

AFRICARE
Annual
Report

2 0 0 3



Africare works to improve the quality of life in Africa, assisting families, villages and nations in two principal areas — food security and agriculture, and health and HIV/AIDS — as well as water resource development, environmental management, literacy and vocational training, microenterprise development, civil-society development, governance and emergency humanitarian aid. In the United States, Africare builds understanding of African development through public education and outreach.

A private, nonprofit organization, Africare was founded in 1970. Since that time, communities in 35 nations Africa-wide have benefited from direct Africare assistance. During the fiscal year 2003, Africare supported more than 150 programs in 26 African countries.

Africare is a charitable institution under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Africare's financial support comes from charitable foundations, multinational corporations and small businesses, the religious community, other private organizations, the U.S. government, foreign governments, international agencies and thousands of individuals. Africare is a member of Global Impact: a part of the Combined Federal Campaign and many corporate as well as state and local government workplace drives.

Africare has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., with field offices in 25 African countries.

Outside front cover: Sheila McKinnon photo

Sheila McKinnon photo

Chairman and President's Message

Viewed from one perspective, Africare's fiscal year 2003 (July 1, 2002, to June 30, 2003) was a time of grave crisis on the African continent. And where there were crises, Africare helped. Viewed from another, or complementary, perspective, the year also showed significant advances in food production, in family health, in poverty alleviation and in countless other areas of African life — advances that were all the more significant in the face of the obstacles the people had to overcome.



George A. Dalley, Esq.

Gustave Assiri photo

For example, HIV/AIDS infection rates in Africa remained the highest in the world, as did the death rate and the numbers of orphaned children left behind. Africare continued to play a leadership role in mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS,

as it has done since 1987, shortly after the epidemic began. During 2003, Africare's HIV/AIDS programs reached more than 18 African countries. Those programs involved health education, counseling and care for people already infected with HIV, and assistance to AIDS orphans. One especially innovative program, the Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps, launched in June 2002, enlisted Africans at the grassroots — parents, students and teachers — as volunteers in the fight against HIV/AIDS in their own communities.

During the past year, the Southern and East African regions experienced devastating food crises, affecting



Julius E. Coles

Africare photo

20 million people. In March 2003, with other representatives of international assistance agencies, Africare's president visited Ethiopia to evaluate that country's food crisis. The delegation saw hundreds of men, women and children who were suffering from various degrees of malnutrition. Farm fields had been laid bare by drought; there were no animals to be seen; food storage sheds stood empty. In the Horn as well as in Southern Africa, Africare distributed food to needy families this year. Africare also continued supporting long-term agricultural development programs that ultimately will reduce farmers' vulnerability to drought. Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi joined other African leaders in expressing his deepest appreciation for Africare's assistance to the victims of the current crisis.

Also during 2003, civil strife continued in countries such as Liberia and Sudan and in regions such as Central Africa. In each case, Africare provided emergency humanitarian assistance — for example, major attention to the victims of Liberia's civil war. Since



the early 1990s, when that conflict began, about 200,000 Liberians were killed and 1.5 million more were displaced from their homes. The country's electrical power system, public water supply, schools, hospitals and roads were essentially destroyed. Throughout the conflict, which came to an end in August 2003, Africare worked to restore health services and otherwise assist war-displaced families. Recently, Africare's president visited Liberia to explore ways in which Africare could further ease the suffering of the people and help foster the transition from war to peace.


Throughout our history, Africare has been proud to work on the front lines of disaster relief. Equally, we were proud of our large-scale food security programs spanning 12 countries and directly benefiting 1.5 million people this year. We were proud of our smaller agricultural programs, from support to women farmers in Guinea to agricultural mechanization in rural Zambia, from environmental management in desertified areas of Senegal to water resource develop-



George A. Dalley, Esq.
Chairman of the Board

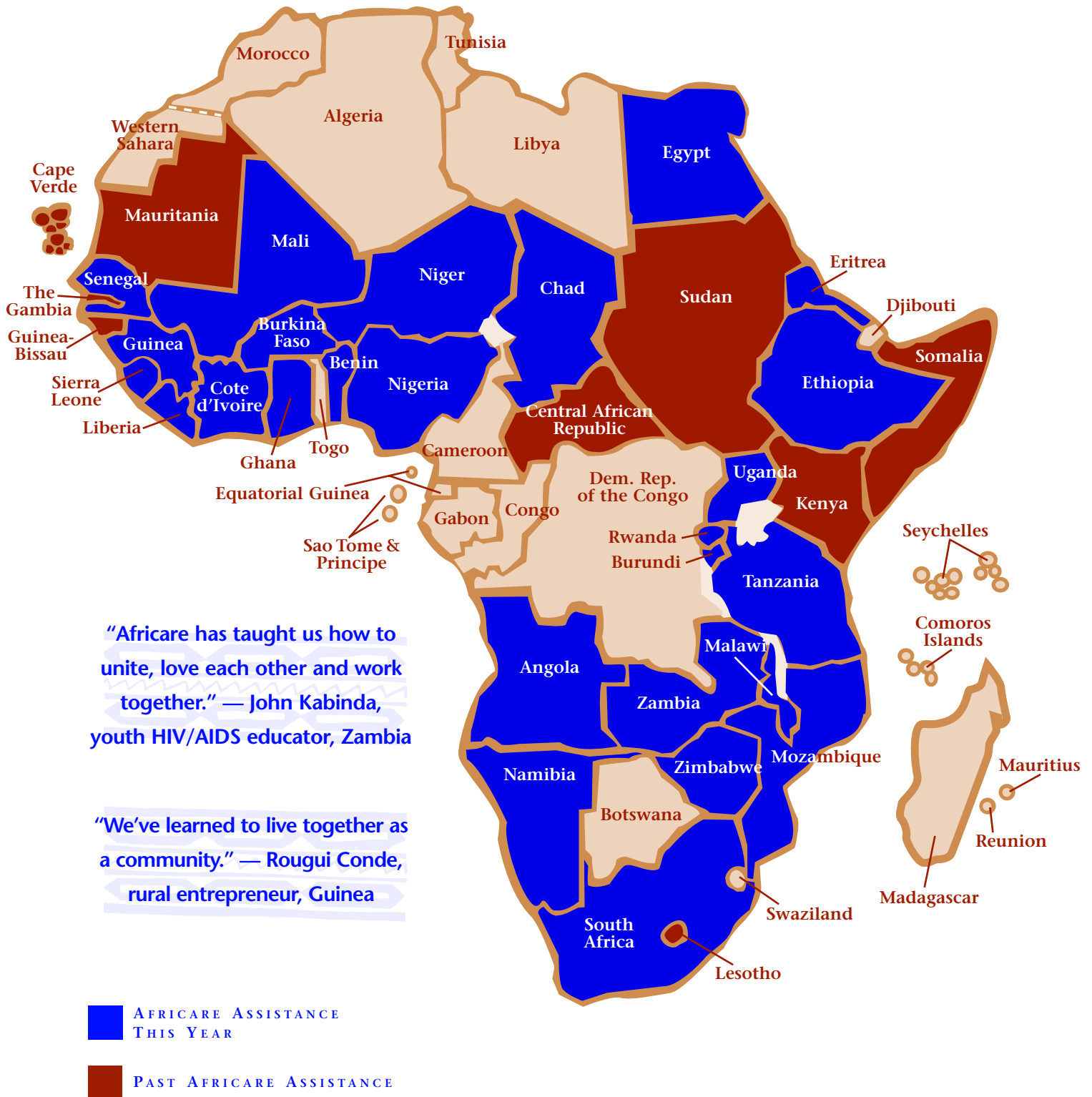
ment Africa-wide. Family health, maternal and child health, nutrition, and control of diseases such as onchocerciasis ("river blindness"), polio and malaria — all were focal points of our broad-based work in the health sector, in addition to our major commitment to combatting the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, this year. And our work in governance training and civil-society development in many locations encouraged what is termed "the enabling environment" for peace and lasting change.

As you read this report, you will see that Africare's assistance truly has, as our mission states, improved the quality of life for Africa's poor. We hope you will share our belief that Africare's work, embracing long-term development as well as immediate, life-saving emergency aid, merits your renewed financial support. If Africare is to continue its work throughout Africa, we need all the belief and all the help you can give.



Julius E. Coles
President

Africare in Africa



“Africare has taught us how to unite, love each other and work together.” — John Kabinda, youth HIV/AIDS educator, Zambia

“We’ve learned to live together as a community.” — Rougui Conde, rural entrepreneur, Guinea



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



Sheila McKinnon photo

Africare's assistance in **FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE** — from crop and livestock production to marketing, from water and the environment to nutrition and more — spanned 23 countries Africa-wide during 2003.

During 2003, Africare's assistance in food security and agriculture — from crop production to marketing, from natural resource management to household nutrition and more — spanned 23 countries in every region Africa-wide.

Africare helped farmers in dry, drought-prone countries such as Niger, Chad, Eritrea and Ethiopia to cultivate crops and nurture their livestock despite scarce water supplies. In Uganda, where rainfall, rivers and lakes abound, farmers received help to combat soil's erosion by heavy water flows; they also learned how to "terrace farm" their mountainous (and otherwise unfarmable) terrain. Whether in Egypt to the north or in Zimbabwe to the south, on the continent with the lowest per capita income in the world, Africare worked to reduce poverty by means of microenterprise training, credit, input supply, market linkage and similar interventions. On the world's hungriest continent, Africare helped not only to increase food production but also to broaden its distribution, especially to the rural poor.

Adama Doumbouya is president of the Tambaro Women's Group in rural Dinguiraye prefecture, Guinea, where Africare has provided agricultural assistance since 1996. As a result of Africare's help, she says, "we have made changes in the way we are working. We are now producing more than we used to. We are

With Africare's help, "we are now producing more. We are selling more in the market. And we are able to put money aside," says one woman farmer in Guinea.

Says another, "We're moving forward each day."

selling more in the market. And we are able to put money aside." Affirms Lamou Barry, another

women's group member in Dinguiraye, "We're moving forward each day."

"The Most Successful Microcredit Activity in Northern Mali"

The West African nation of Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world. By one measure, average annual income is just \$290¹ (as opposed to \$37,610¹ in the United States). In other words, most of the people live below the poverty line. In recent decades, national and international agencies have supported microenterprise development as a way out of the trap of poverty. As a result, many well-managed local credit facilities have arisen in the south. In northern Mali — where villages are widely dispersed, where desert-like conditions prevail, where poverty is even more severe — they have not. A notable exception is the "Association Dourey-Timbuktu" (DOT). Licensed by the government as a microfinance institution in 2003, the DOT arose from a dynamic partnership between the people of rural Timbuktu and Africare. In 1997, with villagers in more than 30 communities outside the city of Timbuktu, Africare began credit-and-management training and capitalized a revolving credit fund — and eventually made loans. Since then, more than 5,000 people have borrowed funds; their repayment rate has exceeded 92 percent; and with those funds, they have established some 500 greatly needed businesses. Finally, the program enabled the DOT to coalesce into a competent, independent organization: a local credit resource for local people in need. Said William P. Noble, Africare's representative to Mali during the project years: "This is the most successful microcredit activity in northern Mali. It has received strong support from government officials and the private sector. The principal reason for this success is the regular participation of community leaders."

¹GNI per capita, Atlas method (2003, World Bank)





Africare photo

Ugandan children try out their community's new water system: pipes and a concrete-lined enclosure to ensure, not only plentiful water, but also the safety of the water supply. The system was built with support from Africare.

Africare's work in Dinguiraye, Guinea, was one of 13 programs underway this year that promote

"food security" as defined at the 1996 World Food Summit in Rome. By that definition, food

security exists when "all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." To attain food security, three conditions must be met: availability of food, access to food and utilization of food. Just as the definition of food security is multidimensional, Africare's food security programs were multidimensional as well. Each program addressed the availability, access and utilization of food. In addition, the programs included components that addressed the individual needs of their respective locales. The food security programs in arid regions of Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger and Senegal, for example, necessarily emphasized irrigation.

Innovations by and for The Farmers of Zvishavane

In Zimbabwe's Zvishavane district, during the 2002–2003 growing season, 100 farmers employed new, innovative techniques that dramatically increased — essentially, doubled — their maize yields. Compared to the previous year, their per-acre yields increased by 81 percent. And this year, compared to their non-innovating neighbors, they produced twice as much per acre. Most exciting, the innovations were, not scientific discoveries imported from academia or abroad, but ingenious, simple and affordable techniques created by the more successful of Zvishavane's own farmers. Africare identified those farmers and facilitated peer teaching through demonstrations, farm visits, ongoing work groups and a Web site that promotes "the farmer creativity and innovations approach" (www.drylandfarming.co.zw). "Study your soils, seek advice and be committed," advised Edison Siziba, one of the first teacher-farmers in Zvishavane. Africare is now increasing the number of growers involved and broadening the project's focus to include market linkage.

Chad had two food security programs; the one in the Doba region, where onchocerciasis has long been a problem, also included onchocerciasis (“river blindness”) control. In post-apartheid South Africa, special emphasis was placed on agribusiness development support to historically-disempowered black farmers. Mozambique has good agricultural potential and a substantial number of farms producing non-food cash crops; Africare’s program in Manica, Mozambique, helped small farmers to rise above hunger and poverty by growing food crops for nutrition *and* profit. Africare’s food security program in Uganda expanded this year from one district to five districts and embraced a wide range of interventions, from community-based natural resource management to the construction of farm-to-market roads, from backyard vegetable gardens to seed, plant and livestock multiplication centers. In total, Africare’s food security programs directly benefited 1.5 million people during 2003.

Most of the food security programs derived financial support from the sale, or “monetization,” of food commodities donated by the American government under U.S. Public Law 480. Notably, Africare sold the commodities in Africa to private-sector African traders, thus also increasing local food supplies and strengthening the business capacities of local merchants.



Sheila McKinnon photo



Seventy percent of Africa's people earn their livings from the land. It follows that a more dynamic, more profitable rural sector

ers in Wadi el Saayda, Egypt, to produce crops for export. Since 1999, when the program began, the farmers have sold more than

began this year, also focused on farmer-buyer linkages. In Zambia's Central and Eastern provinces, for example, Africare

A more dynamic, more profitable rural sector would lift much of the African population out of poverty. Toward that end, numerous Africare projects stressed the *business* of farming.

would lift much of the African population out of the poverty in which it is now mired. Toward that end, numerous Africare projects during 2003 stressed the *business* of farming. Coming to an end this year was a program that helped demonstration farm-

300 tons of horticultural crops to buyers in the United Kingdom and France. From cantaloupe sales alone, the farmers' net incomes (after expenses) averaged \$1,500 per acre in the November-to-March season. Programs in Zambia and Zimbabwe, which

was helping 180 farmers' groups to grow more marketable crops and otherwise improve their entrepreneurial skills; several of those groups went on to establish out-grower schemes. In Zimbabwe, 3,000 chili and soybean farmers were learning



USAID photo

Vegetable growers Africa-wide benefited from Africare's help this year — wells and irrigation systems for dry-season farming, literacy and microenterprise training to increase profits from sales.

better business skills, including managing their transactions not only with buyers but also with suppliers — both of whom have an impact on the bottom line.

Africare projects pay special attention to the needs of women, since women conduct most of the productive activity in the “informal sector” but have little or no access to entrepreneurial support. Agricultural credit programs in five regions of Senegal especially benefited women this year; and women’s microenterprise development continued in the Lupane district of Zimbabwe,



USAID photo/L. Lartigue

Natural Resources: Backbone of Economic Development

“Environment and natural resources are the backbone of Africa’s economic development,” stated Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, then minister of lands, water and environment of Uganda (now minister of internal affairs), in his welcoming remarks at a three-nation environmental conference held in February 2003 in Kabale, Uganda, and cosponsored by Africare. “They are also the life support system, source of energy and guarantor of food security and survival of millions of people in Africa.” During 2003, Africare supported major programs in five districts of Uganda, in Zambia’s Luapula province (forest areas), in Senegal’s Casamance zone and in Tanzania’s Tabora region (near the Ugalla Game Reserve) — programs teaching rural people, who intimately depend on the environment for both food and income, to meet those needs in ways that also preserve the natural resource base for generations to come.



USAID photo/Mike McGahuey

Nigeria’s Rivers state, Niger’s Boboye district and elsewhere. Also economically important are Africa’s youths. Africare this year supported youth entrepreneurial training in, for example, Sekhukhune district, South Africa, and Kasama (Northern province), Zambia.

Africa-wide, as parts of the microenterprise and food security programs described above and as programs in and of themselves, Africare during 2003 continued supporting basic work in food, water and the environment. In Zimbabwe, Africare helped farmers to expand production of drought-tolerant crops — especially needed in recent years, when rainfall has been light or erratic. In Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique, villagers continued growing sunflowers



Civil Society and Government: The Enabling Environment

Kabura, a Burundian of the Hutu ethnic group, spent most of the past decade in a refugee camp across the border in Tanzania. There, he'd sought safety, having lost his family, his home and his belongings during the Hutu-Tutsi interethnic violence that broke out in 1993. Conflict continued sporadically in Burundi over the following years. More than 300,000 Burundians died, and hundreds of thousands fled the country as refugees. By the late

practical help in forms such as literacy training and infra-structural repair.

Also this year, Africare provided governance training to newly-elected local officials in Senegal's Ziguinchor department and Mali's Baroueli circle. In Nigeria, Africare supported an independent policy group, which provided President Olusegun Obasanjo, at his request, with

Advances in agriculture, natural resource management and health only truly work within "enabling environments" characterized by good governance, national stability and a thriving civil society.

1990s, however, relative stability again prevailed. Kabura returned home at that time. Yet he did not return emotionally unscarred; instead, he retained a strong animosity toward the Tutsis for what had happened to his family and to him. This year, he attended a Peace and Reconciliation Workshop, organized by Africare and embracing Burundians of all ethnic groups. By the week-long workshop's end, Kabura and other Hutus — and Tutsis — had shed their ethnic hostilities and resolved to collaborate *as Burundians* to rebuild their land.

During 2003, more than 1,500 Tutsis and Hutus attended similar workshops as part of a major Africare program promoting interethnic cooperation and civil-society development in Burundi's Gitega and Karusi provinces. Africare helped existing organizations (farmers' groups, women's groups, marketing associations and more) to better meet local needs, interact more effectively with local authorities and, inevitably, manage conflict and inclusiveness. Structural and philosophical change was accompanied by

analyses of issues pertaining to governance and national affairs. In rural Guinea, Africare supported women's rights training. Two projects in Niger advanced civic education and civil-society development. Primary, secondary and vocational education reached tens of thousands of rural people Africa-wide, fostering the literate populace on which true democracy depends.

Africare's work in civil-society development and governance derives from the reality that advances in agriculture, natural resource management and health *only truly work* within "enabling environments" characterized by good governance, national stability and a thriving civil society.



Africare photo

and peanuts and, with simple, inexpensive machines, successfully produced edible oil and peanut butter for sale. Seed multiplication and marketing projects flourished in several countries of Southern Africa. In Zambia, a major agricultural-mechanization program ended this year, having introduced food-transformation and animal-traction technologies to more than 10,000 small farmers nationwide. Nearly every agricultural program, during 2003 as in other years, included some form of natural resource management — be it soil desalinization, erosion control, water supply, tree planting or farming techniques that replenish the environment even as they help crops to grow. Many of Africare's health, HIV/AIDS and emergency programs included agricultural and environmental components as well.

Water Wells, Irrigation Systems Reach Farm Fields Africa-wide

Nine fishponds, 200 garden wells and numerous drip-irrigation systems, constructed this year with Africare's support, are now enabling farmers in Niger's Agadez department — along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert — to produce more food despite their dry climate. Africa-wide, Africare helped to build thousands of wells and hundreds of irrigation systems, reaching hundreds of thousands of acres of otherwise unproductive or low-producing farmland. With more food, people became healthier; with clean water, they became healthier, too, for they avoided water-borne disease. In drought emergencies, as in the Horn of Africa this year, Africare responded with immediate food aid — but also helped to develop alternative water resources, that is, ways of obtaining water even when rainfall is low.



Sheila McKinnon photo



HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS



Sheila McKinnon photo

During 2003, Africare's programs in **HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS** reached 24 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Some programs were large, others were small, but all reached the "poorest of the poor" — where help is needed most.



Africare photo

Indi Zibo lives in the village of Kokitamu, in the Boboye district of Niger. As of a couple of years ago, her family, like most in Niger, was very poor. Her husband spent much of the year away from home, seeking work as an unskilled laborer in distant cities and towns. Indi, also unskilled, cared for their seven young children. Frequently, they lacked food; “and because of this,” she explained, “my children were malnourished and often sick.” Then, Indi joined 49 other Kokitamu women in an Africare program offering functional literacy training, health and nutrition education, basic accounting skills and a small credit fund. Today, Indi’s life, and that of her family, has changed. She grows and sells

vegetables, raises livestock and works as a seamstress with the women’s group. And with adequate food and care, her children are healthy at last. Kokitamu was one

of eight villages similarly assisted by Africare this year in Boboye. There, as literacy and economic resources increased, family health improved as well — showing the

Emergency Health in Post-War Liberia

By the end of 2003, Emmanuel Sando, M.D., was one of just 33 Liberian physicians left in that country after its 14-year civil war. Chief medical officer of the rural Phebe Hospital, Dr. Sando witnessed the hospital’s destruction during a resurgence of armed conflict in 2003. He pleaded with the combatants to spare the facility, but to no avail. Reported Africare President Julius E. Coles, following an early 2004 visit to Phebe: “All roofing, doors and windows were ripped from the walls and carted away. All equipment and supplies were either smashed or stolen. Every single ward and surgical room was left in shambles.” Peace returned in August 2003. This year, with dedicated people like Dr. Sando, major Africare health programs in Liberia reached more than 300 rural communities — helping to revive health services in a nation overwhelmed by cholera, dysentery, malaria and other diseases of poverty and war.



power of “simple” community interventions, even in one of the 10 poorest countries on earth (see photo, below).

During 2003, Africare’s programs in health and HIV/AIDS reached 24 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Some of the programs were large; others were small. But all of the programs continued Africare’s mission to reach the “poorest of the poor” at the village level, where help is needed most.

Numerous programs sought to improve mother and child health on a continent with the highest infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates in the world.

Large “child survival” programs continued this year in Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi,



Africare photo

Africare’s health programs assisted more than two million mothers and children, on a continent with the highest maternal and child mortality rates in the world.

Tanzania and Uganda (see box, “Child Survival Spans 400 Ugandan Villages,” page 15).

Variouly, those programs addressed issues ranging from maternal pre- and postnatal care



Africare photo

Women in rural Niger were better able to care for themselves and their families, thanks to health, literacy and microenterprise training and support by Africare. This women’s group earns income from sewing.



to early-childhood immunizations, nutrition, water and sanitation, and control of the diseases (malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection and HIV/AIDS) that commonly claim the lives of children in rural Africa. As adjuncts to the larger programs, Africare supported activities such as a nutrition survey in rural Malawi and water-and-sanitation projects in Ethiopia and Uganda. Improved maternal and child health also was the objective of two large programs in Senegal: one in the Maka district and one spanning 76 villages of the Kaolack and Tambacounda regions. Through those and other programs, Africare provided life-saving health assistance to more than two million mothers and children.

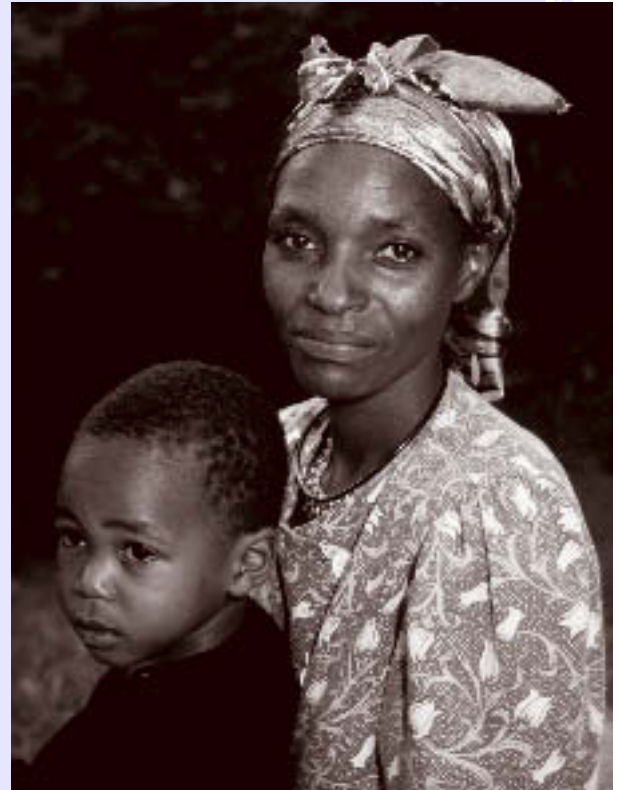
In Malawi and Zambia, Africare continued helping to strengthen rural health-services delivery systems — that is, improving the linkages between national health ministries, provincial health departments and the villages themselves. The overarching objective was to close what has long been a major gap between rural and urban health care.

Several programs focused on specific diseases. In southern Chad, for example, Africare continued to help control onchocerciasis (also known as “river blindness”) through community-based administrations

Child Survival Spans 400 Ugandan Villages

“Africare has taught us the importance of improving nutrition through vegetable growing, rabbit rearing and fish farming,” stated a parent in Kitembe, Uganda. “Our children are much healthier than before Africare came.” Since 1999, in Kitembe and more than 400 other villages of Uganda’s Ntungamo district,

Africare has supported a large, community-based program to combat the area’s four greatest threats to children’s health: malaria, diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection and malnutrition. Prevention has been stressed, but curative treatment has been provided as well — reaching 80,000 mothers and young children so far. The program has been carried out in partnership with government health care providers. “Our children,” continued that parent from Kitembe, “rarely fall sick nowadays.” Although Africa’s health indicators remain the most serious in the world, progress on many fronts has been made. Since 1970, for example, with support from the international community, both infant and under-five mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa have dropped by 22 percent.



Sheila McKimmon photo

“Africare has taught us the importance of improving nutrition through vegetable growing, rabbit rearing and fish farming. Our children are much healthier than before.”



Africa's Youths Say "YES!" To an AIDS-Free Life

With Africare's support, youths in the Southern African nations of Malawi, South Africa and Zambia continued this year to reach out to their peers — to prevent HIV transmission, to help those already infected with HIV or full-blown AIDS, and to liaise with government authorities on matters affecting their reproductive health. Called Youth Empowerment and Support, or YES!, the program has enabled teenagers and young adults to strengthen 30 community-based initiatives for HIV/AIDS control. Youth-created and youth-run, the initiatives have been uniquely positioned to reach what is now the world's most at-risk group: young Africans.

Of all youths living with HIV or AIDS by the end of 2003, 8.6 million — 73 percent — were in Sub-Saharan Africa. A 2003 year-end report by the United Nations Population

**"If we are the future and we're dying,"
stated a teenage HIV/AIDS activist in
Zambia, "there is no future."**

Fund (UNFPA) stated that, world-wide, "HIV/AIDS has become a disease of the young Half of all new HIV infections, and at least a third of the more than 333 million new cases of curable sexually transmitted infections each year, occur in people aged 15 to 24. Yet, only a small percentage know they are infected, and a majority of young people are ignorant about how HIV is transmitted."

Wrote Mary Phiri, editor-in-chief of *Trendsetters*, a monthly HIV/AIDS newsletter produced by teenage activists in Zambia, "If we are the future and we're dying, there is no future."

YES! began in May 2002. Its prime movers have been about 450 Southern Africans between the ages of 15 and 24. They have operated their initiatives on a shoestring, but they have grown steadily in their abilities to conduct their activities effectively and to financially sustain them.



Africare photo

In Southern Africa, young men receive AIDS-awareness training.

Prevention education ("behavior change communication") has taken forms ranging from traveling drama shows to small-group discussions in specially-established youth centers and local schools. The groups have been autonomous; they have tried to involve the whole community; and they have stressed gender equality. Said a member of Zambia's Chizingizi Youth Development Group, "Africare has taught us how to unite, love each other and work together."

This year, Africare supported many other initiatives to prevent HIV among adolescents and young adults, including large programs in high-prevalence areas of Nigeria, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.



Africare photo

of the preventive drug, ivermectin (Mectizan MSD), donated by its manufacturer, Merck & Co. The program began in 1992. Since then, nearly five million treatments have been administered, preventing blindness or halting its progress among hundreds of thousands of people. Malaria control was the focus of projects in Uganda's Kanungu district, Senegal's Casamance zone and various parts of Benin (see box, "Malaria Control at the Grassroots," page 19); in addition, most other Africare rural health projects addressed malaria this year. Major work to eradicate polio, through surveillance and vaccinations, continued in Angola and Ethiopia, among other countries.

Finally, as the African HIV/AIDS crisis intensified, so, too, did Africare's response. AIDS continued as the leading cause of death

in Sub-Saharan Africa: home to 70 percent of the world's HIV

cases and 90 percent of the world's AIDS orphans, and the region in which 90 percent of the world's deaths from AIDS occurred this year. During 2003, Africare's free-standing HIV/AIDS programs reached people in 18 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Africare also integrated HIV/AIDS work into other programs, some of which were in additional countries: for example, most food security programs incorporated HIV prevention education, as did refugee relief. Africare's HIV/AIDS programs embraced HIV prevention, home-based care for people living with AIDS and assistance to AIDS orphans.

Africa-wide, Africare helped rural communities improve nutrition, reduce the incidence of water-borne disease, combat polio and "river blindness," and more.



Africare photo



The majority of Africare's HIV/AIDS programming during 2003 was devoted to community-based prevention, in most places using "the ABC approach" (A**bstinence**, B**eing faithful**, and C**orrect and consistent Condom use**), with an emphasis on behavior change. Special groups reached by prevention programs included adolescents and young adults (see box, "Africa's Youths Say 'YES!' to an AIDS-Free Life," page 16), women, migrant workers, residents of refugee camps, members of especially isolated or poor communities, and many



Sheila McKimmon photo

more. Types of activities ranged from village meetings in locations as diverse as Mali's Timbuktu region and the Caprivi area of Namibia, to peer education among workers in the ports of Abidjan and Cotonou — to a pilot program that combined satellite transmissions of educational radio programs with follow-up discussions at the village level in 20 communities of Uganda and Zambia (the program will expand to more countries in future years). In Benin, Africare worked at the policy level, strengthening the capacity of the

As the HIV/AIDS crisis intensified, so did Africare's response — HIV prevention, home-based care for people living with AIDS, and assistance to AIDS orphans.



Africare photo



country's National AIDS Program to conduct surveillance and prevention nationwide.

Africare provided substantial assistance to AIDS orphans, especially in the countries of Southern Africa, the region that is the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and in Nigeria, a single country in which one-sixth of the entire African population lives. Those programs emphasized strengthening the orphans' natural support networks: helping caregivers (grandparents, extended family members, neighbors), providing scholarships for orphans and fostering mutual support among children by establishing AIDS Action Clubs at rural schools.

With Africare's support, people living with AIDS received many forms of home-based care, from income-generation opportunities to donated food to counseling and community sensitization. In South Africa's Lusikisiki district, Africare helped improve the flow of HIV/AIDS services from clinics to communities; a part of that project entailed improved distribution of drugs, such as Diflucan, to treat opportunistic infections.

The Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps — a unique program enlisting Africans as volunteers in their own communities in the fight against HIV and AIDS — began in 2002. In 2003, there were 147 Service Corps volunteers in



USAID photo/L. Larrigue

10 countries. The volunteers engaged primarily in awareness

and prevention. They reached 60,000 beneficiaries this year.

Malaria Control at the Grassroots

Every year, more than a million people worldwide die of malaria — and 90 percent of those deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, malaria is Africa's third-leading cause of death. It is the number-one killer of African children under five years of age. Africare has worked since 1998 to extend malaria control to rural areas of Benin, where the disease is widespread, poverty abounds and medical coverage is inadequate. In the first phase of the work, which ended last year, Africare introduced a model for malaria control that partnered communities with the health centers serving them. This year, Africare, the Beninese Ministry of Public Health and other agencies expanded the community-based outreach to additional areas. More people learned how to identify symptoms of malaria and get treatment; and for prevention, they received insecticide-treated bed nets (malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes), materials to re-treat the nets and the antimalarial drug, chloroquine. Among other results, malaria information campaigns reached thousands of rural people and, in clinics in the project areas, the number of infants receiving proper treatment for their malaria increased dramatically from 4 percent when the work began to 74 percent today.



EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID



Sheila McKinnon photo

From famine victims in Southern and East Africa to refugees and displaced persons in Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone and elsewhere — millions received **EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID** from Africare this year.

During 2003, the principal emergencies addressed by Africare were food shortages in Southern and East Africa. Humanitarian aid continued to refugees and internally displaced persons — Angolans, Burundians, Liberians and Sierra Leoneans, among others — but this year, the aid was delivered in the context of post-war recovery as opposed to the conditions of civil war that had prevailed in those countries for so many years before.

Angola had been at war almost continuously for 27 years before April 2002, when a peace agreement was reached. Within that country, Africare assisted the displaced and worked with local communities to address both health and agricultural needs (see box, “In Angola, During War and Peace,” at right). Africare also assisted about 23,000 Angolan refugees in the Ukwimi Refugee Camp in Zambia and the Osire Refugee Camp in Namibia. At both camps, Africare offered basic forms of help, such as medical attention and shelter. Africare also increased the refugees’ self-reliance, through activities ranging from farming for adults to small schools for the children. By mid-2003, the refugees had begun to return home.

Since 1996, Africare has managed the Mtabila Refugee Camp in Tanzania: home to about 61,000

In Angola, During War and Peace

Africare has worked in Angola for 14 years, during war and peace. It has served the needs of displaced persons and war-affected communities; and more recently, following the end of fighting between the government and UNITA rebels in April 2002, it has supported resettlement and reconciliation. Bie province has been a key programmatic focus. There, Africare has played a lead role for many years in vaccinating children under five and mothers, strengthening food security, eradicating polio and promoting landmine awareness. Those activities continued during 2003. And, noted Kevin Lowther, regional director for Southern

Africa, “Africare’s work in Bie is executed entirely by Angolan staff, headed by Pedro Siloka, who was awarded the U.S. Embassy’s first humanitarian prize for saving several hundred lives, during the 1993–1994 siege of Kuito town, by establishing emergency food kitchens.” Siloka also has been instrumental in creating mobile vaccination teams comprising both government and UNITA health workers. “This,” Lowther continued, “has demonstrated that war-time opponents can join hands in the common cause of rebuilding their nation.”

Burundian refugees. Africare has addressed both the survival needs of the refugees and the challenges of self-reliance and community. Psychosocial interventions, especially to alleviate trauma, were carried out as well.

Peace came to Sierra Leone this year. Africare continued its long-standing aid to internally displaced persons — and launched new programs, from women’s microenterprise development to vocational re-training of



Sheila McKinnon photo





Africare photo

As food shortages worsened in Ethiopia this year, Africare joined other international partners in distributing emergency rations to people at risk of starvation (photos above and below).

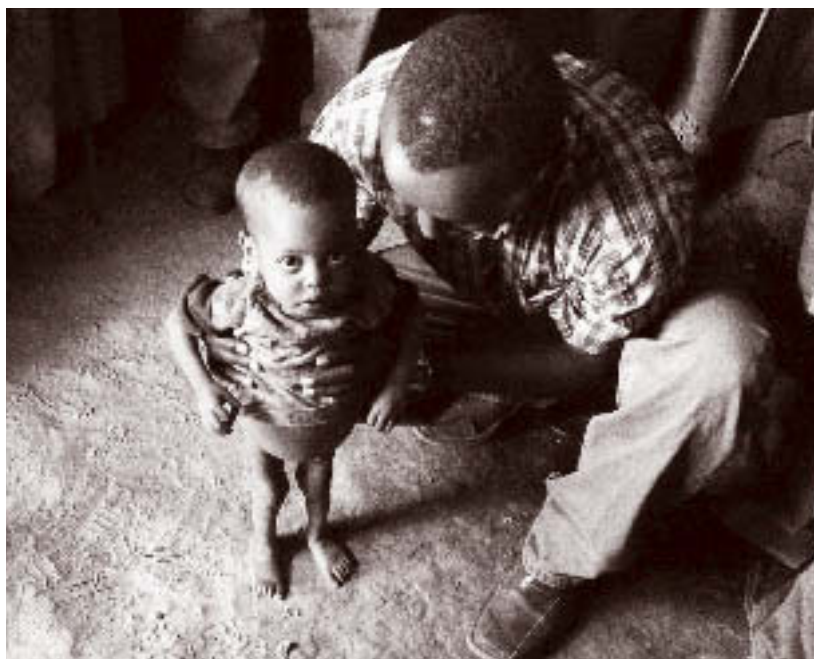
“for this region to be free of the threat of recurring famines, the international community, in partnership with the local people, must invest in water projects, agricultural research and production, improved medical services, rural roads and soil conservation.” Toward that end, Africare also supported major food security programs in Ethiopia and Eritrea. In Southern Africa, Africare provided emergency food supplements to more than half a million Malawian mothers and children — and continued a wide range of programs to strengthen the rural sector overall.

ex-combatants, that would strengthen the hold of peace by strengthening the social fabric.

Neighboring Liberia began to stabilize as well. There, Africare expanded a major program to rebuild health-services delivery systems (see box, “Emergency Health in Post-War Liberia,” page 13).

Throughout the year, food shortages were experienced in various parts of Southern Africa and worsened in East Africa, especially in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. With other international agencies, Africare distributed food to thousands of at-risk people in Ethiopia. However, noted Africare President Julius E. Coles, following a spring 2003 fact-finding visit to East Africa,

“For Africa to be free of the threat of recurring famines, we must invest in water projects, agricultural research and production, improved medical services and more.”



Africare photo



The Africare Bishop John T. Walker Memorial Dinner

“There can be no global economy without the presence of Africa,” stated Andrew Young in his keynote address at this year’s Africare Bishop John T. Walker Memorial Dinner. “Africa,” he continued, “is the missing link.” Former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, former mayor of Atlanta, former congressman from Georgia and, at present, chairman of GoodWorks International, Young set the tone for the evening — the theme of which was “Africa and the American Private Sector: Partners for the Common Good.”

The event took place on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, 2002, in Washington, D.C. Now the largest, most prestigious annual benefit for Africa in the United States — and Africare’s major fund-raiser each year — the Africare Dinner was first held in October 1990 in memory of the Rt. Rev. John T. Walker, who died the year before. Bishop Walker was the first African-American bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington as well as chairman of the board of Africare for 15 years. The fall 2002 Dinner attracted 1,800 people as well as generous sponsorship on the part of corporations, other private-sector organizations, international agencies and individuals. More than \$1 million was raised in support of Africare’s mission of humanitarian assistance in Africa.

At the event, Africare presented its 2002 Bishop John T. Walker Distinguished Humanitarian Service Award to singer/actor/producer/activist Harry Belafonte, honoring his six decades of outstanding contributions to the civil rights struggle in the United States and to the struggles for political independence, children’s rights and development, and freedom from HIV/AIDS Africa-wide. In his acceptance speech, Belafonte praised Africare’s work, noting that



Gustave Assiri photo

At the Africare Dinner, honoree Harry Belafonte (back, left), keynote speaker Andrew Young (back, right) and Bono (front, center), also a speaker, join the Gateway Ambassadors: a Ghanaian youth troupe that performed during the evening. To Bono’s right is the troupe’s cofounder, “Granma” Ruth Stokes.

“Africare is a remarkable example of what patience, tenaciousness and moral commitment can do to make a difference in the lives of the disenfranchised and those who are pained.”

Also delivering remarks was the activist and rock musician, Bono, who spoke of globalization and the responsibilities it confers: “We can’t choose the benefits of globalization without some of the responsibilities, and we should remind ourselves that ‘love thy neighbor’ is not advice: it is a command.”

The Dinner was led by international honorary patron, President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria; national honorary patrons, Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle and then Senate Republican Leader Trent Lott; national chair, G. Allen Andreas, chairman and chief executive officer of Archer Daniels Midland Company; and general chairs, George W. Haley and Rodney E. Slater. Maria Walker, wife of the late Bishop Walker, was the honorary chair.



Major Donors

Africare is proud to give special recognition to its donors of \$5,000 or more, in cash or in kind, during the fiscal year 2003.

CORPORATIONS

Abbott Laboratories
American International Group
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
The Challenge Fund-Etgar, LP
Chemonics International, Inc.
ChevronTexaco Corporation
CoBank
Colgate-Palmolive Company
Comcast Cable Communications
DaimlerChrysler Corporation
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Discovery Communications, Inc.
Eastman Kodak Company
Engineered Plastic Products, Inc.
ExxonMobil Corporation
Fettig & Donalty, Inc.
GlaxoSmithKline
Holland Capital Management
Holland & Knight, LLP
Household International, Inc.
International Paper Company
Kekst and Company, Inc.
The Limited, Inc.
Lockheed Martin Corporation
Merck & Co., Inc.
Monsanto Company
William Morris Agency, Inc.
Mouton Insurance Brokerage, Inc.
Norfolk Southern Corporation
Pfizer Inc.



Africare photo

Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America
Riggs Bank, NA
RONCO Consulting Corporation
Savage Holdings, LLC
Henry Schein, Inc.
Shell Petroleum Company, Limited
Siguler Guff & Company, LLC
Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox, PLLC
United Therapeutics Corporation
U.S.-Africa Trade and Aid Link Corporation

FOUNDATIONS

Anonymous (2)
Besser Foundation
William H. Donner Foundation
First Voice International
Flora Family Foundation
Ford Motor Company Fund

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
General Motors Foundation
The Harmon Foundation
Higgins-Trapnell Family Foundation
Martin and Doris Payson Family Foundation
Rockefeller Foundation
Sabre Foundation
Charles Spear Charitable Trust

ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

ADIPSA (Mozambique)
African Methodist Episcopal Church
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO
American Soybean Association
ARTC
Associates in Rural Development

Black America's Political Action Committee
 Laretta J. Bruno
 Willie Grace Campbell
 CARE International
 Stephen and Molly Cashin
 Catholic Relief Services
 Centre for Development and Population Activities
 Christian Relief and Development Association (Ethiopia)
 Christian Relief Services
 First Presbyterian Church (Hilton Head Island, S.C.)
 Morgan Freeman
 Georgia State University, Andrew J. Young School of Policy Studies
 Renee Hecht
 International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Colombia)
 Johns Hopkins University, JHPIEGO Corporation
 Sydney Johnson
 Thomas and Margaret Lehman
 The Links, Inc.
 John and Jeanne Merten
 Estate of Annemarie Mewhorter
 The Moody Church (Chicago, Ill.)
 NAACP
 National Basketball Association
 National Endowment for Democracy
 Open Society Institute
 Our Family United, LLC
 National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Inc.
 Plan International
 Arnold and Rita George Rifkin
 Oliver Ruppert
 St. Peter Baptist Church (Glen Allen, Va.)
 Deen Day Sanders
 Jean A. Smith
 Robert and Margaret Stillman
 World Initiative for Soy in Human Health
 World Vision



Africare photo

GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

African Development Bank Group
 African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control
 Government of Egypt
 Government of Ethiopia
 European Development Fund
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 Government of France
 International Finance Corporation
 International Fund for Agricultural Development
 Government of Japan
 Government of Mali
 Government of the Netherlands
 Government of New Zealand
 Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
 Government of Senegal
 Government of Sierra Leone
 Government of Uganda
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 Government of the United States: Agency for International Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of State, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 World Food Programme

Thanks, too, to the thousands of individuals who gave to Africare in the workplace — through the Combined Federal Campaign, state and local government campaigns, and corporate employee drives. Africare is a member of the Global Impact workplace-giving federation.

Supporters also responded generously to Africare mail appeals, the Africare Web site, media coverage and other outreach efforts this year. Africare gratefully acknowledges those contributions.



Summary of Programs

Africare's development and emergency assistance reached communities in 26 countries Africa-wide during the fiscal year 2003, as summarized below (with donors in parentheses).

ANGOLA

BIE PROVINCE: Child survival (U.S. Agency for International Development); and seed multiplication (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)

BIE AND KUANZA SUL PROVINCES: Polio eradication (Africare, Government of Japan, World Vision); and emergency food distribution (ChevronTexaco Corporation, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

CABINDA PROVINCE: Agricultural production and household nutrition (Cabinda Gulf Oil, Ltd./ChevronTexaco, SONANGOL)

CONDA AND SELES DISTRICTS: Agricultural assistance to internally displaced farmers (EuronAid)

KAMAKUPA, KUITO AND WAKU KUNGO DISTRICTS: Health care for internally displaced mothers and children (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)

KIBALA DISTRICT: Maternal and child health (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)

KISSANGA, KUQUEMBA AND NHAREA DISTRICTS: Food distribution to internally displaced persons (World Food Programme)

KUITO DISTRICT: Food distribution to malnourished children (Archer Daniels Midland Company,

World Initiative for Soy in Human Health)

KUITO, SELES AND WAKU KUNGO DISTRICTS: Seed multiplication and seed-and-tool distribution (Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.)

WAKU KUNGO DISTRICT: Health care for internally displaced persons (U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF)

See also, Namibia and Zambia (pages 28 and 30)

BENIN

COME DISTRICT: Soybean production and marketing (Africare, American Soybean Association)

PORT OF COTONOU: HIV prevention (William H. Donner Foundation)

DJIDJA, NIKKI AND TANGIETA PROVINCES: Community-based HIV/AIDS prevention and control (U.N. Development Programme)

OUEME AND PLATEAU PROVINCES: Malaria prevention (U.S. Agency for International Development); and promotion of mosquito net use (UNICEF)

NATIONWIDE: HIV/AIDS surveillance and prevention (U.S. Agency for International Development); and malaria surveillance and control (U.S. Agency for International Development)

BURKINA FASO

ZONDOMA PROVINCE: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

BURUNDI

BUHIGA AND GITARAMUKA DISTRICTS: Food security (U.S. Agency for International Development/U.N. Development Programme)

GITEGA AND KARUSI PROVINCES: Civil-society development (U.S. Agency for International Development)

GITEGA, KARUSI, KIRUNDO, MUYINGA, RIYIGI AND RUTANA PROVINCES: Training in human rights and conflict resolution (U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees)

KARUSI PROVINCE: Community-based rural development (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

See also, Tanzania (page 30)

CHAD

ASSONGHA, BILTINE, DAR SILA AND OUADDAI DEPARTMENTS: HIV prevention and community development (Government of Chad)

ASSONGHA AND OUADDAI DEPARTMENTS: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

DOBA REGION: Integrated food security and onchocerciasis control (Merck & Co., U.S. Department of Agriculture/Section 416(b))

LOGONE OCCIDENTAL, LOGONE ORIENTAL AND MAYO KEBBI DEPARTMENTS: Onchocerciasis control (African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control, Global 2000, Merck & Co., River Blindness Foundation, World Health Organization)

LOGONE ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT: Agricultural production and microenterprise development (International Finance Corporation)



USAID photo/L. Lartigue

COTE D'IVOIRE

ABIDJAN DISTRICT: Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

PORT OF ABIDJAN: HIV prevention (William H. Donner Foundation)

DENGUELE REGION: Integrated food security, microenterprise development and HIV prevention (Africare, U.S. Department of Agriculture/Food for Progress)

EGYPT

ASWAN GOVERNORATE (WADI EL SAAYDA): Agricultural development, export production and marketing (Government of Egypt)

ERITREA

NORTHERN RED SEA ZONE (NARO PLAINS): Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

TSADA VILLAGE: Health clinic renovation (Africare)

NATIONWIDE: Donation of school books (Ghebre Selassie Mehreteab, Sabre Foundation, individual donors)

ETHIOPIA

ABOBO, DIMMA, GAMBELLA, GODERE, GOG AND JOR DISTRICTS: Emergency food distribution (U.S. Agency for International Development/Catholic Relief Services, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program, students of Swarthmore College)

ABOBO, GODERE AND GOG DISTRICTS: Water supply and sanitation (Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Besser Foundation, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa)

ABOBO AND GOG DISTRICTS: Agricultural production and household nutrition (U.S. Agency for International Development)

GAMBELLA REGION: Child survival (Africare, U.S. Agency for International Development); and polio eradication (Christian Relief and Development Association)

TOWN OF GAMBELLA: Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

GOG DISTRICT: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

GUMER DISTRICT: Water resource development (Besser Foundation)

GHANA

ABURI, ALAVANYO WUDIDI, KPANDO AND TANYIGBE VILLAGES: School construction, computer training, establishment of scholarship fund and women's microenterprise development (Vincent Anku, M.D.)

TOWNS OF ADABRAKA AND OSU: Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

AKATSI AND SOUTH TONGU DISTRICTS: Child survival (U.S. Agency for International Development)

NSAKYE VILLAGE: Rural electrification (Vincent Anku, M.D.)

GUINEA

ALBADARIAH, DABOLA, GUECKEDOU, KANKAN, KOUDUSSA, MACENTA, MANDIANA, NZEREKORE AND SIGUIRI PREFECTURES: Assessment of farmers' seed supplies (World Food Programme)

DINGUIRAYE PREFECTURE: Food security (UNICEF, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program); women's rights training (U.S. Embassy/Guinea); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)



LIBERIA

BONG, MONTSERRADO AND NIMBA COUNTIES: Rehabilitation of health services infrastructure (U.S. Agency for International Development)

BONG AND NIMBA COUNTIES: Maternal and child health (U.S. Agency for International Development)

MALAWI

LIKOMA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY AND NTCHEU DISTRICTS: Food security (U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program); and emergency food distribution (World Food Programme)

LILONGWE, MZIMBA AND NTCHEU DISTRICTS: Analysis of needs of local AIDS orphans (Sulney Fields Charitable Trust)

MZIMBA DISTRICT: Improved local-level management of health services (U.S. Agency for International Development)

MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY AND NTCHEU DISTRICTS: Seed distribution and multiplication (U.S. Agency for International Development); and nutrition surveillance (UNICEF)

MZIMBA AND NTCHEU DISTRICTS: Food distribution to malnourished mothers and children (European Development Fund, Higgins-Trapnell Family Foundation, Sulney Fields Charitable Trust, U.S. Agency for International Development, World Food Programme, individual donors)

NTCHEU DISTRICT: Agricultural production and household nutrition (World Vision/Government of Canada); water supply and sanitation (Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation, Government of Japan); and child survival (Africare, U.S. Agency for International Development)

NATIONWIDE: Emergency nutrition (Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance)

See also, Regional Programs (page 31)

MALI

BAROUELI CIRCLE: Local-level governance training (Government of Mali)

BAROUELI AND SEGOU CIRCLES: Primary education and community health (U.S. Agency for International Development)

DIRE AND GOUNDAM CIRCLES: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

GOUNDAM CIRCLE: Flood relief (U.S. Agency for International Development)



Africare photo

TIMBUKTU CIRCLE: Provision of credit to rural entrepreneurs (U.S. Agency for International Development)

TIMBUKTU REGION: HIV prevention (Government of Mali); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

MOZAMBIQUE

MANICA PROVINCE: Food security and edible oil production (ADIPSA, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

NAMIBIA

CAPRIVI REGION: HIV prevention and agribusiness development (Government of New Zealand)

CAPRIVI AND OTJOZONDJUPA REGIONS: Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION (OSIRE REFUGEE CAMP): Assistance to and repatriation of Southern African refugees (Africare, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme)

NIGER

AGADEZ DEPARTMENT: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program, World Food Programme)

ARLIT AND TCHIROZERENE DISTRICTS: Radio-based civic education and community development (U.S. Agency for International Development)

BALLEYARA VILLAGE, CITIES OF MARADI AND NIAMEY: Strengthening of indigenous nongovernmental organizations (National Endowment for Democracy)

BOBOYE DISTRICT: Women's microenterprise development (Friends of Niger, Trickle-Up Foundation); women's literacy-and-health training and agricultural production (International Foundation for Education and Self-Help); HIV prevention (William and Jennifer Mead); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

NATIONWIDE: Management of food security and monetization consortium (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program)

NIGERIA

ABUJA FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY: Independent Policy Group (Africare, Ford Foundation, Soros Foundation, U.N. Development Programme)

BAYELSA AND RIVERS STATES: Youth reproductive health and HIV prevention (John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria)

RIVERS STATE: Assistance to AIDS orphans (Foundation Carinoso, Centre for Development and Population Activities, William H. Donner Foundation, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, U.S. Agency for International Development); and HIV prevention, literacy and vocational training (anonymous donor)



Africare photo

RWANDA

GIKONGORO PREFECTURE: Youth HIV prevention and home-based care for people living with AIDS (Africare, Eagles Wings Resources, UNESCO/Joint U.N. Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNICEF, U.S. Agency for International Development/Family Health International, World Food Programme, individual donors); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

KABUGA AND KANOMBE DISTRICTS: Youth vocational training, microenterprise development and HIV prevention (William H. Donner Foundation, UNICEF)

SENEGAL

CASAMANCE ZONE: Natural resource management, agricultural production and microenterprise development (U.S. Agency for International Development); and malaria and tuberculosis prevention (U.S. Agency for International Development)

FATICK AND KAOLACK REGIONS: Soil desalinization (Government of Canada)

FATICK, KAOLACK, TAMBACOUNDA, THIES AND ZIGUINCHOR REGIONS: Women's literacy and microenterprise development (Force for Good Foundation, Government of Senegal, anonymous donor)

KAOLACK REGION: Provision of credit to rural entrepreneurs (Africare)

KAOLACK AND TAMBACOUNDA REGIONS: Rural health services development (Government of Japan, Government of Senegal, Government of the United Kingdom); and integrated food security and microenterprise development (U.S. Department of Agriculture/Food for Progress)

MAKA DISTRICT: Maternal and child health (Government of Japan)

TAMBACOUNDA REGION: Microenterprise development (Government of Senegal)

ZIGUINCHOR REGION: Local-level governance training (Associates in Rural Development)

SIERRA LEONE

BOMBALI DISTRICT: Maternal health (UNICEF)

BOMBALI, KAILAHUN AND TONKOLILI DISTRICTS: Health care for internally displaced persons and rehabilitation of health services infrastructure (Catholic Relief Services, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, World Food Programme)

KENEMA DISTRICT (BLAMA, LEBANESE AND NYANDEYAMA CAMPS): Assistance to internally displaced persons (Government of Sierra Leone)

TOWN OF MAKENI: Women's microenterprise development (returned Peace Corps volunteers)

PUJEHUN DISTRICT: Health care and sanitation (Government of Sierra Leone); and vocational training for ex-combatants (Government of Sierra Leone)

SOUTH AFRICA

KWAZULU-NATAL AND LIMPOPO PROVINCES: Integrated food security and microenterprise development (U.S. Department of Agriculture/Food for Progress)

LUSIKISIKI DISTRICT: HIV prevention and home-based care for people living with AIDS (Pfizer Inc.)

SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT: Youth agribusiness training (The St. Paul Companies)

See also, Regional Programs (page 31)

TANZANIA

CENTRAL, LAKE VICTORIA AND NORTHERN ZONES: Water supply and sanitation (Africare)

KASULU DISTRICT (MTABILA REFUGEE CAMP): Assistance to Burundian refugees (Refugee Education Trust, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, U.S. Department of State)

KIGOMA AND TABORA REGIONS: Rural community-infrastructure development (European Development Fund)

KONGWA DISTRICT (MLALI DIVISION): Child survival (U.S. Agency for International Development); and community health and nutrition (CARE/Canada)

TABORA REGION (UGALLA GAME RESERVE): Natural resource management (U.S. Agency for International Development)

ZANZIBAR: HIV prevention, home-based care for people living with AIDS and assistance to AIDS orphans (William H. Donner Foundation, U.S. Agency for International Development)

UGANDA

KABALE DISTRICT: Farmer training and improved potato production (International Fund for Agricultural Development); rural community development (Africare, International Center for Tropical



Africare photo

Agriculture); and road rehabilitation (Government of Uganda)

KABALE, KANUNGU, KISORO, NTUNGAMO AND RUKUNGIRI DISTRICTS: Food security (U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program); and natural resource management (Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda, U.S. Agency for International Development)

KANUNGU DISTRICT: Malaria control (GlaxoSmithKline UK)

NTUNGAMO DISTRICT: Child survival (U.S. Agency for International Development); community-based HIV/AIDS prevention and control (ACDI/VOCA, Africare, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. P.L. 480 Title II Program); scholarships for AIDS orphans (Africare); Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare); and water supply, sanitation and agricultural production (Starr Foundation, UNICEF)

See also, Regional Programs (page 31)

ZAMBIA

CENTRAL AND EASTERN PROVINCES: Agricultural production and market linkage (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

CHADIZA DISTRICT: Agricultural production and farmer credit (Plan International)

CHAMA, CHIPATA, KASAMA AND LUNDAZI DISTRICTS: Community-level health care (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs)

TOWNS OF CHIPATA, LUNDAZI AND MONGU: Establishment of educational centers for AIDS orphans and other vulnerable youths (CARE International)

CHOMA, KALOMO, MAZABUKA AND MONZE DISTRICTS: Seed multiplication and marketing (William H. Donner Foundation)

EASTERN PROVINCE: Credit and credit-management training for agricultural entrepreneurs (African Development Bank); agricultural production and marketing (Stancom); and Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps (Africare)

EASTERN PROVINCE (UKWIMI REFUGEE CAMP): Assistance to Southern African refugees (U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees)

LUAPULA PROVINCE (FOREST AREAS): Integrated natural resource management and income generation (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

NORTHERN PROVINCE: Establishment of youth agribusiness-training center (U.N. Development Programme)

NATIONWIDE: Agricultural mechanization (Government of the Netherlands)

See also, Regional Programs (page 31)

ZIMBABWE

BUHERA, CHIKOMBA AND MARANGE DISTRICTS: Seed multiplication and agricultural production (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)

CITY OF HARARE: Microenterprise development and peer education for youths (Rockefeller Foundation)

LUPANE DISTRICT: Establishment of women's microenterprise-training center (Sulzberger Foundation)

MANICALAND, MASHONALAND CENTRAL, MASHONALAND EAST, MATEBELELAND NORTH AND MIDLANDS PROVINCES: Agricultural production and market linkage (Development Alternatives, Inc.)

MT. DARWIN AND RUSHINGA DISTRICTS: Soybean production and market linkage (Rockefeller Foundation)

MUTASA DISTRICT: Assistance to AIDS orphans (Catholic Relief Services, William H. Donner Foundation); HIV prevention (William H. Donner Foundation, International Foundation); home-based care for people living with AIDS (Eastman Kodak Charitable Trust, Government of Ireland); and study of HIV/AIDS prevalence (Government of Germany)

RUSAPE TOWNSHIP: Youth reproductive health and HIV prevention (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)



Africare photo



Africare photo

MASHONALAND CENTRAL AND MASVINGO PROVINCES: Edible oil and peanut butter production and marketing (McKnight Foundation, Government of Norway)

MATEBELELAND SOUTH AND MIDLANDS PROVINCES: Production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops (William H. Donner Foundation, International Fund for Agricultural Development)

MBERENGWA DISTRICT: Production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops (Eastman Kodak Charitable Trust)

ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT: Agricultural development (Rockefeller Foundation)

NATIONWIDE: Establishment of AIDS Action Clubs at rural schools (William H. Donner Foundation, Eastman Kodak Charitable Trust, Government of New Zealand, Oregon Shakespeare Festival)

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

EAST AFRICA (BURUNDI, RWANDA AND UGANDA): Promotion of improved natural-resource management practices (William H. Donner Foundation)

SOUTHERN AFRICA (MALAWI, SOUTH AFRICA AND ZAMBIA): Adolescent reproductive health and HIV prevention (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)

UGANDA (NTUNGAMO DISTRICT) AND ZAMBIA (EASTERN PROVINCE): Radio-based HIV prevention education (First Voice International, Leland Initiative, U.S. Agency for International Development)

AFRICA-WIDE: Food for Development Program (Africare, U.S. Agency for International Development); and HIV/AIDS Initiative (Merck & Co.)



Report of Independent Auditors



TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF AFRICARE:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the statement of financial position of Africare as of June 30, 2003 and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, of cash flows and of functional expenses for the year ended June 30, 2003; and in our report dated August 31, 2004, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed financial statements is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements from which it has been derived.

Africare has restated its unrestricted, temporarily restricted, and permanently restricted net assets at June 30, 2002 from amounts previously reported on by other independent auditors whose report dated December 16, 2002 expressed an unqualified opinion, to accurately reflect accounts receivable, deferred revenue, accounts payable and accumulated depreciation and to reclassify net assets in accordance with the related donor restrictions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP".

McLean, Virginia

August 31, 2004

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF JUNE 30, 2003

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,927,035
Investments	9,737,128
Total cash and investments	<u>26,664,163</u>
Accounts receivable, Combined Federal Campaign	14,709
Grants and support receivable:	
U.S. federal government, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$899,941	2,935,457
Foreign governments and international organizations	1,382,054
Private and other	243,898
Total grants and support receivable	<u>4,561,409</u>
Employee receivables and advances	94,048
Other receivables and advances	639,213
Total current assets	<u>31,973,542</u>
Investments, non current	<u>3,018,063</u>
Property and equipment:	
Land	224,756
Donated artwork	579,135
Building	2,211,739
Furniture and equipment	1,989,844
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,543,165)
Total property and equipment, net	<u>2,462,309</u>
Other assets	414,574
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 37,868,488</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 4,414,855
Accrued payroll and related expenses	681,106
Pension payable	141,341
Lease payable - current portion	31,860
Total current liabilities	<u>5,269,162</u>
Deferred revenues	
U.S. federal government	16,385,241
Foreign governments and international organizations	1,192,381
Private and other	2,284,501
Total deferred revenue	<u>19,862,123</u>
Lease payable - non current portion	63,334
Total liabilities	<u>25,194,619</u>
NET ASSETS:	
Unrestricted net assets	9,350,622
Temporarily restricted net assets	305,184
Permanently restricted net assets	3,018,063
Total net assets	<u>12,673,869</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$37,868,488</u>

The financial notes that help interpret these financial statements are not included in this report, but a complete audited financial statement may be obtained by contacting Africare at (202) 462-3614 or by email at development@africare.org.



STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	2003 Total
REVENUE				
Public Support:				
Foundations and trusts	\$ 2,653,253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,653,253
Contributions and other grants	3,956,199	352,090	5,425	4,313,714
Special events	1,140,334	-	-	1,140,334
Combined federal campaign	180,305	-	-	180,305
Donated services and materials	5,970,805	-	-	5,970,805
Total public support	<u>13,900,896</u>	<u>352,090</u>	<u>5,425</u>	<u>14,258,411</u>
U.S. government grants	24,356,432	-	-	24,356,432
Foreign governments	1,047,020	-	-	1,047,020
Total governmental support	<u>25,403,452</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,403,452</u>
Investment Income:				
Interest and dividends	975,188	-	-	975,188
Loss on sale of securities	(582,361)	-	-	(582,361)
Unrealized gains	331,960	-	-	331,960
Total investment income	<u>724,787</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>724,787</u>
Other Revenue:				
Membership dues	29,000	-	-	29,000
Miscellaneous income	329,892	-	-	329,892
Net assets released from program restrictions:				
Satisfaction of program restrictions	300,598	(300,598)	-	-
Total other revenue and support	<u>659,490</u>	<u>(300,598)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>358,892</u>
Total revenue and support	<u>40,688,625</u>	<u>51,492</u>	<u>5,425</u>	<u>40,745,542</u>
EXPENSES				
Program Services:				
General	9,547,990	-	-	9,547,990
Food security, relief, and refugee assistance	6,561,536	-	-	6,561,536
Health	10,149,624	-	-	10,149,624
Water resources development	498,508	-	-	498,508
Agriculture and small scale irrigation	8,360,674	-	-	8,360,674
Integrated rural development	5,333,590	-	-	5,333,590
Total program services	<u>40,451,922</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,451,922</u>
Support Services:				
Management and general	4,374,860	-	-	4,374,860
Fundraising	455,904	-	-	455,904
Total supporting services	<u>4,830,764</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,830,764</u>
Total expenses	<u>45,282,686</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,282,686</u>
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	<u>(4,594,061)</u>	<u>51,492</u>	<u>5,425</u>	<u>(4,537,144)</u>
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR -				
As previously reported	12,153,181	527,214	5,382,580	18,062,975
RESTATEMENT ADJUSTMENTS	1,791,502	(273,522)	(2,369,942)	(851,962)
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR -	<u>13,944,683</u>	<u>253,692</u>	<u>3,012,638</u>	<u>17,211,013</u>
Restated				
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 9,350,622</u>	<u>\$ 305,184</u>	<u>\$ 3,018,063</u>	<u>\$ 12,673,869</u>

The financial notes that help interpret these financial statements are not included in this report, but a complete audited financial statement may be obtained by contacting Africare at (202) 462-3614 or by email at development@africare.org.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Changes in net assets	\$ (4,537,144)
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	232,982
Contributions restricted for permanent endowment	(5,425)
Net realized and unrealized gains on investments	(250,401)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Net decrease in other assets and prepaid pension costs	1,477,284
Net increase in employee receivables, other receivables and advances	(335,274)
Increase in grants and support receivable	(1,222,866)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,150,142
Increase in pension liability	141,341
Increase in deferred revenue	600,178
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(749,183)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of property and equipment	(76,955)
Purchases of investments	(4,205,406)
Sales of investments	<u>8,476,958</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>4,194,597</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayments of lease payable	(20,401)
Proceeds from contributions restricted for permanent endowment	<u>5,425</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(14,976)</u>

INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS 3,430,438

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR 13,496,597

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR \$ 16,927,035

The financial notes that help interpret these financial statements are not included in this report, but a complete audited financial statement may be obtained by contacting Africare at (202) 462-3614 or by email at development@africare.org.



STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

		Program Services		
	General	Food Security, Relief, and Refugee Assistance	Health	Water Resources Development
Salaries, and fringe benefits	\$ 2,129,768	\$ 2,792,460	\$ 3,240,554	\$ 59,669
Freight	4,817,967	112,404	9,340	43
Travel, relocation and housing	146,084	387,665	687,099	27,070
Construction, subcontracts, and other services	656,441	93,243	1,058,928	40,477
Supplies and materials	223,646	1,100,412	540,977	74,156
Rent and occupancy charges	87,963	118,597	512,665	20,573
Conferences, conventions and meetings	407,185	140,047	590,933	1,060
Vehicle purchases, repair and maintenance	185,558	555,173	666,707	168,662
Professional and contractual services	101,525	132,867	283,698	1,606
Telephone, postage and delivery	54,395	84,790	177,253	766
Office equipment and furnishings	64,865	45,426	187,275	7,110
Insurance	27,144	18,033	134,658	7,235
Advertising	7,508	16,399	295,131	1,233
Office equipment rental	18,690	23,935	41,005	43
Legal and audit	5,820	23,898	23,180	-
Recruitment	2,769	19,599	9,831	327
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Other	28,874	19,473	73,357	1,115
Total expenses before indirect costs	8,966,202	5,684,421	8,532,591	411,145
Indirect costs	581,788	877,115	1,617,033	87,363
Total Expenses	\$ 9,547,990	\$ 6,561,536	\$ 10,149,624	\$ 498,508

The financial notes that help interpret these financial statements are not included in this report, but a complete audited financial statement may be obtained by contacting Africare at (202) 462-3614 or by email at development@africare.org.

Support Services

Agriculture and Small Scale Irrigation	Integrated Rural Development	Total	Management and General	Fundraising	Total	Total Expenses
\$ 2,465,680	\$ 1,456,113	\$ 12,144,244	\$ 4,176,116	\$ 174,295	\$ 4,350,411	\$ 16,494,655
11,827	7,714	4,959,295	1,501	-	1,501	4,960,796
633,748	251,271	2,132,937	656,355	4,885	661,240	2,794,177
716,741	493,104	3,058,934	32,826	167,782	200,608	3,259,542
578,440	324,000	2,841,631	274,059	41,659	315,718	3,157,349
465,486	202,892	1,408,176	543,302	-	543,302	1,951,478
264,223	203,911	1,607,359	112,814	3,037	115,851	1,723,210
825,319	425,967	2,827,386	146,877	6,672	153,549	2,980,935
221,162	31,362	772,220	454,665	40,776	495,441	1,267,661
239,195	88,697	645,096	280,300	10,597	290,897	935,993
191,710	93,543	589,929	138,642	-	138,642	728,571
100,299	71,795	359,164	78,618	-	78,618	437,782
17,259	11,470	349,000	27,896	4,505	32,401	381,401
97,368	38,861	219,902	89,909	600	90,509	310,411
21,899	37,133	111,930	164,204	-	164,204	276,134
5,135	2,874	40,535	4,528	-	4,528	45,063
-	-	-	232,982	-	232,982	232,982
101,085	670,136	894,040	2,449,410	1,096	2,450,506	3,344,546
6,956,576	4,410,843	34,961,778	9,865,004	455,904	10,320,908	45,282,686
1,404,098	922,747	5,490,144	(5,490,144)	-	(5,490,144)	-
\$ 8,360,674	\$ 5,333,590	\$ 40,451,922	\$ 4,374,860	\$ 455,904	\$ 4,830,764	\$ 45,282,686



Headquarters and Field Offices

HEADQUARTERS

Africare

Africare House
440 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-1935
U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 462-3614
Fax: (202) 387-1034
Web site: www.africare.org

SENIOR STAFF

Julius E. Coles
President

Jeannine B. Scott
Senior Vice President

Jack Campbell
Vice President of Finance and
Management

Michael E. Green
Vice President of Marketing and
Development

Alan C. Alemian
Director, East and Anglophone
West Africa Region

Myron Golden
Director, Francophone West and
Central Africa Region

Lori duTrieuille
Assistant Director, Francophone
West and Central Africa Region

Kevin G. Lowther
Director, Southern Africa Region

Sharie A. Blanton
Assistant Director, Southern Africa
Region

**Charles DeBose, Ph.D., M.P.H.,
M.P.A.**
Director, Health and HIV/AIDS
Programs

Clarence S. Hall, Dr.P.H.
Deputy Director, Health and
HIV/AIDS Programs

S. Lee Thompson
Director, Food for Development
Program

William P. Noble
Deputy Director, Food for
Development Program

Libba Conger
Director of Special Projects

Jean Denis
Director of Management
Information Systems

Carolyn W. Gullatt
Director of Human Resources

Elton King
Director of Management Services

Information current at publication date

FIELD OFFICES

Africare/Angola
C.P. 16194
Luanda
E-mail: samson@cmcangola.com
Samson Ngonyani, M.D.,
Country Representative

Africare/Benin
B.P. 01-3142
Cotonou
E-mail: afriben@intnet.bj
Abdallah Meftuh, M.D.,
Country Representative

Africare/Burkina Faso
B.P. 608
Ouagadougou
E-mail: africarecr@fasonet.bf
Robert Wilson, II,
Country Representative

Africare/Burundi
B.P. 1951
Bujumbura
E-mail: africare@usan-bu.net
Denis J. Hynes,
Acting Country Representative

Africare/Chad
B.P. 689
N'Djamena
E-mail: africare.chad@intnet.td
Moustapha Niang,
Country Representative

Africare/Cote d'Ivoire
01 B.P. 1251
Abidjan
E-mail: africare@africaonline.co.ci
Famoussa Kamara,
Officer-in-Charge

Africare/Eritrea
P.O. Box 1106
Asmara
E-mail: africare@eol.com.er
Everett Torrence, Ph.D.,
Country Representative

Africare/Ethiopia
P.O. Box 2309
Addis Ababa
E-mail: afrith@telecom.net.et
Peter M. Persell,
Country Representative

Africare/Ghana
P.O. Box OS-2108
Accra
E-mail: africare@africaonline.com.gh
Eric Cash-Abbey,
Program Officer

Africare/Guinea
B.P. 3774
Conakry
E-mail: ccolas@africare.org.gn
Carine Colas,
Country Representative

Africare/Liberia
Mail Bag 9057
1000 Monrovia 10
E-mail: africare_liberia@yahoo.com
Jeanette Carter,
Country Representative

Africare/Malawi
P.O. Box 2346
Lilongwe
E-mail: africaremalawi@africaremw.org
Robert S. Adams,
Country Representative

Africare/Mali
B.P. 1792
Bamako
E-mail: africaremali@cefib.com
Sheryl Cowan,
Country Representative

Africare/Mozambique
C.P. 2978
Maputo
E-mail: maputo@africare.org.mz
Theodore J. Rectenwald,
Country Representative

Africare/Namibia
P.O. Box 9364 Eros
Windhoek
E-mail: africare@iway.na
Richard Fotsin,
Operations Manager

Africare/Niger
B.P. 10534
Niamey
E-mail: afrniger@intnet.ne
Al-Hassana Idriss Outman,
Country Representative

Africare/Nigeria
3 Kariba Close,
Off Mississippi Street
Maitama
FCT Abuja
E-mail: info@africarenigeria.org
Chinwe Effiong, Ph.D.,
Country Representative



Africare photo

Africare/Rwanda
B.P. 137
Kigali
E-mail: africarerw@yahoo.com
Jean-Baptiste Ntakirutimana,
Program Officer

Africare/Senegal
B.P. 2272
Dakar
E-mail: africare@telecomplus.sn
James Dean, Ph.D.,
Country Representative

Africare/Sierra Leone
P.M.B. 164
Freetown
E-mail: africare@sierratel.sl
Patrick Mwangi,
Country Representative

Africare/South Africa
P.O. Box 2796
Parklands 2121
E-mail: africare@africaresa.co.za
Cherne Cullen,
Acting Country Representative

Africare/Tanzania
P.O. Box 63187
Dar es Salaam
E-mail: africare@cats_net.com
Cheryl Danley,
Country Representative

Africare/Uganda
P.O. Box 7655
Kampala
E-mail: africare@africaonline.co.ug
Anthony Ngosi,
Country Representative

Africare/Zambia
P.O. Box 33921
Lusaka
E-mail: rmufute@africare.org.zm
Ruth Mufute,
Country Representative

Africare/Zimbabwe
P.O. Box 308
Harare
E-mail: cchipere@africare.co.zw
Cassie Chipere,
Officer-in-Charge

Information current at publication date



Board of Directors

Honorary Chairman:
Nelson R. Mandela

Honorary Vice Chair:
Maria Walker

Chairman:
George A. Dalley, Esq.
Counsel, Congressman
Charles B. Rangel

Vice Chair:
The Rev. Yvonne Seon, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, African
American Studies, Prince
George's Community College

Treasurer:
Clyde B. Richardson
President, Loriche Productions

Secretary:
Joseph C. Kennedy, Ph.D.

Larry D. Bailey, C.P.A.

Lauretta J. Bruno²
Partner, Gramercy Partners, LLC

Daniel A. Carp
Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer, Eastman Kodak
Company

Alexander B. Cummings²
Executive Vice President and
President and Chief Operating
Officer, Africa, The Coca-Cola
Company

Alice M. Dear²
President, A.M. Dear & Associates

MacArthur DeShazer, Sr.¹
Senior Manager, Lockheed Martin
Information Technology

Valerie L. Dickson-Horton

Harold E. Doley, Jr.²
Founder, President and
Chief Executive Officer,
Doley Securities, Inc.

William R. Ford¹
Former President, African
Development Foundation

W. Frank Fountain
Senior Vice President,
Government Affairs,
DaimlerChrysler Corporation

George W. Haley
Former U.S. Ambassador to the
Gambia

James M. Harkless, Esq.
Arbitrator

James A. Harmon
Chairman, Harmon & Co. LLC

Luddy Hayden, Jr.
Manager, International
Government Relations,
ChevronTexaco Corporation

**The Rt. Rev. Frederick
Calhoun James**
AME Church

William O. Kirker, M.D.

Patricia Watkins Lattimore¹
Director of Human Resources,
Washington, D.C., Public
Schools

Delano E. Lewis, Sr.
President and Chief Executive
Officer, Lewis & Associates
Former U.S. Ambassador
to South Africa

C. Payne Lucas, Sr.

Princeton N. Lyman¹
Ralph Bunche Senior Fellow for
Africa Policy Studies, Council
on Foreign Relations

Robert L. Mallett¹
Senior Vice President, Corporate
Affairs, Pfizer Inc.

Judith A. McHale
President and Chief Executive
Officer, Discovery
Communications, Inc.

Rodney E. Slater
Partner, Patton Boggs LLP
Former U.S. Secretary of
Transportation

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
President Emeritus, Morehouse
School of Medicine
Former U.S. Secretary of Health
and Human Services

Percy C. Wilson²
President, UATALCO

Curtin Winsor, Jr., Ph.D.
Chairman, American Chemical
Services Company

Oumarou G. Youssoufou
Former OAU Ambassador
to the United Nations

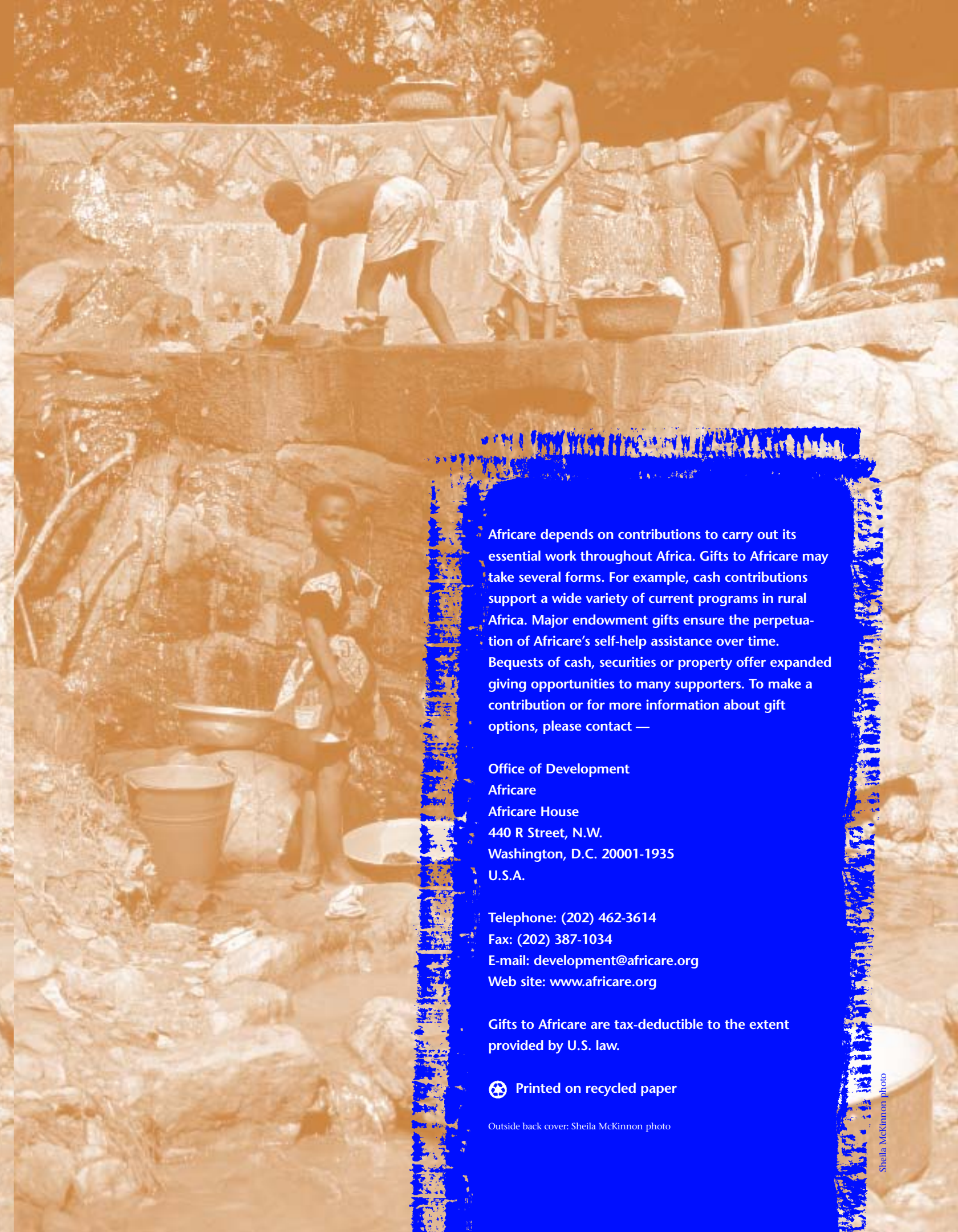
Emeritus:
Donald F. McHenry
Former Chairman, Africare
President, IRC Group
Distinguished Professor in the
Practice of Diplomacy,
Georgetown University
Former U.S. Ambassador
to the United Nations

Ex-Officio:
Julius E. Coles
President, Africare

Information current at publication date

¹Term expired, 2003

²Elected, 2003



Africare depends on contributions to carry out its essential work throughout Africa. Gifts to Africare may take several forms. For example, cash contributions support a wide variety of current programs in rural Africa. Major endowment gifts ensure the perpetuation of Africare's self-help assistance over time. Bequests of cash, securities or property offer expanded giving opportunities to many supporters. To make a contribution or for more information about gift options, please contact —

Office of Development
Africare
Africare House
440 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-1935
U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 462-3614
Fax: (202) 387-1034
E-mail: development@aficare.org
Web site: www.aficare.org

Gifts to Africare are tax-deductible to the extent provided by U.S. law.

 Printed on recycled paper

Outside back cover: Sheila McKinnon photo



Aficare
Aficare House
440 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-1935

For more information —
Call 202-462-3614
Or visit www.aficare.org