

## Recommendations from Global Washington

### The Global Development Sector in Washington State:

- » Washington's global development sector is becoming an international force. Academic, business, philanthropic and nonprofit leaders from across the state are making crucial contributions to global health, poverty alleviation, the environment, and global education.
- » Washington's global development organizations work in 144 countries across 5 continents.
- » Nearly 200 Washington-based nonprofits work on global development issues.
- » 59 Washington global health organizations have a combined 2,503 projects and initiatives in 156 countries.
- » Global health is a \$4 billion sector in Washington State, generating \$143 million in tax revenue annually for state and local governments.
- » More than 4,000 volunteers support Washington's global development nonprofits.
- » Washington businesses and nonprofits contributed more than \$48 million to global development activities in 2008.

**U.S. foreign assistance has the potential to bring significant change to the developing world, as long as it addresses the specific needs of the people of developing countries. Global Washington wrote the report, *Global Development through Aid, Partnerships, Trade and Education to help the United States meet this potential and achieve better results.***

This report features recommendations to improve U.S. global development policy based on the four principles of aid effectiveness, which Global Washington developed in consultation with experts from Washington State:

1. **Transparency and Accountability:** Information on strategy, goals and spending should be clear and readily available to U.S. taxpayers and international beneficiaries.
2. **Coherence and Coordination:** Efforts should not be duplicative and should meet articulated goals. Non-aid policies, such as defense and trade, should complement aid goals.
3. **Local Ownership:** Aid should be driven by local priorities, build local capacity and promote local economies.
4. **Targeting:** Aid should be directed at reducing poverty in the communities most in need.

#### WASHINGTON STATE, THE GLOBAL STATE

Washington State's nonprofit organizations work in every country of the world—building schools, providing clean drinking water and curing diseases. Social enterprises create economic opportunities for underserved populations. Washington-based corporations give back to communities abroad. Washington's universities educate the next generation of global leaders and its philanthropists strategically invest in projects that reduce global poverty.

This is Washington State's global development community. It has been growing quietly for many years, with diverse actors making important global contributions, but largely acting alone—until Global Washington arrived.

#### GLOBAL WASHINGTON

Global Washington promotes and supports the global development sector in Washington State. Composed of a variety of organizations from myriad sectors—including non-profit organizations, foundations, businesses, government and academic institutions—we work collectively to build a more equitable and prosperous world. Our members are world leaders in the fight to alleviate global poverty. Given the local concentration of non-profits, a regional organization such as Global Washington is uniquely able to offer fresh perspective on global development issues by channeling the voices of its 145 member organizations that are actively working in the field and meeting its challenges day-to-day.

#### MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>AID</b>	Implement a national global development strategy to clarify the goals of foreign assistance for a coordinated, "whole-of-government" approach.
<b>TRADE</b>	Consider development objectives when making trade policy - this means better access for developing countries to the U.S. market coupled with more coordinated trade capacity building assistance.
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	Streamline the process for partnering with the U.S. government so more businesses, especially small businesses, can engage in public-private partnerships.
<b>GLOBAL EDUCATION</b>	Support policies that enable U.S. students to become global citizens, and prepare them to contribute to the global and local economies.
<b>GLOBAL HEALTH</b>	Promote policies that target specific health challenges in partnership with developing countries..

info@globalwa.org  
(206) 652-8725

@globalwa  
GlobalWashington  
**globalwa.org**

500 Union Street, Suite 801  
Seattle, WA 98101

## Public-Private Partnerships: Working Together for More Effective Results

Many Washington State businesses and organizations partner with government entities to implement creative programs that would otherwise not be possible. In a public-private partnership, the private sector organization provides resources beyond a financial investment, adding value in an area where it has a comparative advantage. For example, Microsoft works with government, commercial banks, and NGOs in its “Partnerships for Technology Access” program, implementing cohesive programs that provide software (“e-government” solutions), computers, subsidized financing, and technical assistance in developing countries. Microsoft, Starbucks, PATH, and Global Partnerships are just some examples of Washington State institutions that have engaged in such public-private partnerships.

## Global Education: the Future of Global Engagement

Washington’s public and private learning institutions place a high value on international education; there are a number of developing and established global education programs in place across the state. Seattle Public Schools, for example, has five international schools at the elementary and middle school level that feature language immersion programs. It is imperative that P-12 schools and institutions of higher learning expand global education and world language programs in order to give our students the tools they need to participate in the global economy. Preparing globally-competent students, teachers, and graduates will ensure that Washington’s international businesses, nonprofits, and universities have an expanding pool of talent on which to draw. Students in Washington’s schools and universities must be prepared to address challenges in the global system, and they must have a broad understanding of international and local issues.

## Role of Trade

Trade and the economy are key to development. A thriving local economy in which local entrepreneurs can create new jobs and new businesses can help in the fight against poverty. At the same time, strong trade relations between the United States and developing countries can create new friends and allies. For example, after the Korean War, South Korea was poorer than Sudan and one of its leading exports were wigs made from human hair. Today South Korea is one of the richest countries in the world, is an aid donor to developing countries, and has a trade agreement with the United States. In the long run, sound American trade and economic policy could lead to more success stories. Washington’s fair trade community, businesses, and NGOs can all play their part. Washington is known for its vibrant socially responsible business community that supports fair trade and direct trade coffee, including groups like Bainbridge Ometepe, Stumptown Coffee, Tony’s Coffee, Caffé Ladro, and Grounds for Change. Our NGOs play two roles regarding trade and the private sector. Through their local knowledge, NGOs partner with the Washington companies to develop relationships with local firms in developing countries that create better jobs for the citizens of poor countries and products that serve the bottom of the pyramid. NGOs also work with local civil society



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	TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY
<b>FOREIGN AID AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY</b>	Review the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review Act (S.3341); Require the State Department to consult with all federal agencies involved in development and the Secretary of State to produce a report regarding the findings of the review on the State Department Website.
<b>TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	Make trade preference programs more transparent by streamlining them: expand product coverage and simplify rules of origin for all countries that are eligible for trade preferences. Implement a system of monitoring and evaluation for trade capacity building.
<b>PARTNERSHIPS</b>	Although partnership promotion and monitoring efforts exist (e.g. The State Department Public-Private Partnership Organizations Index and the UN Office for Partnerships), a clearinghouse to publicize opportunities for partnering with all agencies of the U.S. government is still needed.
<b>GLOBAL EDUCATION</b>	Align U.S. foreign aid for education with the needs and wishes of the citizens and governments of developing countries. Improve and develop resources in Washington State for global education, including teacher preparation, funding, and support.
<b>GLOBAL HEALTH</b>	The new congress should continue momentum to make U.S. foreign assistance more effective and coordinated. All U.S. agencies involved in foreign assistance efforts must fully participate in The Foreign Assistance Dashboard in order for the tool to effectively increase efficiency, coordination and transparency in foreign assistance efforts.

## TOP POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IMPACTING OUR MEMBERS

In 2009, U.S. Senators Cantwell and Murray reached out to Global Washington seeking input on strengthening U.S. foreign assistance and examples of successful development partnerships within Washington State. The Senators looked to Global Washington, a regional convening organization, to offer a fresh perspective on global development issues. Global Washington revisited these recommendations with its members in 2012, the results of which are updated here.

COHERENCE & COORDINATION	LOCAL OWNERSHIP	TARGETING
<p>Passing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act (S.3310) moves the country toward a cohesive international development strategy by establishing guidelines for all U.S. foreign assistance programs and policies and evaluating performance in a systematic way.</p>	<p>Congress should support USAID's Implementation and Procurement Reform initiative, which targets increasing direct funding for local actors. The 2012-2013 U.S. government Country Development Cooperation Strategies provide a new opportunity to align assistance with the needs and wishes of developing countries.</p>	<p>Policy can effectively target communities most in need of relief following disaster, but more recently has been able to target communities most in need independent of disaster, for instance new bills that focus on women as changemakers.</p>
<p>Improve policy coherence between trade and development by considering development outcomes in U.S. trade policy. Facilitate communication across different trade groups and industries. Pending legislation includes Increasing American Jobs Through Greater Exports to Africa Act of 2012.</p>	<p>Base trade capacity building assistance on the stated needs and priorities of developing countries. Implement a process for documenting these needs. Promote intellectual property rights. Increase support for building the capacity of local organizations to implement programs.</p>	<p>Provide duty-free and quota-free access to the U.S. market for the most poor and vulnerable countries.</p>
<p>The U.S. would benefit from an institution to streamline partnering with government agencies. The 2010 U.S. Global Development Policy called for the creation of a multi-sector U.S. Global Development Council. However, to date the executive branch has not named its members nor convened a meeting.</p>	<p>USAID is expanding partnerships with local organizations through its Local Sustainability Division. For example, the Global Team for Local Initiatives, headquartered in Bainbridge, WA, received a grant to partner with local institutions to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene practices.</p>	<p>USAID partners with NGOs in delivering assistance and relief. This collaboration can become more efficient by implementing guidelines or setting processes governing how to meaningfully incorporate non-governmental actors into the process of determining developing country priorities.</p>
<p>Encourage schools to integrate global learning throughout the curriculum, and enable students to gain global knowledge while learning other needed skills and developing as engaged citizens. Connect goals for international and global education to STEM goals.</p>	<p>Build statewide support for international education by establishing a Global Education Advisory Board and by increasing funding for institutional capacity-building efforts. Develop best practices to produce graduates who are prepared to contribute to global commerce and development.</p>	<p>Develop a set of best practices for teachers in Washington State, so that they can effectively prepare students to be global citizens. Give teachers the training and support needed to develop global competency, and in turn, produce globally competent graduates.</p>
<p>The U.S. government should support integrated health programming where appropriate, including for child health (pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, and malaria) and across sectors (such as maternal, newborn and child health with water, sanitation and hygiene), where it can make impact.</p>	<p>The U.S. government should support evidence-based, country-led plans for maternal and child health and indigenous capacities for countries to prepare for new health technologies and to research, manufacture and regulate new tools and interventions, including through partnerships with the private and nonprofit sectors.</p>	<p>A robustly funded 150 account is imperative to build on recent gains made in global health. Robust funding for BOTH multilaterals AND bilateral agencies is essential to see continued gains in global health, as these efforts complement one another to ensure that countries have the tools and technical capacity needed to improve health.</p>

groups, governments, industry organizations and consumers to push for better standards and practices among American firms operating in developing countries. Washington's businesses know that their next stages of growth lie abroad – with an ever expanding group of new suppliers and new markets in developing countries. Washington businesses and NGOs can come together to advocate for pro-development U.S. government trade and global economic policies. Poverty reduction and a growing global middle class will lead to larger markets for Washington's leading agricultural, aviation, and software exports, while also creating strong economies in developing countries that one day can become independent from foreign aid.

## Global Health

Washington State is home to an increasing number of global health organizations, including PATH, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Seattle BioMed. These groups, and others, work to improve support and funding for the research and implementation of tools that provide for a healthier world—developing a malaria vaccine, for example. PATH uses partnerships with the private and nonprofit sectors to support indigenous capacities for new health technologies and to research, manufacture and regulate new tools and interventions.

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## Cuts to the International Affairs Budget Harm U.S. Security and Prosperity

Maintaining current funding for the federal International Affairs Budget is key to U.S. economic and national security. The U.S. foreign affairs budget has already been cut by 15% over the past two years. Proposals for further cuts – in order to delay or avert sequestration – will undermine years of U.S. investment in the world's poor.

Since 1990, U.S. aid has raised over 400 million out of extreme poverty.<sup>1</sup> In 2011 alone, U.S. food aid fed 66 million people<sup>2</sup> and since 2008 the U.S. has increased agricultural production in 20 target countries by an average of 5.8% – eight times higher than the global average of 0.7%.<sup>3</sup> In 2011, the U.S. improved access to clean water for 3.8 million people and improved sanitation for 1.9 million.<sup>4</sup>

The U.S. must identify budget cuts or revenue to address the national debt, but further cuts to poverty-focused assistance would threaten future U.S. economic growth. U.S. exports to developing countries have grown six times faster than exports to major economies; 10 of the U.S.'s top 12 trading partners are receiving foreign aid<sup>5</sup> and for every 10% increase in U.S. exports there is a 7% increase in jobs at home.<sup>6</sup> Further, 50% of U.S.

exports go to emerging markets. Poverty-focused international aid grows future markets for U.S. goods.

Furthermore, the International Affairs budget is essential to U.S. national security. Research has shown that every 5% drop in income growth in a developing country increases the likelihood of violent conflict by 10%.<sup>7</sup> In recent years a wide variety of leaders have expressed their support for poverty-focused development assistance, including five former secretaries of state,<sup>8</sup> 84 retired three star and four star generals and admirals,<sup>9</sup> and 166 NGOs and advocacy groups.<sup>10</sup>

The U.S.'s costs for its International Affairs programs make up just 1% of the U.S. budget.<sup>11</sup> Cutting international aid programs will not address the U.S. national deficit but rather will create the preconditions for more costly humanitarian interventions and lay waste to decades of U.S. leadership in international aid and global development.

1 <http://transition.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2010/sp100917.html>

2 <http://usa.wfp.org/news-story/monday-september-26-national-action-day>

3 Testimony of Raj Shah to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 20, 2012: <http://transition.usaid.gov/press/speeches/2012/ty120320.html>

4 <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/197708.pdf>

5 [http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/4857/ChooseToInvest\\_booklet\\_Complete.pdf](http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/4857/ChooseToInvest_booklet_Complete.pdf)

6 "The Power of 1% and Global Health: Saving Lives, Improving Economic Opportunity, Promoting Security." <http://www.usaid.gov/content/power-1-and-global-health-saving-lives-improving-economic-opportunity-promoting-security>

7 <http://www.globalpovertyproject.com/pages/actionday>

8 <http://www.usglc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Former-Sec-State-Letter-Nov2011.pdf>

9 Military Leaders' Letter to Congress, March 27, 2012. <http://www.usglc.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NSAC-Letter-2012.pdf>

10 Open Letter from 166 Organizations Supporting the International Affairs Budget, September 11, 2012. [http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/3526/Final%20letter%20to%20representatives%20with%20logos%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/3526/Final%20letter%20to%20representatives%20with%20logos%20(2).pdf)

11 U.S. Department of State Budget and Planning – U.S. International Affairs budget. <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/c6112.htm>