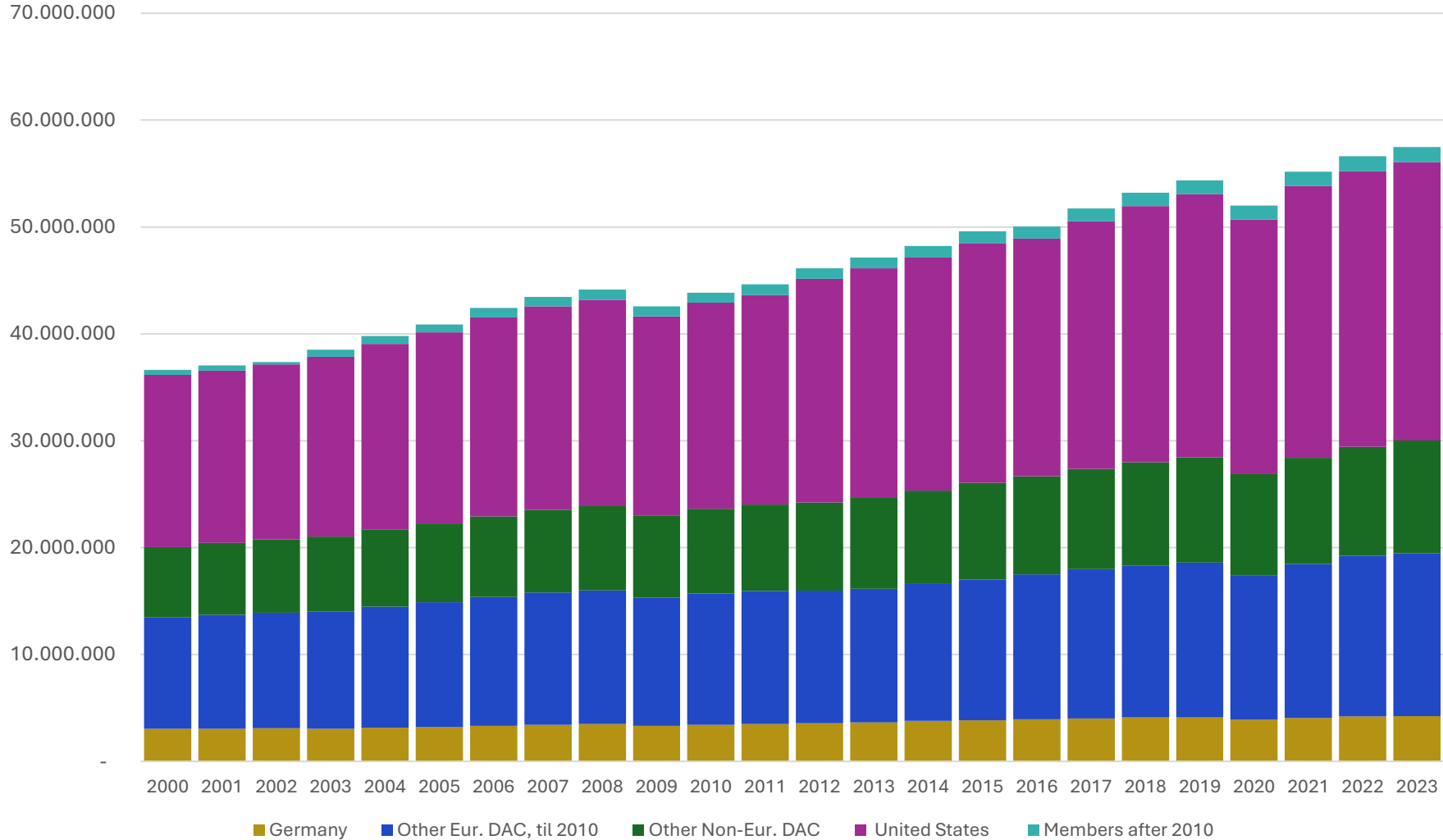


U.S. Economic Power and ODA Contributions for Health: A Strong Presence, But Underperforming in Relative Terms

February 2025

U.S. Economic Dominance Among DAC Nations—A Growing Divide

DAC Members: Gross National Income in constant million US\$ (2022)

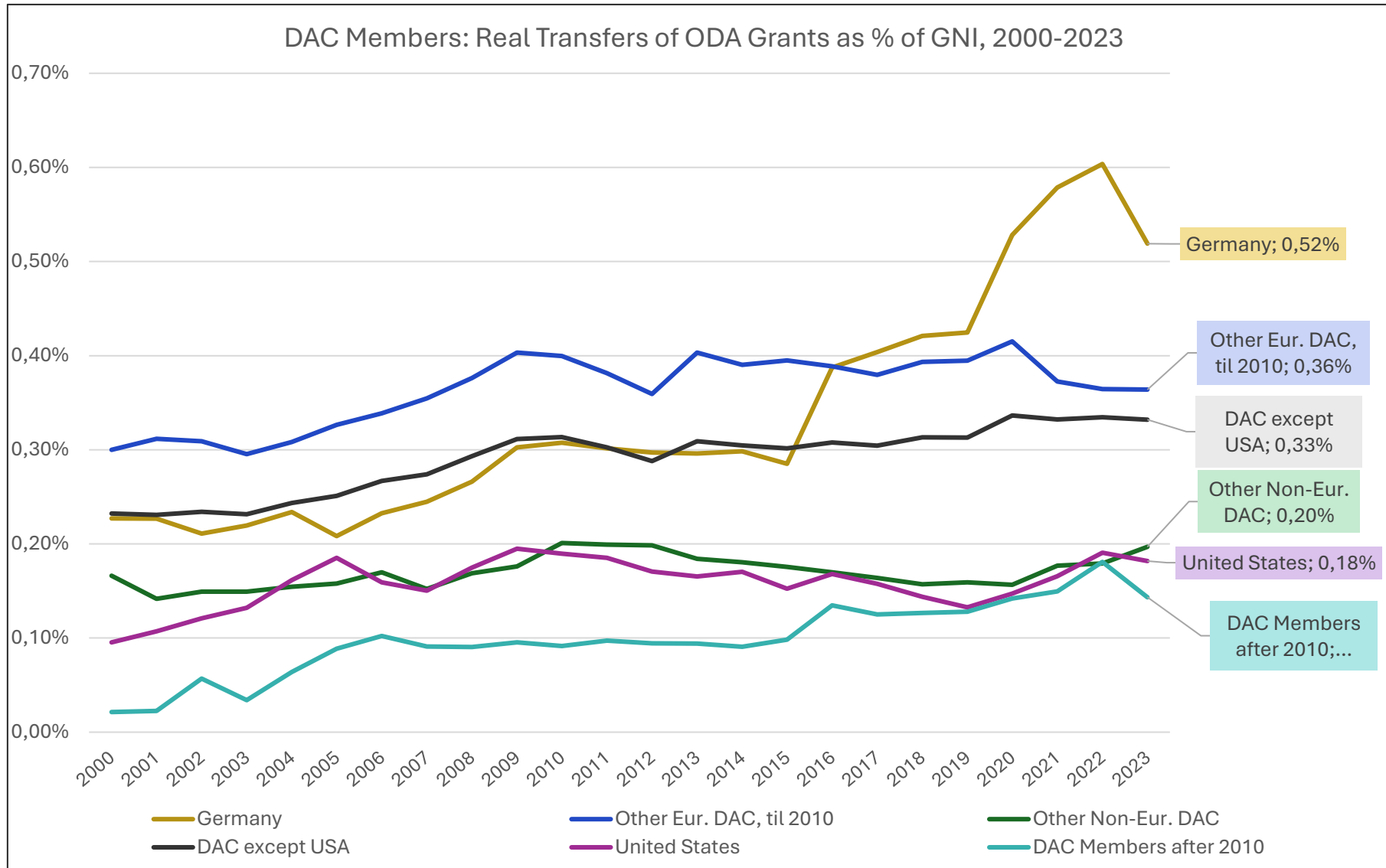


This chart presents the economic strength of DAC member countries in constant US dollars, allowing for comparisons across countries and years despite fluctuations in currency values and inflation.

On one hand, it becomes evident over time that the overall economic output has grown significantly since 2000, almost doubling in size. On the other hand, the economic dominance of the United States as an individual country is clearly apparent. This dominance is not only evident within any given year and in comparison to the groups of countries presented or Germany, but it has also intensified over time.

In 2023, the United States accounted for a staggering 45% of the total economic output of all DAC countries.

A Global Perspective on ODA Transfers: The U.S. Falls Far Below the 0.7% Target



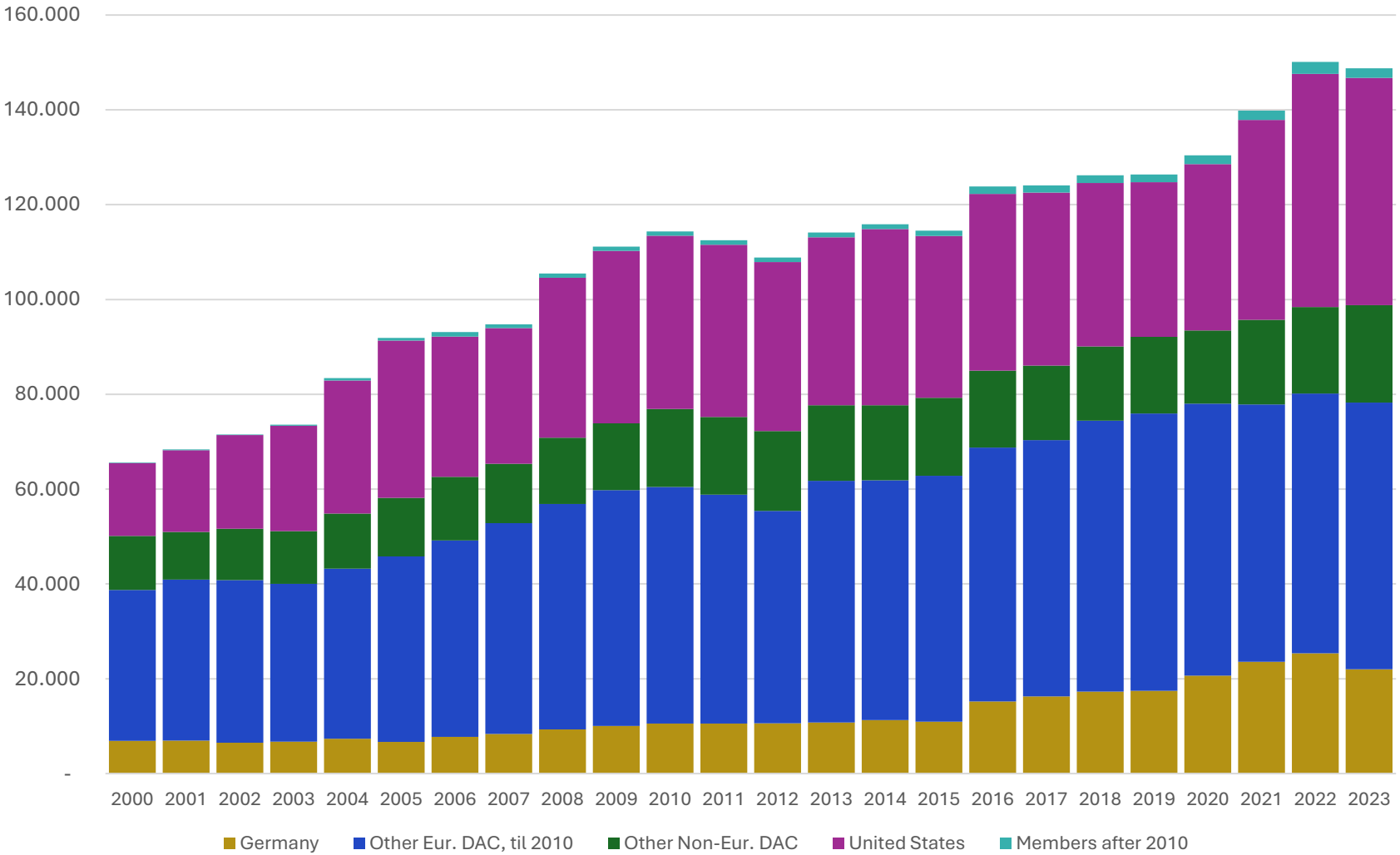
This diagram illustrates the real ODA transfers as a percentage of economic output for the United States, Germany, and relevant country groups. Real ODA transfers refer to grants rather than loans, specifically those that actually flow to recipient countries rather than being spent within the donor country itself.

It becomes particularly evident that the United States has consistently remained between 0.1% and 0.2% throughout the entire period—far below the target level of 0.7% agreed upon at the UN level in 1970. In 2023, the United States achieved only 0.18% in this regard.

In contrast, Germany and the European country group reach much higher rates, although they substantially fall short of the target level as well.

ODA Grants: The U.S. Contributes One-Third, but Falls Behind in Relative Comparison

DAC Members: Real Transfers of ODA Grants in constant million US\$ (2022)

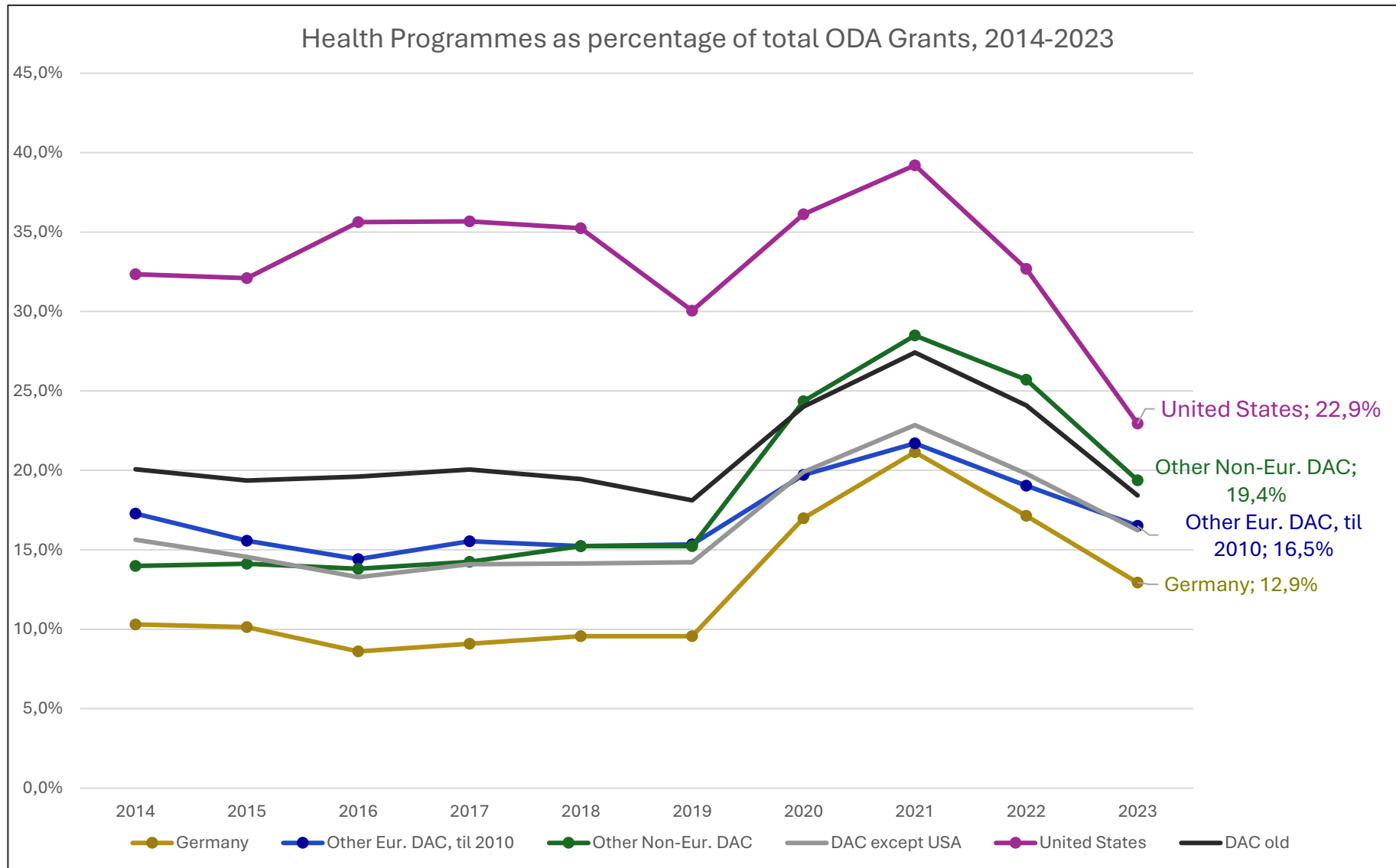


This graphic shows real ODA grant transfers over time in constant dollars, allowing for comparisons across countries and years.

Notably, while the United States is the largest donor in absolute terms, this is primarily due to its significantly higher economic power compared to other countries. When measured in relative terms, however, the U.S. ranks far below Germany and many other European nations.

In 2023, the United States accounted for approximately 32% of all real transfers of ODA grants provided by DAC members to recipient nations – which is almost exactly one-third.

Tracking Health Program Funding in ODA Grants: The U.S. Provides the Largest Share

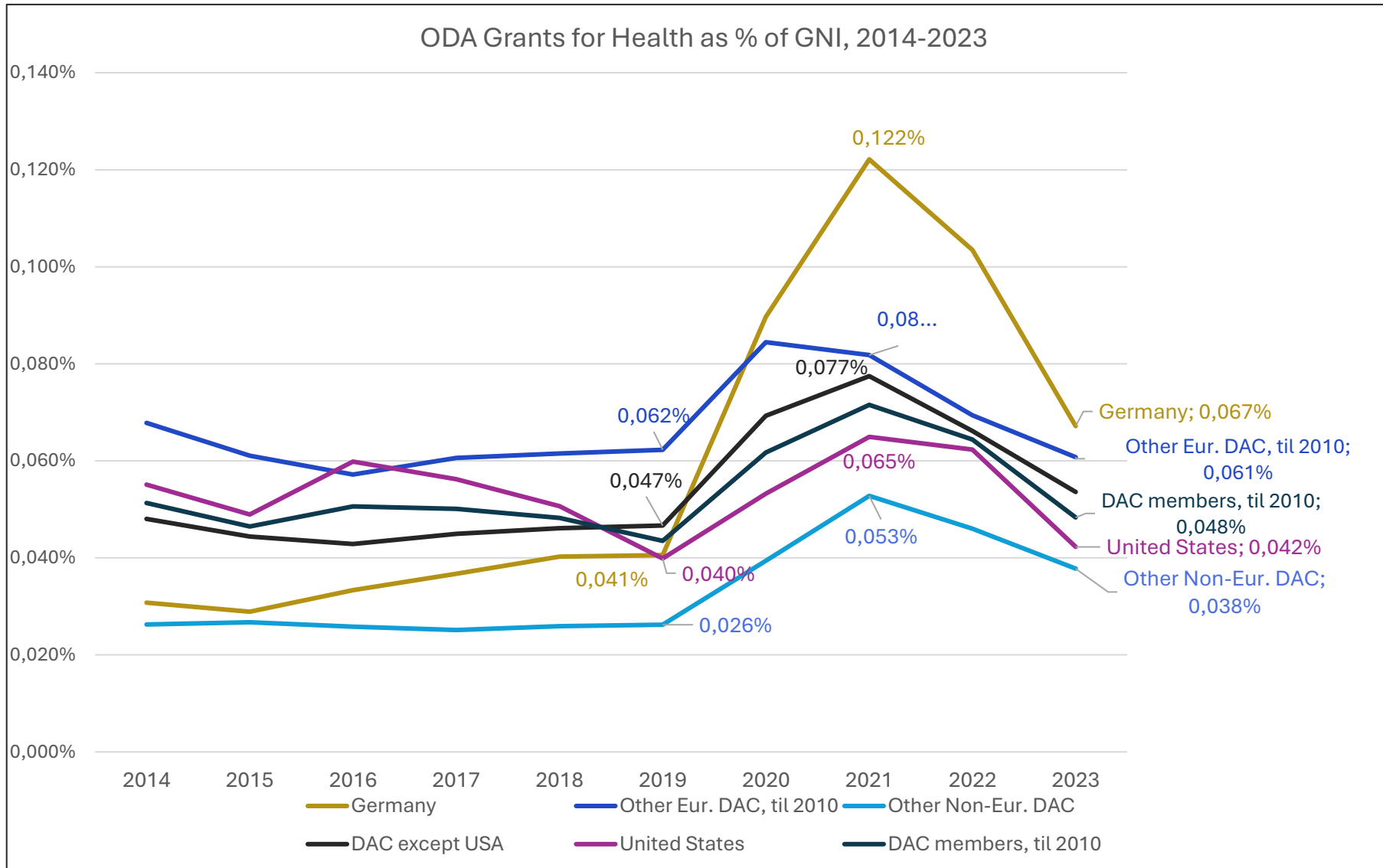


This chart shows the percentage of health programs relative to a country's or a country group's total development assistance in the form of ODA grants.

Firstly, it becomes evident that the United States has allocated a significantly higher proportion to health compared to other nations. Secondly, however, this share has sharply decreased in recent years, while most other nations saw an increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, though this has since started to decline again.

In 2023, the U.S. still provided almost 23% of its total ODA grants for health-specific programs. Hence, making it the contributor with the highest share in this regard compared to the other state groups presented here.

U.S. Health ODA Funding: Well Below WHO Recommendation Despite Pandemic Increase



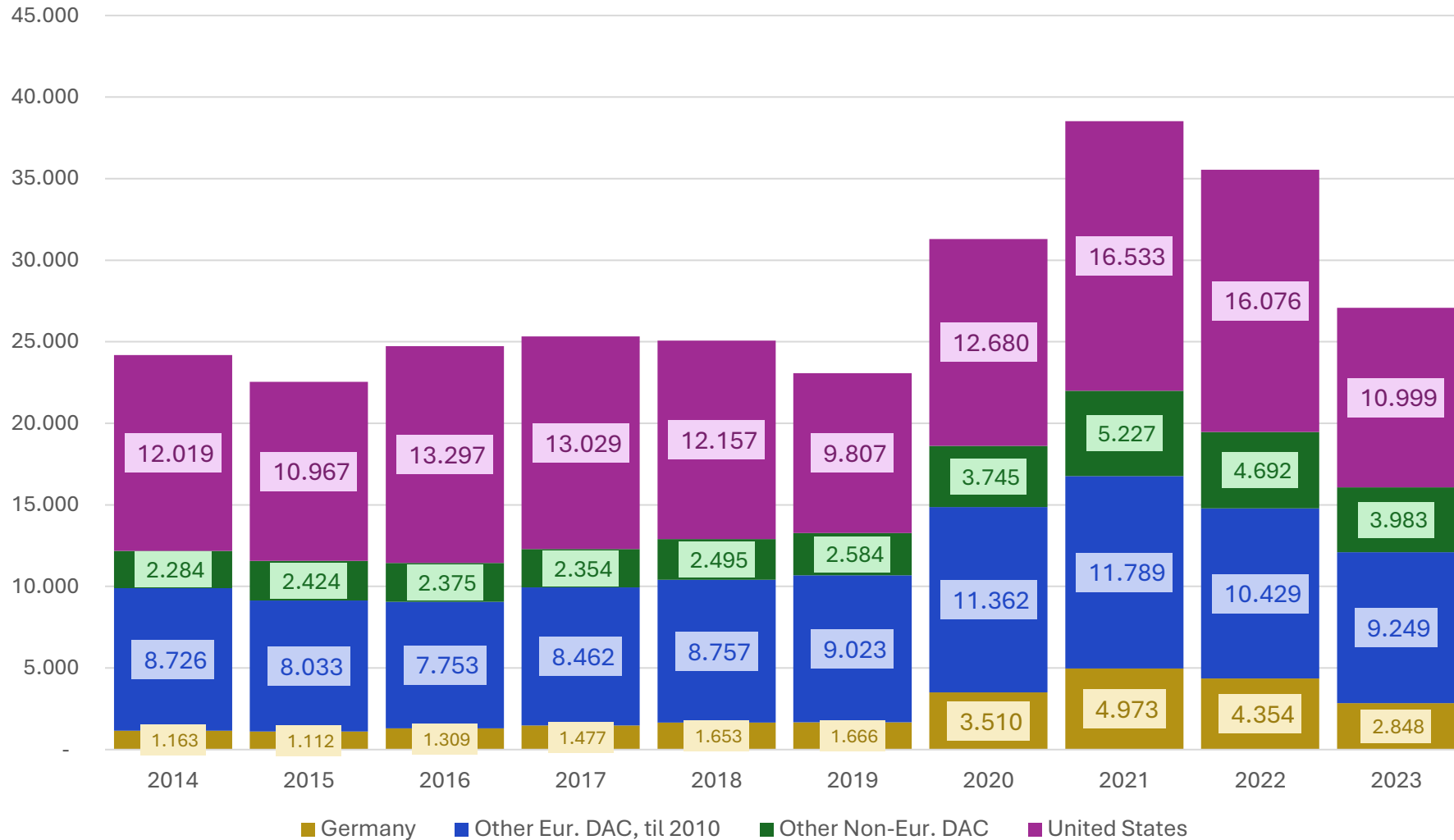
This diagram shows the proportion of health-related development assistance expenditures in the form of grants by a donor country or group relative to its own economic output.

It reveals that the United States has consistently fallen well below the WHO recommendation of 0.1% of gross national income from 2001, despite a temporary increase during the pandemic. In contrast, Germany temporarily even exceeded this recommendation due to pandemic-related efforts but is now significantly below it again.

In 2023, the United States allocated just 0.042% of its GNI to ODA grants for health—less than half of the recommended level.

The U.S. Contribution to Health ODA: Global System Is Vulnerable to Reductions

DAC Members: ODA Grants for Health in constant million US\$ (2022), 2014-2023



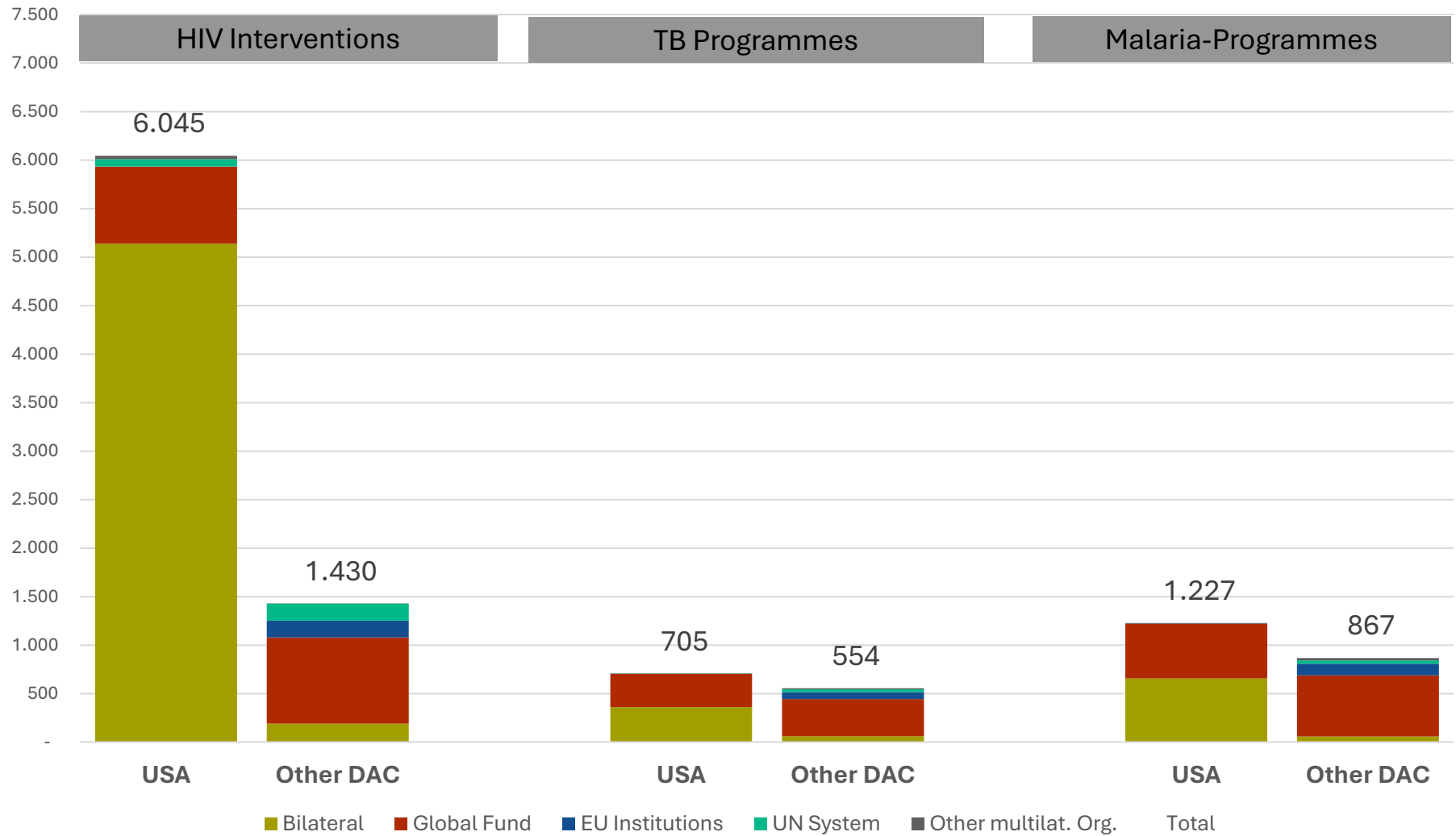
This graphic illustrates health-specific development assistance grants in constant US dollars, again ensuring comparability across years and currencies.

Notably, the United States stands out as the largest donor in this regard, contributing nearly 41% of the total aggregated amount. Only the EU member states combined are in a similar range, while the non-European DAC nations account for a small share.

On one hand, this highlights the vulnerability of the entire system to cuts from the US. On the other hand, all other countries could close the financial gap if they followed the WHO recommendation of providing 0.1% of gross national income to health-specific ODA consistently.

HIV/AIDS ODA Funding: The U.S. Provides 81%, Dominating Global Efforts

ODA Grants against the main Epidemics by Financing Mechanisms, average in the period 2021-23, US\$ mn. (2022)



This chart presents ODA grants for tackling HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria—comparing the U.S. share to that of all other DAC countries.

The extreme financial reliance on the United States becomes especially clear in HIV interventions, as 81% of total expenditures come from the U.S., while all other DAC members combined account for just 19%. Additionally, it is striking that bilateral contributions make up by far the largest portion, highlighting the critical role of PEPFAR in the global fight against HIV/AIDS.

For tuberculosis and malaria, the U.S. also provides the majority of ODA grants, though its share—at 56% and 59%, respectively—is nowhere near as dominant as in the case of HIV/AIDS.

Imprint

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Responsible for content (V.i.S.d.P.) : Michael Kuhnert

Author: Tilman Rüppel, Joachim Rüppel

Editorial: Tilman Rüppel, Joachim Rüppel

Graphic Design: Tilman Rüppel, Joachim Rüppel

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medmissio (economic association by state grant according to §22 BGB)

Hermann-Schell-Straße 7

97074 Würzburg

Tel. +0931-80 48 539

Fax +0931-80 48 530

E-Mail: gf@medmissio.de

LIGA Bank eG

IBAN DE 58 7509 0300 0003 0065 65

BIC GENO DE F1 M05

Visit our website:

www.medmissio.de