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Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Public Health Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2007–2008
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

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CHAPTER 13--PARTICULAR REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

Sec. 1333. National high school and college debate topics

(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

(1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and

(2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.

(P.L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1270)

Historical and Revision Notes
Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., Supp. III, Sec. 170 [Sec. 276a] (Dec. 30, 1963, Pub. L. 88-246, Secs. 1, 2, 77 Stat. 802)

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Foreword

The 2007-2008 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its public health assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa."

In compliance with 44 U.S.C., Section 1333, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items and websites for this manual, CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles or websites cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

Some of the U.S. government documents listed in this bibliography may be found in U.S. government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public or college libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters. This manual is also available on the GPO Access Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.access.gpo.gov.

The bibliography was prepared by Susan G. Chesser, Thomas Coipuram, Jr., and Kim Walker Klarman, Information Research Specialists in the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section of the Knowledge Services Group, CRS, under the direction of Lyle W. Minter, Head, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section, Knowledge Services Group, CRS.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director
Congressional Research Service

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2007-2008

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ITS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2007-2008 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

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May 2007

Introduction

The 2007-2008 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its public health assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa."

This selective bibliography is intended to assist debaters to identify resources and references on the debate topic. It lists citations to books, congressional publications, magazine and journal articles, and websites on the Internet. The manual is divided into six subtopics: general foreign aid, global health issues, foreign aid and health problems concerning Africa, U.S. agencies providing foreign aid funds and programs to Africa, international and private funding sources, and the current state of foreign aid.

Summary

The purpose of the debate manual is to provide students with a brief overview of information concerning the 2007-2008 high school debate topic "**RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ITS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.**"

This bibliography includes citations to books, congressional publications, and magazine and journal articles. This compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. Further research on the topic resources in general, as well as each suggested subtopic, can be done at high school, research, depository, and public libraries.

International organizations, U.S. Government agencies, private think tanks, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide information on topics related to international foreign aid and health problems on their websites. Debaters are encouraged to consult the internet as well as library resources for their research on this debate topic.

Foreign Aid – General Background Information

Assessing Aid: What Works, What Doesn't, and Why. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 1998. 148 p.

Examines what works in foreign aid, what does not work, what needs reassessing, and the goals that foreign aid should strive to achieve. Includes discussion of how aid money can be used to promote good governance and successful institutions.

Bristol, Nellie. "Tobias' Dual Role Heightens Concern Over U.S. Humanitarian Aid." *The Lancet*, April 8, 2006: 1131-1132.

Addresses both Randall Tobias'dual role as U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the concerns voiced by health activists that his plan to integrate aid with security goals will threaten USAID's humanitarian priorities.

Brown, Stephen. "Foreign Aid and Democracy Promotion: Lessons from Africa." *European Journal of Development Research*, June 2005: 179-198.

Bush, George W. "President Proposes $5 Billion Plan to Help Developing Nations." Speech to the Inter-American Development Bank. Washington, DC, White House, March 14, 2002.

Available online at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/03/20020314-7.html].

Easterbrook, Gregg. "Safe Deposit." *The New Republic*, July 29, 2002: 16.

Recent changes in the Bush Administration's stance toward Africa suggest that American political views about foreign aid may be changing.

Easterly, William. *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good*. New York: Penguin Press HC, 2006. 448 p.

Foreign Aid in the National Interest: Promoting Freedom, Security, and Opportunity. United States Agency for International Development. 2002.

Available online at: [http://www.usaid.gov/fani/].

"Foreign Aid – The Kindness of Strangers." *The Economist*, May 7, 1994: 19.

Gupta, Sanjeev, Benedict Clements, and Gabriela Inchauste, eds. *Helping Countries Develop: The Role of Fiscal Policy*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, 2004. 528 p.

Discusses the effectiveness of government spending and foreign aid. Explores the use of fiscal policy to achieve policy goals and the effects of fiscal policy on economic activity and social outcomes.

Lancaster, Carol. *Foreign Aid: Diplomacy, Development, Domestic Politics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006. 288 p.

Through five case studies, this book considers the reasons why countries give foreign aid and examines the goals they hope to achieve through providing assistance. Also explores the impact of political institutions and organizations on foreign aid.

_____. *Organizing U.S. Foreign Aid: Confronting the Challenges of the 21st Century*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2005. 43 p.

_____. "Lifesaving Vaccines." *eJournal USA*, March 2007: 1-51.

Available online at: [http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0307/ijge/ijge0307.pdf].

Mandela, Nelson. *Africa's Time Has Come: The Role of the U.S. in Aid and Development Efforts*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, May 16, 2005. 7 p.

Available online at: [http://www.brookings.edu/comm/events/20050516.pdf].

Office of Development Studies Staff Paper. *"Profiling the Provision Status of Global Public Goods."* Office of Development Studies, United Nations Development Programme, December 2002. 68 p.

Available online at:

[http://www.undp.org/globalpublicgoods/globalization/pdfs/background-paper-profiles.pdf].

Reveals details on efficacy of controlling communicable diseases, as well as statistics on life expectancy rates and disease burdens per capita.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). *The United States: Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Peer Review*. Paris, France: OECD, 2006. 100 p.

Available online at: [http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/57/37885999.pdf].

Provides a detailed overview of U.S. foreign assistance programs as viewed by DAC members. Because of the size of its economy, its ability to influence global action and its presence within the international donor community, the U.S. is the leader in international development cooperation.

Riddell, Roger. *Does Foreign Aid Really Work?* New York: Oxford University Press, 2007. 448 p.

Schieber, George, Lisa Fleisher, and Pablo Gottret. "Getting Real on Health Financing." *Finance and Development,* December 2002: 46-50.

Shah, Anup. "Sustainable Development: US and Foreign Aid Assistance." *Global Issues.org,* April 8, 2007.

Available online at: [http://www.globalissues.org/TradeRelated/Debt/USAid.asp].

'Special Event' of UN Economic and Social Council Is Told Hunger Transcends All Main Causes of Loss of Lives in Africa; Enormity of Challenges Outlined; Experts Offer Insights on Likely Solutions, Including More Aid, Improved Self-Governance. New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, October 27, 2005.

Available online at: [http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/afr1274.doc.htm].

Describes the food crisis in Africa, which has been created by a combination of problems, including the impact of AIDS. Suggested solutions include increased assistance and improved governance.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). *U.S. Foreign Aid: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century.* Washington, DC: USAID, January 2004. 40 p.

van de Walle, Nicolas. *Overcoming Stagnation in Aid-Dependent Countries.* Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, 2005.

Available online at: [http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/2871].

Analyzes why some recipient countries have developed very little over the years after receiving significant amounts of aid. Considers different types of foreign assistance, including health aid.

Vásquez, Ian. *The New Approach to Foreign Aid: Is the Enthusiasm Warranted?* Washington, DC: Cato Institute Foreign Policy Briefing, No. 79. September 17, 2003.

Available online at: [http://www.cato.org/pubs/fpbriefs/fpb79.pdf].

Examines the new approach of giving aid only to countries that have implemented policies and institutions capable of promoting growth and reducing poverty.

Yamamoto, Donald Y. *Foreign Assistance Overview.* Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State. Committee on Senate Foreign Relations, FDCH Congressional Testimony, March 2, 2004.

Global Health Issues – General Background Information

Garrett, Laurie. "The Challenge of Global Health." *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2007: 14.

_____. *The Betrayal of Trust: The Collapse of Global Public Health.* New York: Hyperion, 2000. 624 p.

The Global Fund. Available online at: [http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/].

Created to dramatically increase resources to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases – AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. Committed $7.1 billion in 136 countries to support aggressive interventions against all three diseases to date. Includes detailed information on funding, as well as reports and statistics on AIDS, TB, and malaria.

Global Health Education Consortium.

_____. *Global Health Online: Annotated List of International Health-Related Websites* Available online at: [http://www.globalhealth-ec.org/GHEC/Resources/GHonline.htm].

_____. *Global Health Bibliography* Available online at: [http://www.globalhealth-ec.org/GHEC/Resources/GHbiblio_resources.htm].

Provides links to organizations and publications that discuss global health issues and concerns. Bibliography contains an extensive list of citations by category with brief annotations. Information contributed by faculty and students.

Harvard University. *Harvard Initiative for Global Health.*

Available online at: [http://www.globalhealth.harvard.edu].

Promotes training new leaders to tackle challenges of future global health issues, seeds research projects that explore crucial areas of interest to the global health community, and engages Harvard students and faculty with global health experts and organizations sponsoring existing health projects around the world.

Joint U.N. Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). *AIDS Epidemic Update: December 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: UNAIDS and the World Health Organization (WHO), December 2006. 86 p.

Available online at: [http://www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/epi2006/default.asp].

Reports on the latest developments in the global AIDS epidemic. With maps and regional summaries, the 2006 edition provides the most recent estimates of the epidemic's scope and human toll and explores new trends in its evolution.

Kawachi, Ichiro, and Sarah Wamala, eds. *Globalization and Health.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Examines serious threats to health, methods of evaluating those threats, and individuals and organizations involved in addressing them. Role played by health and non-health organizations are analyzed along with the influence of their political aims.

Kickbusch, Ilona. "Influence and Opportunity: Reflections on the U.S. Role in Global Public Health." *Health Affairs*, November/December 2002: 131.

_____. "Responding to the Global Human Resources Crisis." *The Lancet*, May 1, 2004: 1469-1472.

Levine, Ruth, and the What Works Working Group. *Millions Saved: Proven Successes in Global Health.* Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, 2004. 167 p.

Available online at: [http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/2841/].

Presents case studies of successful public health programs in developing areas of the world, including sub-Saharan Africa. Discussion covers defining success, analyzing effective international efforts, and examining large-scale health programs that result in improved health.

Weissman, Robert. "Global Public Health: Access to Essential Medicines." *Foreign Policy in Focus*, June 2002. 4 p.

Available online at: [http://www.fpif.org/pdf/vol7/07ifaids.pdf].

Explores the idea that expensive, but essential, medicines are not reaching the people in greatest need in developing countries because of current trade practices and intellectual property licenses.

Foreign Aid and Health Problems Concerning Africa – General Background Information

Bearak, Barry. "Why People Still Starve." *The New York Times Magazine*, July 13, 2003: 33.

Examines why the citizens of African nations grow poorer, hungrier and sicker while, at the same time, foreign aid continues to flow into Africa.

Bernstein, Michael, and Myra Sessions. *A Trickle or a Flood: Commitments and Disbursement for HIV/AIDS from the Global Fund, PEPFAR, and the World Bank's Multi-Country AIDS Program.* Washington, DC: Center for Global Development, March 5, 2007. 26 p.

Available online at: [http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/13029/].

Discusses the effectiveness of the billions of dollars flowing into developing countries

to confront HIV/AIDS by tracking three major funders: PEPFAR, the Global Fund, and the World Bank's Multi-Country AIDS Program. The analysis is focused on the global level, but it provides brief country case studies to help understand some of the implications of these large inflows of funding for HIV/AIDS at the country level.

Birdsall, Nancy. *Do No Harm: Aid, Weak Institutions, and the Missing Middle in Africa.* Center for Global Development, March 2007, Working Paper No. 113.

Available online at: [http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/13115/].

Explores the effects foreign aid has on the recipient country's skilled worker labor market, macroeconomic variables, and incentives for domestic revenue generation. Suggests that aid damages the development of a recipient country's middle class – a sector of the population that the author believes is critical for a country to overcome the poverty trap.

CQ Researcher. *Aiding Africa.* Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press, August 29, 2003: 697-720.

Copson, Raymond. *Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership on HIV/AIDS: A Report of a July 13, 2006, Conference of the CSIS Task Force on HIV/AIDS.* Washington, DC: Center for Strategic & International Studies, February 23, 2007. 24 p.

Available online at:

[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/2007february_sustainingleadership.pdf].

Cowley, Geoffrey, et al. "Hope for Africa." *Newsweek,* July 14, 2003: 24.

Explains how President Bush's $15 billion AIDS relief plan, combined with cheap medicine and treatment, might give 30 million Africans a chance to fight the disease.

Devarajan, Shantayanan, David Dollar, and Torgny Holmgren, eds. *Aid and Reform in Africa: Lessons from Ten Case Studies.* Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2001. 696 p.

Available online at: [http://www.worldbank.org/research/aid/africa/release/aid.htm].

Fleischman, Janet. *Strengthening HIV/AIDS Programs for Women: Lessons for U.S. Policy from Zambia and Kenya.* Washington, DC: Center for Strategic and International Studies, May 2005. 28 p.

Available online at: [http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/0505_strengthening.pdf].

Global Health Initiative. *Public and Private Provision of Health Care in Sub-Saharan Africa.* Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, November 2006.

Available online at:

[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=116811&fuseaction=topics.event_summary&event_id=212454].

Presents a video series that captures a day-long meeting of public and private interests involved in the African health care system:

- Session 1: *Future Public Health Trends and Issues*
- Session 2: *Opportunities and Challenges*
- Session 3: *Roles of the Public and Private Sectors*

Gootnick, David. *Foreign Assistance: U.S. Anticorruption Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa Will Require Time and Commitment*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, April 26, 2004. 74 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04506.pdf].

"Helping Africa Help Itself." *The Economist*, July 2, 2005: 11.

Discusses the positive impact aid can have on improving the institutions and policies of a country to eventually improve the lives of the population. Argues that recipients can derive benefits from aid programs, rather than just becoming aid-dependent.

Jamison, Dean T., Richard G. Feachem, Malegapuru W. Makgoba, et al., eds. *Disease and Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa*, second edition. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2006. 387 p.

Lancaster, Carol. *Aid to Africa: So Much to Do, So Little Done.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999. 318 p.

Morel, Carlos M. "Neglected Diseases: Under-Funded Research and Inadequate Health Interventions." *European Molecular Biology Organization Reports*, vol. 4, 2003: S35-S38.

Moss, Todd. *U.S. Aid to Africa After the Midterm Elections? A "Surprise Party" Update.* Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. January 2007.

Available online at: [www.cgdev.org/files/12285_file_Aid_to_Africa.pdf].

Discusses whether foreign aid will change with the newly-elected Democratic Congress and the Republican-led White House.

Mullan, Fitzhugh, Claire Panosian, and Patricia Cuff, eds. *Healers Abroad: Americans Responding to the Human Resource Crisis in HIV/AIDS.* Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 2005. 242 p.

Promotes the creation of a national health organization that mobilizes highly skilled health care professionals and other experts to help combat HIV/AIDS in hard-hit African, Caribbean, and South East Asian countries.

Mwabu, Germano, and Joseph Wangombe, et al., eds. *Improving Health Policy in Africa.* Nairobi, Kenya: University of Nairobi Press, 2004. 660 p.

Provides a detailed history of the work supported by the International Health Policy Program (IHPP) and gives insight into the evolution of African health policy over a 12 year period from 1988 to 2000. Also includes recent findings.

Negin, Joe. "Assessing the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Economic Growth and Rural Agriculture in Africa." *Journal of International Affairs*, Spring 2005: 267-281.

Radelet, Steven, and Bilal Siddiqi. *U.S. Pledges of Aid to Africa: Let's Do the Numbers.* Washington, DC: Center for Global Development. July 2005. 4 p.

Available online at: [www.cgdev.org/files/2870_file_Accounting_for_Aid25.pdf].

Analyzes actual increases in U.S. foreign aid to sub-Saharan Africa versus claims by the Bush administration.

Rice, Susan. *U.S. Foreign Assistance to Africa: Claims vs. Reality.* The Brookings Institution: June 29, 2005. 7 p.

Available online at: [http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/rice/20050627.pdf].

Provides an overview of U.S. assistance to Africa with analysis and tables. Offers an extensive analysis of U.S. foreign aid dollars spent in 2000 on programs in Sub-Saharan Africa compared to those spent in 2004.

Siegle, Joseph. *Democratic Divergence in Africa: Lessons and Implications for Aid.* Africa Beyond Aid Workshop, April 3-4, 2006, Potsdam, Germany. 15 p.

Available online at:

[http://www.thebrenthurstfoundation.org/files/Africa_Beyond_Aid/African_Democracy_and_AidSiegle.doc].

Stokes, Bruce. "Heal Thyself." *National Journal*, March 1, 2003.

Available online at: [http://www.cfr.org/publication.html?id=5633].

Explores views of some economists who say that Western trade and farming policies are preventing poor countries, particularly in Africa, from climbing out of poverty.

"The $25 Billion Question." *The Economist*, July 2, 2005: 24-26.

Available online at:
[http://www.economist.com/world/displaystory.cfm?story_id=4127278].

U.S. Department of State. *U.S. Aid to Africa.*

Available online at: [http://usinfo.state.gov/af/africa/aid_to_africa.html].

Provides current articles on U.S. government programs in African countries.

Wax, Emily. "A Generation Orphaned by AIDS." *The Washington Post*, August 13, 2003: A1.

Reveals that more than 3.5 million children across sub-Saharan Africa have lost both parents to AIDS, and more than 13 million have lost at least one.

Whitelaw, Kevin, et al. "In Death's Shadow." *U.S. News & World Report*, July 21, 2003: 17.

Argues that despite increased foreign aid and improved treatments, AIDS is expected to devastate the African continent over the coming decade.

World Bank. *Improving Health, Nutrition, and Population Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of the World Bank.* Washington, DC: World Bank, 2005. 242 p.

U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations of the Committee on House International Relations. *Malaria and Tuberculosis: Implementing Proven Treatment and Eradication Methods.* 109th Congress, first session, April 26, 2005. Washington, GPO, 2005.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations. *Fighting AIDS in Uganda, What Went Right?* 108th Congress, first session, May 19, 2003. Washington, GPO, 2003.

U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Global Health: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria Has Advanced in Key Areas, but Difficult Challenges Remain.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, May 2003. 75 p.

Yamey, Gavin. "The World's Most Neglected Diseases." *British Medical Journal* (BMJ), July 27, 2002: 176-177.

Available online at: [http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/content/full/325/7357/176].

US Agencies Providing Foreign Aid Funds and Programs to Africa

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at [http://www.cdc.gov].

CDC Foundation. Global health program information available online at:

[http://www.cdcfoundation.org/programs/global/index.aspx].

Lists and describes global health programs in which CDC, along with its international partners, is involved.

CDC – AIDS Program

The HHS/CDC Global AIDS Program in the Southern Africa Region. Centers for DiseaseControl and Prevention.

Available online at: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/GAP/countries/southern_africa.htm].

CDC – Measles Program

Progress in Reducing Global Measles Deaths, 1999-2004. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Available online at: [http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5509a8.htm].

CDC – Budget information. Funding by Functional Area.

Available online at: [http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/PDFs/FY07FundFunctAreaTable.pdf].

Department of Defense (DoD) at [http://www.defenselink.mil].

U.S. Department of Defense Global Emerging Infectious Surveillance and Response System (DoD-GEIS)

Available online at: [http://www.geis.fhp.osd.mil/].

Established in response to Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-7, June 1996. DoD-GEIS's mission is to increase DoD's focus on prevention of infectious diseases and to create a centralized coordination and communications hub to help organize DoD resources and to link American and international efforts.

U.S. Department of Defense Global Emerging Infectious Surveillance and Response System (GEIS). *GEIS Partnering in the Fight Against Emerging Infections, Annual Report FY2006.* Washington, DC: DoD Global Emerging Infectious System, 2006. 68 p.

Available online at:

[http://www.geis.fhp.osd.mil/GEIS/aboutGEIS/annualreports/GEIS_06_HR.pdf].

U.S. Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program (DHAPP)
Available online at: [http://www.nhrc.navy.mil/programs/dhapp/index.html].

Formed in 1999 when the United States joined the International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa (IPAA) to combat the HIV pandemic and stop the spread of the AIDS virus. Its mission is to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among uniformed personnel in selected African nations and beyond. Its objectives are to assist in developing and implementing military-specific HIV prevention programs and to integrate with other programs sponsored by the U.S., non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations.

U.S. Department of State. "Improving Lives: Military Humanitarian and Assistance Programs." *Foreign Policy Agenda*, November 2004. 31 p.
Available online at: [http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/1104/ijpe/ijpe1104.pdf].

Drifmeyer, Jeff and Craig Llewellyn. "Toward More Effective Humanitarian Assistance." *Military Medicine*, vol. 169, no. 3, March 2004: 161-168.

Joyner, Bo. "Helping Hands: International Health Specialist Program Opens Doors for Medical Professionals to Better Serve Around the World." *Citizen Airman*, April 2004: 6.

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) at [http://www.pepfar.com].

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. "*The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Fiscal Year 2006: Operational Plan*" U.S. Department of State: April 2006 update. 185 p.
Available online at: [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB512.pdf].

U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Global Health: Spending Requirement Presents Challenges for Allocating Prevention Funding Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, April 2006. 93p.
Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06395.pdf].

U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. *The Power of Partnerships: Third Annual Report to Congress on the PEPFAR.* Washington, DC: PEPFAR, 2007. 212 p.

Available online at: [http://www.pepfar.gov/press/c21604.htm].

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) at [http://www.usaid.gov/].

USAID in Sub-Saharan Africa

Available online at: [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/].

Explores programs in reconstruction, humanitarian aid and food assistance. Click on "Country & Regional Programs" and the name of a specific country to explore a country's profile, annual report, links to recent publications, and budget justifications for assistance. Country profiles outline specific interventions for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care.

USAID Health and Family Planning for Sub-Saharan Africa

Available online at:

[http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/sectors/health/index.html].

Provides links to USAID resources for its Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief; The Synergy Project; and Data Online for Population, Health and Nutrition (DOLPHN).

USAID Budget

Available online at: [http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2008/].

Presents the USAID annual budget request (including links to reports from 2001 to the current 2008 budget request) and provides rationale on both a regional and country levels as to the specific need for health programs and assistance.

USAID. *Strategic Framework for Africa.* Washington, DC: USAID, February 24, 2006. 40 p.

Available online at: [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACG573.pdf].

International and Private Funding Sources and Materials

Adelman, Carol C. "The Privatization of Foreign Aid: Reassessing National Largesse." *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 2003: 9-14.

All Africa. "Africa – Making Aid Multilateral." *All Africa*, September 30, 2006.

Brainard, Lael. *Private Philanthropy Highlights Need for U.S. Foreign Aid Changes*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, July 2006. 2 p.

Available online at: [http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/brainard/20060906.htm].

The Carter Center Health Programs

Available online at: [http://www.cartercenter.org/health/index.html].

Discusses the Carter Center's successful implementation of several public healthcare initiatives in a number of African countries.

Center for Global Prosperity. *The Index of Global Philanthropy*. Washington, DC: Hudson Institute, 2006. 83 p.

Available online at: [http://gpr.hudson.org/files/publications/GlobalPhilanthropy.pdf].

Reveals that U.S. private sector donations to international causes are nearly four times the amount spent by the U.S. government on development assistance.

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Merck & Co., Inc.

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[http://www.merck.com/cr/enabling_access/developing_world/vaccines/home.html].

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Available online at:
[http://www.merck.com/cr/enabling_access/developing_world/mmop/home.html].

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The Partnership for Quality Medical Donations

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Presents how PQMD member organizations provide medical products to under-served populations around the world.

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Available online at:

[http://www.pfizer.com/pfizer/subsites/philanthropy/caring/global.health.fellows.jsp].

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