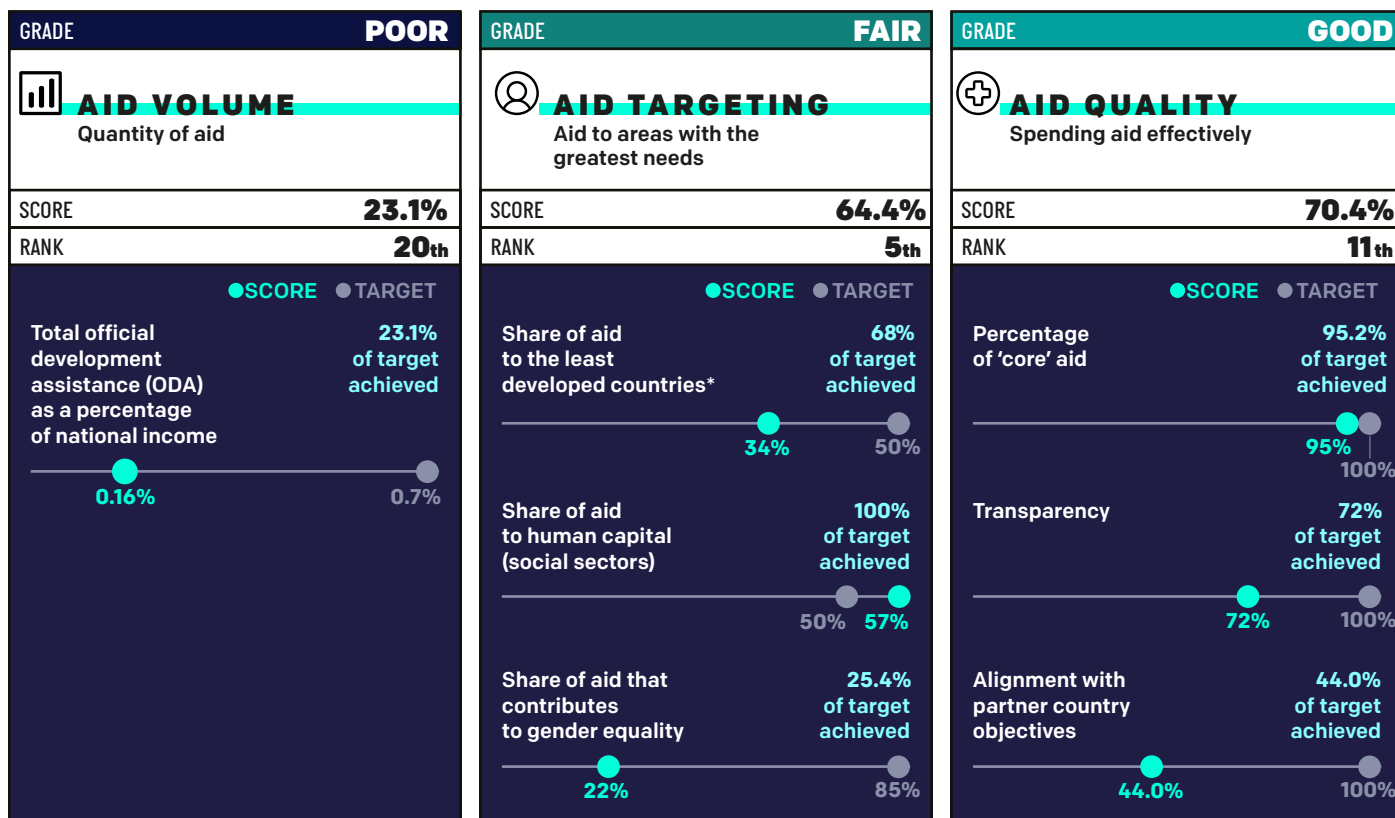


ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

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

20th



RECOMMENDATIONS

- While the US provides the most foreign aid of any donor, it gives proportionally less than many other countries given the size of its economy relative to its aid budget. 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, and target the areas with greatest need: least developing countries.

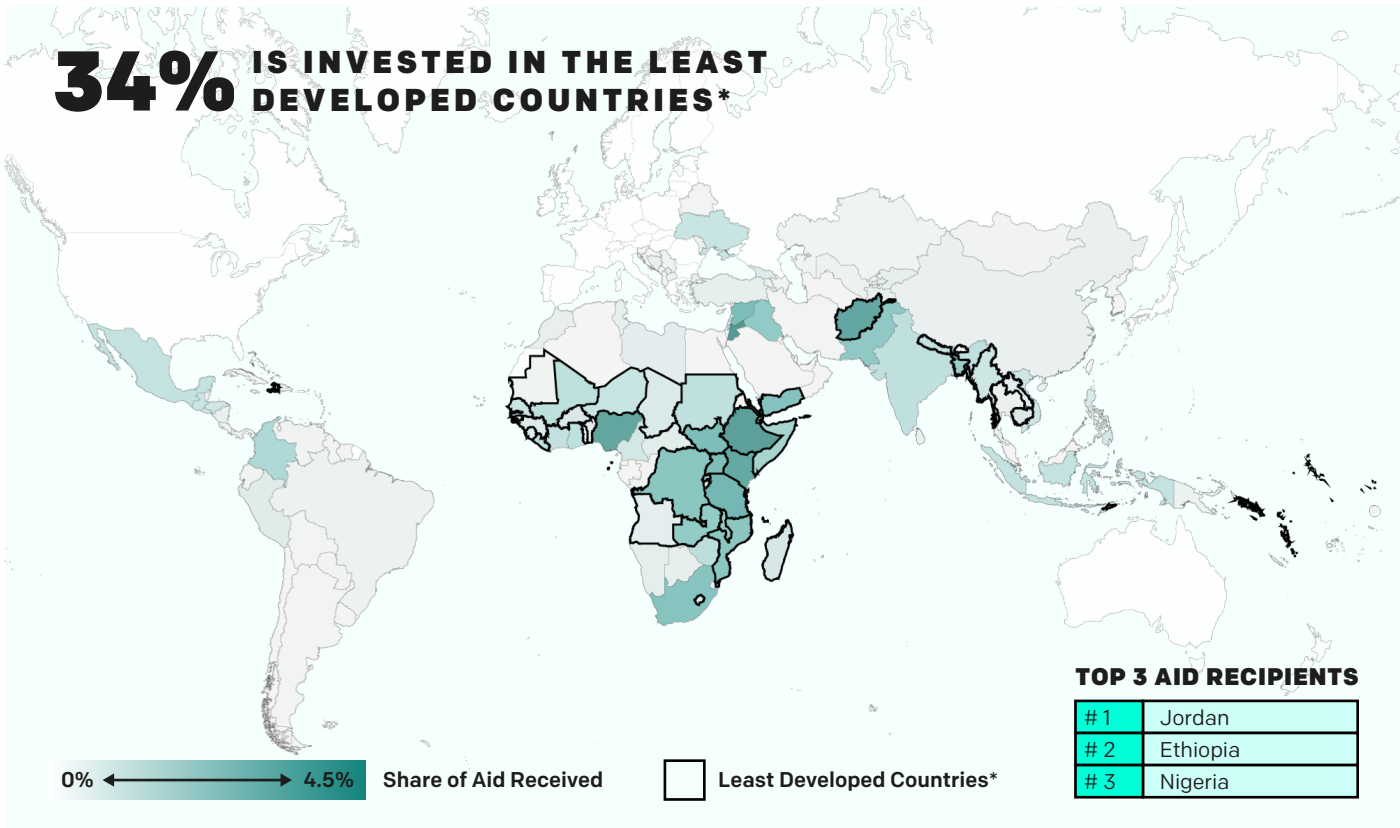
HOW ARE COUNTRIES SCORED?

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 US 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