



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



# Statistics on International Development: Final UK ODA Spend 2023



**September 2024**

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# 1. Background

## 1.1 About this release

This statistical release contains **final UK ODA** figures for the **calendar year 2023**. It updates previous provisional UK ODA figures for 2023 [published](#) in April 2024. The full set of data tables which accompany the release are available to download in spreadsheet format [here \(standard and additional tables\)](#). A [project-level dataset](#) is also available in Open Data Standard format on the Statistics on International Development [webpage](#).

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](#) on the Statistics on International Development webpage.

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@fcdof.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdof.gov.uk).

## 1.2 Key concepts<sup>1</sup>

### 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.

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?

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

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**.<sup>2</sup>

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% 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% 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% to 0.5% of UK GNI, citing a severe economic downturn as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The current UK government has stated its commitment to restoring ODA spending at the level of 0.7 per cent of GNI as soon as fiscal circumstances allow.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/oda-eligibility-and-conditions/dac-list-of-oda-recipients.html>

## 2. Key Headlines

### In 2023...

- **UK Official Development Assistance (ODA)** spend was £15,344 million, an increase of £2,558 million (20 per cent) on 2022.
- The final **ODA:GNI ratio** was 0.58 per cent (i.e. the UK spent 0.58 per cent of its GNI on ODA).
- **£4,273 million** (28 per cent) of UK ODA was spent on **support to refugees or asylum seekers** in the UK or other donor countries<sup>3</sup>. This represents a £583 million increase compared to 2022 when its share of total ODA was 29 per cent.
- The **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)** spent **£9,491 million** on ODA in 2023, compared with £7,635 million in 2022 (**an increase of £1,857 million**). The FCDO's share of total UK ODA stood at 62 per cent in 2023, a slight increase from 60 per cent in 2022.
- **Non-FCDO** spend on ODA (by Other Government Departments and other contributors) was £5,853 million in 2023, compared with £5,151 million in 2022 (an increase of £702 million). The non-FCDO share was 38 per cent, down from 40 per cent in 2022.
- **Africa** remained the largest recipient of UK region-specific bilateral ODA—accounting for 46 per cent (up from 42 per cent in 2022). In volume terms ODA to Africa decreased by £12 million (1 per cent) to £1,229 million.
- The **top three recipients** of UK country specific bilateral ODA were **Ukraine** (£250 million), **Ethiopia** (£164 million) and **Afghanistan** (£115 million).
- The largest amount of bilateral ODA was focused on the sectors '**Refugees in Donor Countries**' (£4,273 million), '**Humanitarian Aid**' (£878 million) and '**Multisector/ Cross-cutting**' (£723 million).
- UK **bilateral** ODA spend was £10,003 million (65 per cent of total UK ODA) while UK core funding to **multilaterals** was £5,341 million (35 per cent of total UK ODA).

<sup>3</sup> [OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives, page 34](#)

## In 2023 the UK provided £15.34bn of Official Development Assistance

### Headline figures

0.58%  
of GNI

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 2023.

£4,273m

of UK ODA (27.9 per cent) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers in the UK

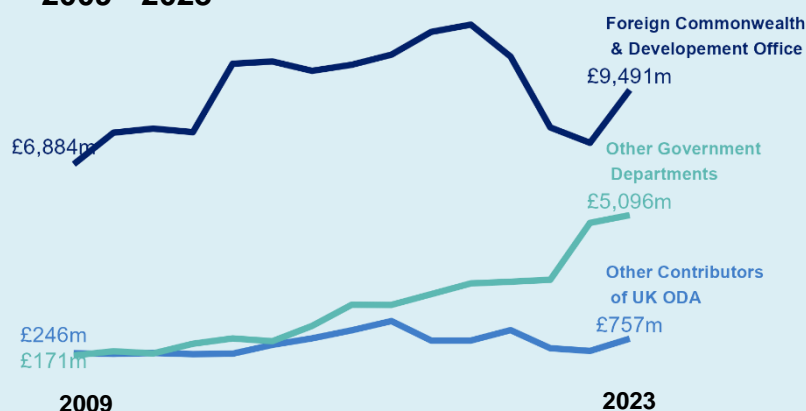
61.9%

of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO.

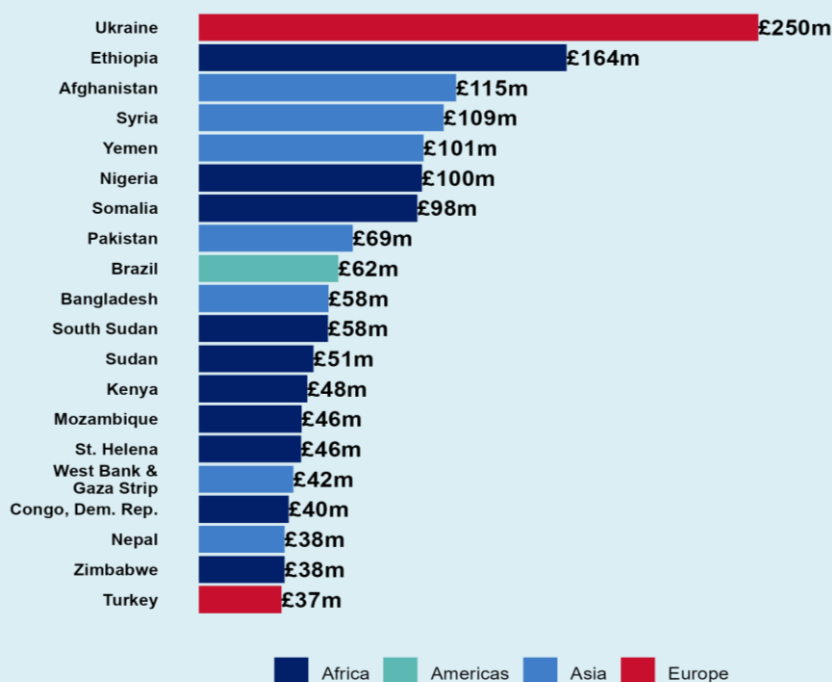
65.2%

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

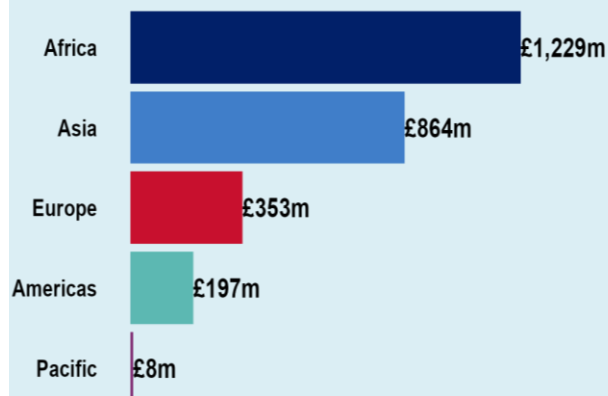
### Total UK ODA by Contributor 2009 - 2023



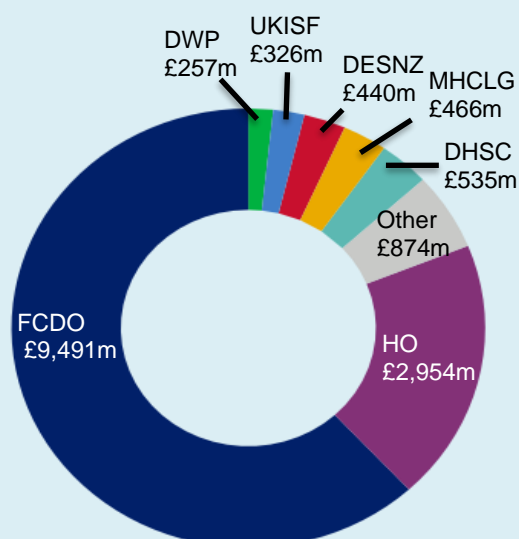
### UK Bilateral ODA: Top 20 recipient countries 2023



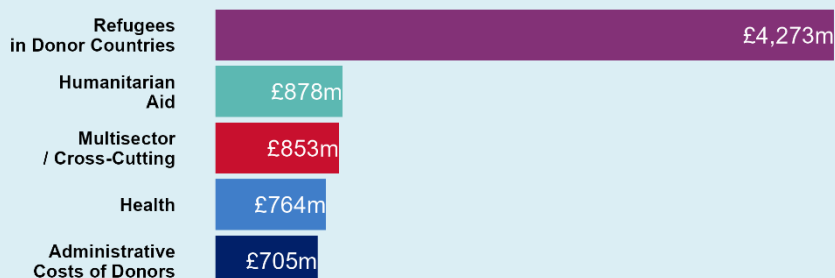
### ODA spend by region 2023



### UK ODA by contributor 2023



### Top 5 sectors for ODA spend 2023



### 3. Total UK ODA and ODA:GNI ratio

This chapter provides an overview of UK Official Development Assistance in 2023. It presents the total amount of ODA provided by the UK and the ODA:GNI ratio.

[Table 1](#) shows:

- In 2023, **ODA spent by the UK** was **£15,344 million**, an increase of £2,558 million (20.0 per cent) compared to 2022.
- In 2023, the **ODA:GNI ratio** was **0.58 per cent**.

The ODA:GNI ratio for both 2022 and 2023 has been above 0.5%, reflecting an additional £2.5 billion of ODA provided over 2022-23 and 2023-24<sup>4</sup>. The increase in ODA spend was also partially due to growth in the size of the economy (GNI).

Table 1. GNI estimates and ODA:GNI ratios; Current Prices for 2022 and 2023

| 2022             |                  |                  | 2023             |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| GNI<br>£ million | ODA<br>£ million | ODA:GNI<br>ratio | GNI<br>£ million | ODA<br>£ million | ODA:GNI<br>ratio |
| <b>2,505,567</b> | <b>12,786</b>    | <b>0.51</b>      | <b>2,652,321</b> | <b>15,344</b>    | <b>0.58</b>      |

Figure 1 shows the historical trend in UK ODA<sup>5</sup>, including the decrease in ODA and ODA:GNI ratio in 2021 caused by the temporary reduction to ODA spend from 0.7% to 0.5% of UK GNI and the subsequent increases that have taken place since then.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 (£ millions) and ODA:GNI ratios (%), 1970 to 2023

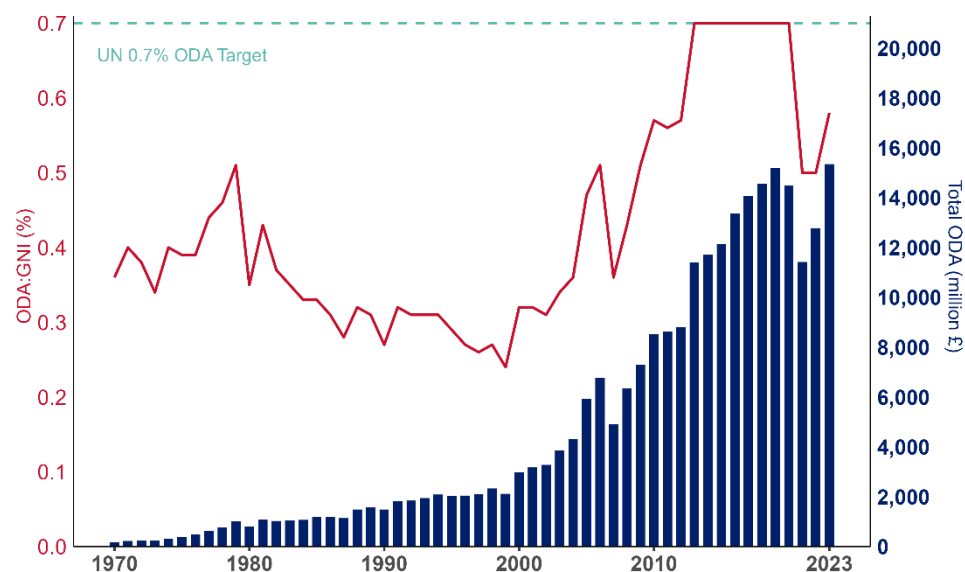


Figure 1 legend: Blue bars are UK ODA spend from 1970-2023, red line is the ODA:GNI ratio from 1970-2023 and the teal dashed line is the 0.7% ODA:GNI target set by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970. From 2018 onwards, ODA has changed from being measured on a cash basis to being measured on a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> 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 Government Department/ Other Contributors and main delivery mechanism

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

Figure 2: UK ODA spend by contributor, 2023

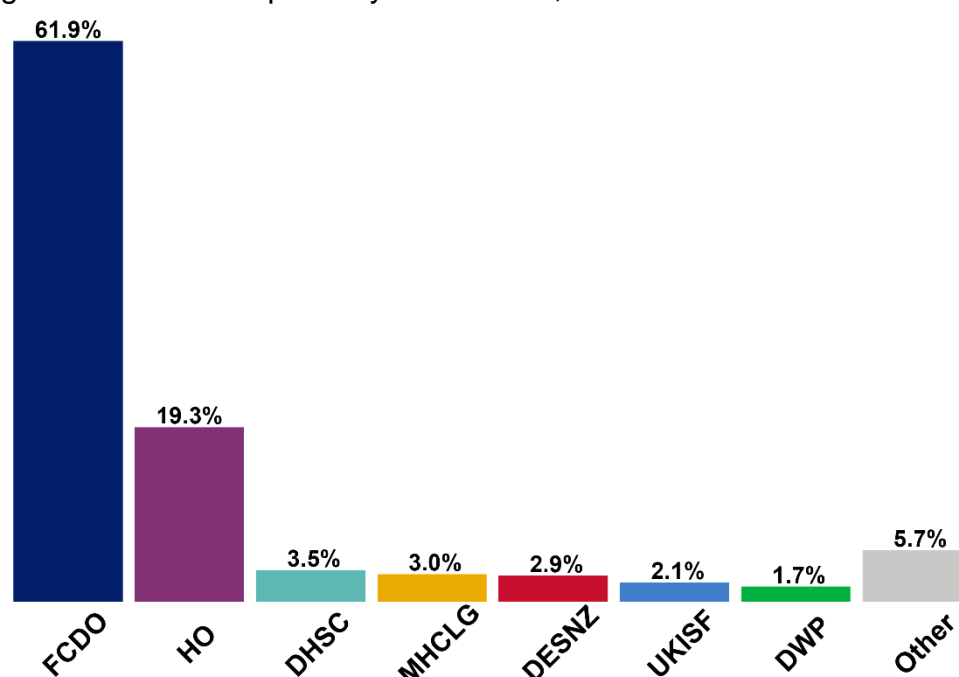


Figure 2 legend: FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; HO = Home Office; DHSC = Department of Health & Social Care; MHCLG = Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government; DESNZ = Department for Energy Security & Net Zero; UKISF = UK Integrated Security Fund; DWP = Department of Work & Pensions. See Table 3 linked below for the 14 other departments and official sector contributors of ODA which make up 'Other'.

See [Table 3](#) for a detailed breakdown of ODA by official sector contributor and comparisons between 2022 and 2023.

- **FCDO** spent the highest amount of UK ODA in 2023 at **£9,491 million (61.9 per cent)**. This was an increase of £1,857 million (24.3 per cent) on 2022.
- The next three largest spenders were all departments which spent the majority of their ODA on in-donor refugee costs (IDRC).

**Home Office** was the second highest ODA spender, with **£2,954 million (19.3 per cent)**; £2,936 million (99.4 per cent) of this was spent on IDRC.

This was followed by the **Department of Health and Social Care** (DHSC) at **£535 million (3.5 per cent)**; £318 million of their spend was on IDRC. Fourth was the **Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government** (MHCLG), which made up **£466 million** of UK ODA, all of which was IDRC. See [Table S1](#) for detail on IDRC-spending departments.

## 4.1 UK ODA by delivery mechanism

### *Description of main delivery mechanism*

#### **Multilateral ODA:**

ODA that is given directly to a **multilateral organisation without specifying where or how it should be spent**. It is pooled with other donors' funding. e.g. UK funding to the International Development Association (IDA)

#### **Bilateral ODA:**

ODA provided for a **specific purpose** (normally a particular country, region or sector) which is given for specific projects in developing countries or delivered via other partners. e.g. UK funding to an NGO to deliver humanitarian assistance in Syria project supporting

- In 2023, **£10,003 million** of UK ODA was delivered through **bilateral** channels, a 3.8 per cent increase (£363 million) compared to 2022.
- **£5,341 million** of UK ODA was delivered through **core contributions to multilaterals**, a 69.8 per cent increase (£2,195 million) compared to 2022. Several factors contributed to this increase: multi-year multilateral payment profiles are often quite variable and were particularly so in 2022 and 2023, primarily due to FCDO decisions to move several large multilateral ODA payments between years in order to manage the calendar year ODA commitments in 2022 and 2023<sup>7</sup>.

### *Share of bilateral and multilateral ODA*

- Figure 3 below and [Table 2](#) shows there has been a decrease to the **share** of UK ODA delivered through bilateral channels (from 75.4 per cent in 2022 to 65.2 per cent in 2023), whilst the share of UK ODA delivered through multilateral channels has increased (from 24.6 per cent to 34.8 per cent). This is similar to the shares seen prior to 2022.

<sup>7</sup> These decisions meant that some payments were moved from 2022 into 2023 (causing a reduction in ODA delivered via multilateral core contributions in 2022 and an increase in 2023) and some payments were moved from future years into 2023 (further contributing to the increase in 2023).

Figure 3: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel (%), 2019 to 2023

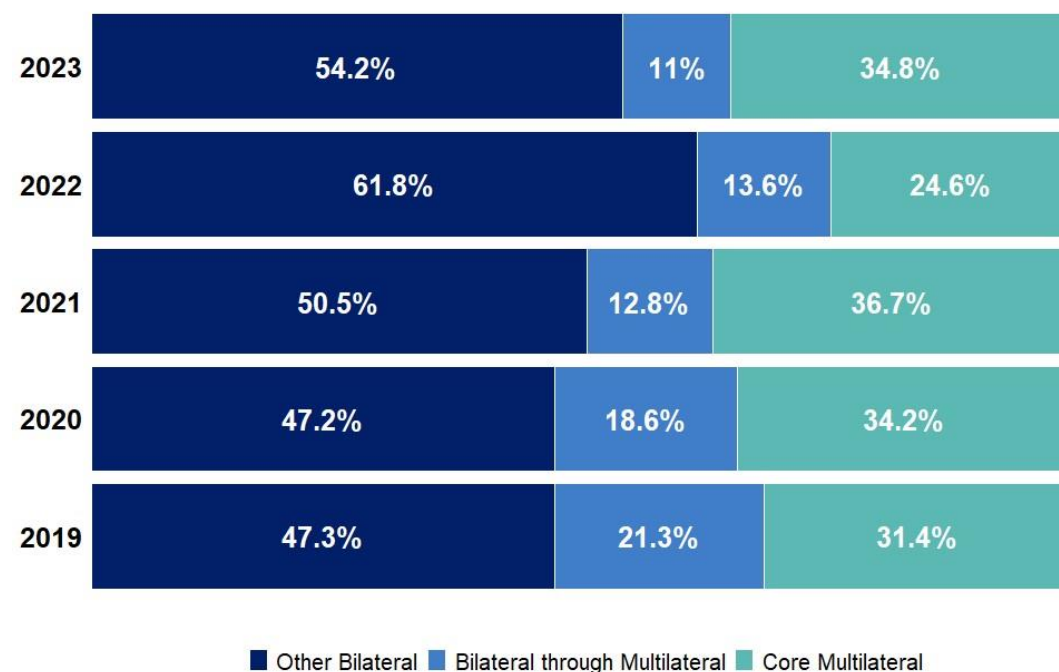


Figure 3 legend: Total UK ODA by main delivery channel. The bars for each year represent 100% of total UK ODA spend. The dark blue section represents the proportion of total UK ODA delivered through 'Other Bilateral' channels. The lighter blue represents the same measure but for ODA delivered through the 'Bilateral through Multilateral' channels. The teal section represents the proportion of total UK ODA that was channelled as core contributions to multilaterals, 'Core Multilateral'. Note, percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

## 5. Bilateral funding to countries and regions

### Key terms used in this chapter

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 beneficiary.
- **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 2022

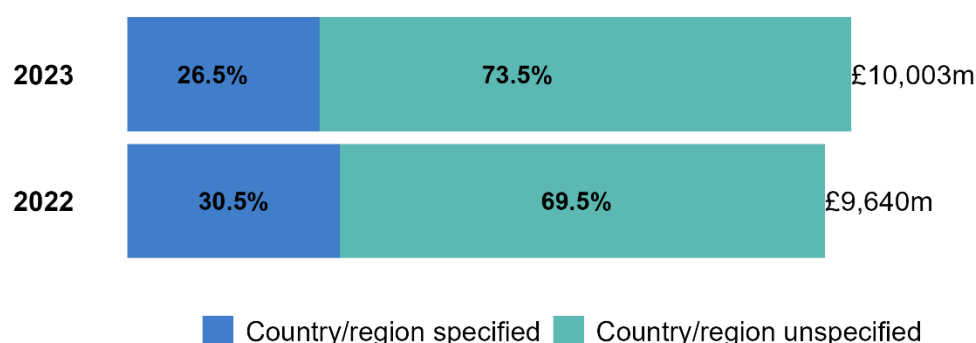


Figure 4 legend: country or region specified or unspecified, each bar represents 100% UK bilateral ODA spend of the given year. Light blue represents bilateral ODA spent on country/region unspecified while teal represents ODA spent on unspecified countries/regions.

- Figure 4 shows that the total volume of UK bilateral ODA increased by £363 million (3.8 per cent) to £10,003 million between 2022 and 2023.
- The UK's country/region unspecified bilateral ODA increased by £653 million from £6,699 million (69.5 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2022 to £7,352 million (73.5 per cent of UK bilateral ODA) in 2023. The majority of this increase (£583 million, 89.3 per cent) was due to the increase in

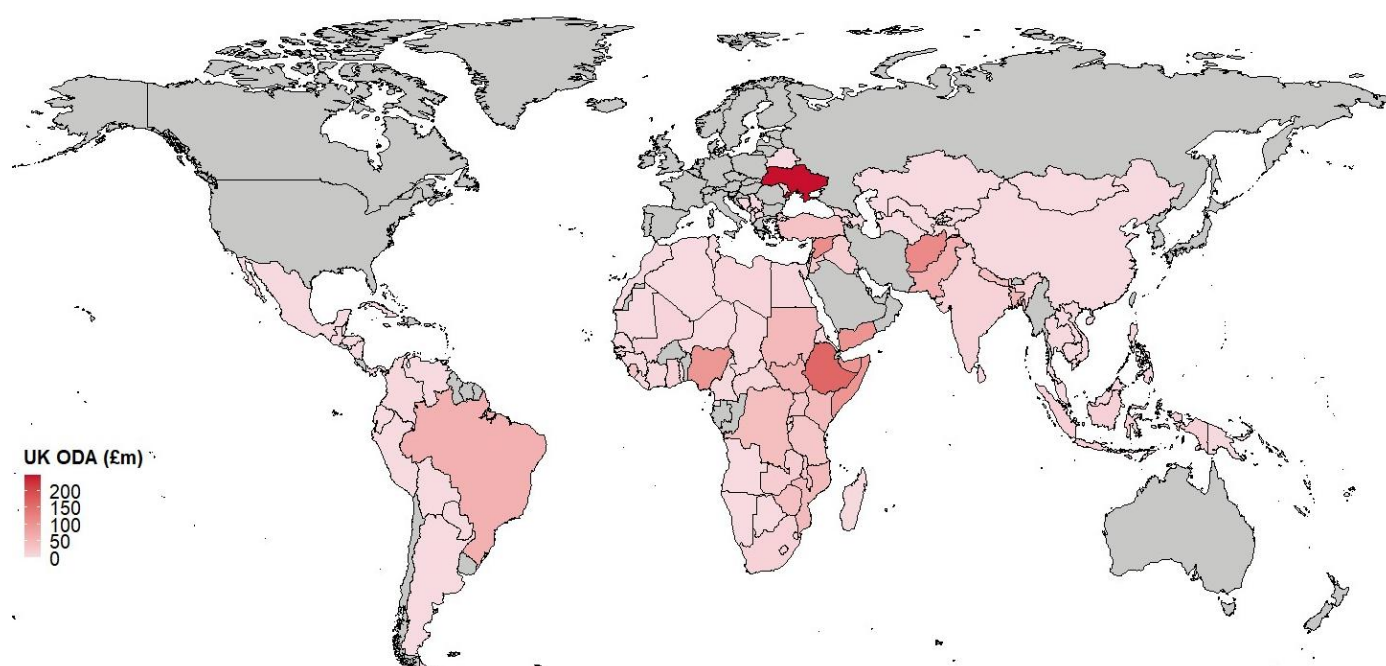
in-donor refugee costs, which, by definition, are not allocated to a benefitting country or region.

- Of total bilateral ODA, 26.5 per cent (£2,652 million) was identified as benefitting a single country or region, a reduction from 30.5 per cent (£2,941 million) in 2022.

## 5.1 Bilateral ODA spend by Country

In 2023, the UK provided bilateral assistance to 117 countries (Figure 5, [Table C7](#)), a similar number to previous years. Figure 6 shows the top ten benefitting countries of UK ODA, nine of which were also in the top ten in 2022.

Figure 5: Map of UK Bilateral ODA Spend by Recipient Country, 2023



- **Ukraine** was the top recipient of UK ODA in 2023 (up from second in 2022) receiving **£250 million**. This was a decrease of £92 million (26.9 per cent) compared to 2022.
- **Ethiopia** moved up three places to become the second largest recipient, receiving **£164 million**, an 82.4 per cent increase (£74 million) compared to 2022, the largest increase in ODA to a specific country.

- **Afghanistan** received **£115 million**, a reduction of around two thirds (£238 million or 67.4 per cent) and the largest decrease in ODA to a specific country in 2023, causing it to move from being the top recipient in 2022 to third in 2023.
- **Syria** moved up four places, following an increase in ODA of 73 per cent from £63.4 million in 2022 to **£109.5 million** in 2023.
- **Brazil** moved up 28 places to 9<sup>th</sup> place due to an increase in ODA spend of £47.8 million.

Figure 6: Top 10 recipients of country-specific UK bilateral ODA in 2023

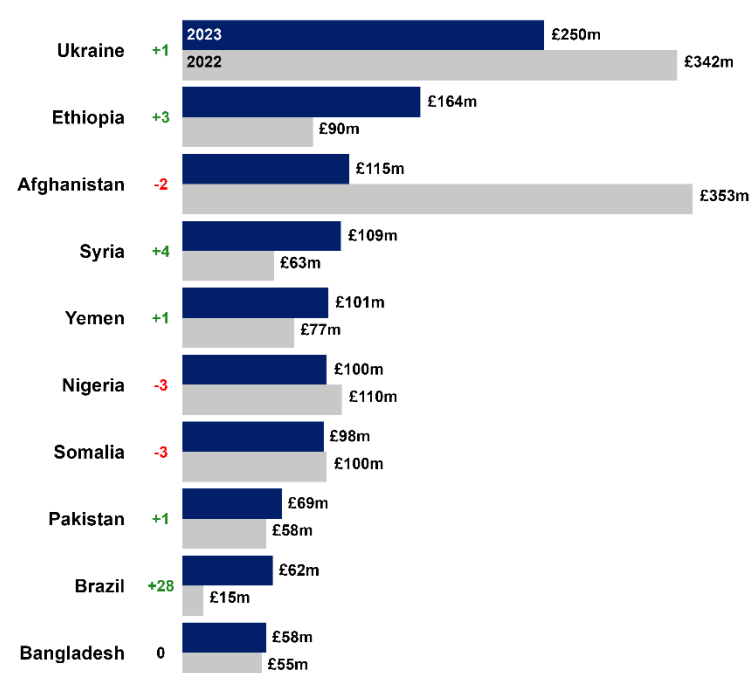


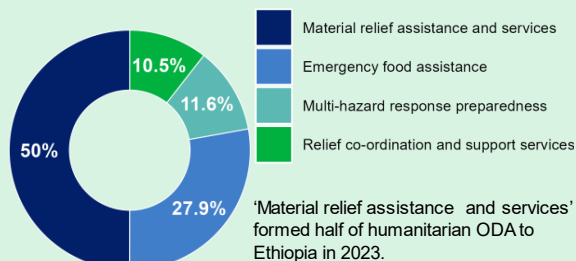
Figure 6: legend: Top 10 Recipients of UK Bilateral ODA in 2023. The countries are listed in order from one to ten on the y-axis, ODA spend (million £) is on the x-axis. The numbers beside each country name are how the rank for that country compared to last year (2022), coloured in red if it's decreased, green if it's increased and black if its unmoving. For example, Ukraine in 2022 was in 2nd position, and in 2023 is in 1st position (a change of +1).

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

### Case Study: Ethiopia & Humanitarian ODA

In 2023, Ethiopia was the second largest country recipient of UK ODA, receiving £164m. This is an increase of £74m (82%) from 2022. The largest sector of ODA was Humanitarian Aid at £54m (33%). Below is a breakdown of specific humanitarian aid sectors.

#### Humanitarian Sector breakdown of ODA in 2023



#### Map of Ethiopia and surrounding countries



### Humanitarian Context

In 2023, Ethiopia experienced multiple crises. This further increased levels of humanitarian need from already high levels associated with conflict in the Tigray region (Nov 2020 – Nov 2022) and widespread drought following a series of failed rainy seasons from 2020.

During 2023: conflict erupted in Amhara region, El Niño caused extreme flooding in the south and drought in the north. Cholera, measles and malaria outbreaks proliferated nationwide, famine risk was raised in north Ethiopia and a refugee influx arrived from war-torn Sudan.

#### Humanitarian figures: Ethiopia 2023

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>28.6m</b> | people in need of humanitarian assistance             |
| <b>4.3m</b>  | Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and                |
| <b>880k</b>  | refugees  |
| <b>20.5m</b> | people lack access to safe water                      |
| <b>20.1m</b> | people in 'Crisis' or higher level of food insecurity |
| <b>1.2m</b>  | children suffering from severe wasting                |

Sources: OCHA, IOM, NLM and UNICEF.

#### 'Ethiopia: Crises 2 Resilience' (EC2R) ODA Programme

- In 2023 the UK streamlined much of its Ethiopia humanitarian ODA activities under the "EC2R" programme.
- EC2R is a multi-sectoral programme that delivers life-saving humanitarian assistance; supports households to better withstand disasters and shocks and invests to reduce the impact of future shocks on vulnerable people.
- EC2R operates across the top three humanitarian sectors shown above as well as Social Protection and Food Assistance across Ethiopia. It works with a range of delivery partners including the UN, Red Cross, local and international NGOs and the government.
- The UK spent £71.3m EC2R in 2023, representing a significant increase (98%) from £36 million spent in 2022.
- In addition, the UK spent £4.4 million on humanitarian system strengthening and £3.6 million on refugee responses.

## 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: Country-specific bilateral ODA by Income Group, 2009-2023

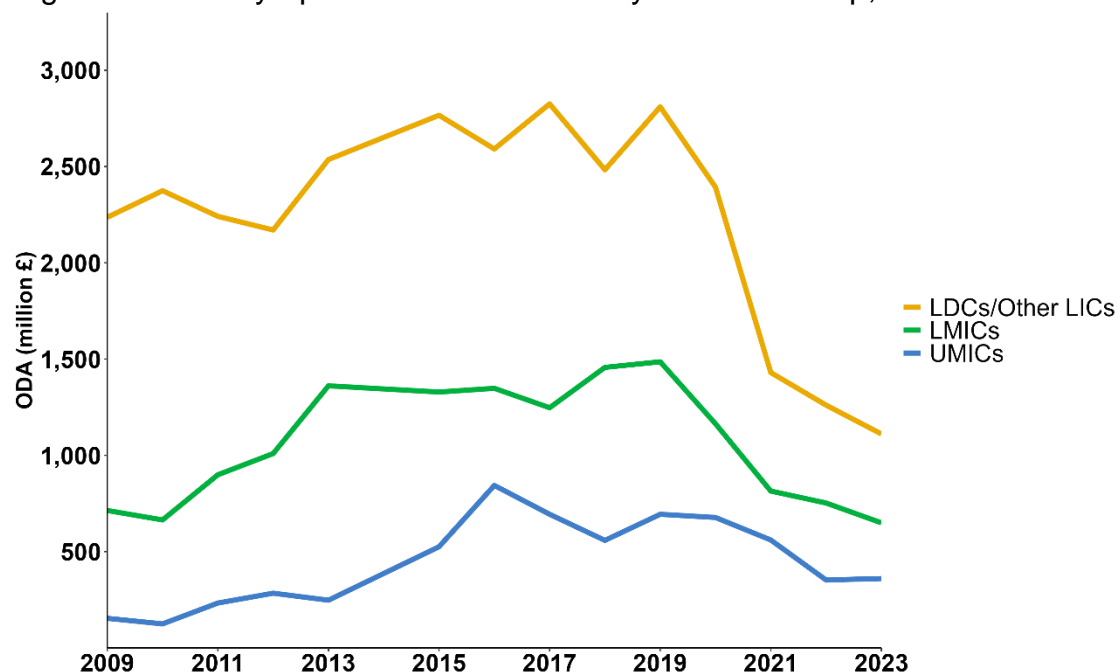


Figure 7 legend: Breakdown of Country-Specific UK Bilateral ODA by Country Income Group, 2009-2023. Gold = LDCs (Least Developed Countries) and Other LICs (Low-Income Countries) Green = LMICs (Lower Middle-Income Countries), Blue = UMICs (Upper Middle-Income Countries).

Figure 7 presents country level bilateral ODA by income group. ODA decreased to LDCs and other LICs and LMICs between 2022 and 2023, while ODA to UMICs saw a small increase. Although **LDCs and other LICs** continue to account for the largest share of bilateral country-specific ODA spend at 52.3 per cent, they have seen the largest decline in volume of spend amongst all income groups since 2019 which has continued between 2022 and 2023. The share of ODA to LDCs only was 47.2 per cent.

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

### 5.3 Bilateral ODA spend by Region

Figure 8: UK Bilateral ODA by recipient region (£ millions), 2009-2023

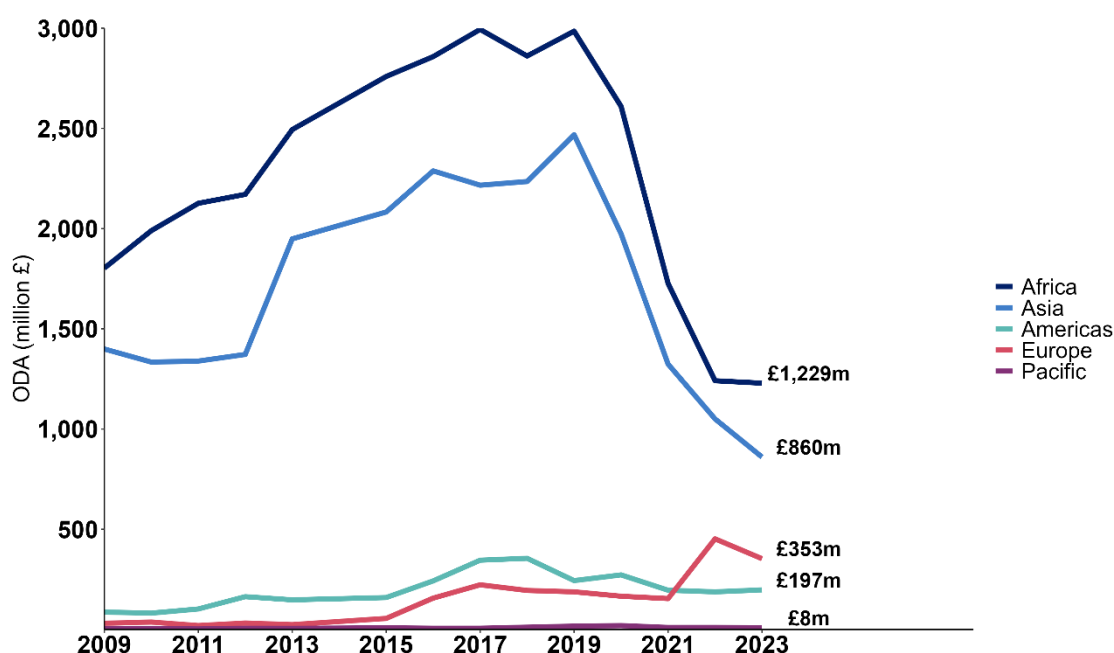


Figure 8 legend: UK bilateral ODA by receiving region (£ millions), 2009 – 2023. Dark blue = Africa, light blue = Asia, teal = Americas, red = Europe, purple = Pacific.

- Figure 8 shows ODA to Africa and Asia increased between 2009 and 2019 but has shown a decreasing trend from 2019 onwards.
- For **Africa**, the decline levelled off in 2023, with a slight decrease of 1.0 per cent (£12 million) to **£1,229 million**. Africa continues to receive the **largest share** of UK bilateral ODA allocated to a specific country or region with a share of 46.3 per cent (up from 42.2 per cent in 2022).
- Asia** remains the second largest recipient of UK bilateral ODA with a share of 32.6 per cent (down from 35.7 per cent in 2022). The volume of bilateral ODA to Asia decreased by 17.7 per cent (£186 million) to **£864 million** in 2023.
- ODA to the other regions has always been considerably smaller than ODA to Africa and Asia. **Europe** saw an increase in 2017 and a sharp increase in 2022 in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In 2023, Europe received **£353 million** of UK bilateral ODA, a decrease of £99 million (24.1 per cent) compared to 2022. ODA spent in Europe accounted for 13.3 per cent of country or region-specific bilateral ODA compared to 15.4 per cent in 2022.

- The **Americas** and **Pacific** regions have remained around the same level as previous years. The Americas received **£197 million** of UK bilateral ODA in 2023, accounting for 7.4 per cent of country or region-specific bilateral ODA. The Pacific received **£8 million** (0.3 per cent).

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

### 5.3.1 Bilateral ODA Spend by Region and Contributor

Figure 9: Comparison of FCDO and non-FCDO Bilateral ODA spend by region in 2023

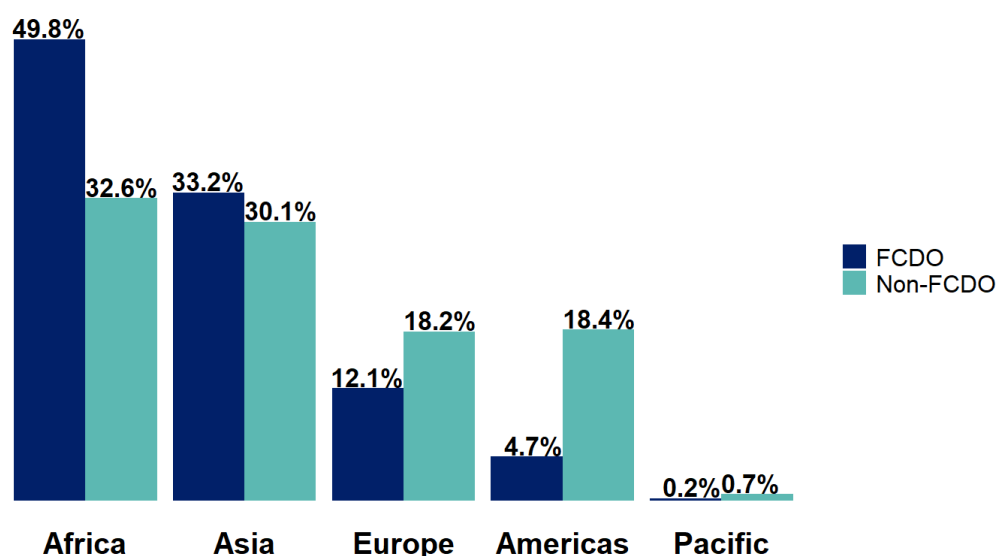


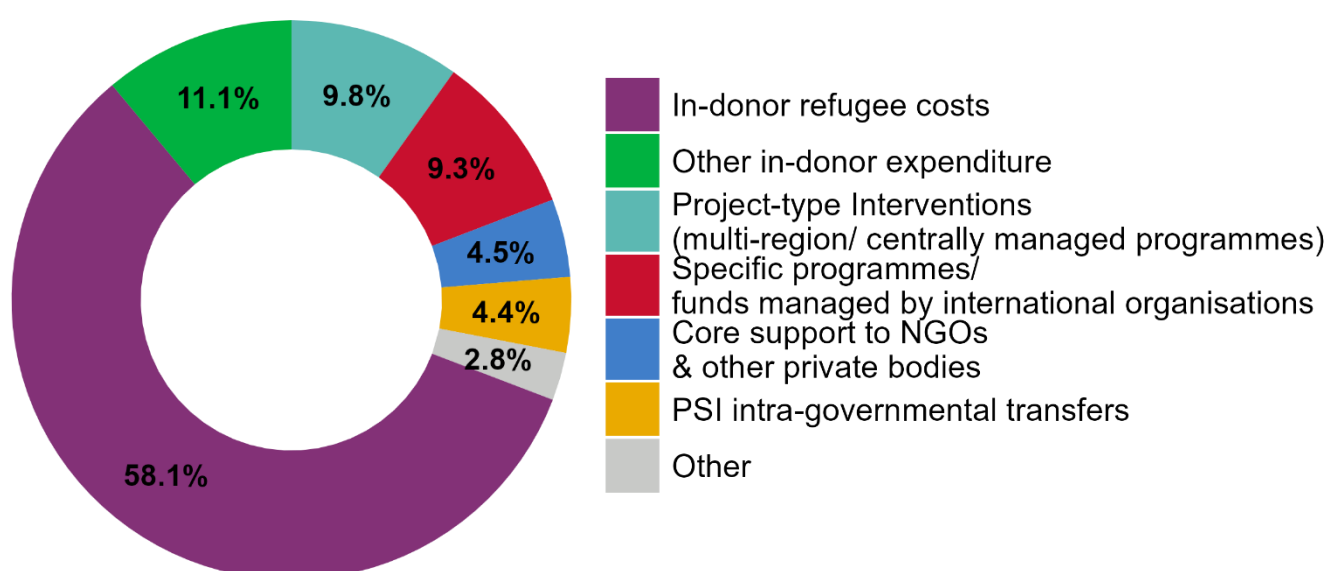
Figure 9 legend: UK bilateral ODA by region and FCDO and non-FCDO (£ millions), 2023. Dark blue = FCDO, teal = non-FCDO.

Figure 9 shows that in 2023, **FCDO** spent a greater proportion of its region-specific bilateral ODA for the benefit of **Africa** (49.8 per cent) compared to non-FCDO contributors (32.6 per cent). **Non-FCDO** contributors spent a greater proportion of ODA for the benefit of **Europe** (18.2 per cent) and **Americas** (18.4 per cent) compared to FCDO (12.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent). See [Table 5](#) for further detail.

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

In 2023, £7,352 million (around three quarters) of UK bilateral ODA was made up of spend that could not be assigned to a single benefitting country or region. Figure 10 and [Table C8](#) provide a breakdown of the country/region unspecified bilateral ODA in 2023.

Figure 10: Breakdown of bilateral ODA spend with no single benefitting country or region



- **58.1 per cent** (£4,273 million) of country/region unspecified bilateral ODA was **in-donor refugee costs** which, by definition, are not assigned to a recipient country.
- **11.1 per cent** (£813 million) of spend within this category consisted of **other in-donor expenditure**. This includes an estimate of the ODA eligible part of FCDO's and other departments' administration costs, raising development awareness and some of the costs of UK experts and UK scholarships (which weren't assigned to a specific country).
- **9.8 per cent** (£724 million) was for **project-type interventions** and includes expenditure on multi-country or multi-region projects.
- **9.3 per cent** (£685 million) was for **specific programmes or funds managed by international organisations** in a specific sector where individual benefitting countries could not be assigned.

- **4.5 per cent** (£332 million) consisted of core support to **non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other private bodies**, such as research institutions, where funds are not earmarked for a particular country/region and work may benefit a wide range of developing countries.
- **4.4 per cent** (£321 million) was for **Private Sector Instruments (PSI) intra-governmental transfers**.
- A further **2.8 per cent** (£204 million) was classed as '**other**', which includes other technical assistance (includes training and research), basket funds.

## 6. Bilateral funding by sector

UK ODA is classified into sectors according to its purpose, such as social, economic or humanitarian aid. These sectors are defined by specific codes<sup>8</sup>, 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 2023

Figure 11: Bilateral ODA by major sector, 2022 & 2023 (ordered by largest to smallest spend in 2023)

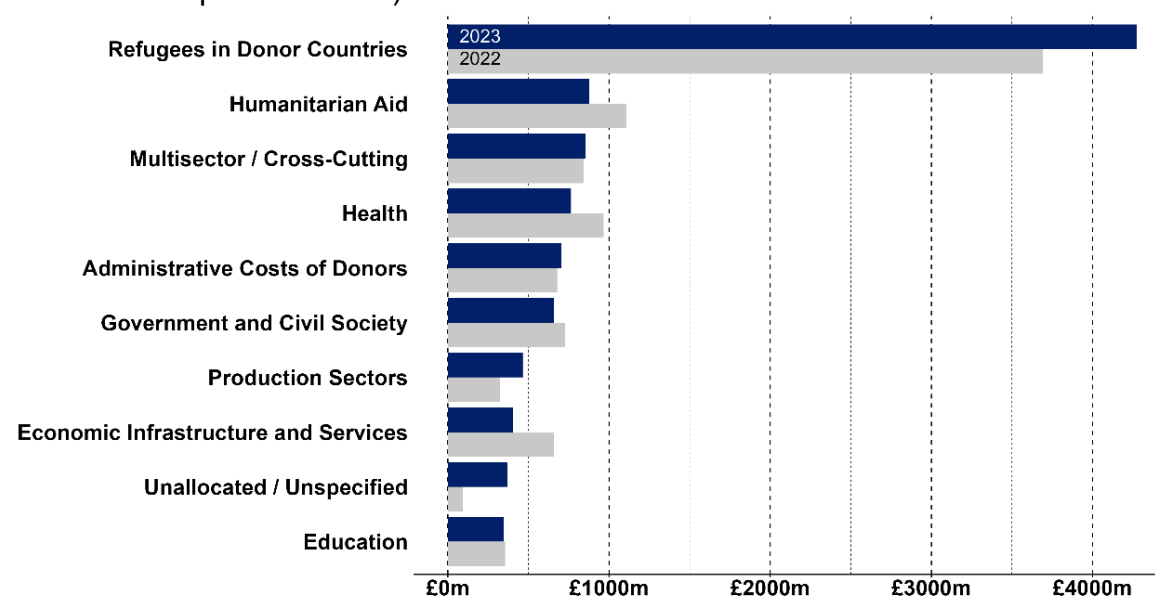


Figure 11 legend: Major Sector Spend – comparison between 2022 and 2023 bilateral ODA (£ millions). Major sectors are ordered from top to bottom by largest 2023 ODA spend. 2023 spend coloured in dark blue, 2022 spend in grey.

Figure 11 provides an overview of bilateral UK ODA by broad sector in 2022 and 2023. A more detailed sectoral breakdown can be found in [Tables 8](#) and [A7](#).

<sup>8</sup> 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 2023, the ‘**Refugees in donor countries**’ sector received the **largest amount** of UK ODA (**£4,273 million**) for the third consecutive year, an **increase** of £583 million (15.8 per cent) compared to 2022. This sector comprised 27.9 per cent of total UK ODA and 42.7 per cent of UK bilateral ODA. [Table S1](#) provides a breakdown of this spend by UK government department and other official sector contributors.

The ‘**Humanitarian**’ and ‘**Health**’ sectors each saw a **decrease** in UK ODA spend compared to 2022:

- The ‘Humanitarian’ sector received the second largest amount of UK bilateral ODA at £878 million, though this was a decrease of 20.8 per cent (£231 million) compared to 2022. The humanitarian sector represented 8.8 per cent of all bilateral ODA in 2023.
- £764 million was spent in the ‘Health’ sector. This was a decrease of 20.9 per cent (£202 million), in part due to the fact there were no excess Covid-19 vaccine donations to developing countries in 2023 compared to 2022. The health sector represented 7.6 per cent of all bilateral ODA.

## 6.2 Bilateral ODA spend by Sector and Government Department and other contributors of UK ODA

Figure 12 provides a breakdown of the UK’s sector spend showing the proportion spent by FCDO versus other UK government departments or official sector contributors of ODA (non-FCDO).

- In 2023, **FCDO** spent £4,260 million of bilateral ODA. The ‘**humanitarian**’ sector received the greatest amount of FCDO bilateral ODA (£872 million / 20 per cent), followed by ‘**Administrative costs of donors**’<sup>9</sup> (£653 million / 15 per cent) then ‘**Health**’ (£506 million / 12 per cent).

<sup>9</sup> For more information about the OECD definition of ODA-eligible administrative costs please see Annex A of this [explanatory note](#).

- **Non-FCDO** UK bilateral ODA spend was £5,743 million in 2023, £1,484 million larger than that of FCDO. '**Refugees in Donor Countries**' was the largest non-FCDO sector in 2023 (£4,273 million / 74 per cent), followed by '**Multisector/ crosscutting**' (£410 million / 7 per cent).

Figure 12: Bilateral ODA by Government Department and Major Sector, 2023

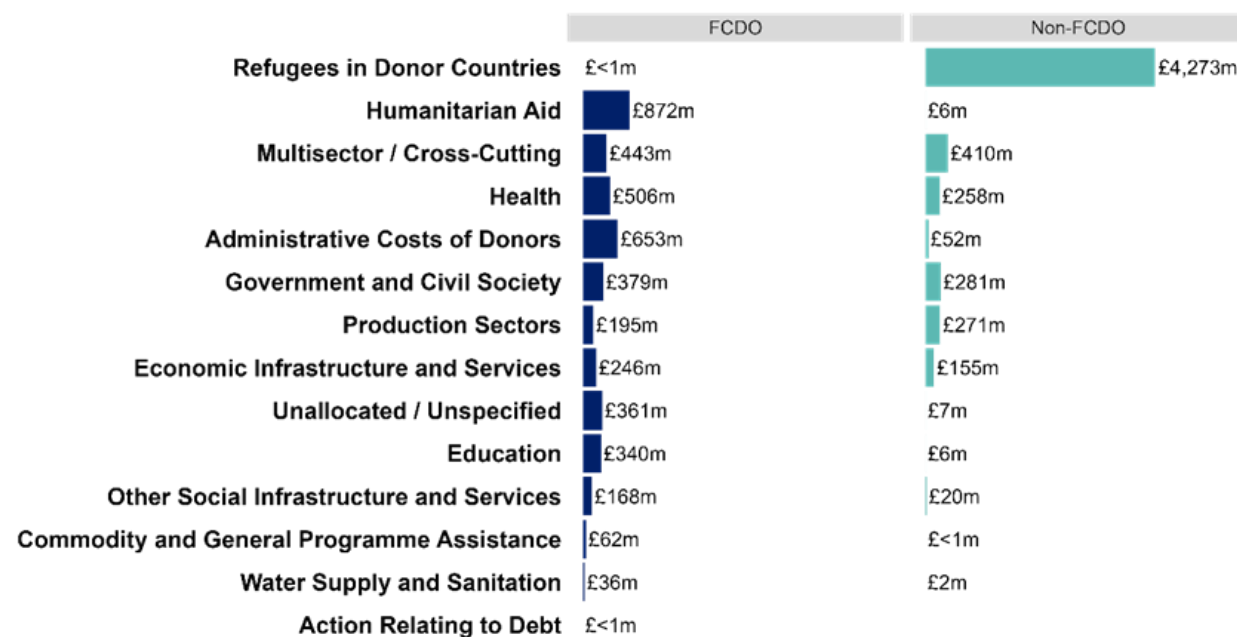


Figure 12 legend: A) FCDO and B) Other Government Departments' and Other Contributors of ODA (non-FCDO – teal) spend by sector, 2023 (£ million). Major sectors are ordered from top to bottom by largest 2023 ODA spend.



## 7. Multilateral organisations in receipt of UK core funding

Multilateral organisations<sup>10</sup> 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.

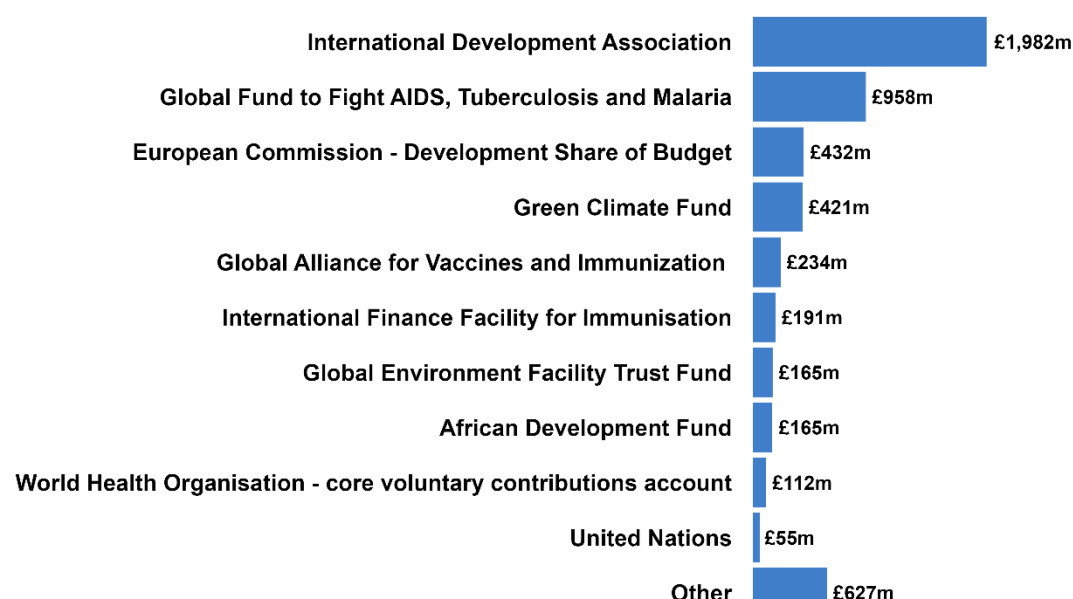
### 7.1 UK Multilateral Funding by Organisation

Figure 13 below shows the top ten multilateral organisations that received core funding (referred to as “multilateral ODA”) from the UK in 2023. Core contributions fluctuate year-to-year, in part due to the payment schedules of the receiving multilateral organisation.

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<sup>10</sup> Defined as ODA-eligible multilateral organisations for core (unearmarked) contributions by the OECD DAC, see <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>

Figure 13: Top Ten Recipients of UK Core Funding to Multilateral Organisations, 2023



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

- The **International Development Association (IDA)** received the highest volume of core contributions (£1,982 million) in 2023, followed by the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria** (£958 million). Together this represented **55.0 per cent of total multilateral ODA** in 2023, a large increase compared to 2022 (which was 23.8 per cent). Part of the reason for this was the movement of several large multilateral ODA payments between years, including those to IDA (see page 11).
- The UK's share of the **EU ODA budget** in 2023 was £432 million. 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.

## 7.2 UK Multilateral Funding by Extending Agency

- **FCDO** provided the majority of the UK's core multilateral ODA, accounting for 98.0 per cent (£5,232 million).
- The amount of core funding to multilateral organisations from **non-FCDO contributors** has continued to fall, reducing to £109 million (2.0 per cent) in 2023. The **UK Integrated Security Fund (ISF)** was the largest non-FCDO department to provide core multilateral ODA in 2023, accounting for 1 per cent (£53 million).

See [Table 10](#) for a full breakdown of UK ODA by Government Department and Other Contributors 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 2022. 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 2022 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

Total ODA from DAC country donors in 2023 was £180.0 billion, an increase of 1.8 per cent in real terms<sup>11</sup> from 2022. Total ODA from DAC country donors in 2023 is the highest level on record. The OECD notes from the analysis of donors' provisional 2023 ODA spend, that the increase from 2022 was primarily due to aid for Ukraine, humanitarian aid and contributions to international organisations.

### 8.1 ODA Flows and ODA:GNI Ratios by DAC donors

Figure 14 shows that the **UK is the fourth largest DAC donor by value** (£15.4bn) in 2023, behind the United States (£53.1bn), Germany (£29.5bn) and Japan (£15.8bn)<sup>12</sup>.

Figure 14: Provisional ODA from DAC donors, 2023

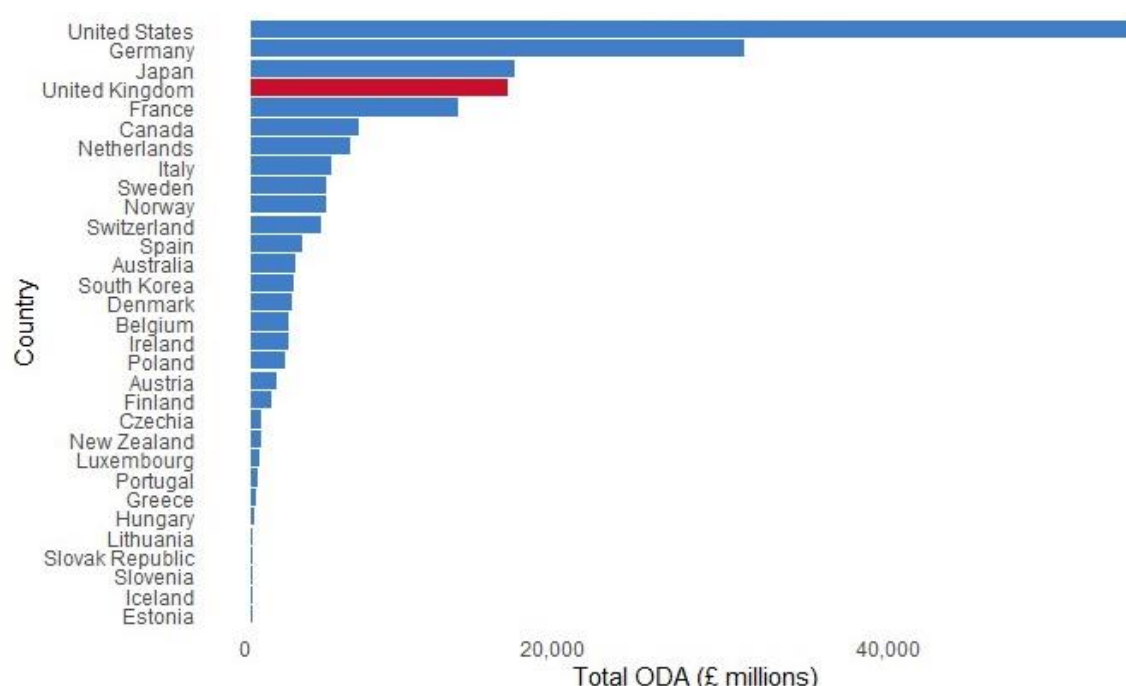


Figure 14 legend: Comparing the UK ODA (billion £) spend with other DAC donor countries in 2023. The UK spend is highlighted in red with the other donors in blue. Note that provisional 2023 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

<sup>11</sup> The data in real terms means they are adjusted both for inflation and for exchange rate fluctuations.

<sup>12</sup> For further analysis on DAC country donors, see the OECD report on donor's provisional figures: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/ODA-2022-summary.pdf>

Donor ODA can also be compared by ODA:GNI ratio (Gross National Income). Figure 15 shows donors' ODA spend as a proportion of gross GNI in 2023. Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden, Germany and Denmark each exceeded the United Nations' target of an ODA:GNI ratio of 0.7 per cent. Norway's ODA:GNI ratio was 1.09 and Luxembourg's was 0.99 per cent.

As a combined total, DAC members provided 0.37 per cent of GNI as ODA in 2023. This was up from 0.36 per cent in 2022 and 0.33 per cent in 2021.

The UK had the ninth highest ODI:GNI ratio, at 0.58%. Whereas it was the fourth largest ODA donor by volume.

Figure 15: DAC donors' provisional ODA:GNI ratio, 2023

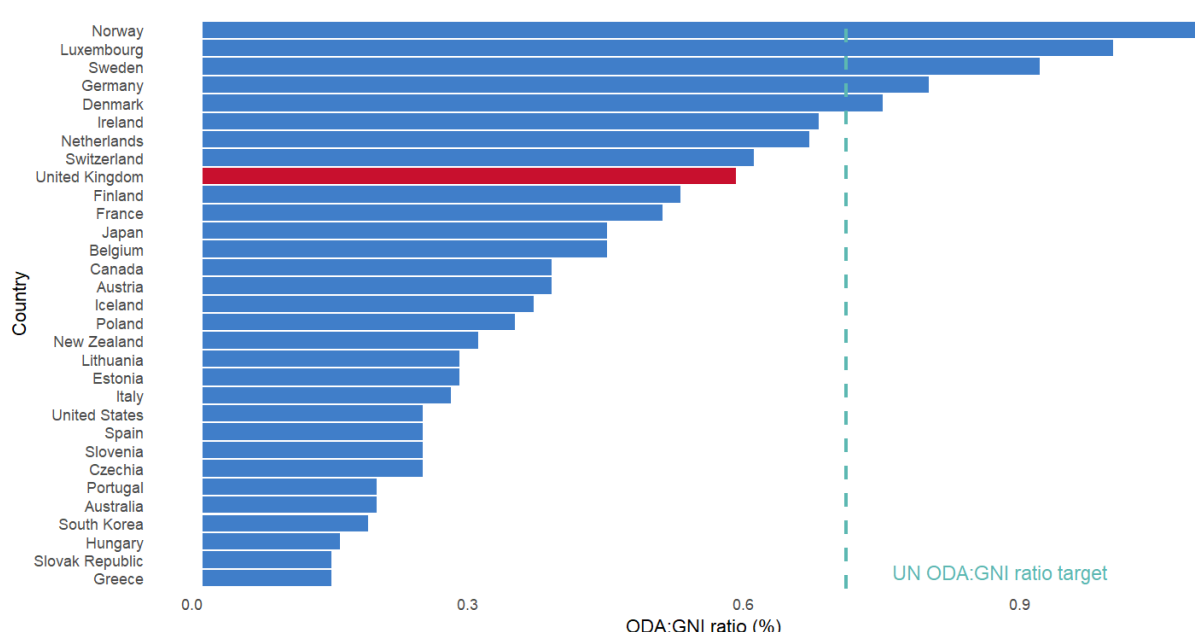


Figure 15 legend: ODA spend in terms of GNI comparing 2023 spend for each DAC donor country (ODA:GNI ratio). The vertical dashed line indicates the 0.7% ODA:GNI UN target. Note that provisional 2023 spend from other DAC donors is used in this chart.

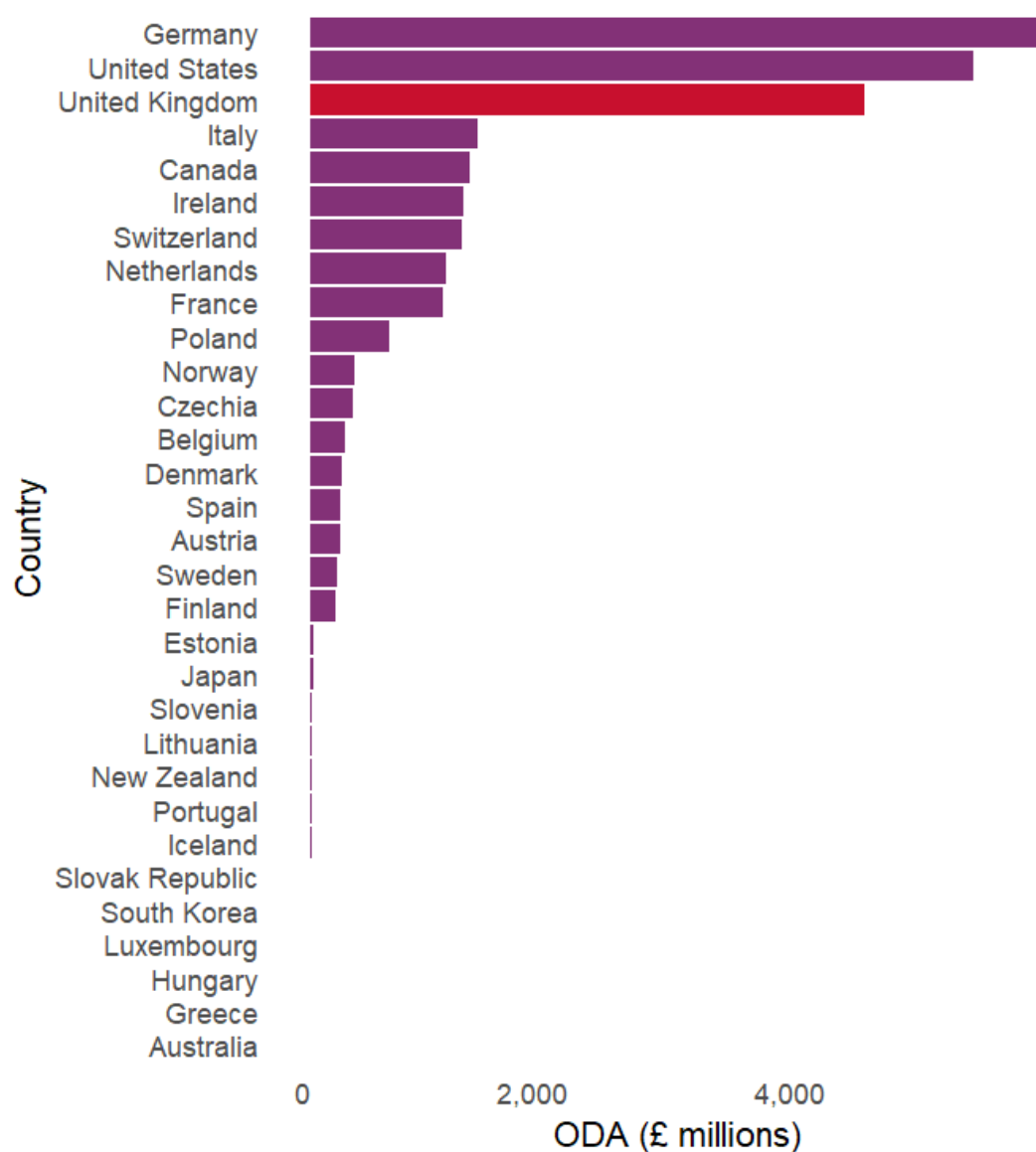
## 8.2 In-Donor Refugee Costs by DAC donors

Total DAC donor spend on **In-Donor Refugee Costs (IDRC)** was **13.8 per cent** of total ODA in 2023, a decrease from 14.7 per cent in 2022 when IDRC spend was the largest recorded.

The **UK** was the **third largest donor of IDRC by volume** (£4,273 million) and the **sixth largest by percentage of total ODA** (27.9%). Germany and the United States were the largest donors by volume, spending £5,704 million and

£5,154 million respectively. Figure 16 shows DAC donor IDRC spend in decreasing order of volume.

Figure 16: DAC donors' IDRC ODA by volume, 2023



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 2023. Comparisons are made to calendar year 2022. 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 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 use caution when making comparisons between the calendar year figures reported in SID with financial year ODA budget allocations.

### 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](#) of the Statistics on International Development publication.
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. 2023 was the first full year the FCDO used the Hera system to record and report its ODA spend, though it had already been used for part of 2022 ODA reporting. The FCDO data comprises 61.9 per cent of total UK ODA in 2023. [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 contributors 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 38.1 per cent in 2023.

### 9.3 ODA spending and reporting

4. In a calendar year, FCDO and HM Treasury will monitor spend by other departments and funds, and movements in GNI during the year<sup>13</sup>. The UK's performance against the legislated commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI) on ODA is reported the year following the spend based on confirmed ODA outturn, and GNI estimates published by the Office for National Statistics.
5. Each government department or other official sector contributors are responsible for managing its own spending on 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 and so can the amount of ODA spent by departments and ODA contributions from non-departmental sources through the quality assurance process.
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.
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:GNI ratio for the previous calendar 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

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<sup>13</sup> GNI is monitored using forecasts published by the independent Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) to manage the 0.7% commitment



well as including more detailed analysis by geography and sector, and includes the microdata used to produce the publication.

## 9.5 Difference between Provisional and Final publications

9. The [“Statistics on International Development: Provisional ODA Spend 2023”](#) publication outlines provisional ODA spend information and an estimate of GNI for 2023 published by ONS in June 2024 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 contributors are finalised, as outlined above.
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 2023 released by the ONS in June 2024 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 2023 was £432 million compared to £532 million in 2022. 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 2023 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. From 2018 onwards, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has changed from being measured on a cash basis to a grant equivalent basis, following a decision taken by the DAC in 2014. This change in

measure affects official loans to sovereign states and development multilaterals. See our [technical note](#) for more information.

## 9.8 Revisions and Changes to the Publication from previous years

14. The revisions process is set out in the SID Revisions Policy.

## 9.9 Accessibility

15. An important part of our SID publications are the summary tables published as excel spreadsheets. These may contain data tables that are difficult to use with screen readers and keyboard-only navigation.
16. We aim to make all SID related spreadsheet documents we publish from SID 2020 onwards fully accessible.
17. On 30<sup>th</sup> 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).
18. We have looked at the resources needed to make SID Excel documents published between September 2018 and September 2021, accessible (in line with [The Public Sector Bodies \(Websites and Mobile Applications\) Accessibility Regulations 2018](#)). We believe that making these accessible would be a [disproportionate burden](#). It is also important to note that SID tables published before SID 2023, are updated via the tables accompanying this publication due to revisions.
19. If you need any of the information published as part of the SID collections (SID 2023 or historical) in a different format please contact us at [statistics@fcdof.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdof.gov.uk)

## 9.10 Future developments

20. 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. So

far, the SID has been peer reviewed by other statisticians. The team has also gathered information on the users of SID and their data needs via short user feedback surveys in April 2021 and November 2022. More information on the development plans and user engagement opportunities will be published on the statistics.gov.uk page throughout 2024 and 2025.

21. 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](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk)
22. 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. The assurance process will be ongoing throughout 2023 to further test the 2022 and future data as the system is used to manage all FCDO ODA spend going forward. 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.
23. 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 captures 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). This methodology is expected to be used on an interim basis whilst the Hera system is being fully implemented and tested. Once this happens, the methodology will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary. The explanatory note will be updated once the methodology is finalised.

### *Private Sector Instruments (PSI)*

In 2023, the OECD DAC agreed on revised methods for measuring donor effort in private sector instruments (PSI) in ODA. Part of the methods relate to the transfer of ODA funds between two government entities (such as FCDO giving ODA funds to the UK's Development Finance Institution BII) which, by definition, do not benefit a particular developing country or sector at the time of the transfer. We have implemented this part of the method in the 2023 data which means that £318m has moved from the 'Economic Infrastructure and Services', 'Production' and 'Multisector/crosscutting' sectors into the 'Unallocated/ unspecified' sector. It has had a smaller impact (£22.6m) on country-specific bilateral ODA. We will update on broader developments on PSI rules in due course on the SID [webpage](#).

## 9.11 Uses and users

24. 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).
25. Responses from our short user feedback survey in 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.
26. We are always keen to enhance the value of these statistics and welcome your feedback at [statistics@fcdo.gov.uk](mailto:statistics@fcdo.gov.uk).

## 9.12 Data Quality

27. The DAC sets the definitions and classifications for reporting on ODA internationally. These are laid out in the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives<sup>14</sup>. 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](#) of Statistics on International Development. At the time of publication, the OECD DAC Secretariat had not carried out their validation checks on the UK's 2023 ODA data. If the validation process identified any material issues in the data we would revise in line with the [SID Revisions Policy](#).
28. The data in the publication is largely based on administrative data and so it is not subject to sampling error.
29. Calendar year financial transaction data are used to compile UK ODA spend statistics. These are extracted from FCDO's finance system "Hera" and other contributor 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.

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<sup>14</sup> See OECD, Aid Statistics, Methodology webpage available here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/data-collection-and-resources-for-data-reporters.htm>

### *Reclassification of Chevening data*

30. Around £60m of bilateral spend was reclassified on the FCDO Chevening programme to “Developing countries, unspecified”. This was to align the methodologies of ODA spend via ALBs following the merger of DFID and FCO to ensure consistency.
31. Official sector expenditures on refugees originating from [ODA eligible countries](#) in donor countries can be counted as ODA during the first twelve months of their stay. This includes payments for refugees’ temporary subsistence, food, shelter and training. For the full UK methodology for in-donor refugee costs, see [here](#).

## **9.13 Related Statistics and Publications**

32. 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 2023 ODA will be published in December 2024.
33. 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 Accredited Official Statistics**

34. The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR, part of the United Kingdom Statistics Authority) designated these statistics as National Statistics in March 2016, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). OSR [introduced the term](#) ‘Accredited Official Statistics’ to describe National Statistics in September 2023. Designation means the statistics carry the Accredited Official Statistics label and conform to the standards summarised below.

35. The Office for Statistics Regulation carried out compliance checks of SID in [2019](#) and [2023](#) which confirmed that it is designated an Accredited Official Statistic.
36. The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office is now responsible for producing the Statistics on International Development statistical series. The designation of Accredited Official Statistics carries through to the new Department.
37. For information on the work of the UK Statistics Authority visit:  
<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk>



On 7 June 2024, the Office for Statistics Regulation introduced the new **accredited official statistics badge**, to denote official statistics that have been independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and judged to meet the standards in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

The new badge replaces the National Statistics badge.

The move to the new badge was approved by the Regulation Committee of the UK Statistics Authority in February 2024.

## 9.15 Contact Details

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## 10. Listing of main activities of UK Government Departments and other contributors of UK ODA other than FCDO in 2023

| Non-FCDO Government Department or other contributor of UK ODA | Main ODA funded activity in 2023   |
|---|--|
| 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)       | DCMS's International Cultural Heritage Protection programme works with a range of domestic and international partners, including the British Council, UKRI and UNESCO to protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage in ODA eligible countries at risk from conflict and natural disasters. With initiatives ranging from emergency response to research partnerships, the programme contributes towards key HMG humanitarian, stabilisation, security, and development objectives.  |
| 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)           | <p>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. ICF spending is split between FCDO, Defra, DESNZ and DSIT.</p> <p>Most of DESNZ ICF is spent through large multilateral development banks including the World Bank Group. It is also a major contributor to multilateral climate funds – including the Green Climate Fund and the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). Over 2023 DESNZ have expanded the range of delivery partners with support to the Amazon Fund via the Brazil National Development Bank (BNDES) and using UN organisations such as UNOPS and UNIDO.</p> <p>DESNZ ODA also contributes to the UK's annual subscriptions for membership of organisations including the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>DESNZ ICF has prioritised large-scale emission mitigation programmes in middle-income countries (MICs), and in forest-rich countries that play a critical role as major carbon sinks, reflecting where the potential for emissions abatement is highest.</p> <p>Sectoral level ODA spending includes supporting developing countries in the transition of their energy sectors to greener technologies. This support also includes enabling greater innovation in areas such as industrial decarbonisation, sustainable cooling and energy storage.</p> <p>Our Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) programme is supporting urban development with the financing and construction of greener buildings in emerging markets.</p> <p>Major projects supported in 2023:<br/> <a href="#">Climate Investment Funds</a><br/> <a href="#">Amazon Fund</a><br/> <a href="#">Mitigation Action Facility</a><br/> <a href="#">AIM 4 Forests</a><br/> <a href="#">Accelerate to Demonstrate (A2D)</a></p> |



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| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p> | <p>Defra's ODA portfolio focuses on tackling biodiversity loss, climate change and poverty in developing countries. Key programme areas include protecting and restoring critical terrestrial and marine ecosystems, addressing declines in species and wildlife; expanding knowledge - on biodiversity, nature and climate, integrating nature in financial and economic decision-making; supporting low carbon, nature positive food systems and addressing pollution and disease. Defra's funding is delivered through multiple channels including bilateral programmes such as the Biodiverse Landscape fund working across 18 countries in 6 landscapes with a consortia of delivery partners; contributions to specific trust funds including the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, PROBLUE and Climate Promise; Demand-Led Challenge Funds such as Darwin, Darwin +, and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund supporting a wide range of local and national organisations and stakeholders across ODA eligible countries helping to tackle poverty, biodiversity loss and declines in species and wildlife, and the Global Centre on Biodiversity and Climate which aims to support decision making and policies on protecting biodiversity, tackling climate change and poverty alleviation through research grants windows. The Blue Planet Fund is designed to aid developing countries to protect the marine environment and reduce poverty by improving marine biodiversity; adapting to and mitigating climate change; reducing marine pollution; and supporting sustainable seafood production, working across South/South East Asia, West Africa, East Africa, Latin America, Caribbean SIDS and Pacific SIDS. Other projects focus on the early uptake of sustainable cooling and cold chain solutions, in order to reduce emissions and tackle food waste, and building resilient health systems by strengthening capabilities in animal health systems. Defra also provides international contributions to Multilateral and Organisations and Environment Agreements, supporting objectives including sustainable use of natural resources, sustainable development, addressing environmental pollution, waste management, &amp; conservation.</p> |
| <p>Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)</p>                | <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):<br/> World Health Organization<br/> Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention<br/> Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network<br/> United Nations Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund<br/> Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)<br/> World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)<br/> Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND)<br/> South Centre<br/> Commonwealth Pharmacists Association<br/> Tropical Health and Education Trust (THET)<br/> Global Antibiotic Research and Development Partnership (GARDP)<br/> Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)<br/> European and Developing Country Clinical Trials Partnerships (EDCTP)<br/> Grand Challenges Canada<br/> UK Collaborative on Development Research (UKCDR)<br/> Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases<br/> Global Road Safety Facility (GSRF)<br/> Elton John AIDS Foundation</p>                      |
| <p>Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT)</p>   | <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.</p>   |



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|   | 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.   |
| Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)                      | <p>DWP pays an annual contribution to the regular budget of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). DWP pays an annual contribution to the regular budget of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). 60% of this is ODA-eligible.</p> <p>DWP spend for 2023 also included spend on ODA eligible benefits paid in the first 12 months after arrival in the UK to those on the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Homes for Ukraine</li> <li>Ukraine Family scheme</li> <li>Ukraine Extension scheme</li> <li>Afghan Citizens Resettlement scheme (ACRS)</li> </ul>   |
| Gift Aid  | 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.   |
| HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)                               | <p>HMRC works with ODA-eligible countries, supporting economic development through improving tax administration functions, providing economic integration, stability and growth. This includes provision of peer-to-peer technical assistance in tax administration functions. Areas of focus also include international tax transparency standards, the OECD Global Forum 73 standard for transparency and the more recently introduced standards under Pillars 1&amp;2.</p> <p>Accelerate Trade Facilitation supports ODA eligible countries to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) and related reforms. The aim is to help beneficiary countries to align their border procedures to the TFA, reducing the time and cost of trading goods, which leads to enhanced economic growth and development. The programme is delivered by multilateral partners, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).</p> <p>Child Benefit Assistance for Afghan and Ukrainian Refugees Programmes provide help and support to Ukrainian and Afghan families with children fleeing conflict to the UK. These programmes are run under the Afghanistan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), Homes for Ukraine, the Ukraine Family Scheme and Extension Scheme.</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 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in-donor spend on support to asylum seekers and the resettlement of vulnerable people (support and shelter for up to 12 months), this the main area of HO spend with majority of this spent on asylum accommodation and cash support; and</li> <li>upstream work in ODA countries to build capacity and capability in recipient countries in order to improve security, protect children and tackle modern slavery.</li> </ul> <p>Organisations supported: UNICEF, IOM</p>  |
| Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) | The Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities reports ODA eligible costs for the Homes for Ukraine scheme include a proportion of funds paid to Local Authorities (LAs) and Devolved Governments (DGs) as a tariff for which a proportion is ODA eligible and 100% of 'thank you payments' for up to 12 months from arrival paid to sponsors providing housing via relevant Local Authorities.   |
| 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>Statistical capacity building is the main activity, which underpins all sectors. 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 ODA eligible 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> <p>Organisations supported:</p>  |

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|  | <p>National Institute of Statistics Rwanda<br/> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, via the Africa Centre for Statistics<br/> Ghana Statistical Service<br/> Kenya National Bureau of Statistics<br/> Department of Statistics, Jordan<br/> Namibia Statistics Agency<br/> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency<br/> Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics<br/> National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania<br/> Somalia National Bureau of Statistics<br/> National Statistical Office of Malawi</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>  |
| Scottish Government (SG)   | <p>Through the International Development Fund, SG supports development work in its partner countries Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda and Pakistan, in pursuit of the UN Global Goals. In 2023, this included the Blantyre-Blantyre Research Laboratory Project extension to establish a new laboratory at the University of Zambia, Lusaka, the GAVI HPV Vaccine Programme in its African partner countries, and funding for the KidsOR "Transforming Children's Surgery in Zambia and Malawi" initiative.</p> <p>A separate Humanitarian Emergency Fund also provides humanitarian funding to support crises as they occur, including during 2023 funding support for: a response to the East Africa food crisis. SG also provided additional humanitarian support in 2023: to help support people in Ukraine; to Malawi, to assist with emergency relief efforts in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Freddy; for the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, through UNRWA; and to the HALO Trust, for Mine Action Response in Ukraine.</p> <p>Finally, the Scottish Government's Climate Justice Fund helps tackle the effects of climate change in the poorest, most vulnerable countries.</p> |
| UK Integrated Security Fund (ISF)<br><br>Previously the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) | <p>The UK Integrated Security Fund is a 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 ISF (previously 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>   |
| Welsh Government   | <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>   |

## 11. Alternative text for one-pager factsheets

### 1. Main summary factsheet – page 7 Infographic

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

#### Box 1: Headlines

- The UK has spent in line with the government's decision to spend around 0.5 per cent of Gross National Income on ODA in 2023, at 0.58 per cent of GNI.
- £4,273m of UK ODA (27.3%) was spent on support to refugees or asylum seekers in the UK.
- 61.9% of UK ODA was spent by the FCDO.
- 65.2% of UK ODA was spent bilaterally (i.e. going to specific countries, regions or programmes).

#### Box 2: Total UK net ODA: by contributor

This box presents a line chart of Total UK Net ODA by Contributor, 2009 to 2023. The FCDO spend starts at £6.884bn in 2009 and ends at £9.491bn in 2023. The FCDO spend grows steadily over time, peaking in 2019 and then dipping before increasing again in 2023. The Other Government Departments spend starts at £0.246bn in 2009 and gradually increases over time to its highest point of £5.1bn in 2023. The Other Contributors of UK ODA spend starts at £0.171bn and peaks at £1.4bn in 2017 then decreases to £0.757bn in 2023.

#### Box 3: UK bilateral ODA by region, 2023

This box presents a bar chart of UK region-specific spend broken down by region – Africa (£1,229m), Asia (£864m), Europe (£353m), Americas (£197m) and Pacific (£8m).

#### Box 4: UK Bilateral ODA: Top 10 recipient countries, 2023

This box presents a bar chart of the top 20 recipient countries of UK bilateral ODA in 2023 from the largest to smallest. All the values in the bar chart are found in [Table 6a](#). Ukraine (£250m), Ethiopia (£164m), Afghanistan (£115m), Syria (£109m), Yemen (£101m), Nigeria (£100m), Somalia (£98m), Pakistan (£69m), Brazil (£62m), Bangladesh (£58m), South Sudan (£58m), Sudan (£51m), Kenya (£48m), Mozambique (£46m), St. Helena (£46m), West Bank & Gaza Strip (£42m), Congo, Dem. Rep. (£40m), Nepal (£38m), Zimbabwe (£38m), Turkey (£37m).

#### Box 5: Total ODA spend by contributor, 2023

This box presents a doughnut chart of ODA spend by contributor. It shows contributors that spent over £250 million each in 2023. FCDO is the largest contributor at £9,491m, followed by the Home Office (£2,954m), the Department for Health and Social Care (£535m), the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (£466m), the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (£440m), the UK International Security Fund (£326m)

and Department of Work and Pensions (£257m) as well as other contributors (874m).

### **Box 6: UK Bilateral ODA: Top 5 sectors, 2023**

This box presents a bar chart of the percentage share of the top 5 sectors – Refugees in Donor Countries (£4,273m), Humanitarian Aid (£878m), Multisector (£853m), Health (£764m), and Administrative Costs of Donors (£705m).

## **2. Ethiopia & Humanitarian ODA Case Study – page 17**

This infographic sets out a case study of UK Ethiopia & humanitarian ODA in 2023

### **Box 1: Background**

Text included in this box: In 2023, Ethiopia was the second largest country recipient of UK ODA, receiving £164m. This is an increase of £74m (82%) from 2022. The largest sector of ODA was Humanitarian Aid at £54m (33%). Below is a breakdown of specific humanitarian aid sectors.

This box contains a doughnut chart giving Humanitarian Sector breakdown of ODA in 2023. Material relief assistance of services (50%), Emergency food assistance (27.9%), Multi-hazard response preparedness and Relief co-ordination and support services (27.9%). Text: ‘Material relief assistance & services’ formed half of humanitarian ODA to Ethiopia in 2023.

### **Box 2: ‘Ethiopia: Crises 2 Resilience’ (EC2R) ODA Programme**

- In 2023 the UK streamlined much of its Ethiopia humanitarian ODA activities under the “EC2R” programme.
- EC2R is a multi-sectoral programme that delivers life-saving humanitarian assistance; supports households to better withstand disasters and shocks and invests to reduce the impact of future shocks on vulnerable people.
- EC2R operates across the top three humanitarian sectors shown in box 1 as well as Social Protection and Food Assistance across Ethiopia. It works with a range of delivery partners including the UN, Red Cross. Local and International NGOs and the government.
- The UK spent £71.3m EC2R in 2023, representing a significant increase (98%) from £36 million spent in 2022.
- In addition, the UK spent £4.4 million on humanitarian system strengthening and £3.6 million on refugee responses.

### **Box 3: Humanitarian Context**

This box presents the context of Ethiopia's crises and humanitarian context.

In 2023, Ethiopia experienced multiple crises. This further increased levels of humanitarian need from already high levels associated with conflict in the Tigray region Nov 202 – Nov 2022 and widespread drought following a series of failed rainy seasons from 2020.

During 2023: conflict erupted in Amhara region, El Niño caused extreme flooding in the south and drought in the north. Cholera, measles and malaria outbreaks proliferated nationwide, famine risk was raised in north Ethiopia and refugee influx arrived from war-torn Sudan.

#### **Box 4: Humanitarian figures: Ethiopia 2023**

This box gives key figures as follows.

28.6m people in need of humanitarian assistance

4.3m Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and  
880k refugees

20.5m people lack access to safe water

20.1m people in 'Crisis' or higher level of food insecurity

1.2m children suffering from severe wasting

#### **Box 5: Map of Ethiopia**

Includes map of Ethiopia.