



ANNUAL SUCCESSES

Summary of 2000 Successes

Ending Poverty Around the World

International Tuberculosis Treatment and Control

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that one-third of the world's population is infected with the germ that causes TB. About eight million new active cases of TB arise every year. There are two million TB deaths a year worldwide. Tuberculosis is the greatest killer of young women and people with AIDS.

In previous years, RESULTS had worked to increase United States investment in international TB control from virtually zero to \$12 million in 1998 and 1999 and to \$20 million in 2000. In 2000, RESULTS sought to increase the U.S. investment in TB control to \$100 million for fiscal year 2001. The final 2001 foreign aid funding bill provided \$60 million for TB, triple the 2000 amount.

World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

This campaign focused on eliminating user fees for basic health and education in developing countries, which have proven to be very harmful. These fees are imposed at the insistence of the World Bank and IMF.

Congress included language in its 2001 foreign aid spending bill requiring U.S. representatives to the IMF and World Bank to oppose user fees as part of any loan or debt relief, and requiring the U.S. Treasury to notify Congress of any loan or debt relief approved by the institutions that does require user fees.

Ending Poverty in the U.S.

Hunger in America

In 2000, RESULTS sought to strengthen and expand the Food Stamp Program for low-income and working Americans by supporting the Hunger Relief Act sponsored by Senator Ted Kennedy, Senator Arlen Specter, Representative Jim Walsh and Representative Tony Hall.

After a year of hard work by RESULTS and other members of the anti-hunger coalition, parts of the Act were passed that will allow working families to own a reliable car and still receive food stamps, and increase food stamp benefits for families with high housing costs.

The vehicle value change is expected to make it easier for 245,000 people to own a reliable car and still be eligible for food stamps. The change in the rules for people with high housing costs

is expected to help over two million people. Together, these changes will provide a \$1.6 billion increase in food stamp benefits over five years.

Early Childhood

Our 2000 early childhood campaign focused on increased funding for the Head Start Program and the federal childcare assistance program. Head Start is a comprehensive program for preschool-aged children of low-income families. RESULTS and others advocated an additional \$1 billion for Head Start in 2001. Childcare subsidies are part of a program called the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG).

For 2001, Congress increased Head Start funding by \$933 million, to \$6.2 billion, and increased CCDBG by \$817 million.

About 880,000 preschool-aged children were in Head Start in 2000. That was less than half of the eligible children. The 2000 budget was about \$5.27 billion. The additional \$933 million for 2001 is expected to raise enrollment to about 950,000.

Only about one in ten eligible families received federal childcare assistance in 2000. The increase in CCDBG funding will allow an additional 150,000 children to benefit from subsidized childcare.

Microenterprise Training

In 2000, Congress acted to provide the first funding for the Program for Investment in Micro-Entrepreneurs (PRIME). Funding of \$15 million was approved for 2001. This money will assist U.S. microenterprise programs in providing training and technical assistance to low-income entrepreneurs.