

Section 4: Where does UK Expenditure on International Development go?

1. This section shows the destination countries of UK bilateral assistance and, for multilateral assistance, the organisations to which flows are directed. It also presents the UK imputed share of Multilateral ODA by country.

2. In this section, Tables 9 to 17 show aid flows to individual countries, regions and country groupings. Table 18 gives details of UK multilateral assistance and Table 19 shows UK flows to Civil Society Organisations. Some tables report GPEX/DFID data and others ODA, as indicated by the table titles.

Recipients of UK Aid

3. In 2011/12 DFID provided bilateral assistance to 68 countries, of which 31 countries received direct financial aid¹. These 31 countries received a total of £2,424m in 2011/12 of which £1,078m was direct financial aid. Excluding humanitarian assistance, these countries received £2,237m. This is equivalent to 85 per cent of DFID bilateral country specific expenditure (excluding humanitarian assistance), the same percentage as 2010/11.

4. In 2011/12, 25 countries received humanitarian assistance, of which 19 also received financial aid.

5. Tables 9 to 11 highlight the top twenty recipient countries of DFID bilateral assistance and UK ODA (the former is shown including and excluding humanitarian assistance). Table 12 shows the top ten recipients of DFID humanitarian assistance.

6. In 2011/12 Ethiopia received the greatest amount of DFID bilateral assistance to an individual country (£324m, an increase on previous years),

¹ i.e. General Budget Support, Sector Budget Support or Other Financial Aid.

followed by India (£284m) and Bangladesh (£219m). In total, the top twenty recipients of DFID's bilateral assistance accounted for 87 per cent of DFID bilateral aid that could be allocated to a country. (Table 9)

7. Of UK net bilateral ODA, Ethiopia (£344m), India (£283m) and Afghanistan (£264m) were the top three recipients in 2011. (Table 10)

8. Somalia received the largest value of DFID bilateral humanitarian assistance (£79m in 2011/12), followed by Pakistan (£59m). Somalia ranked 9th in terms of overall receipt of DFID bilateral assistance. (Tables 9 & 12)

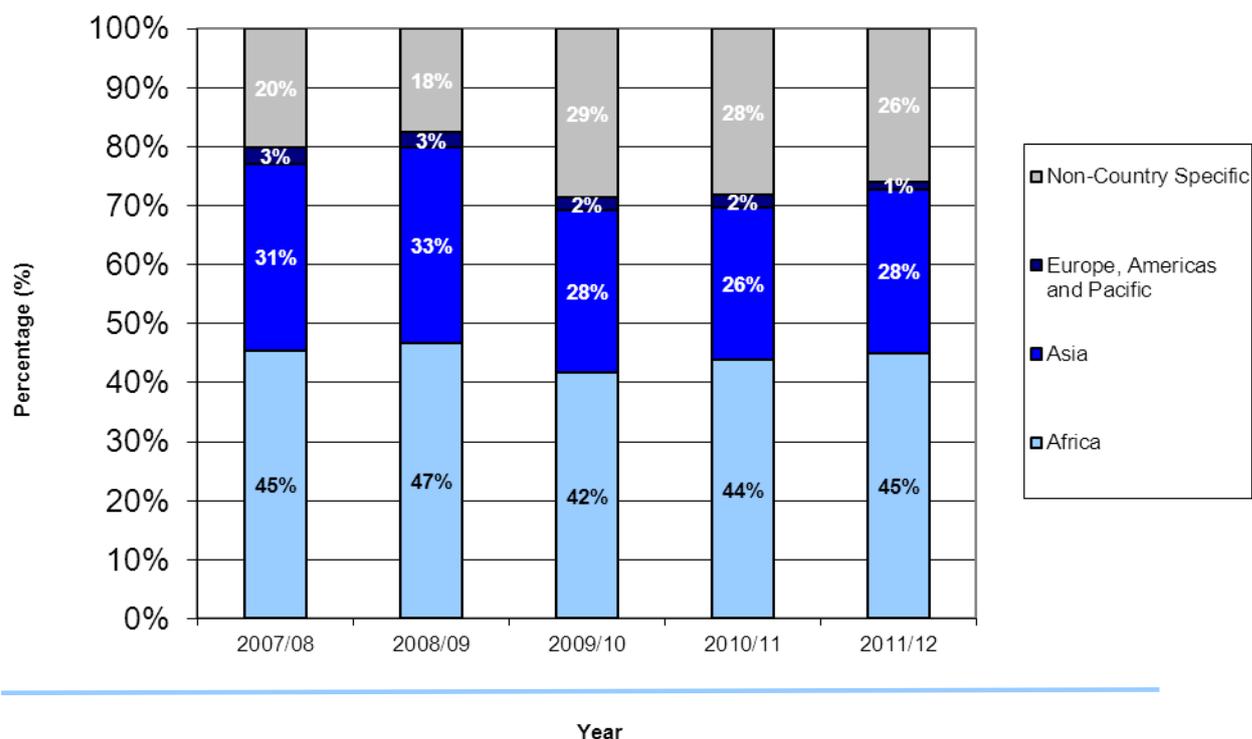
Bilateral Aid by Region

9. Table 13 summarises data on DFID expenditure and GPEX for regions and a range of country groupings (e.g. Commonwealth countries, HIPC countries). Table 14 expands on Table 13 and reports by country.

10. Figure 10 summarises the DFID Bilateral Programme by region over the last five years. In 2011/12 45 per cent of DFID's bilateral programme was spent in Africa, 28 per cent in Asia, 1 per cent in Europe, the Americas and the Pacific. The remaining 26 per cent was not allocated to a particular region as it benefited a number of partner countries across regions.

11. The proportion of non-country specific bilateral expenditure in 2011/12 remained at similar levels to 2011/12 when it was 28 per cent. This rose in 2010/11 from 18 per cent in 2009/10. This was due to DFID contributions to bilateral pooled funds from which it was not possible to directly track the funding to a particular country. For example, the Environmental Transformation Fund; and the IDA Social Protection and Crisis Response fund.

Figure 10 DFID Bilateral Programme by Region, 2007/08 – 2011/12



12. UK multilateral assistance cannot be directly allocated to any one country. However, Tables 13 and 14 contain estimates of the UK's imputed share of multilateral ODA by country and region². Of the UK's core contributions to multilateral organisations in 2011/12³; an estimated £1,258m was spent as ODA in Africa, £961m in Asia, £377m in Europe, £211m in the Americas and £29m in the Pacific (Table 13).

Aid to Low Income Countries

13. Table 15 breaks down the DFID bilateral programme by income group⁴ of the recipient countries. In 2011/12, 67 per cent of country specific DFID bilateral assistance was spent in low income countries.

² See Section 2 for an explanation of the methodology.

³ The latest year for which estimates are available.

⁴ Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds, and differ from those used in the 05/08 PSA target which also excludes Iraq security expenditure

14. Table 17 compares the percentages of bilateral ODA given to low, middle and high income countries for all DAC donors and for multilateral agencies in 2011. 58 per cent of the UK's bilateral ODA went to low income countries. Table 17 shows that the UK gave a higher proportion of its bilateral ODA to low income countries than a number of other DAC donors. Eleven countries gave less than 50 per cent of their bilateral ODA to low income countries; Australia, Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland.

Aid to Multilateral Organisations

15. Table 18 shows both DFID and Other UK Government Departments multilateral assistance to different organisations. In 2011/12 DFID provided £3,258m of multilateral assistance, with the greatest amounts going to the European Commission (£1,220m), World Bank (£1,039m) and United Nations (£377m).

16. In 2011/12 contributions to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria (GFATM) totalled £128 million. Contributions to Regional Development Banks totalled £257 million. Multilateral contributions are discussed further in Section 3.

DFID Aid Delivered Through UK Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

17. CSOs are non-governmental organisations which play a vital role in building global alliances in support of eliminating world poverty. Table 19 shows expenditure in the last financial year to these agencies and the types of arrangements through which funds were given (terms are explained in the glossary).

18. In total, funds disbursed through UK CSOs rose to £336m in 2011/12 from £329m in 2010/11. International Rescue Committee UK was the single largest recipient of DFID funding (£38m), followed by VSO (£35m) and Oxfam (£24m).

19. Of the total funds disbursed through UK CSOs in 2011/12, £106m was from Programme Partnership Agreements; £14m from the Civil Society Challenge Fund; £13m from the Governance and Transparency Fund; £36m for humanitarian assistance; £9m from the Global Poverty Action Fund; £30m from strategic grants and £128m came from other DFID bilateral programmes.