

# United Kingdom

The United Kingdom (UK) delivered USD 13.8 billion in net ODA in 2010. In real terms, UK net ODA increased by 14.5% in 2008-09, and by 19.4% in 2009-10. The UK's ODA was equivalent to 0.56% of GNI in 2010.

## Annex A: Efforts and policies of bilateral donors

### The United Kingdom's bilateral ODA

64% of the UK's ODA was provided as bilateral assistance in 2010. Although the share of UK ODA provided to low-income countries has declined slightly in recent years from a peak of 79% in 2006, the Department for International Development's (DFID) bilateral programme remains strongly focused on these countries, reflecting a continued emphasis on achieving the MDGs. This goes along with an increasing focus on fragile states, which are countries facing particular challenges in making progress towards the MDGs. Correspondingly, the sectoral distribution of the UK's bilateral ODA retains a strong MDG focus. The share of the UK's bilateral ODA allocated to social infrastructure and services has continued to grow over time.

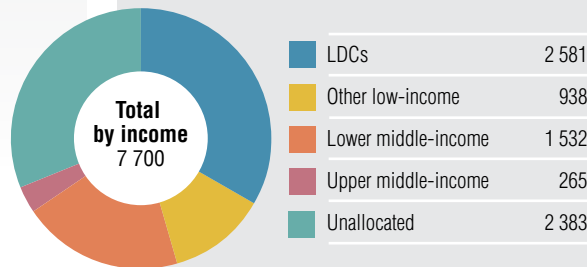
Gross bilateral ODA, 2008-09 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2008	2009	2010 <sup>P</sup>	Change 2009/10
Current (USD m)	11 500	11 283	13 763	22.0%
Constant (2009 USD m)	10 067	11 283	13 475	19.4%
In Pounds Sterling (million)	6 356	7 223	8 912	23.4%
ODA/GNI	0.43%	0.51%	0.56%	
Bilateral share	64%	66%	64%	

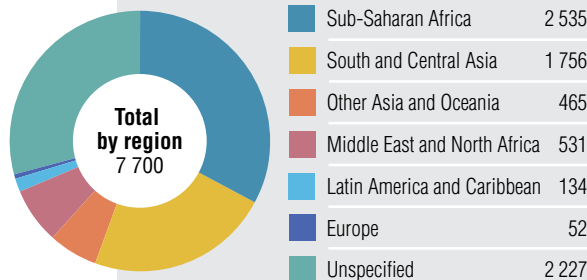
P = Preliminary data

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#### ODA by income group (USD million)



#### ODA by region (USD million)



#### Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

1	India	708
2	Iraq	344
3	Afghanistan	323
4	Ethiopia	298
5	Bangladesh	251
6	Sudan	246
7	Pakistan	239
8	Tanzania	236
9	Congo, Dem. Rep.	209
10	Nigeria	202

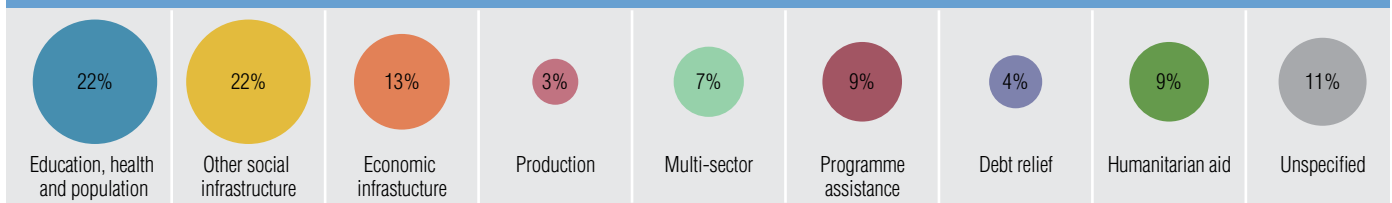
#### Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	25%
Top 10 recipients	40%
Top 20 recipients	55%

#### TOP RECIPIENT OF GROSS ODA

**INDIA**  
USD **708** million

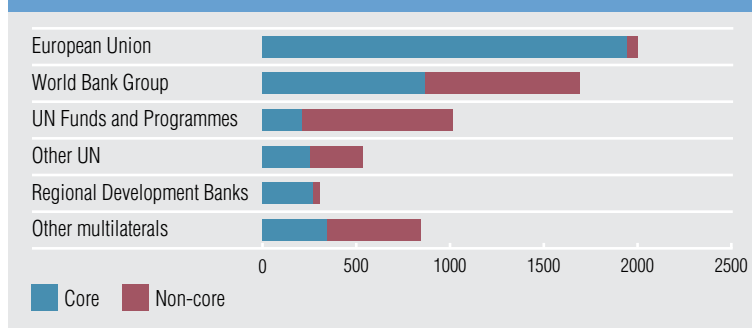
#### ODA by sector



### The United Kingdom's core and non-core multilateral aid

In 2009, the United Kingdom provided USD 3.9 billion in multilateral ODA ("core"), corresponding to 36% of its gross ODA. In the same year, the UK channelled an additional USD 2.5 billion through multilateral organisations in the form of non-core contributions, for a total of USD 6.4 billion channelled to and through the multilateral system. The UK government concluded its Multilateral Aid Review in March 2011. The UK will continue to provide funding through multilateral organisations at levels that are appropriate to their objectives and UK ambitions.

**Figure A.94. Core and non-core multilateral aid of the United Kingdom, 2009 (2009 USD million)**

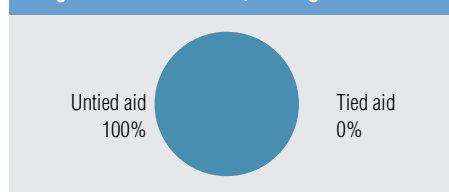


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### The United Kingdom's untied aid

The United Kingdom's aid is fully untied.

**Figure A.95. Tying status of United Kingdom's bilateral aid, average 2008-09**



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**Table A.25. The United Kingdom's humanitarian assistance in 2009**

<b>2009 TOTAL</b> USD <b>1.17 billion</b>
<b>8.9%</b> OF TOTAL ODA
<b>TOP RECIPIENTS</b> 1. Sudan 2. Democratic Republic of the Congo 3. Myanmar

Source: Development Initiatives data and analyses based on OECD and agency data, 2009. For some donors, information on spending channels is also available, although this dates from 2008.

### The United Kingdom's humanitarian assistance

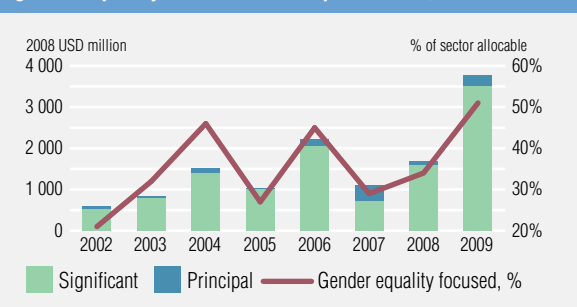
Overall, the United Kingdom spent USD 1.17 billion on humanitarian assistance in 2009, of which 44% were channelled through multilaterals, 30% through EU institutions, 17% through NGOs and the remaining 9% were provided through other channels. The UK is a prominent actor within the international humanitarian system in both policy-setting and financial terms. Nearly two-thirds of the UK's humanitarian expenditure is either un-earmarked or lightly earmarked and is often provided on a multi-annual basis, increasing predictability. The UK is considered to be a committed advocate for principled humanitarian action, with a prominent role in instigating and driving the UN humanitarian reform agenda. The recent review of DFID's humanitarian emergency response has thrown up interesting ideas about prioritizing resilience and recovery within the humanitarian programme.

### The United Kingdom's aid in support of gender equality and women's empowerment

Since 2007, the United Kingdom renewed its efforts to integrate gender equity into its programme.<sup>7</sup> This led to good results with an increasing share of programmes having gender equity as a principal or significant objective. The share of sector-allocable ODA to activities with a gender focus increased in 2007-09.

The UK does not screen all activities against the gender marker. The coverage ratio for sector-allocable activities in the following figure is 83%.

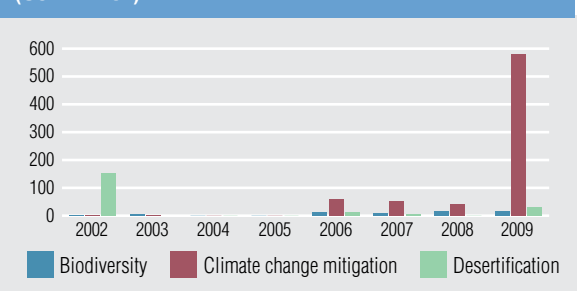
**Figure A.96. The United Kingdom's ODA in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, 2002-09**



### The United Kingdom's aid to the environment and climate change mitigation

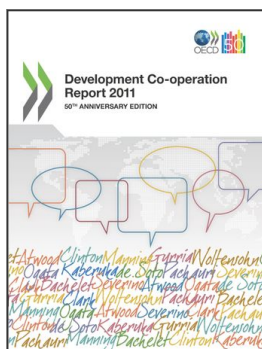
The UK recognises the growing importance and urgency of tackling climate change and its impact on growth and poverty reduction.<sup>8</sup> It has allocated GBP 2.9 billion of ODA (the International Climate Fund) in 2011-12 to 2014-15 to help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, protect forests and pursue low carbon development.<sup>9</sup>

**Figure A.97. The United Kingdom's ODA commitments targeted at the objectives of the Rio Conventions (USD million)**



Important notes on data: From 1998 onwards the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through the CRS using the "Rio markers". Data for years 1998-2006 were obtained on a trial basis; reporting became mandatory starting with 2007 flows.

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