



DFID spend on fragile states and regions

Percentage of DFID's budget spent on fragile states and regions.

1. Results:

DFID's list of fragile states is reviewed regularly. This may result in the countries included within this indicator changing. To allow for trends to be analysed, each update will report against the original 2015 list and the contemporary list.

In 2016, according to the list of fragile states and regions published in 2015¹, DFID spent 59 % of its budget on fragile states and regions.

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2. Context

People who live in fragile and unstable places are more likely to remain in poverty. This input indicator demonstrates the priority DFID gives to tackling the causes of instability, insecurity and conflict.

3. Methodology summary

This indicator measures the proportion of DFID's budget (including DFID's share of cross government funds) spent on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in fragile states and regions, per calendar year.

This includes:

- All DFID spend in countries on DFID's list of fragile states
- All DFID spend in ODA-eligible countries neighbouring 'high fragility' states (excluding China and India). ODA eligibility is clearly defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- DFID budget spent on regional programmes in three specifically designated fragile regions – the Middle East, South of Sahara and North of Sahara.

'DFID spend' is the sum of bilateral ODA (including DFID spend of any joint funds) and DFID's share of imputed multilateral ODA.

DFID's fragile states list is based on objective data on state stability from a range of sources, including the United Nations and the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-results-methodology-notes-2017-to-2018>

Neighbouring countries and the three designated regions are included to reflect the increasing cross-border nature of conflict and fragility, and incorporate programmes designed to assist displaced people and maintain regional stability.

Bilateral ODA is extracted directly from DFID's programme management system on a cash basis.

Multilateral ODA is calculated using the proportions of spend by multilateral agencies in countries collected and published by the OECD. This is then multiplied by the amounts of core-funding channelled by DFID through these multilateral agencies in each calendar year.

The sum of bilateral and imputed multilateral DFID ODA spent in fragile states, specified neighbouring countries and fragile regions is divided by the sum of all bilateral and imputed multilateral DFID ODA.

Methodology changes:

The [list of neighbouring countries in 2017](#) published on the 6 July 2017 did not include Uganda. This was an error since Uganda matched the Neighbouring countries criteria at the time. Neighbouring countries are defined as states:

- That neighbour at least one state categorised as 'high fragility' in DFID's list of fragile states.
- Which are ODA-eligible, based on the list published by the OECD, and where regional instability, and DFID funding may have a substantial impact.

This has been corrected, and Uganda is now listed as a neighbouring country in the latest [methodology note](#).

Please refer to the [methodology note](#) for more information.

4. Data sources

Results were calculated using DFID's official spending figures for 2016. These figures were issued as part of our Statistics on International Development (SID) in December 2017.

The result also includes an imputed share of DFID's multilateral funding for fragile states. Proportions of imputed multilateral spending are issued by multilateral organisations themselves, normally a few months after DFID's SID data has issued for that year. We therefore expect to provide full reporting on the previous year of DFID's spending against the 50% fragile states target in the following spring/ summer.

There may be a lag of up to 1 year in bilateral spend and 2 years in multilateral spend.

5. Data quality notes

The data quality is high. SID is designated a National Statistics publication by the UK Statistics Authority, meaning it meets the highest standard of quality. Draft

summary statistics are shared with designated statistics advisers to carry out 'sense checks' on the figures.