



ONE is rallying Americans – ONE by ONE – to fight the emergency of global disease and extreme poverty.

ONE is grassroots advocacy effort of millions of people, rallying together to press government leaders to fight the emergency of extreme poverty and preventable, global disease.

ONE believes that increasing U.S. efforts to provide for basic needs like health, education, clean water and nutrition would transform the futures of an entire generation in the world's poorest countries. ONE also calls for debt cancellation, making trade fairer and anti-corruption measures in a comprehensive package to help Africa and poor countries everywhere beat global disease and extreme poverty.

Development assistance reflects the best American tradition of compassion, generosity and helping others help themselves. ONE asks America's leaders to follow in this tradition and provide additional funding to fight extreme poverty and global disease. Directed to honest governments, private charities and faith-based organizations, this support would provide the tools and resources to make a positive impact in the lives of an entire generation of people.

Already, ONE members are making a difference. Thanks to U.S. support through the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), more than 1.45 million people with HIV/AIDS are receiving lifesaving anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment, helping them live to raise their children, harvest crops and build businesses.

America can do more. We can help 77 million children—mostly girls—get into grade school; prevent the deaths of 5.4 million children each year from poverty-related illnesses and save 400,000 women from dying in childbirth each year; provide clean water to an additional 450 million people and basic sanitation to 700 million around the globe; and save 16,000 lives a day by fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

By increasing our efforts, we will not only save the lives of millions of people – we will also transform how those people see us. It will increase our national security, protect our economy and build a better, safer world for us all. Please, join us at [ONE.org](http://ONE.org).

**[WWW.ONE.ORG](http://WWW.ONE.ORG)**



## WE ARE PART OF A MOVEMENT, AND IT'S GROWING...

Through working on the ground in communities, colleges and places of worship across the United States and online at ONE.org, ONE members ask America's leaders to increase efforts to fight global disease and extreme poverty. Our leaders hear from ONE on the allocations in the U.S. budget for specific lifesaving legislation, during the 2008 presidential election and before G8 summits. Via millions of emails and hundreds of thousands of phone calls to the President and Congress, ONE members have asked that America do even more to lead the world in bringing hope and opportunity to the world's poorest people.

## ONE IS DELIVERING RESULTS

- In December 2007, **Congress passed with bipartisan support a historic \$2+ billion increase over last year in poverty-fighting development assistance** with ONE members urging them on every step of the way. The increase applies to child and maternal health programs, basic education, global health programs to fight HIV/AIDS and the expansion of clean water programs.
- In November 2007, after ONE members inundated the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with more than 25,000 emails demanding action on a long-held commitment, IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn announced that the **IMF will provide approximately \$840 million in debt relief to Liberia**. The announcement honored a commitment made by the IMF 18 months previously.
- In March 2007, thousands of ONE supporters across the U.S. called their senators and asked them to support the Smith-Dodd amendment that **fully restored a \$2.2 billion cut to the International Affairs budget**, which houses most of the funding America commits to alleviating global poverty.
- In February 2007, members of the ONE Campaign sent more than 200,000 letters encouraging Congress to protect \$1 billion in funding for the fight against extreme poverty and global disease. In response, **Congress committed to a \$1.45 billion increase for 2007**. This funding means more than 350,000 people will receive lifesaving AIDS medicines, over one million anti-malaria bed nets will be distributed, and over 120,000 people will receive treatment for tuberculosis.
- In Fall 2006, ONE members from across the country delivered more than 250,000 letters to Capitol Hill and made thousands of calls requesting that Congress help up to 300,000 Africans make a living and escape the cycle of poverty through renewal of a special trade provision within the African Growth and Opportunity Act called the "third country fabric provision." On December 9, 2006, **Congress responded and extended the trade provision until 2012, securing jobs for tens of thousands of hard-working men and women in some of the poorest countries of Africa**.
- In one targeted campaign in 2005, ONE generated more than 500,000 e-letters to President Bush asking for a historic deal on debt, AIDS and trade for Africa at the 2005 summit of the world's eight richest countries. At "Live 8", one million people stood in Philadelphia – joining 3.8 billion people worldwide – determined to change the world. In response, **Bush and other world leaders promised \$25 billion more for Africa and \$50 billion more globally by 2010, as well as specific efforts on HIV/AIDS and education**.

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## **AIDS AND EXTREME POVERTY: CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY**

### **The Crises: Global Disease and Extreme Poverty**

- Every three seconds a child dies from extreme poverty.
- One billion people around the world live on less than \$1 a day.
- 12 million children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS in Africa and that number is expected to climb to 18 million by 2010.
- Education is a powerful investment we can make to fight poverty, yet worldwide over 77 million children are not enrolled in primary education, more than half of whom are girls.
- More than one billion people lack access to clean water and 2.6 billion do not have access to basic sanitation. Every 15 seconds, a child dies from problems caused by lack of clean water.

### **The Opportunity: How can we beat extreme poverty and global disease?**

Today, solutions exist that are affordable, achievable and sustainable. We have the science, technology and resources to beat global disease and extreme poverty.

- AIDS drugs now cost as little as \$1 a day.
- A bed net can save a child's life by preventing the contraction of malaria and costs only \$5.
- We can put a child in school for a month for \$13.
- A well provides clean, safe drinking water for 20 years at a cost of only \$20 per person.

### **What is America already doing to help?**

- Thanks to U.S. support through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, as well as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), more than 1.5 million people with HIV/AIDS are receiving lifesaving anti-retroviral treatment.
- In 2005, under pressure from ONE, the G8 agreed to increase aid to Africa by \$25 billion and to all developing countries by \$50 billion by 2010. The G8 leaders and the other shareholders also agreed to cancel 100% of the multilateral debts owed by qualified Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Already, the U.S. has cancelled 100% of the debts owed by 21 of the 40 HIPC countries. This will help to kick-start the efforts of poor countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals -- but these promises will only be kept if we keep up the positive pressure.
- The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is an innovative U.S. effort to support countries with a record of good governance and a commitment to investing in their people and economic growth. Countries design compacts around their development priorities, and we have already begun to see lifesaving benefits in poverty reduction as a result of the MCA.

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## ONE AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

**ONE is a coalition of more than 2.4 million people from all 50 states, working with more than 150 of the nation's most well-known and respected non-profit, advocacy and humanitarian organizations:**

A Glimmer of Hope • A Self-Help Assistance Program • Academy for Educational Development • Action Against Hunger • Advancement Project • African Well Fund • Africare • Aid to Artisans • Alliance To End Hunger • American Baptist Churches, USA • American Foundation for Children with AIDS • American Jewish World Service • American Refugee Committee • Americans for Informed Democracy • Americans for UNFPA • AmeriCares • Association of Evangelical Relief & Development Organizations • Baptist World Alliance • BeadforLife • Better World Campaign • Blood Water Mission • B'nai B'rith International • Bread for Life • Bread for the World • Bridges to Prosperity • Brilliant Lecture Series, Inc. • CARE • Care Kenya • Caring for Kaela • Carolina for Kibera • The Child Health Site • Children International • Christian Children's Fund • Christian Coalition of America • Christian Reformed World Relief Committee • Church World Service • Citizens for Global Solutions • Compassion International • Concern Worldwide US • Counterpart International • Crossroads • DATA • Doctors of the World USA • Edge Outreach • Emergent Village • Engineers Without Borders • The Episcopal Church • Episcopal Relief and Development • Evangelical Lutheran Church in America • Face AIDS • Faithful America • Feed the Children • Five Talents International • Food for the Hungry • FORGE • Foundation for International Community Assistance • Freeplay Foundation • Friends of the World Food Program • Global Healing Initiative • Global Health Council • Grameen Foundation USA • Grassroots Soccer • Habitat for Humanity International • Haddash • Heartland Alliance • Heifer International • Hope 4 Kids International • HOPE International • The Hunger Project • The Hunger Site • ImagineNations • Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy • InterAction • International Crisis Group • International Housing Coalition • International Justice Mission • International Medical Corps • International Orthodox Christian Charities • International Rescue Committee • Intervida Foundation USA • Islamic Relief • Jubilee USA Network • Keep a Child Alive • Lifewater International • Living Water International • Lutheran World Relief • Medical Teams International • Mennonite Central Committee • Mercy Corps • Mercy Ships • Micah Challenge USA • Millennium Campaign • Mothers Acting Up • MoveOn.org • National Association for the Advancement of Colored People • National Association of Social Workers • National Council of Churches USA • National Peace Corps Association • National Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness • National Wildlife Federation • Nazarene Compassionate Ministries • Net Aid • Northwest Medical Teams • Operation Blessing International • Opportunity International • Orphan Medical Network International • OrphanAid Africa • Outreach International • Oxfam America • Partners for Development • PATH • Pathfinder International • Pax Christi • Pediatric Aids Fund- Zimbabwe • The Pendulum Project • Physicians for Human Rights • Physicians for Peace • PlanUSA • Presbyterian Church (USA) • Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Program • Project HOPE • Refugees International • Relief International • Research!America • RESULTS Educational Fund • Save Africa's Children • Save the Children • SHARE Foundation • Social Groove Collective • Society for International Development • Sojourners/ Call to Renewal • Student Global AIDS Campaign and Global Justice • UN Foundation • UNA - USA • Union for Reform Judaism • Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations • The United Methodist Church • United Methodist Committee On Relief • United Methodist General Board of Church and Society • US Coalition for Child Survival • US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants • US Committee for UNDP • US Doctors for Africa • US Fund for UNICEF • USA for Africa • USA for UNHCR • WaterPartners International • Whitman Walker Clinic • Winrock International • Women's Edge Coalition • Working Assets • World Bicycle Relief • World Concern • World Conference of Religions for Peace • World Crafts Village • World Hope International • World Hunger Year • World Learning • World Relief • World Vision • YouthAIDS

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## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

### 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

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

Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems to make debt sustainable in the long term

In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth

## Background

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.

***As ONE, we are asking our elected leaders to keep America's promise by increasing effective poverty-focused development assistance, canceling debt, and making trade fair so that the world can achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.***

Last updated Sept 2007



## More and Better Aid...

One billion people around the world live on less than \$1 per day. Securing their basic necessities like clean water, food, education and health care, requires financial assistance from external sources delivered efficiently and effectively. The United States has a long tradition of helping people help themselves. By contributing our share in partnership with other nations, we can:

- Put 77 million children, most of whom are girls, in school
- Provide access to clean water to 450 million people
- Prevent more than 5.4 million young children from dying each year from poverty-related illnesses
- Save 15,000 lives a day by fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

### Poverty-focused development assistance produces results

ONE believes the value of international assistance depends not just 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, an additional 2 million people around the world, most in Africa, are receiving treatment thanks to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria alone.
- Nicaragua effectively utilized \$3.5 million in Education for All Fast Track Initiative's Catalytic Funds to send an additional 70,000 six year-olds to school, modernize 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 innovative new U.S. program that channels assistance to countries with a record of good governance, investing in their people, and economic growth. Countries design compacts around their needs and have already witnessed poverty reduction and economic growth. In Madagascar, a compact helped farmers make a living by signing almost 400 land titles, provided technical assistance to 2,000 farmers and small enterprises, and trained 225 farmers to use microfinance credit.

### Current Funding

The International Affairs Budget contains most of the funding America devotes to fighting global disease and extreme poverty. Today, we are spending 17% less on International Affairs than at the height of the Cold War. Yet the global challenges we face today are far more complex. The International Affairs Budget represents only 1.2% of the entire federal budget, that's 1.2% to fund essential development and humanitarian programs that foster economic prosperity, strengthen our national security and reinforce our commitment to humanitarian values.

### America has a long tradition of global leadership

America has a long tradition of global leadership. We have many resources to share with our global neighbors. 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 the President submits his budget request to Congress. Congress ultimately determines how much the U.S. government will spend on poverty-focused development assistance in the following year. There are multiple opportunities throughout the process to ask the president and congress to do right by effective development assistance.

**ONE is asking Congress to fully fund the International Affairs Budget for Fiscal Year 2008.**



## 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 good 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 people do not have access to basic sanitation.

- Water-related diseases are the leading cause of death in the world, taking the lives of 6,000 people a day.
- Of the 1 billion people lacking access to clean water, approximately 314 million live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Every 15 seconds, a child dies from a disease associated with lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene.
- Every \$1 invested in water yields an economic return worth \$8 in saved time, increased productivity and reduced healthcare costs.

Unsafe water and poor sanitation play a major role in the transmission of diseases including Diarrhea, Cholera, Malaria, and Typhoid. More than 1.8 million children die each year – roughly one child every 15 seconds – from water and sanitation-related Diarrhoeal diseases.

The lack of access to clean water and sanitation translates into lost educational opportunities, particularly 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 from home versus a 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.

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.

### An Opportunity

The internationally agreed upon goal is to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would result in safe drinking water for approximately 450 million more people, and basic sanitation for approximately 700 million more people.

There is no doubt the world has the knowledge, technology and resources to cut in half the number of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015. However, meeting this target will require a substantial increase in resources and commitment from donor governments.

***ONE supports the implementation of the Water for the Poor Act, which would strengthen U.S. government programs that increase affordable and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the developing world.***



## 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 overshadows their ability to provide access to clean water, education and basic healthcare.**

- Some countries spent as much as 25-30% of their annual budgets servicing their debt, more than was spent on education and healthcare combined.
- 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 strengthened 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 additional 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. Currently, 21 of 40 countries that are eligible for the HIPC program have obtained 100% cancellation. The majority of 19 remaining countries have been delayed by the requirement that they comply with harmful economic reforms, including moves to privatize water or restrict spending on health care workers.

### 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.

***Ask your Member of Congress to cosponsor the JUBILEE Act (HR 2634), introduced by Reps. Maxine Waters (D-CA) and Spencer Bachus (R-AL) which will extend debt cancellation without imposing harmful economic conditions on all impoverished countries that are required to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).***



## Education for All

### Education is one of the most powerful investments we can make

Education attacks poverty at its roots, and strengthens individuals, families and communities. 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 internationally agreed upon goal is to achieve universal primary education by 2015. That means 77 million more children worldwide would have free access to primary education.

A growing number of countries are making real progress by investing in education.

- Primary school enrollment in sub-Saharan Africa jumped by 20 million children from 2000 to 2004.
- In 2005, Ghana abolished user fees across the country, and primary school enrollments rose by 14%.
- Tanzania has used its savings from debt relief in 2000 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.

### Education is also a key tool to 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 also fosters 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.

### An Investment in basic education is an investment in women and girls

The challenges to expanding access to education are vast, particularly for girls. Many children are kept from school due to costs associated with schooling or the loss of their contribution to family income. Impoverished countries also lack the funds to train and retain qualified teachers, provide text books and teaching materials, and build an adequate number of schools. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has further weakened education systems, wiping out a generation of educators and forcing children, particularly girls, to stay home and care for sick family members. However, increasing access to education for girls can reap considerable rewards:

- Children of mothers who receive 5 years of primary education are 40% more likely to live beyond age 5.
- Educated mothers are 50% more likely to have their children immunized.
- In low income countries, a young woman's average earnings increase between 10% and 20% with each additional year of education.

### Education for All - Fast-track Initiative (FTI)

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 that demonstrate serious commitment to achieve universal primary completion are eligible for support from FTI.

***Ask your Member of Congress to cosponsor the Education for All Act (S. 1259 / H.R. 2092) – cosponsored by Senator Hillary Clinton (D-NY), Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR), Congresswoman Nita Lowey (D-NY) and Congressman Spencer Bachus (R-AL) – which makes universal basic education a priority of U.S. foreign policy.***



## Trade Justice

Development assistance, debt cancellation, and trade are all strategies to fight poverty and meet the Millennium Development Goals. Global 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.

### Changes that deliver real benefits

Currently, the 50 poorest countries control 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 percent, the resulting gains in income could lift 128 million people out of poverty. In Africa alone, this would generate \$70 billion – several times what the continent receives in aid.

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.

**Reform “commodity payments” that distort trade:** Current US agriculture policies encourage overproduction of commodity crops like rice, cotton and soybeans, and this surplus is dumped on international markets at prices well below the cost of production. This dumping undermines local production, threatens the livelihood of millions of farmers, and deprives developing countries of earnings and market share.

**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.

### Immediate Steps to Fair Trade

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

- Reform trade-distorting commodity payments that play a role in depressing prices and distorting markets for poor farmers. These efforts should be made through the U.S. Farm Bill in a manner that does not negatively impact small farmers in the U.S.
- Give developing countries the freedom to determine the best ways to liberalize their economies
- Sustain and expand market access for developing country products
- Increase “aid for trade” assistance that will help poor communities and poor countries engage effectively in local, regional and global trade
- Ask your Member of Congress to support the GROWTH Act, which proposes changes in U.S. international assistance and trade programs to prioritize the economic opportunities of women living in poverty worldwide, removing barriers that prevent their access to the world economy.

***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. Ask your Member of Congress to make trade work for the world’s poor by imposing limitations on trade-distorting “commodity payments” in the 2007 Farm Bill reauthorization.***



## Maternal and Child 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 these inadequate health systems.

- Children: every year, 10 million children die before their fifth birthday – that's 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 to skilled professional care and basic equipment like the drugs and supplies needed for a safe delivery.

There are affordable technologies and interventions in existence that would prevent nearly all of these deaths. The challenge, therefore, is not a lack of technology, but a lack of access to technology. Delivering vaccines and basic maternal services requires a health care system that most poor countries do not have: enough doctors, nurses and midwives 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 redirecting scarce funding, supplies and human resources away from primary care and maternal health services.

### AN OPPORTUNITY

The internationally agreed upon goal is to reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate of children under five and reduce by three-quarters the number of pregnancy-related deaths. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would prevent the death of 5.4 million children under 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 expand efforts to address child and maternal health needs, with the goal of doubling existing programs by 2010.

There is a growing recognition among policymakers that global health programs must be designed in a way that strengthens overall health systems. With U.S. leadership, the prognosis for mothers and young children in the developing world can be a much more hopeful one.

***ONE supports the U.S. Commitment to Global Child Survival Act (HR2266) – introduced by Reps. Betty McCollum (D-MN) and Christopher Shays (R-CT) and Senators Chris Dodd (D-CT) and Gordon Smith (R-OR) – which would provide Vitamin A, vaccines, and antibiotics that can make a difference between life and death for children in developing countries.***



## HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

### We can help save teachers, doctors, nurses, workers, and families

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.

- TB kills an estimated 2 million people each year and is the leading cause of death for people with AIDS.
- At least 1 million people die from malaria each year, mostly children in Africa.
- AIDS is the world's fourth leading cause of death. Since first being reported in 1981, AIDS has killed over 25 million people. AIDS killed an estimated 3 million people in 2006 alone.
- Globally, 15 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS. 12 million of those live in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Proven, cost-effective strategies can prevent and treat these diseases

- 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.

### We can save 15,000 lives every day

The internationally agreed upon goal is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria. Based on current estimates, meeting this goal would result in approximately 15,000 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. To accomplish this end, we need:

- ***Support for increased funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and bilateral TB programs, and other programs that integrate treatment of HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria.***
- ***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.***
- ***Funding is also needed to address recent outbreaks of "extremely drug-resistant tuberculosis" (XDR-TB), which if unchecked, threatens to reverse progress made in recent years in HIV/AIDS treatment and curing TB.***



## **ONE Vote '08: What are the issues?**

Unlike many issues in the 2008 presidential campaign that deeply divide Republicans and Democrats, ONE Vote '08 brings both sides together in agreement that fighting global disease and extreme poverty is in the best interests of the United States.

ONE Vote '08 has developed a presidential platform of achievable solutions that – if championed by the next U.S. president – could have a profound impact on the poorest people in the world. Our platform is built on the foundation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed to in 2000 by the United States and 188 other nations to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development by 2015.

ONE Vote '08 focuses on five achievable goals: Combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria; improving child and maternal health; increasing access to universal basic education; providing access to clean water and sanitation; and combating hunger. These cost-effective and proven goals can have a rapid impact on the ground. These solutions could:

### **Save 15,000 lives a day by fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria**

- Three of the world's most devastating diseases: 6 million deaths last year
- Steps being taken: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
  - PEPFAR and Global Fund: Together, they have delivered life-saving ARV treatment to 1.6 million people so far
  - PMI: Provided prevention and treatment services to 6 million people in first year; expected to reach 11 million more people in 2007.

### **Prevent the deaths of 5.4 million children from treatable disease and 400,000 women from dying in childbirth each year**

- Women: 1 in 10 chance of dying during childbirth in poorest countries
- Children: 30,000 children die each day from preventable and treatable diseases

### **Provide free access to primary education for out-of-school children, especially girls**

- 77 million primary-age children are out of school, most of whom are girls
- Education is one of the best investments to reduce poverty

### **Provide access to clean water for 450 million and basic sanitation to 700+ million people**

- Clean water and sanitation are preconditions to improved health, education and economic prosperity
- Low cost interventions like drilling village water wells must be coupled with investments in essential infrastructure

### **Reduce by half the number of people in the world who suffer from hunger**

- U.S. is largest provider of emergency food aid in the world, but high transportation costs lead to inefficiencies
- Commodity support programs have been shown to distort international markets and trade, making it hard for farmers in developing countries to feed their families

ONE Vote '08 is asking candidates, if elected president of the United States, to achieve these outcomes by scaling-up effective poverty-focused development assistance, expanding 100% debt cancellation for qualified countries and increasing trade and investment so that poor people can earn resources for development.



## **ONE Vote '08: Why It's Important**

### **Fighting poverty is in the strategic interest of the United States**

“The United States cannot win the war on terrorism unless we confront the social and political roots of poverty. We want to bring people to justice if they commit acts of terrorism, but we also want to bring justice to people.”

Colin L. Powell, *No Country Left Behind*

- Extreme poverty and a lack of economic opportunities fuels desperation and instability
- Education and economic empowerment are key elements of any global strategy to eliminate terrorism
- Providing these opportunities strengthens America's image in the world

### **The world's poorest countries are in crisis and we have a moral obligation to act**

“The ONE Campaign can unite people together from different backgrounds, different beliefs, different views on life, because these are not only religious issues – they're human issues. As Americans, we have to care about the 3 billion people who live on under 2 dollars a day and the 1 billion people who live on less than a dollar a day. AIDS and poverty will never be solved by one group alone, it takes government, it takes churches, and it takes business – and each of them has a role.”

Rick Warren, Pastor and Author of *The Purpose Driven Life*

- 1 billion people survive on less than \$1 per day
- 15,000 people die each day from preventable, treatable diseases
- Basic human needs are absent: health, education and economic opportunities
- An entire generation of children is being raised without parents or opportunities

### **We have the technology and affordable solutions to end extreme poverty**

“Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings.”

Nelson Mandela

- Smarter and more efficient programs are achieving measurable results
- 2 million HIV-positive people are receiving life-saving treatment
- 20 million more African children are in school thanks in part to debt cancellation
- New strategies ensure assistance gets to those who need it most



**THE CAMPAIGN TO MAKE  
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## Books about Extreme Poverty and Global Disease

*Looking for a way to tell your family, friends, and acquaintances about ONE and the issues of extreme poverty and global disease? Try suggesting a book that will introduce them to the issues.*

*You could also use this list to supplement what you are doing in your ONE group, on your campus, in your faith group, or in the classroom.*

### On the Move by Bono

Based upon his 2006 National Prayer Breakfast speech, his inspiring words, combined with pictures from his travels in Africa makes this book a great introduction to the crisis of extreme poverty and how to get involved.

### The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time by Jeffrey Sachs

Economist Jeffrey Sachs outlines the various issues that contribute to the poverty trap of the one billion people that live on less than \$1 a day as well as some cheap and easy solutions to address the problem. Many ONE volunteers say this book moved them to join the ONE Campaign.

### The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good by William Easterly

Easterly's response to Sachs' ideas. A good book to read to learn the arguments against increasing the money we spend in humanitarian aid to help the world's poor.

### Making Globalization Work by Joseph E. Stiglitz

Covers how western governments and international financial institutions can reform to be more equitable to the rest of the world. Includes the concepts of debt, fair trade, and more.

### In the Shadow of Just Wars by Medecins Sans Frontieres

A collection of essays that cover's the international response to a dozen humanitarian crises – and the successes and failures of each response.

### Ending Global Poverty: A Guide to What Works by Stephen C. Smith

Smith outlines the issues related to poverty and what readers can do to help overcome the crisis.

### Banker to the Poor: Micro-Lending and the Battle Against World Poverty by Muhammad Yunus

2006 Nobel Peace Prize winner's memoir about his experiences with microcredit with the Grameen Bank.

### The Debt Threat: How Debt Is Destroying the Developing World...and Threatening Us All by Noreena Hertz

### Fair Trade: Market-Driven Ethical Consumption by Alex Nicholls and Charlotte Opal

### Tapped Out by Paul Simon

The former, late Senator for Illinois outlines the global water crisis and how it will affect us in the United States.

### Development as Freedom by Amartya Sen

Sen outlines the argument that civic and political freedoms are necessary for development to be sustainable.

### The aWAKE Project : Uniting against the African AIDS Crisis by Various Contributors

A collection of essays from prominent personalities on why they were called to action in the AIDS crisis. Contributors include: Nelson Mandela, Senator Bill Frist, Desmond Tutu, Jimmy Carter, Jeffrey Sachs, Jesse Helms, Kofi Annan, Out of Eden, Dikembe Mutombo, President George W. Bush, and Danny Glover.

### The Skeptics Guide to the Global AIDS Crisis: Tough Questions, Direct Answers by Dale Hanson Bourke

Note: This list was developed as an introduction to the issues of extreme poverty, humanitarian assistance, fair trade, and debt relief. The list is by no means comprehensive, but it should provide a broad picture of both the issues that create extreme poverty and what can be done to fight it.



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## Movies about Extreme Poverty and Global Disease

*Movies are a powerful way to show others why you care about the crisis of extreme poverty. You could show them on your campus, in the classroom, in a youth group, or look for a local theatre to sponsor a larger viewing in your community.*

### Documentaries/Unrated Movies

[A Closer Walk](#) (2005) Full-length film on the global AIDS crisis. Explores the relationship between health, human rights, and outlines the need for global action. Narrated by Glenn Close and Will Smith. Includes interviews with widely recognized figures such as the Dalai Lama and singer Bono. Director: Robert Bilheimer

[The Girl in the Cafe](#) (2005) Two people meet in a café and attend the G8 Summit together, romance blooms. Their goals at the summit are contradictory. Good movie for information on the Millennium Development Goals. Starring: Kelly Macdonald, Bill Nighy. Director: David Yates.

[Life and Debt](#) (2001) Documentary on the affects of IMF, World Bank, and other international organizations work in Jamaica. Author Jamaica Kincaid narrates with Belinda Becker to a reggae soundtrack that includes songs by Bob Marley, Ziggy Marley, Mutabaruka and Peter Tosh. Starring: Jamaica Kincaid, Belinda Becker. Director: Stephanie Black.

[Bamako](#) (2006) A village in Africa puts on a mock trial against the World Bank for crimes against the village. Danny Glover produces. Starring: Aissa Maiga, Maimouna Helene Diarra. Director: Abderrahmane Sissako. Some parts in foreign language with English subtitles.

[3 Needles](#) (2005) Documents the spread of AIDS in Asia, Africa and North America through the lives of three people affected by the disease. Starring: Stockard Channing, Lucy Liu and Sandra Oh. Director: Thom Fitzgerald.

### Mainstream/Rated Movies

[Yesterday](#) (2004) A mother in an African village finds out she is HIV positive and struggles with how it affects her husband and daughter. Starring: Leleti Khumalo, Lihle Mvelase. Director: Darrell Roodt. English subtitles. Rated R for pervasive strong violence.

[Hotel Rwanda](#) (2005) The story of an ordinary man in Rwanda who uses the hotel he manages to save more than 1,000 refugees. Starring Don Cheadle, Sophie Okonedo, Nick Nolte and Joaquin Phoenix. Director: Terry George. Some with have English subtitles. Rated PG-13 for violence, disturbing images and brief strong language.

[The Constant Gardener](#) (2005) A British man in Africa discovers shocking evidence of the horrible consequences of some of his country's actions. Starring: Ralph Fiennes, Rachel Weisz. Director: Fernando Meirelles. Some parts with English subtitles. Rated R for language, some violent images and sexual content/nudity.

[Blood Diamond](#) (2006) A diamond smuggler and a local fisherman's paths meet in their separate struggles for the "good life" and results in their taking on the diamond industry's practices in Sierra Leone. Starring: Djimon Hounsou, Leonardo DiCaprio, Jennifer Connelly. Director: Edward Zwick. Rated R for strong violence and language.

### Watch Online

[A Growing Hunger, PBS NOW](#). This 20-minute episode outlines how US cotton subsidies have a negative impact on Burkina Faso. Watch online at <http://www.pbs.org/now/shows/310/index.html>.

