recommendations from the OSR.

The OECD DAC is currently reviewing all DAC members methodologies for calculating ODA eligible in-donor refugee costs. The UK submitted its methodology in May 2019 and is engaging with the DAC to validate its methodology. This review may result in future refinements on how this area of spend is reported as ODA.

The UK is participating in the OECD DAC Peer Review process in 2019/20. This is an in-depth investigation of the UK's development systems and policies. Results of the review are likely to be published April 2020. To understand further what a DAC Peer Review involves please see the [OECD guidance](#).

As mentioned above in 4.1.3, the ONS are planning to implement a new methodology framework for calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which will impact GNI. DFID will outline plans for future reporting under the new methodology in due course.

4.1.8 Uses and users

The main purpose of this publication is to provide timely statistics of ODA expenditure by the UK government. They are published prior to the release of final ODA statistics by the OECD DAC for all OECD members.

During a consultation conducted in 2014, users told us that they use the statistics for a variety of purposes: preparing material for briefs; PQs and public correspondence; inclusion in reports and reviews and providing data for research and monitoring. The users represent the government, civil society and non-government organisations, students and academia and the media.

⁴¹ <https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/osr/what-we-do/compliance-checks/>

We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback either via our [Statistics User Group](#) or via email statistics@dfid.gov.uk.

4.1.9 Data Quality

Calendar year financial transaction data are used to compile UK ODA spend statistics. These are extracted from DFID's ARIES database, and the detailed data 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 3](#) describes the steps that have been taken by DFID statisticians to minimise these kinds of input errors, and to produce UK ODA statistics.

The figure presented for the Welsh Assembly Government represents their estimated spend for the financial year 2018/19 and are used as a proxy for their calendar year 2018 spend. The Scottish Government have reported calendar year for the first time for 2018 spend. This figure has been adjusted to ensure that there is no double counting with financial year 2017/18 which was used as a proxy for calendar year 2017 spend.

4.1.10 Data Revisions

DFID data for this publication is based on an extract of the ARIES database taken in June 2018, after the end of the calendar year 2018 and financial year 2018/19. 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](#).

4.1.11 Publication Cycle

DFID releases two editions of Statistics on International Development over the year:

- Provisional UK Aid spend will be published in the spring and includes a preliminary estimate of the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous calendar year. The latest edition of this publication can be found on [gov.uk](#).
- Final UK Aid spend is usually published in the autumn. This publication confirms the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous year, as well as including

more detailed analysis of the UK's Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, and includes the microdata used to produce the publication.

4.1.12 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](#).

4.1.13 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 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.

4.1.14 Contact Details

For enquiries (**non-media**) about the information contained in this publication, or for more detailed information, please contact:

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Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/about/statistics>

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.

5.1 Listing of main activities of UK Government Departments and other contributors of UK ODA other than DFID in 2018

Non-DFID Government Department or other contributor of UK ODA	Main ODA funded activity in 2018
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	BEIS's ODA is spent on International Climate Finance, jointly managed with DFID and DEFRA. This spending is helping developing countries reduce their emissions in line with the ambition set out in the Paris Agreement. It supports them to deal with the impacts of climate change by building their capacity to act themselves and by catalysing large scale public and private finance investments. BEIS funding supports large scale mitigation projects in the following thematic areas: making markets work; halting deforestation, and accelerating decarbonisation. BEIS also manages the Newton Fund and Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). The Newton Fund supports bilateral and regional research and innovation partnerships between the UK and selected middle income countries. The aim of this is to address specific global development challenges and build science and innovation capacity. GCRF provides dedicated funding to research focused on addressing global challenges which most significantly impact upon developing countries. It achieves this by supporting challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research, strengthening capability for research and innovation within developing countries, and providing an agile response to emergencies.
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	The FCO uses its ODA budget to support and deliver the strategic objectives of the government's 2015 Aid Strategy, which aligns the government's global efforts to defeat poverty, tackle instability and create prosperity in developing countries. This includes both ODA activity delivered directly by the FCO, and grants to external organisations to deliver on its behalf. The International Programme delivers a range of interventions in ODA-eligible countries including in support of Human Rights, Democracy and the Rules Based International System, Open Futures, and Strengthening Maritime Security, supporting wider FCO diplomatic efforts and foreign policy overseas. Frontline Diplomatic Activity includes project facilitation costs covering planning, implementation and resources as part of ODA projects across the globe, in accordance with the OECD DAC criteria. FCO spend also includes ODA-eligible core contributions to multilateral organisations, and support to Wilton Park conferences, the International Leaders Programme, the Great Britain-China Centre (GBCC), the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) and Chevening scholarships. The FCO supports the British Council's work overseas with UK and local partners to deliver ODA programmes in developing economies. It also supports the BBC World Service to provide accurate, impartial and independent news and analysis to developing, fragile and closed societies across the globe, including where free speech is limited.
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)	CSSF's main activities in 2018 were: tackling conflict and building stability overseas; improving capacity and accountability of security and justice actors; strengthening the rules-based international order and its institution, including women, peace and security; economic development; tackling serious and organised crime; preventing violent extremism. CSSF focus countries include Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Pakistan and Lebanon.
EU Attribution (non-DFID)	The estimate for the non-DFID share of the EU ODA budget. EU attribution fluctuates from year to year because the EU works on a 7-year programming cycle and so EU disbursements in a given year can vary. Non-DFID EU contributions include ODA eligible spend in peace, security, democracy, human rights and civil society.

Home Office (HO)	In-donor spend on support to asylum seekers and the resettlement of vulnerable people. This primarily is linked to food and shelter for up to 12 months. Work upstream in ODA countries to build capacity and capability in recipient countries in order to improve security, protect children and tackle modern slavery.
Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)	The Department of Health and Social Care pays an annual subscription to the World Health Organisation (WHO) – a proportion of which is ODA eligible. DHSC funds research for low- and middle-income countries through the National Institute for Health Research and provides funding to the Fleming Fund which aims to improve data and surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). DHSC ODA also includes support to asylum seekers for the first 12 months for the provision of ODA eligible publicly-financed health services.
Gift Aid	The ODA eligible proportion of Gift Aid claimed by UK based international development charities. To understand more about ODA eligible Gift Aid, please see methodology note.
Cross-Government Prosperity Fund	The Prosperity Fund is an innovative cross-government fund, focused eligible middle income countries and emerging economies. It supports the UK's aim of promoting global prosperity, creating the broad-based and inclusive growth needed for poverty reduction, contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The highest spending programme (£18.8m) was AIIB's Special Fund which provides technical assistance and consultancy to Asian developing countries (including India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Nepal) to help prepare high-quality infrastructure projects for AIIB financing.
HM Treasury (HMT)	HMT ODA relates to a core contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and development-related administrative costs.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Areas (DEFRA)	DEFRA's ODA spend delivers against international climate, biodiversity and development objectives. Its International Climate Finance seeks to deliver climate mitigation and adaptation benefits focused on protecting the world's most biodiverse forests, promoting sustainable livelihoods through improved land use and agricultural practices, and contributing to global food security. Defra's ODA spend also supports the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, both terrestrial and marine, through initiatives including the Darwin Initiative and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund. Defra's ODA programming supports the delivery of all four UK Aid Strategy objectives by strengthening global peace, security and governance, strengthening resilience and response to crises, promoting Global Prosperity and tackling extreme poverty and helping the world's most vulnerable.
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 in developing countries. The BBC World Service aims through journalism to contribute to accountability and good governance and improve the welfare and economic development of citizens in developing countries.
IMF – Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust Fund (IMF-PRGT)	UK core contribution to IMF-PRGT. The IMF-PRGT supports low income countries, such as Afghanistan and Sierra Leone, with macroeconomic assistance.
Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	DWP pays an annual core contribution to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), of which 60 per cent scores as ODA. DWP spend also includes ODA-eligible benefits to refugees within the first twelve months of stay in the UK as part of the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement (VPR) programme.
Cabinet Office (CO)	In April 2018, the UK hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) where leaders from Commonwealth countries gathered to reaffirm their common values, address shared global challenges and agree how to create a better future for all, especially the young. Cabinet Office's ODA relates to relevant eligible costs such as supporting attendance of ODA eligible countries delegates and the share of activities which had for main objective to address the specific challenges and needs of developing countries for example
Department for Education (DfE)	DfE's ODA covers 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 for asylum seekers of compulsory school age.
Scottish Government	The Scottish Government, though its £10m pa International Development Fund, supports development work in its partner countries Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan, in pursuit of the Global Goals. A separate £1m Humanitarian Emergency Fund also provides humanitarian funding to support crises as they occur, including during 2018 emergency aid for people affected by conflict in Syria, Yemen and South Sudan, and to

	support those affected by the Indonesia tsunami. Finally, the Scottish Government's Climate Justice Fund helps tackle the effects of climate change in the poorest, most vulnerable countries, with a £3m budget.
HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)	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. Provision of technical assistance in tax policy and administration issues to support the strengthening of tax systems in developing countries. Delivery of leadership and tax audit training to tax administration officials from developing countries.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	DCMS's Cultural Protection Fund supports developing countries, mainly in Middle Eastern conflict zones, to protect and restore their cultural heritage.
Other In-donor Refugee Costs	Education (for compulsory school age) and healthcare for asylum seekers based in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Only asylum seekers within the first 12 months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK are included.
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	MoD ODA spend includes training in human rights, rule of law, international humanitarian law, protection of civilians in conflict, maritime law, and the UK Hydrographic Office support to developing countries in maritime charting.
UK Export Finance (Export Credits Guarantee Department)	The ODA reported for 2018 covers the UK debt forgiveness for Cuba, arising from the activities of UK Export Finance (UKEF).
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	Pension payments made to ex-members of the UK Overseas Civil Service who were employed directly by developing country governments.
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.
Office for National Statistics	Office for National Statistics technical assistance to build capacity of statistical systems in developing countries