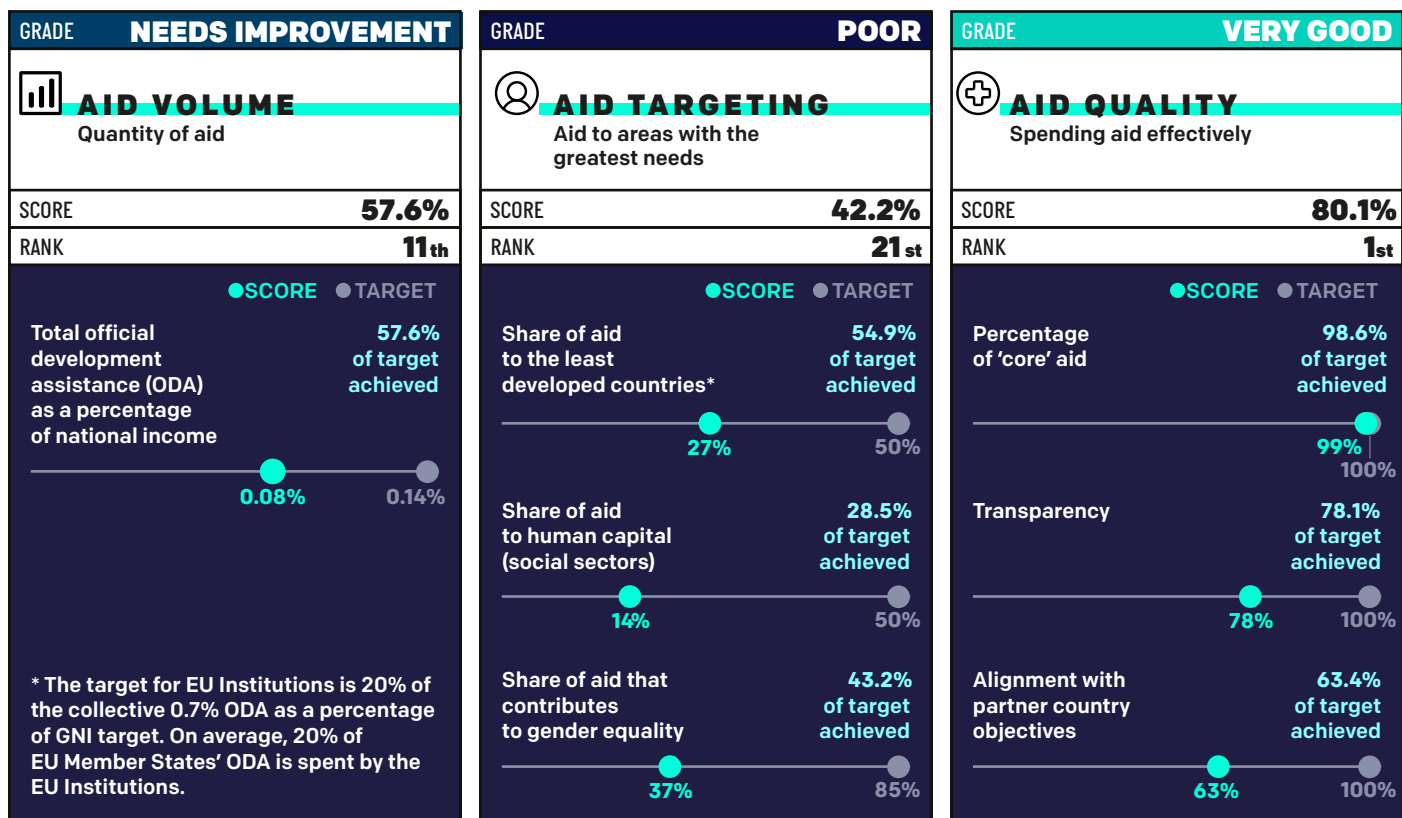


ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

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.

EU INSTITUTIONS

12th



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 The EU should spend more aid on advancing gender equality, and agree to a binding target requiring 85% of programs in the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) to have gender equality as a primary or secondary objective. This target should be monitored by rigorous evaluations to make certain that the EU's commitment to gender equality extends beyond a box-checking exercise.
- 2 The EU should agree to a legally binding target to spend 20% of the NDICI instrument on human development, and drastically increase commitments to health and social protection to ensure a long-term, equitable recovery to the COVID-19 crisis. The EU should ensure that health is included as a key priority in its programming processes, and should encourage partner countries to do the same.
- 3 The EU should allocate more of its ODA to where it's needed most, specifically LDCs and fragile states in Africa. Particularly in the most vulnerable areas, the EU should improve monitoring and evaluation to ensure that any aid channelled through private sector instruments, such as the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus, translates into increased local employment, domestic revenues, and social protection.

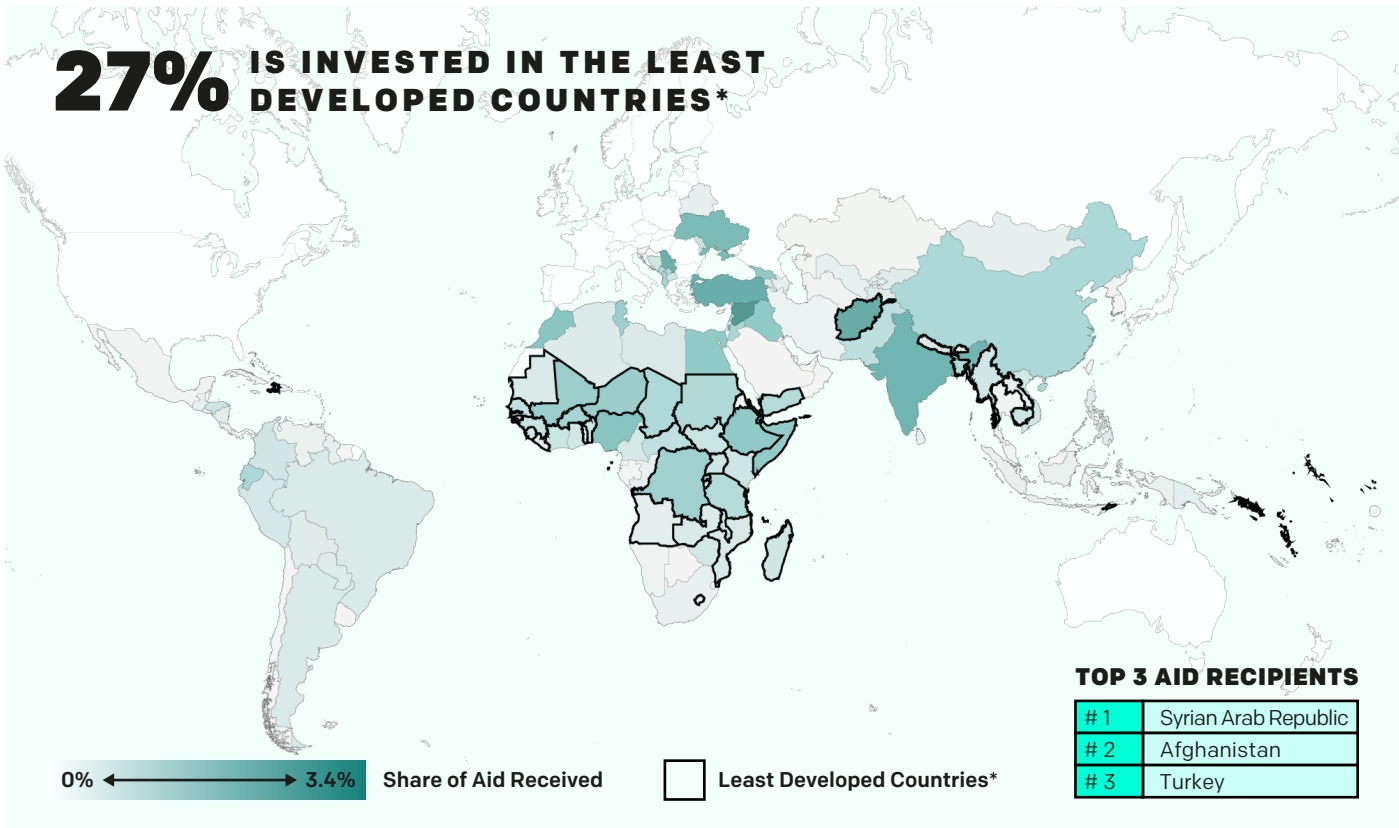
HOW ARE COUNTRIES SCORED?

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.

ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

WHERE IS THE EU 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	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	United Kingdom
# 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	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	Germany
# 20	France
# 21	EU Institutions

AID QUALITY

# 1	EU Institutions
# 2	Finland
# 3	Canada
# 4	Korea
# 5	United Kingdom
# 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