



Department  
for International  
Development



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# STATISTICS ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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**2013**



**OCTOBER 2013**

A National Statistics publication

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## INTRODUCTION

1.1. Statistics on International Development (SID) is an annual publication that provides an overview of official UK spend on international development. The publication is the official release of finalised 2012 estimates, updating the previous provisional estimates<sup>1</sup> published in March 2013. The publication covers:

- Total UK spend on international development for the latest 2012 calendar year;
- Trends over the past 5 years;
- Key breakdowns by destination country or organisation, type of assistance and purpose;
- International comparisons.

1.2. This year's publication focuses on the key international measure of aid spend, known as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Box 1 explains the definition of ODA.

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

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined 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.*

1.3. The UK government has made a commitment to invest 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) on official development assistance by 2013. The ODA/GNI target of 0.7 per cent was first agreed internationally in 1970 by the United Nations General Assembly. In May 2005, EU member states pledged to meet the 0.7% target by 2015,

<sup>1</sup> DFID, [Statistical Release: Provisional UK Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2012](#) (March 2013)

with a collective EU target milestone of 0.56 per cent by 2010. In the 2004 Spending Review<sup>2</sup> the UK government set an earlier target date, to increase total UK Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to 0.7 per cent of GNI by 2013. This target for 2013 has been re-endorsed by successive administrations with the 2010 Spending Review including funding to increase ODA to 0.7 per cent from 2013. This publication reports the latest statistics for the 2012 calendar year and shows what progress is being made towards this target.

1.4. This publication provides users with detailed information on UK spend on official development assistance. To understand more about the impact of UK development support and the difference it is making to poor people in the countries that receive UK development assistance please see the references highlighted in Box 2.

## **Box 2: Impact of UK Development Assistance**

### **DFID results framework**

The DFID results framework (DRF) sets out the results the UK aims to achieve by 2015 as outlined in '[UK aid: Changing lives, delivering results](#)'. The DRF includes indicators which allow us to measure improvements in development outcomes that can be directly linked to DFID programmes and projects. To review progress on the latest results achieved for these indicators by sector and country, as well as progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in DFID's priority countries, please see the [DFID Annual Report](#).

### **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.

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<sup>2</sup> HM Treasury, [2004 Spending Review](#) (July 2004)

## Changes to this publication

1.5. Previous publications of *SID* presented statistics about ODA and UK Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX) which is a broader measure of development assistance. ODA is produced according to standardised definitions and methodologies to enable international comparisons. It is based on net flows and is produced on a calendar year basis whereas GPEX is based on gross flows and is produced on a financial year basis. Please refer to the glossary (Annex 1) for the technical definition of GPEX. *SID 2013* focuses on ODA to improve the clarity of the publication and to avoid confusion between the two separate series. This is in response to user consultation<sup>3</sup>. Tables for GPEX statistics will still be published on the [DFID Statistics](#) webpage on 26 November 2013. Box 3 provides further information on the reasons for focusing on ODA rather than GPEX in *SID 2013*.

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<sup>3</sup> DFID, [Statistics on International Development \(SID\) user consultation findings](#) (April 2013)

### Box 3: Summary of reasons for focusing on ODA in SID 2013

*Statistics on International Development (SID) 2013* now focuses on Official Development Assistance (ODA) rather than Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX). The main reasons are as follows:

- ODA is the official international standard used to measure aid flows to developing countries.
- The [OECD Development Assistance Committee](#) (DAC) set standardised definitions and methodologies for measuring ODA enabling international comparisons.
- Responding to user feedback which requested we give greater priority to ODA statistics over GPEX.
- Removing the GPEX analysis and tables improves the coherence of the publication and avoids any confusion between ODA and GPEX.
- Analysis shows that the majority of GPEX is ODA. The table below reconciles ODA and GPEX, and adjusts ODA statistics to represent financial years, and shows that 96% of GPEX is ODA. Overall the proportion of UK aid spend that is non ODA is very small<sup>4</sup>.

£ millions	Total UK
<b>2012/13 GPEX</b>	<b>9,023</b>
<i>of which:</i>	
Bilateral non ODA	9
Multilateral non ODA	118
Adjustments for Net/Gross flows	198
<b>2012/13 ODA</b>	<b>8,698</b>

1.6. Other changes to this year's publication include improvements to the methodology for estimating ODA-eligible Gift Aid. Please see the Gift Aid methodology note<sup>5</sup> for more information about Gift Aid and the changes to the methodology. This improvement addresses one of the recommendations from the short quality review<sup>6</sup> of

<sup>4</sup> The £198m non ODA is accounted for by the adjustment for net/gross flows are from negative amounts of equity investments from the UK's development finance institution, CDC. The £9m Bilateral non ODA is from projects in countries which are not on the ODA eligible countries list. The £118m Multilateral non ODA is made up of the remainder of core contributions to multilaterals which are not 100 per cent ODA eligible.

<sup>5</sup> DFID, [Gift Aid Methodology Note](#) (October 2013)

<sup>6</sup> DFID, [Short quality review of DFID's National Statistics](#) (2013)



SID carried out by DFID's Chief Statistician during 2013. Other improvements made to this publication (based on the user consultation) include: providing a greater breakdown of other governments department's ODA, improving the presentation of analysis within the publication, improving the navigation of contents and moving some tables to additional tables. We plan to carry out a further consultation with users to gather information about their experience of this version of SID and to seek their views on further possible improvements for *SID 2014*.

## **Supporting information**

1.7. This publication includes the following supporting information to help users understand and use the statistics:

- Guide to understanding aid statistics – this describes the key definitions used such as bilateral/multilateral aid, aid types and sector expenditure (Section 2);
- Glossary of terms used throughout the publication (Annex 1);
- Summary of data sources used to produce SID (Annex 2);
- Information on data quality (Annex 3).

1.8. The data tables included in the publication are available to download in spreadsheet format from the [DFID Statistics](#) webpage.

## KEY STATISTICS

### Key Statistics

#### Official Development Assistance (ODA)

- The UK's ODA/GNI ratio for 2012 was **0.56 per cent**, which is the same level as 2011. This estimate is unchanged from the provisional release published in March 2013.
- In 2012 the UK reported **£8,766m** as Official Development Assistance (ODA), an increase of £137m (2 per cent) on 2011 levels.
- In 2012 the UK was the 2nd largest OECD-DAC Donor in volume terms spending £8,766m on ODA <sup>7</sup>.
- In 2012 the UK reported **£5,496m** of ODA as Net Bilateral, an increase of £210m (4 per cent) on 2011 levels.
- In 2012 the UK reported **£3,270m** of ODA as Net Multilateral, a decrease of £73m (2 per cent) on 2011 levels.

#### Regional and Sectoral Breakdowns of ODA

- Africa was the region which received the largest amount of UK Net Bilateral ODA, **£2,174m** in 2012, an increase of 2 per cent on 2011 levels.
- The top three recipients of UK Net Bilateral ODA in 2012 were India (£292m), Afghanistan (£274m), and Ethiopia (£266m).
- Health was the sector which received the largest amount of UK Net Bilateral ODA, **£1,076m** in 2012.

#### DFID and Other Sources of UK ODA

- The Department for International Development's (DFID) ODA spend was **£7,593m** (or 87 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2012.
- Other UK Government Departments and Sources of UK ODA spend was **£1,173m** (or 13 per cent of total UK ODA) in 2012.

<sup>7</sup> Based on other DAC members provisional ODA estimates for 2012 published in April 2013. (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/analyses.htm>)

## UNDERSTANDING AID EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

*This section provides a summary of the key terms used throughout the publication, explaining the definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other key terms such as bilateral aid and multilateral aid. Descriptions of the classifications used to summarise the different types of aid and different sectors that the UK supports are also included. A glossary describing all terms is provided at Annex 1.*

2.1. The UK is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) [Development Assistance Committee](#) (DAC) which is a forum for consultation among 28 donor countries and the European Commission. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on aid financing internationally, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), and produces a statistical report<sup>8</sup> on international aid flows annually. As a DAC member, the UK is committed to transparent reporting of development assistance in a way that permits international comparisons. This section explains the key definitions used throughout this publication.

### **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

2.2. Aid flows count as Official Development Assistance (ODA) if they meet all of the following conditions:

- They go to countries or territories on the DAC list<sup>9</sup> of ODA recipients, or to recognised multilateral institutions. The DAC list includes all low and middle income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, EU members and other countries with a firm date for entry into the EU. All Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, are included on the list.
- They are provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies.

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<sup>8</sup> OECD, [Development Co-operation Report 2012](#) (November 2012)

<sup>9</sup> OECD, [DAC list of ODA recipients](#) (2013)

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

2.3. ODA is reported on a calendar year basis and is shown both gross and net of loan repayments.

## **Classification of Bilateral and Multilateral Aid**

2.4. The classification of aid as **bilateral** or **multilateral** is based on definitions laid down by the DAC. On the whole, bilateral assistance is provided to partner countries while multilateral assistance is provided as core contributions to international organisations. While much of the UK expenditure is clearly identifiable as bilateral or multilateral in nature, there are some anomalies.

2.5. Funds can only be classified as multilateral if they are channelled through an organisation recognised as multilateral by the DAC. This list is updated annually based on members' nominations. Organisations must be engaged in development work to be included.

2.6. Aid may be classed as bilateral while a case is being made for the recipient institution to be recognised by the DAC as a multilateral organisation. Once the DAC has recognised the multilateral organisation the aid may be retrospectively re-classified as multilateral.

2.7. While core funding to multilateral organisations is always classified as multilateral expenditure, additional funding channelled through multilaterals where the recipient country/region, sector, theme or individual project is known is classified as bilateral expenditure.

## **Classification of Bilateral Aid Types**

2.8. The classification of DFID bilateral aid types are consistent with DAC reporting standards and are detailed below.

- **Budget Support** – this includes contributions to developing countries for them to spend in support of a government policy and their expenditure programmes whose long-term objective is to reduce poverty. Funds are spent using the overseas governments' own financial management, procurement and accountability systems to increase ownership and long term sustainability. Budget support can take 2 forms:
  - **General budget support** which takes the form of general 'unearmarked' contributions to the overall budget; or
  - **Sector budget support** which has a more restricted focus, earmarked for a specific sector.
- **Core support to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), research institutions** – this includes contributions to non-governmental organisations, multilateral institutions, public private partnerships and research institutions for use at their discretion.
- **Project type interventions** – this includes contributions to fund projects where there are a set of inputs, activities and outputs, agreed with the partner country, to reach specific objectives/outcomes within a defined time frame, with a defined budget and a defined geographical area.
- **Experts and other technical assistance** – this covers the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research. The assistance is mainly delivered through research and development, the use of consultants, training (generally overseas partners visiting the UK or elsewhere for a training programme) and employment of 'other Personnel' (non-DFID experts on fixed term contracts). This latter category is becoming less significant over time as existing contracted staff reach the end of their assignments.
- **Debt relief** – this includes any contributions relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing). It includes sums for debt relief on old DFID aid loans and cancellation of debt under the Commonwealth Debt Initiative (CDI). The non-CDI DFID debt relief is reported on the basis of the 'benefit to the recipient country'. This means that figures shown represent the money available to the country in the year in question that would otherwise have been spent on debt servicing. The CDI debt

cancellation is reported on a 'lump sum' basis where all outstanding amounts on a loan are shown at the time the agreement to cancel is made.

- **Other in-donor expenditures** – this includes contributions that do not result in a cross-border flow. It may include funding of activities to increase public support and raise awareness of development co-operation efforts, and official sector expenditure on refugees in donor countries.
- **Administrative costs not included elsewhere** – this includes administrative costs of development assistance programmes not already included under other ODA items as an integral part of the costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided.

## Sector Expenditure Estimates

2.9. The UK spends ODA in a number of different sectors. Details of the broad sectors used for reporting ODA, based on the DAC Purpose Codes, are summarised below, including some examples of what is included in each sector.

- **Education** – including primary education, secondary education, post-secondary education and teacher training.
- **Health** – including basic health care, communicable disease control, health education and health personnel development.
- **Water and sanitation** – including water supply and sanitation, water resources conservation and waste sector policy.
- **Government and civil society** – including public administration, financial management, elections, human rights, democratic participation and civil society, conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security.
- **Other social infrastructure and services** – including social/welfare services, employment policy, housing policy, culture and recreation and statistical capacity building.
- **Economic infrastructure and services** – including transport and storage, communication, energy generation and supply, banking and financial services, business and other services.
- **Production sectors** – including agriculture, forestry and fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, construction, trade policy and regulations and tourism.

- **General environmental protection** – including environmental policy, bio-diversity, flood prevention and control.
- **General programme assistance** – including general budget support, food aid and other commodity assistance.
- **Action relating to debt** – including debt forgiveness, relief of multilateral debt, rescheduling and refinancing, debt swap and buy-back.
- **Humanitarian aid** – including emergency response, provision of shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicine, food aid, relief coordination, reconstruction relief and rehabilitation, and disaster prevention and preparedness.
- **Administrative costs of donors**
- **Refugees in donor countries**
- **Unallocated / unspecified** – including sectors not specified and the promotion of development awareness.

2.10. For each sector code selected, budget holders (those responsible for managing the expenditure) indicate what proportion of the total budget is expected to be spent in or on behalf of that sector.

2.11. In the case of Sector Budget Support (SBS), this can easily be allocated to sectors as SBS has a restricted focus and is intended for a specific sector.

2.12. In the case of General Budget Support (GBS), funds are provided directly to recipient governments and pooled with their own funds. Partner governments then use their own allocation, execution, accounting and reporting systems in spending the aid to support their development programmes. As a result, GBS cannot easily be broken down by sector. For statistical purposes, DFID has developed a standardised methodology to notionally allocate GBS to sectors in the same proportions as the recipient government allocates total resources to ODA eligible activity. This means, for example, if a government intends to spend 25 per cent of its budget on education, 25 per cent of GBS provided would be attributed to education. It is important to note that this methodology does not attempt to say where DFID funding actually goes, but where it would go if partner governments allocated it in proportion to their own budget. The methodology also does not attempt to measure, or claim to measure, marginal changes in governments' expenditure resulting from aid flows.

## DFID Imputed Share of Multilateral ODA

2.13. When DFID or other UK government departments provide core contributions in support of multilateral organisations, it is not possible to directly track the funding to the country or sector level. However, to provide a further indication of the destination and sector of UK aid, the overall proportions of ODA reported by the relevant agencies are used to impute a UK contribution.

2.14. This publication uses the breakdown of ODA reported by each multilateral organisation to the DAC to estimate what proportion of 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, DFID allocates 100% 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 100% of DFID's core contributions are allocated to the category 'non-sector allocable'.

## DFID Programme

2.15. As well as reporting statistics on total UK ODA, this publication also includes some statistics on ODA delivered by the DFID programme, which accounted for 87% of total UK ODA in 2012. The DFID programme includes bilateral and multilateral expenditure from DFID funds voted by Parliament including activities funded from the Conflict Prevention Pool. Beyond DFID voted funds, the DFID programme also includes an attribution of EC budgetary spending (the UK is attributed a share of the EC's External Assistance Budget based on total UK contributions to the EC. Each budget line is then attributed to either DFID or other UK government departments).

## DFID Country Programme

2.16. DFID's Bilateral Programme can be further disaggregated between **Country Programme** and **International/Policy Programme**. DFID's total programme is allocated to budget lines for spending divisions. **Country Programmes** are divisions within DFID that work in specific countries or regions e.g. East & Central Africa Division. **International/Policy Divisions** are DFID divisions which work on policy areas or with international organisations which benefit many different countries.





## STATISTICS ON UK OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3.1. This section provides a summary of the latest statistics on UK expenditure on Official Development Assistance (ODA). It covers the following:

- [UK ODA Flows](#) – *summary of how ODA has changed over time*
- [Where UK ODA goes](#) – *regional and sectoral breakdowns*
- [UK ODA by Government Department](#) - *total ODA spend by all official agencies of the UK government*
- [DFID Programme](#) – *information on ODA delivered by DFID*
- [Comparisons between UK and other DAC Donors](#) – *showing how the UK compares internationally*

### UK ODA Flows

*Summary of the level of UK expenditure on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in recent years*

3.2. In 1970 the United Nations General Assembly endorsed a target stating that each donor should aim to spend 0.7 per cent of its gross national income (GNI) as ODA. The UK Government has made a commitment to reach the UN target of 0.7 per cent by 2013. The latest UK ODA data presented in this publication covers the 2012 calendar year. Future publications will report UK spend against the 0.7 per cent target next year when the 2013 data is available.

3.3. In 2012, total net UK ODA amounted to £8,766m, an increase of £137m (2 per cent) on 2011 total net UK ODA. The increase in total net UK ODA over the year reflects a small (4 per cent) increase in bilateral ODA (aid provided directly to other countries) which was somewhat offset by a small decrease (2 per cent) in multilateral ODA. Contributing factors to the bilateral increase included: more ODA from other government departments and an increase in ODA-eligible Gift Aid. The increase in ODA-eligible Gift Aid reflects improvements to the methodology for its estimation. A separate methodology note<sup>10</sup> outlines the changes to Gift Aid in more detail and Table 6 gives the final number of ODA eligible Gift Aid. Table 1 shows the volume of UK ODA reported to the DAC in each of the last three years alongside information on Other Official Flows and Private Flows.

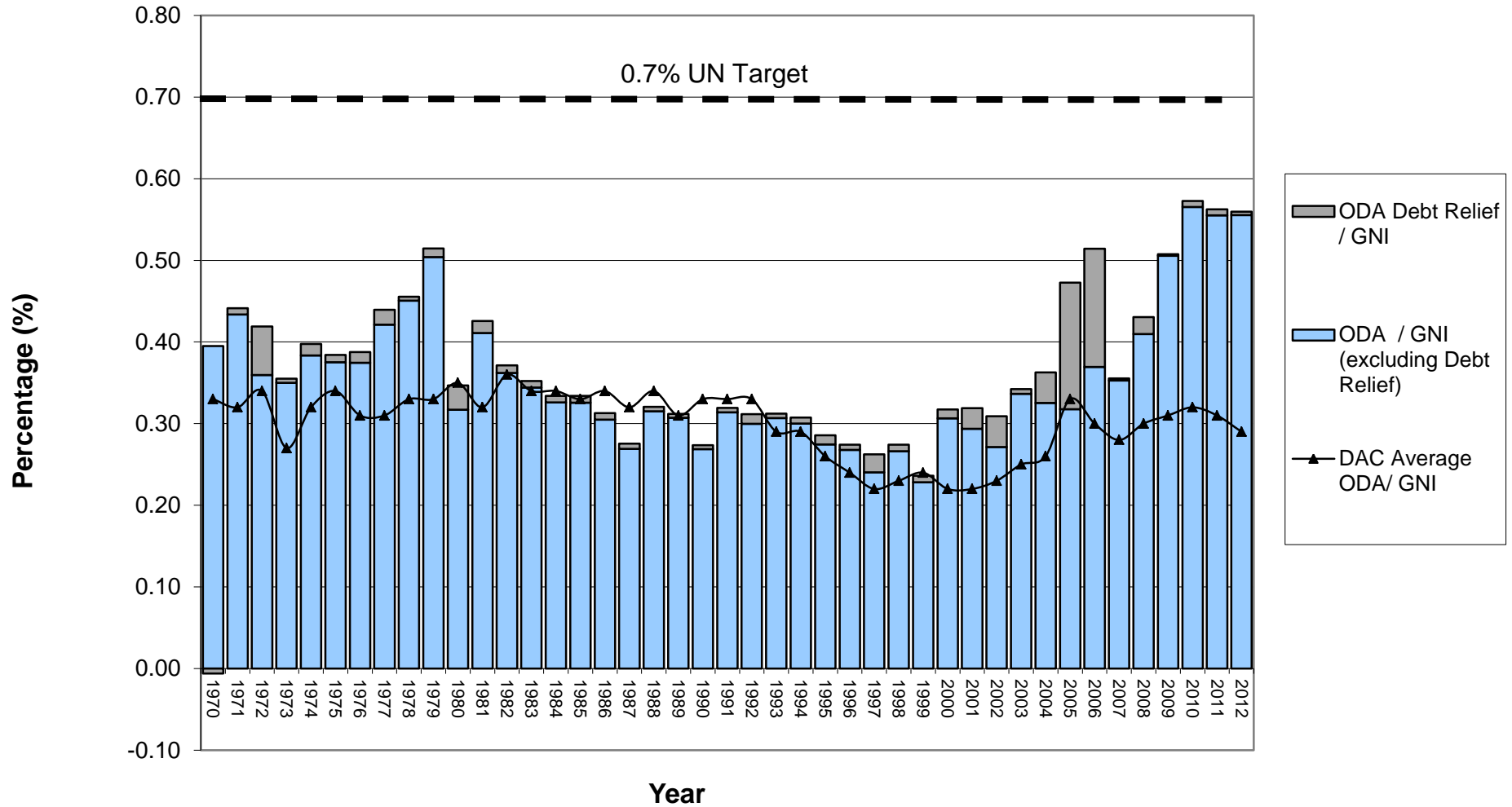
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<sup>10</sup> DFID, [Gift Aid Methodology Note](#) (October 2013)

3.4. In 2012, the total net UK ODA of £8,766m represented 0.56 per cent of the UK's gross national income in 2012, which is unchanged from the provisional 2012 estimate published in March 2013.

3.5. Figure 1 shows how UK ODA/GNI has changed since 1970. There was a long term decline in ODA as a share of GNI from 1970 to 1999. Since 1999 the UK ODA/GNI ratio has been on a broadly upward trajectory. Both the previous and current government made commitments to reach 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI by 2013. In 2010 ODA/GNI reached its highest level of 0.57 per cent. In 2011, it fell slightly to 0.56 per cent and in 2012 it remained at 0.56 per cent. The high levels of ODA in 2005 and 2006 reflect high levels of debt relief, particularly for Nigeria, in line with commitments made by the UK and other donors at the 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles. A full time-series of the level of UK ODA and the ODA/GNI ratio since 1970 is shown in Table 2.

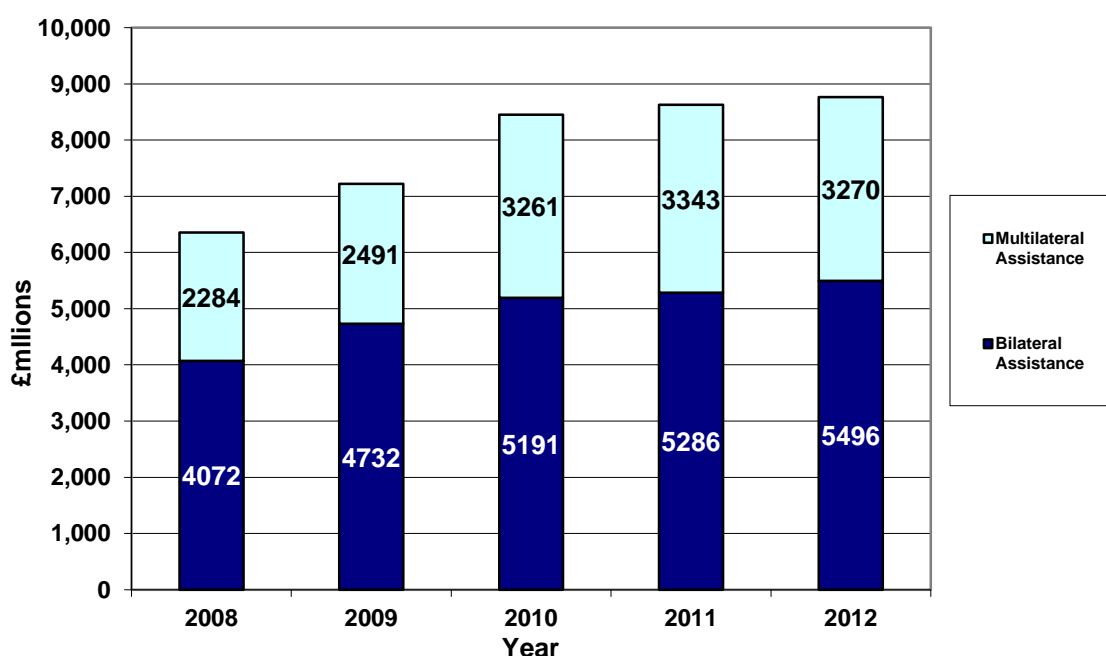
Figure 1: Net ODA/GNI ratios for the UK, 1970-2012



3.6. In 2012 UK Bilateral ODA was £5,496m, an increase of £210m (4 per cent) on 2011 UK Bilateral ODA. In 2012 UK Multilateral ODA was £3,270m, a decrease of £73m (2 per cent) on 2011 UK Multilateral ODA. For more detailed information on the most recent three years, please see Table 1

3.7. Figure 2 reveals that the UK’s multilateral programme increased by 9 per cent in 2009 and by 31 per cent in 2010, but has changed little since then. The UK’s bilateral aid has increased each year since 2008, although the big increases took place in 2009 (16 per cent) and 2010 (10 per cent). There were more modest increases in 2011 (2 per cent) and 2012 (4 per cent).

**Figure 2: Net ODA Bilateral/Multilateral, 2008-2012 (current prices)**



## Where UK ODA goes - Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA Aid

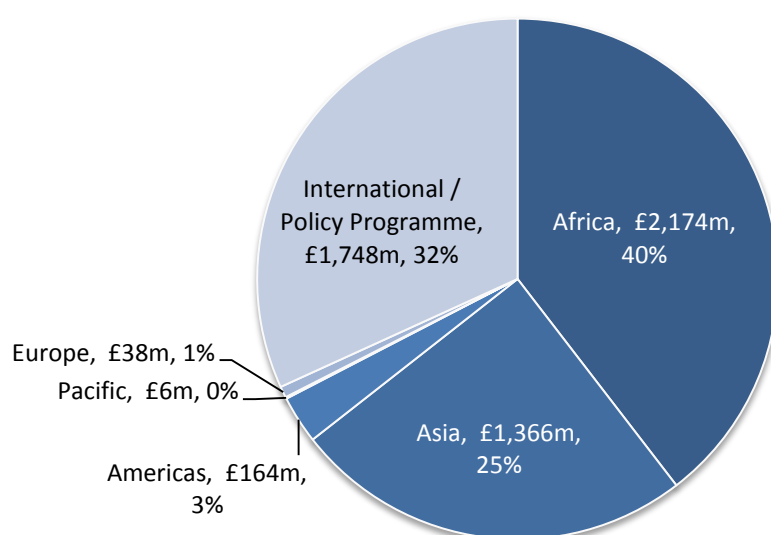
*Summary of the destination of UK bilateral<sup>11</sup> ODA flows to regions and individual countries.*

3.8. In 2012, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 149 countries. A regional breakdown of where bilateral ODA was spent is shown below (for detailed breakdowns of spend by country please see tables 3.1 to 3.5).

<sup>11</sup> Only UK bilateral ODA can be effectively broken down by country. UK multilateral ODA cannot be disaggregated by country at this point since multilateral institutions control where the money is spent and report this separately to the OECD.

3.9. Figure 3 shows that in 2012 40 per cent (or £2,174m) of UK Bilateral ODA went to Africa, 25 per cent (or £1,366m) went to Asia, 3 per cent (or £164m) went to the Americas, 1 per cent (or £38m) went to Europe, less than 1 per cent (£6m) went to the Pacific and 32 per cent (or £1,748m) went to International/policy programmes (and therefore unspecified regionally – as defined by the OECD DAC). It is not possible to allocate the majority of the international/policy programmes expenditures to a single benefitting country or region since these programmes deliver in multiple countries and / or regions.

**Figure 3: Regional Breakdown of Where Bilateral UK ODA was spent, 2012<sup>12</sup>**



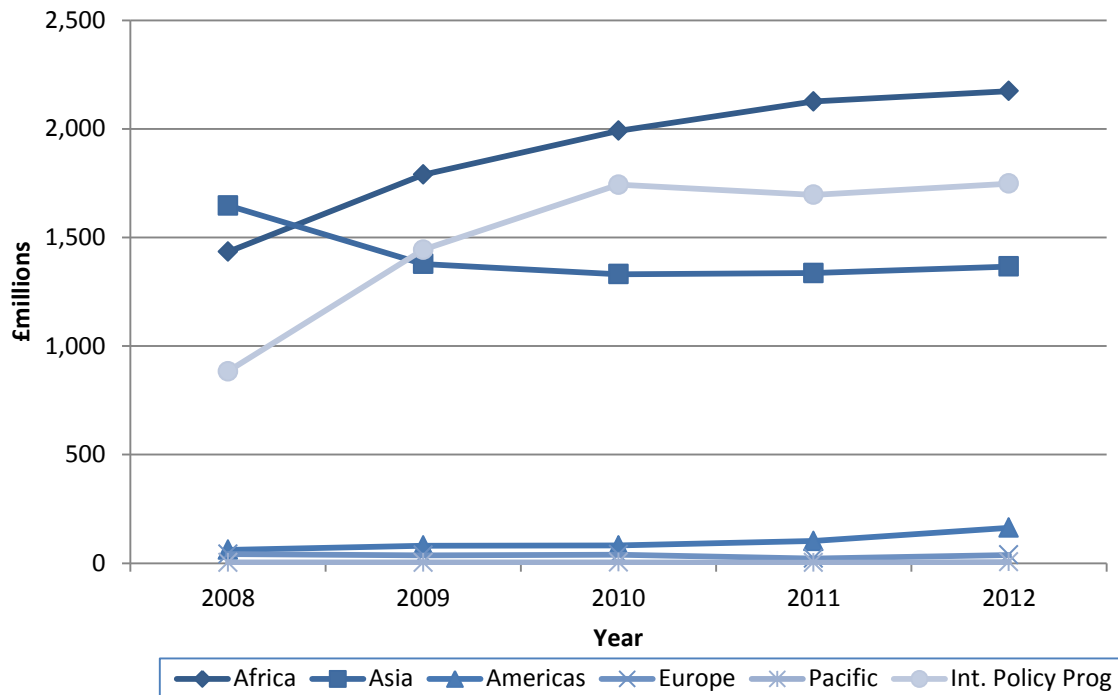
3.10. When we explore the flows of UK ODA to the different regions over the last five years (Figure 4 and table 3) we can see some trends:

- UK Bilateral ODA to Africa has been on an increasing trajectory since 2008. ODA to Africa represents the largest share of UK Bilateral ODA and has done so since 2009.
- UK Bilateral ODA to Asia saw a sharp decline between 2008 and 2009. Since 2009 ODA to Asia has remained at a similar level with small increases each year from 2010 to 2012.
- Bilateral ODA to international/policy programmes has seen increases in all years except 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Please note that percentages and figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

- Bilateral ODA to the Pacific, Europe and the Americas has remained at low levels since 2008 with small increases each year. The Americas has seen the largest increases out of these three, especially in 2011 and 2012.

**Figure 4: Where Bilateral UK ODA was spent, 2008 – 2012**



3.11. Table 4 highlights the top twenty recipient countries of UK Bilateral ODA. The top three recipients of UK Bilateral ODA in 2012 were India (£292m) Afghanistan (£274m), and Ethiopia (£266m).

### Where UK ODA goes – Broad Sector

*Summary of the sectoral breakdown of UK bilateral ODA flows<sup>13</sup>*

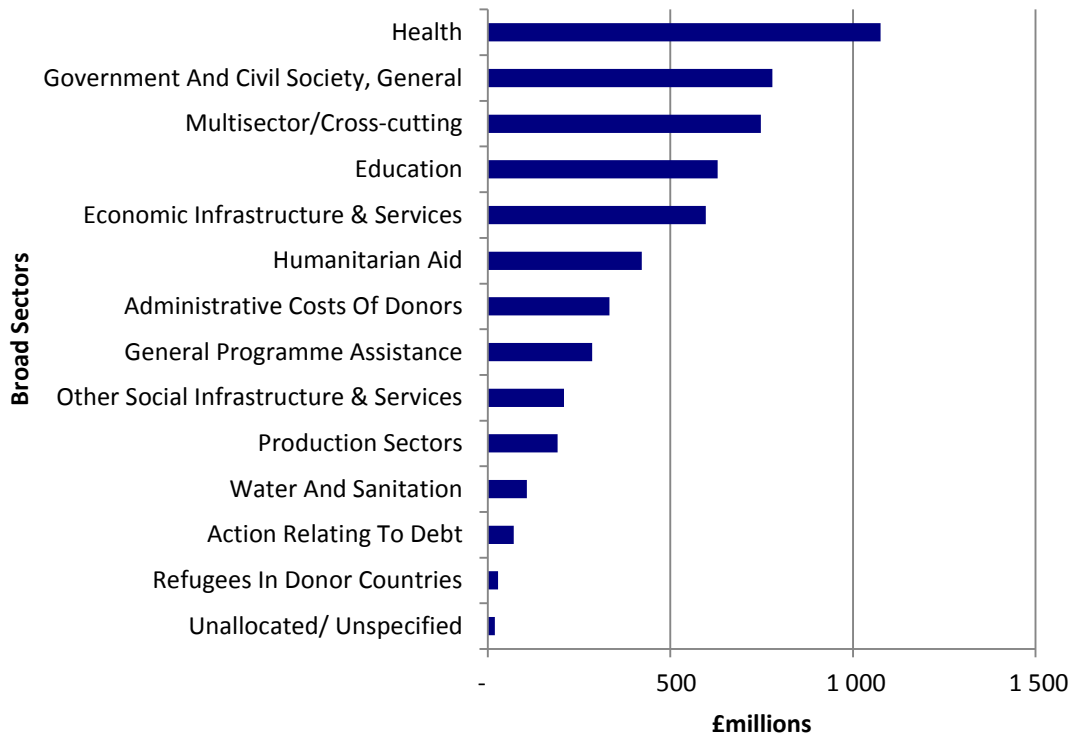
3.12. In Figure 5 there is an overview of ODA spent in the broad sectors<sup>14</sup> in 2012. The highest sector-spend was Health with £1,076m (20 per cent) of UK bilateral ODA. Other large spending sectors of UK Bilateral ODA were: Government and Civil Society

<sup>13</sup> Please note there are some data quality risks concerning sector estimate of UK ODA – please see Annexes 3 & 4 for more information

<sup>14</sup> These broad sectors are taken from the OECD DAC, for more information please see section 2 of this document or <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

with £779m (14 per cent), Education with £630m (11 per cent), Economic Infrastructure & Services with £597m (11 per cent), and Humanitarian with £422m (8 per cent). For a more detailed breakdown and figures of all sectors please see Table 5.

**Figure 5: Broad Sector breakdown of UK Bilateral ODA, 2012**



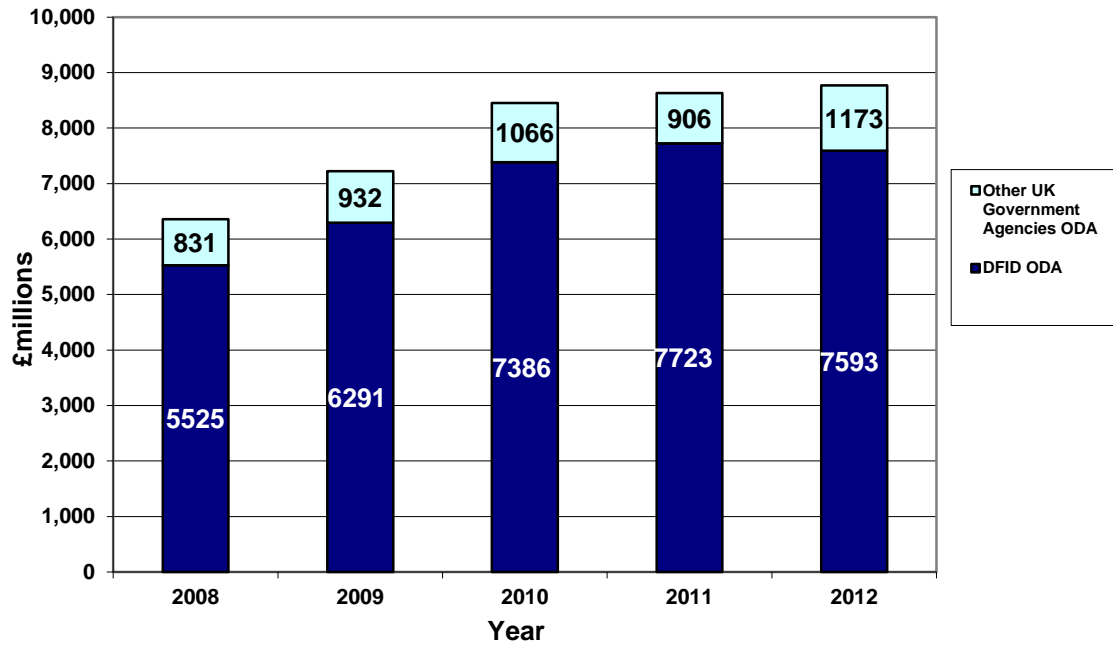
## UK ODA by Government Department

*Summary of UK ODA showing the total spend by all official agencies<sup>15</sup> of the UK government.*

**Figure 6: UK ODA - DFID and Other UK Government Agencies**

<sup>15</sup> Official Agencies refers to UK Government Departments and specialised agencies of the UK such as Development Finance Institutions (CDC)





3.13. The Department for International Development (DFID) makes up the majority of UK ODA spend. If we look at the breakdown of UK ODA by Government Agencies (Table 6) we can see that DFID spent £7,593m or 87 per cent of UK ODA in 2012. The next two highest spenders of UK ODA were the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) who spent £282m (3 per cent) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) spent £246m (3 per cent) of UK ODA. For a full breakdown of all UK Government Departments and other sources of UK ODA spend for 2012 please see Table 6.. For more details about what other UK departments spend ODA on please see Annex 2.

3.14. Table 7 shows UK ODA spend broken down by government agencies and recipient country for 2012. This provides a detailed breakdown of where each government agency spends ODA. For example, DFID spends mainly in Africa and Asia and the FCO spend is spread across many different regions – see Table 7 for more details on all government agencies and where they spend ODA.

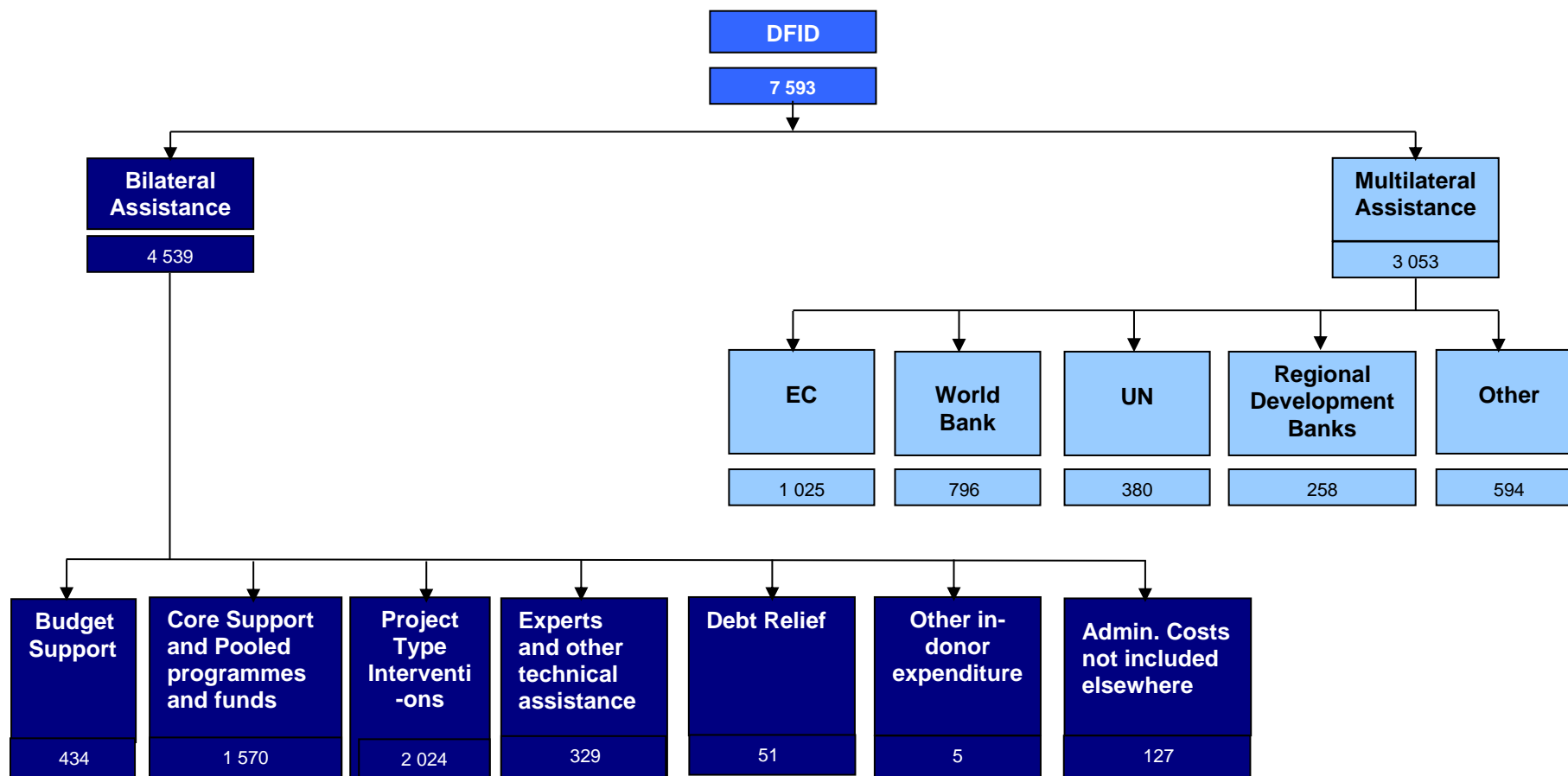
## **DFID Programme**

### *Summary of ODA delivered by DFID*

3.15. Figure 7 provides a breakdown of the DFID programme for 2012. Bilateral spend for DFID was £4,539m which makes up around 60 per cent of the DFID ODA whilst multilateral spend was £3,053m which makes up around 40 per cent of DFID ODA. Multilateral spend is in the form of core contributions to ODA eligible multilateral organisations – these organisations then administer development programmes globally. DFID has more control over the type of programmes administered through bilateral spend. A more detailed breakdown of the type of aid is given below.

3.16. Figure 7 and Table 8 provide a summary and breakdown of DFID's bilateral programme by type of aid. In 2012, almost half of DFID's bilateral programmes were delivered through project interventions (£2,023m or 45 per cent), around a third of DFID's Bilateral Programme delivered through pooled programmes and funds (£1,570m or 35 per cent) – examples of these include specific projects delivered through multilateral organisation or NGOs. A tenth was delivered through budget support (£434m), of which £220m (5 per cent) through general budget support and £214m through sector specific budget support. A further £329m (7 per cent) was delivered through technical assistance. For a more detailed breakdown of the remaining categories see Table 8.

Figure 7: Flow of ODA<sup>16</sup> from DFID to developing countries, 2012, £ millions



<sup>16</sup> All breakdowns on this chart are taken from OECD DAC's definitions of multilateral and bilateral ODA categories – please see section 2 'Understanding Aid Expenditure Statistics' for more detail or see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm>

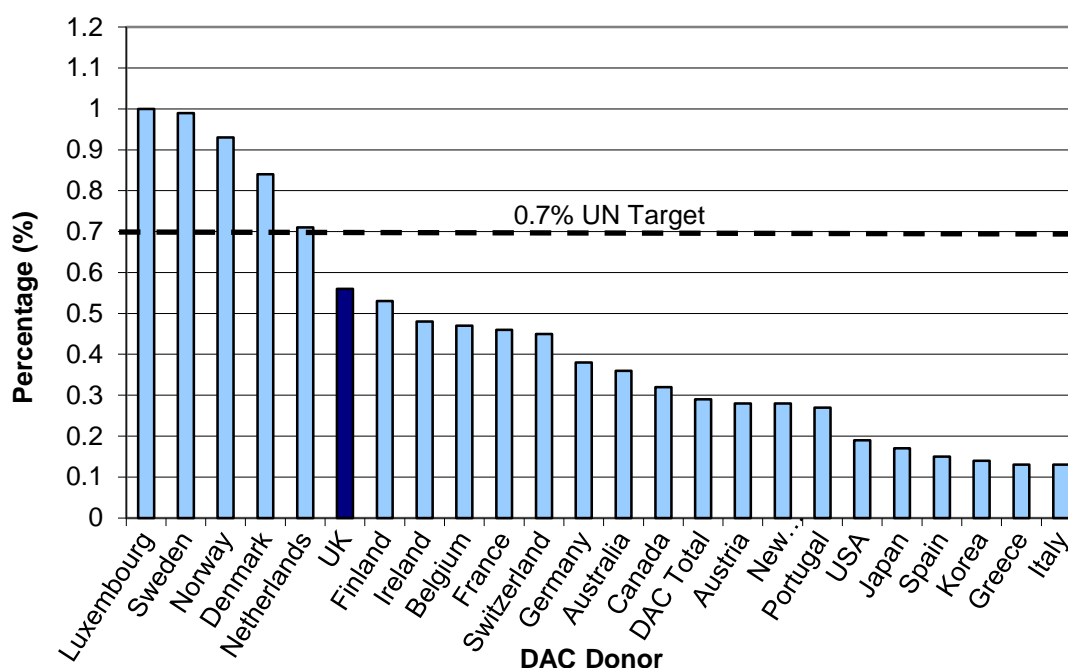
## Comparisons between UK and other DAC Donors

*Summary of international comparisons*

3.17. Table 9 and Figures 8 and 9 compare UK ODA Figures and ODA/GNI ratios with those of other DAC countries. The UK had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest ODA/GNI ratio in 2012 at 0.56 per cent. Five of the 28 DAC donors met the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI ratio in 2012: Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, while others are some way off (Italy, Greece, Korea and Spain, ). Luxembourg has the highest ODA/GNI ratio (1 per cent) followed by Sweden (0.99 per cent) and Norway (0.93 per cent).

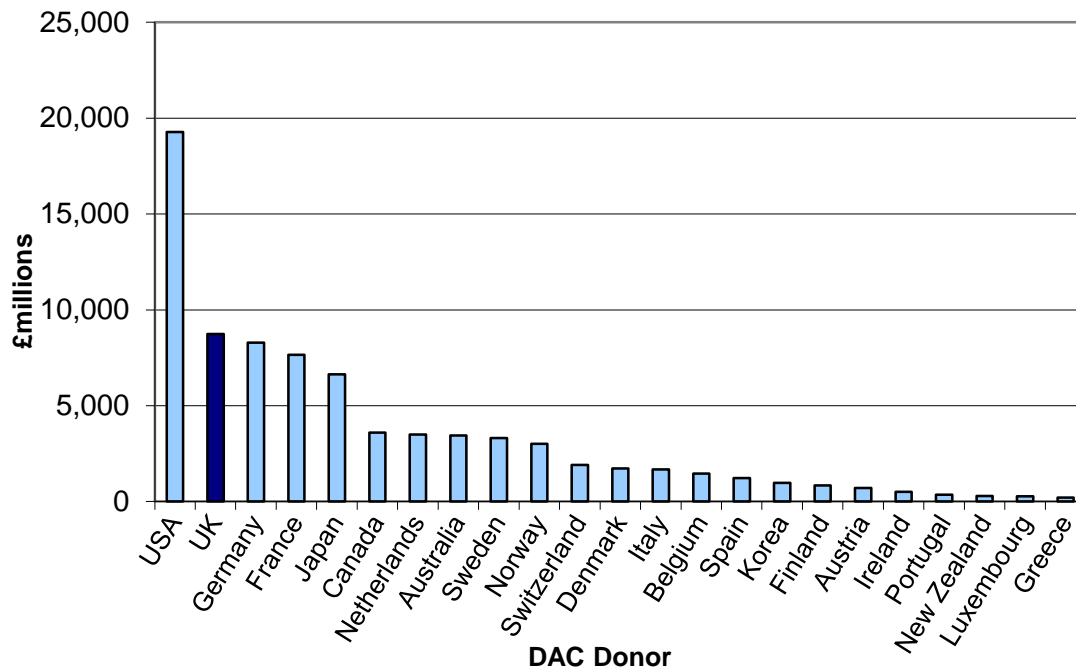
3.18. Despite its relatively low ODA/GNI ratio, the USA was the largest donor in terms of total expenditure in 2012 followed by the UK and then Germany.

**Figure 8: Provisional<sup>17</sup> Net ODA/GNI ratios from DAC Donors, 2012**



<sup>17</sup> ODA/GNI ratios for all DAC donors, except the UK, based on 2012 provisional data since latest data available at time of publication. UK 2012 data based on final ODA outturn 2012

**Figure 9: Provisional Net ODA from DAC donors, 2012**



3.19. Table 9 gives a more detailed breakdown of amounts spent on Official Development Assistance over the last five years (as well as the ODA:GNI Ratio). It also shows that, overall DAC Donors contributions to developing countries dropped from £83,395m (0.31% of GNI) in 2011 to £79,651m (0.29% of GNI) in 2012.

3.20. Table 10 compares the percentages of bilateral ODA given to low, middle and high income countries for all DAC donors and for multilateral agencies in 2011. In 2011, 64 per cent of the UK's bilateral ODA went to low income countries. Table 10 shows that the UK gave a higher proportion of its bilateral ODA to low income countries than most other bilateral DAC donors.

## TABLES

### Notes to tables:

1.            '-'        means nil  
              '0'        means less than half the final digit shown  
              '..'        means not available  
              'n/a'      means not applicable
2. Figures are rounded to the nearest unit, therefore they may not add exactly to the rounded totals.
3. Negative amounts reflect accounting adjustments.
4. The data in the tables are the most up-to-date available at the time of compilation. Some tables include changes to data for earlier years due to final figures being confirmed where data were previously provisional, new classifications being adopted or corrections of coding errors.

**Table 1. UK ODA, OOF and Private Flows 2010 - 2012** <sup>1,2</sup>

	2010		2011		2012	
	Gross	Net <sup>3</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>3</sup>	Gross	Net <sup>3</sup>
<b>Bilateral ODA</b>						
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>5 002</b>	<b>4 973</b>	<b>5 214</b>	<b>5 207</b>	<b>5 427</b>	<b>5 408</b>
<i>of which: technical co-operation</i>	438	438	698	698	728	728
<i>humanitarian assistance</i>	361	361	440	440	422	442
<i>debt forgiveness</i>	106	106	113	113	70	70
<b>Total Non Grants</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>88</b>
<i>of which: CDC Equities</i>	414	217	284	79	269	88
<b>Total Bilateral ODA</b>	<b>5 416</b>	<b>5 191</b>	<b>5 498</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>5 696</b>	<b>5 496</b>
<b>Multilateral ODA</b>						
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>1 885</b>	<b>1 885</b>
<i>of which: UN agencies</i>	371	371	353	352	426	426
<i>European Community</i>	1 301	1 301	1 184	1 184	1 169	1 169
<b>Subscriptions and Promissory Notes</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 385</b>
<i>of which: IDA</i>	879	879	953	953	740	740
<i>Regional development banks</i>	200	200	239	239	234	234
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Multilateral ODA</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>3 261</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>3 270</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>8 677</b>	<b>8 452</b>	<b>8 841</b>	<b>8 629</b>	<b>9 002</b>	<b>8 766</b>
<b>Net ODA as a percentage of GNI</b>		<b>0.57</b>		<b>0.56</b>		<b>0.56</b>
<b>Other Official Flows (OOF)</b>						
<b>Other Official Flows (OOF)</b>	18	- 12	12	- 25	40	22
<i>of which: non-concessional CDC investments</i>	1	- 29	0	- 37	31	17
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL FLOWS (ODA + OOF)</b>	<b>8 695</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>8 604</b>	<b>9 042</b>	<b>8 788</b>
<b>Private Flows</b>						
Direct Investment	..	15 931	..	20 610	..	25 620
Guaranteed Export Credits	1 050	624	1 514	996	1 413	933
Bank Lending (excluding export credits) and other private flows	9 634	7 183	3 938	-1 378	6 486	4 056
Offsetting Debt Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Private Flows</b>	<b>10 684</b>	<b>23 739</b>	<b>5 534</b>	<b>20 228</b>	<b>7 899</b>	<b>30 609</b>
<b>Net Grants by Private Organisations</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>647</b>
<b>TOTAL ODA, OOF AND PRIVATE FLOWS</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>32 406</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>29 226</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>40 044</b>
<b>Total flows as a percentage of GNI</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.57</b>

1. This table contains the information reported to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

2. FCO contribution to UK ODA total now based on calendar year ODA expenditure. To avoid double counting of previous FCO ODA, which was based on financial year information, 2012 ODA information relates to the period April to December 2011. Full calendar year information will be used from the 2013 reporting period onwards.

3. This represents expenditure net of loan capital (ie principal) repayments.

**Table 2. UK ODA, OOF and Private Flows to Developing Countries  
1970-2012**

£ million

	Official flows		Private flows		Total flows	UK		DAC Average <sup>3</sup>	
	ODA	OOF	On Market Terms	Voluntary Grants	ODA, OOF and Private	ODA	Total Flows	ODA	Total Flows
						as a % of GNI <sup>1</sup>	as a % of GNI <sup>2</sup>	as a % of GNI <sup>1</sup>	as a % of GNI <sup>2</sup>
1970	186	3	317	14	520	0.36	1.01	0.33	0.78
1971	231	5	297	19	552	0.40	0.96	0.32	0.77
1972	243	6	315	20	584	0.38	0.92	0.34	0.77
1973	246	25	307	23	601	0.34	0.82	0.27	0.71
1974	307	34	655	24	1 020	0.40	1.25	0.32	0.64
1975	388	14	633	24	1 059	0.39	1.00	0.34	1.14
1976	487	17	3 882	29	4 415	0.39	3.37	0.31	1.08
1977	638	57	3 329	29	4 053	0.44	2.71	0.31	1.07
1978	763	185	3 887	29	4 865	0.46	2.93	0.33	1.22
1979	1 016	67	5 226	51	6 359	0.51	3.25	0.33	1.15
1980	797	- 71	4 475	52	5 253	0.35	2.32	0.35	0.97
1981	1 081	173	4 549	47	5 850	0.43	2.34	0.32	1.18
1982	1 028	89	2 405	57	3 579	0.37	1.29	0.36	1.10
1983	1 061	137	2 769	55	4 022	0.35	1.33	0.34	0.88
1984	1 070	350	2 091	105	3 615	0.33	1.13	0.34	0.95
1985	1 180	299	292	130	1 900	0.33	0.54	0.33	0.51
1986	1 185	220	3 024	130	4 558	0.31	1.20	0.34	0.63
1987	1 142	161	693	135	2 131	0.28	0.51	0.32	0.51
1988	1 485	181	607	134	2 408	0.32	0.52	0.34	0.58
1989	1 578	280	3 756	160	5 775	0.31	1.14	0.31	0.60
1990	1 485	354	1 652	184	3 675	0.27	0.68	0.33	0.48
1991	1 815	293	866	215	3 188	0.32	0.56	0.33	0.55
1992	1 848	170	3 035	250	5 303	0.31	0.89	0.33	0.60
1993	1 945	87	3 523	300	5 855	0.31	0.94	0.29	0.71
1994	2 089	22	5 356	350	7 816	0.31	1.15	0.29	0.82
1995	2 029	135	5 661	307	8 132	0.29	1.15	0.26	0.73
1996	2 050	52	11 345	245	13 692	0.27	1.83	0.24	0.85
1997	2 096	- 69	8 830	216	11 073	0.26	1.39	0.22	0.83
1998	2 332	- 33	4 048	253	6 600	0.27	0.83	0.23	0.80
1999	2 118	- 15	7 056	297	9 456	0.24	1.05	0.22	0.79
2000	2 974	- 47	1 383	354	4 664	0.32	0.50	0.22	0.55
2001	3 179	2	3 242	216	6 639	0.32	0.67	0.22	0.45
2002	3 281	- 3	1 573	231	5 083	0.31	0.49	0.23	0.29
2003	3 847	30	7 251	238	11 367	0.34	1.01	0.24	0.45
2004	4 302	- 85	12 858	213	17 288	0.36	1.45	0.25	0.52
2005	5 926	- 54	19 212	399	25 480	0.47	2.03	0.32	0.93
2006	6 770	- 102	7 676	295	14 640	0.51	1.11	0.30	0.89
2007	4 921	- 22	23 909	334	29 142	0.36	2.10	0.27	1.14
2008	6 356	- 12	16 524	256	23 123	0.43	1.59	0.30	0.68
2009	7 223	195	11 728	211	19 356	0.51	1.36	0.31	0.87
2010	8 452	- 12	23 739	228	32 406	0.57	1.99	0.32	1.23
2011	8 629	- 25	20 228	393	29 226	0.56	1.91	0.31	1.15
2012	8 766	22	30 609	647	40 044	0.56	2.57	0.29	..

1. The UN target for official development assistance, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 0.7% of Gross National Income.

2. The UN target for total flows, endorsed in the 1970 UN General Assembly, is 1.0% of Gross National Income (GNI).

3. Source DAC online database, includes bilateral and multilateral ODA.



**Table 3.1. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA by Region 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>1,2</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>TOTAL NET ODA</b>	2008	4 071 638	303 600	48 080 219	17 951 442
	2009	4 732 057	27 266	53 458 525	24 547 701
	2010	5 190 836	106 063	58 840 485	22 425 372
	2011	5 285 795	113 281	59 104 433	22 679 612
	2012	5 495 655	70 472		
<b>Unspecified Region</b>	2008	883 243	6 312	10 624 077	1 447 134
	2009	1 443 282	7 122	13 398 394	1 794 135
	2010	1 742 603	222	15 707 853	1 568 138
	2011	1 696 489	16 504	16 665 578	942 580
	2012	1 747 715	122		
<b>Africa</b>	2008	1 433 822	9 332	15 096 017	8 905 948
	2009	1 789 423	12 165	18 025 337	12 267 019
	2010	1 991 329	96,777	18 949 337	11 813 736
	2011	2 126 291	91,004	20 356 060	10 620 433
	2012	2 174 067	52,527		
<b>Americas</b>	2008	61 918	-	3 873 228	1 247 643
	2009	80 988	47	4 207 855	1 597 978
	2010	81 528	-	5 086 505	1 832 687
	2011	102 089	1 706	4 837 366	2 292 431
	2012	163 645	2 300		
<b>Asia</b>	2008	1 646 957	286 020	15 611 470	4 779 479
	2009	1 377 730	7 481	14 551 023	6 520 213
	2010	1 331 069	8 508	15 607 424	5 081 014
	2011	1 336 273	3 477	13 956 388	4 594 032
	2012	1 366 325	15 523		
<b>Europe</b>	2008	42 200	1 791	2 149 749	1 449 622
	2009	36 924	297	2 410 622	2 179 548
	2010	39 805	365	2 345 765	1 966 900
	2011	22 167	378	2 053 286	4 081 689
	2012	38 306	-		
<b>Pacific</b>	2008	3 498	144	725 679	121 616
	2009	3 712	155	865 294	188 808
	2010	4 503	191	1 143 601	162 896
	2011	2 486	212	1 235 755	148 447
	2012	5 597	-		

1. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

2. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>Africa: North of Sahara</b>					
Algeria	2008	1 169	-	135 251	56 055
	2009	2 312	-	128 226	68 661
	2010	1 423	-	92 562	37 139
	2011	901	-	73 380	48 769
	2012	2 151	-		
Egypt	2008	4 840	-	534 627	149 246
	2009	22 814	-	371 303	142 656
	2010	5 818	-	236 960	95 514
	2011	10 864	-	143 396	44 590
	2012	8 895	-		
Libya	2008	630	-	28 840	3 360
	2009	1 190	-	20 730	3 860
	2010	1 020	-	11 246	- 6 397
	2011	10 526	-	289 720	36 388
	2012	9 893	-		
Morocco	2008	3 693	-	339 551	204 394
	2009	3 045	-	451 149	195 338
	2010	2 083	-	387 768	247 559
	2011	2 730	-	525 402	347 746
	2012	5 438	-		
Tunisia	2008	807	-	138 501	49 605
	2009	2 447	-	223 756	83 341
	2010	1 622	-	230 019	124 456
	2011	3 741	-	306 353	254 504
	2012	7 103	-		
North Africa Regional	2008	6 105	-	79 102	62 466
	2009	928	-	66 664	62 349
	2010	22	-	73 047	92 342
	2011	13 372	-	187 935	93 341
	2012	2 410	-		
Total North of Sahara	<b>2008</b>	<b>17 245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 255 873</b>	<b>525 126</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>32 736</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 261 828</b>	<b>556 206</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>11 988</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 031 602</b>	<b>590 613</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>42 134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 526 187</b>	<b>825 338</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>35 889</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Africa: South of Sahara</b>					
Angola	2008	5 279	-	115 995	83 259
	2009	2 841	-	84 154	62 983
	2010	10 800	-	96 874	55 222
	2011	428	-	74 722	49 643
	2012	352	-		

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Benin <sup>1</sup>	2008	-	-	168 579	183 519
	2009	17	-	208 488	226 516
	2010	-	-	219 491	225 901
	2011	45	-	265 453	153 462
	2012	388	-		
Botswana	2008	580	-	377 334	21 566
	2009	590	-	143 014	36 255
	2010	684	-	68 683	32 716
	2011	974	-	56 198	13 975
	2012	568	-		
Burkina Faso	2008	88	-	262 682	286 603
	2009	126	-	289 927	402 891
	2010	62	-	297 045	387 295
	2011	510	-	291 524	326 535
	2012	1 077	-		
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	2008	7 834	-	140 988	139 960
	2009	9 233	-	166 996	184 243
	2010	13 041	-	182 981	224 639
	2011	11 055	-	170 434	189 261
	2012	734	-		
Cameroon	2008	1 609	-	164 937	132 919
	2009	1 444	-	171 375	243 724
	2010	669	-	172 524	177 186
	2011	511	-	203 907	176 216
	2012	1 237	-		
Cape Verde	2008	444	444	89 930	32 405
	2009	460	456	103 636	22 061
	2010	581	581	160 533	52 244
	2011	19	-	137 979	18 891
	2012	633	620		
Central African Rep.	2008	3 126	-	71 033	70 602
	2009	1 560	-	63 149	88 156
	2010	1 956	456	73 041	95 618
	2011	-	-	67 613	101 041
	2012	54	-		
Chad <sup>1</sup>	2008	6 361	-	153 347	77 864
	2009	3 564	-	227 604	131 734
	2010	1 851	-	184 547	130 510
	2011	240	-	154 650	137 163
	2012	58	-		

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Comoros	2008	-	-	11 496	8 412
	2009	-	-	17 996	13 828
	2010	79	-	14 477	18 395
	2011	75	-	17 607	13 975
	2012	-	-		
Congo	2008	9	-	211 452	56 558
	2009	-	-	144 762	36 114
	2010	50 988	50 233	786 853	62 234
	2011	-	-	109 200	52 260
	2012	50	-		
Congo (Dem Rep) <sup>1</sup>	2008	106 590	-	544 697	429 802
	2009	144 340	6 967	703 740	801 294
	2010	162 379	-	1 546 364	742 489
	2011	238 946	91 004	2 652 099	795 801
	2012	138 944	-		
Cote d'Ivoire	2008	185	180	110 656	232 432
	2009	95	150	1 102 802	410 643
	2010	16 808	130	283 286	262 710
	2011	6 697		450 730	440 925
	2012	47 315	48 582		
Djibouti	2008	-	-	36 550	24 932
	2009	1 504	-	62 535	34 392
	2010	3	-	64 015	16 400
	2011	12	-	55 786	28 266
	2012	70	-		
Equatorial Guinea	2008	-	-	10 247	7 439
	2009	-	-	16 050	4 174
	2010	-	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	13 500	1 618
	2012	-	-		
Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	2008	3 078	-	29 022	46 571
	2009	4 129	-	27 791	55 441
	2010	3 566	-	23 412	67 680
	2011	5 220	-	20 884	60 388
	2012	2 529	-		
Ethiopia <sup>1</sup>	2008	140 210	-	1 018 858	803 267
	2009	219 540	-	1 162 962	1 270 061
	2010	263 499	-	1 248 135	1 011 472
	2011	344 491	-	1 233 190	955 253
	2012	265 685	-		

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Gabon	2008	-	-	20 782	13 138
	2009	-	-	33 636	16 011
	2010	106	-	54 238	13 079
	2011	126	-	38 416	3 410
	2012	-	-	-	-
Gambia <sup>1</sup>	2008	2 081	49	15 393	34 063
	2009	2 388	-	14 014	67 253
	2010	1 284	-	21 587	55 307
	2011	5 502	-	22 806	59 718
	2012	8 898	-	-	-
Ghana	2008	83 332	-	401 089	318 145
	2009	98 546	-	525 297	484 023
	2010	107 858	-	582 506	510 994
	2011	81 379	-	562 644	556 896
	2012	52 686	-	-	-
Guinea	2008	642	100	116 034	64 738
	2009	557	100	109 487	30 410
	2010	-	-	59 386	82 617
	2011	177	-	51 517	72 968
	2012	1 644	1 347	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2008	70	-	29 210	43 293
	2009	85	-	32 401	60 108
	2010	47	-	34 821	54 834
	2011	46	-	32 668	41 100
	2012	57	-	-	-
Kenya <sup>1</sup>	2008	50 507	-	526 845	225 247
	2009	84 005	-	783 605	351 227
	2010	68 136	-	750 297	300 671
	2011	88 593	-	975 857	566 283
	2012	101 794	-	-	-
Lesotho <sup>1</sup>	2008	4 374	878	36 451	43 182
	2009	5 226	923	45 269	30 506
	2010	3 120	920	60 933	103 038
	2011	1 156	-	88 821	70 705
	2012	3 127	1 093	-	-
Liberia <sup>1</sup>	2008	17 908	7 584	452 783	222 876
	2009	21 383	3 548	218 180	104 538
	2010	16 561	3 457	454 845	462 654
	2011	19 659	-	326 132	150 555
	2012	8 621	-	-	-

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Madagascar	2008	1 338	-	151 700	312 027
	2009	830	-	154 653	129 583
	2010	- 191	-	138 804	159 581
	2011	504	-	142 005	130 274
	2012	1 797	-		
Malawi <sup>1</sup>	2008	81 165	-	238 755	266 622
	2009	71 510	-	278 589	213 462
	2010	95 848	-	334 837	326 103
	2011	64 915	-	280 976	220 013
	2012	124 253	-		
Mali <sup>1</sup>	2008	-	-	293 677	239 126
	2009	17	-	367 872	261 778
	2010	33	-	443 133	261 492
	2011	9	-	488 053	300 669
	2012	411	-		
Mauritania	2008	-	-	76 870	86 431
	2009	497	-	78 213	92 054
	2010	-	-	68 398	162 158
	2011	904	-	81 619	147 591
	2012	217	-		
Mauritius	2008	333	-	8 893	52 777
	2009	13 291	-	40 736	60 076
	2010	3 578	-	37 650	44 759
	2011	8 445	-	70 865	43 915
	2012	21	-		
Mayotte	2008	-	-	262 378	448
	2009	-	-	347 661	775
	2010	-	-	390 325	647
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-		
Mozambique <sup>1</sup>	2008	109 367	-	741 314	360 277
	2009	35 142	-	824 360	463 434
	2010	67 613	-	878 826	382 135
	2011	116 278	-	1 061 639	228 017
	2012	81 780	-		
Namibia	2008	559	-	82 894	31 941
	2009	440	-	157 829	50 204
	2010	362	-	136 810	28 644
	2011	- 452	-	146 049	24 211
	2012	190	-		

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Niger <sup>1</sup>	2008	4 062	-	148 732	185 685
	2009	3 969	-	163 462	136 190
	2010	2 061	-	246 529	233 483
	2011	368	-	188 759	209 616
	2012	38	-		
Nigeria	2008	26 094	-	352 175	359 824
	2009	120 929	-	440 144	620 623
	2010	171 335	-	549 835	783 590
	2011	186 428	-	534 258	570 115
	2012	197 313	-		
Rwanda <sup>1</sup>	2008	55 202	-	249 577	265 219
	2009	57 523	-	332 795	263 609
	2010	68 747	-	354 676	312 331
	2011	84 569	-	368 824	410 626
	2012	28 242	-		
Sao Tome & Principe	2008	-	-	14 608	11 518
	2009	-	-	12 586	7 061
	2010	-	-	21 392	10 528
	2011	-	-	23 667	22 853
	2012	-	-		
Senegal	2008	537	-	306 422	260 664
	2009	4 175	-	329 293	319 268
	2010	604	-	345 980	245 688
	2011	1 243	-	368 068	279 657
	2012	3 205	-		
Seychelles	2008	39	-	2 780	4 040
	2009	38	-	7 542	7 279
	2010	28	-	18 945	6 255
	2011	46	-	4 144	5 642
	2012	1 143	884		
Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>	2008	51 173	76	96 656	106 594
	2009	51 390	-	125 684	153 994
	2010	54 902	-	129 196	172 472
	2011	45 885	-	109 668	150 976
	2012	62 812	-		
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	2008	42 077	-	312 591	102 067
	2009	28 011	-	319 793	97 624
	2010	40 359	-	199 640	117 010
	2011	94 907	-	470 989	142 755
	2012	89 754	-		

**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
South Africa	2008	62 728	-	487 332	133 538
	2009	43 104	-	551 379	135 159
	2010	25 442	-	531 946	134 142
	2011	29 074	-	645 449	224 669
	2012	- 13 708	-		
South Sudan <sup>1 4</sup>	2011	51 774	-	649 593	27 708
	2012	108 512	-		
St. Helena	2008	30 961	-	30 962	5 483
	2009	21 286	-	21 287	973
	2010	34 740	-	34 750	-
	2011	49 433	-	49 463	2 908
	2012	106 156	-		
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	2008	110 078	-	1 006 389	253 667
	2009	187 210	-	1 223 422	203 071
	2010	77 104	-	996 011	315 394
	2011	98 146	-	419 947	249 060
	2012	51 758	-		
Swaziland	2008	1 374	-	9 844	29 177
	2009	-2 424	-	11 863	25 666
	2010	11	-	20 123	38 641
	2011	18	-	41 768	33 517
	2012	4 834	-		
Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	2008	140 506	-	758 791	530 636
	2009	138 697	-	901 927	977 425
	2010	156 006	-	1 071 855	840 282
	2011	99 134	-	1 037 129	475 261
	2012	157 760	-		
Togo	2008	4 990	20	97 281	85 221
	2009	6 668	20	231 637	87 170
	2010	- 55	20	163 667	107 039
	2011	1 196	-	204 856	141 707
	2012	33	-		
Uganda <sup>1</sup>	2008	36 289	-	555 839	349 052
	2009	75 124	-	648 689	492 186
	2010	116 074	-	668 859	444 123
	2011	89 188	-	620 714	362 867
	2012	94 161	-		



**Table 3.2. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Africa) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Zambia <sup>1</sup>	2008	34 026	-	389 023	227 729
	2009	47 072	-	448 511	362 347
	2010	51 346	-	384 032	207 973
	2011	57 760	-	438 247	209 802
	2012	53 177	-		
Zimbabwe <sup>1</sup>	2008	49 323	-	294 230	44 227
	2009	70 330	-	397 199	74 199
	2010	69 936	183	339 946	135 631
	2011	48 357	-	337 024	108 804
	2012	138 831	-		
South of Sahara, regional	2008	26 104	-	1 145 576	364 224
	2009	26 750	-	1 026 196	618 344
	2010	106 188	-	1 285 590	292 668
	2011	59 304	-	1 182 416	402 554
	2012	61 306	-		
Total South of Sahara	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 302 630</b>	<b>9 332</b>	<b>13 231 677</b>	<b>8 271 006</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>1 603 210</b>	<b>12 165</b>	<b>15 902 190</b>	<b>11 022 138</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>1 866 150</b>	<b>96 777</b>	<b>17 232 631</b>	<b>10 908 674</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>1 993 295</b>	<b>91 004</b>	<b>18 040 522</b>	<b>10 162 098</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>1 990 515</b>	<b>52 527</b>		
Africa, regional	2008	113 947	-	608 467	109 816
	2009	153 477	-	861 319	688 676
	2010	113 192	-	685 104	314 449
	2011	90 863	-	789 351	458 335
	2012	147 661	-		
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 433 822</b>	<b>9 332</b>	<b>15 096 017</b>	<b>8 905 948</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>1 789 423</b>	<b>12 165</b>	<b>18 025 337</b>	<b>12 267 019</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>1 991 329</b>	<b>96 777</b>	<b>18 949 337</b>	<b>11 813 736</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2 126 292</b>	<b>91 004</b>	<b>20 356 060</b>	<b>10 620 433</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2 174 065</b>	<b>52 527</b>		

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

3. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

4. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>North and Central America</b>					
Costa Rica	2008	- 81	-	34 201	2 128
	2009	1 640	-	63 194	6 536
	2010	497	-	58 240	3 198
	2011	196	-	19 511	4 173
	2012	657	-		
Cuba	2008	132	-	50 793	16 835
	2009	610	-	55 499	18 604
	2010	250	-	56 660	26 792
	2011	166	-	37 473	14 117
	2012	1 449	-		
El Salvador	2008	18	-	113 751	15 011
	2009	21	-	166 260	10 589
	2010	- 31 612	-	154 466	28 942
	2011	6	-	155 736	19 214
	2012	- 82	-		
Guatemala	2008	363	-	259 581	36 517
	2009	463	-	218 545	21 882
	2010	149	-	229 359	25 258
	2011	58	-	180 352	63 352
	2012	9 478	-		
Haiti <sup>1</sup>	2008	-	-	307 799	196 103
	2009	5 101	-	450 797	265 997
	2010	16 944	-	1 507 160	462 706
	2011	9 714	1 706	739 151	326 188
	2012	3 264	-		
Honduras	2008	18	-	196 634	115 216
	2009	63	-	195 095	97 797
	2010	16 354	-	181 601	189 656
	2011	12	-	100 512	286 229
	2012	6 875	-		
Mexico	2008	3 733	-	58 221	23 788
	2009	7 452	-	101 613	16 319
	2010	6 093	-	272 635	31 564
	2011	3 590	-	528 778	67 890
	2012	3 713	-		
Nicaragua	2008	5 891	-	298 640	109 086
	2009	4 518	-	302 744	191 317
	2010	4 695	-	255 400	146 081
	2011	18	-	208 101	178 473
	2012	11 404	-		

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Panama	2008	20	-	15 067	613
	2009	48	-	37 490	4 347
	2010	26	-	80 124	3 166
	2011	123	-	56 535	11 823
	2012	456	-		
North & Central America, region	2008	6 225	-	132 642	85 403
	2009	849	-	121 875	96 478
	2010	304	-	148 432	60 998
	2011	3 477	-	201 928	61 014
	2012	1 412	-		
<b>Total North and Central</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>16 319</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 467 330</b>	<b>600 702</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>20 765</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 713 111</b>	<b>729 866</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>13 699</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 944 076</b>	<b>978 361</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>17 360</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>2 228 077</b>	<b>1 032 474</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>38 625</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Caribbean</b>					
Anguilla	2008	28	-	44	1 807
	2009	136	-	986	- 90
	2010	58	-	194	5 160
	2011	244	-	243	- 56
	2012	347	-		
Antigua and Barbuda	2008	11	-	343	4 007
	2009	4	-	1 818	1 985
	2010	3	-	4 552	7 789
	2011	2	-	6 928	2 263
	2012	3	-		
Barbados	2008	97	-	669	3 261
	2009	290	-	1 844	5 973
	2010	52	-	1 586	8 903
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-		
Belize	2008	52	-	2 454	10 369
	2009	33	-	4 552	12 836
	2010	51	-	7 685	8 812
	2011	322	-	3 988	13 659
	2012	142	-		
Dominica	2008	134	-	298	12 193
	2009	1	-	3 303	19 200
	2010	195	-	3 723	16 213
	2011	18	-	5 056	10 391
	2012	34	-		

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Dominican Republic	2008	818	-	51 506	34 693
	2009	64	-	33 380	43 303
	2010	36	-	59 437	53 947
	2011	96	-	117 026	22 401
	2012	145	-		
Grenada	2008	13	-	746	17 062
	2009	16	-	2 106	25 717
	2010	1	-	4 306	18 828
	2011	1	-	5 823	2 294
	2012	11	-		
Guyana	2008	2 576	-	23 142	68 756
	2009	1 379	47	25 986	85 076
	2010	1 047	-	41 580	57 605
	2011	367	-	43 952	54 597
	2012	563	-		
Jamaica	2008	3 326	-	-2 305	50 174
	2009	5 310	-	4 084	92 067
	2010	2 540	-	- 1 230	93 604
	2011	6 446	-	- 4 200	32 655
	2012	8 979	-		
Montserrat	2008	17 827	-	17 836	1 365
	2009	23 858	-	24 712	3 508
	2010	10 736	-	10 741	5 931
	2011	27 744	-	27 762	1 339
	2012	21 265	-		
St. Kitts-Nevis	2008	1	-	18 405	8 147
	2009	1	-	1 018	3 118
	2010	1	-	97	7 847
	2011	0	-	949	9 207
	2012	2 354	2 300		
St. Lucia	2008	38	-	- 177	10 982
	2009	8	-	4 270	22 228
	2010	11	-	939	26 449
	2011	230	-	1 654	17 304
	2012	161	-		

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2008	10	-	5 499	9 921
	2009	-	-	3 220	17 209
	2010	10	-	686	10 683
	2011	27	-	624	10 831
	2012	48	-	-	-
Suriname	2008	-	-	40 872	15 216
	2009	-	-	79 583	20 986
	2010	-	-	51 739	15 377
	2011	-	-	41 949	16 957
	2012	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2008	467	-	2 139	2 918
	2009	280	-	2 830	1 562
	2010	157	-	2 273	524
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-
Turks & Caicos Islands	2008	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-
West Indies, regional	2008	10 108	-	39 308	11 767
	2009	12 144	-	30 672	7 407
	2010	16 133	-	59 424	30 243
	2011	13 363	-	73 018	27 875
	2012	11 190	-	-	-
<b>Total Caribbean</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>35 503</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200 779</b>	<b>262 638</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>43 523</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>224 364</b>	<b>362 084</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>31 031</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247 734</b>	<b>367 916</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>48 861</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>324 771</b>	<b>221 718</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>45 243</b>	<b>2 300</b>		
<b>South America</b>					
Argentina	2008	541	-	48 289	23 877
	2009	637	-	50 493	30 435
	2010	350	-	69 881	8 993
	2011	743	-	37 480	14 452
	04-Jul	2 041	-	-	-
Bolivia	2008	566	-	276 654	70 138
	2009	340	-	310 484	154 032
	2010	54	-	296 093	140 792
	2011	90	-	267 800	185 659
	2012	644	-	-	-

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Brazil	2008	7 461	-	209 446	44 161
	2009	8 366	-	197 975	17 580
	2010	26 376	-	395 609	31 460
	2011	30 796	-	404 387	109 597
	2012	46 836	-		
Chile	2008	264	-	48 052	10 872
	2009	380	-	38 226	12 241
	2010	428	-	101 834	23 950
	2011	344	-	35 607	64 356
	2012	886	-		
Colombia	2008	1 836	-	497 214	39 579
	2009	4 963	-	639 259	38 847
	2010	1 709	-	509 582	72 600
	2011	2 720	-	580 794	57 635
	2012	25 051	-		
Ecuador	2008	- 303	-	108 318	18 836
	2009	- 103	-	94 257	38 879
	2010	- 22	-	88 068	9 032
	2011	138	-	80 227	20 646
	2012	340	-		
Paraguay	2008	36	-	56 624	17 056
	2009	27	-	77 688	17 010
	2010	7	-	43 743	24 008
	2011	29	-	26 726	31 391
	2012	76	-		
Peru	2008	-6 418	-	216 023	38 833
	2009	684	-	216 836	64 929
	2010	820	-	- 203 298	36 744
	2011	372	-	348 651	24 750
	2012	2 717	-		
Uruguay	2008	80	-	7 097	10 739
	2009	26	-	20 742	11 274
	2010	43	-	21 315	8 398
	2011	59	-	705	8 085
	2012	123	-		
Venezuela	2008	285	-	25 761	6 754
	2009	1 380	-	30 019	12 567
	2010	705	-	24 274	9 498
	2011	487	-	19 080	8 401
	2012	1 007	-		

**Table 3.3. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Americas) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
South America, regional	2008	-	-	88 399	59 741
	2009	-	-	82 407	46 408
	2010	-	-	114 051	64 339
	2011	-	-	102 434	70 327
	2012	-	-	-	-
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>4 349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 581 877</b>	<b>340 585</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>16 700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 758 386</b>	<b>444 203</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>30 469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 461 151</b>	<b>429 814</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>35 778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 903 892</b>	<b>595 299</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>79 720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
America, Regional	2008	5 746	-	623 241	43 719
	2009	-	-	511 994	61 824
	2010	6 330	-	433 544	56 595
	2011	89	-	380 626	442 940
	2012	57	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL AMERICAS</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>61 918</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 873 228</b>	<b>1 247 643</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>80 988</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4 207 855</b>	<b>1 597 978</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>81 528</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 086 505</b>	<b>1 832 687</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>102 089</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>4 837 366</b>	<b>2 292 431</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>163 645</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

3. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral	<i>of which:</i>	Total DAC	Total DAC Multilateral
		ODA	<i>Debt Relief</i>	Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>Asia: Middle East</b>					
Iran	2008	919	-	35 218	10 125
	2009	466	-	42 093	7 317
	2010	-	-	47 071	19 884
	2011	265	-	42 841	12 983
	2012	735	-	-	-
Iraq	2008	353 199	280 037	5 395 811	35 185
	2009	31 090	-	1 682 875	69 174
	2010	20 060	-	1 299 427	92 270
	2011	8 346	-	1 125 226	42 799
	2012	6 873	-	-	-
Jordan	2008	2 485	-	236 871	140 424
	2009	970	-	311 304	149 128
	2010	1 709	-	268 394	280 262
	2011	1 654	-	294 120	159 656
	2012	4 748	-	-	-
Lebanon	2008	575	-	414 044	142 945
	2009	3 460	-	249 057	129 999
	2010	2 565	-	170 653	82 429
	2011	1 646	-	162 776	111 687
	2012	4 327	-	-	-
Oman	2008	308	-	2 183	- 11
	2009	410	-	5 371	1 133
	2010	602	-	4 888	- 408
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2008	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-
Syria	2008	1 263	-	30 233	64 052
	2009	670	-	39 187	87 842
	2010	1 260	-	28 540	79 613
	2011	1 268	-	48 415	74 549
	2012	39 547	-	-	-
West Bank & Gaza Strip	2008	56 684	-	746 333	653 076
	2009	60 740	-	1 112 412	649 137
	2010	63 214	-	1 055 390	493 583
	2011	75 549	-	974 665	494 512
	2012	42 884	-	-	-



**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Yemen <sup>1</sup>	2008	18 353	-	114 420	58 199
	2009	22 970	-	161 580	78 117
	2010	41 387	-	182 644	191 980
	2011	39 057	-	194 982	56 377
	2012	39 555	-		
Middle East, Regional	2008	15 308	-	280 821	46 957
	2009	3 843	-	125 230	43 015
	2010	6 513	-	107 376	12 289
	2011	3 447	-	106 385	23 777
	2012	32 472	-		
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>449 095</b>	<b>280 037</b>	<b>7 255 934</b>	<b>1 150 954</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>124 619</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 729 107</b>	<b>1 214 863</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>137 308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 164 383</b>	<b>1 251 903</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>131 232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 949 409</b>	<b>976 339</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>171 142</b>	<b>-</b>		
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	2008	178 141	-	2 185 823	388 941
	2009	207 675	-	3 258 151	610 405
	2010	152 053	-	3 543 015	506 850
	2011	264 129	-	3 597 835	457 572
	2012	273 801	-		
Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>	2008	139 575	-	454 618	676 538
	2009	160 100	-	459 433	320 273
	2010	147 839	-	572 063	346 071
	2011	229 947	-	674 191	261 070
	2012	196 120	-		
Bhutan	2008	-	-	27 115	20 511
	2009	-	-	35 384	44 283
	2010	-	-	49 272	35 080
	2011	-	-	44 664	44 566
	2012	7	-		
Myanmar (Burma) <sup>1</sup>	2008	45 517	-	233 123	55 110
	2009	34 020	-	149 800	73 629
	2010	28 599	-	160 656	86 256
	2011	38 803	-	-	-
	2012	30 324	-		
India	2008	338 869	-	859 736	307 495
	2009	403 542	-	1 010 133	590 117
	2010	421 092	-	1 436 878	378 936
	2011	283 111	-	1 271 444	733 045
	2012	292 065	-		

**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Maldives	2008	58	-	11 424	2 327
	2009	244	-	11 844	10 358
	2010	170	-	36 627	31 855
	2011	167	-	13 163	12 071
	2012	221	-		
Nepal <sup>1</sup>	2008	54 510	2 535	240 983	143 912
	2009	66 080	3 082	323 179	223 699
	2010	68 110	3 391	308 052	220 870
	2011	64 917	3 477	305 617	249 358
	2012	69 502	3 567		
Pakistan	2008	143 879	-	507 633	297 115
	2009	139 247	-	851 876	787 830
	2010	193 282	-	1 564 221	256 216
	2011	206 849	-	1 645 042	366 767
	2012	189 218	-		
Sri Lanka	2008	965	-	224 407	174 294
	2009	11 618	-	239 396	205 357
	2010	-5 503	-	249 747	123 420
	2011	2 633	-	239 764	135 644
	2012	5 067	-		
South Asia, Regional	2008	-	-	77 019	9 739
	2009	-	-	84 321	7 983
	2010	1 258	-	57 896	6 099
	2011	859	-	49 588	12 071
	2012	1 247	-		
South & Central Asia, regional	2008	-	-	113 486	-
	2009	-	-	96 126	51 094
	2010	-	-	97 780	31 881
	2011	-	-	103 664	15 171
	2012	3	-		
<b>Total South Asia</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>901 513</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>4 935 368</b>	<b>2 075 980</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>1 022 526</b>	<b>3 082</b>	<b>6 519 643</b>	<b>2 925 029</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>1 006 902</b>	<b>3 391</b>	<b>8 076 208</b>	<b>2 023 534</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>1 091 416</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>7 944 970</b>	<b>2 287 335</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>1 057 967</b>	<b>3 567</b>		
Cambodia <sup>1</sup>	2008	16 796	-	254 087	154 579
	2009	20 682	-	303 269	153 603
	2010	16 839	-	335 064	138 435
	2011	3 806	-	306 990	180 817
	2012	14 574	-		

**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which:</i> <i>Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
China	2008	96 666	-	756 436	17 841
	2009	74 264	-	740 673	- 32 304
	2010	56 152	-	455 014	- 70 826
	2011	40 461	-	300 156	- 700 371
	2012	27 234	-		
East Timor	2008	127	-	127 259	26 076
	2009	70	-	117 150	21 466
	2010	-	-	167 169	21 250
	2011	46	-		
	2012	131	-		
Indonesia	2008	55 652	-	327 917	350 351
	2009	44 018	-	213 123	458 838
	2010	17 388	-	639 917	263 985
	2011	4 257	-	77 344	182 584
	2012	6 236	-		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2008	149	-	98 502	15 647
	2009	30	-	29 712	13 252
	2010	264	-	18 032	29 518
	2011	378	-	25 265	31 335
	2012	756	-		
Laos <sup>1</sup>	2008	172	-	124 490	81 579
	2009	194	-	166 439	88 348
	2010	37	-	185 124	68 314
	2011	1 006	-	164 935	71 077
	2012	930	-		
Malaysia	2008	10 458	-	82 701	2 576
	2009	2 677	-	85 089	6 767
	2010	- 486	-	9 641	10 767
	2011	4 468	-	11 185	7 638
	2012	6 490	-		
Mongolia	2008	653	299	98 099	31 675
	2009	455	331	132 643	91 485
	2010	538	375	141 607	45 653
	2011	111	-	157 034	52 898
	2012	2 933	477		
Philippines	2008	734	-	5 118	21 738
	2009	2 812	-	156 439	41 479
	2010	377	-	293 354	50 833
	2011	1 294	-	143 247	23 771
	2012	1 681	-		

**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

		£ thousands			
		UK Net Bilateral ODA	of which: Debt Relief	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Thailand	2008	1 207	-	- 386 227	42 884
	2009	6 353	-	59 225	9 577
	2010	4 671	-	64 863	56 912
	2011	4 756	-	124 298	26 995
	2012	13 397	-		
Vietnam	2008	69 575	3 150	911 634	495 484
	2009	60 047	4 068	1 328 959	1 062 591
	2010	53 222	4 742	1 181 322	715 917
	2011	21 832	-	1 283 702	945 773
	2012	51 664	11 479		
Far East Asia, regional	2008	-	-	111 933	1 111
	2009	-	-	110 364	45
	2010	-	-	110 393	3 755
	2011	-	-	141 081	36 103
	2012	-	-		
<b>Total Far East Asia</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>252 188</b>	<b>3 449</b>	<b>2 511 950</b>	<b>1 241 541</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>211 601</b>	<b>4 399</b>	<b>3 324 635</b>	<b>1 915 145</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>149 002</b>	<b>5 117</b>	<b>3 452 493</b>	<b>1 334 513</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>64 389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 200 146</b>	<b>858 619</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>99 233</b>	<b>-</b>		
Kazakhstan	2008	2 996	-	128 807	20 665
	2009	4 449	-	110 281	23 406
	2010	220	-	61 704	39 618
	2011	1 703	-	-	-
	2012	3 292	-		
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup>	2008	7 577	-	78 721	88 272
	2009	5 724	-	89 398	69 494
	2010	4 732	-	102 643	89 460
	2011	7 425	-	109 992	162 155
	2012	4 047	-		
Tajikistan <sup>1</sup>	2008	4 265	-	79 235	74 123
	2009	2 865	-	89 794	165 031
	2010	8 108	-	106 515	171 766
	2011	10 290	-	95 138	117 831
	2012	8 627	-		
Turkmenistan	2008	218	-	- 580	4 068
	2009	218	-	8 598	8 380
	2010	39	-	7 355	10 359
	2011	92	-	7 677	7 409
	2012	416	-		

**Table 3.4. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Asia) 2008 - 2012**

**£ thousands**

		<b>UK Net Bilateral ODA</b>	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	<b>Total DAC Countries ODA<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA<sup>2,3</sup></b>
Uzbekistan	2008	551	-	62 588	33 068
	2009	1 180	-	49 583	57 624
	2010	797	-	54 601	69 460
	2011	524	-	32 156	93 434
	2012	1 636	-		
Central Asia, Regional	2008	-	-	134 052	22 285
	2009	-	-	201 964	23 214
	2010	-	-	108 703	21 360
	2011	-	-	83 185	19 387
	2012	-	-		
<b>Total Central Asian Republics</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>15 606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>482 822</b>	<b>242 481</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>14 436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>549 618</b>	<b>347 148</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>13 896</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>441 520</b>	<b>402 025</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>20 034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>328 148</b>	<b>400 216</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>18 018</b>	<b>11 956</b>		
Asia, Regional	2008	28 555	-	425 397	68 524
	2009	4 548	-	428 019	118 027
	2010	23 960	-	472 819	69 039
	2011	29 202	-	533 715	71 523
	2012	19 967	-		
<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>1 646 957</b>	<b>286 020</b>	<b>15 611 470</b>	<b>4 779 479</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>1 377 730</b>	<b>7 481</b>	<b>14 551 023</b>	<b>6 520 213</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>1 331 069</b>	<b>8 508</b>	<b>15 607 424</b>	<b>5 081 014</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>1 336 273</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>13 956 388</b>	<b>4 594 032</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>1 366 325</b>	<b>15 523</b>		

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

3. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

**Table 3.5. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Europe) 2008 - 2012**

**£ thousands**

		<b>UK Net Bilateral ODA</b>	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	<b>Total DAC Countries ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>
<b>Europe</b>					
Albania	2008	1 533	-	148 052	47 593
	2009	1 400	-	157 214	64 270
	2010	560	-	146 800	65 828
	2011	425	-	128 972	85 560
	2012	643	-	-	-
Armenia	2008	3 647	847	115 448	50 462
	2009	650	-	150 453	185 786
	2010	315	-	133 255	86 463
	2011	226	-	102 771	127 447
	2012	882	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2008	1 033	-	66 346	40 214
	2009	905	-	79 378	45 902
	2010	559	-	39 139	49 408
	2011	598	-	109 855	55 490
	2012	1 335	-	-	-
Belarus	2008	601	-	32 228	15 426
	2009	392	-	39 148	10 762
	2010	238	-	52 264	23 840
	2011	77	-	42 498	20 764
	2012	554	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2008	5 161	-	177 732	66 810
	2009	6 150	-	176 964	65 403
	2010	6 268	-	157 768	154 388
	2011	2 990	-	157 895	202 046
	2012	2 256	-	-	-
Croatia	2008	779	-	27 193	103 283
	2009	1 200	-	19 667	85 627
	2010	679	-	23 872	70 684
	2011	-	-	-	-
	2012	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2008	7 090	772	319 737	156 210
	2009	4 638	-	279 076	276 227
	2010	2 223	-	226 639	160 934
	2011	1 989	-	197 135	160 270
	2012	4 275	-	-	-
Macedonia, FYR	2008	1 181	-	77 920	27 342
	2009	1 250	-	85 358	33 393
	2010	743	-	61 503	39 942
	2011	620	-	46 293	67 704
	2012	1 373	-	-	-

**Table 3.5. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Europe) 2008 - 2012**

**£ thousands**

		<b>UK Net Bilateral ODA</b>	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	<b>Total DAC Countries ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>
Moldova	2008	3 370	173	63 102	88 963
	2009	2 059	297	61 549	88 392
	2010	9 365	365	58 550	225 228
	2011	1 516	378	65 809	209 696
	2012	1 181	-		
Montenegro	2008	407	-	33 527	17 648
	2009	292	-	29 981	15 173
	2010	135	-	27 867	16 400
	2011	203	-	16 533	54 715
	2012	488	-		
Serbia	2008	6 660	-	299 154	213 309
	2009	4 945	-	174 435	208 526
	2010	3 498	-	202 689	217 471
	2011	1 517	-	158 126	681 442
	2012	3 280	-		
Kosovo	2010	6 142	-	180 831	202 392
	2011	7 607	-	173 074	220 472
	2012	10 291	-		
States Ex-Yugoslavia	2008	-	-	14 392	12 773
	2009	-	-	5 871	3 239
	2010	-	-	3 982	5 795
	2011	-	-	8 644	874
	2012	-	-		
Turkey	2008	2 515	-	364 600	248 074
	2009	1 427	-	357 321	511 981
	2010	2 429	-	475 610	191 793
	2011	3 438	-	247 341	1 738 027
	2012	8 617	-		
Ukraine	2008	1 773	-	158 232	160 355
	2009	1 518	-	254 121	148 539
	2010	543	-	254 202	126 139
	2011	829	-	303 982	181 015
	2012	3 041	-		
Europe, regional	2008	6 449	-	252 086	201 161
	2009	2 560	-	265 625	223 884
	2010	6 106	-	300 794	330 195
	2011	131	-	294 357	276 167
	2012	139	-		

**Table 3.5. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Europe) 2008 - 2012**

**£ thousands**

		<b>UK Net Bilateral ODA</b>	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	<b>Total DAC Countries ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA<sup>1,2</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>42 200</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>2 149 749</b>	<b>1 449 622</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>36 924</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2 410 622</b>	<b>2 179 548</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>39 805</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>2 345 765</b>	<b>1 966 900</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>22 167</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2 053 286</b>	<b>4 081 689</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>38 306</b>	<b>-</b>		

1. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

2. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

3. Kosovo was added to the OECD DAC's list of ODA eligible countries from 2009.



**Table 3.6. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Pacific) 2008 - 2012**

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>Pacific</b>					
Cook Islands	2008	-	-	2 426	680
	2009	-	-	3 681	1 191
	2010	-	-	8 683	19
	2011	-	-	12 957	2 840
	2012	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2008	414	-	18 963	6 019
	2009	373	-	31 824	13 649
	2010	343	-	40 421	8 676
	2011	130	-	40 182	6 504
	2012	667	-	-	-
Kiribati	2008	19	-	11 126	3 797
	2009	22	-	14 385	3 015
	2010	36	-	13 759	945
	2011	16	-	36 924	2 759
	2012	17	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2008	-	-	27 922	1 188
	2009	-	-	37 964	- 423
	2010	-	-	53 325	5 342
	2011	7	-	52 553	-1 190
	2012	5	-	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. States	2008	-	-	47 842	4 051
	2009	-	-	76 350	1 108
	2010	-	-	80 946	97
	2011	-	-	80 520	2 988
	2012	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2008	-	-	16 045	868
	2009	-	-	14 417	986
	2010	8	-	17 281	706
	2011	-	-	23 305	112
	2012	-	-	-	-
Niue	2008	-	-	9 064	906
	2009	-	-	4 417	1 351
	2010	-	-	9 103	732
	2011	-	-	12 358	651
	2012	-	-	-	-
Palau	2008	55	-	22 451	1 067
	2009	-	-	21 748	877
	2010	12	-	16 588	447
	2011	-	-	14 986	2 213
	2012	-	-	-	-

**Table 3.6. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Pacific) 2008 - 2012**

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Papua New Guinea	2008	591	-	145 377	23 224
	2009	625	-	206 240	58 598
	2010	669	-	285 345	45 763
	2011	- 200	-	347 934	33 009
	2012	1 328	-		
Samoa	2008	111	111	14 575	7 539
	2009	115	115	29 795	19 763
	2010	150	150	57 851	37 637
	2011	254	170	38 316	23 765
	2012	-	-		
Solomon Islands	2008	137	-	121 091	3 161
	2009	146	-	129 480	2 599
	2010	144	-	191 922	28 806
	2011	116	-	186 762	21 669
	2012	227	-		
Tokelau	2008	-	-	11 844	-
	2009	-	-	6 184	102
	2010	-	-	9 388	65
	2011	-	-	12 427	81
	2012	-	-		
Tonga	2008	277	-	12 955	956
	2009	6	-	22 151	3 137
	2010	99	-	37 301	8 313
	2011	21	-	41 711	16 604
	2012	19	-		
Tuvalu	2008	-	-	8 147	442
	2009	-	-	9 456	1 741
	2010	28	-	8 411	220
	2011	31	-	17 719	6 832
	2012	20	-		
Vanuatu	2008	51	33	49 268	1 713
	2009	62	40	62 797	3 342
	2010	58	42	69 609	518
	2011	67	42	56 354	453
	2012	20	-		
Wallis & Futuna	2008	-	-	71 740	403
	2009	-	-	75 217	115
	2010	-	-	79 723	2 791
	2011	-	-	76 495	4 687
	2012	-	-		

**Table 3.6. Total UK Bilateral, DAC Bilateral and Multilateral Net ODA (Pacific) 2008 - 2012**

£ thousands

		UK Net Bilateral ODA	<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	Total DAC Countries ODA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total DAC Multilateral Agencies ODA <sup>2,3</sup>
Oceania, regional	2008	1 843	-	134 842	65 600
	2009	2 363	-	119 186	77 656
	2010	2 956	-	163 945	21 820
	2011	2 045	-	184 253	24 471
	2012	3 292	-		
<b>TOTAL PACIFIC</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>725 679</b>	<b>121 616</b>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>3 712</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>865 294</b>	<b>188 808</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1 143 601</b>	<b>162 896</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1 235 755</b>	<b>148 447</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>5 597</b>	<b>-</b>		

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details.

2. Data for 2012 is not yet available.

3. DAC Countries and DAC Multilaterals data sourced from the OECD DAC Online Database. DAC 2011 annual exchange rates were used to convert from USD.

**Table 4. Top Twenty Recipients UK Net Bilateral ODA 2010 - 2012**

Rank	2010		2011		2012	
	Country	£ m	Country	£ m	Country	£ m
1	India	421	Ethiopia	344	India	292
2	Ethiopia	263	India	283	Afghanistan	274
3	Pakistan	193	Afghanistan	264	Ethiopia	266
4	Nigeria	171	Congo (Dem Rep)	239	Nigeria	197
5	Congo Dem Rep	162	Bangladesh	230	Bangladesh	196
6	Tanzania	156	Pakistan	207	Pakistan	189
7	Afghanistan	152	Nigeria	186	Tanzania	158
8	Bangladesh	148	Mozambique	116	Congo (Dem Rep)	139
9	Uganda	116	Tanzania	99	Zimbabwe	139
10	Ghana	108	Sudan	98	Malawi	124
11	Malawi	96	Somalia	95	South Sudan	109
12	Sudan	77	Uganda	89	St. Helena	106
13	Zimbabwe	70	Kenya	89	Kenya	102
14	Rwanda	69	Rwanda	85	Uganda	94
15	Kenya	68	Ghana	81	West Bank & Gaza Strip	90
16	Nepal	68	West Bank & Gaza Strip	76	Somalia	90
17	Mozambique	68	Nepal	65	Mozambique	82
18	West Bank & Gaza	63	Malawi	65	Nepal	70
19	China	56	Zambia	58	Sierra Leone	63
20	Sierra Leone	55	South Sudan	52	Zambia	53
<b>Total: Top 20 Recipient Countries</b>		<b>2 581</b>		<b>2 821</b>		<b>2 832</b>
<b>Total: Net Bilateral ODA<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>5 191</b>		<b>5 286</b>		<b>5 496</b>
<b>Proportion of Total to Top 20</b>		<b>50%</b>		<b>53%</b>		<b>52%</b>

1. Includes expenditure that could not be allocated to a specific country.

## 5. UK Net Bilateral ODA by Sector <sup>1</sup> 2012

£ thousands

	UK Net Bilateral ODA
<b>Social Services and Infrastructure</b>	<b>2 799 952</b>
Education	629 552
<i>of which - Education, level unspecified</i>	296 320
- Basic education	243 152
- Secondary education	34 740
- Post-secondary education	55 339
Health	1 075 500
<i>of which - Health, general</i>	180 187
- Basic health	470 616
- Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health <sup>2</sup>	424 697
Water supply and sanitation	106 672
Government and Civil Society	779 307
<i>of which - Government and civil society - general</i>	588 911
- Conflict peace and security	190 396
Other social infrastructure & services	208 921
<b>Economic Infrastructure &amp; Services</b>	<b>597 360</b>
<i>of which</i>	
- Transport and Storage	157 639
- Communication	- 6 762
- Energy Generation and Supply	284 465
- Banking and Financial Services	131 164
- Business and Other Services	30 854
<b>Production Sectors</b>	<b>191 305</b>
<i>of which</i>	
- Agricultural	148 821
- Forestry	26 367
- Fishing	1 776
- Industry	- 9 951
- Mineral Resource and Mining	6 830
- Construction	- 30 549
- Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-Related Adjustment	45 474
- Tourism	2 537
<b>Multisector / Cross-Cutting</b>	<b>747 709</b>
<i>of which - General Environment Protection</i>	291 057
- Other multisector	456 652
<b>Total Sector Allocable</b>	<b>4 336 326</b>

## 5. UK Net Bilateral ODA by Sector <sup>1</sup> 2012

£ thousands

	UK Net Bilateral ODA
<b>Commodity and General Programme Assistance</b>	<b>285 588</b>
<i>of which - General budget support</i>	<i>220 033</i>
<i>- Development food aid/Food Security assistance</i>	<i>65 555</i>
<b>Action relating to debt</b>	<b>70 956</b>
<b>HUMANITARIAN AID</b>	<b>421 573</b>
<i>of which</i>	
<i>- Emergency Response</i>	<i>412 547</i>
<i>- Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation</i>	<i>8 307</i>
<i>- Disaster prevention and preparedness</i>	<i>719</i>
<b>Administrative Costs of Donors</b>	<b>333 225</b>
<b>Refugees in Donor Countries</b>	<b>28 370</b>
<b>Unallocated / Unspecified</b>	<b>19 617</b>
<b>Total UK Bilateral Net ODA</b>	<b>5 495 655</b>

1. Sectors refers to the DAC classification is used for Purpose Codes.

2. DAC classification separates this from the general health purpose code but this publication has classified this under health since the majority of specific purpose codes relate to health

**Table 6. Breakdown of 2012 UK ODA by Government Departments and Other Sources of UK ODA**

	ODA £millions <sup>1</sup>	% of UK ODA
<b>UK Government Departments</b>		
Department for International Development	7,593	86.6
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	282	3.2
Department of Energy and Climate Change	246	2.8
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	48	0.5
Home Office	29	0.3
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	22	0.3
Export Credit Guarantee Department	20	0.2
Department of Health	15	0.2
Scottish Government	10	0.1
Department for Work and Pensions	10	0.1
Ministry of Defence <sup>2</sup>	5	0.1
Department for Culture, Media and Sports	2	0.0
Welsh Government	1	0.0
<b>Other Sources of UK ODA</b>		
Conflict Pool (non - DFID)	176	2.0
EC Attribution (non - DFID)	109	1.2
CDC Capital Partners PLC	103	1.2
Gift Aid	91	1.0
Colonial Pensions	3	0.0
<b>Total UK Government ODA</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Note that figures may not add to totals exactly due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Note that Ministry of Defence ODA provided an estimate on ODA spend for 2012 since they could not provide outturn data

**Table 7.1. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>TOTAL NET ODA</b>	4 539 658	103 367	260 875	244 409	19 714	29 270	22 417	5 000	-	-	47 963	2 029	10 340	972	209 642	5 495 655
<b>Unspecified Region</b>	1 345 806	13 979	8 468	229 409	-	29 270	-	5 000	-	-	22 501	-	280	834	92 169	1 747 716
<b>Africa</b>	2 060 535	- 28 503	73 188	-	19 714	-	764	-	-	-	22 836	1472	7221	138	16 701	2 174 066
<b>Americas</b>	45 063	43 774	38 900	15 000	-	-	20 544	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	202	163 645
<b>Asia</b>	1 080 344	72 101	114 586	-	-	-	1 047	-	-	-	1 885	557	2 839	-	92 966	1 366 325
<b>Europe</b>	4 710	2 016	24 241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 339	38 306
<b>Pacific</b>	3 200	-	1 492	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	578	-	-	-	265	5 597

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.



**Table 7.2. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Africa) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
<b>Africa: North of Sahara</b>															
Algeria	-	- 210	2 302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Egypt	498	602	7 318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477	-	-	-
Libya	1 997	135	4 568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 193
Morocco	-	3 001	2 437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	156	1 869	5 078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa Regional	156	-	2 254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total North of Sahara</b>	<b>2 807</b>	<b>5 396</b>	<b>23 957</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>477</b>	-	-	<b>3 252</b>
<b>Africa: South of Sahara</b>															
Angola	-	-	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin <sup>1</sup>	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364
Botswana	-	- 37	589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Burkina Faso	-	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-
Burundi <sup>1</sup>	686	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	258	54	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	620	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad <sup>1</sup>	-	54	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Dem Rep) <sup>1</sup>	138 272	- 1 038	1 621	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	30 700	- 1 341	22	-	17 882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Djibouti	-	62	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	2 425	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia <sup>1</sup>	259 390	1 437	4 191	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	110
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia <sup>1</sup>	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 808	-	-	-	8
Ghana	74 340	- 23 766	1 559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	-	-	-	96
Guinea	400	-	297	-	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Kenya <sup>1</sup>	94 658	1 126	3 787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 477	-	-	-	745
Lesotho <sup>1</sup>	3 033	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	9
Liberia <sup>1</sup>	8 414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Madagascar	-	1 651	2	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi <sup>1</sup>	117 447	443	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 776	-	160
Mali <sup>1</sup>	-	-	341	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 7.2. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Africa) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
Mauritius	-	- 397	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique <sup>1</sup>	83 973	- 3 145	953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	- 90	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger <sup>1</sup>	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	202 322	- 11 036	5 342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	508
Rwanda <sup>1</sup>	38 725	- 12 439	1 428	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	526	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	2 060	1 145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	256	-	884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sierra Leone <sup>1</sup>	57 967	498	2 529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 818
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	85 080	-	1 711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 962
South Africa	14 804	- 33 661	3 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 329	-	-	-	-	14
South Sudan <sup>1 2</sup>	106 407	-	1 167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939
St. Helena	105 160	-	829	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	44 194	-	6 332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 232
Swaziland	-	4 780	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tanzania <sup>1</sup>	151 656	2 288	1 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 061	-	338	-	-	317
Togo	-	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda <sup>1</sup>	87 399	- 1 004	1 162	-	-	-	118	-	-	5 775	325	-	-	72	314
Zambia <sup>1</sup>	51 619	182	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	-	173
Zimbabwe <sup>1</sup>	131 720	30	5 403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 679
South of Sahara, regional	61 591	- 544	76	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
<b>Total South of Sahara</b>	<b>1 953 294</b>	<b>- 72 794</b>	<b>49 060</b>	-	<b>19 714</b>	-	<b>694</b>	-	-	<b>20 281</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>7 221</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>11 913</b>	
<b>Africa, regional</b>	<b>104 434</b>	<b>38 895</b>	<b>171</b>	-	-	-	<b>70</b>	-	-	<b>2 555</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1 536</b>
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>2 060 535</b>	<b>- 28 503</b>	<b>73 188</b>	-	<b>19 714</b>	-	<b>764</b>	-	-	<b>22 836</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>7 221</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>16 701</b>	

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.

**Table 7.3. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Americas) 2012**

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>a</sup>
<b>North and Central America</b>															
Costa Rica	-	486	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	850	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	- 231	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	9 094	328	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti <sup>1</sup>	20 631	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	6 838	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	- 1 976	5 500	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	11 339	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
North & Central America, regional	98	899	283	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total North and Central</b>	<b>4203</b>	<b>26 449</b>	<b>7 573</b>	-	-	-	<b>273</b>	-	-	-	<b>105</b>	-	-	-	<b>22</b>
<b>Caribbean</b>															
Anguilla	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dominica	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Guyana	2	-	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jamaica	6928	-	1 885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
Montserrat	20 631	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis	2 300	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks & Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, regional	10 999	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Caribbean</b>	<b>40 860</b>	-	<b>4 203</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>180</b>

**Table 7.3. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Americas) 2012**

	Department for International Development	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
<b>South America</b>														
Argentina	-	87	1 955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	14 782	11 978	-	-	20 076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	876	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	1 093	8 958	15 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	1 364	1 184	-	-	112	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	1 007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America, regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total South America</b>	-	<b>17 325</b>	<b>27 067</b>	<b>15 000</b>	-	<b>20 271</b>	-	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-	-	-
America, Regional	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL AMERICAS</b>	<b>45 063</b>	<b>43 774</b>	<b>38 900</b>	<b>15 000</b>	-	<b>20 544</b>	-	-	-	<b>162</b>	-	-	-	<b>202</b>

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.

**Table 7.4. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Asia) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
<b>Asia: Middle East</b>															
Iran	-	-	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1 020	-	3 982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	-	1 297
Jordan	389	-	4 235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Lebanon	-	-	2 395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 932
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	36 465	-	1 989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	994
West Bank & Gaza Strip	35 311	-	6 122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 451
Yemen <sup>1</sup>	37 683	-	1 275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597
Middle East, Regional	32 397	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>143 264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 458</b>
<b>South Asia</b>															
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	181 375	0	19 058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 369
Bangladesh <sup>1</sup>	189 513	2 639	3 744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-
Bhutan	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar (Burma) <sup>1</sup>	28 889	0	1 302	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
India	203 762	72 928	13 071	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	821	-	639	-	703
Maldives	-	0	31	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Nepal <sup>1</sup>	66 680	0	2 541	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
Pakistan	170 797	839	8 273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	608	-	8 478
Sri Lanka	1 040	0	2 629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	-	1 398
South Asia, Regional	367	0	694	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-
South & Central Asia, regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total South Asia</b>	<b>842 424</b>	<b>76 406</b>	<b>51 350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84 269</b>
<b>East Asia</b>															
Cambodia <sup>1</sup>	13 761	143	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-747	4 889	22 543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	-	-	-	-
East Timor	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	7 745	-5 731	3 601	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	162	334	-	-	-
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0	0	756	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos <sup>1</sup>	919	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0	4 004	2 088	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	104

**Table 7.4. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Asia) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
Mongolia	477	2 069	322	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	0	-383	2 000	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Thailand	0	- 15 231	1 834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	47 158	1 377	3 036	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Far East Asia, regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Far East Asia</b>	<b>69 313</b>	<b>- 8 863</b>	<b>36 994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121</b>
Kazakhstan	0	901	2 351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>1</sup>	3 157	0	505	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
Tajikistan <sup>1</sup>	8 532	0	78	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Turkmenistan	0	0	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	0	0	1 636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia, Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Central Asian Republics</b>	<b>11 689</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>4 985</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>365</b>
Asia, Regional	13 654	3 657	511	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	301	-	1 753
<b>TOTAL ASIA</b>	<b>1 080 344</b>	<b>72 101</b>	<b>114 586</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 885</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>2 839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92 966</b>

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.

**Table 7.5. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Europe) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
<b>Europe</b>														
Albania	-	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Azerbaijan	-	-	1 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Belarus	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	1 514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	2 521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 754
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	1 372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Moldova	-	-	1 019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Montenegro	-	-	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	2 756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524
Kosovo	4 474	-	1 794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 023
States Ex-Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	218	2 016	6 384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	18	-	3 023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, regional	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>4 710</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>24 241</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>7 339</b>

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.

**Table 7.6. Total Bilateral ODA by UK Government Department and Region (Pacific) 2012**

£ thousands

	Department for International Development	CDC	Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Export Credit Guarantee Department	Home Office	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Ministry of Defence	Department for Work and Pensions	Department of Health	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	Department for Culture, Media and Sports	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Others <sup>3</sup>
<b>Pacific</b>															
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
Kiribati	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Marshall Islands	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	722	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	544	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Wallis & Futuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania, regional	3 200	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PACIFIC</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>265</b>

1. Low Income Country. Income groups are classified using 2012 GNI per capita thresholds.

2. South Sudan expenditure information reported in 2011/12 for the first time, following independence in 2011.

3. This includes Colonial Pensions, Conflict Pool and Gift-Aid.



**Table 8. DFID Bilateral Net ODA by Aid Type <sup>1</sup> 2012**

	£ thousands
	DFID Bilateral Net ODA
<b>DFID Official Development Assistance</b>	
Budget Support	433 623
<i>of which</i>	
General Budget Support	220 033
Sector Budget Support	213 950
Core contributions and pooled programmes and funds	1 569 913
<i>of which</i>	
Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	262 196
Core contributions to multilateral institutions	-
Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)	1 256 995
Basket funds/pooled funding	50 722
Project-type interventions	2 024 032
Experts and other technical assistance	329 198
<i>of which</i>	
Donor country personnel	4 901
Other technical assistance	324 296
Scholarships and student costs in donor countries	-
Debt relief	50 758
Administrative costs not included elsewhere	126 896
Other in-donor expenditures	5 238
<b>Total DFID Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>4 539 658</b>

1. Aid Type refers to the DAC Classification for type of aid.

**Table 9. Net ODA from DAC Donors to Developing Countries 2008 - 2012 <sup>1</sup>**

DAC Countries	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>2</sup>	
	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI	£ m	% of GNI
Australia	1 633	0.32	1 768	0.29	2 492	0.32	2 995	0.35	3 444	0.36
Austria	947	0.43	731	0.30	776	0.32	691	0.27	704	0.28
Belgium	1 319	0.48	1 671	0.55	1 943	0.64	1 748	0.53	1 458	0.47
Canada	2 650	0.33	2 561	0.30	3 323	0.33	3 303	0.31	3 594	0.32
Denmark	1 549	0.82	1 799	0.88	1 856	0.90	1 860	0.86	1 721	0.84
Finland	644	0.44	826	0.54	865	0.55	879	0.52	835	0.53
France	6 029	0.39	8 067	0.47	8 363	0.50	8 110	0.46	7 664	0.46
Germany	7 727	0.38	7 733	0.35	8 238	0.38	9 071	0.40	8 298	0.38
Greece	389	0.21	389	0.19	324	0.17	206	0.11	205	0.13
Ireland	734	0.59	644	0.54	580	0.53	564	0.52	512	0.48
Italy	2 686	0.22	2 111	0.16	2 014	0.15	2 647	0.19	1 671	0.13
Japan	5 306	0.19	6 054	0.18	7 152	0.20	6 619	0.18	6 643	0.17
Korea	443	0.09	522	0.10	756	0.12	825	0.12	982	0.14
Luxembourg	229	0.97	266	1.04	258	1.09	258	0.99	274	1.00
Netherlands	3 865	0.80	4 114	0.82	4 112	0.81	3 947	0.75	3 497	0.71
New Zealand	192	0.30	198	0.28	228	0.26	268	0.28	288	0.28
Norway	2 214	0.89	2 616	1.06	2 967	1.10	3 081	1.00	3 010	0.93
Portugal	343	0.27	328	0.23	420	0.29	417	0.29	359	0.27
Spain	3 795	0.45	4 215	0.46	3 831	0.43	2 662	0.29	1 233	0.15
Sweden	2 615	0.98	2 912	1.12	2 931	0.97	3 499	1.02	3 318	0.99
Switzerland	1 126	0.44	1 479	0.45	1 486	0.41	1 926	0.46	1 913	0.45
United Kingdom	6 356	0.43	7 223	0.51	8 452	0.57	8 629	0.56	8 766	0.56
United States of America	14 612	0.19	18 458	0.21	19 525	0.21	19 190	0.20	19 283	0.19
<b>DAC TOTAL</b>	<b>67 404</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>76 684</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>83 352</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>83 395</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>79 651</b>	<b>0.29</b>

1. Source DAC online database, includes bilateral and multilateral ODA. DAC 2012 annual exchange rates used to convert from USD.

2. 2012 data for DAC donors is provisional, apart from the UK.

**Table 10. Net 2011 ODA from Bilateral DAC Donors and Multilateral Agencies by Income Group of Recipient <sup>1</sup>**

	% of Total allocable by Income Group <sup>1,2,4</sup>				% of total allocable to LDCs <sup>3</sup>	£millions	
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	Total allocable by Income Group		Unallocable	Total
<b>Bilateral Donors</b>							
Australia	41.4%	53%	5.7%	39.1	1 822	770	2 592
Austria	31.9%	29%	39.1%	30.4	197	112	309
Belgium	74.4%	17%	8.6%	72.5	791	451	1 242
Canada	68.1%	25%	6.6%	65.3	1 333	1 262	2 595
Denmark	69.8%	26%	3.8%	61.7	853	529	1 382
Finland	65.1%	25.1%	9.8%	59.0	293	243	536
France	33.7%	32.1%	34.2%	32.1	4 602	1 264	5 866
Germany	30.9%	36.3%	32.8%	26.8	4 623	1 767	6 391
Greece	5.2%	25.6%	69.2%	4.5	71	25	96
Ireland	85.9%	10.4%	3.7%	81.1	296	83	379
Italy	72.0%	13.0%	15.0%	69.3	905	404	1 309
Japan	31.3%	49.2%	19.5%	29.6	8 550	1 211	9 761
Korea	41.1%	45.0%	13.9%	39.6	555	90	646
Luxembourg	53.3%	36.2%	10.5%	52.4	131	45	175
Netherlands	61.7%	28.6%	9.8%	58.1	880	1 960	2 840
New Zealand	40.9%	42.1%	17.1%	39.9	145	63	208
Norway	61.7%	24.0%	14.3%	58.7	1 136	1 087	2 223
Portugal	65.3%	31.5%	3.2%	65.3	305	17	322
Spain	35.6%	31.0%	33.4%	34.6	1 030	580	1 609
Sweden	69.2%	18.5%	12.3%	62.6	1 212	1 094	2 306
Switzerland	53.6%	30.3%	16.1%	47.1	695	803	1 499
United Kingdom	63.7%	29.1%	7.2%	59.3	3 575	1 900	5 476
United States	55.1%	29.8%	15.1%	50.4	13 225	4 425	17 650
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47 108</b>	<b>20 096</b>	<b>67 204</b>
<b>Multilateral Donors</b>							
African Development Bank	93.0%	3.2%	3.8%	93.0	77.6	0.9	78.4
African Development Fund	81.3%	18.7%	0.0%	72.8	1221.0	170.4	1391.4
Arab Agencies (AFESD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AsDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BADEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Institutions	30.1%	23.6%	46.4%	28.0	9 259	1 942	11 201
GAVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GFATM	55.8%	30.9%	13.3%	50.8	1 641	11	1 652
IAEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	48.1%	50.5%	14.1%	44.8	7256.8	47.8	7304.6
IDB Special Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFAD	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMF (SAF, ESAF, PRGF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isl.Dev Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montreal Protocol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

% of Total allocable by Income Group <sup>1,2,4</sup>					Emillions		
	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	% of total allocable to LDCs <sup>3</sup>	Total allocable by Income Group	Unallocable	Total
OFID	51.4%	33.6%	14.9%	46.2	174	9	183
OSCE	14.9%	38.4%	46.8%	0.0	67	27	94
UNAIDS	45.2%	29.2%	25.6%	40.9	42	124	166
UNDP	55.5%	26.5%	17.9%	50.7	361	80	440
UNECE	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
UNFPA	53.4%	34.4%	12.2%	49.1	168	29	197
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	67.3%	26.8%	5.9%	64.0	471.3	218.0	689.3
UNRWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNPBF	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	92.1	38.8	0.0	38.8
UNTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	66.7%	28.2%	5.1%	51.6	206.4	8.9	215.3
WHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MULTILATERAL</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>21 032</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>23 702</b>
TOTAL ALL DONORS	51.3%	28.1%	20.6%	34.3	125 940	33 240	159 179
of which							
<b>EC +EU Members</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>33 445</b>	<b>15 671</b>	<b>49 116</b>

1. Income Groups are classified using 2011 GNI per capita thresholds. See glossary for details. The income group and LDC status of individual countries can be seen in Annex 1. These are based on 2011 GNI figures.

2. Percentages are not appropriate when flows for middle or high income countries are negative and so n/a is shown.

Where this is the case percentages have been rescaled to 100%.

3. LDCs = Least Developed Country. See glossary for definition.

4. Higher Income Group Data is no longer collected by DAC

5. 2012 data is not yet available for DAC countries, apart from the UK

N.B. The Multilateral section of this table has the latest data available from the OECD DAC website. There may be some incomplete information which will be updated in the online version of this table when available.

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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).

### 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>

## ANNEX 1 – GLOSSARY

*Items which are underlined have separate entries elsewhere in the Glossary*

### **Administrative costs**

DFID administrative costs cover the total cost of delivering all DFID's programmes. They include UK based and local staff, consultants, travel, rents and communications. They also cover expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatization of DFID's former Next Steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute. Other administrative costs cover the overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time administration of aid delivery. Under DAC definitions all these items are wholly ODA eligible.

DFID administrative costs presented in *SID* are not directly comparable to those presented in DFID's Resource Accounts due to some differences in methodology and definitions. The major difference is in the treatment of Programme Funded Administrative costs. In *SID*, Programme Funded Admin is defined as administration costs, which is in line with DAC definitions. Whereas Programme Funded Admin is classified as programme expenditure in the Resource Accounts.

ODA also includes ODA-eligible administrative costs of other government departments or agencies. For 2011 flows onwards, the FCO has used a more precise method approved by the DAC to estimate administrative costs in relation to front line diplomacy and have reported higher administrative costs than in previous years as a result.

### **Aid**

*SID* presents two concepts of aid to developing countries: Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the DFID programme of aid. The DAC maintain a list of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA). There are also some countries to which the UK gives aid that is not classified as ODA.

### **Attribution of EC budgetary spending**

The UK is attributed a share of the EC's External Assistance Budget based on total UK contributions to the EC. Each budget line within the External Assistance Budget is attributed to either DFID or Other UK Government Departments based on the aim of

the budget line (development, conflict prevention, improving international relations). To calculate DFID's attribution, 15.27 per cent (the UK's share of EC expenditure in 2012) of each budget line attributed to DFID was totalled. The attribution for Other UK Government Departments uses the same method.

Not all of the EC External Assistance Budget scores as ODA. It is not straightforward to provide a precise Figure for the share of individual UK Government Department's attribution which should score as ODA. Most of the UK's share of EC expenditure for developing countries is attributed to the DFID programme and is shown under multilateral contributions.

### **Bank lending**

This refers to net lending to countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients by banks in OECD countries. Loans from Central Monetary Authorities are excluded. In *SID*, Figures obtained from the Bank of England, are shown in Table 1.

### **Bilateral aid**

Bilateral aid covers all aid provided by donor countries when the recipient country, sector or project is known. Core contributions to development organisations not on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations is also classed as bilateral aid (for example the Global Partnership for Education). Core contributions to organisations on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations in support of their development programme is classed as multilateral aid.

### **Bilateral Aid delivered through a Multilateral Organisation**

This aid type covers funding that is channelled through a multilateral organisation and DFID has control over the country, sector or theme that the funds will be spent on. For example, this includes contributions to multi donor trust funds and special appeals managed by multilateral agencies.

### **Bilateral Aid delivered through an NGO**

This aid type includes DFID bilateral programme that is channelled through UK or international Not for Profit Organisations, such as NGOs or Civil Society Organisations. It contains both funding for specific projects and core funding i.e. when DFID has no control over the sector or recipient country.

### **British Council**

The British Council is the UK's international organisation for educational opportunities and cultural relations. The FCO supports the British Council through grant-in-aid funding. This funding goes to support a range of initiatives including building the capacity and quality of English language teaching; supporting education systems; and using cultural exchange to improve economic welfare. UK ODA statistics include the proportion of this work which is clearly focussed on delivering economic welfare and development in ODA eligible countries. The British Council's aid activities in developing countries are reported by the FCO.

### **CDC Group PLC (formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation)**

CDC was transformed from a statutory corporation into a public limited company in December 1999, paving the way for it to become a Public/Private Partnership. From 1999 to 2004 it traded as CDC Capital Partners. From July 2004, most of the operational staff, including all overseas offices, transferred to a new company called Actis Capital LLP, which was de-merged from CDC. Actis has a majority of private sector partners and manages some of CDC's investments under contract. CDC Group PLC itself remains wholly Government-owned and is now the UK government's instrument for investing in the private sector in developing economies (it does so through fund management companies). The conditions under which the CDC operates means that its investments must have a clear development objective. It provides equities to companies in ODA eligible countries, and these disbursements and repayments are included as UK flows. The net amount (i.e. equity purchase less equity sales) of CDC investments in ODA-eligible countries is reported as ODA.

### **Chevening Scholarships**

Chevening Scholarships fund international students who want to study in the UK. Largely funded by the FCO, the Scholarship scheme also receives significant contributions from universities and other organisations in the UK, and from a wide range of overseas sponsors including governmental and private sector bodies, with which the FCO have partnership agreements. Funding from this scheme to students from ODA eligible countries are included in UK ODA statistics.

### **Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)**

Non-governmental organisations, trade unions, and church faith and community groups have a long and impressive record of involvement in international development. These civil society organisations and networks can play a vital role in empowering poor



people overseas and in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty.

### **Climate Investment Funds (Formerly the Environmental Transformation Fund)**

The aim of the joint DFID/ DECC fund, known as the Climate Investment Funds, is to support development and poverty reduction through better environmental management, and help developing countries respond to the realities of climate change.

### **Colonial Pensions**

These are pension payments made to ex-members of the UK Overseas Civil Service who were employed directly by developing country governments. These payments are administered by DFID but they are not sourced from DFID Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL). These payments are reported under 'Other Source of UK ODA'.

### **Concessional**

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

### **Conflict Pool**

The Conflict Pool is the principal mechanism by which the Government allocates joint resources in support of its commitments to prevent and tackle conflict, as set out in the Building Stability Overseas Strategy. It focuses on discretionary conflict prevention, stabilisation, and peacekeeping activities. Its resources for 2011/12 to 2014/15 were set by the 2010 Spending Review through a joint conflict settlement. This settlement is additional to departmental budgets, and is managed jointly by the Department for International Development (DFID), Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), and Ministry of Defence (MoD). It brings together diplomatic, defence and development capabilities into an integrated, cross-government response to instability and conflict overseas.

The Conflict Pool combines ODA and non-ODA resources. The Figures quoted in Table 6 for the Conflict Pool represent the ODA amounts actually disbursed through FCO/MoD systems. All Conflict Pool funds disbursed by DFID are ODA eligible and are included in the DFID Bilateral Programme.

### **Country Specific**

In this publication “Country Specific Bilateral expenditure” refers to spend which can be allocated to a specific recipient country. Table 3 provides a breakdown for country specific expenditure.

This definition includes funding from all spending divisions with DFID, regardless of whether or not the division is a country programme or an international/policy programme.

### **Country Programme and International/Policy Programmes**

DFID’s programme is allocated to budget lines for either: a) dedicated country/ regional aid programmes or b) international/policy programmes. Country programmes are divisions within DFID which work in specific countries e.g. to East & Central Africa Division or Asia Division. International/policy programmes are divisions which work on a policy area or with international organisations e.g. Policy & Research Division, or International Relations Division. More details on DFID budget allocations by programme is published in DFID’s Resource Accounts which is available on the DFID website.

Country Programme aid is different to country specific aid, which is based on the recipient country of the funding and not DFID division.

### **DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

The DAC List of ODA Recipients is designed for statistical purposes. It helps to measure and classify aid and other resource flows originating in DAC countries. It is not designed as a guide to eligibility for aid or other preferential treatment. In particular, geographical aid allocations are national policy decisions and responsibilities.

Countries are divided into income groups based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank, with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, separately identified. Countries that have exceeded the high-income threshold for three consecutive years at the time of the review are removed from the List. The DAC List is reviewed every three years.

### **Debt relief**

Debt relief can take various forms, including:

- Debt cancellation (sometimes called stock relief) – partial or 100 per cent

- reduction of amounts outstanding (principal and/or interest);
- Debt rescheduling where payments (interest and/or principal) are delayed or rearranged;
- Flow relief – partial or 100 per cent debt service payments.

### **Developing countries**

Developing countries are those countries and territories in the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

### **Development Assistance Committee (DAC)**

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a forum for consultation among 28 donor countries, together with the European Commission, on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA.

The DAC sets the definitions and criteria for aid statistics internationally. Statistical Directives exist to encourage comparability of reporting of resource flows by DAC members. The countries receiving aid are set out in the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

### **DFID programme**

This term covers all DFID expenditure on development assistance. The DFID programme comprises:

- Bilateral aid to developing countries, where DFID has control of the recipient country or sector and includes activities funded from the conflict pools jointly managed by DFID, MOD and the FCO and the International Climate Fund (ICF), jointly managed by DFID, DECC and DEFRA.
- Multilateral aid, including core funding to multilateral organisations such as UN agencies, the World Bank and the UK share of EC development programmes.
- Administration costs.

### **Direct investment**

This is investment that adds to, or acquires, a lasting interest in an enterprise operating

in an aid recipient country, the investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. It is measured as the change in the net worth of branches, subsidiaries, or associate companies to the investing company. Direct Investment is shown in Table 1.

### **Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)**

ECGD, or its operating name of UK Export Finance, is a ministerial department and provides insurance for exporters against the main risks in selling overseas, and guarantees to banks providing export finance. It also negotiates debt relief arrangements on commercial debt.

Payments by the ECGD to commercial banks, enabling them to maintain internationally agreed interest rates for export credits for trade with aid recipient countries, are known as International Stabilisation Grants. These are included in Other Official Flows (OOF).

### **Export credits**

Export credits finance the supply of goods and services to aid recipient countries. Only credits with an initial or extended maturity of over one year are included in total flows of resources. Private export credits are those made available by the private, bank and non-bank, sector. Guaranteed export credits are those parts of private export credits guaranteed by ECGD.

### **General Budget Support**

See **Poverty Reduction Budget Support**

### **Gift Aid**

Gift Aid refers to tax that is reclaimed by UK charities from the HMRC on donations made by UK taxpayers. The ODA estimate includes an estimate for the amount of Gift Aid that is spent on ODA-eligible activities. The methodology used to calculate the latest 2012/13 estimate of ODA-eligible Gift Aid reflects work by DFID and HM Treasury officials to improve the methods used in the estimation. For further details about the new methodology and how this differs from previous methodologies please see the [Gift Aid Methodology Note](#) (October 2013)

The estimate of Gift Aid for UK Civil Society Organisations is included in ODA (shown in Table 6).

### **Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF)**

The Governance and Transparency fund is a one-off fund which has been designed to help citizens hold their governments to account through strengthening the wide range of groups that can empower and support them.

### **Grants by private organisations**

This comprises all expenditure by UK voluntary agencies on development assistance and relief to recipient countries, to multilateral agencies or to private international organisations for the benefit of recipient countries net of any support from official sources. Data is shown in Table 1 and estimated using the total amount of ODA-eligible expenditure reported by voluntary agencies in the Gift Aid survey.

### **Gross National Income (GNI) - formerly Gross National Product (GNP)**

GNI comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. its Gross Domestic Product or GDP), together with income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

### **Gross Public Expenditure on Development (GPEX)**

GPEX is expenditure by all official UK sources (i.e. government departments and public bodies such as CDC), on aid to developing countries on the DAC list of ODA eligible countries and multilateral organisations and some other countries, which meets the criteria for developmental Official Flows agreed by the DAC.

Statistics on GPEX are now published separately from *SID*. The 2012/13 GPEX data will be released on 26 November 2013 and can be accessed from the [DFID Statistics homepage](#).

### **Guaranteed export credits**

See **Export credits**.

### **Humanitarian assistance**

Humanitarian assistance generally involves support to humanitarian organisations and the provision of material aid (including food, shelter and medical care), personnel, and advice in order to:

- save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters;
- reduce the incidence of refugees and internally displaced people;

- hasten recovery and protect and rebuild livelihoods and communities;
- reduce risks and vulnerability to future crises, including strengthening preparedness measures.

DFID provides funding to certain UN agencies (mainly WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WHO) for their humanitarian assistance programmes in individual countries.

These amounts are recorded as bilateral disaster relief as DFID has influence over the use and destination of the funds. DFID also gives core funding to these organisations where we do not specify the recipient of the funding; this is classified as multilateral aid.

DFID also channels assistance through Civil Society Organisations, such as the Red Cross, as a means of providing humanitarian assistance to individual countries. These contributions are recorded as bilateral aid as the destination country is known.

### **Income groups**

The categorisation of recipient countries by income groups is based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita Figures as reported by the World Bank.

### **Input Sector Codes**

See **Sector**

### **International Climate Fund (ICF)**

The purpose of the International Climate Fund (ICF) is to support international poverty reduction by helping developing countries to adapt to climate change, take up low carbon growth, and tackle deforestation. It is jointly managed by DFID, DECC and DEFRA.

### **Least developed country (LDC)**

In the mid 1960s, 24 developing countries were identified as having particularly severe long term constraints on development. They were assessed on three criteria: per capita GDP, manufacturing base and literacy. Inclusion on the list of LDCs as defined by the United Nations is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life.

### **Multilateral aid**

This is aid delivered in the form of core contributions to organisations on the DAC List of Multilateral Organisations. A core contribution is when DFID does not specify the

recipient or sector of the contribution and funds are transferred into the general budget of a multilateral and are not separately identifiable from other donor's contributions. DFID aid delivered through a multilateral organisation where the recipient country, sector or project is known is classed as bilateral aid.

Some international bodies conduct activities that benefit both developing and developed countries. The DAC have agreed proportions that account for the activities of these organisations that focus on developing countries. When ODA is reported these agreed proportions are applied to core contributions. For example, when reporting core contributions to UNESCO only 60% is reportable as ODA.

### **Official and Private Flows**

The flow of resources to aid recipient countries is a term used in DAC reporting and corresponds broadly to the following transactions with recipient countries and multilateral institutions (for the benefit of recipient countries).

- Grants and long term capital transactions effected by governments or the official sector of DAC countries;
- Private flows which are long term (over one year) capital transactions by UK residents (as defined for balance of payment purposes) with aid recipient countries, or through multilateral agencies for the benefit of such countries. They include all forms of investment, including bank lending and export credits where the original maturity exceeds one year. Private flows are reported to DAC separately for direct investment, export credits and bank lending. Figures can be seen in Table 1.
- Grants by private voluntary agencies (often referred to as "private grants").

It excludes:

- **military equipment or services:** grants, official loans, or credits (guaranteed or not) for the supply or financing of military equipment or services. However from 1993 onwards forgiveness of debt generated by military lending is recorded as OOF.
- **transfers to private individuals:** transfer payments to private individuals are not included unless they are part of technical co-operation or relief programmes.

- **transfers by private individuals:** private payments are excluded except for grants by private voluntary organisations for development assistance and welfare purposes (see third bullet above).

### **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which 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.

Official development assistance is shown both gross and net of loan repayments.

From 2005 only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

**The UN target for aid (0.7 per cent), endorsed in 1970 by the UN General Assembly, is expressed in terms of net ODA (i.e. after deduction of loan capital (i.e. principal) repayments) as a percentage of Gross National Income.**

### **Other Bilateral Aid**

This aid type covers bilateral aid that is not elsewhere classified, i.e. it is not defined as Budget Support, Technical Assistance, or Debt Relief and it is not delivered by a multilateral organization or an NGO. It includes:

- Funding to other donors for shared development purposes.
- Funding of land and geological surveys in developing countries.
- Provision of books, equipment and other supplies.

### **Other Official Flows (OOF)**

Other Official Flows are defined as flows to developing countries by the official sector which do not satisfy both criteria necessary for ODA (i.e. can be either non-concessional and convey a grant element of less than 25 per cent or non-developmental purposes or both).



### **Poverty Reduction Budget Support (usually referred to as ‘Budget Support’)**

Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) can take the form of a general contribution to the overall budget (general budget support) or support with a more restricted focus (sector budget support). PRBS is aid which is:

- Provided in support of a government policy and expenditure programme whose long-term objective is poverty reduction;
- Spent using national (or sub-national) financial management, procurement and accountability systems, although provided the recipient government’s Public Financial Management Administration (PFMA) systems remain the principle means by which fiduciary risk is managed, additional safeguards may be agreed to where necessary;
- Normally transferred to the central exchequer account, but may be transferred to a sector specific bank account or sub-national level bank account over which government has full financial authority<sup>18</sup>;

And, in the case of sector budget support

- Earmarked for expenditure either in a particular sector, sub sector, programme, or set of expenditure lines, but where the use of DFID funds cannot be tracked to the level of goods and services.

Note:

- I. This definition was agreed in May 2005 and is wider than previously used. The main difference is that the old definition required PRBS to be spent through a central exchequer while the new definition recognises the important issue that the funds are spent using national (or sub-national) financial management systems and are allocated through the government’s budget process.
- II. The difference between the definitions with regards to DFID’s current portfolio is likely to be relatively small. Some PRBS expenditure included in *SID* has been classified under the wider aspects of the new definition, however to date no retrospective marking exercise has taken place so most of the historical PRBS data has been gathered using the old definition. In the future, expenditure will be classified using the new definition.

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<sup>18</sup> The sub-national authority must have a significant level of policy and budgetary authority. This would exclude many local government bodies, but include states and provinces within large federal countries with significant power.

## **Private Flows**

See **Official and Private Flows**

## **Promissory notes**

Promissory notes are a method of funding multilateral organisations where DFID 'deposits' funds with the Bank of England. Multilateral organisations then 'encash' these funds as they need them. They include capital subscriptions to the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, GEF and the Montreal Protocol.

When reporting internationally, DFID reports the deposits of its promissory notes. However, previous to the 2007/08 edition of SID, DFID reported its promissory notes encashments. Within this publication, promissory note deposits are reported, consistent with DFID's international reporting.

## **Regional Development Banks**

International Development Banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

## **Resource accounting**

Resource Accounts are an accrual-based approach to Government accounting that adopts a commercial style of preparation in line with generally accepted accounting practice. Accruals accounting is a method of recording expenditure as it is incurred, not when it is paid out, and income as it is earned, not when it is received. Resource Accounting requires departments to report on and manage all assets and liabilities and takes account of non-cash charges not previously recognized under cash accounting such as depreciation and capital charges. Resource accounts also provide information on how resources have been used to meet objectives.

Under Resource Accounting, expenditure is recorded at the time goods and services are consumed rather than when payments are brought to book.

## **Sector**

The areas of the recipient countries' economic or social structure that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into broad sectors according to the OECD DAC Purpose Codes: Education; Health; Social Services; Water and Sanitation;

Government and Civil Society; Other Social Infrastructure and Services: Economic Infrastructure and Services: Production Sectors: General Environmental Protection; General Programme Assistance; Action Relating to Debt; Humanitarian Aid; Administrative Costs of Donors; Refugees in Donor Countries; and Unallocated/Unspecified.

### **Sector Budget Support**

See **Poverty Reduction Budget Support**

### **Technical Assistance**

Technical assistance is the provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training, research and associated costs. It covers primarily:

- Consultancies: the provision of assistance to recipient countries in the form of contracted specialists.
- Knowledge and Research: includes grants for agreed programmes of research and development at UK institutions (sometimes in collaboration with non-UK institutions) which will be of benefit to assisted countries.

It also includes:

- Training and Scholarships: the provision of assistance in the form of training for persons from aid recipient countries. The training may be provided in the UK, in the home country of the student, or in a third country. Training provided under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the Shared Scholarship Scheme and Training through Country Programmes is managed directly by, or on behalf of, DFID.

Increasingly training is also being provided by means of short in-country courses as part of, or in association with, country projects. This is not fully captured at present in the statistics on training. The costs of these activities are included within projects and programmes.

### **UNITAID**

UNITAID is an International Drug Purchase Facility hosted by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The aim of UNITAID is to contribute to scaling up access to treatment for [HIV/AIDS](#), [malaria](#) and [tuberculosis](#), primarily for people in low-income

countries, by leveraging price reductions for quality diagnostics and medicines and accelerating the pace at which these are made available<sup>19</sup>.

### **Voted funds**

Voted funds are those funds approved by Parliament for public expenditure.

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<sup>19</sup> UNITAID website: <http://www.unitaid.eu>

## ANNEX 2 – DATA SOURCES

### DFID

1. The majority of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) is delivered through DFID's budget. The 2002 International Development Act makes reducing poverty the core purpose of UK aid. As such, the vast majority of DFID aid expenditure is included in ODA; only a small amount of expenditure on non-ODA eligible countries and multilateral institutions is excluded. Figures for the **DFID programme** are produced from a combination of data held on DFID's internal accounting and management information system (ARIES) and the UK attributions of EC budgetary spending.

2. DFID's Overseas Pensions Department is also responsible for the payment of **colonial pensions** made to ex-members of the UK Overseas Civil Service who were employed directly by developing countries. A small element of this is permitted to be classed as ODA. From 2010/11 this has been reported as non-DFID expenditure; this change being consistent with DFID's Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL).

### ODA managed jointly by DFID and other UK Government Departments

3. The **Conflict Pool** provides programme resources which are governed and jointly managed by DFID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). It brings together the UK government's development, diplomatic and defence expertise in an integrated response to conflict prevention, stabilisation and discretionary peacekeeping. Part of the Conflict Pool's expenditure is ODA eligible. In these statistics all Conflict Pool funds disbursed through DFID are ODA-eligible and are included as part of DFID expenditure. The remaining ODA Figures comprise the aggregate of FCO and MOD funding. Data on the ODA eligible Conflict Pool funds disbursed by the FCO and MOD are collected by DFID in liaison with programme officers in the relevant departments.

4. Under the same joint conflict settlement, on behalf of the three departments, the FCO manages HMG's Peacekeeping Budget. This covers the UK's assessed peacekeeping costs – a legal obligation as a member of these organisations – for UN Peacekeeping (UNDPKO), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

(OSCE) Field Missions, European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) Military and Civilian Missions, NATO operations in the Balkans, and the International Criminal Courts and Tribunals. In line with DAC rules 6% of the funding to UNDPKO and 74% to the OSCE are allowed to score as ODA. Funding to ESDP Civilian Missions is also reported as ODA.

5. The **International Climate Fund** is a jointly managed fund, created in 2010 to reduce poverty while supporting developing countries tackle the challenges posed by climate change. Ministerial responsibility is joint between DFID, the **Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)**, **HM Treasury** and the **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra - for forestry)**. This arrangement brings together expertise from across Government on international development, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and forestry.

6. The Environment Transformation Fund was established in 2008 to support development and poverty reduction through better environmental management and help developing countries respond to the realities of climate change. The fund is managed jointly - by **DFID** and **DECC** - who contribute equal amounts to the fund all of which are assessed as ODA-eligible.

### **Other ODA delivered by UK Government Departments**

7. The **FCO** ODA includes spend through the British Council, strategic and bilateral programmes, aid related frontline diplomacy and contributions to multilateral organisations. About 25% goes to Low Income countries and 70% goes to Middle Income Countries, with the remainder non country specific. About 35% of FCO ODA goes to fragile states. The Independent Commission on Aid Impact reviewed FCO ODA last year and their report is [here](#). There is more information on FCO ODA on the FCO's ODA transparency pages [here](#).

8. In addition to contributing to the International Climate Fund and Environment Transformation Fund, **DECC** also makes annual contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency. A proportion of this support is deemed ODA eligible.

9. In addition to contributing to the International Climate Fund, **DEFRA** is responsible for the Darwin Initiative, which is a programme aimed at assisting the progression of environmental goals in developing countries. Eligible expenditure is included in UK ODA statistics.

10. The **Scottish Government** runs its own bilateral aid programme which aims to directly support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and economic growth in a number of developing countries. The **Welsh Assembly's** 'Wales for Africa' programme also aims to help deliver the MDGs and provides small grants to organisation based in Wales.

11. The **Department for Culture Media and Sport** works closely with DFID to deliver a range of initiatives to help address wider social issues encompassed by the MDGs; including contributing towards addressing gender inequality and acting as an effective medium for conveying educational messages relating to health.

12. The estimates of the costs incurred by the **UK Border Agency (UKBA)** of supporting refugees from developing countries during their first 12 months in the UK are included in the ODA statistics. There is ongoing methodological work in this area which aims to ensure the UK is reporting these costs in line the OECD DAC guidance.

13. The **Home Office** reports ODA spend in-country to provide essential support (housing, sustenance, travel) to those granted refugee status within the UK, from the date support is applied for to the date that support ceases, for a maximum of twelve months. Home Office ODA spend also funds the identification of refugees overseas who are brought to the UK and supported for their first twelve months.

14. The **Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)** provides the Medical Research Council (MRC) with ring fenced support for overseas development. The MRC uses this funding to support peer reviewed global health research administered by UK institutions or in MRC Units and Institutes on research studies that are aimed at improving health in developing countries

15. Other government departments also make direct contributions to the UN system, a proportion of which is reported as ODA. The **Department for Work and Pensions** makes an annual contribution to the International Labour Organisation and the **Department for Health** makes an annual assessed contribution to the World Health Organisation.

## **Other sources of UK ODA**

16. **CDC Group PLC** is wholly government owned and the conditions under which it operates means that its investments must have a clear development objective. The net amount (i.e. equity purchase less equity sales) of CDC investments in ODA-eligible countries is reported as ODA and the gross amount (i.e. equity purchase only) is reported in GPEX.

17. **Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)** is an agency of BIS and provides insurance for exporters against the main risks in selling overseas. It also negotiates debt relief arrangements of commercial debt. The relevant amounts of any debt relief are included in UK ODA statistics in line with OECD DAC definitions.

18. The majority of the External Assistance Budget of the **European Commission** is deemed to be ODA eligible. The vast majority of the relevant UK contribution to this budget is attributed to DFID and reported as part of DFID's own ODA statistics. The estimate of the remaining UK share of overall EC ODA is reported separately in these statistics.

19. The **Gift Aid** scheme allows UK charities to reclaim tax from HM Revenue and Customs on donations made by UK taxpayers. The proportion of additional support provided to UK NGOs via this scheme to deliver developmental objectives is estimated by DFID as explained in the Gift Aid methodology note<sup>20</sup>.

20. In addition to the aboves, ODA reporting requires data on export credits (both official and private) provided by **ECGD**; on direct investments, provided by the **Office for National Statistics**; and on bilateral securities and other claims, provided by the **Bank of England**.

21. Data for the international comparisons contained in Tables 2, 9 and 10 are from the DAC website <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats>.

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<sup>20</sup> DFID, [Gift Aid Methodology Note](#) (October 2013)



## ANNEX 3 – DATA QUALITY

1. As outlined in Annex 2, data for this publication comes from the following sources:
  - The DFID “ARIES” database that records financial transactions relating to DFID payments and receipts. Amongst other fields, the database records financial amounts, dates of transactions, where they took place, and in which sectors. This information is primarily inputted by programme and project managers, with some quality assurance carried out centrally to ensure spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. DFID spending makes up over 85% of total Official Development Assistance (ODA)
  - Similar databases for other departments. For non-DFID departments, there is an assessment of whether their spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA.
2. The data for this publication is based on an extract of the ARIES database taken in July 2013, well after the end of the calendar year 2012 and financial year 2012/13. This is to ensure that, as far as possible, any revisions to the database have taken place.
3. The strengths of the publication is it is drawn from, and therefore consistent with, DFID financial management systems. By also providing information on spend by other departments, the publication gives information on total government spending on development aid. The publication is also based on all financial transactions in the database, and so is not subject to sampling error.
4. The ARIES database is subject to input error from programme and project managers. The risk of input error is relatively low for estimates of total spend, and spend by country/region; and relatively higher for spending by sector (where there is sometimes ambiguity, especially for programmes that cut across several sectors), and by funding channel.
5. To reduce the risk of error, DFID statisticians have introduced greater quality assurance, specifically for some sectors such as Environment Protection, through liaison with policy officials and across departments where necessary. DFID

statisticians have also begun to test recoding of spending by funding channel with individual project managers.