

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.

UNITED KINGDOM

1st



RECOMMENDATIONS

- The UK is a leader in international development and, post-Brexit, it must continue to set the standard for other donors, from delivering on its 0.7% ODA/GNI commitment to its leadership on transparency.
- All aid provision should adhere to the 2002 International Development Act and the 2014 Gender Equality Act. The UK must do better by ensuring that gender equality is a significant objective of at least 85% of its bilateral ODA, of which 20% should promote gender equality as its primary purpose.
- Access to basic health services and quality education is vital in ensuring that no one is left behind. The UK must improve its share of ODA to social sectors.
- The UK must prioritise assistance to the countries facing the hardest development challenges by ensuring that at least 50% of its aid budget goes to LDCs.

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.

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UK AID AT WORK

TACKLING EBOLA IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

In 2018, the prospect loomed of another catastrophic outbreak of Ebola, this time in the DRC, and sitting back was not an option. On this occasion the global response avoided the pitfalls experienced in the 2014 outbreak in West Africa, which resulted in nearly 30,000 infections and more than 11,000 deaths.

The international community acted speedily in making the money available to enable the response, with the UK being one of the principal donors. British workers were among the first on the ground, with the UK Public Health Rapid Support Team (UK-PHRST) deployed to tackle the emerging outbreak. Since it was established in 2016, the UK-PHRST has responded to ten global outbreaks, including Lassa fever in Nigeria and diphtheria in the displaced Rohingya population in Bangladesh.

The team had a second duty too, of helping local health workers to be better able to protect themselves against the disease in the future. By building local capacity, and through continuous learning, citizens are now better equipped for health emergencies – the iterative process is literally lifesaving.

British science and research are also at the forefront in combating Ebola. Working in partnership with the UK-based Wellcome Trust and the Norwegian government, the Department for International Development has helped to develop an Ebola vaccine to protect people vulnerable to infection.

Kavuo Kitambala with her baby strapped on her back in a day care centre in Beni in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where children whose mothers are being treated for Ebola are cared for by Ebola survivors.



COMPARISONS

OVERALL

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

AID VOLUME

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

AID TARGETING

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

AID QUALITY

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