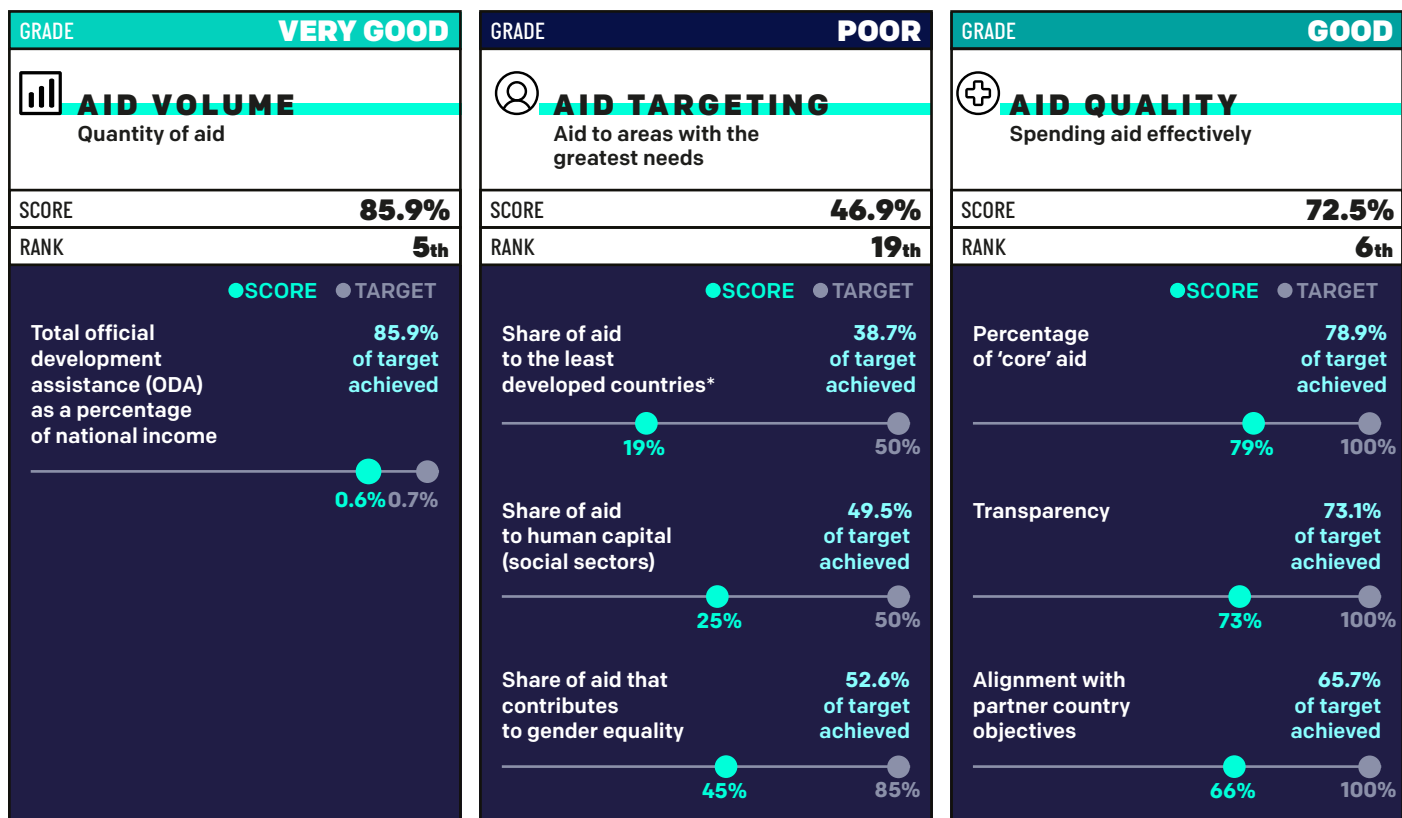


# ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

The ONE Campaign's Better Aid Scorecards assess 21 donors on how much and how well they spend development assistance in the fight against extreme poverty.

6th

## GERMANY



### RECOMMENDATIONS

- The 2021 top-up for ODA within Economic Stimulus Package must be additional funding to existing financial plans; if the economy recovers quickly, a flatlining is not enough.
- Germany should urgently invest more of its ODA for social sectors and stay on track regarding the empowerment of women and girls through aid targeting.
- In order to eradicate poverty, more German ODA needs to go to the most vulnerable in LDCs, with the aim to reach 0.2% of GNI going to LDCs in 2025 at the latest.
- Germany should no longer report the share of ODA it spends in-country as aid, as these funds do not foster development in developing countries.

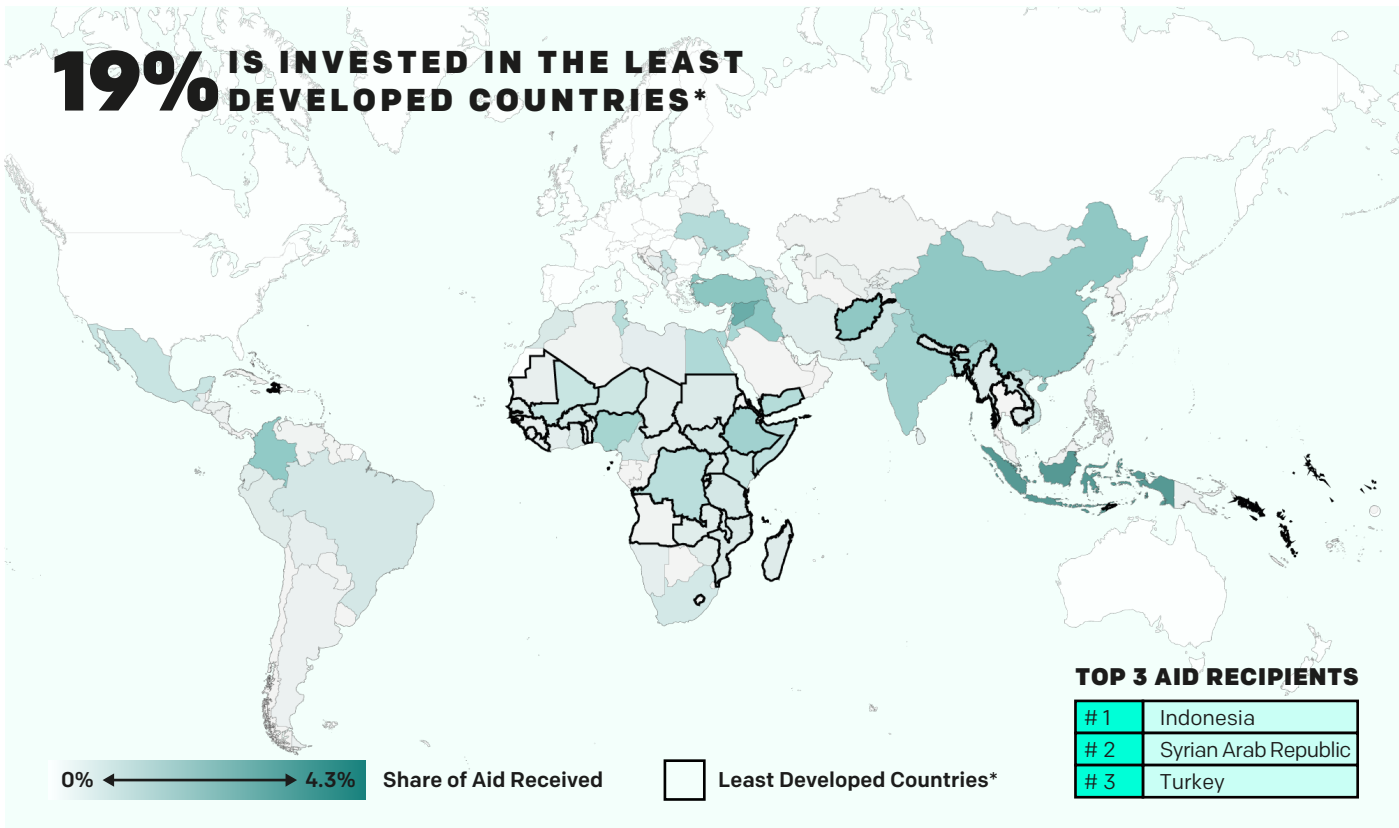
### HOW ARE COUNTRIES SCORED?

The Better Aid Scorecards rank the 20 largest bilateral OECD DAC donors, plus the European Institutions. Donor performance is assessed using a 'distance to target' approach, which looks at the distance travelled by a donor towards the different objectives, which are based on international commitments or policy targets set by ONE. Distances are expressed as the percentage of the target already achieved (ranging from 0% to 100%).

For each of the three pillars (aid quantity, targeting and quality), scores are an average of their respective indicators (equally weighted). These scores are used to rank donors for each pillar. The overall ranking is produced by assigning half of the weight to how much donors spend (50% for aid volume) and the other half to how well they spend their ODA (25% for aid targeting and 25% for aid quality). For a full description of the methodology, and to compare donors, visit: [one.org/scorecards](https://one.org/scorecards).

# ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

## WHERE IS GERMANY INVESTING ITS AID?



\*A UN list of 47 countries with a low level of socio-economic development, characterised by weak human and institutional capacities, low and unequally distributed income and scarcity of financial resources.

## COMPARISONS

### OVERALL

# 1	Sweden
# 2	United Kingdom
# 3	Norway
# 4	Denmark
# 5	Netherlands
# 6	<b>Germany</b>
# 7	Finland
# 8	Switzerland
# 9	Belgium
# 10	Canada
# 11	Ireland
# 12	EU Institutions
# 13	France
# 14	Austria
# 15	Japan
# 16	Australia
# 17	New Zealand
# 18	Italy
# 19	United States
# 20	Spain
# 21	Korea

### AID VOLUME

# 1	Sweden
# 1	United Kingdom
# 1	Norway
# 1	Denmark
# 5	<b>Germany</b>
# 6	Netherlands
# 7	Switzerland
# 8	France
# 9	Belgium
# 10	Finland
# 11	EU Institutions
# 12	Ireland
# 13	Japan
# 14	New Zealand
# 15	Canada
# 16	Austria
# 17	Italy
# 18	Australia
# 19	Spain
# 20	United States
# 21	Korea

### AID TARGETING

# 1	Canada
# 2	Ireland
# 3	Sweden
# 4	United Kingdom
# 5	United States
# 6	Belgium
# 7	Finland
# 8	Austria
# 9	Netherlands
# 10	Switzerland
# 11	Australia
# 12	Norway
# 13	New Zealand
# 14	Denmark
# 15	Spain
# 16	Japan
# 17	Italy
# 18	Korea
# 19	<b>Germany</b>
# 20	France
# 21	EU Institutions

### AID QUALITY

# 1	EU Institutions
# 2	Finland
# 3	Canada
# 4	Korea
# 5	United Kingdom
# 6	<b>Germany</b>
# 7	Netherlands
# 8	Austria
# 9	Sweden
# 10	Spain
# 11	United States
# 12	Switzerland
# 13	New Zealand
# 14	Japan
# 15	Norway
# 16	Australia
# 17	France
# 18	Italy
# 19	Denmark
# 20	Ireland
# 21	Belgium