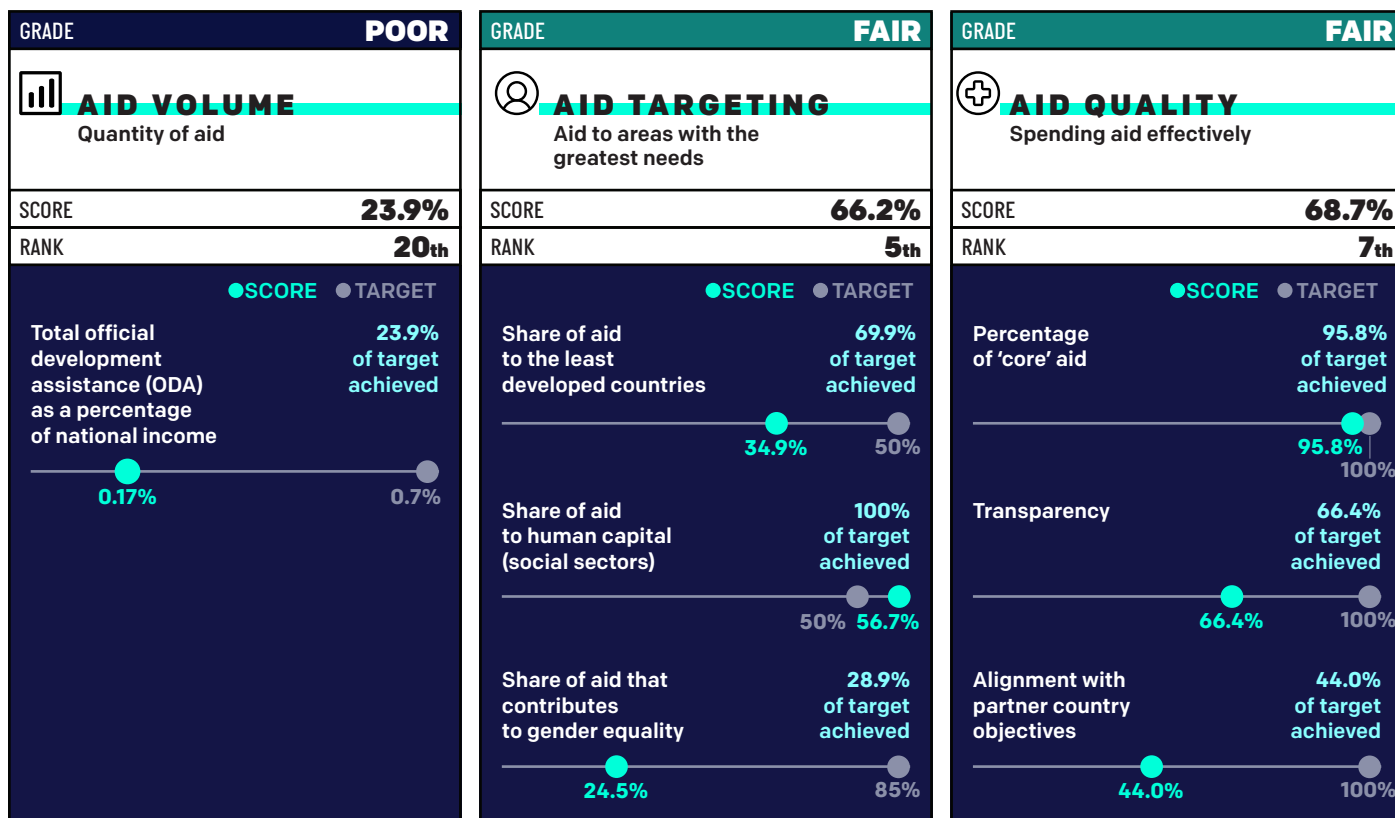


ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

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 STATES

18th



RECOMMENDATIONS

- While the US provides the most foreign aid of any donor, the size of its economy relative to the size of its aid budget means that it is giving proportionally less than many other countries. US development assistance should continue to be scaled up to maximize its transformative results.
- The US is a leader in targeting aid to the core sectors of health, education and social protection, which are critical investments in sustainable development. The US should ensure that more of its development projects are gender-responsive to meet the needs of girls and women.

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

US AID AT WORK

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN MALAWI

Over the past few years, the Millennium Challenge Corporation – a bipartisan US Congress initiative – and the Government of Malawi have partnered to overhaul the nation’s power sector and help create employment opportunities for women. Before the compact, just 10% of Malawians had access to grid electricity, and even then it was extremely unreliable. Gender inequality is also an issue: women in the agricultural sector tend to have smaller plots of land, and those in other sectors suffer from a lack of access to credit and capital.

As MCC worked with the Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM), the national electricity utility, to improve processes and operations, the role of women was at the top of its agenda. ESCOM successfully recruited a Gender and Social Inclusion Manager; now the company plans to provide gender training and technical support to its entire staff. ESCOM is also planning for its future workforce via a partnership with the University of Malawi. A scholarship and internship program aims to support the next generation of female engineers as students by building their skills both in the classroom and in the real world.

Empowering women in Malawi is helping to power the country, and MCC has proudly played a role in creating new opportunities for women in the future. The initiative shows that investments do not have to be an either/or choice between policy and institutional reform, infrastructure improvements and economically empowering women.



Women at work at the Nkhoma sub-station, which has significantly increased the capacity of Malawi’s power sector. Source: MCC

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