

# 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

2nd



### RECOMMENDATIONS

- The newly formed Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office, as well as other government departments that spend ODA should ensure their aid is real aid: poverty focused, effective and transparent.
- The UK is a leader in international development and it must continue to set the standard for other donors, from delivering on its 0.7% ODA/GNI commitment, as defined by the OECD, to its leadership on transparency. The UK government should maintain current parliamentary scrutiny procedures for all ODA.
- 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.
- In response to the coronavirus pandemic, the UK must lead the world in protecting the poorest, supporting essential workers and making treatment and a vaccine available to everyone. This will mean improving 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 and fragile states.

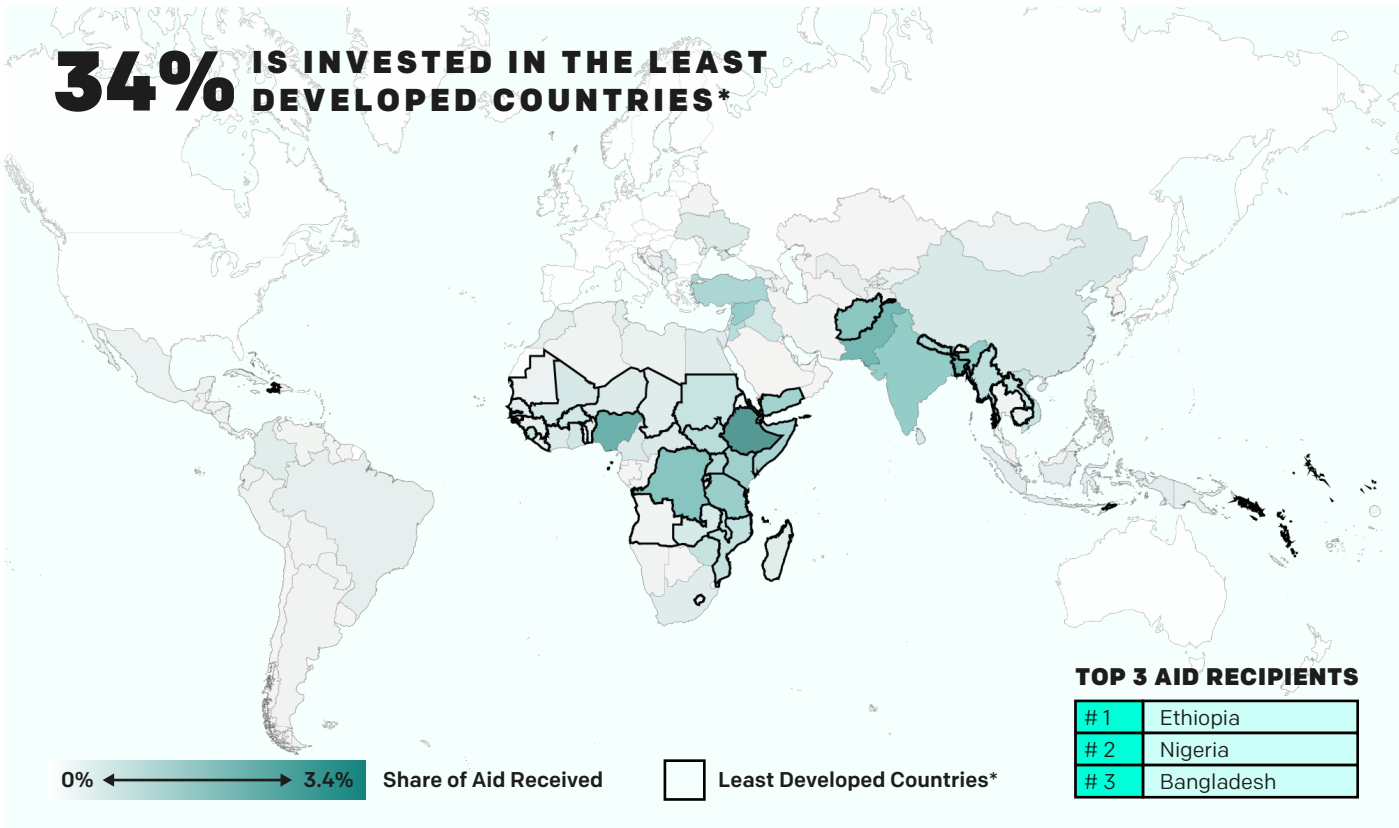
### HOW ARE COUNTRIES SCORED?

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).

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## WHERE IS THE UK 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	<b>United Kingdom</b>
# 3	Norway
# 4	Denmark
# 5	Netherlands
# 6	Germany
# 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	<b>United Kingdom</b>
# 1	Norway
# 1	Denmark
# 5	Germany
# 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	<b>United Kingdom</b>
# 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	Germany
# 20	France
# 21	EU Institutions

### AID QUALITY

# 1	EU Institutions
# 2	Finland
# 3	Canada
# 4	Korea
# 5	<b>United Kingdom</b>
# 6	Germany
# 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