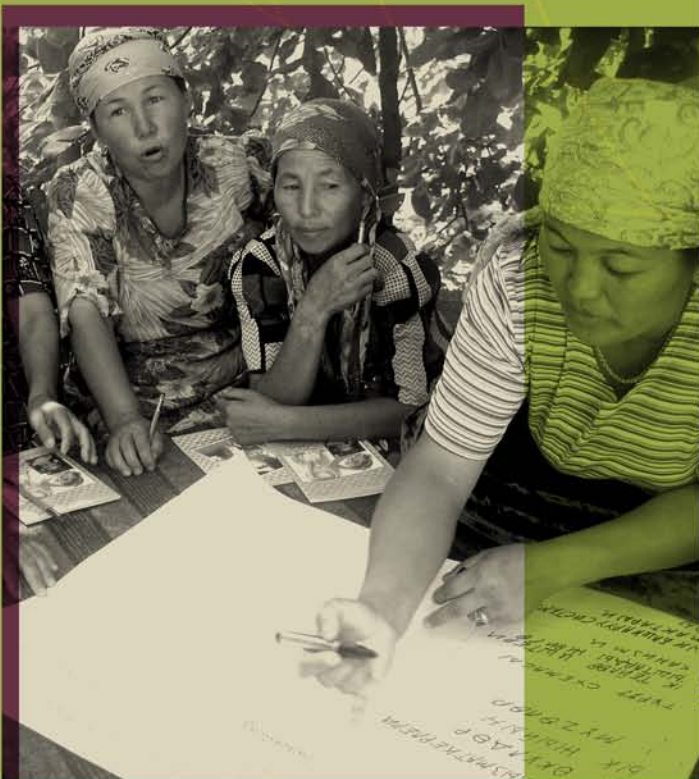


SUSTAINING THE NEW ERA

WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



"FOR DECADES, THE SUCCESS OF DEVELOPMENT AID WAS MEASURED ONLY IN THE RESOURCES SPENT, NOT THE RESULTS ACHIEVED. WE MUST ACCEPT A HIGHER, MORE DIFFICULT, MORE PROMISING CALL."
- PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



“WE MUST TEAR DOWN THE WALLS THAT SEPARATE THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLDS. WE NEED TO GIVE THE CITIZENS OF THE POOREST NATIONS THE SAME ABILITY TO ACCESS THE WORLD ECONOMY THAT WEALTHY NATIONS HAVE, SO THEY CAN OFFER THEIR GOODS AND TALENTS ON THE WORLD MARKET ALONGSIDE EVERYONE ELSE.”

SUSTAINING THE NEW ERA



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 2008

Welcome to the White House Summit on International Development. This Summit's participants share the belief that every person has inherent dignity and matchless value. I am grateful for your commitment to saving lives. With your help and that of many other partners, we are bringing progress and prosperity to struggling nations.

Since 2000, we have more than doubled official U.S. development assistance worldwide. America provides this assistance because our ideals require it and our conscience demands it, but it is also in our Nation's interest to do so. Healthy and prosperous peoples, in countries that govern justly, pursue wise economic policies, and invest in their people, reinforce global security and stability. Prosperity abroad creates new markets for U.S. goods and services. By encouraging open markets and expanding opportunity, we can help lift people out of poverty and add a hopeful new chapter to history.

My Administration has transformed our Nation's approach to development. Our development policies now center on country ownership, good governance and the rule of law, accountability, and economic growth. Our approach is based on mutual accountability. Working with Congress, my Administration created the Millennium Challenge Account to target assistance to countries that promote political and economic freedom, fight corruption, respect civil liberties, and the rule of law, and invest in the health and education of their people. We have also developed and pursued innovative programs to fight disease such as the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the Malaria Initiative. Working with partner nations, non-governmental organizations at home and abroad, faith-based and community groups, the private sector, and countless volunteers, we are making a real difference in the lives of people around the world.

I appreciate your commitment to keep up the fight against poverty. By answering the call to serve a cause greater than self, you are helping to replace disease and despair with healing and hope.

Laura and I extend our sincerest gratitude and best wishes.



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SUSTAINING THE NEW ERA

WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OCTOBER 21ST, 2008
RONALD REAGAN BUILDING & INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER

WELCOME

7:30

REGISTRATION AND CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

8:30

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

REMARKS BY **SECRETARY CONDOLEEZZA RICE**, United States Department of State

8:45

REMARKS BY **PRESIDENT ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF**, President of Liberia
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTRY OWNERSHIP AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

PLENARY 1: COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

9:00

PANEL DISCUSSION ON SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES OF COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

MODERATED BY **AMBASSADOR MARK DYBUL**, United States Global AIDS Coordinator, United States

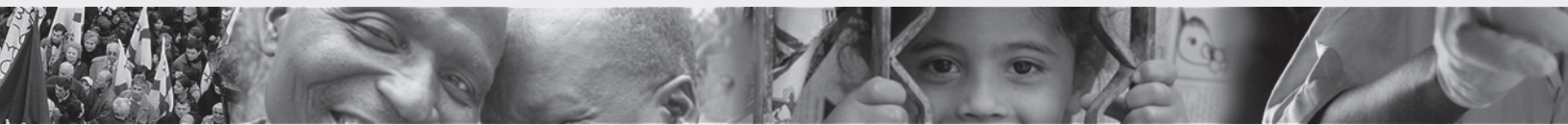
President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, United States Department of State

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

- **CONGRESSMAN CHRIS SMITH**, United States House of Representatives (R-NJ 4th)
- **DR. SAYED MOHAMMAD AMIN FATIMIE**, Minister of Public Health, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- **DR. ELIODA TUMWESIGYE**, Member, Parliament of Uganda, and Chair, Parliamentary Committee on HIV/AIDS and Related Matters
- **MICHAEL GERSON**, Roger Hertog Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations

10:00

- BREAK -



PLENARY 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE

10:15

PANEL DISCUSSION ON EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR FOSTERING GOOD GOVERNANCE

MODERATED BY HENRIETTA HOLSMAN FORE, Administrator, United States Agency for International Development

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

- CONGRESSMAN DONALD PAYNE, United States House of Representatives (D-NJ, 10th District)
- WILLIAM A. SWOPE, Corporate Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Affairs Group, INTEL Corporation
- MONICA MACOVEI, Anti-Corruption Consultant to the Prime Minister of Macedonia
- NANCY ZUCKER BOSWELL, President and Chief Executive Officer, Transparency International-USA
- PETKO GEORGIEV, Director, Broadcast Training Center ProMedia Foundation

11:15

- LUNCHEON IN THE ATRIUM -

INTERLUDE

PERFORMANCE BY THE AFRICAN CHILDREN'S CHOIR

1:15

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

INTRODUCTION BY PRESIDENT ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF, President of Liberia

PLENARY 3: RESULTS-BASED PROGRAMS & ACCOUNTABILITY

2:00

PANEL DISCUSSION ON ACCOUNTABILITY: A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCCESS

MODERATED BY ADMIRAL R. TIMOTHY ZIEMER, President's Malaria Initiative Coordinator, United States Agency for International Development

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

- DR. TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS, Minister of Health, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- DR. JEAN WILLIAM PAPE, Director and Founder, GHESKIO Centers
- DR. UCHE AMAZIGO, Director, World Health Organization African Programme for Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control

3:00

- BREAK -

3:15

REMARKS BY SIR BOB GELDOF

PLENARY 4: ECONOMIC GROWTH

3:30

PANEL ONE DISCUSSION ON REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH ECONOMIC GROWTH

MODERATED BY **AMBASSADOR JOHN J. DANILOVICH**, Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

- **KEN HACKETT**, President, Catholic Relief Services
- **SOFIA MOHAPI**, Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Challenge Account - Lesotho
- **RITU SHARMA FOX**, President and Co-Founder, Women Thrive Worldwide
- **DR. JUAN SEBASTIÁN CHAMORRO**, Director General, Millennium Challenge Account - Nicaragua

PANEL TWO DISCUSSION ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT LIBERALIZATION: HOW OPEN ECONOMIES AND PRIVATE CAPITAL STIMULATE GROWTH

MODERATED BY **ROBERT MOSBACHER, JR.**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

- **LUIS ALBERTO MORENO**, President, Inter-American Development Bank
- **SHARI BERENBACH**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Calvert Foundation
- **PAPA NDIAYE**, Chief Executive Officer, Advanced Finance and Investment Group
- **FRED BERGSTEN**, Director, Peterson Institute for International Economics

5:30

CLOSING REMARKS BY **STEPHEN J. HADLEY**, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, The White House





GEORGE W. BUSH

President of the United States

George W. Bush is the 43rd President of the United States. He was sworn into office on January 20, 2001, re-elected on November 2, 2004, and sworn in for a second term on January 20, 2005. Prior to his Presidency, President Bush served for 6 years as the 46th Governor of the State of Texas, where he earned a reputation for bipartisanship and as a compassionate conservative who shaped public policy based on the principles of limited government, personal responsibility, strong families, and local control.

President Bush was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut, and grew up in Midland and Houston, Texas. He received a bachelor's degree in history from Yale University in 1968, and then served as an F-102 fighter pilot in the Texas Air National Guard. President Bush received a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1975. Following graduation, he moved back to Midland and began a career in the energy business. After working on his father's successful 1988 Presidential campaign, President Bush assembled the group of partners who purchased the Texas Rangers baseball franchise in 1989. On November 8, 1994, President Bush was elected Governor of Texas. He became the first Governor in Texas history to be elected to consecutive 4-year terms when he was re-elected on November 3, 1998.

On the morning of September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked our Nation. Since then, President Bush has taken unprecedented steps to protect our homeland and create a world free from terror. He is grateful for the service and sacrifice of our brave men and women in uniform and their families. The President is confident that by helping build free and prosperous societies, our Nation and our friends and allies will succeed in making America more secure and the world more peaceful.

President Bush is married to Laura Welch Bush, a former teacher and librarian, and they have twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna. The Bush family also includes two dogs, Barney and Miss Beazley, and a cat, Willie.



**SECRETARY
CONDOLEEZZA
RICE**

United States
Department of
State

Dr. Condoleezza Rice became Secretary of State on January 26, 2005, after four years of service as National Security Advisor to President George W. Bush.

In June 1999, Dr. Rice completed her tenure as Stanford University's Provost, during which she was the institution's chief budget and academic officer. She assumed this post after years of service with the Stanford University faculty, during which time she taught political science and was recognized with two of the highest teaching honors – the 1984 Walter J. Gores Award for Excellence in Teaching and the 1993 School of Humanities and Sciences Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching.

Also while at Stanford, Dr. Rice became a member of the Center for International Security and Arms Control, a Senior Fellow of the Institute for International Studies, and a Fellow (by courtesy) of the Hoover Institution. Dr. Rice has written extensively on Soviet and East European foreign and defense policy, and has also addressed audiences in settings ranging from the U.S. Ambassador's Residence in Moscow to the Commonwealth Club to the 1992 and 2000 Republican National Conventions.

From 1989 through March 1991, during German reunification and the final days of the Soviet Union, Dr. Rice served in the previous Bush Administration as Director, and then Senior Director, of Soviet and East European Affairs in the National Security Council, and as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In 1986, while an International Affairs Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations, she served as Special Assistant to the Director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In addition to her impressive academic background, Dr. Rice is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, has been awarded honorary doctorates from numerous universities, and has served on the boards of assorted corporations and charitable organizations.



ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF

President of Liberia

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was inaugurated President of Liberia on January 16, 2006.

In a professional life that has spanned over thirty years, Sirleaf was the Minister of Finance Under President Tolbert, President of the Liberia Bank for Development and Investment and Senior Loan Officer of the World Bank. She served as Head of the Governance Reform Commission that was created under the Comprehensive peace agreement for 10 months before her resignation in April 2005.

She served as a member of the Advisory Board of the Modern Africa Growth and Investment Company, (MAGIC) and Senior Advisor to the Modern Africa Fund Managers (MAFM) which has offices in Washington DC, and Johannesburg. She served for five years as Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme.

President Sirleaf is the recipient of several honors including the Presidential Medal of Freedom (2007), Commander de l'Ordre du Mono of Togo (1996), the Ralph Bunche International Leadership Award of the United States (1995), the Franklin D. Roosevelt Freedom of Speech Award of the United States (1988) and the Grand Commander Star of Africa Redemption of Liberia (1980). She was one of seven international eminent persons designated by the Organization of African Unity in 1999 to investigate the Rwanda genocide and one of the five Commission Chairs for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

President Sirleaf holds a Master of Public Administration from Harvard University. She has four sons. She was born in 1933 in Liberia.



AMBASSADOR MARK R. DYBUL

United States Global AIDS Coordinator, United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, United States Department of State

Ambassador Mark Dybul serves as the United States Global AIDS Coordinator, leading the implementation of President Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief or PEPFAR. PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease in history. Dybul also oversees all U.S. Government engagement in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and currently serves as Chair of the Global Fund Finance and Audit Committee. Dybul also chairs the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Programme Coordinating Board. Appointed by President Bush, Dybul also serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Ambassador Dybul holds the rank of assistant surgeon general and rear admiral in the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, the uniformed service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Before joining PEPFAR, Dybul served on the Planning Task Force for the Emergency Plan, and was the lead for HHS for the President's International Prevention of Mother and Child HIV Initiative.

DR. SAYED MOHAMMAD AMIN FATIMIE

Minister of Public Health,
Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan

His Excellency Dr. Sayed Mohammad Amin Fatimie started his career as General Medical Practitioner in Badakhshan Province. He was appointed as Deputy Director General of Department of Health Education and also worked as Professor in Kabul Medical College. After the invasion of former Soviet Union, Dr. Fatimie migrated to Pakistan, where he served in a number of roles including founder and Chief of Training Programme of International Committee of Red Cross and founder and Director of Training and Education Department, Alliance Health Committee (AHC) in Peshawar.

In 1985 Dr. Fatimie received the Certificate in Emergency and Urgent First Medical Aid from University of Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. In 1988, he received Certificate of Systematic Training Design, from National Institute of Public Administration, Karachi, Pakistan. In 1989, Dr. Fatimie earned the Certificate of Health Care in Developing Countries, from Boston University. In 1995, he received his second Certificate from Boston University, Setting Tomorrow's Agenda, New Directions for Health Policy in Developing Countries.

After the defeat of Soviet backed Communist regime, Dr. Fatimie returned to Afghanistan, and worked as Deputy Minister of Public Health, Islamic Government of Afghanistan from 1991 to 1992, and then as Minister of Public Health from 1993 to 1995. In 1991 Dr. Fatimie worked as Temporary Advisor to WHO, Geneva, in 1995 as Temporary Advisor to WHO/EMRO, and then from 1996 to January 2001, as Permanent Regional Adviser for Health Management Support and External Coordination, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean(EMRO).

After the incident of 9/11, Dr. Fatimie was appointed as Minister of Public Health. Dr. Fatimie has participated in a number of International and National Seminars, Conferences, and Workshops. Dr. Fatimie is also the authors of many Books, and has written a number of Pamphlets, Leaflets and Booklets. He also prepared the Draft Master Plan for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Health System in Afghanistan (2002-2006).

Dr. Fatimie is fluent in Pashto, Dari and English. He is married and has three sons.



DR. ELIODA TUMWESIGYE

Member, Parliament
of Uganda, and Chair,
Parliamentary
Committee on HIV/AIDS
and Related Matters

A Member of Uganda's Parliament since 2001, Dr. Elioda Tumwesigye served as Vice-Chairperson of the Social Services Committee before becoming the Chairperson of the first Parliamentary Standing Committee on HIV / AIDS, a position he has held over the past six years. Elioda is the Chairperson of the HIV/AIDS Advisory group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Treasurer of the Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development.

Elioda qualified as a Medical Doctor in 1989 and obtained MSc degree in Epidemiology and Biostatistics from Case Western Reserve University, Ohio, in 1997. He has addressed many international conferences and attended several courses including on Principles of STD and HIV Research at the University of Washington, Seattle and on Strategic Leadership on Population and health at The Bill and Melinda Gates Institute, John Hopkins School of Public Health.

Elioda serves on Boards of several charitable organizations and is the Chief Executive of Integrated Community Based Initiatives (ICOB), a Ugandan non-governmental organization that pioneered a District-wide Full-Access Door-Door HIV Counseling and Testing program. As a physician, he still finds time to see patients. His clinics provide treatment for over 6,000 AIDS patients. He is a researcher, trainer, health educator, clinician, program director, political leader and book author.



MICHAEL J. GERSON

Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations

Michael J. Gerson is the Roger Hertog Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). His work focuses on issues of global health and development, religion and foreign policy, and the democracy agenda. He is a columnist syndicated with the Washington Post, a contributor to Newsweek, and the author of Heroic Conservatism (HarperOne). He serves on the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, the Holocaust Memorial Museum's Committee on Conscience, and on USAID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.

Before joining CFR in 2006, Mr. Gerson was a top aide to President George W. Bush as assistant to the president for policy and strategic planning. Prior to that appointment, he served in the White House as deputy assistant to the president and director of presidential speechwriting and assistant to the president for speechwriting and policy advisor.

He was previously senior editor covering politics at U.S. News and World Report. Mr. Gerson was a speechwriter and policy adviser for Jack Kemp and a speechwriter for Bob Dole during the 1996 presidential campaign. He has also served Senator Dan Coats from Indiana as policy director. Mr. Gerson is a graduate of Wheaton College in Illinois.



HENRIETTA HOLSMAN FORE

Administrator,
United States Agency
for International
Development

Henrietta H. Fore was nominated by President George W. Bush on May 7, 2007, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on November 14, 2007 as the new Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In that capacity, she is concurrently designated by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice as the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance. As the first female Administrator of USAID, she is responsible for coordinating and overseeing U.S. foreign assistance, including support to countries recovering from disaster, fostering economic growth and reducing poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms. She oversees a staff of approximately 8,000, of whom more than 75 percent are working overseas in USAID field offices.

Immediately prior to her confirmation as USAID Administrator, she served as Under Secretary of State for Management, a position she held beginning in August 2005. Prior to this appointment Fore served as the 37th Director of the United States Mint in the Department of Treasury between August 2001 - August 2005. She also served as Assistant Administrator for Private Enterprise and Assistant Administrator for Asia, at the United States Agency for International Development from 1989 -1993.

In addition to her foreign policy experience in government service, Henrietta Fore has held leadership positions in numerous international non-profit organizations. Earlier in her career Ms. Fore was a successful business woman running her own company and serving on the boards of public corporations. Henrietta has a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Wellesley College and a Master of Science degree in Public Administration from the University of Northern Colorado. She has also studied International Politics at Oxford University and studied at Stanford University Graduate School of Business. She is married and lives in Washington, D.C., and Nevada.



MONICA MACOVEI

Anti-Corruption
Consultant to the Prime
Minister of Macedonia

Monica Macovei is currently UK Consultant for Advising the Prime Minister of Macedonia on Anti-corruption. She is a member of the Board of Trustees at the Central European University and a founding member of Transparency International – Romanian Chapter. Macovei also gives training sessions in the EU candidate countries on anti-corruption and reform of judiciary as an expert of TAIEX, European Commission. Monica Macovei was the Minister of Justice of Romania between 2005 and 2007. Macovei was nominated for the Campaigner of the Year 2006 award, as part of the European Voice Europeans of the Year Awards. She is also a fellow of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Academician with the European Academy of Yuste, and was nominated as a candidate for Women of Europe, 2008.

Monica Macovei holds a degree in Law from the University of Bucharest (1982), and an LLM in Comparative Constitutional Law from the Central European University & the University of the State of New York (1993). As a legal expert and adviser she worked among others for the Council of Europe, the Romanian Helsinki Committee, the OSCE, the European Roma Rights Centre, International Helsinki Federation, the OSI Europe Foundation and others.



NANCY ZUCKER BOSWELL

President and Chief
Executive Officer,
Transparency
International-USA

Nancy Zucker Boswell has been managing TI-USA since shortly after its founding and is now its President.

Her prior experience includes the practice of public international and trade law at Steptoe & Johnson, government relations at the American Association of University Women and international financial matters at Citicorp. She received her law degree summa cum laude from the American University Washington College of Law in Washington, D.C.

Ms. Boswell is a director of PACT and of the International Senior Lawyers Project and co-chair of the American Bar Association Task Force on Foreign Corrupt Practices. She is a cleared advisor to the US Government, serving on the State Department Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy and the USTR Trade & Environment Policy Advisory Committee.

Nancy Zucker Boswell was re-elected as a Member of the Board of Directors of TI at the Annual Membership Meeting in Guatemala City on 14 November 2006.



PETKO GEORGIEV

Director of the Broadcast Training Center ProMedia Foundation

Petko Georgiev has over twenty years of experience in professional journalism, media training, radio and TV production, media and NGO management, and public relations. He is currently the Director of the Broadcast Training Center ProMedia Foundation. A Bulgarian NGO dedicated to media development, independent TV production and advocacy work for reform in key areas of Bulgarian society, including anti-corruption, rule of law, reforming the judiciary, and developing local government. He is the producer for "Na Chisto", a weekly anti-corruption investigative TV program and the producer for "Business Navigator", a weekly business television program. Mr. Georgiev was also the former Resident Advisor of IREX in Bulgaria, where he was responsible for the implementation of a United States Government-funded technical assistance program used for the development of a professional independent media in Bulgaria.



ADMIRAL R. TIMOTHY ZIEMER

President's Malaria Initiative Coordinator, United States Agency for International Development

Admiral Tim Ziemer was appointed in June 2006 to lead the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). The PMI is a historic \$1.2 billion, five-year initiative to control malaria in Africa. Announced by President Bush on June 30, 2005, it is a collaborative U.S. Government effort led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), the Department of State, the White House, and others.

Admiral Ziemer previously served as Executive Director of World Relief, which provides disaster response, community development, child/maternal health, HIV/AIDS, agricultural assistance, and microcredit programs in over 30 countries. World Relief is operational in the United States, resettling refugees and providing immigration services through 24 affiliate offices across the country.

Admiral Ziemer was born in Sioux City, Iowa, but was raised in Asia, the son of missionary parents serving in Vietnam. After graduating from Wheaton College, he joined the Navy, completed flight school, and returned to Vietnam to fly during the war. During this tour, he flew 550 combat sorties in support of the Navy Seals and riverine forces.

During his naval career, Admiral Ziemer commanded several squadrons and an air wing supporting the first Gulf War. Admiral Ziemer's last duty assignment was as Commander of the Navy's Mid-Atlantic Region, responsible for the 11 bases providing support to the world's largest naval complex, including seaport and airport operations, maintenance of facilities, utilities, communications, and environmental programs. During his tenure, he initiated and directed the re-engineering of many of the support functions through consolidation and outsourcing.

Admiral Ziemer and his wife Jodi live in Springfield, Virginia. They have three children, Eric, Kyle, and Kelli; a daughter-in law, Jennifer; and a granddaughter, Ruby.



DR. TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS

Ministry of Health, Federal
Democratic Republic of
Ethiopia

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is Minister of Health of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia since October 2005. Prior to his current position, he served as State Minister of Health in the Federal Government for one year. Dr. Tedros has served in various expert and leadership positions at the federal and State levels since 1986. His major interest is on malaria and he had published several articles.

Dr. Tedros received his bachelor's in Biology from Asmara University in 1986 and a master's degree in immunology of infectious diseases from University of London in 1992. In 2000 he received his PhD in Community Health from University of Nottingham, UK.

Currently he serves as a Board Chair of Roll Back Malaria Partnership, Board Chair of Addis Ababa University, Vice chair of Programme Coordination Board(PCB) of UNAIDS, Co-Chair of Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal and Child Health (PMNCH), Board member of GAVI and Board member of the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).



DR. JEAN WILLIAM PAPE

Director and Founder,
GHESKIO Centers

Dr. Jean William Pape is an internationally recognized infectious diseases expert. He is a graduate of Columbia (BS, 1971) and Cornell (MD, 1975). Upon completion of his postdoctoral training, he joined the Cornell faculty and returned to his native Haiti where he introduced new guidelines for the care of children with diarrhea resulting in a rapid decrease of hospital mortality from 40% to <1%. Expansion of the program nationwide led to a 50% decrease in national infant mortality.

Dr. Pape's most important scientific accomplishment is the recognition and first comprehensive description of AIDS in the developing world. He assumed an international leadership role and has been unrelenting in his efforts to implement programs for the prevention and control of AIDS and TB in Haiti and other resource-poor countries. In the last decade the prevalence of HIV in Haiti has decreased by >50% and over 18,000 patients are receiving antiviral therapy.

Dr. Pape has been recognized by many national and international awards: the Haitian Medical Society (1996), UN Secretary General Award (Koffi Annan., 2000), France Legion of Honor (President Chirac, 2002), member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States (2003).

He is Director and Founder of GHESKIO Centers (Haitian Study Group on Kaposi's sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections) in Haiti and Professor of Medicine at Weill Medical College of Cornell University in New York.



UCHE VERONICA AMAZIGO

Director, World Health
Organization African
Programme for
Onchocerciasis Control

Dr. Uche Veronica Amazigo is Director, World Health Organization (WHO) African Programme for Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control (APOC), a regional multi-partnership initiative, based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

As a Scientist, Dr. Amazigo is managing 108 community-directed treatments with 'ivermectin' projects in 19 countries in Africa. Over the last 16 years, Dr. Amazigo has promoted health, development and poverty alleviation programmes, managed action-oriented research and projects in tropical diseases including in the area of adolescent reproductive health in over 70,000 communities. In empowering women, she has co-founded cooperatives targeted at implementing school health and nutrition programmes for children in remote villages.

With over 40 scientific publications, co-authoring several books and contributions to Journals, particularly in the area of tropical diseases and adolescent health, Dr. Amazigo was nominated as one of the 'Global Health Champions' by the US WGBH/NOVA Science (2005).

A Takemi Fellow of the Harvard University with specialisation in tropical disease, adolescent and women's health, who also lectured Medical Parasitology and Public Health at the University of Nigeria for 15 years. Dr. Amazigo has a PhD in Medical Parasitology from the University of Vienna, and post-doctoral in Tropical Medicine and International Health from Hamburg and Harvard University. She is from Nigeria.



AMBASSADOR JOHN J. DANILOVICH

Chief Executive Officer,
Millennium Challenge
Corporation

Ambassador John J. Danilovich began his duties as Chief Executive Officer for the Millennium Challenge Corporation on November 7, 2005, continuing a distinguished career of more than thirty years in both the public and private sectors.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation is based on the principle that foreign aid is most effective when it reinforces good governance, economic freedom and investments in people, and under his leadership has become a key U.S. Government agency reducing poverty through economic growth.

Prior to his appointment by President Bush as CEO, Ambassador Danilovich served as the American Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica and to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Ambassador Danilovich has been a businessman and private investor with a strong background in foreign affairs. A native Californian and resident of London for many years, he was active in the international shipping business for over two decades and served as director of companies in the shipping, property, publishing and investment fields.

Ambassador Danilovich served on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission from 1991 through 1996 and chaired the Commission's Transition Committee prior to the transfer of the Canal to the Panamanians. Ambassador Danilovich has been a Director of the Stanford University Trust, a Trustee of the American Museum in Britain, a Director of the U.S.-U.K. Fulbright Commission, and has served in leadership positions for several charitable organizations.

The Ambassador graduated from Stanford University with a bachelor's degree in Political Science, and received a master's degree in International Relations from the University of Southern California (London). Ambassador Danilovich is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, an Associate Fellow of Pierson College (Yale University), a Knight of Malta and the recipient of several national and international awards including the Choate Alumni Seal Prize.

Now residents of Washington, DC, Ambassador Danilovich and his wife, Irene, have three children.



KEN HACKETT

President, Catholic Relief Services

Ken Hackett is president of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the international humanitarian agency of the U.S. Catholic community. He oversees operations in more than 100 countries, with a global staff of nearly 5,000.

Mr. Hackett graduated from Boston College in 1968. He joined the Peace Corps and was assigned to serve in Ghana.

Mr. Hackett joined CRS in 1972, starting his career in Sierra Leone. He has served CRS in posts throughout Africa and Asia, as well as in a variety of positions at CRS headquarters. Mr. Hackett has led CRS since 1993.

Mr. Hackett has received honorary doctorate degrees from the University of Notre Dame, Boston College, Siena College and New York Medical College. In 2004, he was named a Knight Commander of the Papal Order of Saint Gregory the Great, one of the highest Papal honors.

He has served as North America President of Caritas Internationalis. He serves on the boards of the Pontifical Commission Cor Unum, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops; and the Africa Society. He has served on the advisory committees of the Time Global Health Summit; Woodrow Wilson Institute, Committee on Failed States; Changing the Present; and the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs.



SOPHIA MALIKOTSI MOHAPI

Chief Executive Officer,
Millennium Challenge
Account - Lesotho

As Chief Executive Officer for MCA Lesotho, Mrs. Sophia Mohapi is responsible for providing leadership, directing and coordinating the work of MCA Lesotho to ensure that the Management Unit and implementing entities achieve the Compact objectives in accordance with the implementation plans. She monitors the financial resources of the project and updates stakeholders about progress of Compact implementation.

Previously, Mrs. Mohapi was Chief Executive for Lesotho National Development Corporation (1997-2004). She was responsible for the overall management of the Corporation and worked to ensure that the Corporation's finances were properly managed. Mrs. Mohapi started working in the field of development as a bookkeeper at the Lesotho National Development Corporation and was later promoted to Deputy Financial Controller. She also worked at the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority where she held the position of Deputy Chief Executive for Finance and Administration. She was also a lecturer at the Center for Accounting Studies in Maseru.

Currently, Mrs. Mohapi is the Chairperson of Nedbank Lesotho and Lesotho Evangelical Church Planning Commission. She is a director for Kao Diamond Mine and the Center for Accounting Studies.

Mrs. Mohapi received a Bachelor of Commerce Honours degree from the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada and is a Chartered Accountant.



RITU SHARMA FOX

President and Co-
Founder, Women Thrive
Worldwide

Ritu Sharma Fox is a leading voice on international women's issues and U.S. foreign policy.

A first generation American of East Indian heritage, Ritu's family left behind generations of violence and poverty in Punjab, India to build a new life in the United States. Her family's legacy and her first-hand experience of the injustices suffered by women, combined with her strong belief that American citizens must ensure that the U.S. acts positively in the world, led Ritu to create the Women's Edge Coalition (now named Women Thrive Worldwide) in 1998.

Ritu is an adept coalition builder, political strategist and communicator who has led numerous advocacy campaigns to success. Her work continues to link women's organizations from around the world with U.S. organizations to rally their efforts to help poor women.

Ritu holds a BSFS in international economics from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and a Masters of Public Health from Johns Hopkins University.

She is the author of *An Introduction to Advocacy: A Training Guide*, which has been translated into six languages and is a primary reference for advocates around the globe. She serves on the Board of Directors of InterAction and the Center for U.S. Global Engagement.



DR. JUAN SEBASTIÁN CHAMORRO

Director General,
Millennium Challenge
Account - Nicaragua

Juan Sebastián Chamorro is the MCA General Director in Nicaragua. Previously, he served as Vice Minister of Finance and Technical Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, which is the Ministry in charge of national strategic planning. Dr. Chamorro led the process that resulted in the National Development Plan. He was an integral part of the government's negotiations with the IMF which resulted in Nicaragua's acceptance into the HIPC debt reduction program.

Dr. Chamorro was the Coordinator for Public Investments, and held other public service positions in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He served on the Board of Directors of the Superintendence of Banks, the Central Bank and the Nicaraguan Investment Bank. He worked as a consultant for the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the Nicaraguan Institute for Development and the Eduquemos Foundation in Nicaragua.

Dr. Chamorro taught macro and microeconomics at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and Thomas More University in Managua. He earned his undergraduate degree in economics from the University of San Francisco in 1994 and a master's in economics from Georgetown University in 1996. In 2003, he earned his Ph.D. in economics with a specialization in econometrics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



ROBERT MOSBACHER, JR.

President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Nominated by President George W. Bush, Robert Mosbacher, Jr., was sworn in as the ninth President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) in October 2005.

From 1986 to 2005, Mr. Mosbacher was President and CEO of Mosbacher Energy Company of Houston, Texas, an independent oil and gas exploration and production company. He was also Vice Chairman of Mosbacher Power Group, an independent electric power developer, which began in 1995, and was sold in 2003.

Mr. Mosbacher is the immediate past-Chairman of the Board of the Greater Houston Partnership, a private, nonprofit organization that serves as the city's chamber of commerce. He also served as Chairman of the Partnership's Health Care Advisory Committee, and member and former Chairman of its Education & Workforce Advisory Committee.

Mr. Mosbacher has also served as Chairman of the Board of the Methodist Hospital, the Salvation Army, and the Greater Houston Area Chapter of the American Red Cross, all in Houston. He is founder and co-Chairman of Rebuilding Together Houston (formerly PSI HomeSavers), which organizes volunteers to deliver free exterior home repairs and has resulted in the repair of over 4600 houses for qualified low-income elderly or disabled Houstonians. He also served on the boards of South Texas College of Law and the Society for the Performing Arts in Houston.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Mosbacher helped to launch the Reagan administration's Private Sector Initiatives Program, and was appointed by President Reagan to three successive Presidential Task Forces on Private Sector Initiatives during the 1980s. He served as Chairman of the Board of the Texas Department of Human Services from 1989 to 1991, and as Chairman of the Texas Governors' Welfare Reform Task Force in 1988. During the 1970s, he worked on the staff of Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee.

Mr. Mosbacher received a law degree in 1977 from Southern Methodist University and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Georgetown University in 1973.



LUIS ALBERTO MORENO

President, Inter-American Development Bank

Luis Alberto Moreno has been the president of the Inter-American Development Bank since October 2005. Before joining the IDB, Moreno served as Colombia's Ambassador to the United States for seven years. His most notable achievement as ambassador was the successful effort to build strong bipartisan support in the United States Congress for passage of more than US\$4 billion in U.S. assistance programs for Colombia. These resources have contributed to a material positive transformation of the security and economic situation in Colombia.

Prior to his post as Ambassador, Moreno served a distinguished career in both the public and private sectors in Colombia. From November 1994 to August 1997, he served as senior advisor to the Luis Carlos Sarmiento Organization, the leading banking and financial group in Colombia with over US\$10 billion in assets. In July 1992, he was named Minister of Economic Development. From December 1991 to July 1992, Moreno was the President of the Instituto de Fomento Industrial (IFI), the Colombian government's industrial finance corporation, and a holding company for many of the largest state enterprises in the country. Previously, Moreno was Executive Producer of "TV Hoy", an award-winning news program, from January 1982 to September 1990.



SHARI BERENBACH

President and Chief Executive Officer, Calvert Foundation

As President and CEO of the Calvert Social Investment Foundation (Calvert Foundation), Shari Berenbach has distinguished herself as a leader in the emerging Community Investment industry, where she presently manages over \$200 million in community investment assets raised from over 2000 private investors. Shari brings more than 20 years experience, spanning micro-credit and innovative approaches to finance. Prior to joining the Calvert Foundation, Shari worked for the International Finance Corporation and held private sector positions at Citibank and Salomon Brothers. Shari was one of the pioneers in the micro-credit field, working in more than a dozen countries around the globe. Shari currently serves on the Board of the Neighborhood Funders Group and Community Wealth Ventures and remains active in the Social Investment Forum. Shari is the author of numerous articles related to international micro-finance and community investment. She holds an MBA in Finance from Columbia Business School and an MA in Latin American Studies from UCLA.



PAPA NDIAYE

Chief Executive Officer, Advanced Finance and Investment Group

Papa Ndiaye is the CEO of Advanced Finance and Investment Group (AFIG), managing investment funds targeting Africa and the emerging markets. In 2008, AFIG launched the Atlantic Coast Regional Fund, a \$150 million fund focused on West and Central Africa. AFIG has offices in Senegal, South Africa and Washington DC.

Before AFIG, Papa served as Director of Investments at Emerging Markets Partnership, helping establish the \$407 million AIG African Infrastructure Fund, the first large scale pan African investment fund. From 1996-2000, he was with IFC's Africa Capital Markets Group. Papa worked for Salomon Brothers' US Diversified Industrials Corporate Finance Group, joining JP Morgan's Emerging Markets Group in 1992. He started in the Latin American M&A Group before becoming an 'Exotics' Sovereign Debt Trader focusing on Africa and the Middle East. In 2000, he was named Special Advisor for Economic and Financial Affairs to the President of Senegal and Chairman of the President's Economic & Financial Advisory Council.

Papa holds a MBA. from Wharton Business School, an MA in International Affairs from the University of Pennsylvania, and a B.A. in economics from Harvard. In 2004, he was selected "Young Global Leader" by the World Economic Forum of Davos.



STEPHEN J. HADLEY

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, The White House

Stephen J. Hadley was sworn in as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (commonly referred to as the National Security Advisor) on January 26, 2005. During President George W. Bush's first term, Mr. Hadley served as the Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor.

Mr. Hadley served as a senior foreign and defense policy advisor to then-Governor Bush during the 2000 Presidential Campaign and worked in the Bush-Cheney Transition on the National Security Council.

Previous to this position, he was a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Shea & Gardner and a principal in The Scowcroft Group, Inc., an international consulting firm.

Mr. Hadley served as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy from 1989-1993. In that position, he had responsibility for defense policy toward NATO and Western Europe, on nuclear weapons and ballistic missile defense, and arms control. He also participated in policy issues involving export control and the use of space. Mr. Hadley served as Secretary of Defense Cheney's representative in talks led by Secretary of State Baker that resulted in the START I and START II Treaties.

Mr. Hadley previously served in a variety of other capacities in the defense and national security field, including serving from 1986-1987 as Counsel to the Special Review Board established by President Reagan to inquire into U.S. arms sales to Iran (the "Tower Commission"), as a member of the National Security Council staff under President Ford from 1974-1977, and as an analyst for the Comptroller of the Department of Defense from 1972-1974.

Mr. Hadley has been a member of the Department of Defense Policy Board, the National Security Advisory Panel to the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Board of Trustees of Analytical Services, Inc. ("ANSER"). His professional legal practice focused on business problems of U.S. and foreign corporations particularly as they involve international business, regulatory, and strategy issues. He received a BA degree from Cornell University and a law degree from Yale Law School.



CONGRESSMAN DONALD PAYNE

United States House of Representatives (D-NJ, 10th District)

Donald M. Payne, a native of Newark, New Jersey, was elected to represent the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey in 1988 as New Jersey's first African American Congressman by an overwhelming majority and has been returned by a wide margin of the vote in each subsequent election.

He is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where he serves as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health and as a member of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere and the Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight. Congressman Payne has been at the forefront of efforts to restore democracy and human rights in nations throughout the globe. He was one of five members of Congress chosen to accompany President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton on their historic six-nation tour of Africa. He also headed a Presidential mission to war-torn Rwanda to help find solutions to that country's political and humanitarian crises. In addition, he was recognized as having the most supportive record in Congress on issues involving the Northern Ireland peace process.

In 2003, President Bush appointed Payne as one of two members of Congress to serve as a Congressional delegate to the United Nations and reappointed him in 2005 to an unprecedented second term. In this role, he has met with the U.N. Secretary General, the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. and regularly attended sessions of the U.N. General Assembly and other high level meetings. In the 110th Congress, Speaker Nancy Pelosi appointed Congressman Payne to serve on the House Democracy Assistance Commission, which provides procedural, technical, and material assistance to legislatures and their members in developing democracies around the world.

A former national President of the YMCA, he served as Chairman of the World Refugee and Rehabilitation Committee. He has served on the board of directors of the National Endowment for Democracy, TransAfrica and the Discovery Channel Global Education Fund and has received numerous awards and honors from national, international and community-based organizations.



SIR BOB GELDOF

Bob Geldof was born in Dublin, Ireland. He has written and recorded 11 albums with The Boomtown Rats and as a solo artist and has received many music awards.

He has been involved with Africa for over 20 years, starting with Band Aid and Live Aid which raised \$150,000,000. His activities include working with the Jubilee 2000 anti-debt campaign and co-founding DATA (Debt, AIDS, Trade, Africa). He sat on the Commission for Africa in 2005 and is a member of the Africa Progress Panel. He organized Live 8 - ten concerts on July 2nd 2005 with an estimated global audience of 3 billion, timed to put pressure on the G8 leaders who then made many significant poverty alleviation pledges. He has a number of media and technology business interests. He is currently founder and director of Ten Alps, the UK's largest independent factual television production company.



C. FRED BERGSTEN

Director, Peterson
Institute for International
Economics

C. Fred Bergsten has been director of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, which has been called "the most influential think tank on the planet," since its creation in 1981. He has been the most widely quoted think-tank economist in the world during 1997-2005 and has been called "one of the ten people who can change your life" by USA Today and "one of the 100 most influential people in Washington."

Dr. Bergsten was assistant secretary for international affairs of the US Treasury (1977-81) and assistant for international economic affairs to Dr. Henry Kissinger at the National Security Council (1969-71). He was chairman of the Competitiveness Policy Council from 1991 to 1995 and chairman of the APEC Eminent Persons Group from 1993 to 1995. He is the author, coauthor, or editor of 38 books, including most recently: *China's Rise: Challenges And Opportunities* (2008), *China, The Balance Sheet: What the World Needs to Know Now About The Emerging Superpower* (2006), and *The United States and the World Economy: Foreign Economic Policy for the Next Decade* (2005). He received his B.A. from Central Methodist University in 1961 and his M.A. (1962), M.A.L.D. (1963) and Ph.D. (1969) from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He has received the Legion d'Honneur from the Government of France (1985) and was named an Honorary Fellow of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (1997).



CONGRESSMAN CHRIS SMITH

United States House
Representatives
(R-NJ, 4th District)

As a Member of the United States House of Representatives from New Jersey, Chris Smith has championed the rights and interests of many - from children forced to toil in sweatshops to women kidnapped and sold into lives of prostitution to unborn children whose opportunity for life is threatened. Smith has dedicated his life to protecting human rights and helping the world's most vulnerable.

Smith has represented the citizens of New Jersey's Fourth Congressional District since 1981, when he was sworn into office at the age of 27. Throughout his 28 years of service, he has established himself as one of the hardest-working, most compassionate and dedicated members of the House.

Smith is a nationally and internationally renowned leader in Congress particularly in the areas of human rights, religious freedom, veterans' affairs and healthcare.

As a champion of global human rights since being elected to Congress, Smith is a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Ranking Republican of the Committee's Africa and Global Health Subcommittee.

Smith also serves as a Ranking Member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (also known as the United States Helsinki Commission), which works to promote and foster democracy, human rights, and stability in Eastern and Central Europe, and on the Congressional-Executive Commission on China which monitors human rights and the development of the rule of law in China.

One of Smith's significant legislative achievements is his landmark Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Law, the nation's first law that deals specifically with human trafficking. In January, 2006, President Bush signed Smith's third trafficking law - the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005.

A resident of Hamilton, Chris and his wife Marie have four adult children.



WILLIAM A. SWOPE

Corporate Vice President
and General Manager,
Corporate Affairs Group,
INTEL Corporation

William A. Swope is corporate vice president and general manager of Intel's Corporate Affairs Group and is responsible for ensuring Intel's continued focus on corporate social responsibility as an integral part of Intel's corporate strategy. In this role, he leads the company's global education and citizenship programs, as well as its community and corporate contribution activities and the Intel Foundation. His team is charged with driving policy, education, and community agendas that effect positive change around the world.

Since joining Intel in 1979, Swope has held numerous roles including manufacturing technology planning, strategic product planning and product management. Swope was director of Digital Enterprise Brand Management, and prior to that he was general manager of the Software and Solutions Group (SSG), reporting to the president and chief operating officer of Intel. In that capacity he managed the software products and enabling efforts within SSG. From 1993 to 1995, Swope was the general manager of the Intel® Pentium® Pro processor team. Swope was promoted to vice president in 1996 and corporate vice president in 2003.

Inspired by Intel's commitment to corporate social responsibility, Swope is honored to be the steward of the company's 40-year legacy of support for education, environment and the community. His responsibilities span from the Intel Foundation to Intel's global education programs to its Volunteer Matching Grants and the Intel Involved employee volunteerism programs. Swope is also a frequent keynote speaker at global forums such as the World Economic Forum, eLearning Africa, and the UN Global Alliance on ICT and Development.

Swope received his bachelor's degree in applied physics from Tufts College. He earned his master's degree in management from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Swope serves on the board of directors for Rim Semiconductor, Inc.

THE AFRICAN CHILDREN'S CHOIR

www.africanchildrenschoir.com

The mission of the African Children's Choir is to help Africa's most vulnerable children today, so they can help Africa tomorrow. With a focus on education, the organization is currently caring for several thousand orphaned and disadvantaged children in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa and Sudan. These are children who could have lost all hope, but have overcome their circumstances and now are making a positive impact on society.

The Choir has performed at numerous high profile events, such as, the Clinton Global Initiative at Carnegie Hall, on American Idol - Idol Gives Back, and the Season 6 Finale, The Ellen Show, and the Tonight Show with Jay Leno. Choir children were featured with John Legend in The Gap's high profile (RED) campaign.

The African Children's Choir is honored to have performed for world dignitaries, including Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Nelson Mandela, the United Nations and Britain's House of Commons.

Earlier this year the AFRICANCHILDREN'SCHOIR(tm) was privileged to visit the White House and attend the signing of H.R. 5501, the Tom Lantos and Henry J.

Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008.

The African Children's Choir has been working with the most vulnerable children in Africa for 25 years, raising awareness of the plight of Africa's orphaned and abandoned, but also showing the beauty, dignity and potential of each African child. They perform throughout the world bringing hope and joy to everyone they meet. They are a voice for the millions of children suffering in Africa. For more information about the African Children's Choir or to donate to their cause please visit their website at www.africanchildrenschoir.com.



SUSTAINING THE NEW ERA

WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



PMI



**MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF
PRESIDENT'S MALARIA INITIATIVE
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is an innovative and independent U.S. foreign aid agency that is leading the fight against global poverty. Created by Congress in January 2004 with strong bipartisan support, MCC is changing the conversation on how best to deliver U.S. foreign assistance by focusing on

- EFFECTIVENESS
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- RESULTS

MCC forms partnerships with some of the world's poorest countries, but only those committed to

- GOOD GOVERNANCE
- ECONOMIC FREEDOM
- INVESTMENTS IN THEIR CITIZENS

Reflecting the generosity of the American people, MCC provides these well-performing countries with large-scale grants to fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth. MCC grants also complement other U.S. and international development programs.

There are two primary types of MCC grants: compacts and threshold programs. Compacts are large, five-year grants for countries that pass MCC's eligibility criteria. Threshold programs are smaller grants awarded to countries that come close to passing these criteria and are firmly committed to improving their policy performance.

Country Leadership

MCC administers the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). When a country is awarded a compact, it sets up its own local MCA accountable entity to manage and oversee all aspects of implementation. Monitoring of funds is rigorous and transparent, often through independent fiscal agents.

MCC's Leadership

MCC is managed by a chief executive officer, who is part of the nine-member board of directors. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the USAID Administrator serve on the board along with four private sector representatives.

DISTINCTIONS

MCC has become one of the best examples of smart U.S. Government assistance in action, benefiting both developing countries and U.S. taxpayers. Partners with countries committed to practicing sound political, economic, and social policies. MCC Empowers countries to lead their development and build their capacity for sustainable growth. MCC Fights poverty, a real threat to prosperity, security, and stability everywhere.

Competitive selection: Before a country can become eligible to receive assistance, MCC's Board examines its performance on 17 independent and transparent policy indicators and selects compact-eligible countries based on policy performance. These indicators measure how well countries perform in three broad policy categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and encouraging economic freedom.

Country-led solutions: MCC requires selected countries themselves to identify their priorities for achieving sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. Countries develop their MCC proposals in broad consultation within their society. MCC teams then work in close partnership to help countries refine a program which will reduce poverty and sustain economic growth.



MILLENNIUM
CHALLENGE CORPORATION

ACHIEVEMENTS

MCC has approved over \$6.7 billion in compact and threshold programs worldwide that support such country-determined sectors as:

- AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
- TRANSPORTATION
- WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
- HEALTH AND EDUCATION
- FINANCE AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
- ANTICORRUPTION INITIATIVES
- LAND RIGHTS AND ACCESS

MCC partner countries are using their grants to issue land titles, increase farmer incomes through better agriculture techniques and programs, create jobs, increase market access, improve infrastructure, strengthen small-scale fisheries and artisan training, open health clinics, build girl-friendly schools, expand vocational training, strengthen financial services and access to credit, promote tourism, and improve water and sanitation services. The aggressive implementation of compacts and threshold programs is promoting growth opportunities, opening markets, raising the standard of living, and creating a more prosperous future for some of the world's poorest people.

Results on the Ground

- More than 48,000 farmers have been trained and more than 3,000 hectares of land are under production.
- More than 3,000 kilometers of roads are under design, and road construction is underway in places like Nicaragua and Cape Verde.
- More than 600 kilometers of irrigation canals are being built, with the first phase of canal repairs already completed in Armenia.
- Emergency repairs to Georgia's gas pipeline are already benefiting businesses and citizens.
- In 2008 alone, MCC disbursements doubled to over \$500 million

Current COMPACTS in implementation: Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Tanzania, and Vanuatu.

Current THRESHOLD PROGRAMS in implementation: Albania, Burkina Faso, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Moldova, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zambia.

MCC is "smart and strategic foreign aid that can earn back the U.S. public's confidence in our ability to make a meaningful and compassionate response to the world poverty crisis."

-INDIANAPOLIS STAR, JUNE 16, 2008



OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

At OPIC, we witness each day the transformative power of private capital investment as a tool to promote sustainable social and economic development. The projects that OPIC supports tap the “entrepreneurial capital” in developing countries and serve as a diverse force multiplier to help create jobs, transfer skills, stimulate business creation, growth and development.

In 2003, President George W. Bush and a bipartisan Congress reflected the compassion and generosity of the American people as together they led the United States to lead the world in restoring hope. The American People recognized that HIV/AIDS was a global health emergency, requiring emergency action.

BACKGROUND

Founded in 1971, the mission of Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is to mobilize US private sector capital and skills for the social and economic development of less developed countries.

Over the past 36 years, OPIC has accomplished its development mission by supporting \$177 billion worth of investment in over 3,500 projects that have helped create over 800,000 host country jobs. Over its history, OPIC projects have helped developing countries to generate over \$13 billion in host-government revenues.

OPIC achieves these results and also benefits the US economy. Over its history, OPIC projects have generated more than \$71 billion in US exports and supported jobs for more than 271,000 Americans. By charging fees and interest on its products, the agency operates at no net expense to the American taxpayer, and without the loss of US jobs.

As an agency of the US government, OPIC programs help mitigate

risk in emerging markets. To compensate for the uncertainties of those markets or to provide larger scale or longer term financing, OPIC offers three basic products:

POLITICAL RISK INSURANCE: covers expropriation, currency inconvertibility and political violence.

FINANCING: OPIC can utilize its guaranty authority for larger scale projects but also direct loan authority which was designed specifically to assist Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SME).

Private Equity Funds: OPIC helps create investment funds through a competitive and transparent process. Once a fund manager is selected, OPIC will provide debt of between one third and one half of the fund's total.



RESULTS

At OPIC, we believe that facilitating access to finance is one of the best ways to promote economic development, particularly for the poorest segments of the population. OPIC capability spans the project spectrum:

OPIC has provided more than \$330 million to credit facilities that finance 84 Microfinance Institutions in 38 countries, changing lives one at a time.

In FY 2007, nearly 80% of OPIC projects were with Small and Medium Enterprises. OPIC has expanded the depth and breadth of its commitment to small business by creating the Enterprise Development Network (EDN) which grows a network to promote OPIC to small business across the US, particularly women owned and minority owned businesses.

OPIC has entered into co-financing arrangements with larger financial institutions which have allowed the agency to rapidly serve critical developmental and foreign policy initiatives. The financing facilities have provided critical access to capital in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq, Pakistan and other countries to promote ground up economic activity.

OPIC investment funds are a versatile and dynamic source of capital for expanding businesses in emerging markets.

This thrust to provide access to credit is complemented by an OPIC commitment to enable low and moderate income citizens to buy houses. Throughout the world, housing is the primary unit of economic development. By helping create primary mortgage markets that make houses affordable, OPIC enables host countries to meet a pressing social need while also unleashing the transformational power of housing and mortgage markets to build domestic wealth and increase local savings.

OPIC has over \$4 billion in housing related commitments in Latin

America, Africa, and the Middle East to name a few.

This is an exciting time, when the interests of private and public sectors are converging, and in which there are opportunities for new and creative partnerships. It is a time when private interests can promote the public interest like seldom before. OPIC is pleased to be on the cutting edge of this change.



PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF

For more than 25 years, the world community has witnessed the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS. Nearly 25 million people have been lost to the pandemic, and an estimated 33 million men, women, and children are currently living with HIV/AIDS.

Just five years ago, many wondered whether HIV prevention, treatment and care could ever successfully be provided in resource-limited settings where HIV was a death sentence. Only 50,000 people living with HIV in all of sub-Saharan Africa were receiving antiretroviral treatment.

POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS

In 2003, President George W. Bush and a bipartisan Congress reflected the compassion and generosity of the American people as together they led the United States to lead the world in restoring hope. The American People recognized that HIV/AIDS was a global health emergency, requiring emergency action.

Their creation, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), holds a unique place in the history of public health for its size and scope:

IN SIZE: PEPFAR is the largest international health initiative in history dedicated to a single disease. With an initial commitment of \$18.8 billion across 5 years, and a reauthorization of up to \$39 billion for PEPFAR bilateral HIV/AIDS programs and the U.S. contributions to the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, PEPFAR goes beyond a commitment to allocating resources to a commitment to achieving results, with ambitious goals to support prevention of 12 million new infections, treatment of at least 3 million, and care for 12 million, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.

IN SCOPE: it is the first large-scale effort to tackle a chronic disease in the developing world. And it moves beyond isolated efforts and pendulum swings that once led programs to focus on prevention or treatment or care for HIV/AIDS, to sound public health — integrated prevention, treatment and care.

PEPFAR's success is rooted in support for country-owned strategies and national programs, with a commitment of resources and dedication to results, achieved through the power of partnerships with governments, non-governmental, faith- and community-based organizations, the private sector, and groups of people living with HIV/AIDS. In 2007, 87 percent of PEPFAR partners were indigenous organizations, and nearly one quarter were faith-based.

Together, we are building systems and empowering individuals, communities, and nations to tackle HIV/AIDS. And in just five years, it is working.



RESULTS

POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS: PEPFAR has acted quickly. The program has obligated 95 percent of the funds appropriated to PEPFAR through 2007, and expended or outlaid 70 percent of them. In 2008, an estimated 91 percent of PEPFAR funds were allocated to bilateral country programs, including Global Fund and tuberculosis-focused activities. But success is not measured in dollars spent: it is measured in services provided and lives saved.

Today, PEPFAR supports lifesaving treatment for over 1.7 million people worldwide, the vast majority of them in sub-Saharan Africa. PEPFAR has also supported care for more than 6.6 million people, including 2.7 million orphans and vulnerable children.

To date, PEPFAR has supported prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission during nearly 12.7 million pregnancies, allowing an estimated 194,000 children to be born HIV free. These statistics are promising, yet there is no way to quantify PEPFAR's greatest achievement – the spread of hope.

PEPFAR represents a bold change from traditional thinking about HIV/AIDS and a new era of partnerships for international development.

NEW ERA DEVELOPMENT

Through PEPFAR, the United States is changing the paradigm for development by rejecting the flawed “donor-recipient” mentality and replacing it with an ethic of partnership. PEPFAR programs are increasingly linked to other important programs – including those of other U.S. Government agencies and other international partners – that meet the needs of people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in such areas as nutrition, education, and gender.

The power of these partnerships is also inspiring leadership at the global level. In June 2007, the United States and other G8 nations set ambitious goals to collectively support treatment for a total of 5 million HIV-infected individuals, prevent 24 million new infections, and care for 24 million people, including 10 million orphans and vulnerable children, as well as to cut malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 30 countries.



PRESIDENT'S MALARIA INITIATIVE

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) represents an historic five-year expansion of U.S. Government (USG) resources to fight malaria in the region most affected by the disease. In 2005, the President announced the initiative and committed \$1.2 billion in new malaria funding to reduce malaria-related deaths by 50 percent in 15 African countries. This will be achieved by expanding coverage of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to 85 percent of the most vulnerable populations – children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. These measures include distribution of insecticide-treated nets to prevent mosquito bites, indoor residual spraying with insecticides to kill mosquitoes, intermittent preventive treatment to reduce malaria during pregnancy, and the treatment of malaria with highly effective artemisinin-based combination therapies.

BACKGROUND

STRUCTURE: PMI is an interagency initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented together with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). It is overseen by Rear Adm. Tim Ziemer, PMI Coordinator, with an Interagency Steering Group made up of representatives of USAID, CDC/HHS, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the National Security Council, and the Office of Management and Budget.

APPROACH: PMI is organized around four operational principles based on lessons learned from more than 50 years of USG efforts in fighting malaria, together with experience gained from implementation of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which began in 2003. The PMI approach involves:

Use of a comprehensive, integrated package of proven prevention and treatment interventions; Strengthening of health systems and integrated maternal and child health services; Commitment to strengthen national malaria control programs and to build capacity for country ownership of malaria control efforts; and close coordination with international and in-country partners.

PMI works within the overall strategy and plan of the host

country's national malaria control programs and planning and implementation of PMI activities are coordinated closely with each Ministry of Health.

PMI

PARTNERSHIP

Partnerships are at the heart of PMI's strategy and during the past year, PMI greatly expanded its collaboration with the private sector, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations (FBOs).

NGOS AND FBOs: In December 2006, the First Lady announced the launch of the Malaria Communities Program to support small NGOs and FBOs that are involved in malaria-related activities in PMI focus countries. Five grants were awarded to NGOs and local organizations in 2007, and more grants will be awarded in future years.

PRIVATE SECTOR: PMI continues to leverage private sector support. In partnership with Malaria No More and others, PMI distributed free LLINs through national campaigns in Uganda, Madagascar, and Mali. In Zambia, PMI and PEPFAR joined with the Global Business Coalition to distribute more than 500,000 long-lasting ITNs through home-based care programs serving people affected by HIV/AIDS. Last year, PMI leveraged private sector resources to provide 8 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets in four countries, bringing the bed net ownership rate above 50 percent for the first time.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In just over two years of implementation, our government's commitment to the fight against malaria is having a major impact. PMI has already reached more than 25 million people with effective prevention and treatment interventions. Seventeen million have benefited from indoor residual spraying programs to kill mosquitoes. In Rwanda, Ethiopia, Zambia, Zanzibar, and others we are beginning to see signs of major reductions in people infected with, sick, and dying from malaria. Severe anemia cases in children less than five years old in Zambia decreased by 62 percent since 2006. Severe anemia is an indicator for malaria burden. Also, malaria parasite prevalence in children has been reduced by 50 percent during this time.

Two recent national surveys in Rwanda show that parasite prevalence in children under 5 is less than 3 percent. In both of these countries (Rwanda and Zambia), there have also been significant reductions

in overall all-cause under-5 child mortality with a 32 percent and 29 percent reduction in Rwanda and Zambia, respectively.

In Malawi a household survey in six districts showed a 43 percent decline in just two years in severe anemia among children aged 6 to 30 months.



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"Helping the world's poor is a strategic priority and a moral imperative. Economic development, responsible governance, and individual liberty are intimately connected. Past foreign assistance to corrupt and ineffective governments failed to help the populations in greatest need. Instead, it often impeded democratic reform and encouraged corruption. The United States must promote development programs that achieve measurable results – rewarding reforms, encouraging transparency, and improving people's lives."

(NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY, 2006)

THE CHALLENGES

- Transforming Chronic Underdevelopment into Sustainable Development
- Transforming Fragile States into Stable, Well-Governed States
- Transforming Unfree States into Free States
- Answering the Call: Compassionate Responses to Complex Disasters

PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH: Since 2001, USAID has built more than 680 public-private alliances with over 1,700 individual partners to contribute more than \$9 billion of combined public-private resources. USAID is firmly committed to forging public-private alliances to leverage additional resources outside of official development assistance to maximize the impact and quality of USAID's activities.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH: USAID has been instrumental in facilitating greater synergy among U.S. agencies providing foreign assistance. We have provided the foundation for successful development efforts by helping implement PEPFAR, assisting potential MCA recipient countries to develop compact proposals, managing threshold programs, and tackling the difficult development problems in compact countries. Through our close cooperation with the Defense Department we are actively implementing the "3Ds" of U.S. National Security Strategy – Diplomacy, Development, and Defense. For example, we actively participate in Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

PROJECTING SMART POWER: USAID has been forging ahead strengthening its institutions to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow. USAID has launched the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to significantly increase the size of its permanent Foreign Service Officer corps enhancing the impact of its programs with more "development boots on the ground." Our increased size and presence enables us to further strengthen country ownership and implement smaller, more tailored programs that will have a great impact. We are at the frontlines of America's smart power.



ACHIEVEMENTS

AFRICA: USAID has worked to fulfill the pledge President Bush made at the 2005 G-8 Summit to renew our commitment to support reform efforts in African countries and build on their progress to create a strong, peaceful and prosperous continent. From a 2004 base of \$4.3 billion, with planned increases in disbursements, we are on track to meet the President's goal to double our assistance to sub-Saharan Africa by 2010. We have increased investments in health and education, stimulating growth, improving the investment climate, and making trade work for Africa. In February 2008, the President announced a 5-year initiative that will provide \$350 million for neglected tropical diseases worldwide, including in Africa.

SUPPORTING FREEDOM: In the past five years, people watched in wonder as multicolored revolutions took place—the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, the Rose in Georgia, the Cedar in Lebanon, the Tulip in Kyrgyzstan. Each country had a different form of government but all were denying people a chance to choose new leaders through fair elections. Our story is their story: how courageous people seized the chance to reform and improve their own societies. USAID has been supporting homegrown desires for democracy, and since 2001 U.S. funding for democracy and governance programs has more than doubled. USAID programs help strengthen democratic political parties, conduct free and fair elections and enable citizens to demand responsiveness and accountability from their governments.

PRESIDENT'S MALARIA INITIATIVE: A five-year, \$1.2 billion program, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) challenges other governments and the private sector to join us in combating malaria, with the goal of cutting the malaria mortality rate by 50 percent in 15 countries in Africa. Through partnerships working in three target countries, PMI reached about six million people in its initial year. In its second year, an estimated 25 million persons benefited from life-saving prevention or treatment interventions. Other target countries have been added, and evidence is beginning to show that this effort is effectively reducing malaria transmission.

DISASTER AND CRISIS RESPONSE: At \$3.5 billion for 2007, the U.S. is the largest bilateral donor country of official humanitarian and food aid for victims of famine, persecution, war and natural disasters. The U.S. is also the largest single country supporting refugee protection, assistance and durable solutions. USAID, in cooperation with the U.S. military, has mobilized to deliver life-saving aid to victims of large-scale disasters as quickly as possible, such as after the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 and the South Asian earthquake of 2005. USAID was among the first to deliver to emergency relief and livelihoods assistance. Through cash-for-work activities, our programs mobilized communities to clean up tons of debris, and put money back into pockets of affected families. The U.S. also provides major resources for reconstruction efforts to help nations recovering from conflict and natural disasters. In Liberia, we have their efforts to revitalize the economy, strengthen governance, rehabilitate infrastructure, and deliver basic services. Since the end of Liberia's civil war, we have provided over \$750 million in direct bilateral support to Liberia and an additional \$162 million this fiscal year.

FOOD SECURITY: The U.S. is the world's largest food aid donor, and we have acted quickly to address the rise in global food prices. We are on track to provide over \$5.5 billion – far more than any other country – to fight global hunger in 2008 and 2009. On May 1 President Bush announced an integrated strategy to urgently address both the immediate consequences and the underlying causes of the global food price crisis. Congress responded quickly, and on June 30 the President signed a supplemental appropriations act that provides an additional \$1.64 billion in assistance. We are focusing on the most vulnerable countries – those where food prices have risen sharply, poverty levels are high, safety nets are weak or non-existent and people are highly dependent on food imports.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States remains the world's largest donor of bilateral foreign assistance and the largest contributor to multilateral development institutions.

From 2000 to 2007, the Bush Administration increased U.S. Official Development Assistance (ODA) by 118%. In 2007, U.S. ODA totaled \$21.8 billion. Of the \$21.8 billion in U.S. ODA, \$4.8 billion went to the least developed countries. Iraq and Afghanistan were the largest recipients of bilateral aid in 2007, receiving \$3.7 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively.

In October 2007, the U.S. reached an agreement with a group of leading donor countries to work jointly to improve aid effectiveness within selected countries. In September 2008, the U.S. endorsed the Accra Agenda for Action to advance implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which the U.S. originally endorsed in March 2005.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The U.S. remains the largest single donor country of official humanitarian aid for victims of famine, persecution, war, and natural disasters, providing approximately \$3 billion for 2007.

The U.S. gave \$1.87 billion in food aid in 2007 to help food insecure countries, and is also the largest single country supporting refugee protection and assistance.

The U.S. also provides resources for ongoing reconstruction efforts to help nations recovering from both conflict and natural disasters.

Through the Humanitarian Mine Action Program, the U.S. has contributed over \$1.3 billion since 1993 to mine clearance, mine survivors assistance, mine risk education, and research and development on detection and clearance technologies – efforts that helped bring about a 77% reduction in mine-related casualties between 2003 (26,000) and 2006 (6,000).

DEBT FORGIVENESS: The U.S. has led efforts to obtain G8 approval of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), which calls for 100% cancellation of heavily indebted poor countries' (HIPC) eligible debt obligations to international development banks.

Nineteen African countries have already benefited from MDRI, while another 14 African countries are eligible to receive similar debt

cancellation upon achieving the required standards.

The MDRI, in combination with the Inter-American Development Bank, has eliminated over \$42 billion in current and future multilateral debt service for 25 countries in Africa and elsewhere.

International efforts are projected to remove a debt burden of over \$110 billion in current and future debt service for 33 HIPCs, while seven countries could eventually qualify under these initiatives.



MULTILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The U.S. also remains the world's single largest contributor to the United Nations (UN) and to multilateral development banks (MDBs).

In 2007, U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations including the UN, World Bank, and other MDBs totaled approximately \$2.9 billion, with \$692 million of that total provided to the UN. Since 2006, The U.S. has committed \$950 million per year to the International Development Association, the component of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest nations.

TRADE: The U.S. makes strong efforts to encourage international trade, and chooses to lead by example. The U.S. remains the largest net importer from developing countries at \$573 billion in 2007 (\$981 billion in imports minus \$409 billion in exports).

Through programs like the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the Andean Trade Preference Act, and the Generalized System of Preferences, many developing countries' goods receive zero-tariff access to the U.S. market.

The U.S. has also used World Trade Organization negotiations to ensure the realization of the development potential of the Doha Round.

The U.S. is also a leader in "trade capacity building" programs aimed at allowing developing nations to better integrate into, and benefit from, the global trading system.

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCIAL FLOWS: The U.S. remains the leading country in private financial flows to the developing world, with net capital flows exceeding \$99 billion in 2007.

In addition, private U.S. citizens have demonstrated notable personal generosity, sending more than \$48 billion in personal remittances and approximately \$12 billion in private charitable contributions in 2007.

PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION: U.S. spending on overseas security programs helps build and promote stability and contributes to an environment conducive to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

U.S. foreign military financing to developing countries was an estimated \$2.4 billion in 2007, with another \$1.42 billion dedicated to UN peacekeeping activities.



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WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



DEVELOPED NATIONS HAVE A DUTY NOT ONLY TO SHARE OUR WEALTH BUT ALSO TO ENCOURAGE SOURCES THAT PRODUCE WEALTH: ECONOMIC FREEDOM, POLITICAL LIBERTY, THE RULE OF LAW, AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

- PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

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WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"LIBERTY AND LAW AND OPPORTUNITY ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT, AND THEY ARE THE COMMON HOPES OF MANKIND." - PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH



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