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**OPERATION
DAY'S WORK
USA**

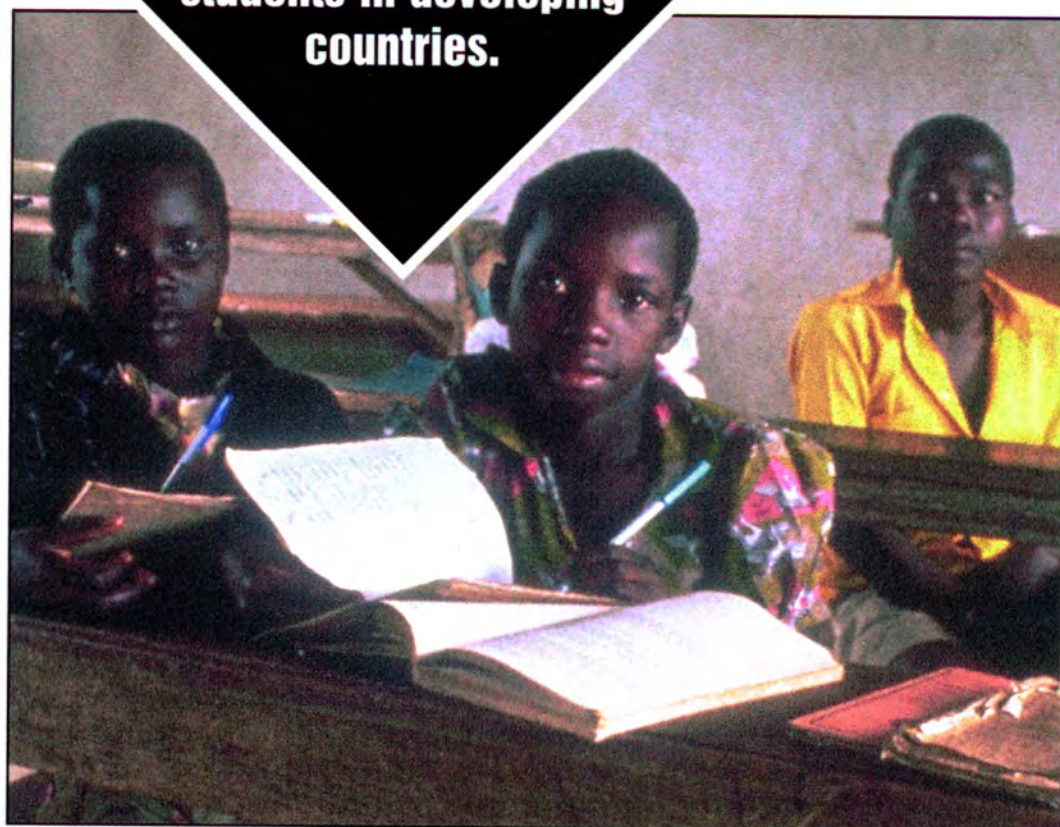


U.S. Agency for International Development
320 21st St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20523

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REPRODUCTION



**Building
understanding
between American
classrooms and
students in developing
countries.**



OPERATION DAY'S WORK

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20523

What People are Saying About Operation Day's Work-USA

"I want to commend USAID for its leadership role in the Operation Day's Work pilot project. This is a great program for America's future."

Senator Patrick Leahy
U.S. Senator, Vermont

"This program represents such a wonderful opportunity to open the world up to thousands of our nation's young people. Just as students in Norway have turned this into an annual event that has shaped the attitudes of generations of Norwegians, so to will your efforts create a legacy for your fellow classmates across the country."

Tipper Gore

"Today's youth have much to learn about the world, but they also have much to give. This program would allow thousands of young people to become involved with the world around them and to learn, at a young age, that the world is indeed their home."

Jules Hersman
American Refugee Committee Worldwide

"Such a program, implemented on a broad scale, would surely enhance public understanding of the need for connections with the world beyond our shores."

Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1998

INTERNET ADDRESS: <http://wsj.co>

* AMERICAN STUDENTS prepare to break a sweat for others.

At five public schools in five U.S. cities next year, students will spend a day working to support humanitarian projects in developing nations. As participants in "Operation Day's Work," sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development, 120 eighth-graders at Macfarland Middle School in Washington plan to do community-service work. Casey Wilson, an 11th grader at Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt., says she would like to work outside that day, maybe as a landscaper.

Under the USAID plan, modeled after a 30-year-old Norwegian program, students donate the money they earn from private employers or sponsors to a foreign project. "This is a chance to educate American kids" about global issues, a USAID spokesman says. Miss Wilson, who heard of the program three weeks ago, says it "sounded like a cool idea."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19 • 1998

Star Tribune

Minneapolis students to get chance to think, act globally

By Ingrid Sanden
Star Tribune Washington
Bureau Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C. — For a federal agency seeking to imitate a novel Norwegian education program, what better place to turn than Minnesota?

"It was a natural," Josh Block, a spokesman for the U.S. Agency for International Development, said Tuesday after it was announced that Minneapolis is among five cities selected as test sites for the program, which aims to link U.S. high school students with Third World nations. The Agency for International Development is the project's lead sponsor.

"Operation Day's Work USA" is modeled after a 30-year-old program in Norway that is run by students and raises more than \$3 million each year. The students study a developing country, spend a day working in their communities and then donate the money they earn that day to educational programs in the country they study.

"We were trying to pick communities that really wanted to do it," Block said. "Not only is there a large Norwegian community in Minnesota, Minneapolis is a very internationally

oriented city. There was a ground swell of support."

Amiy Phenix, a spokeswoman for Minneapolis Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton, said it's possible that several schools will participate in the pilot program.

Phenix said the city's youth coordinating board and a task force at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs have worked with the Minneapolis school board to design the program to accommodate as many students as possible.

Block said the program will be funded by an umbrella organization, to be formed in the next year, that will raise money nationally for curriculum materials. The amount of time dedicated to the project is up to students, teachers and school boards in participating districts.

"It shouldn't detract," he said. "It should complement what the students are doing." Students involved in the project will vote in October for the country they hope to study. Then they will study the country throughout the school year and complete the community-service day in April 1999. The goal is to implement the program in communities nationwide by 2003.

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HEADLINE: Pilot program to encourage U.S. students to think about developing nations

BYLINE: JON FRANSEN; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- Hoping to do for foreign affairs what Earth Day did for the environment, the United States is working with Norway and nonprofit groups to create a national program that would have students raise money for a developing country that they study in depth.

The U.S. Agency for International Development and the ambassador of Norway will announce Tuesday the pilot project for "Operation Day's Work -USA" Tuesday.

Three or four schools, and/or school systems, will be picked for the first U.S. Day's Work next April. Under consideration are Thetford Academy in Thetford, Vt., and school systems in Minneapolis, Seattle, Washington, D.C., and Grand Forks, N.D., said AID's Karen Anderson.

Supporters hope that the program will help to broaden the interests and education of American students, who generally demonstrate little academic understanding or interest in other countries and cultures.

"It is important that future generations understand the importance of U.S. leadership in the global community and that what happens in other countries has such an impact on what happens here," Anderson said.

The U.S. program will be modeled after Norway's 32-year-old Day's Work program. Each year, Norwegian students vote to select a project in one developing country.

Last year, for example, students across Norway chose to study Indians living in the Amazon jungles of Brazil. They learned about the various cultures, the vanishing rain forest, and arranged visits by Indians to Norwegian schools to discuss their way of life, said Kare Dag Mangersnes, a past president of Day's Work who will take part in the announcement of the pilot project, which Norway is helping to start with a grant of about \$ 20,000.

Students agree on a specific education-related project and spend a day doing errands, working for businesses, selling baked goods or otherwise raising money. In 1997, Mangersnes said, the project raised \$ 3 million to help create textbooks written in the language of the Brazilian Indians, train teachers and build schools in the Amazon.

Mangersnes said he believed Americans would embrace the program enthusiastically because "they are part of the same world that I am. And they are part of the same world as my Brazilian and South African friends. ... I am a privileged man. Most Americans are privileged as well. But many other young people are denied the rights that we have.

"It's a big world, but then, it's not. When you meet people ... they have exactly the same dreams as I have. This gives me a chance to do something to help them to get the same chance to do something for their own," he said.

Anderson added, "I envision this being similar to Earth Day. Just as every year on the same day schools hold Earth Day events, we will hold (Day's Work). They all will have the same theme, but every program is different and is developed by the community and its students."

Many details remain to be worked out, and some potential participants find the prospect of having the program in place for the first U.S. Day's Work next April daunting.

"I hope we will go ahead and take a piece that we can really handle and do it well, even if it is not as much as we would like to do," said Martha Rich, head of the Thetford Academy.

AID is working closely with International Youth Foundation in Baltimore, Md., to set up a steering committee that will both raise money to help get the pilot programs established, and to expand the program.

Norwegian students will work closely with the Americans, and U.S. students involved in Day's Work will visit Norway next October to see the program in action.

American schools will vote in November to decide which country they will study and help the following year.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 17, 1998



NET V/S NORWAY

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Vol.55/No.2

US launches Operation Day's Work

Washington, D.C., Feb.17—
A program designed to reach American children where they live and learn, and that engages them in community service and international affairs is the newest Norwegian export to the United States. At the National Press Club, J. Brian Atwood, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, on behalf of his organization and its partners, launched Operation Day's Work USA.

"We all remember someone or something from our youth that had a significant impact on how we as adults see the world and our place in it," Atwood said. "It is my hope that students involved in Operation Day's Work will better understand the world and the necessity of working together to make a difference."

Operation Day's Work USA will build off a Norwegian model where students for more than 30 years have spent one school day a year volunteering in their local community to raise money for an educational program in a preselected developing country. The students select the country through a nationwide election, and before taking the day off to work in the community, the students spend a week learning about the selected country's culture, history and prob-



Norwegian Operation Day's Work representative Kåre Dag Mangersnes (podium) offers some words of advice to the American campaign. To his left, Minister and Deputy Chief of Missions Karsten Klepsvik. On Mangersnes' right (left to right), National Press Club representative, Administrator of USAID J. Brian Atwood and Chief Executive Officer of IYF Rick Little.

lems. Their earnings are matched by the government, and in 1996 Operations Day's Work raised \$3 million. In Norway, ODW has become an important contributing factor in Norway's ability to make the world's highest per capita contribution to developing countries.

Chief Executive Officer of the International Youth Foundation Rick Little stressed in his talk that a key principle in IYF, one of the ODW USA sponsors, is youth donations. According to Little, in a world where we are getting to a point where we can no longer accommodate the growing population of youngsters, we need to see youth as participants, actors, not just receivers. We need to engage youth as part of the solu-

tion, he said.

Operation Day's Work certainly implements this principle. It is an organization for students—run by students. Between 5000-6000 students volunteer their time each year to work on the organizational and administrative level. Only three administrative secretaries are employed full-time by the campaign. In principle, the students can only be part of the national action committee for one year. The only exceptions are the ODW leaders who assume an advisory position, which entails reviewing upcoming projects for academic quality and following up previous campaigns, making sure the money is funneled to the project targeted. Their time

See ODW USA, pg. 10...

Internet project webs museums

Norwegian museums hit the information super-highway with the launching of Museumsnett Norge (Museums' Net Norway). About 800 museums and collections can be accessed on this web-site. Only about 50 of the museums actually have their own presentation on the Web, but a long term goal, according to web-editor Per Øyvind Riise, is to be able to click from each listing to an actual Web-page.

The project, launched in January 1997, started as an initiative by the Department of Culture. It was one of their major projects last year, and a million Norwegian kroner (\$100,000) was set aside for the project.

Museumsnett Norge is the first part of a Norwegian Culturenet which will present all of the cultural institutions in Norway. Separate sites for the libraries, archives and electronic art forms will be added to complete the web. Both Denmark and Sweden already have similar culturenets, according to Riise. Norwegian Museum Development, a suborganization of the Department of Culture, is responsible for the editorial content of the pages.

The target groups for Museumsnett Norge have been

See, MUSEUMS, pg. 10...

Health
Visit

Value
Agenda

Times
of Trouble

West
Viking

Int'l channel expands to Minneapolis

The International Channel, the premier provider of multi-language programming in the United States, is now available to Paragon Cable subscribers in Minneapolis, New Ulm and St. Louis Park, in Minnesota.

Scandinavian programming, provided by Steinar Hybertsen's The Scandinavian Channel, airs on the International Channel Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. (CT). The programming consists of documentaries and magazine shows that feature lifestyles and the culture of Scandinavia. The programming airs in Norwegian, Danish and Swedish.

"We are extremely pleased that the International Channel has been launched in Minneapolis and that our programming is now available to the large group of Scandinavians living in the area," Hybertsen said.

"This programming provides viewers with a means to keep in touch with their homelands and native languages, in addition to educating new generations on the unique culture of Scandinavia."

Minneapolis Paragon Cable subscribers can find the International Channel on channel 22B. New Ulm subscribers should tune to channel 51, and St. Louis Park subscribers to channel 75.

To find out if the International Channel is available in your area, contact your local cable operator.

You can also contact the International Channel at (303) 267-5850 or e-mail: wiedel.teresa@tci.com.

Schedules and information can be found at the International Channel's Web site at <http://www.i-channel.com>.

MUSEUMS, from pg. 1

educational institutions, tourist traffic, the public at large, universities and the museums. We are trying to give the museums a little corner where they can establish a network among themselves, Riise said.

In addition to fostering networking among the museums, Riise said that he also hopes Museumsnett Norge will give a larger audience better information about the museums and make it easier for them to find the museum they want. It is also an attempt to reach new groups of people.

An English version of the museums' information material and the search engine will help Museumsnett Norge reach an audience beyond the Norwegian border. It is scheduled to be posted in the beginning of March.

Riise urged people to stop by. The pages are updated as often as changes occur, so you should be able to find the latest on the museum of your choice. And in the future, you will also be able to find out what events are hosted at the different museums throughout the year.

Museumsnett Norge can be found at <http://www.museumsnett.no>.

The museum search engine is easy to navigate. Try touring the electronic Munch exhibit. It is well worth a visit!!!

Operation Day's Work's secret to success is youth

ODW USA, from pg. 1

spent is voluntary as well.

Norwegian student Kåre Dag Mangersnes, who now sits on the advisory committee, was a leader for the national ODW committee in 1995. He said he thinks part of ODW's vitality and longevity comes from the fact that it is student run and the students come and go. The committees are constantly reenergized by new and young people.

"I am about to become a retired man at 24, leaving the responsibility to the younger students," he said at the Press Club. Mangersnes became involved with ODW after returning to Norway after a year in Nepal. He said that he couldn't accept that people's fate was determined by where they lived.

His previous experience with exporting the ODW idea is working with students in Sao Paulo, Brazil, who this fall finished their second successful ODW campaign.

ODW was brought to

America by Ellen Ratner, a talk show hostess with Talk Radio News Service, after her trip to Norway. According to Atwood, the plan is to introduce the idea on a few pilot sites with the goal of making ODW national by the year 2003. But what has made ODW such a success in Norway (Sweden, Denmark and Finland also have ODW, but it has never taken on the dimensions it has in Norway), could prove to be the biggest challenge for USAID and its partners. In Norway, a few students started ODW after tricking a typewriter and a phone from their school principal and getting a father to do their photocopying. In the US, the trick will be to get the students involved.

Mangersnes said that the secret to ODW USA success is to "let the youth take control!" To help make this happen, he invited American youth to come to Norway and observe a campaign to see for themselves and experience a Norwegian Operation Day's Work. He also offered the support of ODW in

Norway all the way.

But before American youth can take control, they have to get hooked. Recent surveys, according to Atwood, show that there is more apathy among American youth than ever. Their top priorities are themselves, money and good grades. There seems to be little interest in world or even US problems.

Though the problem might seem a large mountain to climb, the solution might be quite simple. As Mangersnes said, "I know that changes come from knowledge and mutual understanding."

The Norwegian Minister of Development Cooperation and Human Rights, Hilde F. Johnson, also offered support for the ODW USA kick-off with a written statement read by Minister and Deputy Chief of Missions Karsten Klepshvik. "I encourage other countries to consider similar approaches to learning and sharing," she wrote.

ODW USA will build on the Norwegian model, modifying it

to local needs. The pilot sites in Vermont, Minnesota, Washington, North Dakota and Washington, D.C., will give the administrators a first chance to funnel the project down to the grassroots level when the students vote on their first project in October. The day of work in the community is scheduled to take place this spring.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT) has also offered his support for the program. "This is a groundbreaking program for USAID," he said. "Operation Day's Work USA will help Vermont students understand how the world works and how they can work in it. This is great for Vermont and other pilot states and great for our children's future."

For more information check out <http://www.norway.org>. Here you will also find the letter of encouragement from Minister H.F. Johnson.

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful,
committed citizens can change the world:
indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."
-Margaret Mead

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SUMMARY

Operation Day's Work creates a framework to expose students to the dynamic and diverse world around them and learn about the importance of volunteerism and community building. It empowers young people to show the world that they can be real leaders, and that a good idea can make a powerful difference in helping people improve their own lives.

For over 30 years, young people in secondary schools in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland have devoted one day in each school year working in their communities to earn money that is donated to educational projects in the developing world. *Operation Day's Work* is a highly successful program that has created a culture of global awareness and generosity among generations of Scandinavians.

With the help of students from the Norwegian *Operation Day's Work*, USAID and several other organizations are working with the Norwegian government to adapt Operation Day's Work here in the United States. Operation Day's Work-USA will ultimately be implemented by schools and students themselves, working with local officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

Annually, students will select a developing country in which to fund a project related to education, for example, school construction or repair, school supplies and textbooks, scholarships and vocational training, and so on. As part of the year's curriculum, "International Week," will be designated for students to learn about the preselected developing country, to become fully immersed in all aspects of the country they have chosen. The program raises student awareness about global economic issues, the importance of preventing wars, the impact of disease on populations and the necessity of democracy building.

At the end of "International Week," students will spend one day working and volunteering in the community to raise funds. Individual schools and students will choose what the work day will entail, from mowing lawns, working in factories or offices in the community, car washes and bake sales and other odd jobs. Proceeds earned by the students are donated to the development assistance project that the students have chosen.

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Operation Day's Work-USA: YEAR ONE

Students participating in the pilot program have selected Haiti as the focus country for the first year, and are in the process of identifying educational projects in Haiti that may be eligible to receive an Operation Day's Work-USA contribution. Curriculum on Haiti is being developed for students to study during "International Week" in the Spring of 1999.

Students in the pilot schools will help design the program and adapt it to meet the needs of their schools and communities. Based on their successes, they will create the model for implementation of the program. The goal is to have Operation Day's Work- USA become a nationwide, annual event, with each program being designed and implemented by students at the local level.

We hope that this program inspires the students to assume the leadership roles of ODW-USA, and that they begin to recognize their ability to contribute to the global community. Embarking on this journey will undoubtedly foster international partnerships and friendships cultivated in the U.S., Norway, and beyond.

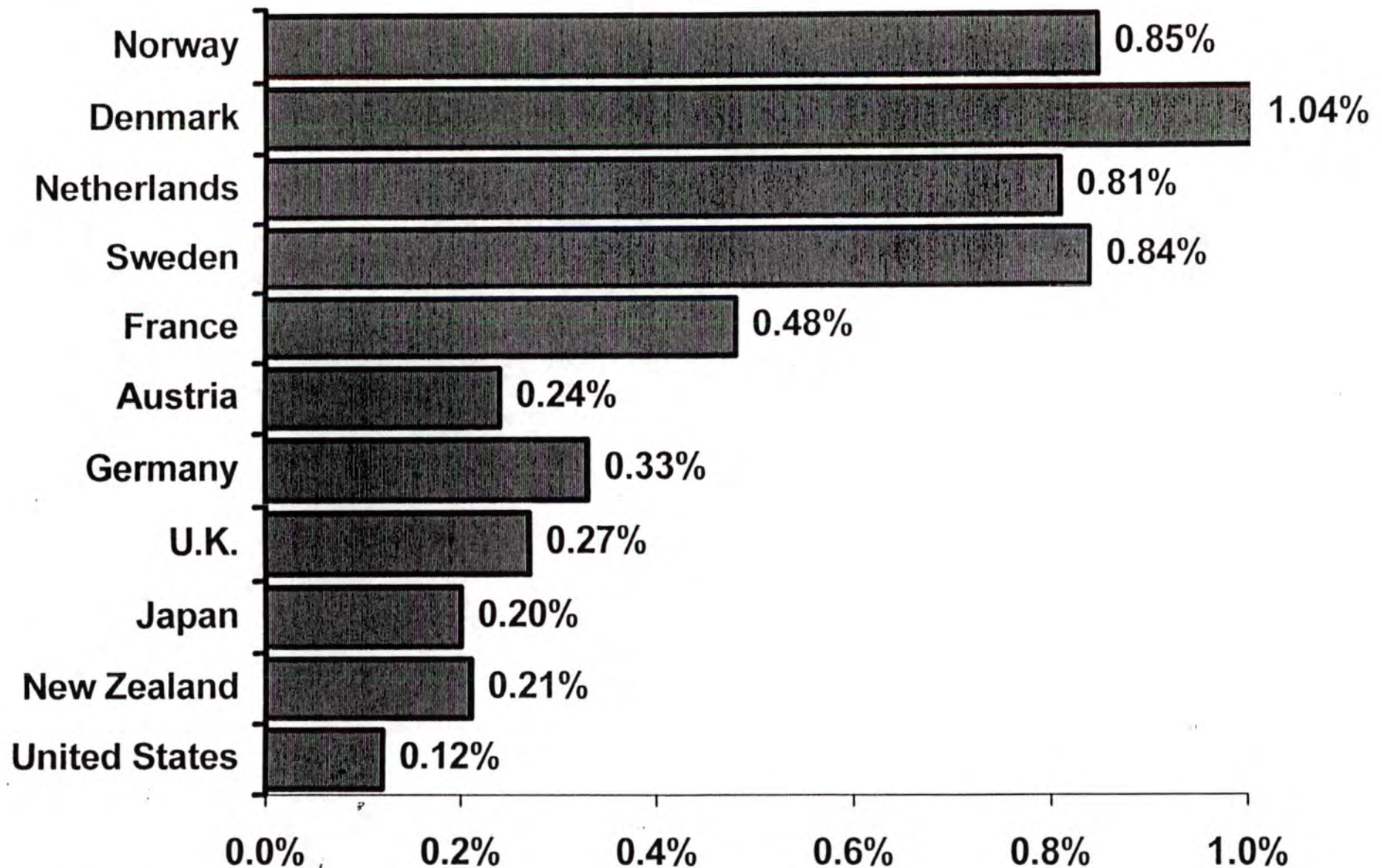
Operation Day's Work -USA, adapting over 30 years of success through "Operasjon Dagsverk" for American students.....

"Operasjon Dagsverk" *Norwegian High School Students Annual Campaign*

"Operasjon Dagsverk," which began in Norway in 1964, has its origins in the "Give a Day" campaign by students in Sweden two years earlier. Norwegian students, realizing that 1.3 billion people world-wide live in poverty, wanted to take action. The Norwegian School Student Union took the initiative, arguing that in Norway everyone is entitled to nine years of free schooling which prepares them for good jobs, while the majority of youth in the world have little or no education. They decided to do something. They convinced their schools to suspend one day of classes each year to allow them to work that day to earn money for their less fortunate counterparts around the world.

- In the first year of "Operasjon Dagsverk," 35,000 Norwegian students participated in the program. They worked in factories and offices, washed cars and windows, sold cakes and cookies, and raised \$15,000 for educational programs in Algiers.
- The program has grown dramatically. In the last three decades, "Operasjon Dagsverk" has supported projects in 35 different countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 1996 a quarter of a million Norwegian students participating in "Operasjon Dagsverk" raised \$3 million to fund development initiatives.
- "Operasjon Dagsverk" is a contributing factor to Norway being the World's second highest capita contributor to aiding developing countries.

Foreign Assistance as a Percentage of Donor GNP - 1996



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Operation Day's Work-USA Pilot Project Sites

Initially, this program will be piloted in several American schools in the communities of:

- Minneapolis, Minnesota;
- Thetford, Vermont;
- Washington, D.C.;
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin;
- Grand Forks, North Dakota; and
- Quincy, Massachusetts.

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PILOT SCHOOL DESCRIPTIONS

- MacFarland Middle School
Washington, D.C.
Principal: Ulysses Johnson

MacFarland Middle School, which has 422 students, was named as the first "School of Promise" by Retired Army General Colin L. Powell. The "School of Promise" label brings a full panoply of helping hands to support MacFarland's educational mission. Community organizations, businesses and others will work together through Powell's group to provide MacFarland Middle School with volunteers, mentoring and other resources to help youngsters succeed. As a pilot school for Operation Day's Work-USA, they hosted a teacher from another pilot school for a day and came out in large numbers for the launch of the Operation Day's Work-USA program.

- Thetford Academy
Thetford, Vermont
Principal: Martha Jane Rich

Thetford Academy is 179 years old and is Vermont's oldest secondary school. The Academy is organized into academic departments with a wide variety of curriculum. Courses are offered for two middle school years and four high school years. The program for the seventh and eighth graders is created by the faculty and concentrates on development of language and mathematical skills while introducing students to the wider selection of studies which will be available in the high school. All students are required to learn a foreign language. The Academy also has programs that prepare students for college or vocational careers.

- Broad Meadows Middle School
Quincy, Massachusetts
Principal: Anne Marie Sukauskas

Built in 1957 and located on a peninsula in Quincy Massachusetts, the Broad Meadows Middle School services approximately 350 students from diverse neighborhoods. The school provides a variety of opportunities for students to celebrate their diversity, and encourages opportunities such as community service and global awareness to foster a sense of social responsibility. Broad Meadows has had one of the strongest middle-school human-rights curricula in the nation. Students mounted letter writing campaigns, raised money to build a school in Pakistan, and have engaged other students across America to speak out against child labor. The students have recently brought their ideas to combat child labor to the White House and Capitol Hill, as well as to Geneva, Switzerland for the International Labor Organization Summit.

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- 2 -

- **Pius XI High School**
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Principal: Richard Pendergast

As Wisconsin's largest private school, with a population over 1600, Pius XI is able to offer an uncommon range of academic choices to fit its range of students and abilities. More than 200 courses are available that include international languages and fine arts. Another initiative is an exploration by the whole school of ways to make "connections" among various subject areas and life experiences. Pius XI has integrated computers across its curriculum and continues to enhance its technology. It has been recognized twice for excellence in academics by the United States Department of Education. The school also emphasizes community involvement such as service outreach programs.

- **Shorewood Intermediate**
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Information not available.

- **Ann Kjelsberg, Clare Miller, Kimesha Winn**
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Although no specific school has been selected in Minneapolis at this time, two teachers and a student came to the launch of Operation Day's Work-USA. The teachers were representing the Humphrey Forum and the Minneapolis Group. They met with the other teachers and students, participated in all the events, and contributed to the development of the pilot year for ODW-USA. The Minnesota participants returned to Minneapolis to coordinate with schools interested in the pilot program.

- **Schroeder Middle School**
Grand Forks, North Dakota
Principal: John Horpedahl

Schroeder Middle School was built in 1961, has 450 7th and 8th graders and next year will include 6th grade students. Schroeder has an extensive curriculum that includes foreign languages and history. Schroeder has received many awards such as being first in the nation in the Geography Olympiad and First in Division in the Mathcounts Competition. Schroeder students do work in their community and will begin integrating Operation Day's Work-USA into their activities this year.

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List of Endorsing Organizations

Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
Inter-American Development Bank
International Youth Foundation
America's Promise
National Peace Corps Association
American Refugee Committee
Partners of the Americas
Close-up Foundation
Quest International
Creative Associates, Washington, D.C.
Returned Peace Corps Volunteers
Government of Norway
Talk Radio News Service
The Humphrey Institute, Minneapolis, MN
World Concern
Interaction
World Learning, Brattleboro, Vermont
World Vision, Washington, D.C.

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE:

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

"The battle to feed all humanity is over. In the 1970s, the world will undergo famines -- hundreds of millions of people are going to starve to death in spite of any crash programs embarked upon now. At this date, nothing can prevent a substantial increase in the world death rate."

Dr. Paul Ehrlich in "The Population Bomb," 1968

The International Response

The senior representatives from the foreign assistance programs of 17 different nations met at the Tidewater Inn in Easton, Maryland, in 1968. This gathering marked the beginning of a 30-year collaboration to combat poverty in the developing world. From the Green Revolution, to eradicating smallpox, to providing clean drinking water for a billion more people during the 1980s, international cooperation has produced remarkable successes and avoided the dire predictions of the late 1960s.

1968 -- In the Developing World

53% of the people were illiterate.
The average woman had 6 children.
1 in 8 children died in their first year.
Nearly 12 million infants died every year.
4 out of 10 people suffered from malnutrition.
3 out of 4 people did not have access to clean water or sanitation.
Life expectancy was just over 50 years.
4 out of 5 developing countries were not democracies.
Annual per capita income was about \$700.
More than half of the people lived on less than a dollar a day.

1968 to 1998 -- Remarkable Progress

Literacy has risen by almost 50%.
The average woman now has 3 children.
Infant mortality has been cut 50%.
5 million fewer children die every year.
The percentage of malnutrition has been cut more than 50%.
The percentage of people with clean water tripled, access to sanitation doubled.
Life expectancy rose more than a decade.
71 more nations have become 'free' or 'partly free,' (Freedom House.)
Per capita income has risen by 60 percent.
The percentage of those in absolute poverty has been cut almost in half.

What Would the World Look Like Today Without Foreign Assistance?

According to the UN, Conditions in the developing world have improved more in the second half of the 20th century than in the previous 500 years. While it is obviously difficult to predict exactly what the world would look like today had there not been foreign assistance programs, a number of speculations can easily be supported:

- ◆ There would probably be more than 500 million more people on Earth today, because international family planning programs would have been unavailable to tens of millions of couples.
- ◆ 500 million additional people would use 4.8 million more barrels of oil annually. The world would need to produce an additional 150 million tons of grain to avoid widespread malnutrition. Producing this food would require an additional 247,000 square miles of land -- an area larger than the combined territory of France, the Netherlands and Belgium.
- ◆ Smallpox would still exist as a disease, and up to 80 million lives would have been lost to this killer. Industrialized nations could be spending billions on immunization and surveillance costs. Because the Green Revolution would not have taken place, India would use twice as much land as it currently does to produce the same agricultural yields.
- ◆ Hundreds of millions of people would never have had a chance to get a basic education. More than ten million entrepreneurs would never have received "microenterprise" loans to help start small businesses. Every year, 5 million more infants would have died.

Goals for the 21st Century

In May 1996, the development assistance ministers of 21 industrialized nations agreed to work together to help improve conditions in the developing world. Donors agreed

to work toward the "21st Century Goals." (See box) This agreement on specific targets by the donor community is unprecedented and represents a major step in international cooperation.

Challenges for the Future

- ◆ More than 800 million people still face malnutrition.
- ◆ More than 100 million children are not in school.
- ◆ 180 million children under the age of 14 work as child laborers.
- ◆ About 70 percent of the people living in poverty are women.
- ◆ There are 5,000 new HIV infections daily around the world.
- ◆ An area of rainforest the size of a football field is destroyed every second.
- ◆ The world's population is still increasing by the equivalent of an additional New York City every month.
- ◆ 95 percent of the world's population growth in the coming decades will occur in the cities of the developing world.
- ◆ By 2015, cities with a population of more than 1 million are expected to nearly double in Latin America, triple in Asia and quadruple in Africa.
- ◆ It is estimated that 1 in 8 plant species are threatened with extinction in the next few decades.

In Conclusion

The actions taken today by the international community will have a tremendous impact on the shape of the future. Whether support for international development continues will be a key determinant in deciding if the remarkable momentum toward prosperity and democracy can be maintained around the globe.

The 21st Century Goals of the International Community

By 2005

- ▶ End gender discrimination in education;
- ▶ Implement strategies that will reverse current losses of environmental resources by 2015; and,
- ▶ Build capacity for democratic and accountable governance, protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law.

By 2015

- ▶ Cut extreme poverty in half;
- ▶ Secure universal primary education for all;
- ▶ Reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds;
- ▶ Cut the number of mothers who die giving birth by 75 percent; and,
- ▶ Make family planning services available to all who want them.

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Why Foreign Aid?



Since 1961, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has implemented America's foreign aid programs. Spending less than one-half of 1 percent of the federal budget, USAID works to promote democracy, free markets and America's foreign policy objectives around the globe.

Every president since World War II, both Democrat and Republican, has strongly endorsed foreign aid. Over the years, 10 high-level national commissions set up by the White House or by the Congress to review the program have given it solid backing. What has been clear to these experts is that foreign assistance programs are an investment, and that these programs benefit every American.

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Most polls indicate that Americans think that foreign assistance programs are the single largest item in the federal budget and make up close to 20 percent of total government spending. The reality is far different: Economic and humanitarian assistance abroad makes up less than one-half of 1 percent of the federal budget.

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The foreign assistance program is a sound investment in creating the markets of the future, preventing crises and helping advance democracy and prosperity. Foreign aid creates U.S. jobs and advances American economic well-being. It is far less expensive for the United States to carry out development programs that prevent crises than to pay the costs of military operations, peacekeeping efforts and emergency humanitarian relief.

Foreign assistance has helped create some of America's

most dynamic export markets. The trade generated from foreign aid has more than offset the initial costs of sending American expertise abroad. Between 1990 and 1993, U.S. exports to developing nations and the former Soviet bloc increased by \$46 billion. Forty-three of the top 50 consumer nations of American agricultural products were once U.S. foreign aid recipients.

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U.S. aid to Africa adds up to the same cost a year, per American family, as a single meal at a fast-food restaurant — about \$3.

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Many Americans are surprised when they hear a list of some of the graduates of U.S. foreign assistance programs — France, Spain, Portugal, South Korea, Taiwan, Italy and Germany. Newly dynamic nations like Costa Rica, Thailand and Botswana will graduate from foreign assistance programs within the next two years. Foreign assistance programs since the Marshall Plan have successfully created some of our closest allies and best trading partners. Many of these nations have gone on to become donors themselves.

Foreign assistance programs work, they are an important part of U.S. foreign policy, and they are creating U.S. jobs and advancing American economic well-being. Foreign assistance also combats global threats such as the spread of AIDS, environmental degradation and rapid population growth rates.

What Is USAID?

USAID is an independent government agency based in Washington, with field missions abroad.

USAID staff work with teachers, farmers, small-business people, nurses and other members of the local community in four regions of the world: Africa, Asia and the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.