



**THE CAMPAIGN TO MAKE
POVERTY HISTORY**
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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:

- Reduce by half the number of people in the world who suffer from hunger and live in extreme poverty. This could result in 300 million less hungry people each year.
- Provide free access to primary education for 77 million out-of-school children
- Provide access to clean water to 450 million people and basic sanitation to 700 million.
- Prevent more than 5.4 million young children from dying each year from poverty-related illnesses.
- Prevent 400,000 women from dying in childbirth each year.
- Save 16,000 lives a day by fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.
- 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.

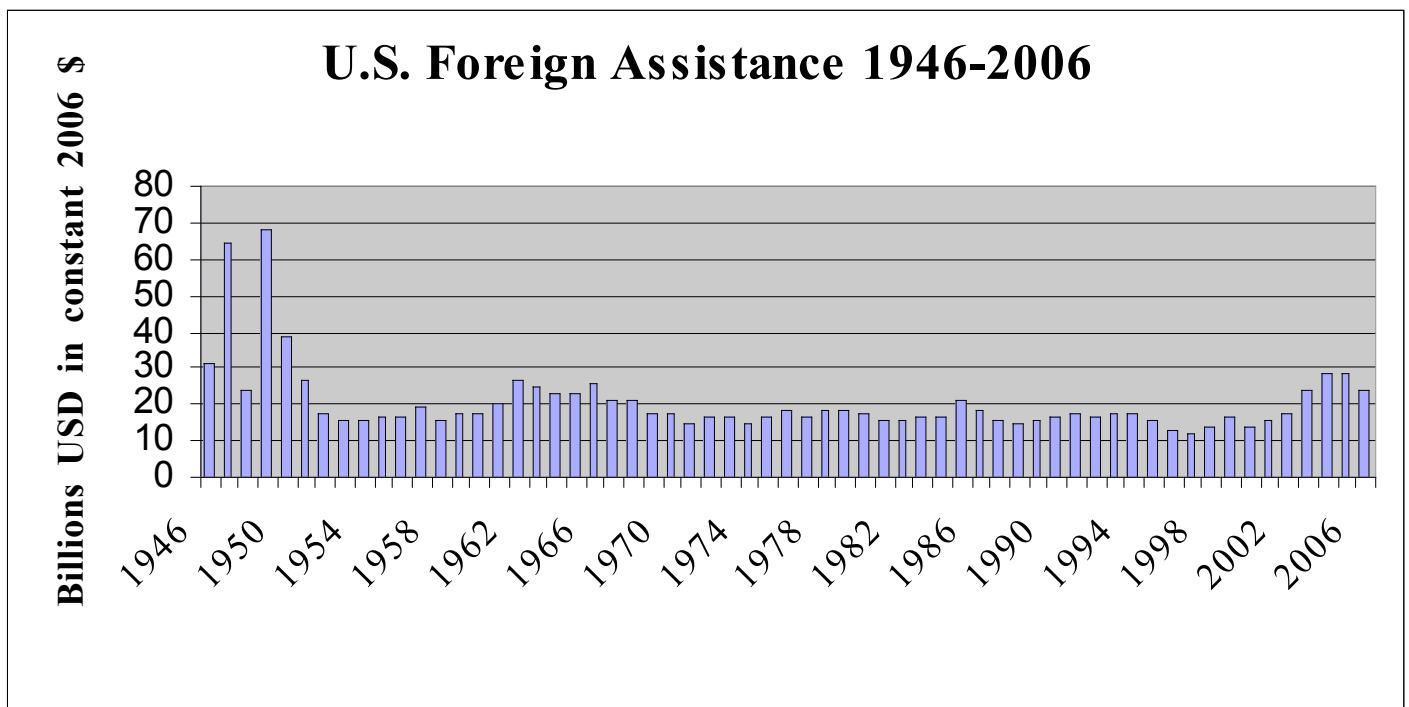
Development assistance to poor countries produces results

- In 2002, only 50,000 HIV positive Africans had access to antiretroviral medicines. Today, 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. This is an increase of 135 percent over the past year. The bed nets will prevent families from contracting malaria from a simple mosquito bite. The U.S. has partnered with other G8 nations and committed to scale 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.

America has a long tradition of global leadership

As the graph below demonstrates, U.S. development assistance funding reached its highest point following World War II with the Marshal 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.

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.



We have the opportunity to make a difference now

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, for a total of \$38.6 billion for the International Affairs Budget.**

