

## The Need

- As many as 15 million young people are at risk of not reaching productive adulthood—falling prey to crime, drugs, and other problems that make it difficult to obtain an education, successfully enter the workforce, or otherwise contribute to society.<sup>1</sup>
- Two million children have at least one parent incarcerated in a State or Federal prison.
- The percentage of babies born out-of-wedlock has increased more than six fold since 1960. Children growing up in single-parent families are significantly more likely to perform poorly in school, drop out of school, engage in criminal activities, abuse alcohol and drugs, have out-of-wedlock children, and live in poverty.
- There are over 800,000 youth gang members in America today.

## The Response

The President's vision for the Faith-Based and Community Initiative has placed faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) at the center of a range of Federal efforts to guide at-risk youth away from harmful choices and toward opportunity and achievement. These groups are often uniquely able to reach at-risk youth in their own communities by drawing upon dedicated volunteers and other caring adults to provide instruction and guidance in a way that traditional government programs alone rarely could. Faith-based organizations are a vital part of any such effort. In 2005, 43 percent of all volunteers engaged in mentoring youth did so in or through religious organizations.<sup>2</sup>

### Mentoring

In 2002 President Bush announced the creation of the Mentoring Children of Prisoners (MCP) program. The goal of MCP is to partner with locally-rooted organizations across America to match 100,000 children of incarcerated parents with caring, dependable mentors who can share life skills and provide personalized support. Since MCP was launched:

- \$257 million has been competitively awarded to organizations in 49 States and Puerto Rico. More than 440 three-year grants have been awarded to 320 grantees—most of which are FBCOs.
- Nearly 90,000 children have entered into nurturing relationships with mentors, with more than 30,000 matches in FY 2007 alone.

<sup>1</sup> Federal agencies have adopted a variety of definitions for what constitutes "at risk."

<sup>2</sup> 2005 Volunteer Supplement to the BLS/Census Current Population Survey, available at <http://www.census.gov/cps/>

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- Nearly 90,000 children of prisoners have been matched with a caring mentor through FBCOs and other groups funded by the Mentoring Children of Prisoners (MCP) program.
- Of the MCP youth surveyed in 2007, 90 percent reported that they had either a "good" or "very good" relationship with their mentors.
- DOJ's Gang Reduction Program in Richmond, VA partnered with more than 100 FBCOs to serve at-risk youth, helping to cut property crime 30 percent in 2006 and another 30 percent in 2007.
- In FY 2005, the Corporation for National and Community Service's Learn and Serve America program engaged almost 500,000 at-risk children in service learning programs.

- Of the MCP youth surveyed in 2006 and 2007, 85 percent and 90 percent respectively reported that they had either a "good" or "very good" relationship with their mentors.

Beginning in 2008, the MCP program is offering vouchers to the families of children of prisoners so that they can enroll their children in accredited mentoring programs of their choice, allowing these services to reach communities that do not have MCP-funded grants.

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) engages in a range of efforts to match at-risk youth with mentors and strengthen programs serving youth across the Nation. In FY 2007, CNCS devoted more than \$300 million to help support mentoring, tutoring and other services to about 598,000 children and youth, including 47,000 children of prisoners.

- In FY 2007, AmeriCorps State and National programs supported participants at organizations that mentored and provided related support services to 220,000 children.
- In FY 2007, AmeriCorps VISTA members worked on anti-poverty projects that served more than 45,000 children. VISTA members build the capacity of FBCOs to increase the number of people they serve and the quality of their services.
- In FY 2007, participants in the RSVP program provided or supported the mentoring or other care services for more than 100,000 children.

In addition to MCP and CNCS programs, a range of other efforts have worked to connect at-risk youth with caring mentors. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has awarded funds to support:

- Team Focus, a program that focuses on boys without fathers, which has matched 1,100 youth in 28 States with caring mentors.
- National Network of Youth Ministries, which has recruited almost 1,500 Mentoring Recruitment Ambassadors, who are volunteers drawn from local FBCOs that seek to recruit at least five other mentors from their organizations.
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters' Amachi program, which has partnered 121 Amachi-affiliates with more than 1,000 churches to serve over 4,000 children.

### **Gang Reduction and other Efforts**

**The Gang Reduction Program** is a four-city pilot program funded by DOJ designed to build city-wide networks of FBCOs and other community partners to reduce crime and provide youth and their families with healthy alternatives to gang involvement.

- The Richmond VA site has partnered with over 100 FBCOs. These partnerships have played an important role in major crime reductions in the targeted area. In 2006, there was a 30 percent drop in property crime and a 50 percent reduction in homicides; in 2007, property crime fell another 30 percent and homicides dropped an additional 22 percent.

**DOJ's Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative** operates in 10 US Attorneys' districts in partnership with FBCOs to run prevention programs for youth at risk of joining gangs, as well as reentry programs for adjudicated gang members.

- The Dallas-Ft. Worth site reports that the 900 youth (both at-risk youth and former gang members) who participated in program activities in 2007 substantially improved their school attendance and family relationships, and not one committed an offense during the year. Significantly, assaults with firearms decreased 34 percent during 2007 in targeted gang areas.

**Helping America's Youth (HAY)** is a Presidential Initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, to raise awareness about the challenges facing youth, particularly at-risk boys, and to motivate caring adults to connect with youth through family, school, and community. A national HAY conference and six regional conferences held throughout the country highlighted best practices designed to help at-risk youth reach positive outcomes and promoted cross-community collaboration among FBCOs and other key partners. The "Community Guide to Helping America's Youth," available at [www.helpingamericasyouth.gov](http://www.helpingamericasyouth.gov), is an online resource to help assess community needs, map resources, and build community-wide collaboration around top models of research-based, youth-serving programs.

- The President signed an Executive Order on February 7, 2008, formally establishing the Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs, a coalition of Federal agencies that will continue their work to support communities and organizations that help our Nation's youth.

CNCS's Learn and Serve America program in FY 2007 engaged approximately 500,000 children in community service activities through service learning programs at schools where the majority of children receive free or reduced price lunches.

Community Empowering Youth under the Compassion Capital Fund provides capacity-building grants to strengthen existing coalitions and expand the capabilities of FBCOs working to combat gang activity, youth violence, and child abuse and neglect in their communities. In FY 2006 and 2007, \$37.5 million in grants were awarded to 131 projects in 39 States and Puerto Rico.

## The Need

- For every social problem, there are faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) engaged on the front lines of solving it—yet many lack key resources, knowledge, and skills that could enable them to expand and enhance their services.
- The entrepreneurial character, ample supply of volunteers, and other distinctive traits of these organizations frequently make the services they provide more personal, responsive, and compassionate than traditional government programs.
- As the capabilities of FBCOs grow, their community's ability to solve problems expands.

## The Response

From competitive grants that fund innovative social service models, to in-depth training in skills such as outcomes tracking or board development, the Faith-Based and Community Initiative (FBCI) works to expand the capacity of social entrepreneurs across the country to maximize impact for those in need.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Compassion Capital Fund (CCF) is the most extensive of the FBCI's capacity-building programs. CCF provides grants through three innovative funding models to build the capacity of FBCOs by enhancing their ability to provide social services and expanding their organizational capacity to serve low income individuals, children, and families. Since the program began in 2002, more than 5,000 grants totaling approximately \$264 million have been awarded to FBCOs in all 50 States and two U.S. territories.

Under the CCF **Targeted Capacity-Building Program**, competitive grants of up to \$50,000 are awarded directly to grassroots FBCOs engaged in service to distressed communities. The grants must be used to grow the service capabilities of the organization. From FY 2003 to 2007, nearly 1,000 competitive grants were awarded totaling over \$49 million. A 2008 retrospective study of the CCF Targeted Capacity Building Program reports that:

- Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of responding FBCOs indicated that CCF support enabled them to serve more clients, and 86 percent of these were able to sustain the expansion after CCF funding ended.
- More than half of the respondents used the funds to start a new program, and 90 percent of these were able to sustain the expansion after CCF funding ended.
- Virtually all FBCOs reported improvements in areas critical to long-term effectiveness like financial management systems, outcome tracking, and long-term planning.

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- Nearly 1,000 capacity-building grants have been competitively awarded to FBCOs under the Compassion Capital Fund (CCF) "Targeted Capacity Building" program. Evaluation shows two-thirds of grantees report serving more clients and more than half have started new programs.
- More than 4,100 competitive sub-awards have been made to grassroots FBCOs under the CCF Demonstration program. Evaluation finds 90 percent of FBCOs reporting an increased level or improved quality in the services they deliver to the needy.
- FBCOs trained and funded under the U.S. Department of Justice Rural Domestic Violence Pilot Program showed a 105 percent increase in the number of services offered to victims per month.

The CCF **Demonstration Program** utilizes intermediary organizations which provide competitive funding and training to grassroots FBCOs with a focus on at least one area of need, such as at-risk youth or prisoner reentry. The intermediary organization helps oversee accounting, data reporting, and other burdens that could be overwhelming to first-time grantees. As a result, this "intermediary model" allows the program to reach the smallest front-line organizations. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, 112 awards, totaling \$154.8 million, have been made to intermediary organization grantees. These organizations have, in turn, competitively awarded more than 4,100 sub-awards to grassroots FBCOs in 47 States and the District of Columbia. A 2007 evaluation revealed:

- Eighty-eight percent of FBCOs receiving sub-awards and training reported improved outcomes for the people they serve.
- Ninety percent reported an increased level or improved quality in the services they deliver individuals in need.

**The CCF Communities Empowering Youth (CEY)** program was created in FY 2006 to strengthen existing coalitions that are working to combat gang activity, youth violence, and child abuse and neglect in their communities. CEY grants are made to "lead organizations," which provide both financial support and capacity-building training to their coalition of FBCO partners, building effective and sustainable community networks of service focused on the needs of youth. In FY 2006 and FY 2008, a total of \$97 million was awarded via competitive grants to more than 131 projects.

## Other Initiatives

Beyond the CCF, a range of Federal agencies operate capacity-building grants programs. For example, through the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ):

- “HOPE I” has provided mini-grants of \$5,000 – \$10,000 each to 506 grassroots FBCOs that had never received Federal assistance, expanding their capacity to improve outreach and services to crime victims and helping them sustain that capacity once Federal funding ends.
- “HOPE II” has provided grants of \$50,000 per grantee to another 57 grassroots FBCOs to expand their capacity to help victims of crime.
- The Rural Domestic Violence Pilot Program has partnered with over 50 FBCOs to create or expand domestic violence services in underserved rural counties and to grow the capacity of FBCOs that provide services to rural victims of domestic violence. A recent study of one sub-set of this program reported that FBCOs experienced a:
  - 20 percent increase in the number of victims served per month;
  - 105 percent increase in the number of services offered to victims per month; and
  - 80 percent increase in the number of volunteer workers serving domestic violence victims.

In addition to grants for capacity-building, the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives and Federal agencies have provided in-person training to over 100,000 social entrepreneurs. The training offers instruction in a range of skills and topics, including: competing for Federal grants, fund raising from private sources, board development, non-financial partnerships with government, recruiting volunteers, and performing outcome-based evaluations. To date:

- Thirty-five White House Conferences on Faith-Based and Community Initiatives have trained more than 30,000 nonprofit leaders from every State in the U.S. Additionally, two such training conferences have been held in Africa.
- More than 290 *Art and Science of Grant Writing* training workshops provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives have trained over 40,000 individuals from FBCOs across the country since 2004. These 2-day workshops equip FBCOs to compete for public and private grants, and to build skills key to organizational effectiveness.
- More than 261 workshops in 46 States have been provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for FBCOs addressing drug and alcohol addiction and related issues.
- The U.S. Department of Education’s Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives has trained approximately 9,000 individuals from education-related FBCOs through 89 intensive workshops in 34 States.

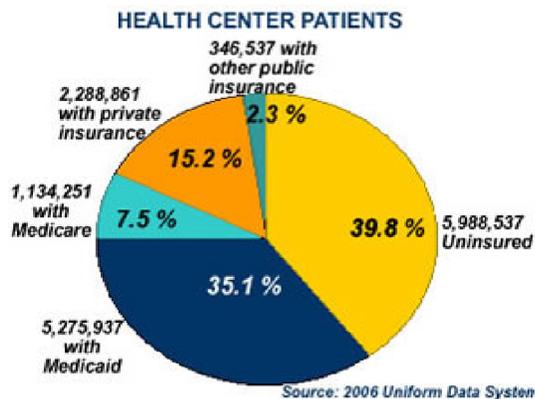
## The Need

- For more than 40 years, Federally funded Health Centers have provided quality primary health care services to medically underserved communities and vulnerable populations.
- Despite this effort and continued advances in health care and technology, many communities experience higher than average rates of infant mortality, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, HIV infection/AIDS, cancer, and lower rates of immunizations and cancer screening. The causes are complex, but two major factors are inadequate access to care and substandard quality of care.
- Far too often, uninsured, low-income families rely on overcrowded emergency rooms to meet their medical needs.

## The Response

In 2000, the President committed to create 1,200 new or expanded Health Center sites to increase health care access in the Nation's most underserved communities. To lead this effort, he launched the President's Community Health Center Initiative (CHCI).

Health centers are community-based and consumer-run organizations that serve populations with limited access to health care. Faith-based and other community nonprofit Health Centers are located in the neighborhoods they serve and governed by local residents. They seek to offer personalized, caring interaction to every patient. In addition to providing primary care, Health Centers provide access to pharmacy, preventive dental, mental health, prenatal care, and substance abuse services.



## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- **President Bush's Community Health Center Initiative has reached its goal of 1,200 new or expanded Community Health Centers.**
- **A total of 15 million patients were served by Community Health Centers in 2006—an increase of more than 4.7 million over 2001.**
- **Over 92 percent of health center patients are low-income individuals, and nearly 40 percent lack health insurance.**

Through this Initiative, Federal investment in the Health Center Program has nearly doubled—from slightly more than \$1 billion in FY 2000 to nearly \$2 billion in 2008. The CHCI strategy focuses on:

- strengthening existing Health Centers;
- promoting the growth of new Health Centers; and
- promoting quality improvement in all Health Centers.

In FY 2007, the President announced that the CHCI exceeded the goals he set in 2000. To date, there are now more than 4,000 comprehensive sites across the country helping those in need. The presence of over 1,200 new or expanded Health Centers translates into vast increases in the number of previously underserved Americans receiving care. This includes:

- A total of 15 million patients served in 2006—an increase of more than 4.7 million over 2001;
- An 80 percent increase in patients receiving dental services (a total of 2.6 million patients); and
- A 170 percent increase in the number of patients receiving mental health care (a total of 470,000 patients).

Americans most in need are, and continue to be, the primary beneficiaries of Community Health Centers (CHC). Over 92 percent of CHC patients are low-income individuals and 64 percent of CHC patients are minorities.

**President's Health Centers Initiative**

	Count of Community Health grants in each labeled category						Total
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
New Access Points	171	100	63	94	86	202*	716
Expanded Medical Capacity	131	88	66	64	36	135	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,236</b>

\* Included are up to 80 grants for the High Poverty Counties Initiative.

**Exemplary Impact:** Christ Community Health Services is an example of how these new partners impact their community. Memphis, Tennessee has distressingly high rates of infant mortality, adult chronic disease and avoidable deaths. From its founding in 1995 until 2003, Christ Community was a financially struggling grassroots organization. It was often unable to recruit physicians and staff to the distressed neighborhood where it was located, which had no other health resources.

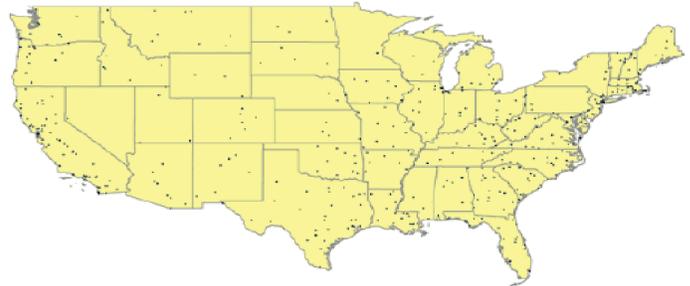
With support from CHCI and grants from the Bureau of Primary Health Care, Christ Community has:

- Grown to 25 medical providers, six outreach programs, four health centers and one mobile clinic for the homeless.
- Been designated by the State of Tennessee as a Center of Excellence in HIV/AIDS care, making it one of only 10 in the State and only two in Memphis.

- Estimated it will serve as a health care home to nearly 40,000 patients through 100,000 medical encounters in 2008.
- Become Tennessee's largest screening site for breast and cervical cancer among low-income, uninsured women.
- Provided prenatal care using new models that researchers believe will make great strides in reducing low birth weight and infant mortality.

Without Christ Community in their neighborhoods, most of these people would continue to rely on hospital emergency rooms for even the most basic care, leading to further ER overcrowding. Now, thousands of low-income patients have a health care home and a place to establish a long-term relationship and receive regular preventive care—something they likely have never had access to before.

**The President's Health Center Initiative  
1,200 Health Centers, 2002-2007**



*Sites where Community Health Centers were either established or expanded*



# TARGETING HUMAN NEED: ACADEMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

Building a Bright Future for Children in Low-Performing Schools

## The Need

- Close to one-half of students in America's major urban school districts do not graduate on time.
- Students who drop out or graduate unprepared for higher education and the workforce have often attended chronically low-performing and unsafe schools throughout their school years.
- Over their lifetimes, dropouts from the class of 2007 alone will cost our Nation more than \$300 billion in lost wages, lost tax revenue, and lost productivity.
- A recent national test found that only 22 percent of 8th graders in large central cities are proficient in math.

## The Response

The desperate situation faced by many students in low-performing school districts demands the enlistment of all partners committed to building improved educational outcomes for disadvantaged youth. America's nonprofit organizations—from faith-based and other private schools to community-based tutoring providers—are vital allies in any such effort.

Alongside aggressive efforts to boost quality and accountability in traditional public schools, the Bush Administration has led a wide range of efforts to expand the work of faith-based and other nonpublic schools and community service groups that offer academic opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

### School Choice

To expand options for children in low-performing schools, the Administration supports a continuum of education options for families—magnet schools, online learning, charter schools, private, and home schools. The Office of Innovation and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education was created in 2002 to lead these efforts in concert with the Faith-Based and Community Initiative. This work includes:

**The Charter Schools Program (CSP)** is the most prevalent source of start-up funding available to charter schools nationwide. Through this and other sources, the Bush Administration has provided more than \$1.6 billion to open new charter schools and help them find facilities since 2001. Charter school development in 38 States and the District of Columbia now benefits from the CSP grant program.

- There were 2,000 charters in America when the President took office in 2001. Today there are over 4,000 in 40 States, plus the District of Columbia, which serve 1.2 million children.

**The D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program** is the first Federally funded K-12 scholarship program. It provides low-income families in our Nation's capital with more options for obtaining a quality education. The Opportunity Scholarship

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT



- **The Bush Administration has provided more than \$1.6 billion in funding to expand charter schools since 2001. There were 2,000 charters in America in 2001. Today there are over 4,000, serving 1.2 million children.**
- **A Georgetown University study of the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program found that children participating in the Program have demonstrated an improved attitude toward learning and enhanced self-confidence.**
- **In the 2005-2006 school year, more than 515,000 children received tutoring through SES providers, many of which are faith-based and community organizations. According to several studies, these services are improving student achievement.**

Program offers low-income parents residing in the District of Columbia up to \$7,500 for tuition, transportation, and fees for each child, which the parents may use at the private school of their choice. In the 2007-08 school year, approximately 1,900 students participated in the program, attending 54 private schools across the District.

Based on numerous surveys and focus groups, parents of children enrolled in the program are extremely satisfied, and DC residents are supportive of the program. A 2005 Georgetown University study on the first year of the program found participating parents are more involved in their child's education and that the program has increased communication between parents and their children. The report also showed that children participating in the Opportunity Scholarship Program have demonstrated an improved attitude toward learning and enhanced self-confidence. A recent evaluation by the Institute of Education Sciences found that academic trends are moving in the right direction and parents are satisfied with their children's education and safety.

**Pell Grants for Kids** was proposed by President Bush in his 2009 Budget. If passed by Congress, this program would provide scholarships for eligible low-income students attending low-performing public schools to pay for tuition, fees, and other education-related expenses at higher-performing out-of-district public schools or nearby private or faith-based schools.

## **Tutoring for Students in Low-Performing Schools**

**Supplemental Educational Service (SES)** is a key parental choice component of No Child Left Behind. SES is available to all students from low-income families who attend a persistently low-performing school. Families are given the opportunity to select a State-approved tutoring provider who will best meet their child's academic needs. In the latest school year for which data is available (2005-2006), more than 515,000 children received tutoring through SES providers, some of which are faith-based and community organizations. According to several studies, these services are effective in improving student achievement. A June 2007 RAND Corporation study found:

- Participation in SES had a statistically significant, positive effect on students' achievement in reading and math.
- There is evidence that effects may be cumulative: students participating for multiple years experienced gains twice as large as those of students participating for one year.
- Participation is highest among African-American and Hispanic students. African-American students, Hispanic students, and students with disabilities all experienced positive achievement effects from participating in SES.

## **Ongoing National Leadership**

These Initiatives promoting academic opportunity for disadvantaged students have been advanced by two new offices within the U.S. Department of Education—the Office of Innovation and Improvement and the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The offices have:

- Provided training and technical assistance—including 89 regional workshops in 34 States—to help interested FBCOs become approved SES tutoring providers;
- Hosted three regional Innovations in Education summits for FBCOs;
- Funded pilot initiatives to help grow the number of approved FBCO SES tutoring providers;
- Funded pilot initiatives to help school districts and States to improve SES participation rates; and
- Sponsored the National White House Summit on Inner City Youth and Faith Based Schools.

The effects of these initiatives extend far beyond the Federal level. The charter school movement is growing, SES options are expanding, and new choice models are developing.

- Twenty-four State and local programs across 13 States now provide financial assistance in the form of scholarships, tax credits, and/or tax deductions to enable disadvantaged students to attend a private school. There were just seven such programs a decade ago.

## The Need

- Natural disasters can have devastating effects on the communities in which they occur, ranging from small-scale property damage to catastrophic destruction and loss of life.
- Loss of private property, public and private services such as education and health care, and the infrastructure of roads, water, and other public utilities also cause long-term trauma.
- Effective disaster preparation, response, and recovery requires early and comprehensive planning that prepares a cross-section of public, private, and nonprofit players to come together in a massive, immediate effort.

## The Response

Disaster preparation, response, and recovery is most effective when involving a collaboration of every sector—Federal, State and local government, corporations, foundations and faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs). FBCOs are often uniquely able to engage in response to disasters in ways that complement the role of Federal, State and local government agencies. When disaster strikes, the volunteers, local infrastructure, and other resources that FBCOs marshal can be vital. As response transitions to long-term recovery, the volunteer and community organizing, fundraising, and other operations can play a crucial role in community revitalization.

The Faith-Based and Community Initiatives' newest Center is located within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to ensure that FBCOs are recognized and utilized as indispensable allies in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. The Center supports and complements a range of Federal efforts designed to advance this goal. These efforts include:

### The National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF), the Nation's guide for domestic disaster response, is a collaboration of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, USA Freedom Corps, the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) and other public- and private-sector players. The NRF has been revised to more effectively utilize and coordinate with FBCOs and their skilled volunteers. Following the NRF lead, States are increasingly incorporating faith-based and community organizations as key allies in their own disaster preparation, response, and recovery efforts.

### Citizen Corps

President Bush created Citizen Corps in 2002 to facilitate locally-led collaboration between government, businesses, FBCOs and other key actors to help communities build multi-sector response to any disaster. Since the launch of the initia-

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT



- In 2006, the most recent Center for Faith Based and Community Initiatives was created at U.S. Department of Homeland Security to more fully integrate FBCOs into preparedness, response and recovery at the Federal, State and local level.
- The National Response Framework was revised in 2006 to provide a more central role to faith based and community organizations.
- 2,343 local Citizen Corps Councils have been established since 2002 to coordinate local government with FBCOs, businesses, and other key actors.
- Since Hurricane Katrina, over 93,000 participants in Corporation for National and Community Service programs have given more than 3.5 million hours of service and managed 262,000 volunteers in response and recovery efforts.

tive, nearly \$150 million has been distributed to States and territories to build community preparedness. Extending the President's vision for a culture of volunteer service, Citizen Corps currently operates 2,343 local Councils, which serve nearly 224 million people, or 78 percent of the total U.S. population. There are also 55 State/Territory Citizen Corps Councils.

### The Corporation for National and Community Service

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) helps mobilize national service members and community volunteers to prepare for and respond to disasters. Since Hurricane Katrina, over 93,000 participants in CNCS programs have given more than 3.5 million hours of service, managed 262,000 volunteers, and provided more than \$130 million to volunteer-centered response and recovery efforts in the Gulf Coast region.

Since Hurricane Katrina, CNCS has expanded its strategic focus to include disaster preparedness and response as one of its five high priority issue areas. Recognizing that volunteers are critical to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, CNCS trained State CNCS commission directors to more fully integrate volunteers and nonprofit organizations into State and local disaster preparedness efforts.

### **USA Freedom Corps Volunteer Network**

The USA Freedom Corps Volunteer Network, the Nation's largest clearinghouse of service opportunities, connects volunteers with FBCOs to serve in disaster response. From the six months prior to Hurricane Katrina to the six months immediately after, the number of volunteer searches performed on the website increased 3,066 per day, from over 100,000 to more than 550,000.

■ In the two years following Hurricane Katrina, more than 1.1 million Americans have volunteered in the Gulf Coast to aid response and recovery efforts, providing more than 14 million hours of service in what has been the largest volunteer response to a disaster in the Nation's history. CNCS reports that 600,000 Americans volunteered to help rebuild the Gulf in the second year following Hurricane Katrina, even more than the historic number of more than 550,000 in the year after the hurricane struck.

### **Other Federal Efforts**

A number of other Federal programs, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, which supplies food to disaster relief organizations for mass distribution, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's HOME Investment Partnerships, which helps rebuild disaster-torn areas, engage FBCOs to help rebuild neighborhoods and restore lives in areas affected by disaster. To aid with international disasters, the Federal Government partners with FBCOs through the U.S. Agency for International Development to help impact disaster-torn areas.



# TARGETING HUMAN NEED: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Strengthening Communities and Building Economic Vitality

## The Need

- Economic development is an integral part of strengthening communities and ensuring our Nation's economic vitality.
- Successful economic development requires strong partnerships between government, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations.
- Communities must be empowered to develop their own economic strategies based on local and regional institutions.

## The Response

Faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) are a strong asset in the national strategy for local economic development. FBCOs do important work to revitalize communities, establish sustainable economic development initiatives, attract private investments, build wealth, and encourage entrepreneurship.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) all play a role in promoting the Nation and world's commerce, business, and economic development by assisting communities with achieving economic growth and prosperity. Through creative partnerships with FBCOs, these Federal agencies work to leverage public resources and enhance the effectiveness of their programs.

### U.S. Department of Commerce

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) is the principal U.S. Department of Commerce agency that invests in social service organizations. EDA helps business, social service, and local government partners across the Nation create wealth and minimize poverty by promoting a favorable business environment to attract private capital investment and higher-skill, higher-wage jobs through capacity building, planning, infrastructure, and research grants, as well as other strategic initiatives.

- EDA emphasizes regionalism, innovation, and entrepreneurship as the building blocks for successful economic development. EDA investments are focused on locally-developed, regionally-based, high-value, and cutting-edge economic development initiatives that achieve the highest return on the taxpayers' investment and that directly contribute to regional and National economic growth.
- EDA has a long history of providing grants to FBCOs. Since 2001, EDA has invested over \$175 million in 236 faith-based or community projects, whose economic benefit was anticipated to create more than 88,000 jobs and \$3.8 billion in private investment. In 2007 alone, EDA invested more than

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- Since 2002, the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) has increased the number of its projects with faith based and community organizations by 70 percent.
- Since 2001, EDA has invested over \$175 million in 236 faith based or community projects, whose economic benefit was anticipated to create more than 88,000 jobs and \$3.8 billion in private investment.
- In 2007, nearly 1,000,000 small businesses received assistance from SBA's nonprofit counseling and training partners.
- Since 2001, USAID's Global Development Alliance has cultivated over 680 alliances with more than 1,700 individual partners, and leveraged over \$9 billion in combined public private sector resources.

\$28 million in 41 such projects, with anticipated benefit of more than 6,000 created jobs and more than \$299 million in private sector investment. Since 2002, EDA has increased its projects with FBCOs by 70 percent.

### U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)

SBA partners with nonprofit organizations in both its financial assistance programs and entrepreneurial development programs. Nonprofit credit unions, micro-lenders, and certified development companies provide SBA credit assistance to small businesses unable to obtain credit at reasonable terms. Through its nonprofit partners at Women's Business Centers (WBC) and SCORE "Counselors to America's Small Business," SBA provides management counseling and training to small businesses—including nonprofit FBCOs. Technical training is provided on developing a business plan, managing and growing, identifying appropriate sources of capital, continuity of operations, and other key issues. These programs focus on assisting underserved and rural communities and people in need: minorities, veterans, Native Americans, and women. In 2007, nearly 1,000,000 small businesses received assistance from SBA's nonprofit counseling and training partners.

■ WBC provides grants to nonprofit organizations located throughout the Nation to aid and encourage the development and growth of small women-owned businesses. In FY 2007, WBC assisted 148,106 entrepreneurs and helped create 620 new small businesses.

■ SCORE is a nonprofit association dedicated to educating entrepreneurs and to supporting the formation, growth, and success of small business nationwide. SCORE has 10,500 volunteer counselors located at 389 chapter offices across the country. In FY 2007, SCORE provided 1.1 million volunteer hours serving 310,410 small business clients.

■ In FY 2007, SBA partnered with 378 Credit Unions, which made 1,770 SBA guaranteed loans totaling \$144,947,436; 170 Microloan Intermediary Lenders, which made 2,501 SBA loans totaling \$22,234,004; and 271 Certified Development Companies, which made 10,668 SBA loans totaling \$6.3 billion.

### **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**

USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA) works to forge alliances among the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to stimulate economic growth, develop businesses and workforces, and address a range of other needs. By linking the assets of companies, foundations, and non-governmental organizations with USAID's resources, GDA helps all sectors work together to improve lives, provide employment, and expand opportunity.

■ Since 2001, GDA has cultivated more than 680 alliances with more than 1,700 individual partners and leveraged over \$9 billion in combined public-private sector resources.

■ FBCOs bring much to these public-private partnerships, including existing networks of relationships, knowledge of customs, and local buy-in from the communities they serve. GDA partnerships that actively involve local leadership and local beneficiaries in design and implementation are most likely to be successful and sustainable.



# TARGETING HUMAN NEED: GLOBAL HIV/AIDS

Battling an Epidemic with Effective Prevention, Treatment, and Care

## The Need

- The HIV/AIDS pandemic is among the worst tragedies the world has seen.
- More than 20 million people have died from AIDS, and more than 40 million people live with HIV worldwide.
- More than 5,700 individuals lose their lives to AIDS around the world each day.
- 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.
- Prior to PEPFAR, it is estimated that only 50,000 people living with HIV in all of Sub-Saharan Africa were receiving antiretroviral treatment.

## The Response

Announced in 2003, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the largest commitment by a single nation toward an international health initiative—combating HIV/AIDS around the world, with a special emphasis on 15 focus countries that together account for approximately half of the world's HIV infections. PEPFAR has set the goals of treating two million people, preventing seven million new infections, and providing care to 10 million people, including orphans and vulnerable children, for the program's first 5 years.

PEPFAR embodies the principles of President Bush's Faith-Based and Community Initiative on a massive, international scale, with faith-based and other community organizations (FBCOs) operating as central partners in achieving its expansive prevention, treatment, and care objectives.

These partners possess cultural know-how, dedicated volunteers, strong trust relationships, social networks, buildings, and other key resources critical to effective service. In addition, the compassion of the individuals who serve through them brings a caring touch government alone rarely offers. Faith-based organizations are an essential part of this sector—providing between 30 and 70 percent of healthcare in sub-Saharan Africa, according to estimates by the World Health Organization. Perhaps most importantly, when well trained and equipped, indigenous organizations can provide sustainability for ongoing response.

- In fiscal year (FY) 2007, PEPFAR partnered with 2,217 local organizations—up from 1,588 in 2004—and more than 80 percent of partners were local.
- Faith-based organizations were welcomed as a vital part of this work, representing nearly a quarter of all local partners.
- With a heavy emphasis on building long-term local response capabilities, PEPFAR estimates its investment in

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT



- Globally, PEPFAR supported life saving antiretroviral treatment for approximately 1.73 million men, women, and children as of March 31, 2008.
- In the 15 focus countries, PEPFAR supported prevention of mother to child HIV transmission services for women during more than 12.7 million pregnancies and prevented an estimated 194,000 infant infections.
- PEPFAR has supported care for nearly 6.6 million people, including care for more than 2.7 million orphans and vulnerable children (as of September 2007).
- More than 80 percent of PEPFAR Partners are indigenous organizations.
- Faith based organizations are welcomed as a vital part of this work and constitute nearly a quarter of all partners.

network development, human resources, and local organization capacity development in FY 2007 at roughly \$640 million.

- From FY 2004 through FY 2007, PEPFAR supported nearly 2.6 million training and retraining encounters for health care workers. In FYs 2006 and 2007, PEPFAR provided approximately \$281 million to support training activities.

To promote expansion of partnerships and sustainability, PEPFAR country programs may devote no more than eight percent of funding to a single partner (with exceptions made for host government partners, commodity procurement, and “umbrella contractors” for smaller organizations). This requirement helps to expand and diversify PEPFAR's base of partners and to facilitate efforts to reach out to new partners, particularly local partners—a key to sustainability. The exception for umbrella contracts is based on a desire to support mentoring of smaller local organizations by larger organizations, supporting capacity-building in challenging areas such as management and reporting. PEPFAR also works with its international implementing partners to ensure that they have strategies to hand over programs to local organizations as those groups develop the capacity to work directly with the U.S. Government.

## **New Partners Initiative**

On World AIDS Day 2005, President Bush launched the \$200 million New Partners Initiative (NPI), part of PEPFAR's broader effort to increase the number of local organizations, including faith-based and other community organizations (FBCOs), that work with the Emergency Plan. The first 23 NPI grants were awarded on World AIDS Day 2006; a second round of 14 grants was announced on World AIDS Day 2007; and a third round will be announced in 2008.

Through NPI, PEPFAR is enhancing the technical and organizational capacity of local partners, and is working to ensure sustainable, high-quality HIV/AIDS programs by building community ownership. NPI supports organizations that have previously worked as PEPFAR sub-partners—receiving PEPFAR funds through larger organizations—in graduating to prime partner status. Nearly half of NPI's direct grantees to date had previously been PEPFAR sub-partners. Each grantee receives comprehensive technical and organizational support through NPI, including increasing financial and reporting capacity, enabling them to compete not only for PEPFAR resources but also for grants and contracts from other sources of funding.

## **Results**

PEPFAR is on track to meet its ambitious goals. As of March 31, 2008:

- Globally, PEPFAR supported life-saving antiretroviral treatment for approximately 1.73 million men, women and children.
- In sub-Saharan Africa alone, PEPFAR supported antiretroviral treatment for nearly 1.68 million individuals.

PEPFAR has also supported in the 15 focus countries:

- Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission services for women during more than 12.7 million pregnancies.
- Antiretroviral prophylaxis for women in more than 1 million pregnancies.
- Prevention of an estimated 194,000 infant infections.

In addition, as of September 2007, the initiative supported:

- Care for nearly 6.6 million people, including care for more than 2.7 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- Over 33 million counseling and testing sessions for men, women and children.

President Bush has called on Congress to reauthorize PEPFAR and double its funding, consistent with the program's founding and successful principles and practices.

## The Need

- There are about 750,000 homeless persons in this country on any given night.
- Homeless persons have a variety of issues, including mental illness, low educational attainment, poor employment history, substance abuse, poor health, and a lack of connection to relatives.
- Homeless persons cycle through public systems, bouncing from the streets to jails to hospital emergency rooms to psychiatric hospitals and to emergency shelters. This is a very expensive and ineffective way to provide housing. The best research estimates the cost to society of having someone live on the streets is about \$40,000 per year.
- Even after receiving services, a typical homeless person is soon back on the streets because few public systems are designed to address chronic homelessness.

## The Response

President's Bush FY 2009 budget contains a record level of resources for homelessness, bringing the total Federal investment in homeless programs to \$10.5 billion since 2001. This massive investment counts on faith-based and other community organizations (FBCOs) as essential partners in helping homeless individuals transition into stable housing and achieving the President's commitment to end chronic homelessness.

These efforts are achieving remarkable results:

- From 2005 to 2006 (the latest available data), communities across our country report a nearly 12 percent decrease in the number of chronically homeless individuals. That means that more than 20,000 individuals that consistently lived on the streets and in emergency shelters in 2005 slept with a roof over their heads in 2006.
- Estimates in 2002 placed the number of homeless veterans on a given night at nearly 295,000. Last year, VA estimates placed that number at approximately 154,000—indicating the estimated number of homeless veterans has nearly been cut in half in five years.
- The Interagency Council on Homelessness works across the Federal Government to coordinate national efforts to reduce homelessness. Through the efforts of the Council and advocacy groups, several hundred jurisdictions nationwide committed to form local plans to end chronic homelessness.
- The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has played a central role in creating a major expansion in the participation of FBCOs in Federally-funded homeless programs. It has trained more than 40,000 nonprofit leaders in grant writing and other skills that enable effective collaboration with government at more than 290 two-day training seminars held across the country. HUD has also required

## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT



- From 2005 to 2006, Continuums of Care reported a nearly 12 percent reduction in chronic homelessness. That means that more than 20,000 individuals living on the streets and in emergency shelters in 2005 slept with a roof over their heads in 2006.
- Estimates in 2002 placed the number of homeless veterans on a given night at nearly 295,000. Last year, VA estimates placed that number at approximately 154,000 indicating the estimated number of homeless veterans has nearly been cut in half in five years.
- HUD, VA, and other Federal agencies have greatly expanded partnership with FBCOs to reduce homelessness, engaging thousands of partners across the country.

that virtually all HUD-funded Federal, State, and local efforts addressing homelessness include robust partnerships with FBCOs.

- The number of direct nonprofit grantees of HUD's signature homeless program, Continuum of Care, grew by nearly 500 organizations from 2003 to 2006, a 30 percent increase.
  - Since 2003, HUD has provided funding for more than 42,000 new, permanent, supportive housing beds, most of which have been created through faith-based and community organizations.
- The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates the Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program (GPD). This program partners with FBCOs to develop and provide supportive housing and services to help homeless veterans transition from the streets to stable housing and employment.
- GPD has aggressively worked to expand partnerships with effective nonprofits to meet the needs of veterans. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, the number of faith-based and community nonprofits in partnerships funded through the GPD Program rose from 176 to 506—a 287 percent increase.
  - The GPD program has created more than 8,000 transitional housing beds and serves more than 15,000 veterans annually; 2,500 more beds are on the way.

■ HUD-VASH, an innovative new partnership between HUD and VA, provides homeless veterans with vouchers that enable them to access medical care through the VA, as well as housing and other supportive services through FBCOs partnered with HUD. The 2008 enacted budget provided \$75 million for roughly 10,000 HUD-VASH vouchers for homeless veterans, and the President proposed an additional 10,000 vouchers in the FY 2009 Budget.

■ Over 80 percent of homeless veterans in residential programs with VA services were appropriately housed one year after their discharge from that program.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) makes grants to FBCOs and other

partners to provide employment opportunities to homeless veterans. The program reintegrates homeless veterans into meaningful employment and stimulates effective service delivery systems that address the complex challenges facing homeless veterans. Each HVRP grant site provides an array of employment-focused services and refers program participants to additional supportive services for housing, substance abuse treatment, transportation assistance, clothing, and more.

■ Since 2002, HVRP grant sites operated by FBCOs have served more than 80,850 homeless veterans, placing 48,400 in transitional or permanent housing, and helping 52,460 find jobs.

## The Need

- Access to healthy food and adequate nutrition is one of the most essential human needs. While most Americans can afford to meet this need, about 12.6 million households (11 percent) were food insecure at some time during 2006.
- A food insecure household does not have continuous access to enough food for an active, healthy life for all members.
- In 2006 more than 800 million people in 70 of the world's lower-income nations were classified as food insecure.
- The difference between recommended nutritional requirements and purchasing power of the populations in the world's poorest countries was more than 27 million tons in 2006.

## The Response

### Domestic Food and Nutrition Assistance

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) seeks to ensure that no one in America go hungry. Since 2001, funding for domestic nutrition assistance has increased more than 75 percent, to \$60 billion, demonstrating the Administration's unwavering commitment to this mission. USDA Food and Nutrition Service works to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education. USDA's 15 nutrition assistance programs are the first line of our Nation's defense against hunger and reach 1 in 5 Americans over the course of a year. Faith-based and other nonprofits, both large and small, play a critical role in these efforts.

### The Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program is the cornerstone of the Federal food assistance programs and provides crucial support to needy households and to those making the transition from welfare to work. The Food Stamp Program helps low-income people and families buy the food they need for good health, with over 28 million people receiving benefits every month.

Partnerships with faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) are an important part of ensuring that all eligible people know about nutrition assistance programs. Between FY 2004 and 2007, the Food Stamp Outreach Grant Program awarded over \$3.7 million to 43 faith-based and secular nonprofit organizations to assist with outreach activities and improve access to the Food Stamp Program. Due in part to the outreach efforts of USDA and its FBCO partners to underserved and disadvantaged groups, participation among those eligible to receive food stamp benefits has increased from 54 percent in FY 2000 to 65 percent in FY 2005.



## COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- Since 2001, funding for domestic nutrition assistance has increased more than 75 percent, to \$59 billion, and faith-based and community organizations have been vital allies in ensuring effective delivery of this assistance to those most in need.
- In part due to the outreach efforts of USDA and its FBCO partners to underserved and disadvantaged groups, participation among those eligible to receive food stamp benefits has increased from 54 percent in FY 2000 to 65 percent in FY 2005.
- The United States is the world's largest provider of food aid, helping to feed over 35 million hungry individuals in FY 2007.

### Special Nutrition Programs

Faith-based and community organizations participate in and promote the expansion of a variety of Federal nutrition programs through day care centers, food banks, soup kitchens, schools, afterschool programs, shelters, summer feeding sites, and health clinics. For example:

The *Summer Food Service Program* provides free, nutritious meals and snacks to help children in low-income areas get the nutrition they need during the summer months when they are out of school.

Continued engagement of FBCOs is an important part of closing the gap between those children who receive nutrition assistance during the school year and those who receive it during the summer. During the summer months of 2006 an average of 1.9 million low-income children received healthy meals each day through the Summer Food Service Program. Approximately 34 percent of the partner organizations serving those meals were faith-based or secular nonprofits.

The *Child and Adult Care Food Program* plays a vital role in improving the quality of care for children and elderly adults by making such care more affordable for many low-income

families. Through this program, 3 million children and 101,000 adults receive nutritious meals and snacks each day. In FY 2006, approximately 48 percent of partner organizations participating in this program were faith-based or secular nonprofits.

### **International Food Aid**

The United States is also the world's largest provider of food aid and emergency food assistance and is committed to the goal of global food security. In FY 2007, the generosity of the American people provided more than \$2.1 billion of food aid, or 2.5 million metric tons of commodities, to 78 developing nations. This aid helped feed over 35 million hungry individuals. Approximately 70 percent of U.S. food assistance meets the needs of emergency situations around the world, touching the lives of 23 million people in 30 countries in 2007. The USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) work together to deliver this aid worldwide, often in partnership with faith-based and community organizations.

***The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program*** promotes education, health, and food security for poor children in low-income countries that have low literacy and primary school completion rates. The program aims to reduce extreme poverty and hunger and to advance literacy and universal primary education. Food for Education focuses especially on girls since they tend to have much lower school attendance rates than boys in many countries.

- From FY 2004 to FY 2007, the Food for Education program delivered vital assistance through 59 grant agreements with private voluntary organizations, including faith-based groups, totaling more than \$338 million. These organizations delivered almost 399,555 metric tons of commodities, benefiting 10 million people in 33 countries.

***The Food for Progress Program*** is designed to support countries that have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements into their agricultural economies. Under this program, U.S. agricultural commodities are provided to developing countries and emerging democracies committed to expanding free enterprise in the agricultural sector.

- From FY 2004 to FY 2007, the Food for Progress program delivered vital assistance through 79 grant agreements with private voluntary organizations, including faith-based groups, totaling more than \$770 million. These projects benefited 15.6 million people in 48 countries.

***The Food for Peace Program***, administered by USAID, makes commodity donations to Cooperating Sponsors, which include faith-based groups and other nonprofits, to address the needs of food security in both five-year development projects and emergency food assistance programs. This aid is essential in emergency situations, including the ongoing crisis in Sudan.

- In FY 2007, more than 354,630 metric tons of commodities, valued at \$356 million, were provided to an estimated 6.4 million beneficiaries in Sudan alone.
- In Zimbabwe, 88,900 metric tons of commodities helped almost 700,000 people cope with the dual burdens of a deteriorating economic situation and poor agricultural performance.
- Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program continued to implement activities that targeted both chronic and acute malnutrition, to the benefit of more than seven million individuals.

## The Need

- Although malaria is a preventable and treatable disease, every 30 seconds an African child dies of malaria.
- Each year an estimated 300 million to 500 million people worldwide become ill with malaria, and more than 1 million die.
- Malaria, a blood-borne infection transmitted to human beings by mosquito bite, is typically found in tropical and subtropical regions of the world, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, where the mosquito and the malaria parasite thrive.
- Malaria accounts for approximately 40 percent of public health expenditures in Africa and causes an annual loss of \$12 billion, or 1.3 percent, of Africa's gross domestic product. While all persons living in areas where malaria is transmitted can be infected, three populations are particularly vulnerable: children under five years of age, pregnant women, and people with HIV/AIDS.

## The Response

In June 2005, President Bush launched the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). He pledged to increase U.S. malaria funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. He also challenged other donor countries, private foundations, and corporations to help reduce the suffering and death caused by this disease. PMI aims to reach 85 percent of the most vulnerable groups – children under 5 years of age and pregnant women – with proven and effective prevention and treatment measures.

PMI's ambitious objectives can only be achieved through close partnerships with civil society organizations, including NGOs, community-based organizations, and faith-based groups, which are well placed to deliver services to people in remote areas, and offer a high degree of credibility at the community level. These organizations make up more than 75 percent of PMI's partners.

PMI funding was \$30 million in FY 2006, rose to \$135 million in FY 2007, and will increase to \$300 million in each of FYs 2008 and 2009, and to \$500 million in FY 2010. PMI programs use several proven and cost-effective prevention and treatment measures. These include: insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS) of insecticides, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women (IPTp), and prompt use of artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) for those with malaria.

## ← COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- In June 2005, President Bush pledged to increase U.S. malaria funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries.
- The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has reached more than 25 million Africans with lifesaving prevention and treatment services.
- Data in Uganda showed a 58 percent reduction in individuals testing positive for malaria from 2006 to 2007.
- Following aggressive, multi-partner efforts on the islands of Zanzibar, data showed a greater than 90 percent decline in children under two testing positive for malaria, from 22 percent in 2005 to just 0.7 percent in 2007.

### Focus

PMI is focused on 15 African countries with a high burden of malaria, which are phased in over three years:

- Beginning FY 2006: Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda
- Beginning FY 2007: Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Senegal
- Beginning FY 2008: Benin, Ethiopia (Oromia Region), Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, and Zambia

PMI assists National Malaria Control Programs (NMCPs) in each target country to achieve the President's goals. In the 15 target countries, PMI also coordinates its efforts with other national and international partners, ranging from the Global Fund and UNICEF to the World Bank.

### Results

- More than 17 million people have benefited from indoor residual spraying (IRS) in 10 PMI countries.
- 12.7 million treatments of highly effective ACTs have been procured, of which 7.4 million have already been distributed to health facilities. PMI has trained more than 29,000 health workers in the correct use of ACTs.

- More than 1.35 million treatments for intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) have been procured to reduce the impact of malaria in pregnancy. PMI has also provided training for more than 5,000 health workers on how to administer these treatments correctly.
- PMI has built the capacity of NMCPs in the areas of pharmaceutical management, diagnosis, IRS, malaria in pregnancy, and monitoring and evaluation.
- In more than half of the PMI countries, at least 70 percent of households in malaria-endemic areas will own an insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) and more than 70 percent of public health facilities will have artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) available by December 2008.

### Country Examples

- Tanzania: In 2007, PMI worked with the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) to launch IRS in Muleba District in northwest Tanzania, an area with highly seasonal malaria transmission. There was a 37 percent reduction in patients of all ages that tested positive for malaria during the peak transmission season when compared with previous years, and a 70 percent reduction in severe anemia, to which malaria is a major contributor.
  - During the past two years, PMI with the NMCP, the Global Fund and other partners supported a rapid scale-up of ITNs, IRS, and ACTs on the island of Zanzibar in Tanzania.
  - In July-August 2007, a survey of 10 health facilities showed a greater than 90 percent decline in children under two testing positive for malaria, from 22 percent in 2005 to just 0.7 percent in 2007.
- Uganda: PMI and the NMCP supported an IRS campaign in Kanungu District, Uganda, during February and March 2007. Data collected from the Kihiki Health Center in that district showed a 58 percent relative reduction in individuals testing positive for malaria in August-October 2006 compared with the same period in 2007.

### Malaria Communities Program

On December 14, 2006, at the White House Summit on Malaria, First Lady Laura Bush announced the \$30 million Malaria Communities Program (MCP). MCP supports the efforts of communities and indigenous organizations to combat malaria in Africa. The MCP will identify and enable faith-based and other community groups to become new partners in the effort to extend the coverage of malaria prevention and control activities to reach a larger proportion of those most affected by malaria, particularly children under age 5 and pregnant women. MCP is designed to:

- Identify and support potential partner organizations and networks of community-based organizations uniquely positioned to work at the community level in PMI focus countries;
- Increase local and indigenous capacity to undertake community-based malaria prevention and treatment activities;
- Build local ownership of malaria control for the long-term in partnership with communities and national malaria control programs (NMCPs); and
- Extend coverage of PMI and NMCP efforts to reach a larger beneficiary population with malaria prevention and control interventions (primary beneficiary groups for the PMI are children under age 5 and pregnant women).

### White House Summit on Malaria

President and Mrs. Bush hosted the first White House Summit on Malaria in December 2006. The Summit brought together international experts, corporations, foundations, African civic leaders, and voluntary, faith-based and community nonprofit organizations to raise awareness of malaria and to mobilize grassroots efforts to save millions of lives in Africa.

## The Need

- Each year, more than 650,000 inmates are released from State and Federal prisons.
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, two out of three of these released inmates will be re-arrested within three years and more than half will be re-incarcerated.
- Released inmates face a myriad of challenges that often contribute to their return to criminal activity, re-arrest, and re-incarceration — including joblessness, substance abuse, mental illness, low level of education, lack of identification (e.g., driver's license) and unstable housing.
- The cycle of recidivism carries severe consequences for victims of crime, community safety, the families of prisoners, and offenders themselves, as well as the cost to taxpayers for additional judicial and correctional expenses.

## The Response

*“America is the land of the second chance, and when the gates of prison open, the path ahead should lead to a better life.”*

—President George W. Bush, 2004 State of the Union Address

Faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) frequently possess a personal touch, deep community roots, caring volunteers, and a commitment to service that government alone rarely offers. These elements can prove the critical difference in helping ex-offenders avoid crime and make a fresh start in life after prison. The Faith-Based and Community Initiative places FBCOs at the center of a range of efforts to do just this. And although most prison-related policy and funding decisions are made at the State and local level, the Federal Government can serve as a “venture capitalist” to design, fund, and test replicable models that show how effective FBCOs can help cut crime and enable new beginnings.

### Prisoner Reentry Initiative

President Bush announced the Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) in his 2004 State of the Union address, drawing on the strength of FBCOs as trusted institutions in the urban neighborhoods to which the majority of ex-prisoners return. PRI programs fund FBCOs to deliver a wide range of social services that help ex-prisoners find work, stay out of prison, and successfully reintegrate into their communities — including mentoring, case management, education, job training, job placement, and other essential wrap-around transitional services. In April 2008, President Bush signed into law the Second Chance Act of 2007, which formally authorizes key elements of the successful PRI.

- To implement the President's PRI, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) competitively awards grants totaling \$19.8 million annually to 30 employment-centered FBCOs in urban areas across the country. Working in collaboration

## ← COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- **The rate at which former prisoners participating in the President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) are rearrested (15 percent) is approximately one-third the Bureau of Justice Statistics' national benchmark (44 percent) at one year post-release.**
- **The savings in incarceration costs due to lowered recidivism by PRI year one participants can be conservatively calculated at \$31.6 million per year.**
- **At 15 months after release, participants in the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative were 16 percent more likely than non-participants to have a job with benefits and 51 percent more likely to have housing.**

with DOL, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has more recently awarded funds to State criminal justice agencies to provide pre-release services to prisoners also served by the DOL grantees. By fall of 2008, more than \$115 million will have been awarded under PRI—with 73 grants awarded to FBCOs and 63 grants awarded to criminal justice agencies.

- DOL's PRI program has produced promising results. Most importantly, PRI participants' rate of re-arrest (15 percent) is approximately one-third the Bureau of Justice Statistics national benchmark (44 percent) at one year post-release.
- Through the first two years of services, the DOL-funded FBCO grant sites have assisted 12,890 ex-prisoners. Sixty-three percent have been placed in jobs -- with an average hourly wage of \$9.41 an hour. Sixty-six percent of those placed in jobs retained employment for nine months. In addition, more than 1,100 participants have entered post-secondary education, 1,267 have entered long-term occupational skills training, and 6,677 have received mentoring.
- Each year, PRI sites serve approximately 6,250 participants. If the national average one-year recidivism rate of 44 percent were applied to these participants, then 2,750 ex-inmates would be re-arrested within one year of release and 2,118 would return to prison. At an annual cost of

\$22,632 per inmate, American taxpayers would annually pay \$47.9 million to house this group of inmates alone. Thus, a recidivism rate reduced by 66 percent (achieved in PRI) saves roughly \$31.6 million in incarceration costs per year. If the annual DOL cost of the program (\$19.8 million) is subtracted, net savings on incarceration costs are \$11.8 million per year—even without counting judicial system, victim, and other costs.<sup>1</sup>

### Ready4Work

The Faith Based and Community Initiative at DOL established Ready4Work (R4W) in 2003 as a three-year, \$19.5 million national demonstration project. R4W sought to test the effectiveness of partnerships between local FBCOs, the public workforce system, businesses, and criminal justice agencies to provide ex-prisoners with employment, mentoring, and case-management services. Its objective was to reduce recidivism and to meet the complex needs of ex-prisoners returning to their communities. R4W was jointly funded by DOL, Public/Private Ventures, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation. DOJ also provided \$5.5 million for six sites to serve juvenile offenders. The R4W grant program produced the following results:

- R4W recidivism rates were half the national average after six months and 34 percent lower after one year post-release; and
- Fifty-five percent of the participants at the 11 R4W sites were involved in mentoring or life coaching, and those participants fared better than non-participants in all of the following areas: program retention (59 percent more likely to stay in the program), job placement (twice as likely to find jobs), job retention (43 percent more likely to retain jobs for three months), and recidivism (39 percent less likely to recidivate).

<sup>1</sup> Stephan, James J. 2004. State Prison Expenditures, 2001. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics. Based on the recidivism rates reported by PRI sites for PRI Year 1 (15 percent), 938 of the 6,250 participants were re-arrested and 722 were (projected) re-incarcerated. The annual cost to incarcerate these ex-prisoners is \$16,340,304—a savings of \$31.6 million less than what it would have cost to house PRI participants had they returned to prison at average rates. Even subtracting DOL's Year 1 cost for the PRI program (\$19.8 million), a net annual savings of \$11.8 million can be identified for the first year, and likely much more after that since Federal outlay is made only in the first year to serve these ex-offenders. Notably, these savings account only for incarceration-related costs, and would be far higher if other factors like judicial system costs, victimization costs, and other crime-related impacts were added. It is important to note that a random-assignment study was not performed for PRI; therefore a strict control group does not exist for the sake of comparison. Without longer term follow-up and a formal evaluation, the widely-accepted data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is the best and most recent data that can be used for the sake of comparison.

### The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

To improve criminal justice, employment, education, health and housing outcomes for adults and juveniles returning home from prison, Federal agencies collaborated to form the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI). From late 2002 through 2006, the U.S. Departments of Justice, Labor, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services provided approximately \$110 million to develop new or expand existing programs offering integrated post-release supervision and reentry services.

- Reentry efforts were funded in all 50 States, plus the District of Columbia. The 69 grantees operated 89 adult and juvenile programs for serious and violent ex-offenders, and received between \$500,000 and \$2 million in single, three-year awards. Through SVORI, FBCOs provided returning ex-offenders with such services as needs-assessments, reentry planning, mentoring, life-skills training, dental and medical services, housing placement, interviewing skills, and job placement.
- The preliminary findings for measures of housing, employment, and substance use at the follow-up interviews indicate that at 15 months after release, SVORI participants were:
  - 16 percent more likely than non-SVORI individuals to have a job with benefits;
  - 18 percent less likely than non-SVORI individuals to test positive for drugs; and
  - 51 percent more likely than non-SVORI individuals to have a place to live.

### Other Initiatives

The Bush Administration has implemented a number of other innovative reentry-related programs that assist ex-prisoners and their families through faith-based and community organizations, including:

- Access to Recovery (addiction recovery)—More than \$390 million to date
- Mentoring Children of Prisoners (mentoring)—\$257 million to date
- The Department of Justice Anti-Gang Initiative—\$25 million to date
- Beneficiary-Choice Contracting Program—\$10 million to date
- Esperanza Trabajando and Reclamado Nuestro Futuro projects—\$13 million to date

## The Need

- According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2006, 21.1 million of the 23.6 million people needing treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem did not receive specialty treatment.
- Of the 21.1 million, only 939,000 reported that they felt they needed treatment for their drug or alcohol use problem, including 314,000 people who knew they needed treatment, but were unable to access care.

## The Response

Recovering from substance abuse and addiction is a process that involves the deepest and most complex parts of a person. Depending on the unique needs of each individual, a range of interventions and supports can enable recovery. In addition to clinical and other forms of treatment, various supportive services—such as housing, transportation or childcare—can add critical help through the recovery process. Countless faith-based and other community organizations across the country are well-equipped to meet these needs. Alongside treatment and/or supportive services, these groups often offer a level of caring that can make the difference for a person seeking to break cycles of addiction.

To enlist America's faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) in an effort to expand treatment opportunities and supportive service for individuals seeking to overcome drug and alcohol addiction, President Bush launched the Access to Recovery (ATR) Program in his 2003 State of the Union Address. The President's Administration has also engaged FBCOs in a range of other programs to support addiction and substance abuse recovery.

### Access to Recovery (ATR)

Access to Recovery competitively awards approximately \$100 million each year in competitive grants to States, as well as some tribal authorities. These grantees use the funds to create and operate voucher systems that enable individuals to choose among a wide range of providers for both clinical treatment and supportive services, such as transportation, childcare, and mentoring.

This innovative approach to delivering addiction recovery services carries many benefits, including:

- Increasing the array of FBCO providers for clinical treatment and recovery support available to clients in ATR-served regions.
- Allowing clients to choose service providers that can best address their unique challenges, and enabling them to take greater ownership in their recovery process.

## ← COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- **Access to Recovery (ATR) set out to help 125,000 individuals overcome addiction in its first three years—and exceeded this goal by more than 80,000.**
- **ATR engaged the distinctive services of more than 2,700 FBCO partners, many of which partnered with the government for the first time.**
- **Nearly 74 percent of clients who were using or abusing alcohol or drugs when entering the ATR program were abstinent at discharge, exceeding the success rate of most programs nationally.**
- **Several studies conducted in States funded by ATR suggest outcomes that outpace traditional recovery models.**

- Expanding the capacity of grassroots addiction recovery organizations through the voucher funding, training, and technical assistance provided to ATR partners.
- Testing and learning from research findings in the largest-scale choice-based approach to recovery services ever implemented.

ATR completed its first 3-year grant cycle in 2007. A total of 5,494 organizations in 14 States and one Tribal area have participated in the ATR program by providing clinical or recovery support services. This includes approximately 1,500 community-based nonprofits and 1,233 faith-based nonprofits. As of December 31, 2007:

- ATR has served more than 200,000 clients, exceeding its goal of serving an additional 125,000 clients by nearly 65 percent.
- Nearly 74 percent of clients who were using or abusing alcohol or drugs when entering the ATR program were abstinent at discharge. This exceeds the success rate of most programs nationally, indicating a high degree of effectiveness.

- Data from States with ATR programs indicate participation by a significant number of new partners. For example, 40 percent of organizations redeeming vouchers in Connecticut, and 70 percent in Louisiana, were partnering with the State to deliver services for the first time.
- Faith-based organizations (FBOs) were welcomed as vital partners in ATR, and clients made robust use of FBO providers. Nearly one-third (32 percent) of all vouchers redeemed for ATR services were at FBOs.
- In addition to addiction-related outcomes, ATR programs helped clients produce a 31.4 percent decrease in unemployment and a 24.2 percent decrease in the number of individuals with no permanent place to live.
- Upon discharge, roughly 75 percent of ATR clients felt they had a supportive network or community, which represents a 60 percent decrease in the number who felt they had none upon first entering the program.
- Numerous studies have been conducted in ATR-funded States—including California, Texas, Florida, Missouri, and Connecticut. Research findings indicate that ATR's distinctive approach achieves outcomes surpassing more traditional models.

more easily access Federal resources. For example, in 2006, the U.S. Department of Agriculture established a new policy to ensure that residents of FBCO addiction recovery programs could retain their food stamp benefits, regardless of whether their addiction facility was faith-based or secular. Under this policy, as long as a facility is recognized by the State's Title XIX agency as furthering the purpose of rehabilitating drug addicts and/or alcoholics, the residents of the facility may receive food stamps and the facility itself may be an authorized food stamp retailer.

Teen Challenge, a faith-based organization that provides residential addiction recovery centers all over the country, is one of the organizations that benefited from this change. Teen Challenge reports that within one year of the regulatory change, its local recovery centers were able to increase their Food Stamp funding 75 percent to \$3.5 million—allowing the organization to expand its services to those most in need.

## Other Initiatives

Federal efforts to expand the availability and impact of substance abuse services through FBCO partners have also taken on other forms. These range from grants and contracts funding specific work to non-financial partnerships between Federal agencies and FBCO's willing to support recovery efforts.

The Faith-Based and Community Initiative has also led regulatory changes that enable FBCO recovery service providers to

## The Need

- There are approximately 23 million U.S. military veterans in the United States.
- Some of these veterans face great challenges, including homelessness, disability, hospitalization, or other special needs.
- About 25 percent of the adult homeless population has served their country in the Armed Services. Estimates in 2002 put the number of homeless veterans at nearly 295,000.

## The Response

For virtually every need faced by America's veterans, there are faith-based and other community organizations (FBCOs) working to help resolve it. Working alongside Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) Hospitals and other Federally-operated services, FBCOs are vital partners in meeting the unique challenges faced by those who served their country in uniform. The Faith-Based and Community Initiative champions efforts to strengthen these organizations and expand Federal partnerships with them.

### Homeless Veterans

FBCOs are central to a range of Federal efforts to help homeless veterans transition successfully from the streets to stable housing and employment. These include:

- **The Homeless Grant and Per Diem (GPD) Program** at VA has greatly expanded its networks of FBCO partners providing services to homeless veterans. The GPD program is a direct grant, designed to fund up to 65 percent of projects, primarily for the construction, acquisition, or renovation of facilities serving homeless veterans. From 2002 to 2007, the number of FBCOs funded through GDP rose from 176 to 506—a 287 percent increase.
- **The Loan Guaranty Homeless Program** sells VA-acquired properties to approved non-profit providers at a discount of 20 to 50 percent for the purpose of developing shelters for primarily homeless veterans. From 2004 to March 2008, an estimated 200 properties had been sold to non-profits.
- **The Loan Guaranty Program for Homeless Veterans Multifamily Transitional Housing** provides loans to FBCOs to build multifamily transitional housing for homeless veterans. Most recently, Catholic Charities' St. Leo Campus opened its newly built apartment building, which is occupied by 141 homeless veterans.

## ← COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- From 2002 to 2007, the number of FBCOs funded through the VA's Grants and Per Diem Program to serve homeless veterans rose from 176 to 506—a 287 percent increase.
- Over 80 percent of homeless veterans in residential programs with VA services were appropriately housed one year after their discharge from that program.
- Over the last 5 years, the estimated number of homeless veterans has been nearly cut in half.

- **The Restored Vision for Homeless Veterans** pilot is one of many additional VA projects through which FBCOs aid homeless veterans. This effort has provided over 432 homeless veterans with eyewear since 2006.
- **The Continuum of Care** program at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which serves homeless veterans and non-veterans, increased the number of FBCOs it directly funds by nearly 500 organizations between 2003 to 2006, a 30 percent increase. Since 2003, HUD has provided funding for more than 42,000 new, permanent, supportive housing beds.
- **The Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH)** is an innovative new partnership between HUD and VA. It provides homeless veterans with vouchers that enable them to access medical care through the VA, as well as housing and other supportive services through FBCOs partnered with HUD. The 2008 enacted budget provided \$75 million for roughly 10,000 HUD-VASH vouchers for homeless veterans, and the President proposed an additional 10,000 vouchers in the FY2009 Budget.

- **The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP)** at the U.S. Department of Labor makes grants to FBCOs and other partners to address the employment component of services for homeless veterans. Since 2002, HVRP grant sites have served more than 80,850 homeless veterans, placing 48,400 in transitional or permanent housing, and helping 52,460 find jobs.

As a result of these and other efforts—including the Interagency Council on Homelessness and VA's Project CHALENG (Community Homelessness Assessment, Local Education, and Networking Groups)—the number of homeless veterans has dropped dramatically. Estimates in 2002 placed the number of homeless veterans on a given night at nearly 295,000. Last year, VA estimates placed that number at approximately 154,000. This means that the estimated number of veterans who are homeless on any given night has been nearly cut in half over the past five years.

### **Disabled Veterans**

Many veterans have serious employment handicaps and need vocational rehabilitation to overcome them. The Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment Service has been expanding partnerships with FBCOs around the country. Through the "FBCI=VetSuccess" pilot, opportunities for employment and supportive services are being provided to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

- This partnership has yielded four Federal partnerships with 150 new FBCOs that provide needed service to veterans. As a result of these partnerships, VA has significantly increased the number of veterans with service-connected disabilities entering suitable employment—from 362 in FY 2005 to 673 in FY 2007.

### **Veterans Returning from Afghanistan and Iraq**

VA liaisons work to engage FBCOs around the country in ways that will complement VA services provided to veterans returning from Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

- Under the VA Chaplain Service, local VA chaplains conduct half-day training events throughout the country to provide education and resources for clergy members on physical, mental, and spiritual health issues experienced by some returning warriors and their families. In FY 2007, VA chaplains conducted 21 training events attended by 1,330 participants.
- Chaplain Open Houses provide FBCOs with information about VA's programs for returning veterans and how they can participate in them. VA has hosted Open Houses across the country reaching nearly 700 participants.

### **Hospitalized Veterans**

In FY 2006, VA admitted approximately 569,000 veterans to the VA Hospitals. These veterans have many needs that extend beyond treatment—including escorts to take them to and from appointments, writing and reading services, and assistance in clinic rehabilitation centers. FBCOs and thousands of individual volunteers are actively involved in providing a wide range of services to hospitalized veterans.

- The Department of Veterans Affairs Voluntary Service (VAVS) was founded in 1946 to provide for veterans while they are cared for by VA health care facilities. One of the largest centralized volunteer programs in the Federal Government, VAVS has over 85,000 active volunteers. Sixty-five major veterans, civic, and service organizations and more than 350 State and local FBCOs are actively involved in providing services to hospitalized veterans in their local communities.
- In fiscal year 2007, 85,428 active VAVS volunteers contributed a total of more than 11.6 million hours of service—equal to 5,574 full-time employees worth \$218 million. In FY 2007, volunteers and their organizations generated approximately \$59 million in direct gifts and donations, up from \$40 million in FY 2001.

## The Need

- The generosity and personal sacrifice of individual Americans has always played a crucial role in responding to the needs facing our Nation, our communities and our neighbors.
- Volunteers are the lifeblood of the nonprofit sector. Four out of five charities registered with the IRS—an estimated 174,000 organizations—rely on volunteers to solve the toughest problems faced across the country from homelessness and addiction, to at-risk youth and hunger. In addition, an estimated 400,000 non-registered charities in the U.S. also deliver social services—many of them entirely through volunteer service.

## The Response

American citizens provide a vast number of hours of service and financial support that enable faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) to address the full spectrum of human needs. According to the latest data from Giving USA, Americans set an all-time record of more than \$300 billion in charitable gifts during 2007. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 60.8 million Americans volunteered in 2007, with each providing an average of 52 hours. Nearly 36 percent of volunteers served through faith-based organizations, followed by 26 percent with educational or youth-service organizations, and 13 percent with social and community service organizations.

While sharing of one's time, skills, or money to aid a neighbor in need is a personal choice, this decision can be encouraged and facilitated nationally in a range of ways. In January 2003, President Bush created the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation to recognize the important contributions Americans of all ages are making within their communities through service and civic engagement. The President also honors volunteers with the President's Volunteer Service Award (PVSA) for those who have answered his Call to Service. To date, President Bush has personally awarded more than 700 PVSAs, reminding us all that "to whom much is given, much is required."

Alongside these efforts to invigorate America's spirit of service and giving, the President's Administration has created and/or enhanced robust national initiatives to expand volunteerism and giving. These include:

### USA Freedom Corps

President Bush created USA Freedom Corps (USAFC) in 2002 to strengthen the culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility in America. Working closely with the Corporation for National and Community Service, Peace Corps, and other agencies, USAFC promotes and expands volunteer service by partnering with national service programs, strengthening the

## ← COMPASSION SPOTLIGHT

- **AmeriCorps** has grown to provide slots for approximately 75,000 members annually. In 2007 alone, these members mobilized and/or managed 1.7 million community volunteers.
- Tax credit support to families willing to adopt children in need grew from less than \$90 million in 2001 to nearly \$320 million in 2005.
- In a matter of months, the Pro Bono Challenge has secured corporate pledges of \$129 million in professional services to help nonprofits address critical social needs
- Since 2001, USAID's Global Development Alliance has cultivated over 680 public-private partnerships with more than 1,700 individual partners, and leveraged over \$9 billion in combined resources.
- In 2007 alone, more than 19,000 competitive Federal grants were awarded to FBCOs—many of which leverage volunteers to multiply Federal investment in serving the needy.

non-profit sector, honoring volunteers, and helping to connect individuals with volunteer opportunities. These efforts include:

- **Peace Corps** volunteerism is at a 37-year high, with over 8,000 volunteers serving in 74 countries, engaging needs from education and health to the environment.
- **AmeriCorps** has grown to provide slots for approximately 75,000 members annually. In 2007 alone, these members mobilized and/or managed 1.7 million community volunteers.
- **Senior Corps** helps support the volunteerism of nearly 500,000 senior volunteers annually, totaling over 100 million hours in service—from mentoring at-risk youth to aiding other seniors in need.
- **Learn and Serve America** last year alone supported 1,700 grantees that engaged more than 1.4 million students in service-learning projects totaling 27.9 million community service hours.
- **Citizen Corps** has grown since its launch in 2002 to serve over 78 percent of the population through nearly 2,300 Councils nationwide, which support a range of disaster preparedness efforts.
- **Take Pride in America** was re-launched at the U.S. Department of Interior in 2003. Today, it supports more

than 100 partners and 30,000 skilled volunteers who are helping to preserve and protect America's public lands.

- **Volunteers for Prosperity** has helped mobilize more than 74,000 volunteers through over 350 public/private partnerships to promote health and prosperity in developing countries.
- **USA Freedom Corps Volunteer Network:** The USAFC Volunteer Network is the largest clearinghouse of volunteer opportunities, offering more than four million volunteer opportunities both in the U.S. and abroad. Since its creation in 2002, more than two million volunteer opportunity searches have been performed by over 22 million site visitors.

### Expanding Federal Partnership with Frontline Nonprofits

As part of the Faith-Based and Community Initiative, the Federal Government has launched numerous grants programs and other strategies that greatly expand Federal partnerships with FBCOs serving their neighbors at the grassroots level. In addition to their other strengths, these organizations have a great capacity to recruit and manage volunteers. In 2007 alone, more than 19,000 competitive Federal grants were awarded to FBCOs for services to the needy.

- For example, 247 small FBCOs received mini-grants (typically \$25,000 to \$75,000) from the U.S. Department of Labor to help high-need individuals find and succeed in employment. These groups multiplied the impact of the Federal funds by collectively leveraging 89,875 volunteer hours. Among other outcomes, these volunteers helped the FBCOs place more than 15,000 of the hardest-to-serve clients of the Federal Workforce System in jobs.

### Tax Policies

- New tax policies promoted by the Administration have helped to stimulate charitable giving and activity.
- To support families willing to love and care permanently for children without parents, President Bush championed a major expansion of the adoption tax credit in 2001—from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per child, indexed for inflation. The latest-available data show a significant increase in the number of adoptive families using this credit, from under 48,000 in 2001 to almost 85,000 families in 2005. Financial support grew by over 250 percent—from less than \$90 million in 2001 to nearly \$320 million in 2005.
- The IRA Rollover provision included in the Pension Protection Act of 2006 incentivizes retired taxpayers to donate from their IRA funds to charities. The National Committee on Planned Giving reports that within the first

(and only) year, over 6,000 individual gifts were donated through IRA rollover, totaling over \$111 million to the nonprofit sector. A second important provision allowed tax deductions for donations of food or books to pantries and schools.<sup>1</sup>

### Private Giving

Alongside the President's personal calls to the American people to respond generously to human need, a range of specific initiatives help foster and guide this generosity:

- **The Pro Bono Challenge** was launched in 2008 by the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation and USA Freedom Corps as a 3-year campaign to leverage \$1 billion in skilled volunteering and pro-bono services from the corporate sector. Pro Bono Champions have responded, already collectively pledging \$129 million in professional services to help nonprofits address critical social needs.
- **The Bush-Clinton Katrina Fund** was launched in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, when President Bush called on President George H.W. Bush and President Bill Clinton to help raise support for groups working to rebuild devastated communities and restore lives. These efforts raised \$130 million—100 percent of which flowed to Gulf Coast renewal efforts, primarily those led by FBCOs.

### Public-Private Partnerships

By enlisting private sector partners in Federal projects to address poverty and other challenges, government multiplies its impact through private funding, expertise, and other resources. For example:

- **The Global Development Alliance (GDA)** at the US Agency for International Development (USAID) works to forge alliances between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to stimulate economic growth, develop businesses and workforces, and address a range of other needs. Since 2001, GDA has cultivated over 680 alliances with more than 1,700 individual partners and leveraged over \$9 billion in combined public-private sector resources.
- **The Economic Development Administration (EDA)** at the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) is using the same strategy to restore and revitalize distressed American neighborhoods through public-private investment in nonprofit solutions. In 2007 alone, EDA invested \$277 million in 748 projects, with an anticipated benefit of creating close to 52,000 jobs and more than \$5.4 billion in private sector investment.

<sup>1</sup> The provisions for charitable giving incentives legislated in the Pension Protection Act of 2006 expired in December 2007. However, legislation has been introduced before Congress to make these incentives permanent and available for the benefit of the nonprofit sector.