



THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Development Goals set a framework for how the world could see the end of extreme poverty. In September, 2000, The United States joined with 188 nations to affirm a set of international development goals in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reflect an understanding of the devastation caused by global hunger and poverty and aim for a world that is free of such suffering. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest by 2015. Our leaders committed to these goals and it is up to us, as Americans and ONE supporters, to make sure that America keeps its promises to the world's most vulnerable people.

WHAT ARE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

2. Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

4. Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

5. Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

8. Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction— nationally and internationally
- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
- Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth

As ONE, we are asking America to keep its promises by committing the necessary resources, cancelling debt, and making trade fair, so that the world can achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.



MORE AND BETTER AID...

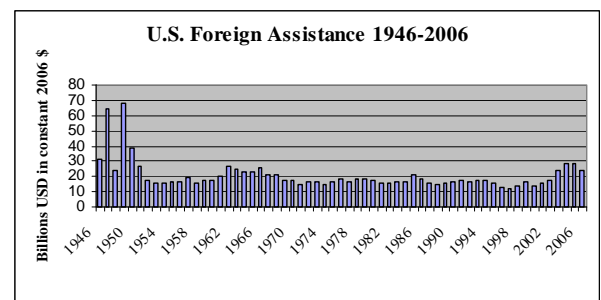
More than one billion people around the world live on less than \$1 per day. Supporting these people in their efforts to secure even the most basic necessities such as food, clean water, health care and education requires financial assistance from external sources delivered in an efficient and effective manner. The United States has a long tradition of helping people help themselves. By contributing our share – roughly an additional 1% of the federal budget - to an effective partnership with the world's nations, we can help meet our international agreed upon goals to achieve the following:

- Reduce by half the number of people in the world who suffer from hunger and extreme poverty.
- Provide free access to primary education for 77 million out-of-school children
- Provide access to clean water to an additional 600 million people and basic sanitation to 1.3 billion.
- Prevent more than 6 million young children from dying each year from poverty-related illnesses and 400,000 women from dying in childbirth each year.
- Save 16,000 lives a day by fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria -- three of the world's most devastating diseases.
- Build a better, safer world for all.

Directing an additional ONE percent of the estimated 2010 budget -- roughly \$29 billion -- will allow for longer-term sustainable growth while fighting the corruption that wastes precious resources. ONE believes the value of international assistance is dependent not only on funding levels, but also on the quality of assistance. In the past, some development assistance has been wasted or given for the wrong reasons, and as a result, many have categorized "aid" as a whole as ineffective. But development strategies have evolved and successful efforts have proven that development assistance can be one of the best investments in the growth and development of impoverished countries:

- In 2002, only 50,000 HIV positive Africans had access to antiretroviral medicines. Today's figures show that an additional 1.2 million people around the world, most of them in Africa, are now receiving treatment thanks to the Global Fund and PEPFAR alone.
- The U.S. is a lead donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria which, as of December 2006, has provided insecticide-treated bed nets to more than 18 million families, an increase of 135 percent over the past year. The bed nets will prevent those family members from contracting malaria from a simple mosquito bite. The U.S. has partnered with other G8 nations and committed to scaling up efforts to fight malaria together so that an additional 600,000 lives will be saved each year by 2015.
- Nicaragua has effectively utilized \$3.5 million from the Education for All Fast Track Initiative's Catalytic Fund to send an additional 70,000 six year-olds to school, expand and update teacher training facilities and increase the number of children receiving a daily meal in school from 200,000 in 2004 to 800,000 in 2005.
- The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is an example of an innovative new U.S. program to channel assistance to countries with a record of good governance, a commitment to investing in their people and economic growth. Countries design compacts around their own priorities and have begun to see benefits in poverty reduction and economic growth. In Madagascar, for example, a \$100 million compact has helped subsistence farmers earn a better income by signing almost 400 land titles, providing technical assistance to 2,000 farmers and enterprises and training another 225 farmers to utilize microfinance credit.

As the graph to the right demonstrates, U.S. development assistance funding reached its highest point following World War II with the Marshall Plan to help rebuild Europe. In the 1950s, however, it began a general downward trend before hitting an all time low in the mid 1990s. Since 2000, assistance levels have again been increasing primarily due to new efforts such as President's Emergency Response to AIDS Relief and the Millennium Challenge Account however international assistance only represents 1.2% of the U.S. federal budget. However, this is far below what is needed to end poverty for good.



America has a long tradition of global leadership. We have many resources to share with our global neighbors. In fighting extreme poverty, these resources must be marshaled from every source. ONE is asking for an additional 1% for poverty-focused development assistance so that America can help win the war against the indignities of poverty. For the first time, we have the technology and effective, affordable solutions to end extreme poverty.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Every year President Bush submits his budget request to Congress. Congress ultimately determines how much the U.S. government will spend the following year. Currently Congress is debating the fiscal year 2008 budget which means right now there is an opportunity to move closer to our goal. ONE is requesting an additional \$4.8 billion over last year's funding levels to fight extreme poverty and global disease.



DEBT CANCELLATION

For decades, many impoverished countries were spending billions of dollars each year repaying debts to donor countries and international financial institutions. Many of these loans were given for political reasons during the Cold War to prop up particular governments, and in many cases, were wasted by corrupt and unaccountable regimes. These large debts became a serious impediment to poverty reduction and economic development. Countries began taking on new loans to repay old ones. For the world's most impoverished countries, the cost of debt overshadowed their ability to provide access to clean water, education and basic healthcare.

- Some countries spent as much as 25-30% of their annual budgets serving their debt, more than was spent on education and healthcare combined.
- Debt makes it difficult to trade with poorer nations, as they do not have the income to purchase U.S. goods.
- Debt cancellation would help ensure funds were used for poverty reduction, ultimately decreasing poor countries dependence on foreign aid.

While the debt crisis is far from over, the U.S. and other industrialized countries did take action to relieve debt burdens in many of the most impoverished countries and these commitments have proven effective. Debt relief has been extended through two initiatives: the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Both programs include 40 of the most impoverished countries in the world. The HIPC Initiative, started in 1996 and further enhanced in 1999, cancels most bilateral debt and some multilateral debt after countries adopt IMF and World Bank supported economic and governance reform programs. The HIPC process is designed to ensure that the assistance is directed to country-owned poverty alleviation priorities. Despite the debt relief provided by HIPC, substantial debts still remained in many countries striving to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

At the 2005 G8 Summit, G8 leaders, led by the U.S. and the U.K., took further action to broaden debt relief by adopting the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. For those countries that have completed the HIPC process, the MDRI agreement provides 100 percent debt cancellation of eligible debts that are owed to the World Bank, IMF and the African Development Bank.

Debt Cancellation Works:

- Tanzania has used its savings from debt relief to increase education spending and eliminate school fees. Almost overnight, an estimated 1.6 million children enrolled in school. By 2003, 3.1 million additional children were attending school.
- Mozambique used its debt service savings to vaccinate children against tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria, as well as build and electrify schools.
- Nigeria is using the \$750 million in debt service savings from 2006 to train and recruit new teachers.
- Cameroon used its debt savings to launch a national HIV/AIDS plan for prevention, education, testing and mother-to-child transmission abatement.

THE OPPORTUNITY

If all 40 potentially eligible countries complete the process, the two initiatives will provide approximately \$147 billion in relief. Already, the U.S has cancelled 100% of its bilateral debts for the 21 currently qualified HIPC countries and led in the development of MDRI.

The U.S. should continue to fully finance the debt deal brokered at the 2005 G8 Summit, as well as lead G8 donors in an expanded debt cancellation initiative to include countries that spend significant amounts of domestic resources servicing their debts but were excluded from HIPC eligibility, and take measures to preserve the gains made through debt cancellation by making future development flows available in the form of grants – not new loans – and without imposing harmful new economic conditions.

Debt cancellation is a critical step in paving the way for economic development and poverty reduction, but it alone is not sufficient to jump start development. Impoverished countries need increased assistance in addition to debt cancellation if they are to stand a chance at breaking the cycle of extreme poverty. Over the course of the year, ONE will support the Jubilee Act which calls on the US Treasury to support 100% debt cancellation for 67 countries that require it to meet the millennium development goals.



TRADE JUSTICE

As important as development assistance, and debt cancellation, impoverished countries need the opportunity to earn their own resources to fight poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals. World Trade has the potential to be a powerful resource to alleviate global poverty, and support economic growth. Yet, unfair market competition has forced many impoverished countries out of the international trading arena. Without the ability to trade with the rest of the world, impoverished nations have no chance of overcoming the health and economic crises they face.

Currently, the 50 poorest countries have less than 1% of the global export market. If Africa, East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America were each to increase their share of world exports by one per cent, the resulting gains in income could lift 128 million people out of poverty. In Africa alone, this would generate \$70bn – several times what the continent receives in aid.

ONE supports trade policy changes that deliver real benefits: Increasing this share, which can raise incomes in poor countries, will require the following:

- Improved access to markets: Many rich countries continue to limit the types and quantities of products that developing countries can export to them through tariffs and quotas.
- Reduction or elimination of rich country subsidies: Developed country governments pay their richest farmers to overproduce, which lowers the global price for crops like cotton, corn, and wheat. This results in cheap products from rich countries being exported into poor countries, making it impossible for farmers to compete with these low-price products. These farmers are then unable to sell in their own markets and earn a living.
- Right to direct trade and development strategies: Poor countries must also retain as much control over their own development policies as possible so that they are not forced to make trade concessions that negatively impact poverty alleviation strategies.

As ONE, we are asking America to reform unfair trade rules so people in poor countries can have the chance to earn their way out of poverty.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Trade negotiations are an opportunity for developed nations to keep their promises and demonstrate bold leadership by changing global trade rules to level the playing field for developing countries, giving people the tools to trade their way out of poverty. The WTO Doha Development Agenda negotiations were launched in 2001 with the stated goal of creating greater trading opportunities for developing countries. For the first time, agriculture and the barriers developing countries face in this sector are being discussed in a negotiation that includes all WTO members. This is particularly important as the majority of people in poor countries are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Despite the stated focus on development, traditional political sensitivities have largely dominated Doha negotiations in the five years since its launch. Although talks recently resumed after a six month suspension, strong political leadership is needed to broker a deal that puts the concerns and well-being of poor countries at the center of the discussions.

To promote real and long-lasting economic growth in poor countries, the U.S. should take immediate steps to create more opportunities for developing countries to benefit from trade and investment. Specifically, the U.S. should:

- Reform trade-distorting agricultural subsidies that play a role in depressing prices and distorting markets for poor farmers. These efforts should be taken through the U.S. farm bill regardless of the outcome of the Doha round in a manner that does not negatively impact small farmers in the U.S.;
- Give developing countries the freedom to determine in what ways they liberalize their economies;
- Maintain and expand market access for developing country products;
- Increase “aid for trade” assistance that will help poor communities and poor countries effectively engage in local, regional and global trade;
- Support the development and funding of microfinance programs.



CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

Access to clean water is a basic human right and a necessary precondition to all our human rights. An accessible supply of clean water is essential to improving health, education and overall productivity around the world, yet currently over one billion people lack access to a basic supply of clean water and 2.6 billion do not have access to basic sanitation.

- Every 15 seconds, a child dies from a disease associated with lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene.
- Of the 1 billion lacking access to clean water, approximately 314 million live in sub-Saharan Africa,
- Every \$1 invested in water yields an economic return in saved time, increased productivity and reduced health costs of \$8.

Unsafe water and poor sanitation play a major role in the transmission of many diseases, including diarrhea, cholera, malaria, and typhoid. More than 1.8 million children die each year – roughly one every 15 seconds – from water and sanitation-related diarrhoeal diseases.

The lack of access to clean water and sanitation translates into lost educational opportunities, especially for women and girls. Time spent collecting water – often many hours each day – means girls do not have time to attend school. Studies show that girls are 12% more likely to attend school if water is available within 15 minutes of home rather than one hour's walk. Young girls are also less likely to attend classes if the school does not have adequate and separate toilets for girls. In addition, water-related illnesses increase absenteeism for all children and result in a loss of over 443 million school days globally each year.

Lack of water also destroys crops and farm animals. In one recent three-year period, drought caused 60% of the world's food emergencies. Agricultural irrigation is essential to increasing food production and income generation in many arid regions, yet most small scale farmers do not have access to any irrigation technology. In fact, only 17% of farmland worldwide is irrigated, but irrigated farmland produces 40% of the world's food supply. Introducing irrigation typically increases crop yield by 100% to 400%. (Action Against Hunger)

With ONE voice, we are asking our leaders to commit an additional \$300 million so the millions of people who lack access to clean water and basic sanitation could have the opportunity for improved health and a better quality of life.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The internationally agreed upon goal is to reduce by half the number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would result in safe drinking water for approximately 550 million more people and basic sanitation for approximately 1.3 million more people.

There is no doubt the world has the knowledge, technology and resources to halve by 2015 the number of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation. However, meeting this target will require a substantial increase in resources and commitment from donors and national governments. Overall assistance to the sector has stagnated over the last ten years. On current trends, sub-Saharan Africa will not reach the 2015 water target until 2040 and the sanitation target until 2076. South Asia and the Arab states are also off track, though not as drastically as Africa.

In order to bring the Millennium Goal within reach, water and sanitation will need an additional \$4 billion a year in funding of which the United State's proportionate share is \$1.3 billion by 2010. Towards this end, this year ONE supports an additional \$300 million for clean water and sanitation in developing countries.



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EDUCATION

Education is one of the most powerful investments we can make in the effort to overcome poverty. It attacks poverty at its roots, and strengthens individuals, families and communities. However, access to primary education remains unattainable for millions of children. In addition to equipping a child with the knowledge and skills needed for a productive life, a basic education offers even deeper and wider returns for health and economic growth.

The challenges in expanding access to education are vast, especially for girls. Many children are kept from school because they cannot afford it, either because of costs associated with school or because of the loss of their contribution to their family. Impoverished countries lack the funds to train and retain qualified teachers, provide text books and teaching materials and build an adequate number of schools. AIDS has also further weakened education systems, wiping out a generation of educators and forcing children, especially girls, to stay home to care for sick family members.

Education is also a key tool in the effort to develop and strengthen young democracies. Cross-national studies have found strong correlations between mass literacy and the presence of democratic political systems, as well as between the expansion of primary education and the degree of political development. An educated citizenry that is capable of making informed decisions, voicing opinions, and holding elected officials responsible is essential for democracy to survive and flourish. Education promotes wider community cohesion and stability, giving people more control over their lives and hope for the future. A free public education, where children can learn about civic engagement, democracy and equality, provides an alternative to other forms of organized schooling.

- Worldwide over 77 million children are not enrolled in primary education, more than half of which are girls. 8 out of 10 of these girls live in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The education of women helps increase incomes and even save lives in the world's poorest countries; children of mothers who receive five years of primary education are 40% more likely to live beyond age five.
- Educated mothers are 50% more likely to have their children immunized.
- A 2004 study concluded that universal primary education could prevent 700,000 HIV cases per year.
- No country has reached sustained economic growth without achieving near universal primary education.
- In low income countries, a young woman's average earnings increase between 10% and 20% with each additional year of education.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The internationally agreed upon goal is to achieve universal primary education by 2015. Based on current estimates 77 million children world-wide are not in school.

In 2002, donors and developing countries established the Education for All - Fast-track Initiative (FTI), a global partnership to ensure accelerated progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015. All low-income countries which demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion can receive support from FTI.

Impressive results have already been seen, but in order to provide an education to all children, the U.S. must fully utilize and expand the FTI, as well as develop complementary strategies for weak and post-conflict countries in need. In total, providing universal primary education to all children by 2015 will require scaling-up to \$10 billion annually by 2010, the U.S. would need to provide \$3.3 billion a year by 2015.

In a growing number of countries, real progress is being made in increasing primary school enrollments and improving the quality of education.

- Gross enrollments in primary school in sub-Saharan Africa (which includes pupils of non-primary school-age) jumped by 20 million children between 2000 and 2004.
- In 2005, Ghana abolished user fees across the country and saw primary school enrollments increase by 14%.8
- Tanzania has used its savings from debt relief to increase education spending and eliminate school fees. Almost overnight, an estimated 1.6 million children enrolled in school. By 2003, 3.1 million additional children were attending school. Similar results have played out in Mozambique, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia.



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CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Health systems in poor countries around the world are rapidly deteriorating, and in some cases, have failed entirely. Young children and pregnant women bear the brunt of inadequate health systems.

- *Children:* In total, over 10 million children die every year before their fifth birthday – one every three seconds – nearly all of them from preventable causes. In 2005, more than 28 million children missed out on immunizations during their first year of life and an estimated 1.5 million children died from diseases which could have been prevented by simple, low cost vaccinations.
- *Pregnant Women:* More than 500,000 mothers die each year from complications during child birth and tens of millions more suffer from pregnancy related illnesses and injuries. While women in developed countries as a whole have a 1 in 2,800 chance of dying in child-birth, women in Africa have a 1 in 20 chance, and in several countries the lifetime risk exceeds 1 in 10. The reason for this gross disparity is the lack of access in poor countries to skilled professional care and basic equipment, drugs and supplies needed for a safe delivery.

There are affordable technologies and interventions that exist to prevent and cure nearly all of these deaths. The challenge, therefore, is not the lack of technology, but lack to access. Delivering vaccines and basic maternal services requires a health care system that most poor countries do not have: sufficient numbers of doctors, nurses and mid-wives to staff hospitals and health centers, sterile supplies and basic equipment, predictable financing, adequate technology and infrastructure – in other words, a strong, well-functioning health system.

The attention and resources mobilized around AIDS, TB and malaria in recent years, while crucial, has also exacerbated the strain on health systems by pulling scarce funding, supplies and human resources away from primary care and maternal health services.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The internationally agreed upon goal is to reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate and reduce by three-quarters the number of pregnancy-related deaths. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would result in the prevention of death for 6 million children under aged five and 400,000 pregnant women.

In order to provide healthy environments for women and children in the world's poorest countries, the U.S. and other developed nations must drastically increase and expand efforts addressing child and maternal health needs, with the goal of doubling existing programs by 2010.

There is growing recognition among policymakers that global health programs must be designed in a way that enhances overall health systems. ONE supports the reintroduction of the Child Act in order to develop and implement strategies to improve the health of, and reduce mortality rates among, newborns, children, and mothers in developing countries. With U.S. leadership, the current reality for mothers and their young children in the developing world can be changed dramatically.



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HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, and MALARIA

HIV/ AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are devastating entire communities and economies. Poor countries are losing their teachers, doctors and nurses. Businesses are losing their workers, governments are losing their civil servants, families are losing their breadwinners.

- HIV/AIDS killed 2.9 million people in 2006 alone. TB kills an estimated 2 million people each year and is the leading cause of death for people with AIDS. And at least 1 million people die from malaria each year, mostly children in Africa.
- Since first being reported in 1981, AIDS has killed over 25 million people and is the world's fourth leading cause of death.
- 18 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS worldwide, 12 million of them live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Only 1 million of the 6.5 million people in immediate need of anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) worldwide have access to them. Access to ARVs has been limited as many people with HIV live in rural areas with limited health systems and live on less than \$1 dollar per day.

The good news is that these diseases are preventable and treatable using proven, cost-effective strategies:

- Antiretroviral medication used to treat people living with HIV/AIDS costs as little as \$140 per patient per year, down from nearly \$10,000 a year less than 10 years ago.
- TB can be fully cured with effective treatment that costs as little as \$16 per person for the full treatment course (six to eight months) with a success rate of up to 80% in the poorest countries. TB treatment is also one of the best ways to find those who are HIV positive and keep them alive.
- Malaria can be all but eliminated through four highly successful interventions: insecticide treated bed nets, indoor residual spraying, preventative treatment for pregnant women and treatment for those already infected. It costs as little as \$2 to purchase the most effective malaria treatments.

In 2005, donors and poor countries committed themselves to providing "as close as possible" universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention care and treatment to all those who need it by 2010. Since that time, significant steps have been taken to devise country plans for achieving universal access. Donors also committed to scaling up malaria control to reach 85% of affected individuals with the goal of saving 600,000 children's lives by 2010 and to help meet the resource need identified by the Stop TB Partnership.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The internationally agreed goal is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would result in approximately 16,000 lives saved every day.

U.S. leadership in fighting these three diseases must continue through a coordinated approach that utilizes both bilateral and multilateral tools. The ultimate goal should be to provide 1/3 of the global funding requirements for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and achieve universal access to prevention, care and treatment for all three diseases by 2015. Specifically, the U.S. must continue funding the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) at high levels, better integrate TB and HIV treatment through PEPFAR to save even more lives and increase funding to the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and bilateral TB programs. In addition, providing the U.S. fair share for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria is critical in the fight against these three diseases. In the short term, the U.S. must also provide emergency funding to address the recent outbreak of "extremely drug resistant tuberculosis" (XDR-TB) in southern Africa, which if unchecked, especially in Africa, threatens to reverse progress made in recent years in HIV/AIDS treatment scale-up, as well successful programs to cure TB.