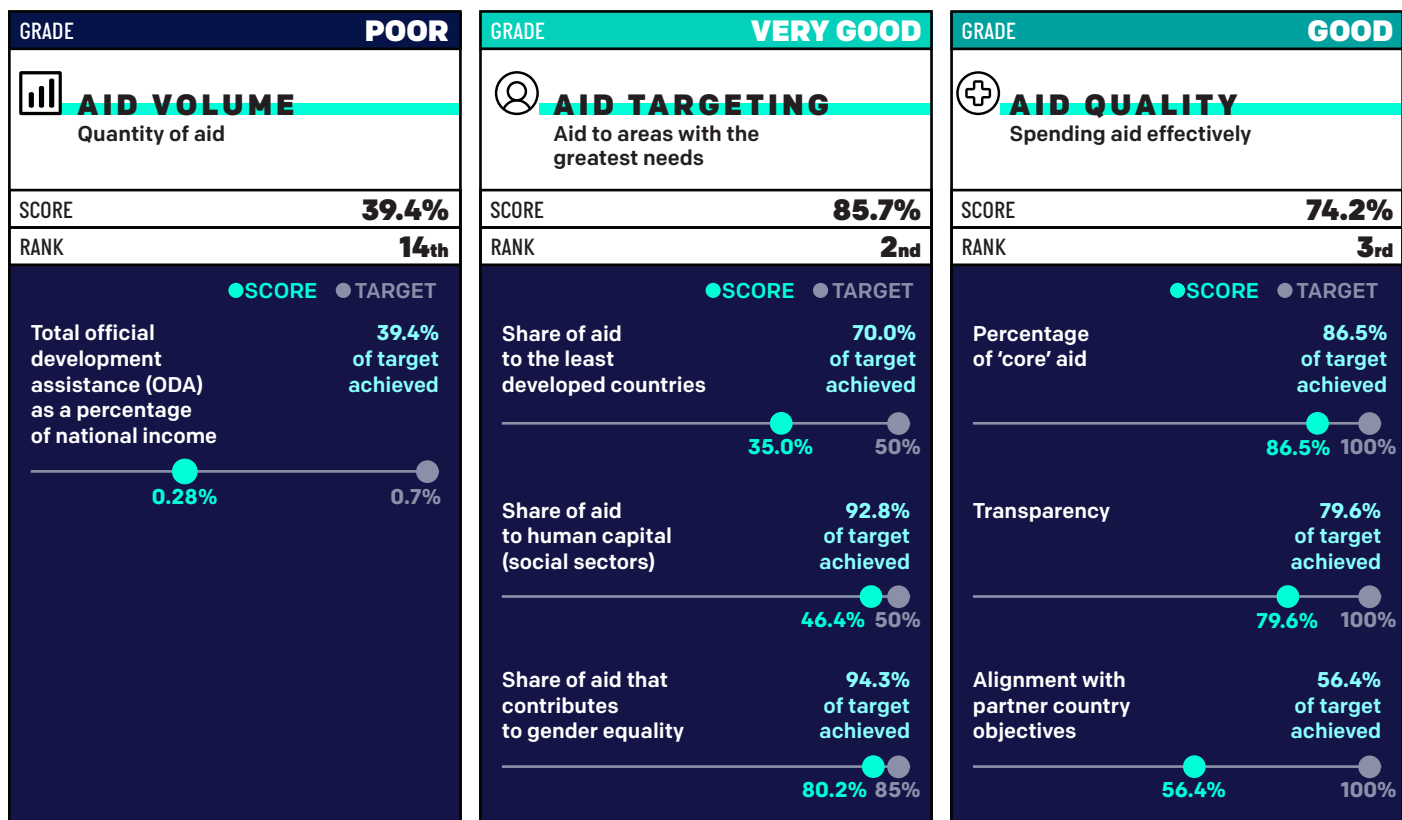


ONE BETTER AID SCORECARDS

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.

11th

CANADA



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Canada should embark on a path of increasing its ODA from its current level of 0.28% of GNI to the rich country average of around 0.4% of GNI. Although Canadian aid is mostly well spent and well targeted, the country is operating below its potential by under-spending.
- Aid will have the most impact if it is spent where it is most needed; therefore, Canada should strive to increase the share spent on the poorest countries from 35% to at least 50%.

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

CANADIAN AID AT WORK

SUPPORT FOR WOMEN TO REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL

Canadian aid has increasingly been focused on gender equality and on supporting women and girls to reach their full potential. This includes people like Mercy, from Ghana, who lost her parents as a teenager and was unable to continue her education. She became homeless and eventually became pregnant, and she had to go through a very difficult home delivery without the presence of a skilled birth attendant.

After having her baby, Mercy received support from a project run by Plan International and funded by the Canadian aid budget. She received skills development training as well as support from family planning services to prevent another unexpected pregnancy. Mercy is now an adolescent leader in her community, and says: "I am no longer afraid of voicing my opinion and no longer have to do all of the household chores."

Mercy was supported by a project in Ghana that plays a very important role in ensuring that teenage pregnancy is reduced and girls' rights are realised.



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