Indicator description	**Proportion of DFID Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget spent in fragile states and regions**
Indicator type	Cumulative
DFID commitment	The UK Government is committed to spending 50% of DFID's budget in fragile states and regions in every year of this Parliament (Strategic Defence and Security Review and UK Aid Strategy).
Rationale	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.
Technical definition	This indicator measures the proportion of DFID's budget (including DFID's share of cross government funds) spent on 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. Fragile states are defined based on objective data on state stability from United Nations and the World Bank. 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. '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.
Data calculations	Bilateral ODA is extracted directly from DFID's programme management system on a cash basis. It is calculated in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as: 'CRS 34 Amounts Extended' minus 'CRS 35 Amounts Received'. 'CRS 11 Type of flow' = 10 (ODA);

	'CRS 03 Extending Agency' = Department for International Development + DFID Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) + DFID share of other cross-government funds.
	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 budget ODA spent in fragile states, specified neighbouring countries and fragile regions is divided by the sum of all bilateral and imputed multilateral DFID budget ODA.
Data sources	ODA calculations are as prepared for publication in Statistics on International Development (SID).
Reporting roles	The fragile states list maintained by the CHASE statistics adviser. The neighbouring countries list is provided by the Fragile States and Regions policy adviser.
Baseline data	Fragile states in 2015 were:

High	Moderate	Low
1. Somalia	18. Nigeria	37. Congo, Rep.
2. Syrian Arab	19. Tajikistan	38. Madagascar
3. Korea, Dem.	20. Venezuela	39. Belarus
4. Sudan	21. Turkmenistan	40. Cambodia
5. Afghanistan	22. Uzbekistan	41. Cameroon
6. South Sudan	23. Zimbabwe	42. Côte D'Ivoire
7. Central African	24. Lebanon	43. Djibouti
8. Congo, Dem.	25. Guinea	44. Mauritania
9. Iraq	26. Guinea-Bissau	45. Honduras
10. Pakistan	27. Haiti	46. Ukraine
11. Yemen, Rep.	28. Angola	47. Paraguay
12. Eritrea	29. Bangladesh	48. Nepal
13. Libya	30. OPTs	49. Colombia
14. Myanmar	31. Egypt, Arab	50. Niger
15. Chad	32. Ethiopia	51. Liberia
16. Iran, Islamic	33. Azerbaijan	52. Timor-Leste
17. Burundi	34. Mali	53. Sierra Leone
	35. Kenya	54. Uganda
	36. Kyrgyz	

Neighbouring countries in 2015 were: Algeria, Tanzania, Armenia, Thailand, Jordan, Tunisia, Laos, Turkey, Rwanda and Zambia.

	DFID's commitment also includes three designated regions approved by the Secretary of State – Middle East, North Sahara and South Sahara.
	The DFID budget in 2015 will be available late in 2016 via the publication of SID 2016.
Return format	Amount of ODA spent by DFID in fragile states and neighbouring countries as a proportion of all ODA spent by DFID in UK pounds by calendar year.
Data dis-aggregation	None
Data availability	Annual
Time period/lag	There may be a lag of up to 1 year in bilateral spend and 2 years in multilateral spend.
Quality assurance measures	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.
Interpretation of results	Analysis of 'current' spend will indicate how DFID's programming is reacting to changes in state fragility and taking account of changing demand, providing a consistent policy basis for monitoring. This is the basis on which the 50% commitment will be assessed, using the most recent annual DFID spending data against the most recent fragile states list.
	Analysis of 'constant' spend (based on 2015 list) will indicate long-term investment in maintaining stability and provide a consistent geographic basis for monitoring.
Data quality	Data quality is high.
Data issues	DFID's list of fragile states is reviewed annually. This may result in the countries included within this indicator changing from year-to-year. To allow for trends to be analysed, each annual update will report against both the 2015 list and the contemporary list. This is akin to a financial index reporting in both 'constant' and 'current' prices.
Additional comments	Current methodology does not include in the numerator DFID spend in fragile states which is administered from the UK. This spending may be included – and this methodology note updated – once a credible method of capturing this information is established.
Variations from standard methodology	N/A