



Department  
for International  
Development



**UKaid**  
from the British people

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# STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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**2015**



### 3 December 2015: Minor Revision - ODA figures for 2013

Estimates of UK ODA for 2013 have been corrected from £11,431 million reported in the [previous statistical release](#) to £11,424 million in this statistical publication. This was due to the discovery of an accounting error, which resulted in the incorrect inclusion of £6 million<sup>1</sup> to the previous 2013 ODA figure.

The change has a very minor effect on total ODA for 2013. ODA as a percentage of GNI for 2013, the ODA:GNI ratio, has reduced by less than 0.001 percentage points and remains at 0.70 (See Table 1).

The corrected figure of £11,424 million for ODA in 2013 is used throughout this publication, and all charts and tables, which show 2013 data, reflect this figure.

For more information, please contact: [statistics@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@dfid.gov.uk)

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<sup>1</sup> Figures stated here are rounded and do not sum due to this.

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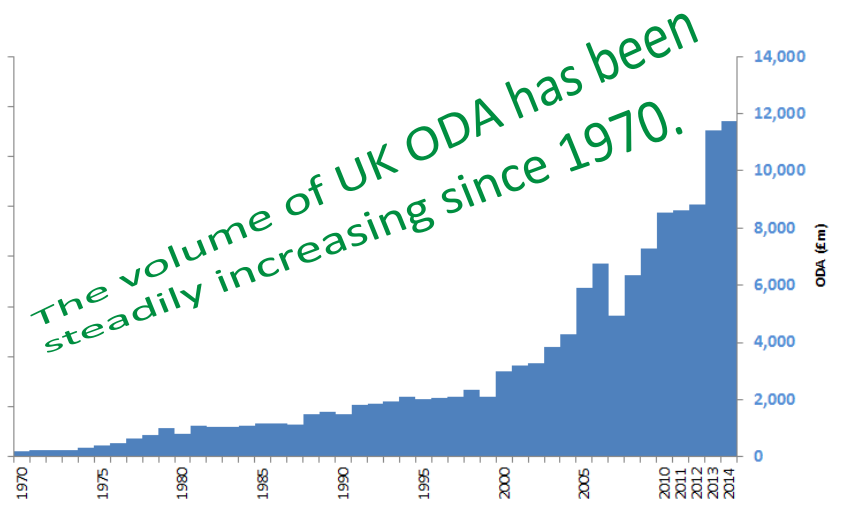
Additional Tables and Annexes can be found online at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-2015>

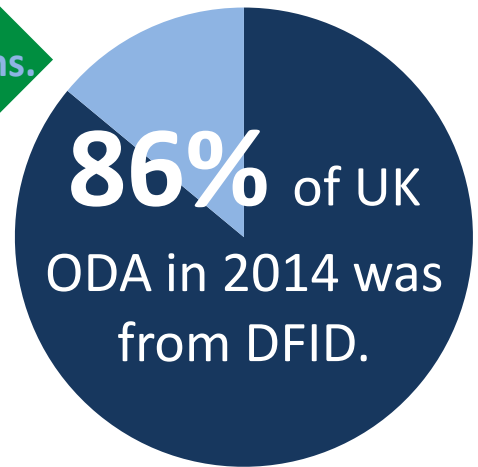
# KEY FACTS

The UK provided **£11,726m** of ODA in 2014.

...or **0.7%** of GNI<sup>1</sup>.



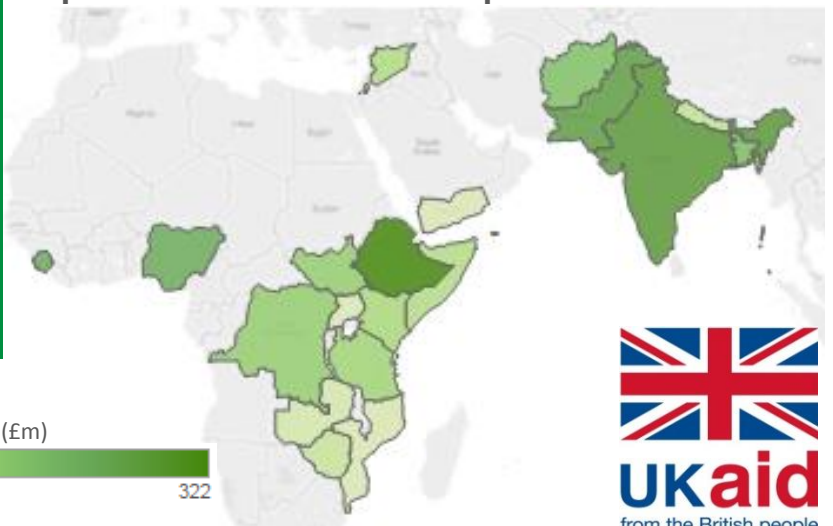
The UK provided the second largest amount of ODA of the OECD DAC donors in 2014.



The largest regional recipient of **UK Bilateral ODA** was **Africa** (£2,640 million).

The largest country recipient of **UK Bilateral ODA** was **Ethiopia** (£322m).

Top 20 UK Bilateral ODA recipients in 2014



1. The UK ODA:GNI ratio for 2014 on updated ESA95 and ESA2010 GNI methodologies bases would be 0.70 and 0.66 respectively.

## Introduction

Statistics on International Development (SID) is an annual publication that provides an overview of official UK spend<sup>2</sup> on international development. The publication is the official release of finalised 2014 estimates, updating the previous provisional estimates published in April 2015, found [here](#). The publication covers:

- Total UK spend on international development for the 2014 calendar year;
- Trends for the last five years;
- Key breakdowns by recipient country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose;
- International comparisons of spend on international development.

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

### **Box 1: Official Development Assistance**

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> This is defined in Box 1. It does not cover private spending or donations made to support developing countries, such as by the general public and voluntary sector, or overseas remittances. This data is collected by other sources: a) Office for National Statistics, The Living Costs and Food Survey, [Table A1](#) b) Charities Aid Foundation <https://www.cafonline.org/about-us/publications/2015-publications/uk-giving-2014>.

## Supporting Information

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

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

The data tables included in the publication are available to download in spreadsheet format, and a full dataset in CSV and SPSS formats will be available on [the DFID Statistics on International Development 2015](#) webpage. This publication focuses on the internationally agreed measure of aid, ODA; tables on GPEX<sup>3</sup> will be released as additional tables in January 2016.

## Changes to this Publication

Key changes to this year's publication reflect the main requirements of the [UK Statistics Authority assessment report 315](#)

- Additional commentary in the bilateral section to give users more insight into where UK aid is spent, including specific case studies.
- Additional information on ODA through the Conflict Pool.
- Refined graphics and data visualisation including maps.
- Additional narrative in the section on imputed multilateral aid to explain the strengths and limitations of the data.
- Longer time series 2009-2014, presenting country, sector and other breakdowns, made available in additional tables in one Microsoft workbook
- A listing of main ODA activities funded by other official agencies included as supplementary information.

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<sup>3</sup> Tables on the National Statistics for Gross Public Expenditure (GPEX) on development – a broader financial year measure of DFID gross official expenditure spend in all countries - is published as part of this publication, but released as additional tables approximately 1 month after the release of Statistics on International Development.



- A supplementary note on data quality and processing arrangements (Annex 4).

A full ODA dataset will be released in CSV format and other formats so specialist users can analyse the microdata themselves.

If there are any tables or data missing from this publication that you need for your own analysis as a consequence of these changes, or if you have any thoughts about how to improve the publication, please contact the statistics team at: [statistics@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@dfid.gov.uk)

# 1. UK ODA Flows

This section provides an overview of UK ODA. It covers the overall changes in the value of UK ODA, the Gross National Income (GNI) estimates used in the calculation of the ODA:GNI ratio, breakdown of ODA spend by channel of delivery and a breakdown of UK ODA spend by official agencies of the UK.

## 1.1 UK ODA 2014 and the ODA:GNI Ratio

The UK provided a total of £11,726 million of ODA in 2014. This represents an increase of 2.6 per cent (£302 million) between 2013 and 2014 (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

### The ODA:GNI Ratio

The United Nations General Assembly agreed on an international target of 0.7 per cent for the ODA:GNI ratio in 1970. In May 2005, EU member states pledged to meet the 0.7 per cent target by 2015, with a collective EU target milestone of 0.56 per cent by 2010. In the 2004 Spending Review the UK government set an earlier target date, to increase total UK ODA to 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2013. This target for 2013 has been re-endorsed by successive administrations. On 26 March 2015, the UK passed [legislation](#) that places a commitment on the UK Government to ensure that the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI target is met by the UK in the year 2015, and each subsequent calendar year.

The National Accounts methodology for measuring GNI changed in 2014 to take account of the latest international standards, known as ESA<sup>4</sup> 2010. These new standards replaced the previous standards, known as ESA 1995<sup>5</sup>. The measure 'GNI (1995) unadjusted' follows the methods that were used to estimate UK GNI when ODA spending plans for 2014 were determined by HM Treasury. The UK Government has stated that it will measure the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI spending targets for 2013 and subsequent years, 2014 and 2015, using the National Accounts methodology that was in use when decisions for the target were made (ESA 1995 unadjusted).

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<sup>4</sup> ESA is European System of Accounts.

<sup>5</sup> ONS has continued to produce separate GNI estimates based on GNI (1995).

ODA:GNI ratios based on the two GNI methodologies (ESA 2010 and ESA 1995 unadjusted) are set out in Table 1. GNI (ESA2010) was £1.783 billion in 2014. This is £108 billion greater than GNI (ESA95) unadjusted, equivalent to 6.5 per cent higher. This results in a lower ODA:GNI ratio when using GNI (2010) compared with using GNI (1995) unadjusted.

**Table 1: GNI<sup>6</sup> estimates for 2013 - 2014 and ODA:GNI ratios; current prices, £ millions**

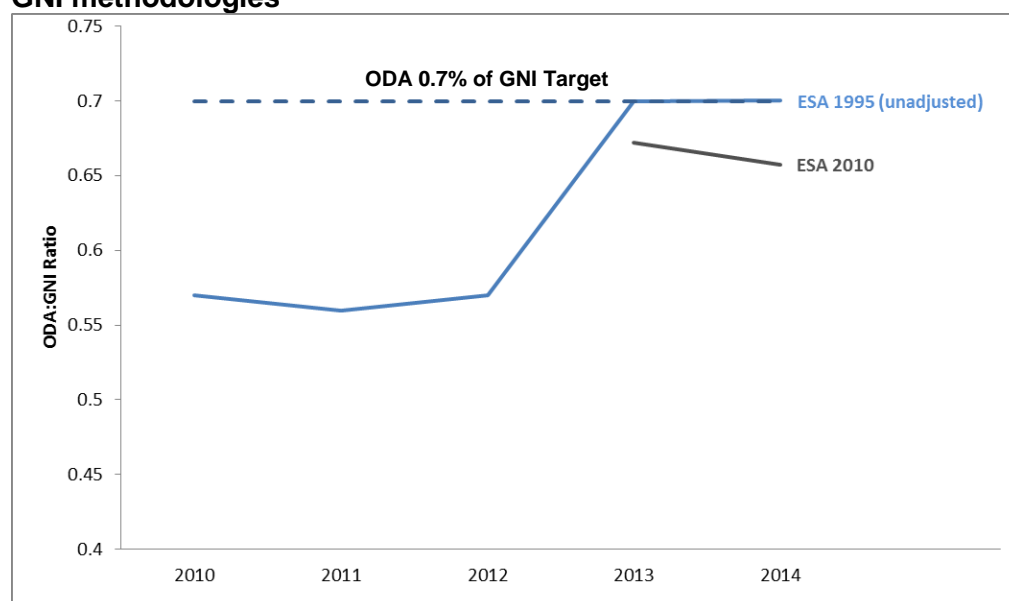
	2013			2014		
	GNI (£m)	ODA (£m)	ODA:GNI ratios (%)	GNI (£m)	ODA (£m)	ODA:GNI ratios (%)
GNI (ESA2010)	1,700,170	11,424	0.67	1,783,331	11,726	0.66
GNI (ESA95) unadjusted for (Eurostat) reservations	1,622,166	11,424	0.70	1,675,000	11,726	0.70

Based on the improved National Accounts methodology for GNI (ESA 2010), which was not available when spending decisions for the 0.7 target were made, the ODA:GNI ratio for 2014 is 0.66. Based on this measure the 0.7 target has not been met. Based on the National Accounts methodology for GNI that was in use and available when spending decisions for the 0.7 target were made (ESA 1995 unadjusted), the ODA:GNI ratio for 2014 is 0.70. This is the measure the UK Government has said it will use for 2014. Based on this measure the 0.7 target has been met.

Figure 1 illustrates the impact of the change in National Accounts methodology on the ODA:GNI ratio. In 2014 there was a small increase over the year in ODA of £302m, compared with a large increase of £2,622m in 2013.

<sup>6</sup> To smooth the transition from ESA 1995 to ESA 2010 the ONS has also prepared a GNI estimate on the ESA 1995 adjusted methodology. The adjustments are for the treatment of accounting items, including non-profit institutions serving households, vehicle registration tax, repairs and maintenance of dwellings. More details are [here](#). On this basis GNI would be £1,667,761m for 2013 and £1,744,600m for 2014. The ODA:GNI ratio would be 0.69 for 2013 and 0.67 for 2014.

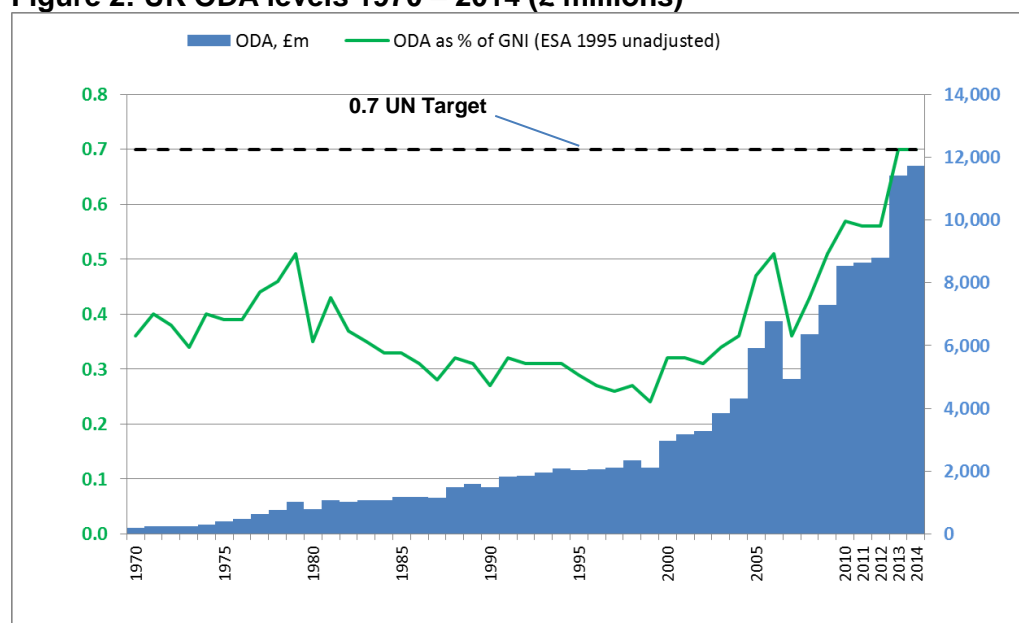
**Figure 1: UK ODA as a Proportion of GNI 2010-2014 according to the different GNI methodologies<sup>7</sup>**



### Long Term Trends in UK ODA

Figure 2 below shows the increase in UK ODA since 1970 (when the 0.7 per cent ODA:GNI target was first reported on). There is a steady increase in the level of UK ODA since 1970, with a very large increase in 2013 and an increasing ODA:GNI trajectory since 2007 when the ratio fell after high levels of ODA in 2005 and 2006, driven by high levels of debt relief<sup>8</sup>.

**Figure 2: UK ODA levels 1970 – 2014 (£ millions)<sup>9</sup>**



<sup>7</sup> See Table C2 in the accompanying Excel tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for the underlying data.

<sup>8</sup> See the 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>

<sup>9</sup> See Table C1 for underlying data in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015.

## 1.2 UK ODA by Delivery Channel

There are two main channels of delivery for ODA: bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral ODA is earmarked spend which the donor has control over – this is usually aid going to specific countries, regions or programmes. Bilateral ODA also includes funding to multilateral organisations for specific programmes or in specific countries; this is referred to as ‘bilateral ODA through a multilateral’ in this document. Multilateral ODA is funding from national governments which is pooled with other donors’ funding and provided as core aid funding to multilateral organisations. Multilateral core funding is un-earmarked and may be used as the organisation thinks best, as long as this is in line with its mandate and agreed by the governing body.

Table 2 below shows that the UK provided £4,895 million in core contributions to multilaterals in 2014, an increase of £209 million (4.5 per cent) from 2013. In comparison the UK spent £6,832 million through bilateral channels, an increase of £93 million (1.4 per cent) from 2013.

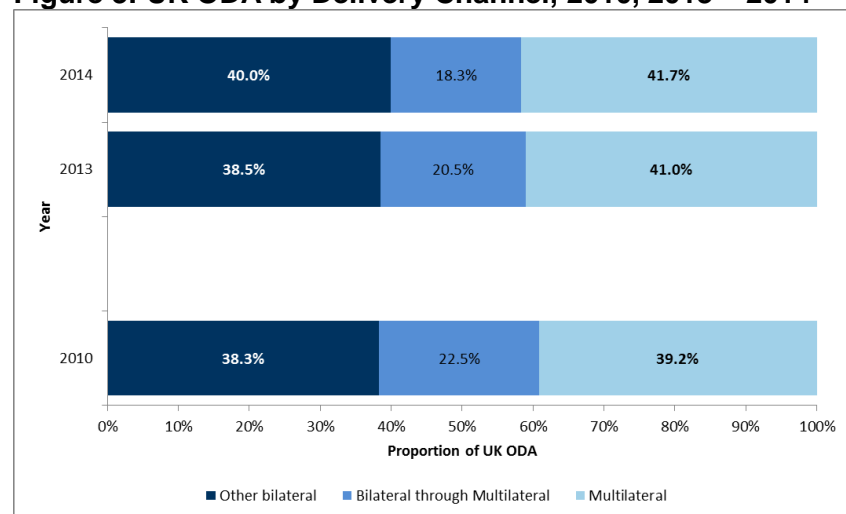
Figure 3 presents the breakdown of total ODA by delivery channel in 2010, 2013 and 2014, and shows that bilateral ODA has retained the largest share of total UK ODA in 2010, 2013 and 2014. However, its share of ODA has reduced marginally since 2010 (58.3 per cent of UK ODA in 2014 compared with 60.8 per cent in 2010), mainly due to a reduction in bilateral ODA through multilateral channels. The fall in the share of bilateral ODA (and conversely, the increase in the share of multilateral ODA) may have occurred because of data quality improvements, particularly in the reporting of bilateral funding through multilateral and core multilateral channels.

**Table 2. Total UK Net ODA: by Delivery Channel (Bilateral, Multilateral)<sup>10</sup>**  
2010, 2013 and 2014

	2010		2013		2014		Change since 2010		Change since 2013	
	£m	% total ODA	£m	% total ODA	£m	% total ODA	£m	%	£m	%
<b>Total Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<i>of which: bilateral through multilateral</i>	1,921	22.5%	2,336	20.5%	2,146	18.3%	224	11.7%	-191	-8.2%
<b>Total Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,424</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

Years 2010, 2013 and 2014 are used here for comparison purposes. The data by individual years is available in Additional Table A1a.

**Figure 3: UK ODA by Delivery Channel, 2010, 2013 – 2014<sup>11</sup>**



<sup>10</sup> Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

<sup>11</sup> See Table 2 for underlying data.

### 1.3 Makeup of UK ODA by Official Agency

Table 3 shows the amount of UK ODA that was provided by the Department for International Development (DFID) and Official Agencies<sup>12</sup> in 2014, 2013 and 2010. It can be seen that in 2014, DFID provided the largest share of total UK ODA (86.0 per cent). This was a fall of 1.7 percentage points from 2013, when DFID's share was 87.7 per cent. This change was largely accounted for by a methodological change in the way the contribution to the development spending of the EU was apportioned between DFID and other departments' budgets (EU Attribution – see box 2 for more details).

#### Box 2: Treatment of EU Attribution

The calculation of the proportion of EU budget development spending that is attributed to DFID's budget has changed (from 2014 onwards). This is an improvement in the methodology to reflect that DFID is not the lead department responsible for the policy areas covered by the 'European Neighbourhood' and the 'Pre-Accession' EU budget instruments. As such, the UK share of spending under these instruments will no longer be attributed to DFID's budget.

In 2013, 85 per cent of the UK's share of EU budget ODA was attributed to DFID's budget. In 2014, the estimate calculated with the new methodology is 46 per cent. This change does not affect UK financing for the European Union, or the total level of EU ODA that is attributed to the UK. **Overall there has been a limited change in the UK share of EU Budget ODA**; in 2014 the estimate for EU-attributed UK ODA is £816 million compared to £813 million in 2013.

In absolute terms, the amount of UK ODA that was provided by DFID increased by £69 million (0.7 per cent) from 2013 to 2014, and increased by £2,622 million (35.1 per cent) from 2010 to 2014. The amount of UK ODA provided by Official Agencies other than DFID increased by £233 million (16.6 per cent) between 2013 and 2014, and by £576 million (54.0 per cent) from 2010 to 2014.

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of UK ODA by Official Agency in 2013 and 2014. The largest non-DFID source of UK ODA in 2014 was 'non-DFID EU Attribution', which

<sup>12</sup> Official Agencies is the OECD's terminology that refers to all agencies which contribute to the donor countries' final ODA figure. For the UK, Official Agencies refer to UK government departments, devolved administrations and specialist agencies. For a full list of these please see table 3.

was 3.8 per cent of total UK ODA<sup>13</sup> (£442 million). The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) was the largest 'other official agency' ODA contributor, providing 3.1 per cent of total UK ODA (£366 million). This included mainly FCO programme and British Council ODA expenditure, and aid-related frontline diplomacy<sup>14</sup>. The share of ODA provided through the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) fell in 2014, accounting for 1.6 per cent of total ODA (£192 million), compared with 2013 when the Department provided 3.6 per cent of the total (£408 million). This was due to the profile of DECC's International Climate Fund spend across the spending review period being uneven, with a significant rise in 2013 which fell back to 2012 levels in 2014.

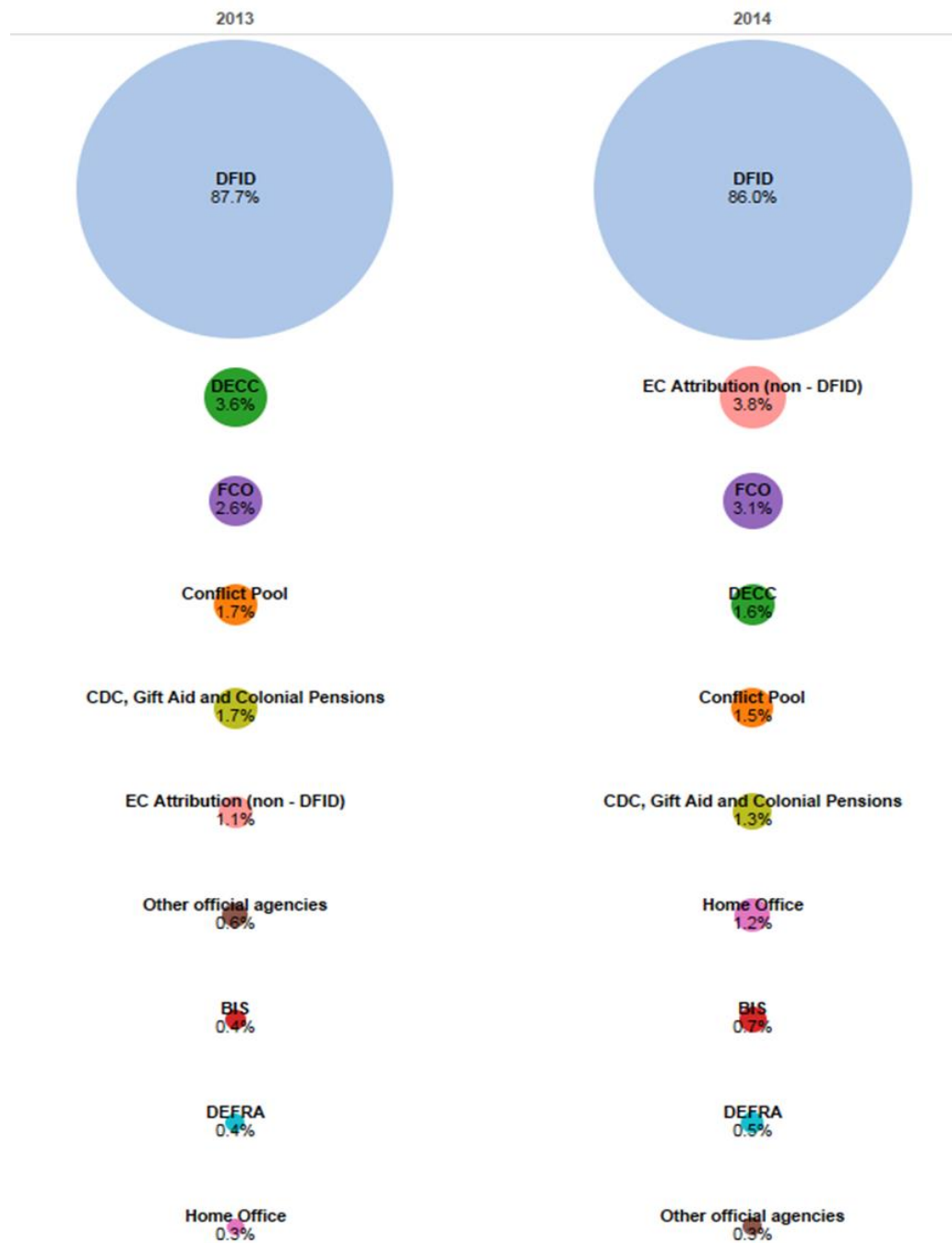
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<sup>13</sup> See box 2.

<sup>14</sup> Further information on FCO ODA expenditure can be found in the supplementary data on page 55.



Figure 4: Breakdown of UK ODA by Official Agency, 2013 and 2014<sup>1516</sup>



<sup>15</sup> The area of circles represents the volume of ODA spent by the named official agency in the given spending year. See table 3 for the underlying data

<sup>16</sup> Other official agencies includes: Scottish Government, Department of Health, Department for Work and Pensions, Export Credits Guarantee Department, Ministry of Defence, Miscellaneous, Welsh Government and Department for Culture Media and Sports.

**Table 3: Breakdown of UK Net ODA<sup>1</sup>: by official agency**  
2010, 2013 and 2014

*Ordered by 2014 ODA*

	£ million									
	2010		2013		2014		Change since 2010 <sup>2</sup>		Change since 2013	
	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	% UK ODA	£m	%	£m	%
<b>Department for International Development<sup>3</sup></b>	7,463	87.5%	10,016	87.7%	10,084	86.0%	2,622	35.1%	69	0.7%
<i>Of which:</i>										
EU Attribution <sup>4</sup>	844	9.9%	689	6.0%	374	3.2%	-471	-55.7%	-315	-45.7%
<b>Total non-DFID</b>	1,066	12.5%	1,409	12.3%	1,642	14.0%	576	54.0%	233	16.6%
<i>Of which:</i>										
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	301	3.5%	295	2.6%	366	3.1%			70	23.8%
Department of Energy and Climate Change	260	3.0%	408	3.6%	192	1.6%			-216	-52.9%
Home Office	0	0.0%	33	0.3%	136	1.2%			102	309.2%
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	0	0.0%	49	0.4%	79	0.7%			30	62.7%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	0	0.0%	40	0.4%	57	0.5%			17	43.3%
Scottish Government	0	0.0%	11	0.1%	12	0.1%			0	3.5%
Department of Health	0	0.0%	12	0.1%	11	0.1%			0	-1.4%
Department for Work and Pensions	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	8	0.1%			-2	-16.8%
Export Credits Guarantee Department	54	0.6%	30	0.3%	3	0.0%			-27	-89.4%
Ministry of Defence	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%			-1	-28.3%
Welsh Government	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%			0	1.8%
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%			-1	-100.0%
<i>Other Sources of UK ODA</i>										
EU Attribution (non - DFID) <sup>4</sup>	110	1.3%	124	1.1%	442	3.8%			319	257.6%
Conflict Pool <sup>5</sup>	0	0.0%	198	1.7%	180	1.5%			-18	-9.0%
Gift Aid	0	0.0%	91	0.8%	106	0.9%			14	15.6%
CDC Capital Partners PLC	228	2.7%	100	0.9%	42	0.4%			-58	-57.9%
BBC World Service	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%			2	200.0%
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%			0	-8.1%
Miscellaneous <sup>6</sup>	110	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%			0	0.0%
<b>Total UK Net ODA</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,424</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,726</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

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

2. It is not possible to compare changes in Official Agencies' ODA spend from 2010 other than DFID. Please see footnote 6 below for more details.

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

4. In 2014 there was a change in how the UK share of the EU budget on ODA was attributed between DFID and other official agencies. For further information refer to Annex 1.

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

6. Prior to 2012 some official agencies listed above were categorised as 'miscellaneous' for the purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC. This does not include DFID spend. For 2010 it is currently not possible to identify individual agencies from the 'miscellaneous' category. We will consider ways to attribute spend across Official Agencies prior to the Statistics on International Development 2016.

## 1.4 Conflict Pool ODA

The Conflict Pool is a joint fund that is split between DFID, the FCO and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) specifically to fund conflict prevention, stabilisation and peacekeeping activities<sup>17</sup>, some of which can be classed as ODA. The share of the Pool allocated to each department is decided through a bidding process, which is reviewed by the Conflict Pool secretariat and the directors of the three departments. Once the bids are agreed they are sent to the National Security Council (NSC) for approval.

Previous publications of Statistics on International Development (SID) have included DFID's portion of Conflict Pool funding within the overall figure pertaining to DFID's total ODA spend. This has been revised in the current edition of the publication, so that Conflict Pool funding is separate from DFID's ODA figure, as has always been the case for FCO and MoD. 2012 and 2013 figures have also been updated to reflect this revision<sup>18</sup>.

Table 4 shows the proportion of Conflict Pool ODA funding received by DFID, FCO and MoD in 2012, 2013 and 2014. The total amount of Conflict Pool ODA funding available in 2014 was £180 million, the smallest across the three years. FCO consistently receives the largest proportion of Conflict Pool ODA each year (between 82.8 per cent and 93.8 per cent), although the 2014 proportion decreased by 18.3 per cent from 2013. MoD receives the smallest amount of ODA from the Conflict Pool each year (between 0.1 and 0.9 per cent). DFID received £29 million (16.3 per cent) of this ODA in 2014; an increase of £16 million from 2013 and £18 million from 2012.

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<sup>17</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conflict-pool> and Annexes: Statistics on International Development 2015 for more information.

<sup>18</sup> Prior to 2012 Conflict Pool spend was categorised as 'miscellaneous' for the purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC. We will explore methods to attribute spend across Official Agencies prior to the Statistics on International Development 2016.

**Table 4: Breakdown of Conflict Pool Net ODA: by Official Agency<sup>19</sup>**  
2012 – 2014

	£ million									
	2012		2013		2014		Change since 2012		Change since 2013	
	£m	% Conflict Pool ODA	£m	% Conflict Pool ODA	£m	% Conflict Pool ODA	£m	%	£m	%
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	176	93.8%	183	92.2%	149	82.8%	-27	-15.2%	-33	-18.3%
Department for International Development	11	6.1%	14	7.0%	29	16.3%	18	157.8%	16	112.1%
Ministry of Defence	0	0.1%	2	0.8%	2	0.9%	1	508.9%	0	2.6%
<b>Total Conflict Pool Net ODA</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-9.0%</b>

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

<sup>19</sup> Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

## 2. Comparisons between UK and other International Donors

### 2.1 ODA Flows by DAC Donors

The analysis below is based on the **provisional**<sup>20</sup> ODA data for 2014 from all Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members except for the UK, where **final** ODA data is used. This is because the OECD has only published provisional ODA figures for other DAC Members; final data will be published later in December 2015. The UK presents final ODA figures because we have collected and quality assured these numbers.

It should be noted that DAC Members are progressively introducing the new System of National Accounts (SNA08 - this is equivalent to ESA2010). This is leading to slight upward revisions of GNI, and corresponding falls in reported ODA/GNI ratios. Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom have reported their 2014 GNI to the OECD DAC on the old basis (SNA93, equivalent to ESA95).

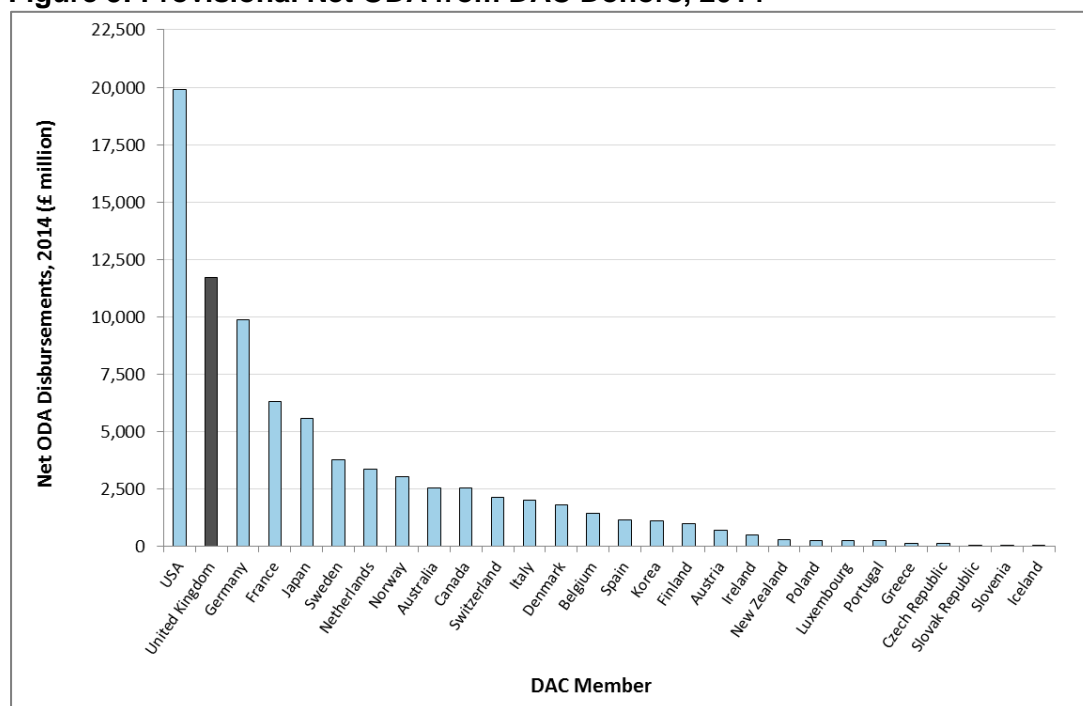
Figure 5 shows the UK gave the second highest amount of ODA in absolute terms in 2014. The largest donor in absolute terms was the USA, despite its relatively low ODA:GNI ratio of 0.19 (see Figure 6). Together, the USA and the UK contributed almost 40 per cent of total DAC ODA in 2014. 65 per cent of total DAC ODA in 2014 was provided by the five largest donors in absolute terms – USA, UK, Germany, France and Japan. The UK contributed 14 per cent of total DAC ODA in 2014, up from 13.2 per cent in 2013<sup>21</sup>. Total ODA from DAC donors in 2014 was £82,055 million, representing a fall of 4.9 per cent from the total of £86,249 million in 2013<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> To illustrate the impact of using provisional figures, DAC Members' provisional net ODA for 2013 was £86,264 million. This decreased to £86,255 million for final 2013 net ODA – a 0.01 per cent decrease. This demonstrates that provisional ODA figures are a close proxy for final ODA figures for 2013 data.

<sup>21</sup> DAC ODA figures used for this comparison are based on an extract OECD DAC database, found (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1#>), accessed on 9/11/15.

**Figure 5: Provisional Net ODA from DAC Donors, 2014<sup>22</sup>**



Note: Figures for the UK are final; all others are provisional.

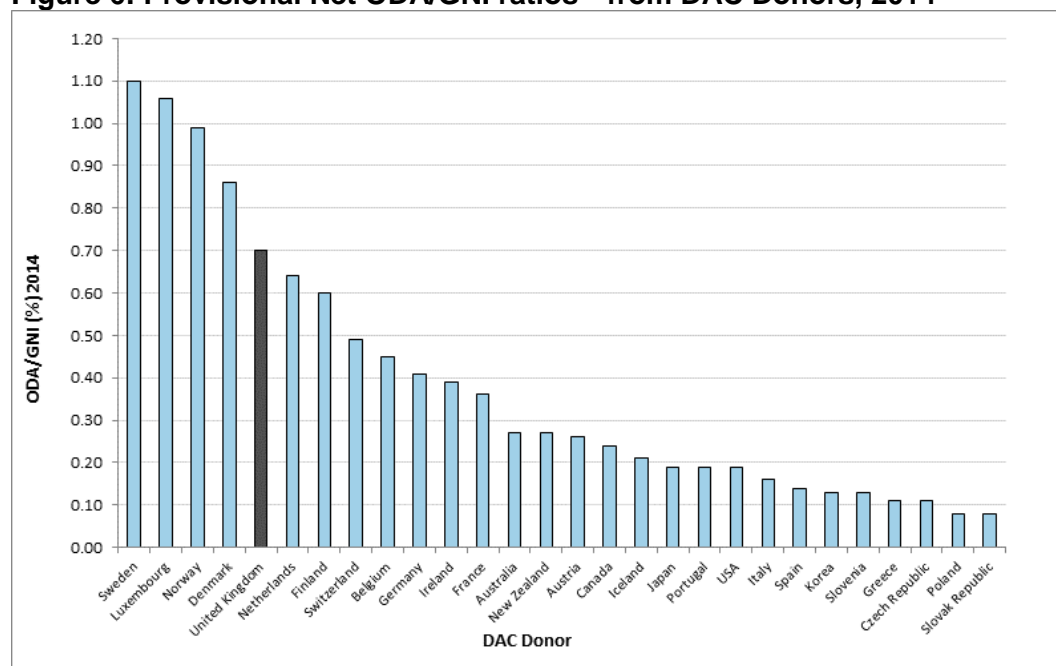
## 2.2 ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC Donors

Figure 6 shows that in terms of the ODA:GNI ratio, the UK was the fifth largest donor of all DAC countries in 2014. The ODA:GNI ratio in 2014 varied widely amongst DAC donor countries. Sweden has the highest percentage of GNI as ODA (1.10 per cent), closely followed by Luxembourg (1.06 per cent), Norway (0.99 per cent), Denmark (0.86 per cent) and then the UK (0.66-0.70 per cent<sup>23</sup>). The five countries with the lowest ODA:GNI ratio in 2014 included four countries which became new DAC members in 2013 – the Slovak Republic, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovenia – in addition to Greece.

<sup>22</sup>.For all DAC donor countries except the UK, provisional 2014 ODA:GNI ratios, net ODA and proportion of bilateral and multilateral ODA were sourced from: OECD DAC website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1> ,) accessed on 09/11/15. UK 2014 data is based on final ODA outturn 2014.

<sup>23</sup> When calculated using the ESA 2010 GNI methodology the ODA:GNI ratio is 0.66, and when using the ESA 1995 unadjusted methodology the ODA: GNI ratio is 0.70. See Table 1.

**Figure 6: Provisional Net ODA/GNI ratios<sup>24</sup> from DAC Donors, 2014<sup>22</sup>**



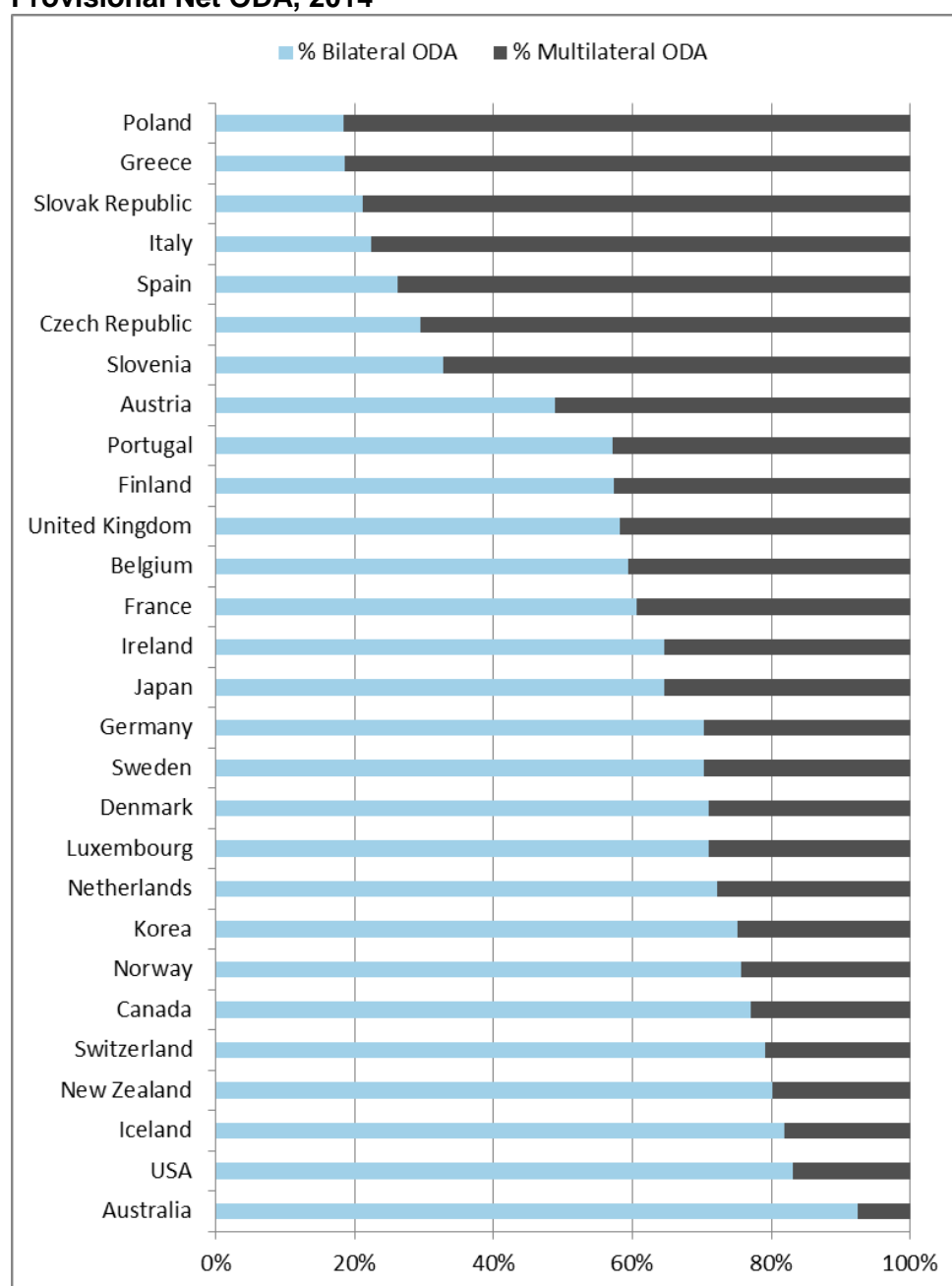
### 2.3 ODA Flows by DAC Donor and Delivery Channel

Figure 3 shows that in 2014, 58.3 per cent of the UK’s ODA was bilateral ODA, while 41.7 per cent was multilateral ODA. In comparison, 69.3 per cent of total DAC ODA in 2014 was delivered bilaterally, and 30.7 per cent was multilateral ODA<sup>25</sup>. The percentage of ODA given as bilateral and multilateral aid varied between donors, as shown in figure 7. Some countries, such as Australia and the USA, delivered a large majority of their aid bilaterally (92.5 per cent and 83.1 per cent respectively). In contrast, other countries channelled most of their ODA through multilaterals - for example, both Poland and Greece gave almost 82 per cent of their aid as multilateral ODA. Generally, EU member countries give a higher percentage of their aid as multilateral ODA than non-EU countries, in part due to their contributions to EU institutions.

<sup>24</sup> Provisional ODA/GNI ratios for Japan and Sweden are based on the SNA93/ ESA95 GNI methodology. For the UK, the ratio is also shown on the basis of the ESA95 GNI methodology. For all other DAC countries, ratios are based on SNA08/ ESA2010 GNI methodology. The UK ratio for 2014 on an updated ESA95 and ESA2010 GNI methodologies bases would be 0.67 and 0.66 respectively.

<sup>25</sup> See Table C3 in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for total DAC ODA figures.

**Figure 7: Bilateral and Multilateral ODA from DAC Donors as a Percentage of Provisional Net ODA, 2014<sup>22</sup>**



## 2.4 Total DAC ODA Flows by Recipient Country

Figure 8 shows that total DAC donor ODA spend is concentrated in Africa and Asia. Regarding the 2013 ODA<sup>26</sup> which could be allocated to a specific country or region, the highest percentage of both DAC and UK total ODA was received by Africa, followed by Asia, the Americas, Europe and then the Pacific. The UK gave a higher

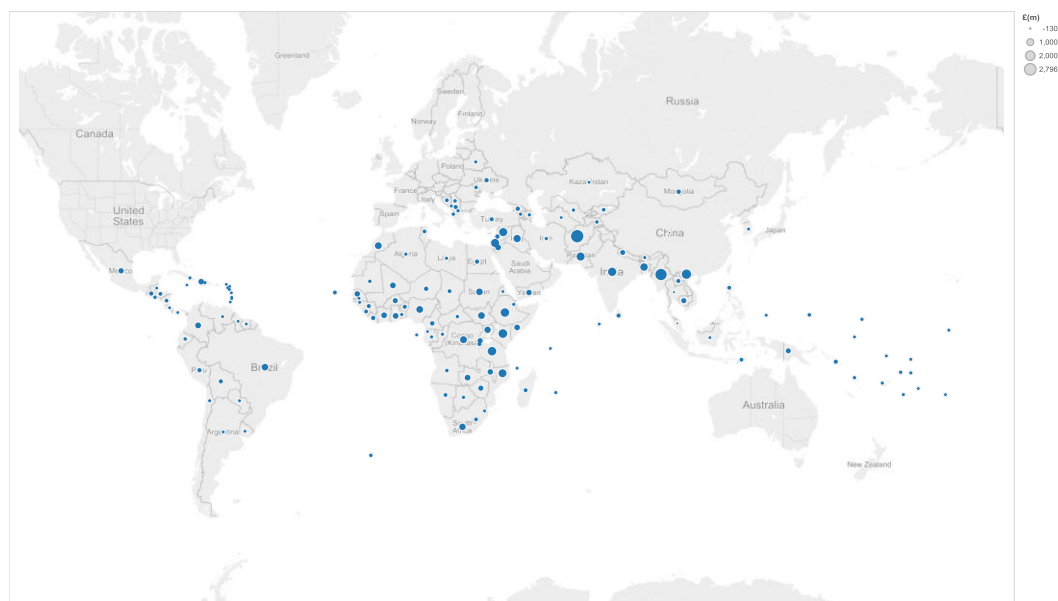
<sup>26</sup> The latest available data for total DAC ODA by recipient region and country is for 2013. UK ODA data by recipient region and country used here is also for 2013 for comparison. Total DAC and UK ODA data were sourced from the OECD DAC website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1#>, accessed on 09/11/15).



percentage of ODA to Africa than the DAC (54.1 per cent versus 44.4 per cent), with the DAC splitting this 10 per cent of funding between the Americas, Europe and the Pacific. Asia received similar percentages of total ODA from both the UK and the DAC.<sup>27</sup>

The top five receiving countries of total DAC ODA in 2013 (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Vietnam, Kenya and Tanzania) were different<sup>28</sup> to the top five UK ODA recipients<sup>28</sup>. This could be partly explained by the USA, who gave 69.5 per cent more ODA in total than the UK, giving larger proportions of their total ODA spend to Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kenya and Tanzania, compared to the UK. Additionally, 24.4 per cent of Japan's total ODA spend was focused in Myanmar, which largely contributed to making it the second highest recipient of all DAC ODA.

**Figure 8: Map of Total DAC Members ODA Spend by Country, 2013**



<sup>27</sup> See tables C6 in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 and additional table A5 in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for the raw data behind these percentages.

<sup>28</sup> See table 5 and table C6 in the accompanying Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for underlying data.

### **3. Analysis of UK ODA spend**

This section explores UK ODA in more detail and examines the UK's bilateral and multilateral spend (please see Annex 1 for the definition of bilateral and multilateral aid). The overall change in the percentage of total ODA being delivered through multilateral and bilateral channels was described in section 1.2, and this section provides an analysis of the flow of bilateral spend to regions and countries (section 3.1). This is followed by a breakdown of bilateral spend by sector in section 3.2. The section ends with more detailed analysis of core multilateral spend (section 3.3).

#### **3.1 Regional / Country Breakdowns of Bilateral ODA Spend**

Bilateral ODA is all spend that does not take the form of a core contribution to a multilateral organisation as defined on the OECD DAC's list of ODA-eligible international organisations. This includes spend to a specific country or region as well as spend to multiple countries and/or regions<sup>29</sup>. It also includes spend in a specific sector for which there are no designated benefitting country/countries or region(s) or where benefitting countries are not known until the end of the programme (for example contributions to programmes run by multilaterals who may not report on the benefitting country until the end of the programme).

##### **3.1.1 Bilateral ODA spend by region**

In 2014, approximately two thirds (66.9 per cent) of the UK's bilateral aid – or 39.0 per cent of total UK ODA – was allocated to a specific country or region. The remaining 33.1 per cent (£2.3bn) of bilateral aid consisted of spend not assigned to a single benefitting country or region – this is discussed in section 3.1.4.

Figure 9 shows UK bilateral ODA by region in 2014<sup>30</sup>. It is important to note that this does not capture the full UK ODA expenditure in each region as this does not include ODA where we cannot directly assign the spend to a specific country or region (as mentioned above and detailed in section 3.1.4) or spend in these countries by multilaterals funded by UK core contributions (see section 3.3.4).

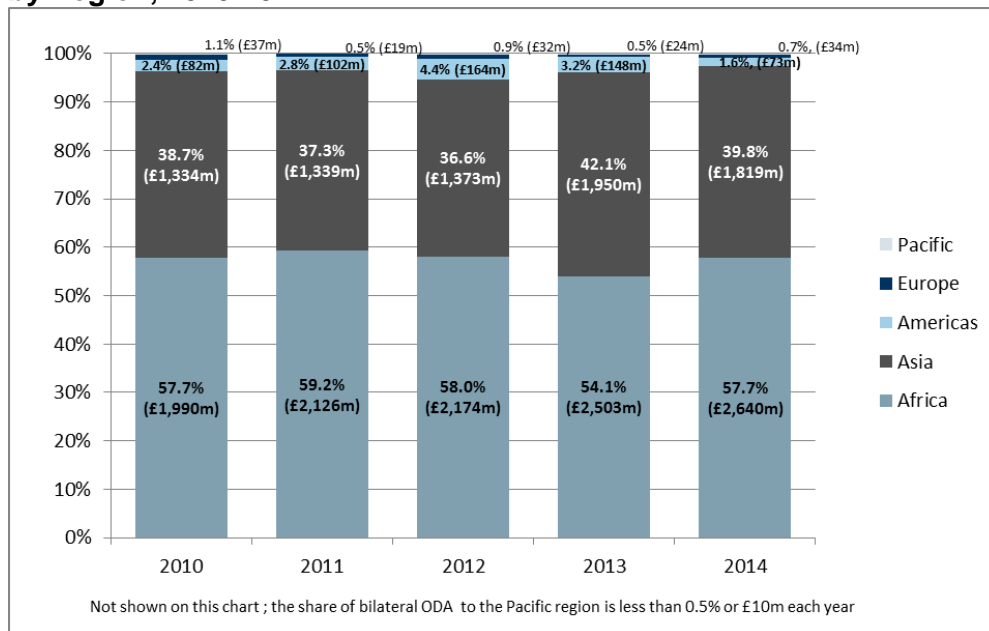
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<sup>29</sup> For some multi-country/region programmes, the current administrative system does not allow recording of spend by individual recipients. Improvements to the system are being considered but for this publication, where this is the case spend is reported as bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country or region (section 3.1.4).

<sup>30</sup> For detailed breakdowns of spend by country, grouped by region, please see Tables A4a to A4e in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015.

- In 2014 the UK provided bilateral assistance to Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Pacific.
- Africa continues to receive the largest percentage share of UK bilateral ODA expenditure allocated to specific countries or the region (57.7 per cent) with a total of £2,640 million.
- The ranking of regional recipients has remained the same, with Asia remaining the second largest recipient with 39.8 per cent (£1,819 million) of UK bilateral ODA allocated to specific countries or region, followed by the Americas receiving 1.6 per cent (£73 million), Europe receiving 0.7 per cent (£34 million) and the Pacific receiving 0.2 per cent (£7 million).

**Figure 9: Percentage Breakdown of Country or Region Specific Bilateral ODA by Region, 2010-2014**



## Changes in the Regional Flow of UK Bilateral ODA

Figure 10 and Table 5 show the flows of UK bilateral ODA to the different regions over the last five years.

- In absolute terms country- and region-specific bilateral ODA to Africa has been on an increasing trajectory over the last five years, rising from £1,990 million in 2010 to £2,640 million in 2014. The percentage share to Africa has remained at a similar level over the last five years, fluctuating slightly with a high of 59.2 per cent in 2011 and low of 54.1 per cent in 2013. The change in

ODA from 2013 to 2014 was primarily driven by an increase of £168 million in aid to Sierra Leone as a result of the Ebola outbreak.<sup>31</sup>

- Bilateral ODA to Asia increased between 2010 and 2013, experiencing the largest percentage increase in UK Bilateral ODA across the five regions in 2013, when spend to the region increased by £616 million (46.2 per cent) to £1,950 million in 2013. This was primarily due to increases in DFID's Bilateral ODA to Asia in 2013, with the Middle East region, Pakistan, Syria and Bangladesh experiencing the largest increases of all countries or regions in Asia. The provision of humanitarian aid to Syria and the wider Middle East region contributed to this increase. Bilateral ODA to Asia has fallen slightly in 2014 by 6.7 per cent from £1,950 million to £1,819 million. The biggest drivers for the reduction were decreases in spend to Pakistan, the Middle East region and Bangladesh - the same countries who had experienced large increases in 2013. Syria also received a large increase in 2013 but, unlike the aforementioned countries, has not experienced a decrease in bilateral ODA in 2014.
- In 2014 the largest percentage changes in spend occurred in the regions receiving relatively low levels of bilateral aid overall – the Americas, Europe and the Pacific. The Americas saw the largest percentage change, with a decrease of 50.2 per cent in ODA compared with 2013, while ODA in Europe and the Pacific increased by 39.8 per cent and 32.6 per cent respectively. However, it is important to note that the amounts of ODA to these regions remain very small relative to ODA to Africa and Asia.
- For the Americas, 2014 sees the lowest spend to the region in the five year period both in terms of volume (£73 million) and percentage share (1.6 per cent of UK Bilateral ODA), primarily driven by a reduction of £48 million<sup>32</sup> in bilateral aid to Guatemala in 2014.
- In the five year period, the percentage share of bilateral ODA to Europe and Pacific has remained relatively stable and small (between 0.1 and 1 per cent of the total). Following a reduction in ODA between 2012 and 2013 from £32 million to £24 million, ODA to Europe bounced back in 2014 at £34 million, primarily due to support to the Ukraine.
- Africa also received the largest percentage of UK bilateral ODA spent through multilateral organisations in 2014, at 60.5 per cent (£823 million), followed by

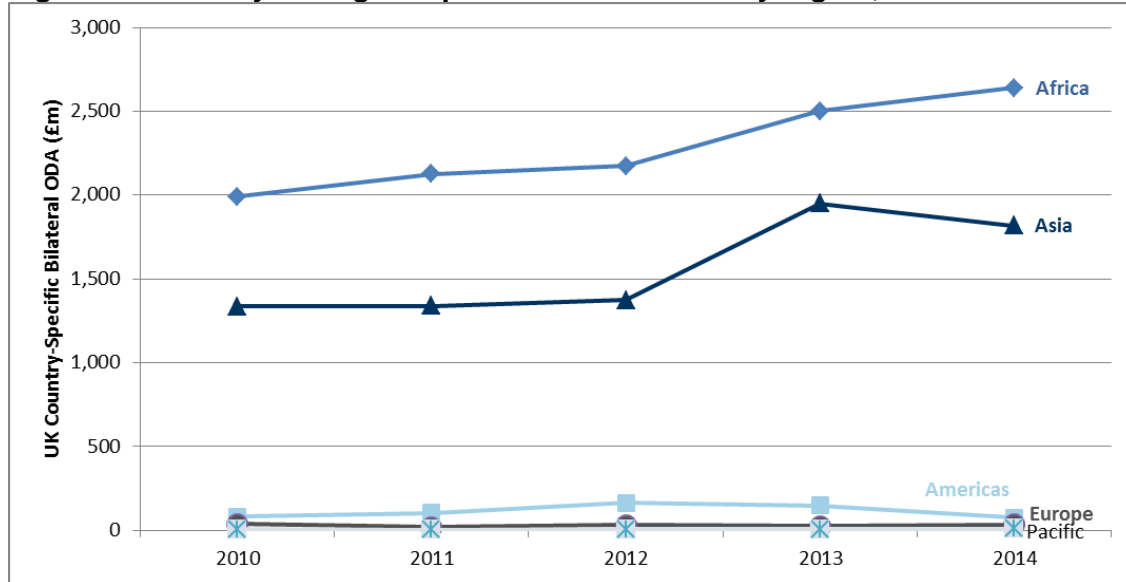
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<sup>31</sup> See additional table A4a in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for the underlying figures.

<sup>32</sup> In 2013, a large development investment to the transport sector in Guatemala ended.

Asia with 38.6 per cent, with the Americas, Europe and the Pacific all receiving less than 1 per cent.<sup>33</sup>

**Figure 10: Country or Region Specific Bilateral ODA by region, 2010 - 2014**



<sup>33</sup> See additional table A5 for underlying data in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015.

**Table 5: Total UK Net Country-Specific Bilateral ODA<sup>1</sup>: by official agency and region  
2010–2014**

						£ thousands			
						Change since 2010		Change since 2013	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	£	%	£	%
<b>Total Country Specific Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>3,447,032</b>	<b>3,589,306</b>	<b>3,747,893</b>	<b>4,630,124</b>	<b>4,573,164</b>	<b>1,126,132</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>-56,960</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Africa	1,990,243	2,126,292	2,174,060	2,502,668	2,639,864	649,621	32.6%	137,197	5.5%
Americas	81,528	102,089	163,624	147,725	73,450	-8,078	-9.9%	-74,275	-50.3%
Asia	1,334,050	1,339,085	1,372,750	1,950,102	1,818,828	484,778	36.3%	-131,274	-6.7%
Europe	36,708	19,354	31,863	24,060	33,635	-3,072	-8.4%	9,575	39.8%
Pacific	4,503	2,486	5,597	5,568	7,386	2,883	64.0%	1,818	32.6%
of which: <b>DFID Country Specific Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>2,928,165</b>	<b>3,195,190</b>	<b>3,188,512</b>	<b>4,076,831</b>	<b>4,097,666</b>	<b>1,169,501</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>20,835</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Africa	1,824,690	1,915,681	2,052,728	2,330,002	2,461,943	637,253	34.9%	131,941	5.7%
Americas	51,735	56,754	45,063	59,545	33,594	-18,141	-35.1%	-25,951	-43.6%
Asia	1,025,073	1,213,769	1,082,812	1,683,924	1,591,381	566,308	55.2%	-92,542	-5.5%
Europe	23,560	6,866	4,710	181	6,781	-16,779	-71.2%	6,600	3656.1%
Pacific	3,107	2,119	3,200	3,180	3,967	860	27.7%	787	24.7%
of which: <b>Non-DFID Country Specific Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>518,867</b>	<b>394,116</b>	<b>559,381</b>	<b>553,293</b>	<b>475,498</b>	<b>-43,369</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>	<b>-77,795</b>	<b>-14.1%</b>
Africa	165,553	210,611	121,332	172,665	177,921	12,368	7.5%	5,256	3.0%
Americas	29,793	45,334	118,561	88,181	39,856	10,063	33.8%	-48,324	-54.8%
Asia	308,977	125,316	289,938	266,179	227,447	-81,530	-26.4%	-38,732	-14.6%
Europe	13,148	12,488	27,153	23,880	26,854	13,706	104.2%	2,974	12.5%
Pacific	1,396	367	2,397	2,388	3,419	2,023	144.9%	1,031	43.2%

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

### 3.1.2 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

The government's Spending Review provides a framework for the levels of bilateral and multilateral assistance provided to countries by UK official agencies. Within this framework country and regional programmes are allocated budgets for development assistance based on [bilateral](#) and [multilateral](#) aid reviews, and generally programmes spend<sup>34</sup> according to the budget allocated. However, responses to crises caused by conflict or outbreaks of diseases, or natural disasters such as floods, droughts and earthquakes can affect spending and countries' rankings in different years.

In 2014, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 131 countries with the primary objective of promotion of the economic development and welfare of these countries. DFID provided bilateral assistance to 66 of these countries in 2014.

Table 6 highlights the top 20 recipients of UK bilateral ODA allocated to a specific country<sup>35</sup> in 2010, 2013 and 2014. For a full breakdown of bilateral ODA by country please see Additional Tables A4a to A4e<sup>36</sup>.

- In 2014 the top three recipients of UK bilateral ODA were Ethiopia (£322 million), India (£279 million) and Pakistan (£266 million).
- Ethiopia and India have been in the top five recipients for the last five years, with Ethiopia consistently in the top 3. The main areas of support to Ethiopia and India in 2014 were in Education, Health, and Water Supply and Sanitation through DFID programmes.
- In 2014, for the first time since 2010, Bangladesh does not feature in the top five recipients whilst Sierra Leone ranks fourth due to the surge in spend to address the Ebola outbreak, jumping up from 22<sup>nd</sup> in 2013.
- The percentage share of total country-specific UK bilateral ODA spend allocated to the top three recipients countries has decreased over the five year period, down from 27.7 per cent in 2010 to 18.4 per cent in 2014. The difference in spend between the highest and lowest recipient in the top 20 has also decreased (from a difference of £366 million in 2010 to £240 million in 2014), meaning there is less variation in the distribution of UK bilateral ODA among the top 20 countries.
- Although the UK provided bilateral ODA to 131 countries in 2014, four fifths (80.8 per cent) of this ODA was spent in the top 20 recipient countries.

<sup>34</sup> The precise way in which country programmes spend will reflect changing demands and the speed at which different projects are implemented and new projects developed.

<sup>35</sup> This section excludes regional spend, for example bilateral spend to the overall Africa region.

<sup>36</sup> These can be found at Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015.

Table 7 shows the breakdown of UK bilateral ODA by income group, split into DFID and Other Official Agencies' spend. It shows the majority of DFID's ODA has been provided to least developed countries (61.6 per cent in 2014), while ODA provided by agencies other than DFID has been mainly concentrated in low middle income countries (58.6 per cent in 2014). DFID works directly in [28 countries](#) across Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and has region programmes in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Many of the countries within which DFID works are classified as least developed countries, while the UK's overall aid effort covers a larger range of ODA eligible countries.

**Table 6: Top 20 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA<sup>1</sup>**

2010, 2013 and 2014

	2010		2013		2014	
Rank	Country	£ m	Country	£ m	Country	£ m
1	India	421	Pakistan	338	Ethiopia	322
2	Ethiopia	263	Ethiopia	329	India	279
3	Pakistan	193	Bangladesh	272	Pakistan	266
4	Nigeria	171	India	269	Sierra Leone	238
5	Congo, Dem. Rep.	162	Nigeria	249	Nigeria	237
6	Tanzania	156	Afghanistan	212	Bangladesh	208
7	Afghanistan	152	Congo, Dem. Rep.	162	Afghanistan	198
8	Bangladesh	148	Kenya	160	South Sudan	167
9	Uganda	116	Tanzania	152	Congo, Dem. Rep.	167
10	Ghana	108	Syria	139	Tanzania	149
11	Malawi	96	South Sudan	136	Kenya	135
12	Sudan	77	Malawi	113	Syria	130
13	Zimbabwe	70	Somalia	107	Somalia	124
14	Rwanda	69	Ghana	104	Nepal	112
15	Kenya	68	Rwanda	103	Zimbabwe	104
16	Nepal	68	Myanmar	100	Zambia	91
17	Mozambique	68	Yemen	95	Mozambique	84
18	West Bank & Gaza Strip	63	Zimbabwe	94	West Bank & Gaza Strip	83
19	China	56	Nepal	93	Uganda	83
20	Sierra Leone	55	St. Helena	84	Yemen	82
<b>Total: Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>3 164</b>		<b>4 150</b>		<b>4 033</b>
<b>Total: UK Bilateral ODA to Top 20 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>2 581</b>		<b>3 312</b>		<b>3 258</b>
<i>Proportion of Total Country-Specific Bilateral to Top 20</i>		<i>81.6%</i>		<i>79.8%</i>		<i>80.8%</i>
<b>in Top 20</b>		<b>1 568</b>		<b>2 130</b>		<b>2 263</b>
<i>Proportion of Top 20 to Least Developed and Low Income Countries</i>		<i>60.8%</i>		<i>64.3%</i>		<i>69.5%</i>

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

2. 2013 figures edited as previously published figure included region-specific UK bilateral ODA.

3. Income group classifications for 2010, 2013 and 2014 tables are based on latest OECD DAC classifications (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>).



**Table 7: Breakdown of UK Bilateral Net ODA by Income Group**  
2010, 2013 and 2014

	2010				2013				2014			
	DFID		Non-DFID		DFID		Non-DFID		DFID		Non-DFID	
	£k	%	£k	%	£k	%	£k	%	£k	%	£k	%
Least Developed Country	£1,560,388	58.6%	£119,394	23.9%	£2,145,054	58.8%	£128,521	25.4%	£2,224,412	61.6%	£88,135	20.8%
Other Low Income Country	£149,645	5.6%	£1,532	0.3%	£246,076	6.7%	£22,341	4.4%	£228,018	6.3%	£31,058	7.3%
Low Middle Income Country	£862,481	32.4%	£269,766	53.9%	£1,095,489	30.0%	£267,018	52.8%	£1,012,524	28.1%	£248,770	58.6%
Upper Middle Income Country	£90,005	3.4%	£109,428	21.9%	£161,136	4.4%	£87,644	17.3%	£143,676	4.0%	£56,570	13.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,662,519</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>£500,120</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>£3,647,756</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>£505,525</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>£3,608,629</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>£424,533</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Taking the population of each recipient country into account and looking at ODA on a per capita basis gives a different perspective. It is important to remember that there are limitations of per capita analysis. In some developing countries there are high levels of migration which affects the accuracy of population estimates. Furthermore aid spend will typically be focused on the poorest people, rather than the entire population. Figure 11 below maps the top ten recipient countries of ODA on a per capita basis<sup>3738</sup>.

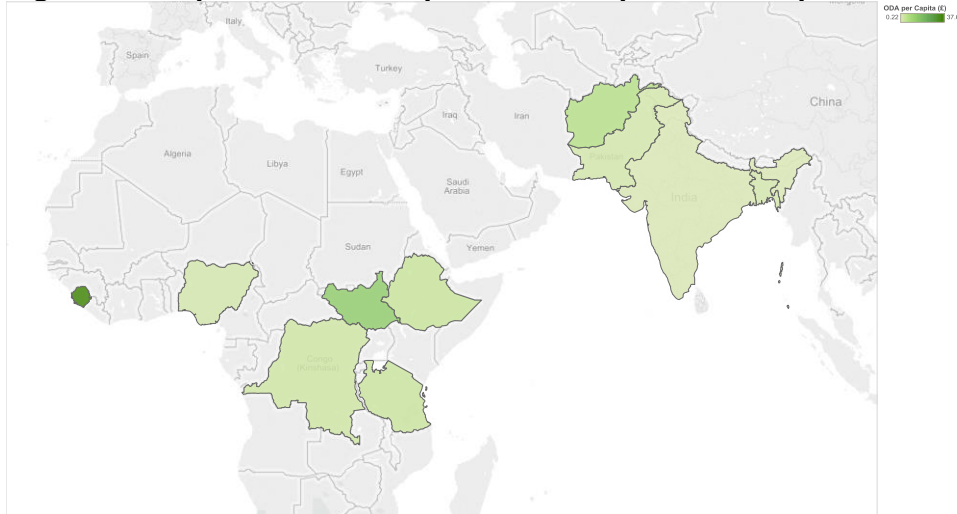
- Despite being the second largest recipient of UK bilateral ODA, India received the least per capita (£0.22) of all the top 20 UK ODA recipients – significantly less than the second lowest amount per capita as received in Bangladesh (£1.31).
- Sierra Leone received significantly more ODA per capita than any other country in the top 20 ODA recipients, receiving £37.64 per capita. This is also significantly more than the largest per capita recipient of the 2013 top 20 UK ODA recipients, South Sudan, which received £11.92 of ODA per capita. This major difference is driven by the support provided by the UK to the country during the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone.
- The amounts of ODA per capita received by the other top 20 recipient's ranges relatively evenly from £1.33 in Nigeria to £6.82 in Zimbabwe.
- Of the other countries in the 2014 top 20 bilateral ODA recipients, West Bank & Gaza Strip, South Sudan and Somalia also received relatively large amounts of ODA per capita (£19.41, £14.03 and £11.77 respectively), largely reflecting the need for on-going humanitarian assistance to these countries. It should be noted that countries with humanitarian crises are more likely to have population shifts which may reduce the reliability of the population estimates available for per-capita comparisons.

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<sup>37</sup> World Bank 2014 population estimates were used to calculate ODA per capita (source: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>).

<sup>38</sup> It is important to note that there is some uncertainty around the population estimates for countries that lack recent and reliable census data. For more information please see: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/metadatatview.aspx>

**Figure 11: Map of ODA Per Capita for the Top Ten ODA Spend Countries, 2014**

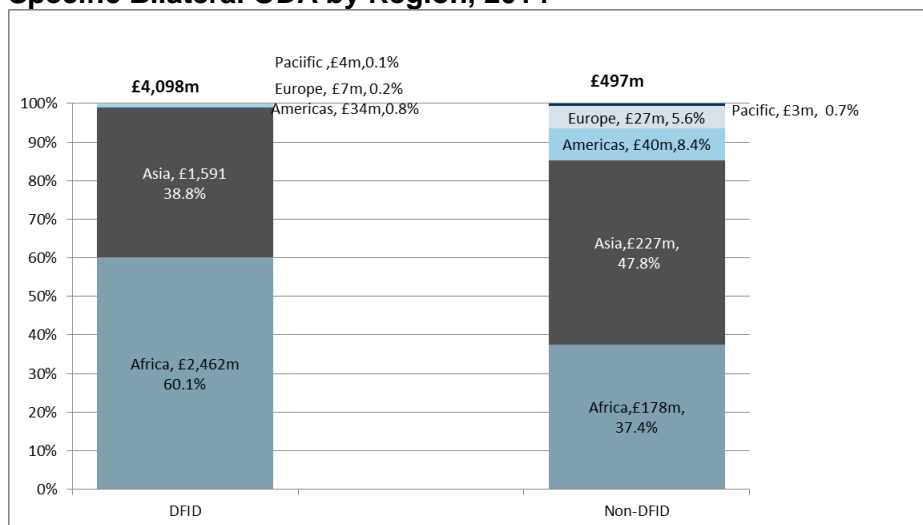


### 3.1.3 Bilateral ODA Spend by Region and Official Agency

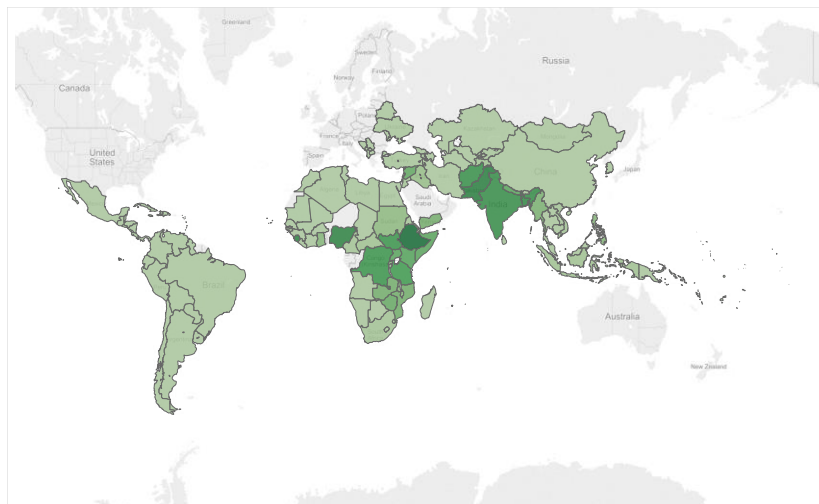
Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the regional profiles of DFID’s country- and region-specific bilateral spend versus that of other UK official agencies.

- Figure 12 shows that nearly all DFID’s bilateral ODA went to countries in Africa and Asia (98.9 per cent), whilst the share of non-DFID bilateral ODA to these regions was 82.5 per cent.
- Figure 13 illustrates the geographical spread of country- and region-specific bilateral ODA for DFID and UK official agencies other than DFID (non-DFID ODA). Non-DFID ODA is less concentrated with significantly smaller total volumes to each region.

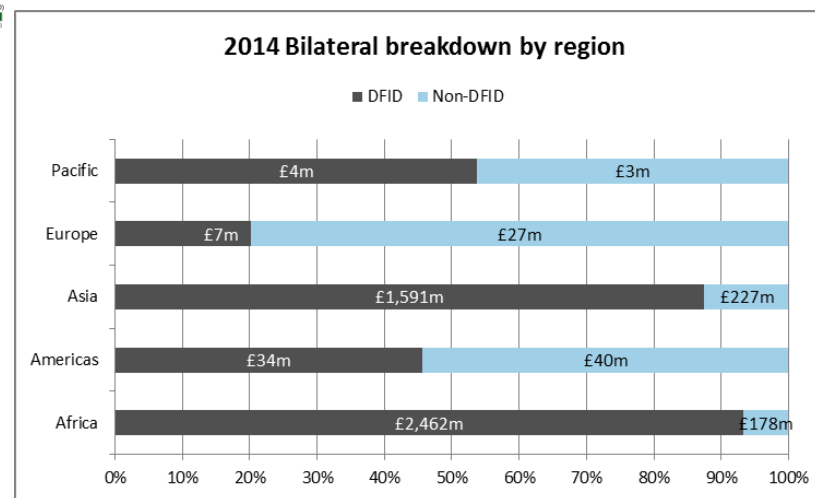
**Figure 12: Breakdown of DFID and non-DFID Official Agencies’ Country Specific Bilateral ODA by Region, 2014**



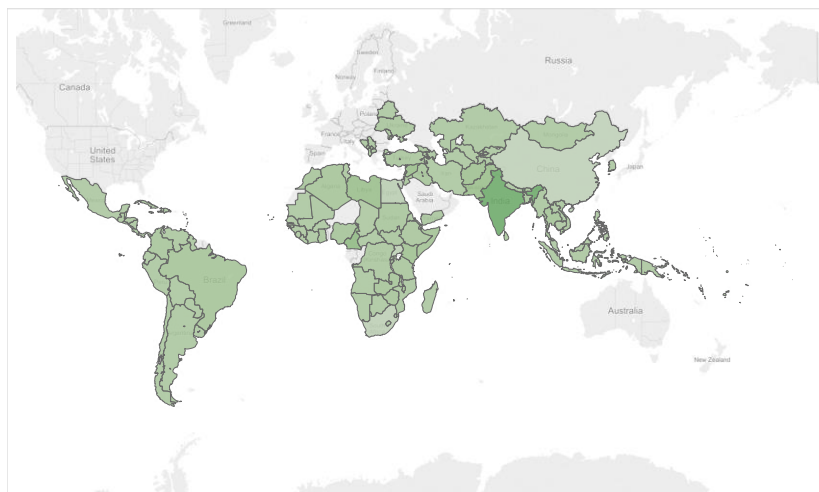
**Figure 13: DFID's and Other UK Official Agencies' Country and Regional ODA profile**  
**Map of Country-Specific *DFID* ODA Spend in 2014**



DFID ODA Spend (£100)  
 33,505 316,408



**Map of Country-Specific *Other Official Agencies* ODA Spend in 2014**



Other Official Agencies  
 33,505 316,408

**Key Points**

- UK provides ODA to 131 countries with the primary purpose of promoting the economic development and welfare of these countries
- DFID provides most of its ODA to priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia
- UK Other Government Departments provide ODA in smaller amounts to a much larger spread of countries across the world.

## Changes in Flows of ODA by Region and Official Agency

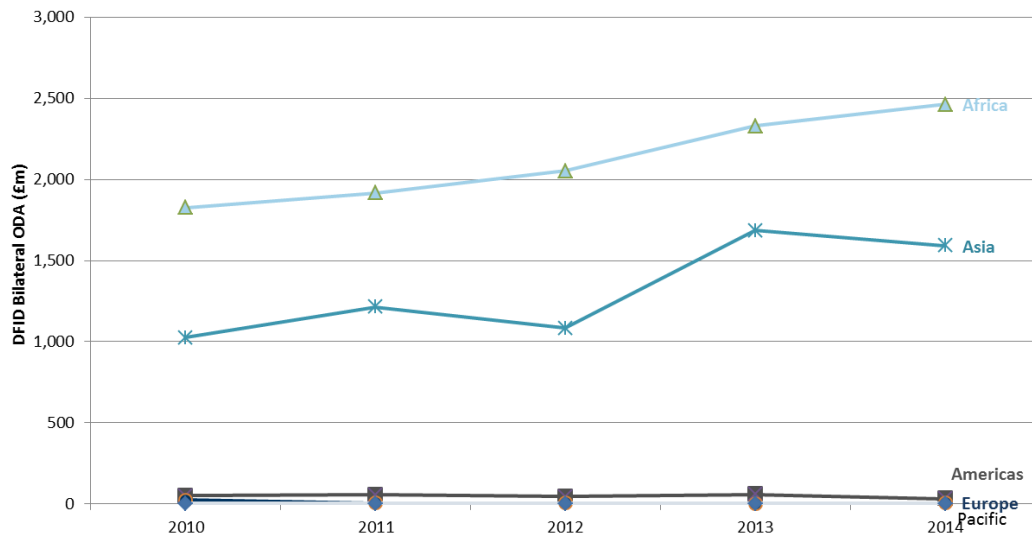
Figures 14 and 15, and Table 5 (shown on page 30), show the differences between ODA flows from DFID when compared with other UK official agencies. It is important to note the different scales used in Figures 14 and 15.

- Africa has consistently been the largest recipient of DFID country- and region-specific ODA since 2010, with a share of 60.1 per cent in 2014. The largest recipient of other UK official agencies' country- and region-specific ODA is generally Asia.
- The shares of bilateral ODA going to Asia, Europe and the Pacific from non-DFID official agencies remained similar between 2013 and 2014, whilst the share to Africa increased by 6 per cent. Non-DFID bilateral ODA to the Americas dropped by almost 8 per cent in the same time span.
- The total volume of bilateral ODA from DFID to Africa increased steadily between 2010 and 2014, whilst the volume of ODA to Africa from other UK official agencies fluctuated over the years.
- Bilateral ODA from DFID to Asia increased overall between 2010 and 2014 with fluctuations between the years, including a high of £1,684 million in 2013 and low of £1,025 million in 2010. Despite Asia generally being the largest recipient of non-DFID UK ODA, the total volume of bilateral assistance to Asia from UK other agencies has decreased overall since 2010.
- DFID's bilateral ODA to Europe had been on a decreasing trajectory until 2014, when it increased sharply by £6.6 million from 2013, primarily due to the crisis in Ukraine (DFID extended £2.9 million here) and to spend in Turkey (DFID gave £3.9 million in bilateral ODA to Turkey in 2014, due at least in part to the crisis in Syria). ODA to Europe from other UK official agencies was roughly stable from 2010 to 2011, before it more than doubled between 2011 and 2012. It has remained at a similar level since, with £26.9 million spent in the region in 2014. Of this, £4.6 million each was spent in Turkey and Ukraine<sup>39</sup>.

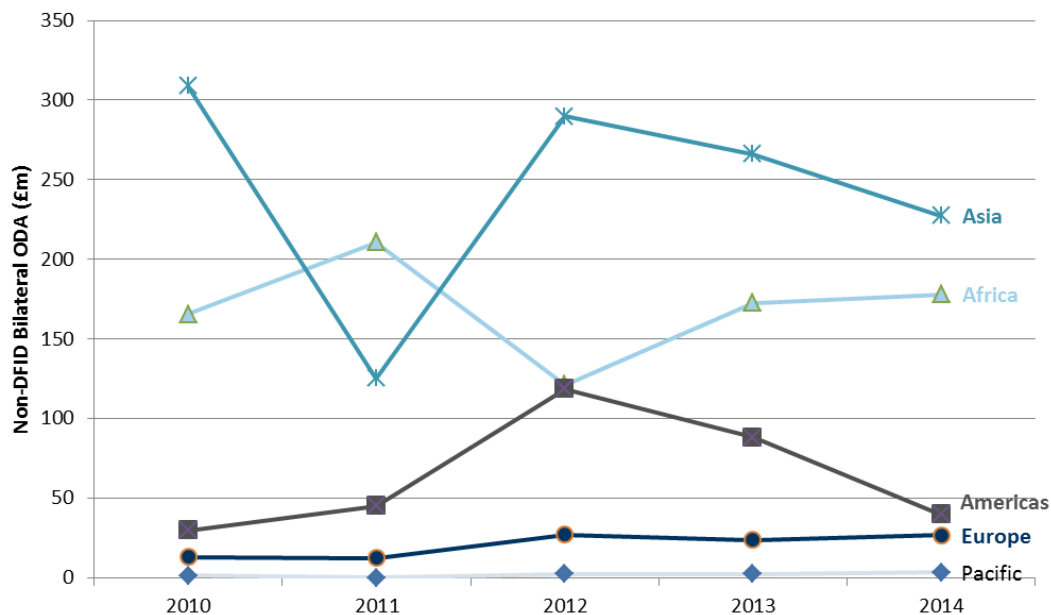
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<sup>39</sup> See Table C8 in Excel Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for underlying data.

**Figure 14: Where Country or Region-Specific Bilateral DFID ODA was spent, 2010 – 2014**



**Figure 15: Where Country or Region-Specific Bilateral Non-DFID ODA was spent, 2010 – 2014**



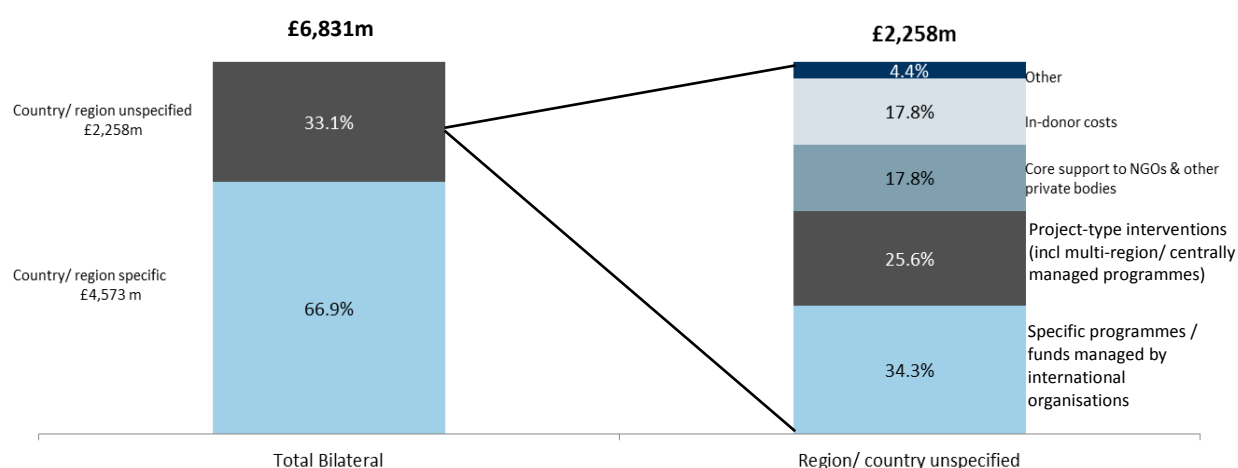
### 3.1.4 Bilateral ODA Spend with No Single Benefitting Country or Region

In 2014 just over a third (33.1 per cent) of bilateral aid was made up of spend that was not assigned to a single benefitting country or region. As outlined at the start of section 3.1, bilateral aid also includes spend to multiple countries and/or regions; spend in a specific sector where there may be no designated benefitting countries or region(s) or where benefitting countries are not known until the end of the

programme; and core contributions to organisations such as NGOs or other private bodies. Figure 16 provides a breakdown of these other types of bilateral spend.

- Roughly one third of bilateral ODA with no single benefitting country or region was allocated to specific programmes or funds managed by international organisations in a specific sector with no designated benefitting countries or where the geographical beneficiary is only known when the programme is complete.
- The second largest percentage of spend within this category consists of spend on project-type interventions and includes expenditure on multi-country or multi-region projects. As outlined at the start of section 3.1, these are programmes where it is not possible to directly assign exact spend to the benefitting countries or regions in the current administrative system<sup>40</sup>.
- Some 17.8 per cent consists of core support to Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) or other private bodies. We do not currently have accurate information on the benefitting country of these funds.
- 17.8 per cent was also spent in the UK supporting development work overseas or refugees in the UK.
- The smallest percentage of bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country of region consists of other types of bilateral spend, including pooled funds with other stakeholders, debt relief and technical assistance.

**Figure 16: Breakdown of UK Bilateral Aid in 2014**



<sup>40</sup> Ways in which the current administrative system could be improved to allow multiple benefitting countries and regions to be recorded continue to be developed.

# DFID SYRIA CRISIS RESPONSE 2014

## Key Facts

The Syria crisis began in 2011 and by 2014 had escalated to a large scale conflict and humanitarian situation leaving millions of people in desperate needs of assistance



**12.2 million**  
People in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria  
UNOCHA 01.11.2014



**7.6 million**  
Of those in need in Syria are internally displaced  
UNOCHA 01.11.2015



**3.3 million**  
Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries  
UNHCR 06.01.2015



**5.6 million**  
Children living in dire situations within Syria  
UNOCHA 29.10.2014

## DFID's Response to the Syria Crisis

The UK is the second largest bilateral donor to the Syria Crisis, ([Financial Tracking Service](#)) providing support to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable people in Syria and of refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

### What did we do in the region?

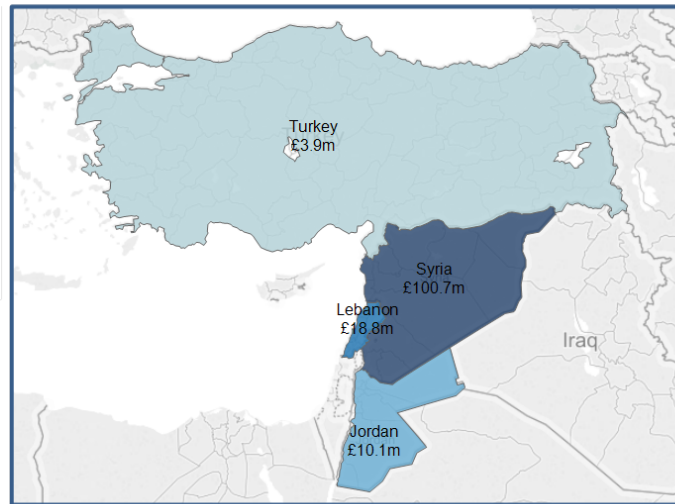
The map below shows how much DFID spent (in £000s) in each country

#### Turkey

Includes support for the registration of Syrian refugees and provision of basic humanitarian assistance including food, shelter and relief packages.

#### Lebanon

Includes provision humanitarian assistance to refugees and support for job creation and education for Syrians and Lebanese.



#### Syria

99 percent of DFID spend in Syria was humanitarian assistance.

#### Jordan

Includes provision of humanitarian assistance and support to local services and education

### What did we do in the region?

DFID funded 22 organisations including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross to carry out a range of activities within Syria

<b>Government and Civil Societies</b>	48 per cent to the region
<b>Education</b>	21 per cent to the region
<b>Humanitarian</b>	15 per cent to the region
<b>Other</b>	16 per cent to the region



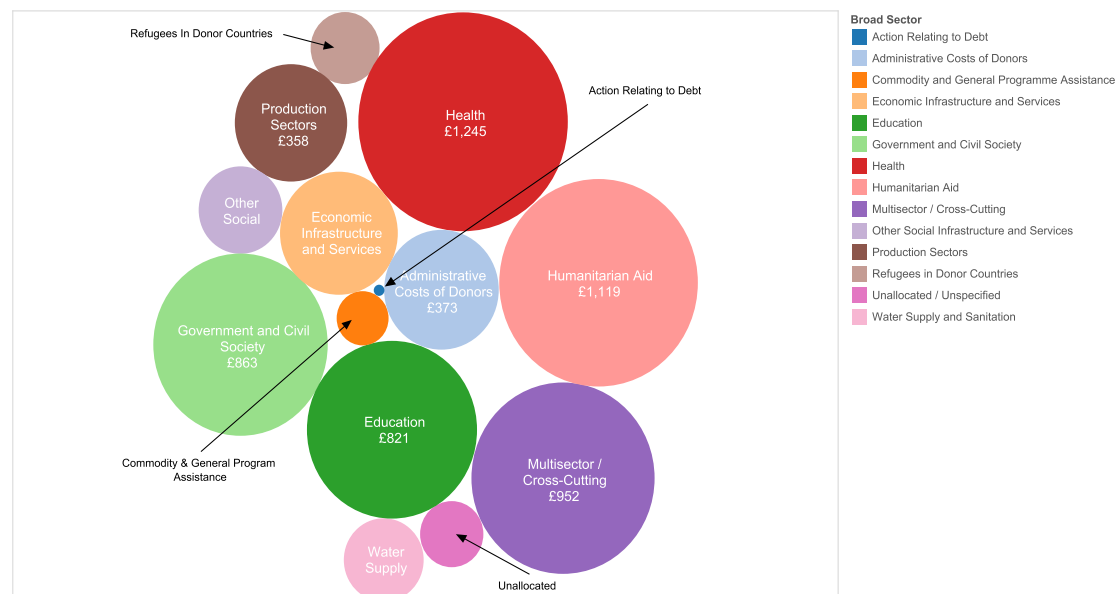
## 3.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend

### 3.2.1 Bilateral ODA spend by sector in 2014

Figure 17 provides an overview of bilateral ODA spent in the broad sectors<sup>41</sup> in 2014. For a more detailed breakdown of all sectors please see Additional Table A4a.

- Health received the largest amount of bilateral spend with a total of £1,241 million (18.2 per cent).
- Other large spending sectors of UK Bilateral ODA were:
  - Humanitarian<sup>42</sup> with £1,119 million (16.4 per cent of bilateral ODA)
  - Multisector/Cross-Cutting with £952 million (13.9 per cent)
  - Government and Civil Society<sup>43</sup> with £863 million (12.6 per cent)
  - Education with £821 million (12.0 per cent).

**Figure 17: Broad Sector breakdown of UK Bilateral ODA, 2014 (£ millions)**



<sup>41</sup> These broad sectors align with the OECD DAC definition of broad sectors. For more information on DAC broad sectors please see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>. Following the DAC methodology, where a programme works across multiple sectors, all spend is reported against the sector with the largest spend. For more information please see the background note of this document,

<sup>42</sup> For example support to Humanitarian Agencies Responding to the Syria Crisis

<sup>43</sup> For example capacity building within the Criminal Justice Institutions in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

## Changes in ODA Flows by Sector

Table 8 below provides a comparison of ODA spend on the different sectors in 2010, 2013 and 2014 and shows that:

- The same five sectors received the largest share of bilateral ODA in 2014 as in 2013 although the order has changed, notably with humanitarian moving from the fifth to the second largest sector of spend. Economic Infrastructure and Services remains the sixth largest sector of spend for a second year representing 5.8 per cent of share in 2014, though spend has been on a decreasing trajectory since 2012<sup>44</sup>. Commodity and General Programme Assistance was the fourth largest sector for bilateral ODA in 2010 (10.2 per cent) but by 2014 had dropped to second lowest (1.1 per cent).
- The top five sectors' total share of UK bilateral ODA spend has been on an increasing trajectory since 2010, going from 66.3 per cent to 73.2 per cent in 2014, indicating that UK ODA is increasingly focussed on the top 5 sectors.
- Of the top five sectors in 2014, Humanitarian saw the largest annual percentage increase for the second year in a row, with an increase of £293 million (35.5 per cent) between 2013 and 2014 following an increase of £400 million (94.1 per cent) between 2012 and 2013<sup>45</sup>. This is largely due to the UK's provision of humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone for Ebola, Syria and South Sudan.
- Of all the 14 sectors in 2014, assistance to refugees in the UK saw the largest percentage increase since 2013 (317.0 per cent), rising from £32 million in 2013 to £135 million in 2014 and raising assistance to refugees from lowest sector of spend to 11<sup>th</sup> (of 14) in the list of sectors. This increase is a result of a joint review of Home Office ODA spend carried out by DFID and Home Office in 2014 using the latest advice from the OECD DAC<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> See table A6a in the accompanying Additional Tables: Statistics on International Development 2015 for sector breakdowns for all years between 2009 and 2014.

<sup>45</sup> See above comment.

<sup>46</sup> See background note 1 for more information.

**Table 8: Top Five Sectors in Receipt of UK Net Bilateral ODA<sup>1</sup>**

2010, 2013 and 2014

Rank	2010		2013		2014	
	Sector	% Bilateral ODA	Sector	% Bilateral ODA	Sector	% Bilateral ODA
1	Multisector	17.8%	Health	19.2%	Health	18.2%
2	Health	15.0%	Multisector / Cross-Cutting	14.2%	Humanitarian	16.4%
3	Government and Civil Society	14.1%	Education	13.4%	Multisector / Cross-cutting	13.9%
4	Commodity and General Programme Assistance	10.2%	Government and Civil Society	12.4%	Government and Civil Society	12.6%
5	Education	9.3%	Humanitarian Aid	12.3%	Education	12.0%
<b>Top 5 sectors' share of bilateral ODA</b>		<b>66.3%</b>		<b>71.4%</b>		<b>73.2%</b>

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

2. Years 2010, 2013 and 2014 are used here for comparison purposes. The data by individuals years is available as additional Table A6a.

### 3.2.2 Broad Sector Breakdown of Bilateral ODA Spend by Official Agency

Figure 18 below provides a breakdown of sector spend by official agency.

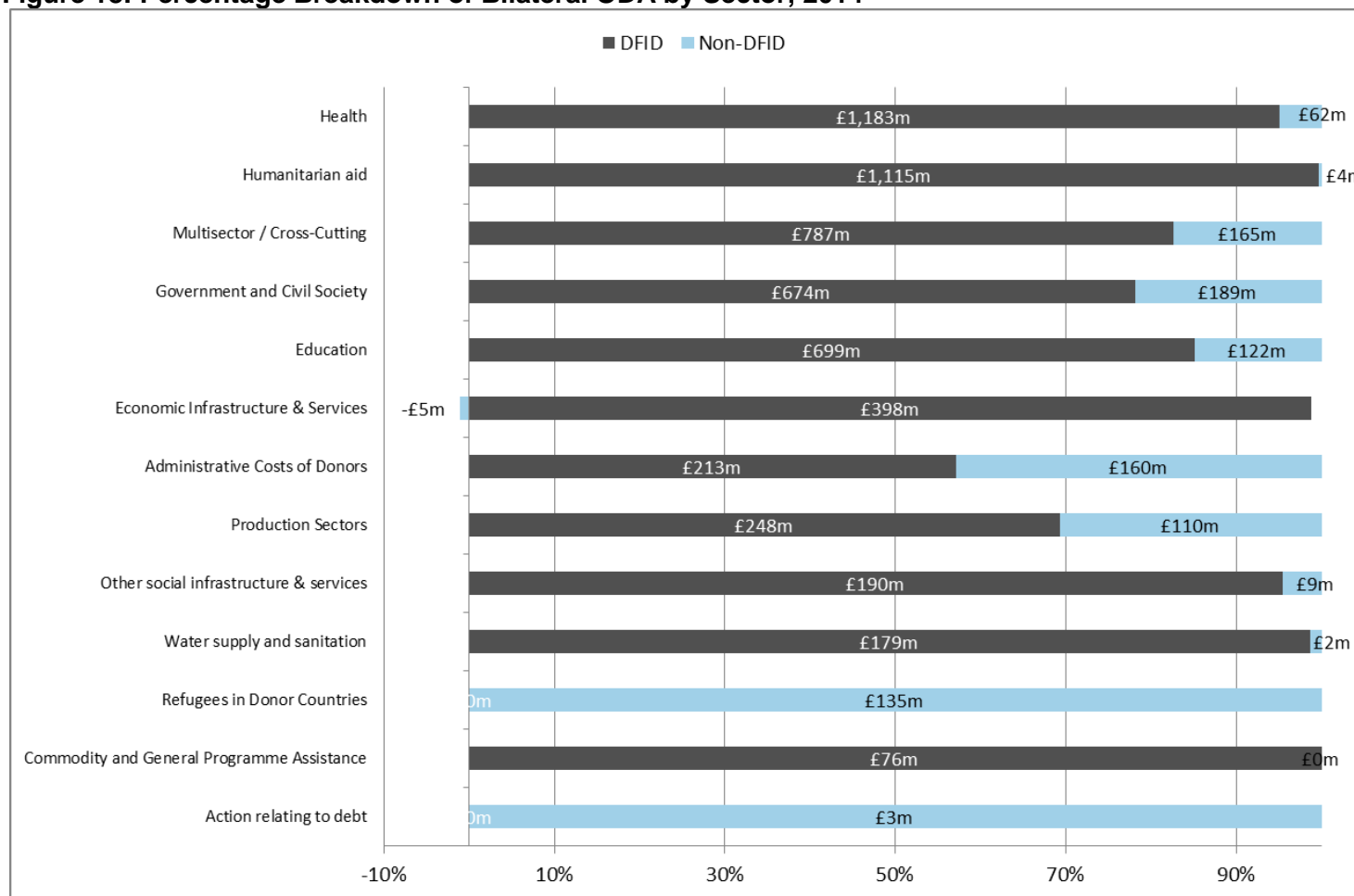
- In 2014, the sectors receiving the largest amounts of DFID ODA largely mirror those receiving the largest amounts of overall ODA (given that DFID manages the vast majority of overall ODA); respectively Health (£1,183 million), Humanitarian (£1,115 million), Multisector/Cross-Cutting (£787 million), Education (£699 million) and Government and Civil Society (£674 million) – though Education was the fifth largest sector of spend for overall ODA and is fourth for DFID, and vice versa for Government and Civil Society.
- FCO's ODA included FCO programme expenditure, British Council ODA expenditure and increased aid-related frontline diplomacy. This spanned the majority of sectors.<sup>47</sup>
- The Conflict Pool<sup>48</sup> remains the fourth largest source of UK ODA for a second year, representing 1.5 per cent of total ODA (though this is a slight decrease in percentage share and volume). The activities carried out by the Conflict Pool support a range of conflict prevention activities as diverse as security sector reform, rule of law projects, training peacekeepers and supporting political settlements<sup>47</sup>. The majority of these activities fall under the broader 'Government and Civil Society' sector.

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<sup>47</sup> For more detailed information on FCO's ODA profile please see the section in 'Supporting Information' on listing of UK official agencies other than DFID

<sup>48</sup> For the Conflict Pool's 2014 ODA profile please see Table 4.

**Figure 18: Percentage Breakdown of Bilateral ODA by Sector, 2014<sup>1,2</sup>**



1. CDC, a UK official agency, received £5 million more from investments than it disbursed and hence net ODA is negative in the Economic Infrastructure & Services Sector for 2014.
2. Sectors ordered by amount of spend

## EBOLA CRISIS AND AID TO SIERRA LEONE 2014

### Key Facts

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa first emerged in March 2014. The most severely affected countries were Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. UK support has primarily focussed on Sierra Leone.

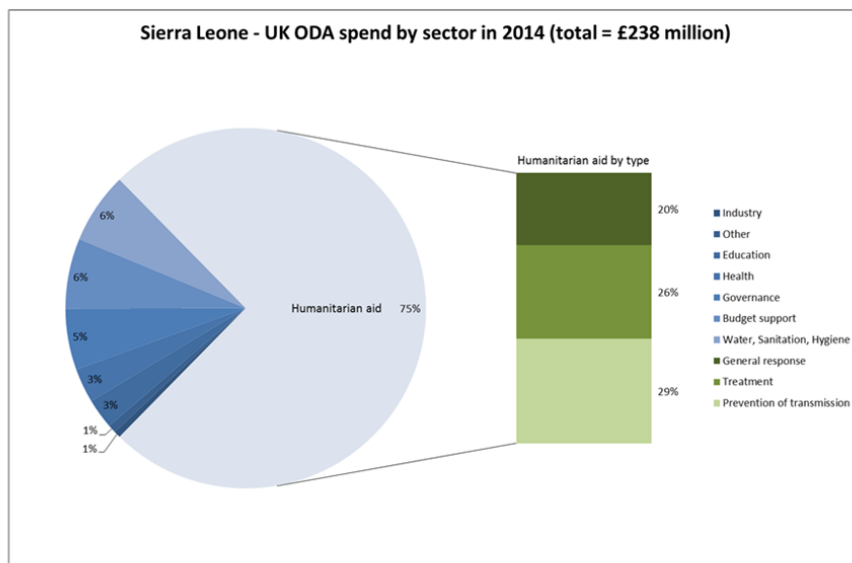
 **22 million**  
People in need  
UNOCHA September 2014

 **£64 million**  
Of aid needed  
UNOCHA September 2014

### UK's Response to the Ebola Crisis in Sierra Leone

UK ODA to Sierra Leone in 2014 totalled £238 million, of which the vast majority (£178 million) was used to provide humanitarian aid in response to the Ebola crisis. As shown in the figure below, this included aid spent on general response to the disease, treatment and the prevention of transmission.

6 per cent of all UK ODA to Sierra Leone in 2014 was spent in each of the water, sanitation and hygiene and the budget support sectors, with smaller proportions of aid being spent within the governance, health, education, industry and other sectors (see below figure).



### What did we do in Sierra Leone?

Examples of programmes in 2014 include:

- Provision for new Ebola Treatment Centres
- Provision to assist in the fight on Ebola through effective reduction of community transmission
- Support to coordinate the nationwide response through strengthened national and district level command and control structures
- Support to reduce the rate of transmission of Ebola in Sierra Leone through social mobilisation on safe practices and an increased number of safe burials

## **3.3 Multilateral Funding**

### **3.3.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation**

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

Table 9 shows the top 20 multilateral organisations that received the most core funding (Multilateral ODA) in 2013 and 2014. The top five Multilateral organisations' share of UK Multilateral ODA has remained stable from 2013 to 2014 (68.3 per cent in 2014 compared with 67.3 per cent in 2013). As in 2013, the International Development Association (part of the World Bank Group) received the most UK Multilateral ODA in 2014, receiving £1,641 million (33.5 per cent). The Development Share of the European Commission Budget received the second largest amount of UK Multilateral ODA in 2014, £816 million (16.7 per cent). Four of the top five UK-funded organisations in 2013 remained in the top five organisations in 2014, with the Strategic Climate Fund replacing the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization for fifth largest recipient in 2014.

**Table 9. Top Twenty Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations (Multilateral ODA)<sup>49</sup>**  
2013, 2014

£ millions				£ millions			
2013		2014		2013		2014	
Rank	Multilateral	Multilateral ODA	% share of total	Rank	Multilateral	Multilateral ODA	% share of total
1	International Development Association	1,112	23.7%	1	International Development Association	1,641	33.5%
2	European Commission - Development Share of Budget	813	17.3%	2	European Commission - Development Share of Budget	816	16.7%
3	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	543	11.6%	3	European Commission - European Development Fund	328	6.7%
4	European Commission - European Development Fund	407	8.7%	4	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	285	5.8%
5	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	279	6.0%	5	Strategic Climate Fund	274	5.6%
6	Clean Technology Fund	229	4.9%	6	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	269	5.5%
7	African Development Fund	189	4.0%	7	African Development Fund	207	4.2%
8	Private Infrastructure Development Group	145	3.1%	8	Clean Technology Fund	112	2.3%
9	International Development Association - Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	73	1.6%	9	Private Infrastructure Development Group	74	1.5%
10	Central Emergency Response Fund	70	1.5%	10	Central Emergency Response Fund	69	1.4%
11	International Finance Facility for Immunisation	63	1.4%	11	International Finance Facility for Immunisation	66	1.3%
12	United Nations Development Programme	55	1.2%	12	United Nations Development Programme	55	1.1%
13	International drug purchase facility (UNITAID)	53	1.1%	13	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	53	1.1%
14	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	53	1.1%	14	International Fund for Agricultural Development	51	1.0%
15	Asian Development Fund	50	1.1%	15	Asian Development Fund	50	1.0%
16	CGIAR Fund	50	1.1%	16	World Food Programme	50	1.0%
17	Global Environment Facility - Least Developed Countries Fund	50	1.1%	17	United Nations Children's Fund	48	1.0%
18	United Nations Children's Fund	46	1.0%	18	UNITAID	40	0.8%
19	United Nations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35	0.7%	19	CGIAR Fund	38	0.8%
20	International Monetary Fund	32	0.7%	20	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	37	0.7%

<sup>49</sup> The UK may also provide funding to these organisations for specific programmes, which would be recorded as bilateral spend through a multilateral organisation.



### 3.3.2 UK Multilateral Funding by Extending Agency

Table 10 shows UK Net ODA by delivery channel and agency extending the funding. Most of the UK's multilateral ODA is spent by DFID. DFID accounted for 86.2 per cent (£4,218 million) of total UK multilateral ODA; a fall from 2013, when they accounted for 90.4 per cent (£4,237 million) of the UK total. The Department of Energy and Climate Change was the largest non-DFID agency to provide UK multilateral ODA in 2014, accounting for 2.4 per cent (£116 million) of the UK total, primarily made up of core contributions to the Climate Investment Funds. In 2014, the attribution of non-DFID extending agencies contributions to the European Commission (EU Attribution) (See Annex 3 for more detail) was 9.0 per cent (£442 million) of the UK multilateral total. This change was due to a change in methodology for apportioning the UK's development expenditure to the EU between DFID and non-DFID agencies.

Over the last 5 years, the proportion of UK multilateral ODA from non-DFID agencies has grown. In 2014, multilateral ODA from non-DFID sources accounted for 13.8 per cent (£676 million) of the total, compared with just 5.6 per cent (£187 million) in 2010 (Table 10). The rising share of non-DFID ODA reflects an increasing cross UK government approach to development assistance.

### 3.3.3 The Multilateral Aid Review and Multilateral Definitions

In 2011, DFID published its 'Multilateral Aid Review' (MAR)<sup>50</sup> which assessed the performance of multilateral organisations that DFID gave the most funding to. This was followed in 2013, by the MAR Update<sup>51</sup>, which focused on those multilateral organisations that DFID continued to fund following the MAR. The majority of these organisations are defined as 'multilateral' on the OECD DAC's list of ODA-eligible international organisations<sup>52</sup>.

Additional Table A10 available online [here](#) shows DFID and UK funding to each of the organisations included in the MAR Update. As noted above, this table includes a mix of Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, depending on the status of the organisation on the DAC's list of ODA-eligible international organisations.

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<sup>50</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multilateral-aid-review>

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multilateral-aid-review-update-2013>

<sup>52</sup> For more information on ODA-eligible organisations, see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>

**Table 10: Breakdown of UK Net ODA: by official agency and delivery channel<sup>1</sup>**

2010, 2013 and 2014

Sorted by total 2014 ODA  
£ million

	2010						2013						2014					
	Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral		Bilateral through multilateral		Other bilateral		Multilateral	
	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA	£m	% ODA
<b>Department for International Development<sup>2</sup></b>	1,631	84.9%	2,679	82.0%	3,152	94.4%	2,057	88.0%	3,722	84.6%	4,237	90.4%	2,031	94.6%	3,835	81.9%	4,218	86.2%
<i>Of which:</i>																		
EU Attribution <sup>3</sup>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	844	25.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	689	14.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	374	7.6%
<b>Total non-DFID</b>	290	15.1%	590	18.0%	187	5.6%	279	12.0%	680	15.4%	449	9.6%	115	5.4%	850	18.1%	676	13.8%
<i>Of which:</i>																		
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	36	1.9%	223	6.8%	41	1.2%	2	0.1%	263	6.0%	30	0.6%	3	0.1%	319	6.8%	43	0.9%
Department of Energy and Climate Change	251	13.0%	4	0.1%	5	0.1%	119	5.1%	55	1.3%	235	5.0%	47	2.2%	29	0.6%	116	2.4%
Home Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32	0.7%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	135	2.9%	1	0.0%
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	49	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	77	1.6%	0	0.0%
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	1.3%	3	0.1%	7	0.1%	40	1.9%	7	0.1%	11	0.2%
Scottish Government	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%
Department of Health	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.2%
Department for Work and Pensions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
Export Credits Guarantee Department	0	0.0%	54	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ministry of Defence	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Welsh Government	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Other Sources of UK ODA</i>																		
EU Attribution (non - DFID) <sup>3</sup>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	110	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	124	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	442	9.0%
Conflict Pool <sup>4</sup>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	2.2%	115	2.6%	32	0.7%	22	1.0%	115	2.5%	43	0.9%
Gift Aid	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	91	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	106	2.3%	0	0.0%
CDC Capital Partners PLC	0	0.0%	228	7.0%	0	0.0%	76	3.3%	24	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	0.9%	0	0.0%
BBC World Service	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colonial Pensions administered by DFID	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous <sup>5</sup>	3	0.1%	76	2.3%	32	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total ODA</b>	1,921	100.0%	3,269	100.0%	3,339	100.0%	2,336	100.0%	4,402	100.0%	4,686	100.0%	2,146	100.0%	4,686	100.0%	4,895	100.0%

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

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

3. In 2014 there was a change in how the UK share of the EU budget on ODA was attributed between DFID and other official agencies. For further information refer to Annex 1.

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

5. Prior to 2012 some official agencies were categorised as 'miscellaneous' for the purposes of reporting to the OECD DAC. For 2010 it is not possible to identify individual agencies from the 'miscellaneous' category.

### **3.3.4 Multilateral Core Funding and Imputed Multilateral Shares**

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

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

Additional Tables A9 and A10 show imputed multilateral shares of UK Multilateral ODA by sector and country respectively. These shares should be taken as indicative estimates rather than exact amounts of funding, and they are dependent upon multilateral organisations returning outflow data to the DAC. In 2013, most multilateral organisations, representing over 80 per cent of the UK's total core multilateral funding, made returns by sector and country to the OECD DAC. While total UK Multilateral ODA is complete and correct, estimates of multilateral ODA by sector and country will be incomplete for the non-responding multilaterals. The latest estimates are available in Table A9 and A10 for 2013, and include a list of multilaterals that reported sector and country information.

As part of our on-going work programme to improve the statistics within SID, DFID will carry out a review in 2016 of the detailed estimates of UK Multilateral ODA by sector and country to assess its quality and coverage for inclusion in SID. We will attach our findings of the review in the next release of SID

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## Background Notes

1. Review of Home Office expenditure to support refugees in the UK: Home Office ODA spend now includes the cost of supporting all asylum seekers, for the first 12 months compared with only those eventually granted refugee status previously. This is in line with OECD DAC directives and best practice across DAC members. In addition Home Office identified new areas of ODA eligible expenditure which could not previously be separated out.

## National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. For information on the work of the UK Statistics Authority visit: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk>

## Contact Details

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

Jane Casey  
Department for International Development,  
Eaglesham Road,  
East Kilbride,  
G75 8EA

Telephone: 01355 84 3453

E-mail: [statistics@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@dfid.gov.uk)

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.

We seek to continuously improve our publication and welcome feedback from users. Please send any feedback to [statistics@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@dfid.gov.uk).

## Scope

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

- **Results achieved in international development through the UK's ODA spend.** This information is included in DFID's Annual Report, which was published in July 2015, and can be found [here](#). Chapter 4 of the Annual Report presents development results against each pillar of DFID's Results Framework, and Chapter 5 presents selected results for some of the larger multilateral organisations that we fund.
- **Development Tracker.** You can explore details of the individual development projects that the UK is funding by using the [Development Tracker](#). This allows you to filter projects by country and sector, and view further details about the project as published in documents such as the business case and annual review. The tracker uses open data on development projects, compliant with the [International Aid Transparency Initiative](#) (IATI) standard, to show where funding by the UK Government and its partners is going and 'trace' it through the delivery chain
- **The UK's non-ODA development spend.** A separate set of tables capturing the National Statistics UK Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) for 2013/14 can be found [here](#). As well as including ODA, GPEX statistics also capture other official flows of development spend,

including aid to countries and organisations that are not ODA-eligible. Further information on the definition of GPEX statistics can be found [here](#). GPEX statistics for 2014/15 will be published in January 2016, and will be made available through the Gov.uk website.

## Listing of UK official agencies other than DFID’s main ODA activities in 2014

In November 2015, the Government announced a [UK aid strategy](#), which sets out the strategy for UK ODA for 2016-2020. To respond to the changing world, the strategy reaffirms DFID as the UK’s primary channel for aid, but acknowledges more aid will be administered by other government departments drawing on their complementary skills.

To supplement the ODA statistics from other UK official agencies shown in the publication, we have included information in the table below on the main ODA activities departments other than DFID have supported in 2014. The table aims to respond to users’ requests for more details on non-DFID ODA.

Official Agency	Main ODA funded activity in 2014
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	<p>Defra supports the Darwin Initiative (co-funded with DFID) to help developing countries protect their biodiversity - a searchable data base of Darwin Initiative projects is available <a href="#">here</a> – and the <a href="#">Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund</a> tackling illegal wildlife trade around the world.</p> <p>Defra provided £6.9 million to the Multilateral Fund for <a href="#">the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF)</a> in 2014, whose main purpose is to assist developing countries comply with the Montreal Protocol control measures to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)</p> <p>Defra will provide £40m for the <a href="#">BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes</a> (ISFL) for Indonesia and Zambia.</p>
Department of Health (DoH)	<p>DoH pays an annual subscription to the <a href="#">World Health Organisation</a> (WHO) and takes the lead for UK Government engagement with the WHO.</p>
Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	<p>DBIS supports the <a href="#">Newton Fund</a> , a 5 year £375 million initiative, which uses the expertise of UK research to promote economic development and social welfare in 15 partner countries.</p> <p>In 2014 Research Councils UK (RCUK) invested nearly £75 million in research projects in developing countries, including a £40.5 million programme on <a href="#">Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation</a> (ESPA), and a £20.5 million <a href="#">Zoonoses &amp; Emerging Livestock Systems</a> (ZELS) programme, which aims to reduce the impact of zoonoses on poor people in developing countries and their livestock.</p> <p>The fund is also supporting randomised controlled trials (RCTs) for preventing, screening and treating malaria in pregnancy, reducing mortality in HIV-infected African populations and preventing pneumonia in African children through reducing indoor air pollution</p>
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	<p>MOD supports the FCO and other departments by carrying out training and investigation activity</p> <p>MOD supports Disaster Relief Training – DISTEX (Disaster Relief Exercises), which aims to provide training for HM Ships to assist communities affected by disaster,</p>

Official Agency	Main ODA funded activity in 2014
	<p>either man made or natural such as civil war, hurricanes, earthquakes or volcanoes.</p> <p>MOD's UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO) provides international capacity building in the Caribbean, North India Ocean and Southern Africa.</p> <p>MOD trains people from developing countries in Basic English; Royal College of Defence Studies; Advanced Command; Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context, and Exclusive Economic Zones.</p> <p>MOD supports Health Outreach Clinics in Kenya and the Police training school for Afghan troops</p>
Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	DWP pays an annual core contribution to the <a href="#">International Labour Organisation (ILO)</a> . 60 per cent of this funding is assessed as ODA eligible.
The Scottish Government	<p>The Scottish Government provides <a href="#">an International Development Fund</a>, currently focused in seven developing countries: Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the poorest States in India – and funding for response to humanitarian crises as they occur.</p> <p>The Scottish Government's <a href="#">Climate Justice Fund</a> supports projects that aim to tackle the worst impacts of climate change on the poor and vulnerable in Sub Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The Scottish Government supported the Sports Relief for 2014 Commonwealth Games legacy projects in developing countries, the British Council for school children and women's Masters scholarships in Pakistan.</p>
CDC Group PLC (CDC)	<p><a href="#">CDC</a> (a development finance institution owned by the UK Government) has development investments in 74 countries in Africa, South Asia and other areas of the developing world.</p> <p>CDC's five largest investment outflows in 2014 were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An emerging markets electricity generation company, via a global-infrastructure fund.</li> <li>2) Bharti Airtel, an Indian telecoms provider to fund expansion into Africa.</li> <li>3) Narayana Health, an Indian medical services company.</li> <li>4) Ratnakar Bank, an Indian banking services provider.</li> <li>5) A payments service provider, via an Africa-focused fund.</li> </ol>
UK Export Finance (UKEF) – Export Credit Guarantee Department	UKEF provided ODA-eligible debt forgiveness for Cuba and Myanmar in 2014
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	<p>DECC channelled funding through the <a href="#">International Climate Fund (ICF)</a> in 2014 for climate mitigation, primarily low carbon development. A smaller share of the funding also went on forest protection.</p> <p>DECC supports the <a href="#">Climate Investment Funds</a>, and specific programmes such as the <a href="#">Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-Carbon Fund</a>, managed by the World Bank.</p> <p>DECC is seeking to leverage private finance for development in <a href="#">CP3-Asia Climate Partners</a>, and collaborates with other countries in multi-donor funds such as the <a href="#">NAMA Facility</a>.</p>
The Home Office (HO)	The Home Office's ODA expenditure consists mostly of support for destitute asylum seekers (adults, families and unaccompanied children) in the first twelve months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK. This support provides mainly accommodation and subsistence payments, but also includes advisory services and support for refugees who are accommodated under the <a href="#">Gateway Protection and Syrian Vulnerable Persons Protection Programmes</a>
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	FCO provided £366 million of ODA in 2014 through programme and British Council ODA expenditure, and aid-related frontline diplomacy. Further information on FCO ODA expenditure can be found <a href="#">here</a>
The Welsh Assembly	The Welsh Assembly supports the <a href="#">Wales for Africa</a> programme, which aims to help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. It also provides small grants to organisations based in Wales to promote development awareness.

Note: Information on the Conflict Pool, a fund delivered jointly by the FCO, MOD and DFID, is shown in Table 4.

## User Engagement and uses

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

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

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

The main users were:

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

## Data Definitions

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

## Publication Cycle

DFID releases two National Statistics publications over the year:

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

## Supplementary Tables

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



development spend will be published on the DFID statistics webpage following the main release.

## Data Revisions

DFID data for this publication is based on an extract of the ARIES database taken in September 2015, well after the end of the calendar year 2014 and financial year 2014/15. This is to ensure that, as far as possible, any revisions to the database have taken place. Where we do have to revise information included in this publication, we will follow the procedures set out in our revisions policy, available [here](#).

## Data Quality

Data for this publication comes from the following sources:

- DFID's 'ARIES' database that records financial transactions relating to DFID payments and receipts. It also includes information on the dates of transactions, where the transactions took place and in which sector. This information is primarily inputted by spending teams in DFID country offices and central departments, with some quality assurance carried out at input and centrally to ensure that spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. DFID spending makes up over 85 per cent of total ODA in 2014.
- Similar databases for other departments. For non-DFID departments there is an assessment of whether the spending is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. Non-DFID sources account for around 15 per cent of ODA.

The strengths of the publication is it is drawn from, and therefore consistent with, DFID financial management systems. By also providing information on spend for other departments, the publication gives total UK ODA. The publication is also based on all financial transactions within a given year, and so is not subject to sampling error.

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

by DFID statisticians to minimise these kinds of input errors, and to produce UK ODA statistics.

### **Related Statistics and Publications**

- [DFID's Annual Report](#) provides information on DFID's results achieved, spending, performance and efficiency, and the [OECD DAC aid statistics](#).
- Other related publications include, the [0.7% ODA/GNI target](#), The [Bilateral](#) and [Multilateral](#) Aid Reviews, and [Development Investments to End Poverty](#).