



Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office



**UK International
Development**

Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2024



September 2025

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1. Background

1.1 About this release

This statistical release contains final UK ODA figures for the calendar year 2024. It updates previous provisional UK ODA figures for 2024 [published](#) in April 2025. The tables and project-level dataset which accompany the release are available to download in Open Document Format [here](#).

Users should be careful when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported here with financial year ODA budget allocations¹ as they are not directly comparable (the latter are financial year and use resource accounting methods whereas Statistics on International Development (SID) is produced on a calendar year and cash flow basis, in line with the OECD [Statistical Reporting Directives](#)).

All figures in the report are in current prices (i.e. not adjusted for inflation or changes over time).

Further information on the technical terms, data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in the [Background Notes](#) and [Annexes 1-3](#). For links to other sources of information on UK ODA, see Background Note 9.13.

If you require any other data or information, or if you have any suggestions on how to improve the publication, please contact the statistics team at: statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

1.2 Key concepts²

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA is an internationally agreed measure of resource flows to developing countries and multilateral organisations, which are provided by official agencies (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies, where each transaction meets the following requirements:

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

¹ Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office – Annual Report and Accounts 2024–2025

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

ODA is measured according to the [standardised definitions and methodologies](#) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Which countries are ODA-eligible?

The [list of countries](#) eligible to receive ODA is set by the OECD DAC and comprises those with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita below the World Bank high-income threshold.

It includes all low, lower-middle and upper-middle income countries, except for those that are members of the G7 or the European Union (including countries with a firm accession date for EU membership). The DAC reviews the list every three years. Countries 'graduate' if they have surpassed the high-income GNI per capita threshold for the three consecutive years prior to a graduation year.

ODA:GNI ratio

The ODA:GNI ratio presents the total amount of ODA provided by a donor country as a proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI). An ODA:GNI target of 0.7 per cent was first agreed internationally in 1970 by the United Nations General Assembly. The UK government made a commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA from 2013. The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 placed this commitment in domestic legislation.

The UK spent 0.7 per cent of its GNI on ODA between 2013 to 2020. In 2020, the previous UK government announced a temporary reduction to ODA spend from 0.7 per cent to 0.5 per cent of UK GNI from 2021, citing a severe economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ODA:GNI ratio temporarily increased to 0.51 and 0.58 per cent in 2022 and 2023 respectively as a result of additional ODA made available³ to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs⁴. In February 2025, the UK government took the decision to reduce ODA spending to the equivalent of 0.3 per cent of GNI by 2027 to fund an increase in defence spending⁵ and has stated its commitment to restoring ODA spending to the level of 0.7 per cent of GNI as soon as fiscal circumstances allow.

³ In the [Autumn Statement 2022](#) the previous government announced additional ODA resources of £2.5 billion over 2022-23 and 2023-24, stating these funds were to help meet the significant and unanticipated costs incurred in supporting the people of Ukraine and Afghanistan to escape oppression and conflict and find refuge in the UK.

⁴ The OECD DAC's definition of ODA-eligible in-donor refugee costs can be found here: [In-donor refugee costs in official development assistance \(ODA\) | OECD](#).

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-ministers-oral-statement-to-the-house-of-commons-25-february-2025>

2. Key Headlines

In 2024...

- **UK ODA** spend was **£14,082 million**, a decrease of £1,262 million (8.2 per cent) on 2023.
- The final **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.50 per cent** (i.e. the UK spent 0.50 per cent of its GNI on ODA), compared with 0.58 per cent in 2023.
- UK **bilateral** ODA spend was £11,273 million (80.1 per cent of total UK ODA) while UK core funding to **multilateral** organisations was £2,809 million (19.9 per cent of total UK ODA). This is the highest share of bilateral ODA spend and lowest share of multilateral ODA spend (of total UK ODA) to date.
- £2,827 million (20.1 per cent of UK ODA) was spent on support to **refugees or asylum seekers** in donor countries⁶. This is a £1,446 million decrease compared to 2023 when its share of total ODA was 27.9 per cent.
- The largest amount of bilateral ODA was focused on the sectors '**Refugees in Donor Countries**' (£2,827 million), '**Humanitarian Aid**' (£1,453 million) and '**Unallocated/ Unspecified**'⁷ (£1,342 million).
- **Africa** remained the largest recipient of UK region-specific bilateral ODA – accounting for 49.4 per cent (up from 46.4 per cent in 2023). In volume terms, ODA to Africa increased by £652 million (52.9 per cent) to £1,885 million.
- The top three recipients of UK country-specific bilateral ODA were **Ukraine** (£270 million), **Afghanistan** (£192 million) and **Ethiopia** (£182 million).
- The **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)** spent £9,469 million (67.2 per cent of total UK ODA) while **Non-FCDO** ODA spend (by Other Government Departments and other providers of UK ODA) was £4,613 million (32.8 per cent of total UK ODA). This compares to shares of 61.9 per cent (FCDO) and 38.1 per cent (Non-FCDO) in 2023.

⁶ [OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives, page 34](#)

⁷ The majority (96.7 per cent) of this ODA spend is Private Sector Instruments (PSI). PSI are financial tools—like loans, equity investments, and guarantees—used by governments to support private businesses in developing countries. See “Bilateral ODA by sector” chapter for further information on PSI.

In 2024 the UK provided £14.08bn of Official Development Assistance

Headline figures

0.50%
of GNI

The UK spent 0.50 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA in 2024.

£2,827m

of UK ODA (20.1 per cent) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers.

80.1%

of UK ODA was spent bilaterally (i.e. going to specific countries, regions or programmes).

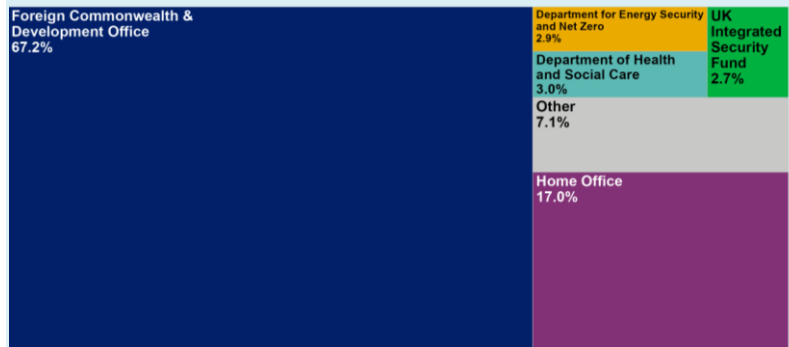
67.2%

of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO.

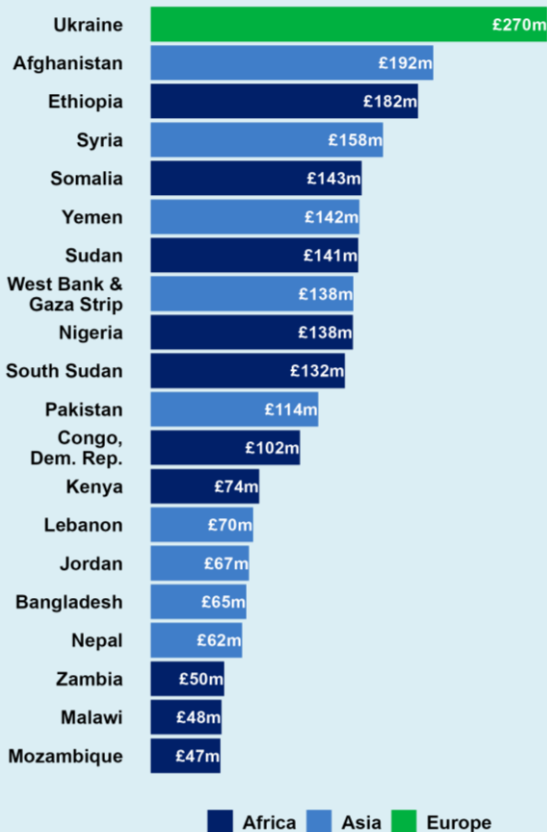
UK ODA by provider, 2020 - 2024



UK ODA by provider, 2024



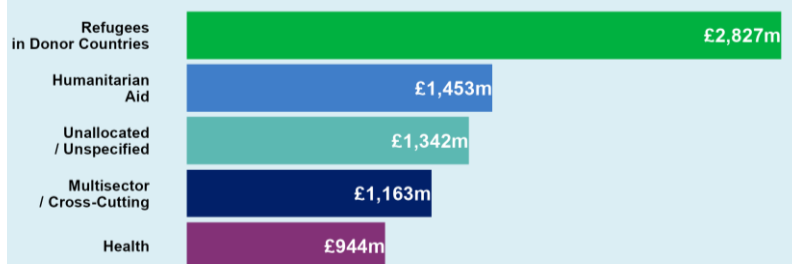
UK bilateral ODA, 2024



UK ODA by region, 2024



Top 5 sectors for UK bilateral ODA, 2024



3. Total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratio

This chapter provides an overview of UK ODA in 2024. It presents the total amount of ODA provided by the UK and the ODA:GNI ratio.

[Table 1](#) and Figure 1 show that in 2024:

- **UK ODA** was **£14,082 million**, a decrease of £1,262 million (8.2 per cent) on 2023.
- The **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.50 per cent**, compared with 0.58 per cent in 2023.

The volume of ODA in 2024 reflects the UK government's commitment to spend 0.5% of GNI on ODA. In the preceding years (2022 and 2023) there was an increase in ODA³ to respond to increased levels of in-donor refugee costs (see Figure 1).

Table 1: Total UK ODA, UK GNI estimates and ODA:GNI ratios (£ million) 2023 to 2024

2023			2024		
ODA £ million	GNI £ million	ODA:GNI ratio	ODA £ million	GNI £ million	ODA:GNI ratio
15,344	2,652,321	0.58	14,082	2,825,858	0.50

Figure 1 (below) shows the historical trend in UK ODA⁸, including the decrease in ODA and ODA:GNI ratio in 2021 caused by the reduction in ODA spend from 0.7% to 0.5% of UK GNI and the subsequent fluctuations that have taken place, including the recent decrease in 2024.

⁸ For a more detailed description of the trend see p10 of [Statistics on International Development Final UK aid spend 2022 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#).

Figure 1: UK ODA levels (£ million) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2024

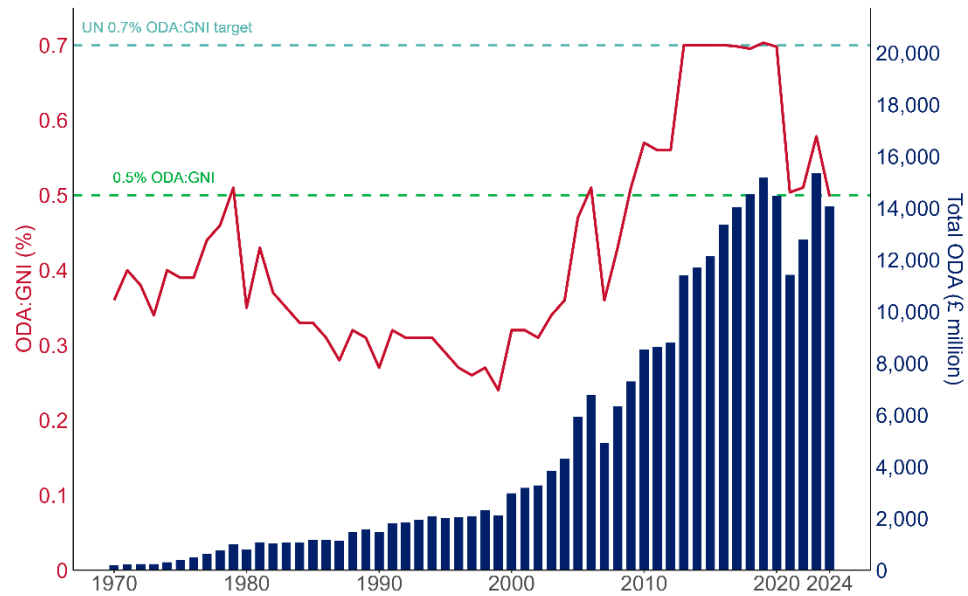


Figure 1 legend: Blue bars are UK ODA spend from 1970-2024; red line is the ODA:GNI ratio from 1970-2024; teal dashed line is the 0.7% ODA:GNI target set by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970; green dashed line shows the 0.5% ODA:GNI ratio, the level around which the UK government has spent ODA since 2021. From 2018, ODA changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014⁹.

⁹ For information on the difference between the Grant Equivalent measure and the historical cash measurement please see background note 9.7.

4. Total UK ODA by provider and delivery mechanism

This chapter presents a breakdown of UK ODA by government department and other official providers, and by main delivery mechanism.

Figure 2: UK ODA spend by provider (£ million), 2023 and 2024

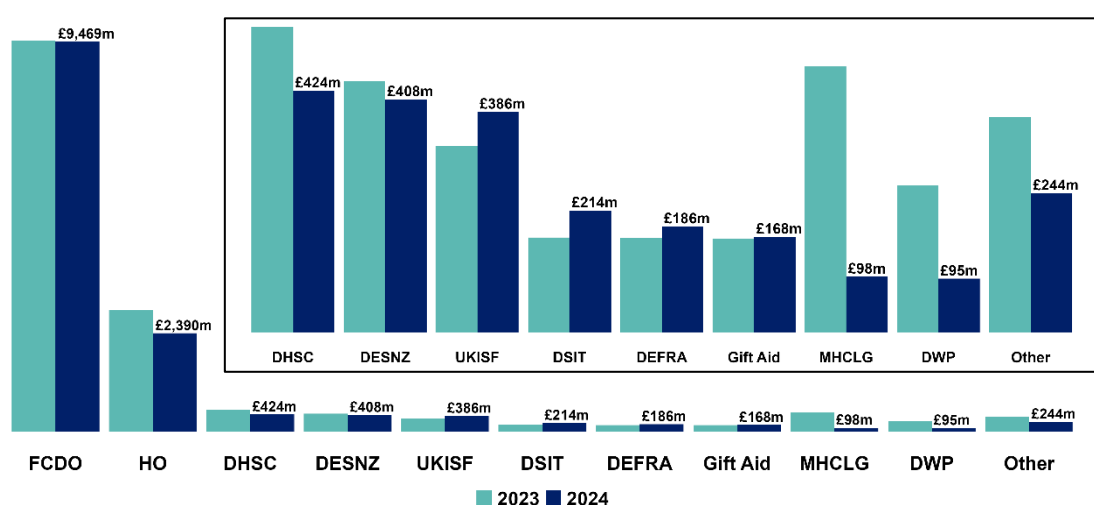


Figure 2 legend: FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; HO = Home Office; DHSC = Department of Health & Social Care; DESNZ = Department for Energy Security & Net Zero; UKISF = UK Integrated Security Fund; DSIT = Department for Science, Innovation & Technology; DEFRA = Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; MHCLG = Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government; DWP = Department of Work & Pensions. See Table 3 linked below for the 12 other departments and official sector providers of ODA which make up 'Other'.

See [Table 3](#) for a detailed breakdown of ODA by official sector provider and comparisons between 2023 and 2024.

Most government departments and other providers saw a decrease in ODA spend between 2023 and 2024.

- **FCDO** was the largest provider spending £9,469 million, a small decrease of £22 million (0.2 per cent) compared to 2023. However, FCDO's share of total ODA increased from 61.9 per cent to 67.2 per cent.
- **Home Office** was the second highest provider, spending £2,390 million, a decrease of £565 million (19.1 per cent) compared to 2023. This was driven by a decrease in ODA-eligible support costs for asylum seekers.

Other departments with large decreases were **Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government**, which spent £98 million, a decrease

of £368 million (78.9 per cent) and **Department of Work and Pensions**, which spent £95 million, a decrease of £163 million (63.3 per cent). This was largely due to less arrivals into the Homes for Ukraine Scheme, Ukraine Extension Scheme and Ukraine Family Scheme.

A small number of government departments saw an increase in ODA in 2024. These were **Department of Science, Innovation and Technology**, which spent £214 million (up £47 million, 28.4 per cent), **UK Integrated Security Fund**, which spent £386 million (up £60 million, 18.4 per cent) and **Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs**, which spent £186 million (up £21 million, 12.5 per cent).

4.1 UK ODA by delivery mechanism

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

Bilateral ODA: ODA provided for a **specific** purpose (normally a particular country, region or sector) which is for specific projects in developing countries or delivered via partners. e.g. UK funding to an NGO to deliver humanitarian assistance in Syria. See Chapter 5 for a breakdown of UK bilateral ODA by countries and regions and Chapter 6 for a breakdown by sector.

Multilateral ODA: ODA that is given directly to the core budget of a **multilateral organisation without specifying where or how it should be spent**. It is pooled with other donors' funding. e.g. UK core funding to the International Development Association (IDA). See Chapter 7 for a breakdown of UK multilateral ODA.

Figure 3 shows that in 2024, **£11,273 million** of UK ODA was delivered through **bilateral** channels, a 12.7 per cent increase (£1,269 million) compared to 2023.

£2,809 million was delivered through **core contributions to multilateral organisations**. This was a decrease of 47.4 per cent (£2,531 million) from a peak in multilateral spending in 2023 to the lowest level since 2009. Multi-year multilateral payment profiles are variable and were particularly so in 2022 and 2023, primarily due to FCDO decisions to move several large multilateral ODA payments between years to accommodate the increase in in-donor refugee costs and the additional £2.5 billion resource in 2022/23 and 2023/24³. This led to a subsequent reduction in multilateral payments in 2024.

There has been an increase in the share of UK ODA delivered through bilateral channels (from 65.2 per cent in 2023 to 80.1 per cent in 2024), whilst the share delivered through multilateral channels has decreased (from 34.8 per cent in 2023 to 19.9 per cent in 2024). This is the highest share of bilateral

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ODA spend and lowest share of multilateral ODA spend (of total UK ODA) to date.

Figure 3: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel (£ million), 2020 to 2024

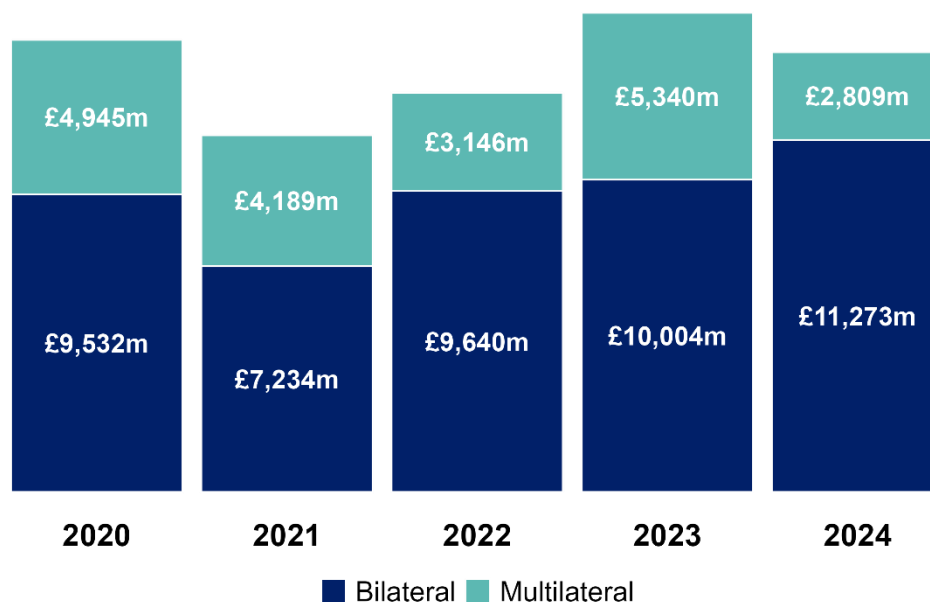


Figure 3 legend: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel. The bars for each year represent 100% of total UK ODA spend. The dark blue section represents the proportion of total UK ODA delivered through 'Bilateral' channels. The teal section represents the proportion of total UK ODA that was channelled as core contributions to multilaterals, 'Multilateral'.

5. Bilateral ODA to countries and regions

This chapter presents the breakdown of bilateral ODA by country, income group, region and country/region unspecified.

Key terms used in this chapter

In line with the OECD DAC reporting rules, the geographical breakdowns of bilateral ODA in this publication are determined by the country or region which benefits from the ODA spend (not by where the spend takes place).

- **Country specified:** Where a project targets a specific developing country, that country can be explicitly tagged as the benefitting country.
- **Region specified:** Projects that target several countries within the same region are tagged as benefitting a specific region.
- **Country/region unspecified:** Projects that benefit several developing countries, across regions, cannot be tagged to a specific country or region and are tagged as benefitting “Developing countries, unspecified”. This category also includes ODA spend where there is no cross-border flow (e.g. in-donor refugee costs and ODA-eligible administrative costs).

Figure 4: UK Bilateral ODA breakdown (%), 2023 and 2024

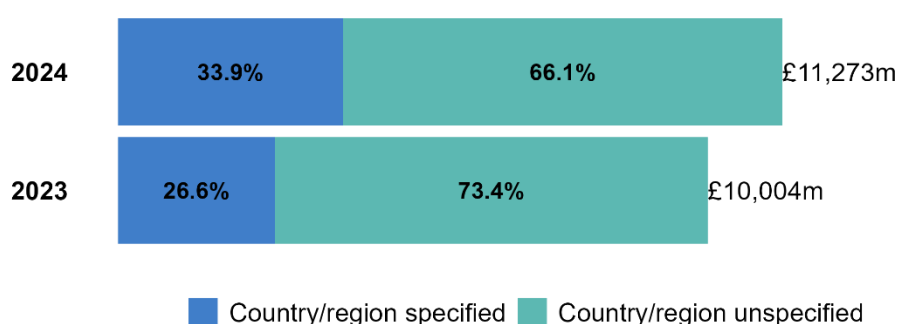


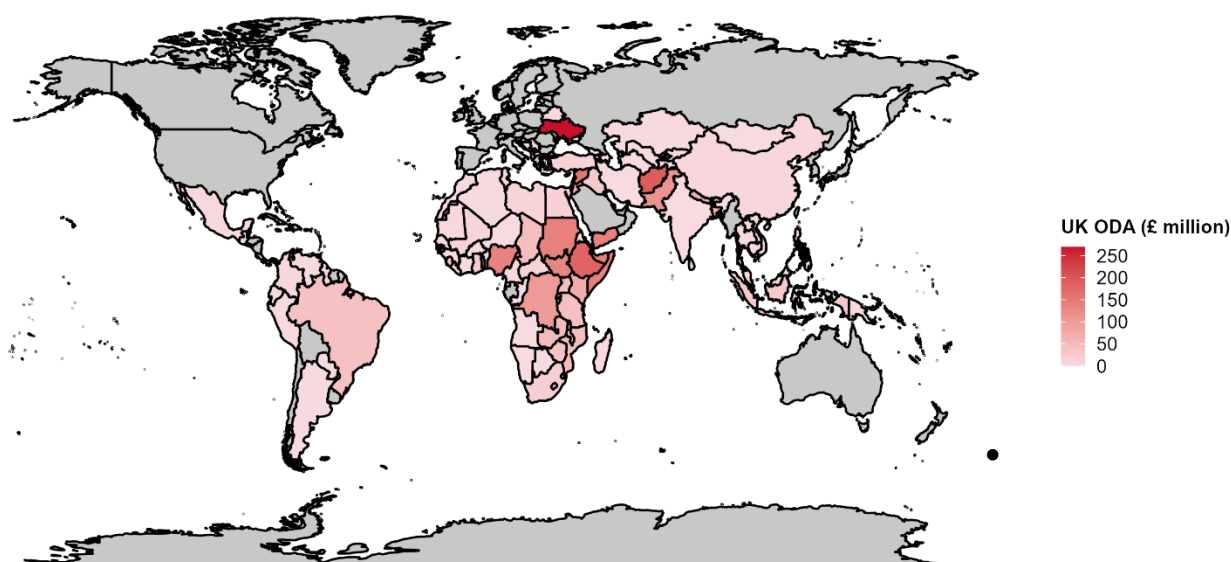
Figure 4 legend: country or region specified or unspecified, each bar represents 100% UK bilateral ODA spend of the given year. Light blue represents bilateral ODA spent on country/region unspecified while teal represents ODA spent on unspecified countries/regions.

- Figure 4 shows that the total volume of UK bilateral ODA increased by £1,269 million (12.7 per cent) to £11,273 million between 2023 and 2024.

- The majority (91.2 per cent) of the increase is in bilateral spend identified as benefiting a single country or region, which increased by £1,158 million from £2,660 million (26.6 per cent of bilateral ODA) in 2023 to £3,818 million (33.9 per cent) in 2024. A breakdown of this spend is detailed below in sections 5.1-5.3.
- The UK's 'country/region unspecified' bilateral ODA increased by £112 million (1.5 per cent) from £7,344 million (73.4 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2023 to £7,455 million (66.1 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2024. A breakdown of this ODA spend into type of activity can be found in section 5.4.

5.1 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

Figure 5: Map of UK Bilateral ODA Spend by Recipient Country, 2024



In 2024, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 115 countries (Figure 5, [Table C5](#)), a similar number to previous years. Figure 6 shows the top ten benefitting countries of UK ODA, seven of which were also in the top ten in 2023.

Figure 6: Top 10 recipients of country-specific UK bilateral ODA (£ million), 2023 and 2024

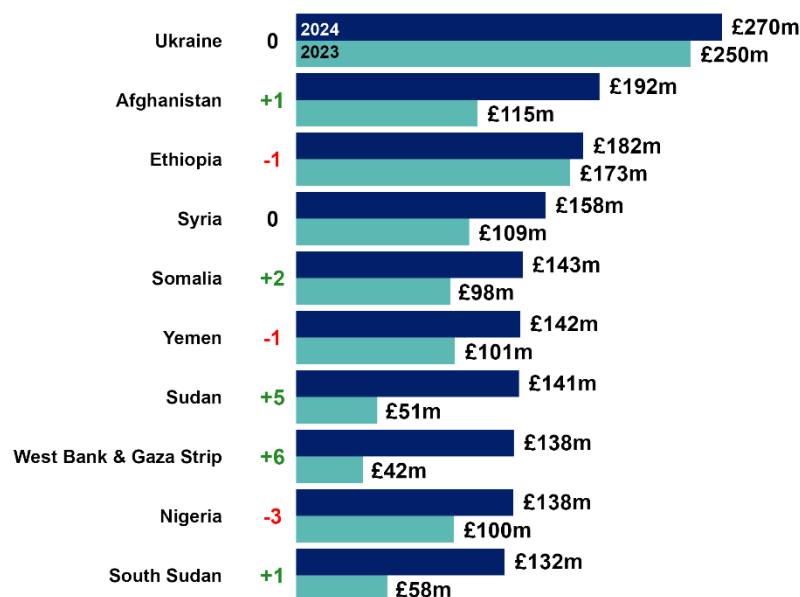


Figure 6: legend: Top 10 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA in 2024. The countries are listed in order from one to ten on the y-axis, ODA spend (£ million) is on the x-axis. The numbers beside each country name are how the rank for that country compared to last year (2023), coloured in red if it's decreased, green if it's increased and black if its unmoving. For example, Somalia in 2023 was in 7th position, and in 2024 is in 5th position (a change of +2).

- **Ukraine** was the top recipient of UK bilateral ODA in 2024 (also top in 2023) receiving **£270 million**, an increase of £20 million (7.9 per cent) compared to 2023.
- **Afghanistan** received **£192 million**, an increase of £77 million (67.2 per cent) moving up from the third largest recipient in 2023 to second in 2024.
- **Ethiopia** moved down one place to become the third largest recipient, receiving **£182 million**, a 4.9 per cent increase (£8 million) compared to 2023.
- The largest overall **increases** in ODA volume between 2023 and 2024 were to **West Bank & Gaza** which increased by **£96 million** to £138 million and **Sudan** which increased by **£90 million** to £141 million. **South Sudan** also increased by **£74 million** to £132 million. All three of these countries moved into the top ten recipients of UK ODA in 2024.
- The largest overall **decrease** in ODA volume between 2023 and 2024 was to **India** which decreased by **£26 million** to -£0.4 million. This was largely due to the return of funds from private sector equity investments i.e. the UK got more money back from previous investments than it invested in

2024 which led to overall negative ODA spending. The next largest decreases were in **Turkey**, which decreased by **£24 million** to £13 million and **Brazil**, which decreased by **£22 million** to £40 million.

More detailed country-level information can be found in [Tables A4a – A4g](#).

5.2 Bilateral ODA Spend by Income Group

ODA-eligible countries are classified into four **income groups** – Least Developed Countries (LDC), Other Low-Income Countries (Other LIC), Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) and Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMIC). The threshold for each income group is based on gross national income per capita data published by the World Bank. The list of countries is reviewed every three years by the OECD-DAC, and countries exceeding the high-income threshold for three consecutive years are no longer ODA-eligible. The latest list can be found [here](#).

Figure 7: UK country-specified bilateral ODA by income group, 2020 to 2024

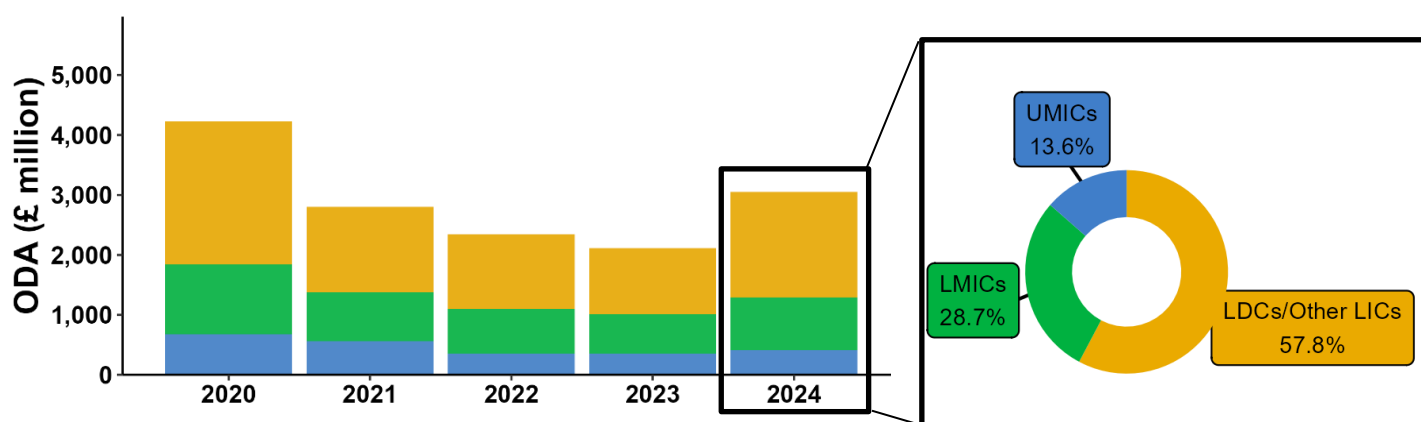


Figure 7 legend: Breakdown of Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA by Country Income Group, 2020-2024. Gold = LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and Other LICs (Low-Income Countries) Green = LMICs (Lower Middle-Income Countries), Blue = UMICs (Upper Middle-Income Countries).

Figure 7 presents country-specified bilateral ODA by income group. ODA volume increased across all income groups between 2023 and 2024, with the greatest increase in the LDC and other LICs group which increased by 59.4 per cent (£657 million) to £1,762 million. LDCs and other LICs continue to

account for the largest share of bilateral country-specific ODA spend at 57.8 per cent, up from 52.3 percent in 2023.

Further information about income groups can be found in [Table 7](#).

5.3 Bilateral ODA spend by Region

Figure 8: UK country/region-specified bilateral ODA by recipient region (£ million), 2020 to 2024 and regional share of ODA in 2024

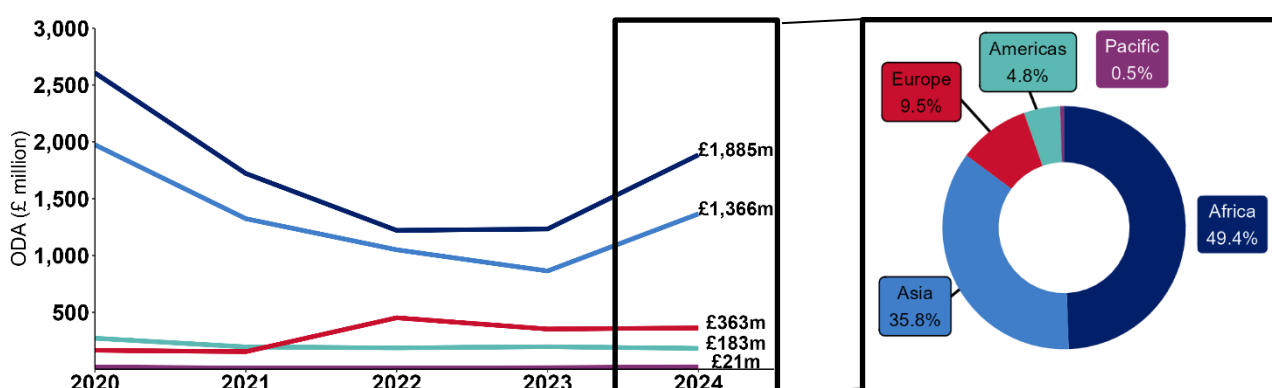


Figure 8 legend: UK bilateral ODA by receiving region (£ million), 2020 to 2024. Dark blue = Africa, light blue = Asia, teal = Americas, red = Europe, purple = Pacific.

- Figure 8 shows ODA to Africa and Asia increased between 2023 and 2024. ODA to **Africa** increased by £652 million from £1,233 million in 2023 to **£1,885 million** in 2024. Africa continues to receive the largest volume and share of UK bilateral ODA allocated to a specific country or region with a share of 49.4 per cent (up from 46.4 per cent in 2023).
- Asia** remains the second largest regional recipient of UK bilateral ODA with a share of 35.8 per cent (up from 32.5 per cent in 2023). The volume of ODA to Asia increased by £502 million (58.1 per cent) to **£1,366 million**.
- ODA to the other regions has always been considerably smaller than ODA to Africa and Asia. **Europe** saw an increase in 2022 (to £452 million) in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Since 2022 UK bilateral ODA to Europe has decreased (to **£363 million** in 2024).
- The **Americas** and **Pacific** regions have remained around the same level as previous years. The Americas received **£183 million** of UK bilateral ODA in 2024, accounting for a 4.8 per cent share of country or region-specific bilateral ODA. The Pacific received **£21 million** (0.5 per cent).

See [Table 5](#) for further detail on bilateral ODA spend by region.

5.4 Bilateral ODA Spend with No Single Benefitting Country or Region

The UK's country/region unspecified bilateral ODA increased by £112 million to £7,455 million in 2024 (making up 66.1 per cent of bilateral ODA, down from 73.4 per cent in 2023). This is spend which benefits several developing countries across regions and therefore cannot be assigned to a specific country or region or which does not involve a cross-border flow of ODA funds.

Figure 9 and [Table C9](#) provides some additional detail on the type of activity included in this category, by presenting the broad sector¹⁰ the activities fall under.

Figure 9: Breakdown of bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country or region by sector, 2024

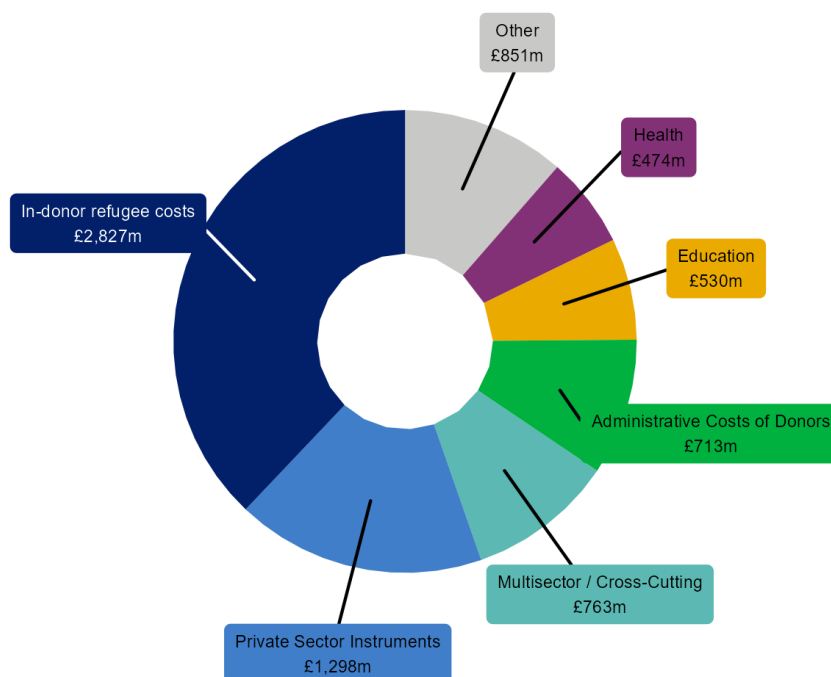


Figure 9 legend: 'Other' includes Production Sectors, Economic Infrastructure and Services, Humanitarian Aid, Government and Civil Society, Other Social Infrastructure and Services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Commodity and General Programme Assistance and Unspecified¹⁰.

¹⁰ The Private Sector Instruments category is a sub-set of the sector "Unallocated / Unspecified" which has been split out using the co-operation modality data field "PSI Intra-governmental transfers".

- **In-donor refugee costs** which, by definition, are not assigned to a benefitting country make up the greatest spend category with £2,827 million (37.9 per cent) in 2024.
- **Private sector instruments**¹¹ made up £1,298 million (17.4 per cent) of the country/region unspecified spend.
- **Multisector / Cross-Cutting** was £763 million (10.2 per cent). This includes things such as: Disaster Risk Reduction, Food security policy and administrative management, and Research/scientific institutions.
- **Administrative costs of donors** was £713 million (9.6 per cent). This includes ODA-eligible spend such as staff costs.

¹¹ Private Sector Instruments (PSI) are financial tools—like loans, equity investments, and guarantees—used by governments to support private businesses in developing countries. The PSI category in Figure 9 relates to government funding to a PSI vehicle (e.g. a development finance institution such as BII) through capital increases. A small amount of ODA spent via other PSI instruments are included under the multisector, economic infrastructure and services and production sectors.

6. Bilateral ODA by sector

This chapter presents bilateral ODA classified into sectors according to its purpose, such as health or education. These sectors are defined by specific codes¹², grouped into broader OECD DAC sectors, and then into major sectors to simplify key messages. Further details on sector classification can be found in [Annex 1](#).

6.1 Bilateral ODA spend by sector in 2024

Figure 10 provides an overview of bilateral UK ODA by broad sector in 2023 and 2024. A more detailed sectoral breakdown can be found in [Tables 8](#) and [A7](#).

Figure 10: Top 10 major sectors of bilateral ODA (£ million), 2023 and 2024

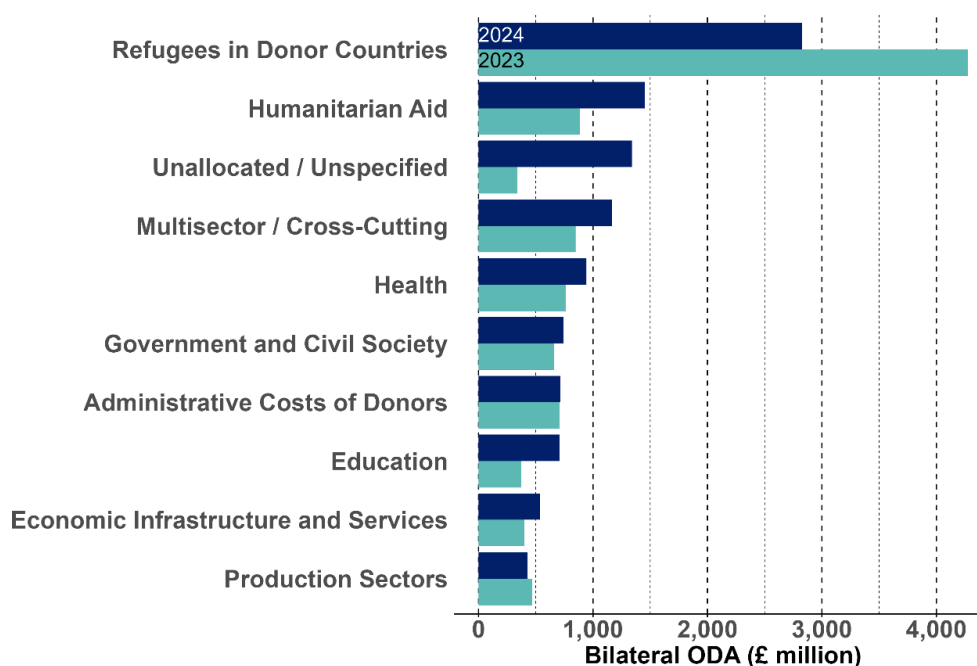


Figure 10 legend: Major sector spend – comparison between 2023 and 2024 bilateral ODA (£ million). The top 10 major sectors are ordered from top to bottom by largest 2024 ODA spend. 2024 spend coloured in dark blue, 2023 spend in teal.

Most sectors saw an increase in bilateral ODA spend between 2023 and 2024.

¹² From 2017, a single project could allocate spend to one or more sectors codes. See our note on [Multiple Sector Codes for Project Activity – Analysis 2017](#) which looks at the impact of this methodology change.

Refugees in Donor Countries

The ‘Refugees in Donor Countries’ sector covers “costs incurred in donor countries for providing basic assistance to asylum seekers and refugees from developing countries during the first 12 months of their stay” (Source: [OECD Statistical Reporting Directives](#)). The UK’s methodology for reporting these costs can be found [here](#).

In 2024, the ‘**Refugees in donor countries**’ sector received the **largest amount** of UK ODA (**£2,827 million**) for the third consecutive year, which was a **decrease** of £1,446 million (33.8 per cent) compared to 2023. This sector comprised 20.1 per cent of total UK ODA and 25.1 per cent of UK bilateral ODA. [Table S1](#) provides a breakdown of this spend by UK government department and other official sector providers.

Figure 11: Total UK ODA for In-donor Refugee Costs in the UK, 2020 to 2024

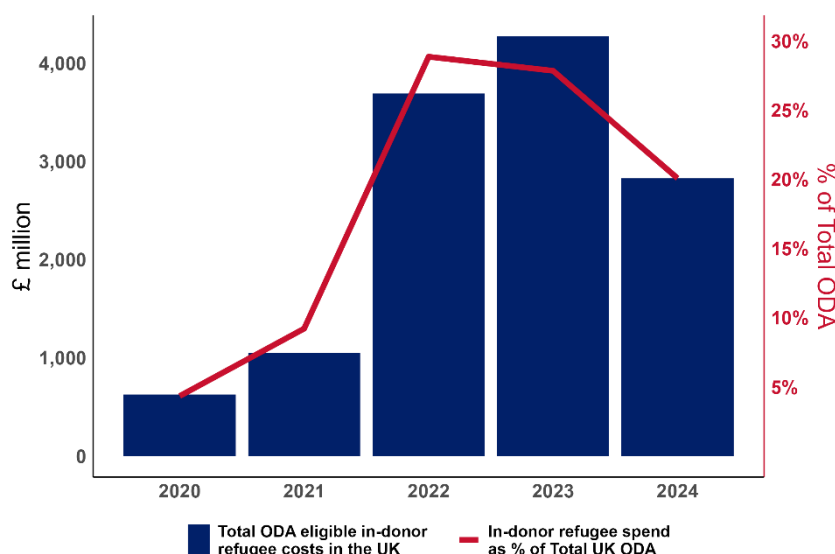


Figure 11 legend: The blue bars are the total UK ODA for in-donor refugee costs in the UK (£ million), 2020 to 2024. The red line is the in-donor refugee costs in the UK as a percentage of total UK ODA.

- The ‘Humanitarian’ sector received the second largest amount of UK bilateral ODA at £1,453 million, an increase of 64.3 per cent compared to 2023 (up £569 million). The humanitarian sector represented 12.9 per cent of all bilateral ODA in 2024.

- Bilateral UK ODA spend marked as ‘Unallocated / Unspecified’ was the third largest sector. Bilateral ODA spend to this sector increased by £1,001 million to £1,342 million in 2024. The majority (97.6 per cent) of this increase was due to an increase in private sector instrument (PSI) intra-governmental transfers^{10,11} (capital transfers to PSI vehicles) which are designated as ‘sector unallocated / unspecified’ as per the OECD DAC reporting rules. The case study below provides more information about the largest UK PSI provider, British International Investment (BII).

Case Study: British International Investment (BII)

British International Investment (BII) is the UK’s **development finance institution**, wholly owned by the UK government. BII provides **patient capital** to private sector businesses in developing economies across Africa and Asia to support their productive, sustainable and inclusive development in sectors including financial services, infrastructure, technology, agriculture, and manufacturing. In 2024, £1,160 million of UK ODA was in the form of a capital increase to BII.

Some examples of projects BII support are:

- Virunga Energy expanded access to clean power in North Kivu, **Democratic Republic of Congo**, while supporting environmental protection and local job creation.
- BII’s investment in Safaricom **Ethiopia** contributed to expanded 4G coverage and reduced mobile data prices.
- BII supported Veritas Finance in launching Dhana Shakti, a collateral-free loan designed specifically for women-led micro, small, and medium enterprises in **India**.

Glossary

Development finance institution (DFI):

Publicly owned entities that invest in private sector projects in less developed countries to promote economic, social, and environmental progress. They often take higher risks than private investors and reinvest returns to fund new ventures.

Patient capital: long-term investments made with the understanding that financial returns may take time to materialise.

More information about these projects can be found at: <https://www.bii.co.uk/en/our-impact/>

7. Multilateral organisations in receipt of UK core funding

Multilateral organisations¹³ are an essential part of the **international system** for ODA. The UK works with a wide range of organisations, for example to respond to humanitarian need; develop infrastructure; support economic growth; or ensure that particular diseases are tackled in line with the best available evidence.

Multilateral organisations offer **economies of scale in their operations and expertise**, and often have the mandate and legitimacy to work in politically sensitive situations. Accordingly, they enable individual donor governments such as the UK, to support development and humanitarian work in a wider range of countries.

The information in this chapter covers the UK's **core contributions** to multilateral organisations. Core contributions are un-earmarked funding (i.e. not assigned for a specific purpose) to multilaterals, which is pooled with other donors' funding and spent as part of the multilateral's core budget.

7.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation

Figure 12 shows the top ten multilateral organisations that received core funding (referred to as “multilateral ODA”) from the UK in 2024. Core contributions fluctuate year-to-year, in part due to the payment schedules of the receiving multilateral organisation.

As can be seen in Figure 3 in chapter 4 and the accompanying text, multilateral spending decreased in 2024 from a peak in 2023, to the lowest level since 2009. The decrease in multilateral payments in 2024 is largely due to FCDO decisions to move several large payments between years in response to increased IDRC spend and the additional £2.5 billion resource in 2022/23 and 2023/24².

¹³ Defined as ODA-eligible multilateral organisations for core (unearmarked) contributions by the OECD DAC, see [ODA recipients: countries, territories, and international organisations | OECD](#)

Figure 12: Top Ten Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations (£ million), 2024



[Tables 9](#) and [A8](#) provide more detail on all recipients of UK core multilateral funding.

- The **Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)** received the highest volume of core contributions (£604 million) in 2024, followed by the **International Development Association** (£457 million) (see case study below). Together these represented **37.8 per cent of total multilateral ODA** in 2024.
- The UK's share of the **EU ODA budget** in 2024 was £282 million, a decrease from £432 million in 2023. The UK's share of EU ODA spend (European Development Fund and the Development share of the EU Budget), will continue on a declining scale until around 2029, in line with UK commitments.

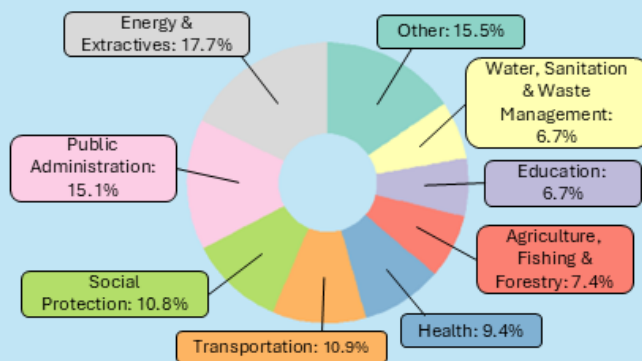
Case Study: International Development Association

The **International Development Association (IDA)** is the arm of the World Bank Group which provides financing to over 70 low-income and vulnerable countries. IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing grants and zero or low-interest loans. IDA's operating model enables it to leverage donor resources by borrowing from capital markets and generating reflows from its loan portfolio. In 2024, the UK contributed £457m in ODA to IDA, making it the second largest multilateral recipient of UK ODA.

Table 1: Top 10 Borrowers in FY24¹

Top Borrowers	\$ Million
Ethiopia	3,395
Bangladesh	3,362
Nigeria	2,200
Pakistan	2,131
Tanzania	1,815
Kenya	1,654
Mozambique	1,130
Rwanda	801
Ghana	800
Cote d'Ivoire	757

Figure 1: IDA support by Sector²



Example IDA Projects

Ethiopia³

World Bank projects have helped expand digital access in Ethiopia, supporting the shift to a modern digital economy and boosting financial inclusion, especially for women.

Bangladesh⁴

Project to strengthen climate-resilient and gender-responsive urban infrastructure and enhance urban management capabilities.

Nigeria⁵

The Nigeria for Women project has supported the formation of Women Affinity Groups, helping women access financial services, training, and mentorship, while also promoting livelihoods and addressing gender-based violence through community engagement.

1. [IDA Country Allocations for FY24](#) - FY18-24 IDA Commitments by Country and Windows (xlsx)
2. [Annual Report 2024](#) – p89
3. [Empowering Ethiopians by Laying the Digital Foundations for Economic Growth](#)
4. [Bangladesh Receives \\$900 million World Bank Financing to Increase Economic and Urban Resilience for Sustainable Growth](#)
5. [Nigeria - Nigeria For Women Project](#)

7.2 UK Multilateral Funding by Extending Agency

- **FCDO** provided the majority of the UK's core multilateral ODA, accounting for 97.5 per cent (£2,738 million).
- The amount of core funding to multilateral organisations from **non-FCDO providers** has continued to fall, reducing to £70.8 million (2.5 per cent) in 2024. The **UK Integrated Security Fund (UKISF)** was the largest non-FCDO department to provide core multilateral ODA in 2024, accounting for £17.7 million, mainly to UN Special Political Missions.

See [Table 10](#) for a full breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and Other Providers and delivery channel.

7.3 UK Imputed Multilateral Shares

As UK core funding to multilateral organisations is pooled with other donors' funding and disbursed as part of the core budget of the multilaterals, it is not possible to directly track how our core multilateral funding is actually used. To provide an indication of the destination and sector of UK multilateral ODA, data on ODA disbursements by the relevant multilateral organisations are used to impute a UK estimate.

The UK uses data on ODA spend by sector and country/region reported by each multilateral organisation to the OECD DAC to estimate what percentage of UK core contributions are spent in each country and sector.

The DAC normally publish detailed information of the multilaterals' country and sector spending in December. Because of this timing the latest estimates that are available are for 2023. These shares should be taken as indicative estimates rather than exact amounts of funding, and they are dependent upon multilateral organisations returning disbursement data to the DAC.

The estimates for 2023 can be found in our published [Tables A9](#) and [A10](#). Table A9 gives the UK share of multilateral ODA broken down by sector, and Table A10 by country.

8. Comparisons between the UK and other International Donors

This chapter provides information on international donors' ODA spend in 2024¹⁴ and provides the wider context of the UK's spend.

Total ODA from DAC country donors in 2024 was £166.0 billion, decreasing, for the first time in six years, by 7.1 per cent in real terms¹⁵ from 2023.

8.1 ODA Flows and ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC donors

Figure 13 shows that the **UK is the third largest DAC donor by volume** (£14.1bn) in 2024, behind the United States (£49.5bn) and Germany (£25.4bn)

Figure 13: Provisional ODA from DAC donors, 2024

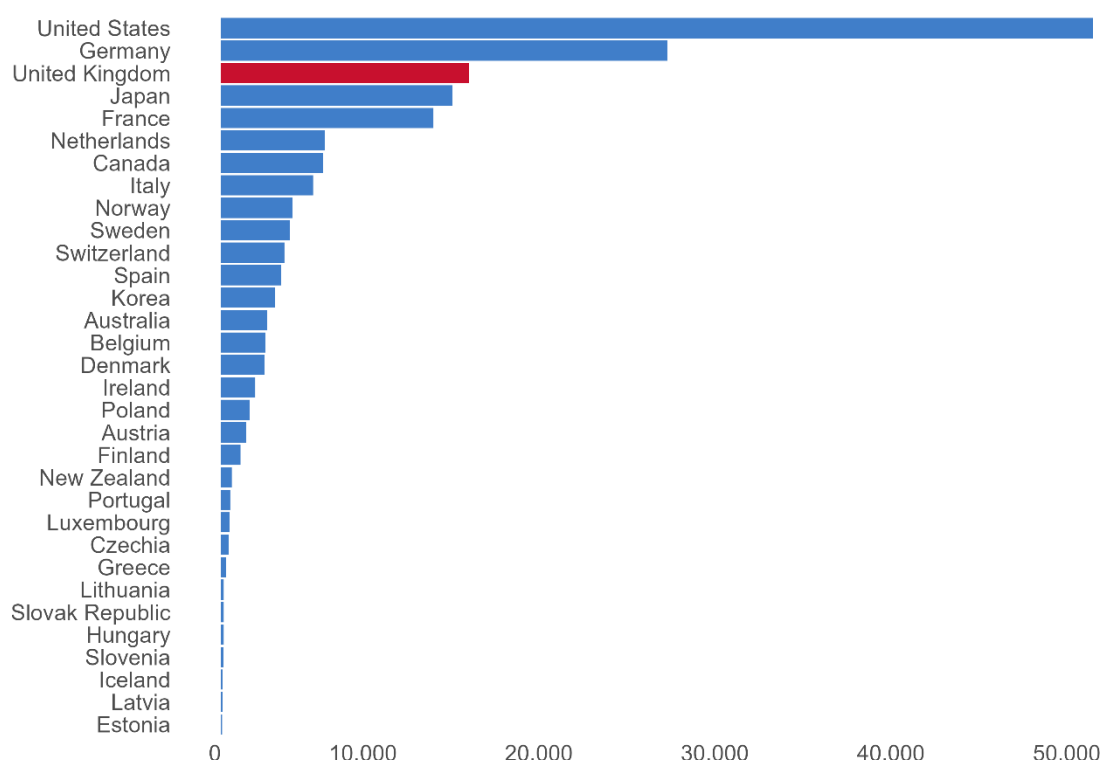


Figure 13 legend: Comparing the UK ODA (£ million) spend with other DAC donor countries in 2024. The UK spend is highlighted in red with the other donors in blue. Note that provisional 2024 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

¹⁴ Data is taken from the OECD DAC Detailed Summary Note: [Preliminary official development assistance levels in 2024](#)

¹⁵ The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

Donor ODA can also be compared by ODA:GNI ratio (Gross National Income). Figure 14 shows donors' ODA spend as a proportion of gross GNI in 2024. Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark exceeded the United Nations' target of an ODA:GNI ratio of 0.7 per cent. Norway's ODA:GNI ratio was 1.02 and Luxembourg's was 1.00 per cent.

As a combined total, DAC members provided 0.33 per cent of GNI as ODA in 2024. This is a decrease from 0.37 per cent in 2023.

The UK had the ninth highest ODI:GNI ratio, at 0.5%, whereas it was the third largest ODA donor by volume.

Figure 14: DAC donors' provisional ODA:GNI ratio, 2024

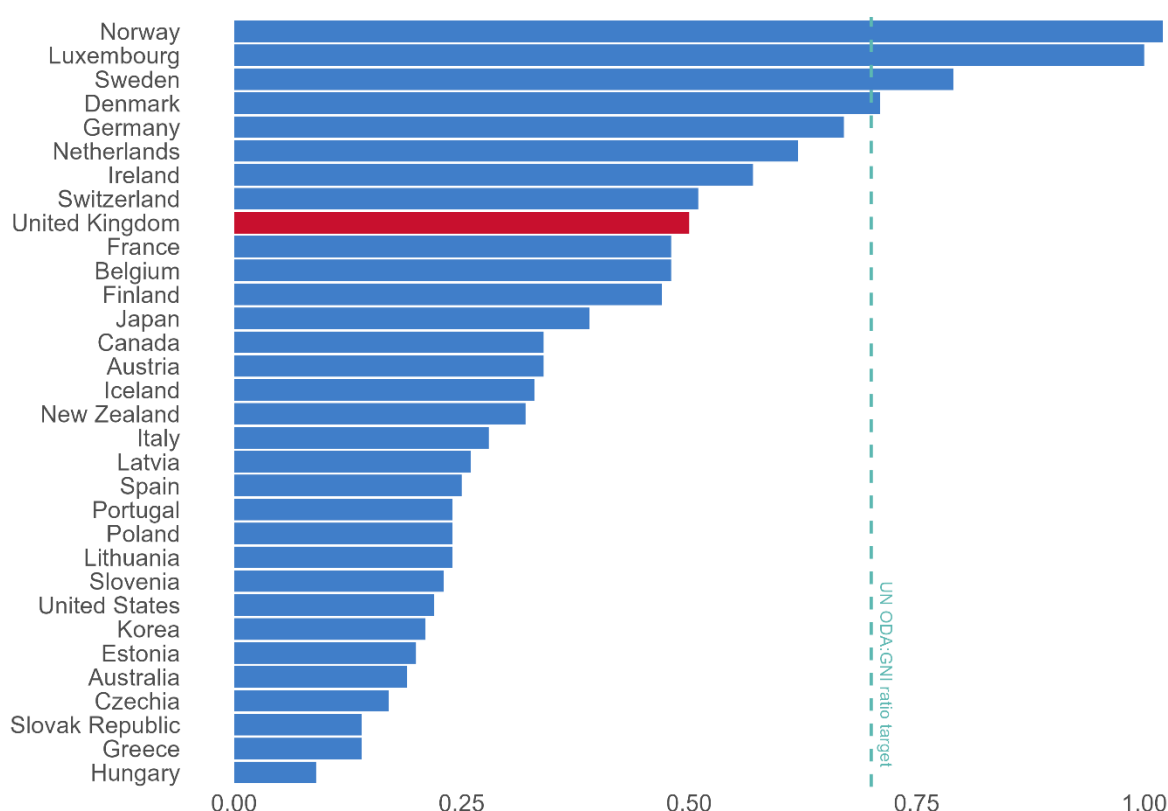


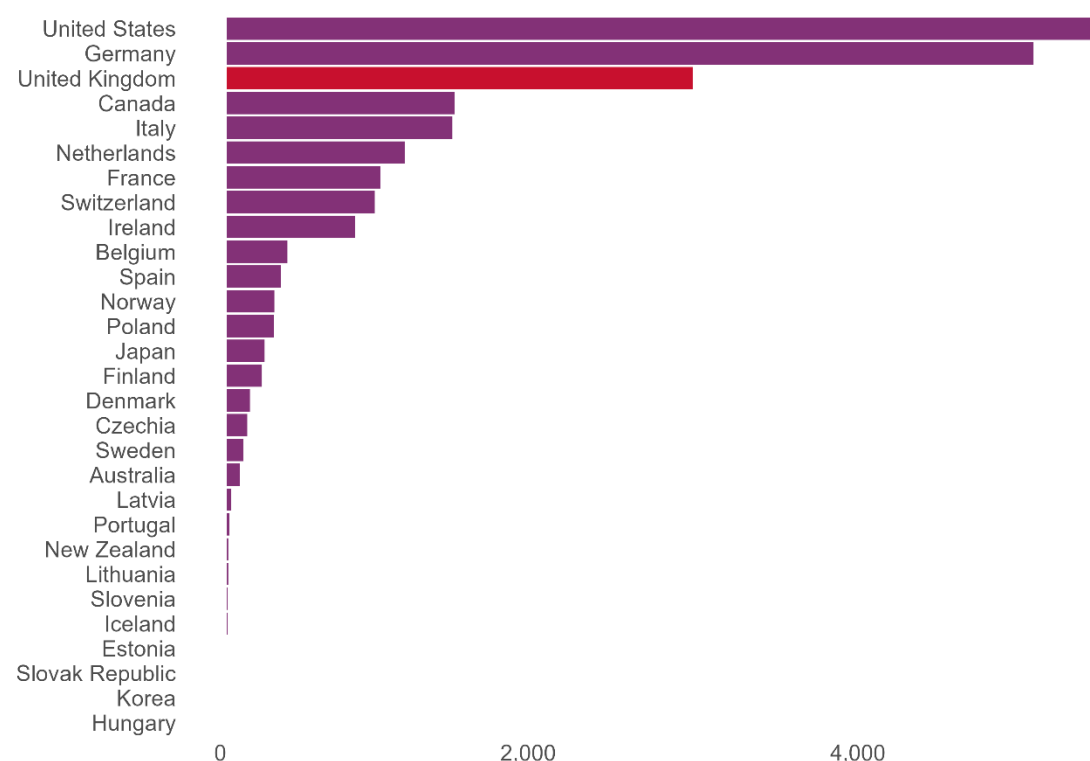
Figure 14 legend: ODA spend in terms of GNI comparing 2024 spend for each DAC donor country (ODA:GNI ratio). The vertical dashed line indicates the 0.7% ODA:GNI UN target. Note that provisional 2024 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

8.2 In-Donor Refugee Costs by DAC donors

Total DAC donor spend on **In-Donor Refugee Costs (IDRC)** was **13.1 per cent** of total ODA in 2024, a decrease from 14.6 in 2023.

The **UK** was the **third largest donor of IDRC by volume** (£2,827 million) and the **seventh largest by percentage of total ODA** (20.1%). The United States was the largest donor by volume at £5,291 million, followed by Germany at £4,895 million. Figure 15 shows DAC donor IDRC spend in decreasing order of volume.

Figure 15: DAC donors' IDRC ODA by volume, 2024



For more detailed information about other donors' ODA spend, see the [OECD website](#).

9. Background Notes

9.1 Scope

1. This publication presents information on the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend in calendar year 2024. Comparisons are made to calendar year 2023. It includes data from UK government departments as well as the Devolved Administrations of the UK and other sources of UK ODA such as the portion of the UK's contribution to the EU that is spent on ODA and the ODA-eligible proportion of Gift Aid. Data relating to both Bilateral and Multilateral ODA are included in the scope of this publication.

This publication does not include information on:

- private spending or donations made in support of developing countries, for example by members of the public, the voluntary sector or through remittances. These are not part of the ODA definition and are not covered in this publication.
- financial year ODA budget allocations, which are set by HM Treasury. Users are advised to be careful when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported in SID with financial year ODA budget allocations as they are not directly comparable (the latter are financial year and use resource accounting methods whereas SID is produced on a calendar year and cash accounting basis).

9.2 Definitions and sources

2. Information on the main definitions and sources used in this publication can be found in [Annexes 2 and 3](#).
3. UK ODA figures for this publication are derived from:
 - FCDO's Hera system of financial transactions relating to payments and receipts, which was fully operationalised in 2023 and is quality assured centrally to ensure that data is complete and spend is in line with OECD definitions of ODA. The FCDO data comprises 67 per cent of total UK ODA in 2024. [Background note 9.10](#) has more information on the quality assurance of data from the Hera finance system.

- Non-FCDO sources are largely derived from financial transaction data. ODA providers also assess whether the spend is in line with the OECD definitions of ODA. A small proportion of non-FCDO spend is estimated, for example [Gift Aid](#) on ODA-eligible activity. Non-FCDO sources account for around 33 per cent of total ODA in 2024.
- All figures in the report are in current prices (i.e. not adjusted for inflation or changes over time).

9.3 ODA spending and reporting

4. FCDO and HM Treasury monitor spend by UK departments and funds, and movements in GNI during the year¹⁶. The UK ODA commitment is reported in the calendar year following the spend, using confirmed ODA outturn spend, and GNI estimates published by the Office for National Statistics.
5. While FCDO manages its own spending on ODA, FCDO has no control over GNI nor the spending by other government departments and other sources of ODA. After final decisions on UK ODA spending are made the GNI estimate can still shift, due to later economic data for the year becoming available. So can the amount of ODA spent by other government departments and ODA contributions from nondepartmental sources
6. Between the spring and the autumn, the previous year's ODA spending of government departments are finalised. Government departments provide project-level details that allow the ODA spend to be quality assured by FCDO statisticians. The ONS release updates of GNI on a quarterly basis throughout the year. The final ODA data and the most up-to-date available GNI estimate are then used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in the autumn publication
7. FCDO is responsible for collating and reporting spend on ODA to the Organisation of Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), including the ODA:GNI ratio.

9.4 Timing and Releases

8. FCDO releases two editions of Statistics on International Development each year:
 - Provisional UK ODA spend is published in the spring and includes a preliminary estimate of the UK's ODA spend and ODA:GNI ratio for

¹⁶ GNI is monitored using forecasts published by the independent Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) to manage the 0.7% commitment

the previous calendar year. This is usually early April each year. The latest edition of this publication can be found on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk).

- Final UK ODA spend is usually published in the autumn. This publication confirms the UK's ODA:GNI ratio for the previous year, as well as including more detailed analysis of the UK's bilateral and multilateral ODA, and includes the microdata used to produce the publication. 2024. Final ODA statistics for all members of the OECD are normally published by the OECD in December on the [OECD Data Explorer](#) and on their [website](#).

9.5 Difference between Provisional and Final publications

9. The "[Statistics on International Development: Provisional ODA Spend 2024](#)" publication outlines provisional ODA spend information and uses an estimate of GNI for the relevant calendar year published by ONS in March of the following year to calculate a provisional estimate of the ODA:GNI ratio. Between the spring and the autumn, the ODA spending of government departments and other ODA providers are finalised.
10. As part of this, other government departments will provide project-level data which will have codes that allocate for each project: sectors, delivery partner, type of aid and other key variables. A project title and description are also provided. These extra details allow the ODA spend to be quality assured using guidance from OECD.
11. The final ODA data and an updated GNI estimate for 2024 released by the ONS in June 2025 have been used to calculate the final ODA:GNI ratio in this publication and to report to the OECD. Further information on the data sources, quality and processing of the statistics in this publication are found in [Annexes 1-3](#) on the Statistics on International Development webpage.

9.6 EU Attribution

12. The finalised estimate for the UK's share of the EU ODA budget in 2024 was £282 million compared to £432 million in 2023. The UK's share of the EU attribution fluctuates from year to year due to the speed of programme delivery, the total share of EU external programming spend that is classified as ODA and fluctuations in exchange rates. In addition to the normal fluctuations, the decrease in 2024 reflects the UK's shrinking residual contributions to the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020 budget. Under the [Withdrawal Agreement](#), the UK committed to meet outstanding contributions from the 2014-2020 EU budget beyond 1 January 2021 including for external

action, development and humanitarian aid. This means a declining tail of ODA contributions until 2029-2030 and which is part of the wider financial settlement in the Withdrawal Agreement.

9.7 Grant Equivalent

13. Since 2018, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014. For more information on the grant equivalent measure, please see our [technical note](#).

9.8 Sensitive Information

14. A small number of project lines have had sensitive information removed (redacted), for example where publication would raise security or commercial concerns. This has been done in line with the [Freedom of Information Act 2000](#) criteria. Additionally, due to the security situation in Afghanistan, we have temporarily removed potentially sensitive information (project title, description, channel of delivery, co-operation modality and detailed sector code) for UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes in Afghanistan. Information in the summary tables is based upon the full, unredacted dataset

9.9 Revisions and Changes to the Publication from previous years

15. The revisions process is set out in the [FCDO's Revisions Policy](#).
16. In 2023 a project benefitting Pitcairn was incorrectly labelled as St Helena for the recipient country and Africa as the benefitting region. This has been corrected in the 2024 publication which means for 2023 Oceania, regional/Pacific spend has increased by £4.5 million and Africa/St Helena totals have decreased by this amount.

Year	Activity Identifier	New Recipient Country	Old Recipient Country	New Region	Old Region	Reason for change
2023	301112-401	Oceania, regional	St Helena	Pacific	Africa	Benefitting country was incorrect, now corrected

9.10 Future developments

17. An important part of Accredited Official Statistics production is assessing whether a product continues to meet user needs. The ODA statistics team are currently reviewing the SID to identify areas to develop further, as well as testing how best to present and communicate ODA trends. The team has previously gathered information on the users of SID and their data needs via short user feedback surveys. A user engagement session was also held in conjunction with Bond in January 2025. More information on the development plans and user engagement opportunities will be published on the statistics.gov.uk page.
18. The team always welcomes the opportunity to understand further how our readers are using the SID products and data. You can provide feedback by contacting us at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk
19. FCDO's new finance system "Hera" was implemented during 2022. A dedicated statistician worked on the shift between systems to assess its impact on our statistics and ensure that FCDO ODA can be consistently collected and reported in line with the OECD DAC directives. We will update our 'assessment of assurance of administrative data' ([Annex 3](#)) and provide more information about the quality assurance of the Hera system in due course.

Operating costs

20. FCDO is defined as a multi-purpose agency by the OECD, as it carries out both ODA and non-ODA activities. FCDO statisticians have produced a suitable methodology that estimates the ODA-eligible proportion of FCDO administrative costs. Information on this methodology can be found in our explanatory note [here](#). The methodology has been applied from April 2021 (beginning of the 2021/22 financial year). In 2024, there were updates to several ODA coefficients and some updates to the set of excluded account codes, the net effect of which was a reduction in the operating costs figure of £11 million (around 1.7 per cent). We plan to review the interim methodology over the next few months with a view to reaching a finalised version and will share the details and any impact of this with users in due course via the [SID webpage](#).

Gift Aid

21. We plan to review our Gift Aid methodology over the next few months with a view to updating it for 2026 reporting on 2025 ODA. We will provide an update on the [SID webpage](#).

Private Sector Instruments (PSI)

22. In 2023, the OECD DAC [agreed on revised methods](#) for measuring donor effort in private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA, leading to the development of a 'grant equivalent' measure for ODA transactions with the private sector. There was a two-year transition period for DAC members to adopt the new rules. For the majority of UK PSI (capital increases under the "institutional approach" of the PSI rules¹⁷), the new rules do not change how much is scored as ODA. For a small number of programmes which use the "instrument approach" we will apply the new rules in our 2026 reporting on 2025 ODA. We will provide information on the impact of the changes (which are expected to be minimal) on the SID [webpage](#) prior to publishing Provisional SID 2025.

9.11 Uses and users

23. The main purpose of this publication is to provide timely statistics on ODA expenditure by UK Official sources. They are published prior to the release of final ODA statistics by the OECD DAC for all OECD members (normally in December).
24. Responses from our short user feedback survey in May 2021 show that our largest user groups include expert analysts/technical users, policy influencers and information foragers (see definitions of each persona [here](#)). Our users use the SID primarily to find out which countries and sectors receive UK ODA, the bilateral/multilateral split of UK ODA and the amount of ODA spent by each government department.
25. We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

9.12 Data Quality

26. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on ODA internationally. These are laid out in the [DAC Statistical Reporting Directives](#). The statistics in this publication are reported in line with these directives and are subject to the quality assurance process as described in [Annex 3](#).
27. The data in the publication is largely based on administrative data and so it is not subject to sampling error. Calendar year financial transaction data are used to compile UK ODA spend statistics. These are extracted from FCDO's finance system "Hera" and other provider financial transaction

data and are subject to input errors from spending teams. The risk of input error is relatively low for estimates of total spend, and by country/region, and relatively higher for spending by sector (where there is sometimes ambiguity, especially for projects or programmes that cut across sectors) and by funding channel. The quality assurance section of [Annex 3](#) describes the steps that have been taken by FCDO statisticians to minimise these kinds of input errors, and to produce UK ODA statistics.

28. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) states [5 clarifications for defining what in-donor refugee costs can be considered ODA](#) in statistical reporting. The United Kingdom adheres to these principals to preserve ODA integrity and allow comparability between countries.
29. The UK's methodology for estimating in-donor refugee costs is published [here](#).

9.13 Related Statistics and Publications

30. The [OECD statistics](#) provide ODA breakdowns for DAC donors (including multilaterals). This source is useful when carrying out international comparisons. Figures for DAC donors' final 2024 ODA will be published in December 2025.

The [Development Tracker](#) can be used to explore details of the individual development projects that the UK is funding. This allows you to filter projects 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.

9.14 Accessibility

31. We have reformatted the summary tables which accompany the publication to ensure that they are fully assessable for use with screen readers and keyboard only navigation. This is in line with the [Public Sector Bodies \(Websites and Mobile Applications\) \(No. 2\) Accessibility Regulations 2018](#).
32. On 30th June 2021 the Government Statistical Service (GSS) published guidance around [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#). This sets out best

practice for accessibility in the statistics produced across Government, for example to enable access to statistics for visually impaired individuals using screen readers. As such, we have followed the guidance where possible and implemented accessibility measures to the summary tables published alongside this report ([standard](#) and [additional](#)), as well as providing alternative text where necessary to the case studies contained within this report (Chapter 9).

33. If you need any of the information published as part of the SID collections (SID 2024 or historical) in a different format please contact us at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk

9.15 Accredited Official Statistics

34. These are accredited official statistics. They have been independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and found to comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). These statistics were [first accredited](#) by OSR in October 2015, and a [compliance review](#) in August 2023 confirmed the accreditation.

9.16 Contact details

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

E-mail: statistics@fcdo.gov.uk

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office/about/statistics>

For **media enquiries** please email newsdesk@fcdo.gov.uk or telephone +44 (0)20 7008 3100.

For further information on development issues and FCDO policies, please contact the General Enquiries on 020 7008 5000.

Non-FCDO Government Department or other provider of UK ODA	Main ODA funded activity in 2024
BBC World Service	BBC World Service contributes to the BBC's international news mission by providing trusted, accurate, impartial, and independent information and analysis to audiences around the globe. The BBC World Service aims through journalism to contribute to accountability and good governance and improve the welfare and economic development of citizens in developing countries.
Colonial Pensions administered by FCDO	Pension payments made to ex-members of the UK Overseas Civil Service who were employed directly by developing country governments.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	<p>The International Cultural Heritage Protection (ICHP) Programme is the Department for Culture Media and Sport's ODA programme established to protect cultural heritage at risk from conflict and the impacts of climate change. Through a portfolio of delivery partners, the ICHP Programme has four key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are more prosperous and societies more open due to cultural heritage preservation • The destruction and trafficking of cultural property is reduced • A comprehensive knowledge and evidence base is developed to demonstrate how to protect and respond to the impact of climate change, conflict and instability on cultural heritage • Activity helps demonstrate that the UK is a 'force for good' in the world. <p>In 2024, the programme supported the following programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cultural Protection Fund (British Council) • Climate Change Urgency Grants (Arts Humanities Research Council) • Illicit Trafficking investigations in the MENA (Commission for International Justice and Accountability) • Culture in Crisis Programme (Victoria and Albert Museum) • Heritage Crime Taskforce Ukraine (Organisation for Cooperation and Security in Europe) • Emergency Heritage Funds (UNESCO) • Illicit Trafficking Capacity Building (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime) • Cultural Property Protection training in the event of Armed Conflict (UNESCO) <p>A total of 48 grant funded projects operated through the Cultural Protection Fund in 2024. 5 onward grants were awarded through the AHRC research partnership. All the awarded projects were working to protect a wide range of heritage types including buildings and monuments, archaeological sites, museums, libraries and archives and intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>Direct grant recipient organisations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International National Trusts Organisation • Institute of Development Studies • Twaweza Communications Center • Oxford University • University of the West of England • Directions Independent Culture (known as Ettijahat - Independent Culture) <p>Countries and sectors supported</p> <p>The International Cultural Heritage Protection Programme funded projects supporting the cultural heritage sectors in countries across the Middle East, North Africa, East Africa and South Asia. The UNESCO project supported Latin American countries, which is the first time the ICHP programme has supported projects in this region.</p> <p>All countries supported; Afghanistan, Argentina, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen.</p> <p>In contributing to the cultural heritage sectors, CPF projects have also provided economic benefit more widely to the geographies in which they operate, acting as a means for local employment, providing skills development and increasing tourism to a number of sites.</p> <p>More information on the ICHP Programme: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dcms-international-cultural-heritage-protection-programme</p>

Department for Education (DfE)	DfE's ODA primarily covers support of asylum seekers in the first 12 months after they make a claim for asylum in the UK. This support relates to the provision of publicly-funded education services for asylum seekers of compulsory school age. Since 2022, the figures also include estimates of support provided to arrivals from Afghanistan and Ukraine.
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)	The UK's International Climate Finance (ICF) was established in 2011 to help developing countries tackle climate change and move to sustainable economic growth. It is the government's primary instrument to deliver the UK's share of the financial and technical assistance to developing countries required under the £100bn per annum Climate Finance commitment in the Paris Agreement. ICF spending is split between FCDO, DEFRA, DESNZ and DSIT.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	<p>Defra's Official Development Assistance (ODA) portfolio focuses on tackling biodiversity loss, climate change and poverty in developing countries. Defra's programming is focused on three main areas : (1) protecting and restoring ecosystems and species, including a focused marine portfolio; (2) advancing science, innovation and technology; and (3) integrating nature into decision-making and leveraging finance for nature. Defra continually reviews its ODA programming priorities to ensure best fit and ability to be agile and respond to emerging priorities.</p> <p>1. Protecting and Restoring Ecosystems and Species, on land and at sea Defra's bilateral Biodiverse Landscapes Fund supports landscape-scale conservation and sustainable development. We also contribute to multilateral trust funds such as the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, PROBLUE, and BIOFIN, which scale impact in marine protection, biodiversity finance, and ecosystem restoration. Demand-led challenge funds including Darwin, Darwin Plus, and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund work with local and national stakeholders to deliver targeted interventions that address biodiversity loss, species decline and poverty. The Blue Planet Fund helps developing countries protect marine ecosystems, adapt to climate change, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable seafood production across South and Southeast Asia, West and East Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.</p> <p>2. Advancing Science, Innovation and Technology To support evidence-based decision-making and innovation in nature-based solutions, Defra funds long-term research and technical assistance programmes. The Global Centre on Biodiversity for Climate supports international research partnerships that explore natural solutions for climate change and poverty, generating the evidence needed to inform policy and practice. Defra also supports work on Animal Health Systems Strengthening, which provides technical assistance to help developing countries strengthen capacity in their management of animal health systems to establish resilient sustainable development.</p> <p>3. Integrating Nature into Decision-Making and Leverage Finance for Nature Defra works with multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and UNDP to support high-impact initiatives. These include strengthening approaches for measuring and valuing natural capital through the Global Program on Sustainability, mobilising blue finance through PROBLUE, and supporting partner countries to reform policies and build markets for positive nature outcomes.</p> <p>In addition, Defra funds a range of Multilateral Environmental Agreements supporting objectives including mitigating climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, sustainable development, addressing environmental pollution, waste management, and conservation including through MEAs such as the Montreal Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)	<p>DHSC's main ODA activities are on the areas of global health, health security and global health research. DHSC's main ODA activities are on the areas of global health, health security and global health research. The Global Health Security (GHS) programme's activities in these areas have helped developing countries to reduce preventable deaths and burden from disease; to detect health threats; and to provide rapid and effective response to health threats that emerge. GHS research activities funded innovative research in specific vaccine and vaccine technologies and informed best practice in disease outbreaks interventions and to reduce the threat of antimicrobial resistance.</p> <p>In addition, through the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR), the Global Health Research (GHR) portfolio has supported high-quality applied health research for the direct and primary benefit of people in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The portfolio aims were delivered through a mix of researcher-led and commissioned calls delivered by NIHR and through partnerships with other global health research funders, through initiatives to develop and advance global health research and career pathways both in LMICs and in the UK.</p>

	<p>Organisations supported (not exhaustive):</p> <p>World Health Organization</p> <p>Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention</p> <p>Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network</p> <p>United Nations Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)</p> <p>World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)</p> <p>Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)</p> <p>South Centre</p> <p>Commonwealth Pharmacists Association</p> <p>Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET)</p> <p>Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP)</p> <p>Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)</p> <p>European and Developing Country Clinical Trials Partnerships (EDCTP)</p> <p>Grand Challenges Canada</p> <p>UK Collaborative on Development Research (UKCDR)</p> <p>Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases</p> <p>Global Road Safety Facility (GSRF)</p> <p>Elton John AIDS Foundation</p>
Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT)	<p>DSIT manages the Newton Fund, Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) and the new International Science Partnerships Fund (ISPF). The Newton Fund supports bilateral and regional research and innovation partnerships between the UK and selected middle income countries, to address specific global development challenges and build science and innovation capacity. GCRF provides dedicated funding to research focussed on addressing global challenges which most significantly impact upon developing countries. It achieves this by supporting challenge-led disciplinary research, strengthening capacity for research and innovation within developing countries, and providing an agile response to emergencies. Both Newton Fund and GCRF will conclude once existing commitments reach their natural conclusion. These funding vehicles are planned to close by the end of Financial Year 24/25 as DSIT transitions funding fully to ISPF.</p> <p>DSIT's new Fund, ISPF is designed to put research and innovation at the heart of the UK's international relationships, supporting researchers and innovators to work with peers around the world on the major themes of our time: planet, health, tech, and talent which significantly impact low and middle income countries. The fund's Official Development Assistance partnerships are delivered by a consortium of the UK's leading research and innovation bodies, including UK Research and Innovation, National Academies, the Met Office, British Council and Higher Education Funding Bodies across Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and England.</p>
Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	<p>DWP ODA spend is predominantly comprised of in-donor refugee costs (IDRC). In the calendar year 2024, IDRC represented 90% of ODA spend, and covered four schemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Afghanistan Citizen Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) 2. Homes for Ukraine 3. Ukraine Family Scheme 4. Ukraine Extension Scheme <p>The remaining 10% of ODA spend was formed by membership payments to the International Labour Organisation (ILO); 60% of the total ILO annual payment is counted towards DWP ODA spend as agreed with the FCDO.</p>
Gift Aid	<p>The portion of Gift Aid claimed by UK based international development charities that is then used on ODA-eligible activities. To understand more about ODA-eligible Gift Aid, please see methodology note.</p>
HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)	<p>Main activities:</p> <p>Child Benefit Assistance for Afghan and Ukrainian Refugees Programmes: providing help and support to Ukrainian and Afghanistan families with children fleeing conflict to the UK.</p> <p>Capacity Building Unit: Providing peer-to-peer capacity building support to partner tax administrations.</p> <p>Pillar 1 & 2 Capacity Building programme: Providing support for the implementation of the set of new OECD tax rules.</p> <p>Accelerate Trade Facilitation: partnership between HMRC, the World Customs Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, working</p>

	<p>with developing countries to support implementation of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement.</p> <p>Organisation/ Schemes supported:</p> <p>ODA Countries Revenue Authorities, UK Resettlement Scheme (UKRS), Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP), Homes for Ukraine and the Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme.</p> <p>Countries and sectors supported:</p> <p>Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cambodia, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Montserrat, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé e Príncipe, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p>
HM Treasury (HMT)	HMT ODA relates to development-related administrative costs, and countering money laundering and illicit finance.
Home Office (HO)	<p>Main activities</p> <p>In-donor spend on support to asylum seekers and the resettlement of vulnerable people. This is linked to support and shelter for up to 12 months. Upstream work to build capacity and capability in ODA recipient countries, improving security, protecting children and tackling modern slavery.</p> <p>Organisations supported UNICEF, IOM</p> <p>Countries and sectors supported Developing countries unspecified</p> <p>Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries Ending violence against women and girls Social Protection Human rights Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility</p>
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)	<p>Homes for Ukraine scheme providing safe accommodation and support for those fleeing Russia's war in Ukraine.</p> <p>Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (publishing.service.gov.uk)</p>
Ministry of Defence (MoD)	MoD ODA spend includes training in human rights, rule of law, international humanitarian law and protection of civilians in conflict.
Office for National Statistics	<p>ONS' activities include peer to peer partnerships and other forms of technical assistance aimed at strengthening national statistical offices.</p> <p>This statistical capacity building work supports key FCDO countries by providing more and better data, which underpins open societies whilst better informing delivery of sustainable development goals, improving lives and informing citizens and policy makers in all sectors, including economic development, health, the environment and demography.</p>
Other In-donor Refugee Costs	<p>The geography covered in departments' estimated spend on IDRC is usually UK wide, however, for the majority of DfE's and all of DHSC's ODA, estimated spend only reports costs administered in England as Education and Health is devolved for Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>Therefore, where data is unavailable for Devolved Governments and to avoid undercounting the true UK in-donor refugee spend, Health and Education estimated costs for each scheme are imputed using the same methodology and unit costs per person in England as Scotland and Wales. This is then multiplied by the estimated proportion of ODA-eligible individuals administered in the relevant regions. This information is provided by the Home Office. This information is provided by the Home Office. Estimates for IDRC in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are combined and recorded as 'Other in-donor refugee costs' in the published data in SID reports. These costs are not specifically assigned to the Devolved Governments.</p>

<p>Scottish Government (SG)</p>	<p><i>The Scottish Government, through its International Development Fund, supports development work in its partner countries Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan, in pursuit of the UN Global Goals. In 2024, new programmes on health, inclusive education and equalities in Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia were launched, and ODA spend included: £700,000 to LINK Education International for the “Realising Inclusive and Safe Education (RISE)” project to strengthen government support for children with disabilities allowing such children to access a safe and quality education; £600,000 to Oxfam for the “Girls’ Initiative for Resilient Learning and Support” project, to enable girls/women from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education; £1M for the WHO/UNDP “Health4Life” Fund, a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund to Catalyse Country Action on NCDs and Mental Health, as a platform for pooling resources at a global level to respond to country-led demand; improving equitable access to safe and quality care to better support the prevention and treatment of NCDs in low-and middle-income countries; £200,000 through Glasgow University, Kamuzu University of Health Sciences in Malawi and University of Zambia in Lusaka to address the inequality of vaccine efficacy testing capacity in Malawi and Zambia by building infrastructure and expertise for conducting clinical trials of new and existing vaccines; and £130,000 to Ecorys as lead supplier on the new Scottish Government Women and Girls Fund, to support women and Girls/WGLOs in Malawi, Zambia, and Rwanda to advance Gender Equality.</i></p> <p><i>Humanitarian emergency funding also continued to be provided in 2024 to support crises as they occurred, including funding support for: the Malawi Food Crisis (£500,000); the Zambia Cholera outbreak crisis (£500k); Kenya floods (£250,000); Southern Africa drought (£350,000); the Disasters Emergency Committee to support the humanitarian aid efforts in the Middle East (£50,000 Middle East); and conflict-torn Sudan and neighbouring countries (£375,000) to alleviate suffering.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, the Scottish Government’s Climate Justice Fund helps tackle the effects of climate change in the poorest, most vulnerable countries, based on a simple and powerful message: the poor and vulnerable at home and overseas are the first to be affected by climate change, and will suffer the worst, yet have done little or nothing to cause the problem. In 2024, this included funding for the Climate Just Communities Programme, focussing on Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia, and Loss and Damage funding.</i></p>
<p>UK Integrated Security Fund (ISF)</p> <p>Previously the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)</p>	<p>The Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) is a unique cross-government fund that tackles the greatest threats to UK national security arising from instability overseas. Its ability to blend ODA and non-ODA is unique across HMG and amongst international donors. The CSSF continues to support the delivery of the Government’s top national security priorities linked to conflict and instability, state threats, transnational threats, and women, peace and security in more than 90 countries and territories. For more details on the CSSF please see the latest annual report.</p>
<p>Welsh Government</p>	<p>The Welsh Government supports the Wales and Africa programme, which aims to help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals. It also provides small grants to organisations based in Wales to promote development awareness.</p>

1. Main summary factsheet – page 7 Infographic

This factsheet covers the key headlines of the Final SID 2023.

Box 1: Headlines

- The UK spent in line with the previous administration's decision to spend around 0.5 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA in 2024, at 0.5 per cent of GNI.
- £2,827m of UK ODA (20.1%) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers in the UK.
- 80.1% of UK ODA was spent bilaterally (i.e. going to specific countries, regions or programmes).
- 67.2% of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO.

Box 2: Total UK net ODA: by provider

This box presents a line chart of Total UK Net ODA by Provider, 2020 to 2024. The FCDO spend starts at £10,663m in 2020 and ends at £9,469m in 2024. The FCDO spend decreased between 2019 and 2022, increasing in 2023 and remained around the same in 2024. The Other Government Departments spend starts at £2,757m in 2020 and gradually increases over time to its highest point of £5,535m in 2023, after which it decreases to £4,351m in 2024. The Other Providers of UK ODA spend starts at a peak of £1,057 in 2020 then decreases to £262m in 2024.

Box 3: Total ODA spend by provider, 2024

This box presents a rectangle area chart of ODA spend by provider. It shows providers with ODA spend that constituted more than 2.5% of total UK ODA spend in 2024. FCDO is the largest provider at 67.2%, followed by the Home Office (17.0%), the Department for Health and Social Care (3.0%), the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (2.9%), the UK International Security Fund (2.7%) as well as other providers (7.1%).

Box 4: UK Bilateral ODA: Top 10 recipient countries, 2024

This box presents a bar chart of the top 20 recipient countries of UK bilateral ODA in 2024 from the largest to smallest. All the values in the bar chart are found in [Table 6a](#). Ukraine (£270m), Afghanistan (£192m), Ethiopia (£182m), Syria (£158m), Somalia (£143m), Yemen (£142m), Sudan (£141m), West Bank & Gaza Strip (£138m), Nigeria (£138m), South Sudan (£132m), Pakistan (£114m), Congo, Dem. Rep. (£102m), Kenya (£74m), Lebanon (£70m), Jordan (£67m), Bangladesh (£65m), Nepal (£62m), Zambia (£50m), Malawi (£48m), Mozambique (£47m).

Box 5: UK bilateral ODA by region, 2024

This box presents a bar chart of UK region-specific spend broken down by region, from largest to smallest – Africa (£1,885m), Asia (£1,366m), Europe (£363m), Americas (£183m) and Pacific (£21m).

Box 6: UK Bilateral ODA: Top 5 sectors, 2024

This box presents a bar chart of the percentage share of the top 5 sectors, from largest to smallest – Refugees in Donor Countries (£2,827m), Humanitarian Aid (£1,453m), Unallocated/Unspecified (£1,342m), Multisector/Cross-Cutting (£1,163m), Health (£944m).

2. **British International Investment (BII) Case Study – page 22**

This infographic sets out a case study of British International Investment (BII).

Box 1: Main body

Text included in this box: British International Investment (BII) is the UK's development finance institution, wholly owned by the UK government. BII provides patient capital to private sector businesses in developing economies across Africa and Asia to support their productive, sustainable and inclusive development in sectors including financial services, infrastructure, technology, agriculture, and manufacturing. In 2024, £1,160 million of UK ODA was in the form of a capital increase to BII.

Some examples of projects BII support are:

- Virunga Energy expanded access to clean power in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, while supporting environmental protection and local job creation.
- BII's investment in Safaricom Ethiopia contributed to expanded 4G coverage and reduced mobile data prices.
- BII supported Veritas Finance in launching Dhana Shakti, a collateral-free loan designed specifically for women-led micro, small, and medium enterprises in India.

Box 2: Glossary

This box includes a glossary of terms.

- Development finance institution (DFI): Publicly owned entities that invest in private sector projects in less developed countries to promote economic, social, and environmental progress. They often take higher risks than private investors and reinvest returns to fund new ventures.
- Patient capital: long-term investments made with the understanding that financial returns may take time to materialise.

Box 3: Further information and source

Text included in this box: More information about these projects can be found at: <https://www.bii.co.uk/en/our-impact/>

3. **International Development Association Case Study – page 25**

This infographic sets out a case study of the International Development Association.

Box 1: Background

Text included in this box: The International Development Association (IDA) is the arm of the World Bank Group which provides financing to over 70 low-income and vulnerable countries. IDA aims to reduce poverty by providing grants and zero or low-interest loans. IDA's operating model enables it to leverage donor resources by borrowing from capital markets and generating reflows from its loan portfolio. In 2024, the UK contributed £457m in ODA to IDA, making it the second largest multilateral recipient of UK ODA.

Box 2: Table 1: Top 10 Borrowers in FY24

This is a table of the top 10 IDA borrowers in FY2024, alongside the amount borrowed, in USD. From highest to lowest, this is: Ethiopia (\$3,395m), Bangladesh (\$3,362m), Nigeria (\$2,200m), Pakistan (\$2,131m), Tanzania (\$1,815m), Kenya (\$1,654m), Mozambique (\$1,130m), Rwanda (\$801m), Ghana (\$800m), Cote d'Ivoire (\$757m). The source of these figures can be found in link 1 in Box 5.

Box 3: Figure 1: IDA support by sector

This box contains a donut chart showing the IDA spend by sector, alongside the percentage IDA spend per sector. From largest to smallest, this is: Energy and Extractives (17.7%), Public Administration (15.1%), Social Protection (10.9%), Transportation (10.9%), Health (9.4%), Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (7.4%), Education (6.7%), Water, Sanitation, and Waste Management (6.7%), and Other (15.5%). The source of these figures can be found in link 2 of Box 5.

Box 4: Example IDA Projects

Text included in this box: Ethiopia: World Bank projects have helped expand digital access in Ethiopia, supporting the shift to a modern digital economy and boosting financial inclusion, especially for women. (The source for this can be found in link 3 of Box 5.)

Bangladesh: Project to strengthen climate-resilient and gender-responsive urban infrastructure and enhance urban management capabilities. (The source for this can be found in link 4 of Box 5.)

Nigeria: The Nigeria for Women project has supported the formation of Women Affinity Groups, helping women access financial services, training, and mentorship, while also promoting livelihoods and addressing gender-based violence through community engagement. (The source for this can be found in link 5 of Box 5.)

Box 5: Sources

This box contains a list of sources for the case study.

1. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099122024175018627/bosib1a7d5cce106b1aa>

8212e5646aecdf1 - FY18-24 IDA Commitments by Country and Windows (xlsx)

2. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report> – p89
3. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2025/06/30/empowering-ethiopians-by-laying-the-digital-foundations-for-a-afe-economic-growth>
4. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/06/21/bangladesh-receives-900-million-world-bank-financing-to-increase-economic-and-urban-resilience-for-sustainable-growth>
5. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/207671530329469779/nigeria-nigeria-for-women-project>