

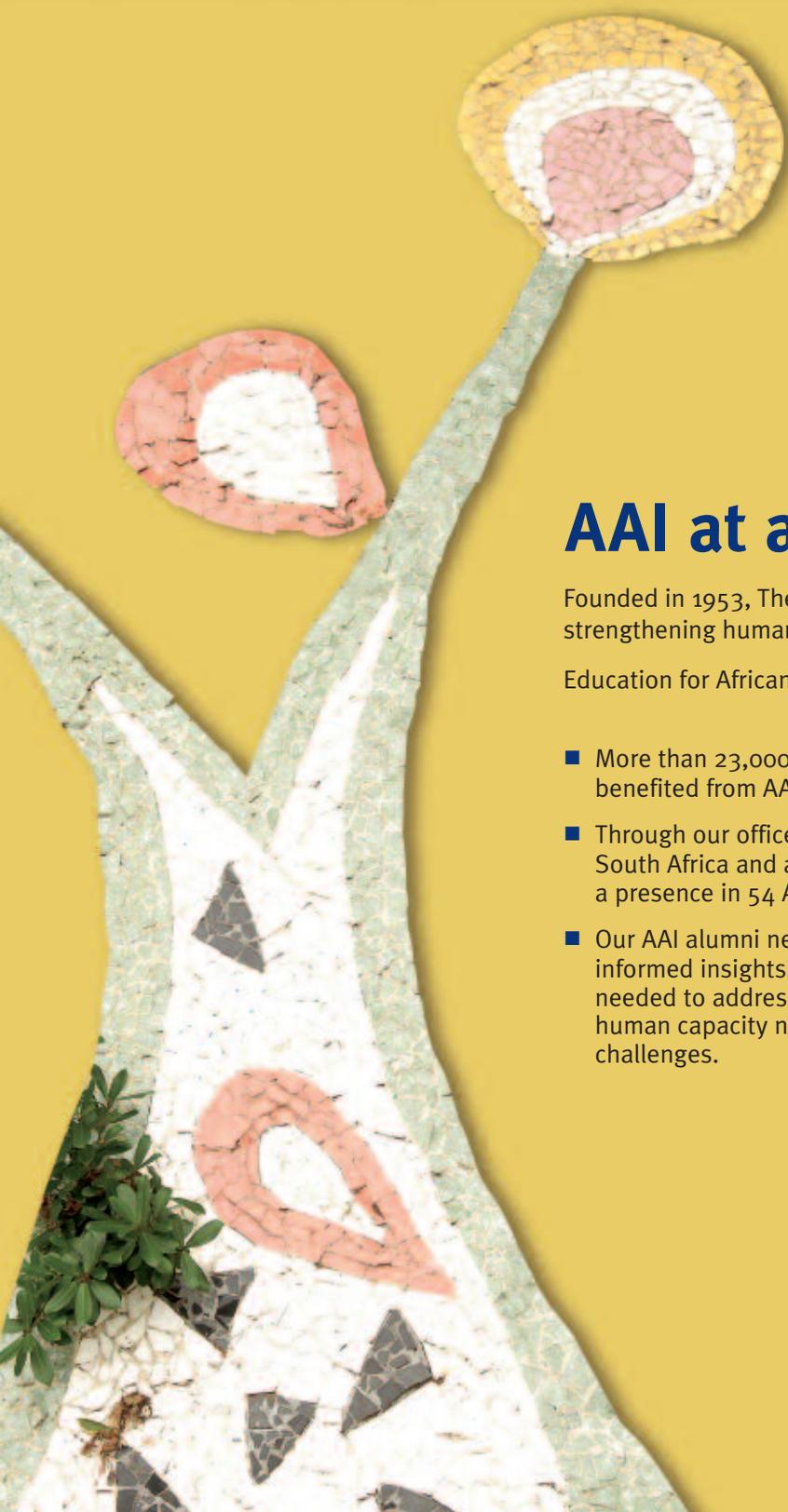


BIENNIAL REPORT 2006-2007

THE AFRICA-AMERICA INSTITUTE

Mural entitled Ode to Samora Machel by Mozambican artist, Naguib, located on Avenida da Marginal in Maputo, Mozambique.
Photograph taken in 2007 by Rebecca Hearfield for The Africa-America Institute.





AAI at a Glance

Founded in 1953, The Africa-America Institute (AAI) is a non-profit organization dedicated to strengthening human capacity in Africa through advanced education and training.

Education for Africans and about Africa has always been our focus.

- More than 23,000 individuals have benefited from AAI programs.
- Through our offices in Mozambique and South Africa and alumni network we have a presence in 54 African countries.
- Our AAI alumni network provides informed insights, as well as the people, needed to address Africa's ongoing human capacity needs and related challenges.
- Roughly 90 percent of AAI alumni live and work in Africa, and contribute to the Continent's development.
- We have program partnerships with more than 400 education institutions around the globe.
- We receive funding from individuals, businesses, private foundations and African and U.S. government agencies.

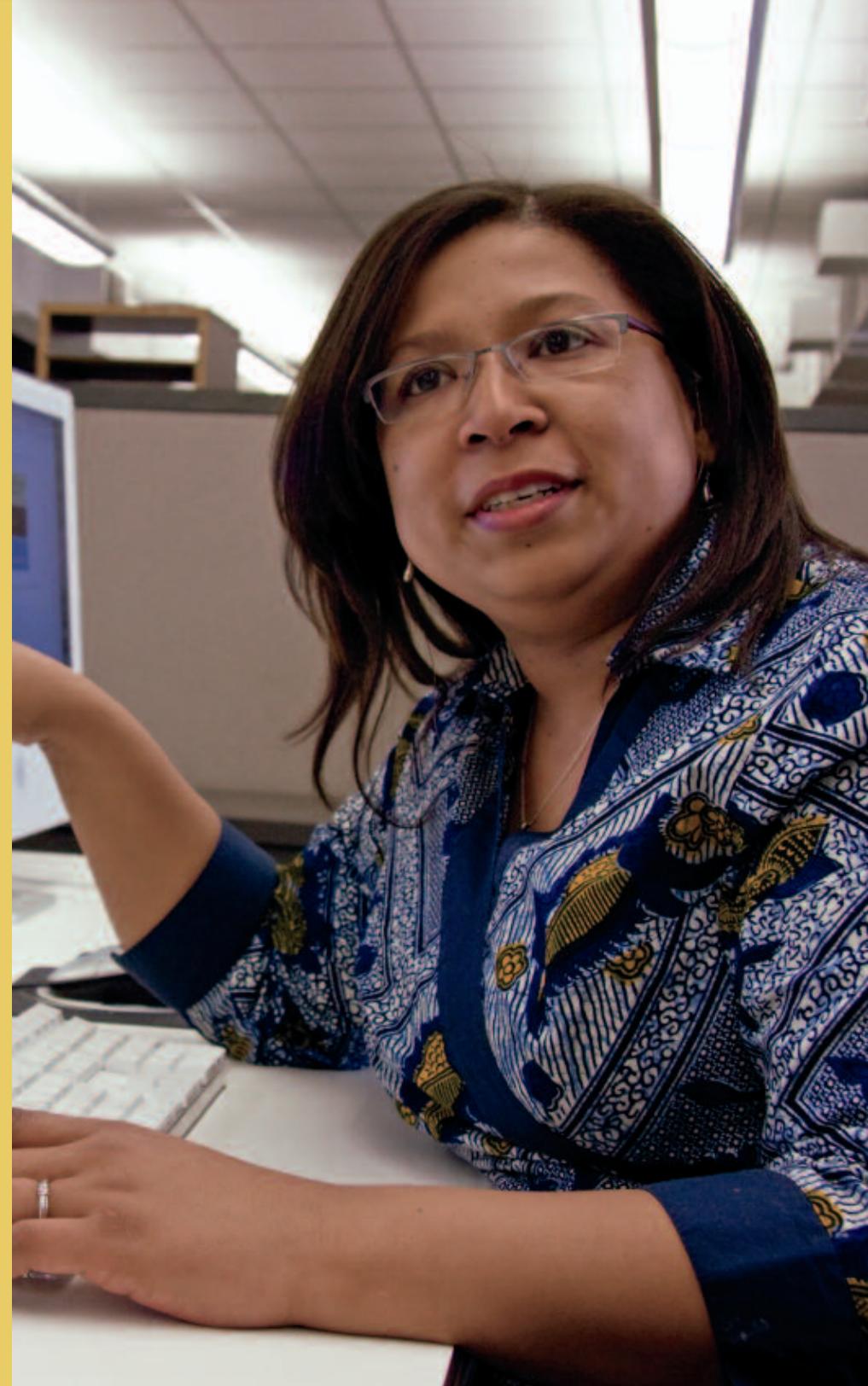
See What We Have Done. Think What We Can Do!

The 1963 commemorative report marking AAI's first 10 years affirms that "AAI believes that its programs should be developed in cooperation with, and in precise response to, the expressed needs and judgments of Africans themselves; and that mutuality and partnership should be the keynote of our dealings with Africa."

The year 2008 will mark more than five decades during which we've held fast to our commitment to human capacity building through genuine partnership with Africans. One program in particular, the **Namibian Government Scholarship and Training Program** (NGSTP), exemplifies this relationship of mutual trust and cooperation. AAI helped the Government of Namibia launch NGSTP with the Government's own funds in 2000.

Meet **Perien Joniell Boer**, who in 2007 was awarded an NGSTP scholarship to study for a Doctor of Education degree in Instructional Media and Technology at Teacher's College, Columbia University in New York City:

"Growing up in a male-dominated society I felt I had to choose between either accepting the status quo or becoming an agent for change. I saw education as the vehicle of change—for me and for others. Then while teaching computer skills at Tsumis Agricultural College [in Namibia] I discovered the immense power of information technologies. I'm now combining my graduate studies with groundbreaking work on ICTs in Namibia. I feel very fortunate to be able give back what I have learned."





KOFI APPENTENG
Board Chair



MORA MCLEAN
President and CEO

It is rarely safe to generalize about Africa. This is especially true when describing the state of African education. Conditions on the ground vary across and within sub-regions, countries, government bureaucracies, and individual institutions.

There is, however, widespread agreement that the main education challenge confronting African countries is inadequate capacity to meet demand — in terms of access and quality of learning.

Demand for higher education in the 21st Century is rapidly increasing, and in Africa the rate of tertiary (post secondary school) enrollment is growing faster than anywhere else in the world. But in percentage and real terms the extent of African participation in tertiary education is very low. Out of every 100 adults in Africa only five are enrolled in some sort of tertiary education program, compared to 10 out every 100 adults in parts of Asia, and 69 out of every 100 adults in North America and Europe, respectively.

Creating opportunities for Africans to expand their intellectual horizons, acquire new skills and equip themselves to contribute to the well being of

families, institutions, communities, and nations has always been The Africa-America Institute's core mission.

We look at the big picture, recognizing that a holistic approach to education is essential to success. For example, we understand the pitfalls of singling out primary education as the most salient point of intervention, because success in giving young children a quality education experience depends upon tertiary institutions that train and produce skilled teachers. Similarly, education resources — seldom sufficient anywhere in the world — must be allocated to produce maximum impact. Measuring impact requires skills in quantitative and qualitative analysis. And so on.

AAI has a proven track record of effectiveness because we take all these elements into consideration.

As we approach our 55th Anniversary, we're especially encouraged because after many years of neglect, we're now seeing renewed interest among others around the world in strengthening African higher education.

Reflective of this broadening interest, AAI's revenue base is becoming increasingly diversified to include major private sector as well as foundation and government support.

Perhaps this is because we're becoming more adept at articulating AAI's value proposition: Our ability to cost-effectively design and manage advanced academic and professional training programs; our global landscape vision and familiarity with institutions, inside and outside Africa, that can provide offerings most suited to meet the needs of African

participants; and our ability to draw on AAI program alumni and other networks to substantively enrich and leverage every education program experience.

This Biennial Report summarizes our work during 2006 and 2007. It also features profiles of the people we refer to as our alumni — individuals who have benefited from AAI-administered education programs, and whose accomplishments and contributions to Africa justify our existence. In order to convey a deeper sense of the long-term impact of our work, the report's main focus is on a group of AAI Alumni in Mozambique — one of the 54 countries in which we have a presence.

By appreciating the real life stories of the remarkable individuals featured in this report

we can anticipate what the succeeding generation — comprised of individuals from all over Africa who are currently benefiting from AAI education programs — is poised to contribute.

We want to express our deepest appreciation to all our donor and program partners. We hope that everyone reading this report will be inspired to support our efforts to contribute toward a bright future for Africa. If we all work together, imagine what we can do.



KOFI APPENTENG
Board Chair



MORA MCLEAN
President and CEO

“Creating opportunities for Africans to expand their intellectual horizons, acquire new skills and equip themselves to contribute to the well being of families, institutions, communities, and nations has always been The Africa-America Institute’s core mission.”



AAI Program Highlights of 2006 and 2007



International Fellowship Program meeting of Mozambican alumni, August 2007 in Maputo, Mozambique



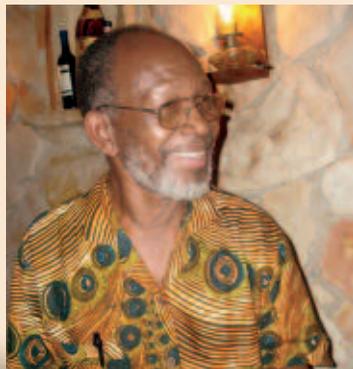
AAI reception in honor of Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, Botswana's second president, to celebrate the publication of his memoirs - from left to right: President Masire autographing a copy of his book, *Very Brave or Very Foolish: Memoirs of an African Democrat*, for South Africa's New York Consul General, Fikile Magubane (pictured to his right); another guest at the reception; Ambassador Gaspar Martins, AAI alumnus and Angola's Ambassador to the United Nations; and Ambassador Donald Steinberg of the International Crisis Group.



Professor Sibusiso Vil-Nkomo, Executive Director of the University of Pretoria in South Africa and Renosi Mokati, Deputy Governor of the South African Reserve Bank met and married while studying at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania with scholarship support from AAI-administered programs for southern African exiles during the apartheid era. During a visit to South Africa in 2007, AAI President & CEO, Mora McLean, got them to reflect on their experiences during that period.



International Fellowship Program meeting of South African alumni, August 2007 in Johannesburg, South Africa



AAI Alumni in Ghana gathered at a July 2007 dinner hosted by AAI in Accra in their honor. The event brought together many who had not seen each others in years, including the renowned painter and art teacher, Professor Ablade Glover.



The Transformational Leadership Program launched in 2006 by The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation in partnership with AAI, made it possible for both Jacinta Kabaki, National Coordinator of End Child Prostitution in Kenya, an NGO based in Nairobi, and Gerald Walterfang, CEO of KeNAAM, the Kenya NGOs Alliance Against Malaria, to hone their organizational management skills with degree courses in organizational development at USIU (U.S. International University) in Nairobi.



USIU's state-of-the-art library was completed with AAI serving as the fiscal agent responsible for securing and managing the USAID American Schools and Hospitals Abroad grant to underwrite this major construction project.

We pursue our mission through two program areas: Our African Higher Education & Training programs make it possible for Africans to obtain the post-secondary academic and professional training necessary for Africa's development goals to be attainable and more than empty slogans; and our **Educational Outreach & Policy** programs help to inform influential Americans about Africa's human capacity needs and how they impact American interests.

African Higher Education & Training

AAI stands at the forefront of organizations that help to build human capacity in Africa by recruiting, selecting, placing and guiding participants to success in non-degree professional certificate and advanced academic and professional degree programs. During 2006 and 2007, there were a total of 429 participants in AAI advanced academic and professional training programs:

The Transformational Leadership Program (TLP) was launched by AAI in partnership with The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation in 2006 (see also AAI Program Highlights of 2006 and 2007). The program's pilot phase involves three schools—Emory University's Goizueta Business School; The Aresty Institute of Executive Education at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania; and the United States International University in Nairobi, Kenya—that provide advanced business training. TLP offers non-degree professional development and business-degree training programs to

African managers of Africa-based NGOs and small and medium-sized business enterprises.

The International Fellowships Program (IFP), provides African women and men who demonstrate leadership potential with opportunities for advanced study at accredited higher education institutions of their choice all over the world. This Ford Foundation-sponsored program offers support for up to three years of formal graduate-level study leading to a master's or doctoral degree. Fellows have diverse backgrounds, and are

recruited from social groups and communities that lack systematic access to higher education. IFP fellows may study any academic discipline related to the Ford Foundation's three grant-making areas: asset building and community development; education, media, arts, and culture; and peace and justice. The IFP Southern Africa program covering South Africa and Mozambique was launched in April 2002 and has since been managed

out of AAI's offices in Johannesburg and Maputo.

Also funded by the Ford Foundation, the **Rural Social Sciences Scholarship Fund** (RSSSF) program aims to strengthen Mozambique's rural development agencies by providing scholarship support for young Mozambican professionals. Candidates are selected based upon their demonstrated commitment to applying social sciences to

From right to left: Stephan Narsoo, an IFP Fellow from South Africa who secured a Master's degree in Urban Planning from the University of California, Los Angeles; Alice Brown, the Ford Foundation Representative for Southern Africa; and an IFP Fellow from Russia.



address rural development policy challenges in Mozambique. They have the option of studying in southern Africa, Europe or Brazil.

In 2005 AAI concluded the final round of the **World Wildlife Fund Russell E. Train Scholarships and Fellowships**, which it managed for four years. Exceptional candidates were recruited to undertake two years of university-level conservation training in Mozambique,

South Africa, and Australia before returning home to contribute to conservation and natural resource management.

The USAID-sponsored **Mozambique Participant Training Program (MPTP)**, provides short-term training for Mozambicans in economics and agricultural management. This training takes place in Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and the United States. The program also provides scholarship support for Mozambicans to study agricultural science at the Earth Institute in Costa Rica in Central America.

Starting in 2002, AAI was awarded one of three USAID

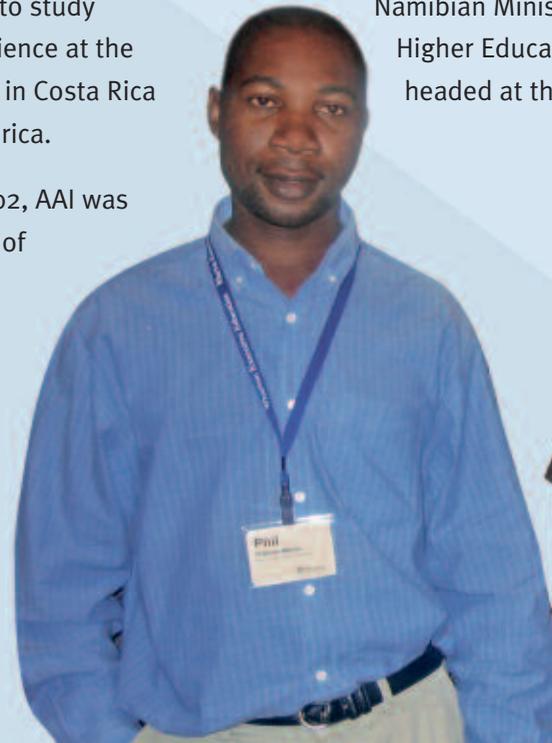
funded **Strategic Technical Assistance for Results with Training (START)** contracts. START provides higher education scholarships to individuals earning undergraduate, masters and doctoral degrees in education, governance, and public health. AAI administered scholarships for individuals from Kenya, Mali, and Malawi.

The **Namibian Government Scholarship and Training Program (NGSTP)** was initiated in 1999 at the request of the Namibian Ministry of Higher Education, headed at the

time by AAI alumnus, Nahas Angula, who later, in 2005, was elected to the office of Prime Minister. NGSTP makes higher education fellowships available from a fund established by the Namibian Government. The program provides academic training in the United States, Europe, and South Africa for selected Namibians in designated priority subject areas.



Margaret Onyango from Kenya earned a PhD in Horticulture, with a concentration in banana taxonomy, from the University of Hawaii under the START program.



Education Outreach and Policy

AAI works to help American public and private sector leaders understand African realities and engage with their African counterparts to pursue shared agendas aimed at improving Africa's development prospects.

In this two-year period AAI hosted three **Africa Thursday Congressional Seminars**. Held in September 2006, the first seminar, "Diamonds, Conflict and Development in Africa," focused on the impact of the Kimberly Process designed to stem the flow of conflict diamonds. The panel featured Lapologang Lekoa, the Republic of Botswana's Ambassador to the United States; Rosalind Kainyah, Director of Public and Corporate Affairs, The De Beers Group, USA; Corinna Gilfillan Head of U.S. Office, Global Witness; and Sue Saarnio, U.S. Department of State, Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds.

The second seminar, held in March of 2007 on "Comparative Approaches to Strengthening the Education Pipeline in Africa," outlined

bilateral and multilateral donor approaches to fostering education in Africa with panelists: Desmond Bermingham, Head, Education for All—Fast Track Initiative; Dr. Sarah Moten, Director of USAID's Africa Education Initiative and Chief, USAID Africa Bureau, Education Division; and Professor Benno Ndulu, Advisor to the Vice President and Manager, Partnership Group Africa Region, The World Bank.

The third seminar, "Global Perspectives on Quality Education and the Pivotal Role of Teachers," was held in June of 2007, and explored commonalities and differences between teacher recruitment and training methods in Africa, Asia, and the United States. The speakers were: Cynthia G. Brown from the Center for American Progress; Dzingai B.

Mutumbuka, representing the World Bank and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa; and Susan Sclafani,

President of the Republic of Namibia at and in partnership with the Smithsonian National Museum of African Art in Washington D.C.



March 2007 Africa Thursday Congressional Seminar on "Comparative Approaches to Strengthening the Education Pipeline in Africa"

from the Chartwell Education Group.

AAI also hosted several **African Perspectives Forums**, designed to present the informed views of Africans on issues concerning Africa:

At the invitation of AAI Trustee Maurice Tempelsman, AAI co-hosted a September 2006 reception and dinner in honor of **Hifikepunye Pohamba**,

In May of 2007, AAI and Mr. Templesman co-hosted a New York reception in honor of **Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, former President of Botswana**,



Charlayne Hunter-Gault autographing her book for Reverend and Mrs. James Forbes

2006 - 2007

to commemorate the publication of his book, *Very Brave or Very Foolish: Memoirs of an African Democrat*. Attendees included **Martti Ahtisaari**, former President of Finland, and Nobel Laureate and Columbia University professor, **Joseph Stiglitz**.

To mark International Education Week, AAI and the **British Consulate** in New York City co-hosted a November 2007 panel discussion of “Teacher Training in Africa: Approaches and Challenges”. The speakers were Joyce Malombe, Program Officer for Education, The ELMA Philanthropies; Desmond Bermingham, Head of the Education-for-All Fast Track Initiative; and Perien Boer, a PhD candidate studying at Columbia University under the

AAI-administered Namibian Government Scholarship and Training Program.

In coordination with the **Columbia School of International and Public Affairs Pan-African Network** and New York’s **PBS** station **WNET Channel 13**, AAI hosted an October 2007 screening of the film documentary “Africa: Open for Business,” and a panel discussion on how African countries are seeking to stimulate private sector development.

In 2006-2007 AAI conducted other **Education Outreach** activities aimed at increasing Africa’s profile and providing reliable analysis on Africa-related issues:

In June 2006, AAI and AAI Trustee Nadine Hack co-hosted a reception to celebrate the release of *New News Out of Africa: Uncovering Africa’s Renaissance* by journalist **Charlayne Hunter-Gault**. In 2000 Ms. Hunter-Gault was the first recipient of AAI’s

Chairman’s Award for Excellence in Media, and in 2005 and 2006 she was the Master of Ceremonies at AAI’s Annual Awards Gala.

AAI Board Chair, Kofi Appenteng, hosted a February 2007 AAI breakfast meeting to welcome academicians representing member institutions of the **Association of African Business Schools (AABA)**. The AABA deans toured U.S. business schools and met with organizations like AAI that help increase access to and the quality of business training for Africans.

In partnership with the Africa Travel Association (ATA), a non-profit that promotes African tourism, AAI hosted a March 2007 meeting at its New York headquarters to explore

opportunities and challenges facing South Africa as host of the **2010 FIFA World Cup**. Discussion focused on the need for a skilled workforce and improved infrastructure to assure the success of the tournament. Participants also explored how South Africa might leverage the event to promote the development of African sports over the long term. The participants included **Gert Oosthuizen, South Africa’s Deputy Minister of Sports** and Ilana Kloss, Chief Executive Officer and Commissioner of World Team Tennis, United States.

AAI breakfast for Association of African Business School deans meeting in New York



AAI and Lusophone Africa: Steady Progress and Triumph over Adversity

Africa is home to five Lusophone, or Portuguese-speaking, countries: Mozambique, Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau. For over 500 years they were colonies of Portugal, whose harsh regime was notable for being brutally repressive and exploitative. Portugal was one of the first countries to initiate the Transatlantic Slave Trade in



the 15th century, and was among the last countries in Europe to abolish it in the 19th century. Many scholars believe that Angola was the largest

AAI has been working with Mozambique and the other Lusophone countries since the 1960s, over a decade before they achieved independence.

source of slaves not only for Brazil, but also for the United States.

Most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa gained their independence in the 1960s, but Portugal's colonies did not attain independence until after a coup d'état overthrew the Portuguese Government in the mid 1970s. Post independence, these countries possessed very little of the human capital and infrastructure (legal, financial, and educational institutions, transportation and communi-

cations systems, etc.) necessary for national development. Maneuvering by the dominant Cold War powers, apartheid South

Africa's regional campaign to destabilize resistance movements, and protracted civil wars (27 years in Angola, and 16 years in Mozambique) played upon and compounded these weaknesses.

Efforts to reform government, eliminate poverty, and stimulate economic growth are becoming the norm in Lusophone Africa today. But the challenges of overcoming the past remain considerable.

For example, Mozambique, the focal point of this report, is

one of the world's poorest countries. In the early 2000s, Mozambique suffered a series of natural disasters — floods, cyclones and drought — yet despite these setbacks, it is one of Africa's fastest growing economies with major efforts underway to resuscitate its agricultural and tourism sectors. Given the country's





difficult transition to independence, Mozambique's sustainable progress is all the more impressive.

AAI Programs in Mozambique

AAI has been working with Mozambique since the 1960s, over a decade before they achieved independence. Starting in 1962, AAI administered the U.S. government-funded African Scholarship Program for



American Universities (ASPAU), which provided scholarships for Africans continent-wide working toward undergraduate degrees in the U.S. AAI also helped provide Mozambican refugees with English-language training and travel grants to pursue scholarships in the U.S. and other countries.

In the 1970s, along with continuing its scholarship programs, AAI organized exhibits of art from Mozambique and other Lusophone countries at its New York headquarters. We also managed the Development Training Program for Portuguese-Speaking Africa with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which provided much needed opportunities for short and long-term training in fields related to development.

AAI's work in Mozambique post independence began in 1984 with the launch of the AFGRAD (African Graduate Fellowship) Program, funded by USAID. In the 1980s in Boston, AAI organized a conference on the

economic development prospects of Lusophone Africa and a forum on strategies for promoting Mozambique's female



Skills); to assist the Mozambican government with a policy framework to incorporate traditional local authorities into

leaders. By the late 1990s AAI was extending its education programs to deepen social scientific knowledge applicable to problems confronting rural Mozambique, and was partnering with the World Wildlife Fund to provide university training for Mozambican conservationists.

In 1994, AAI opened a full-fledged office in Maputo with three main objectives: to carry forward the work of AFGRAD and its successor ATLAS (Advanced Training for Leadership and

the new governance system; and to help strengthen the organizational capacities of emerging Mozambican NGOs.

Here are the profiles of a cross section of AAI alumni from Mozambique who benefited from AAI's earlier programs. Their experiences show that high returns on the investment into their education have and continue to be obtained, to the benefit of families, institutions, communities, and the nation.



Paulo Zucula

Minister of Transport and Communications
2008 - Present

Former Director, National Disaster Management
Institute 2006 - 2008

After high school my first choice was to study law, but I changed this when FRELIMO came to power and the new government talked about the importance of agriculture.

After my scholarship experience, I returned to Mozambique as head of the Ministry of Agriculture extension service, and immediately set about creating two programs: one to industrialize maize processing, and the other to implement the systems approach in agriculture. At that time I was the only maize expert in Mozambique! A few years later I was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in charge of agricultural research, extension and financing, including an initiative to privatize state farms.

I advised other African governments, drawing on the systems approach that I'd learned to apply as an agronomist. In Cape Verde I helped to establish a national agriculture development strategy, and in South Africa I advised the Ministry of Trade on the economic integration of countries within the Southern African Development Community. In 2005, President Armando Guebueza asked me to oversee the restructuring of Mozambique's emergency and disaster response and relief efforts.

Two key lessons I learned in America are that it's important to recognize what you don't know, and education is a lifelong process.

MA, Agronomy - University of Minnesota

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1989

Dr. Humberto Muquingue

Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Eduardo Mondlane University

During the war I was an army medical officer in charge of preventative and curative services. After being discharged, I joined Eduardo Mondlane as an assistant lecturer in biochemistry.

One year later I learned about the AAI scholarship program. Goiter and cretinism are pervasive problems in the countryside, and at the time I wanted to study health problems related to consumption of salt that is low in iodine.

The experience at Cornell had a profound impact on me. Even now I'm always trying to look ahead to trends in my areas of research interest.

For example, during drought and famine, peasants often eat bitter cassava without sufficient processing to remove its naturally occurring cyanide. The consequence is a disease we call konzo — severe paralysis of the lower limbs — very incapacitating, and usually irreversible.

I worked on a Ministry of Health public information campaign to educate people about the dangers of eating bitter cassava, and helped to develop methods to remove the cyanide.

I've decided to pursue a PhD in public health information systems so that I can extend the practical application of my knowledge and experience — as a teacher, a researcher, a public health specialist, and a practicing physician.

MA, Public Health and Nutrition - Cornell University

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1994



AAI and Lusophone Africa

1953

AAI is founded

1960's

AAI administers refugee centers in Tanzania and Zambia, where Mozambicans study.

1961

AAI administers the Southern African Student Program (SASP) for the State Department. Five students are from Lusophone Africa (1961–1983).

1962

AAI designs and implements U.S. itineraries for over 10,000 African participants in the U.S. State Department's International Visitors Program (IVP), including 231 from the Lusophone countries (1962–2003).

Mozambican exile groups meet in Tanganyika and forge the Mozambique Liberation Front, or FRELIMO, with Eduardo Mondlane as its president.

1963

AAI administers the USAID-sponsored African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD), which provides training at the undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate levels at U.S. academic institutions for African professionals in priority development fields; 43 are from the Lusophone countries (1963–1990).

1964

FRELIMO launches Mozambique's war for independence. The wars in Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau, become known as the Portuguese Colonial War (1961–1974).

1974

AAI organizes an art exhibit at its New York headquarters: "Cultural Resistance: Art from Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Angola."

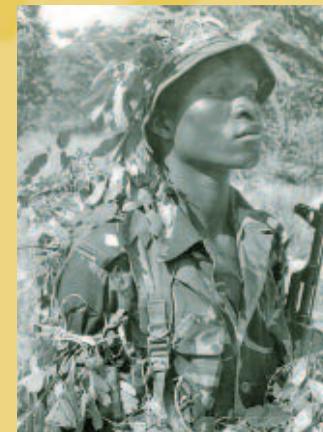
A coup d'état overthrows the Portuguese government in Lisbon. Guinea-Bissau becomes independent.

1975

The Development Training Program for Portuguese-Speaking Africa (DPTSA) provides scholarships for 360 Lusophone Africans for job training and advanced degrees in Portugal, Brazil, the United States, and elsewhere (1977–1985).

Angola, Sao Tomé, and Cape Verde become independent. Mozambique becomes independent under one-party FRELIMO rule.

Portuguese settlers return to Portugal, leaving the Lusophone countries without teachers, doctors, managers, and other trained personnel. The Lusophone countries enter years of civil war.



“As the soldiers in Portugal were consolidating their revolution in the spring of 1974, [The Africa-America] Institute’s staff members were conferring with liberation movement leaders from Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau about how AAI might help them meet the manpower needs of their soon-to-be-independent countries.”

– Quoted from the AAI Annual Report 1975

1980

AAI organizes a conference in Boston: “Economic Development and the Role of Foreign Investment in Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe.”

1982

AAI co-sponsors a conference in Harare, “Women in Southern Africa: Strategies for Change.” Leaders of Mozambican women’s organizations participate.

1983

AAI hosts a dinner in New York in honor of Cape Verde’s President Aristides Maria Pereira, attended by representatives of government, business, media, and private voluntary agencies.

1985

FRELIMO, committed to state-run agriculture for a decade, changes its policy to more market-driven practices.

1990

AAI administers the Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills Project (ATLAS), USAID’s successor to AFGRAD, to strengthen leadership and technical skills of individuals serving in key development institutions in Africa. Participants include 143 professionals from Cape Verde, Guinea, and Mozambique (1990–2003).

1992

FRELIMO signs a peace accord with Mozambican insurgents, guaranteeing rural security and allowing refugees to return to a stable life.

1997

AAI administers Global Training for Development (GTD), the USAID-sponsored program to provide short-term certificate and long-term academic-degrees in development-related fields for African countries, including Guinea-Bissau (1997–2000).

1998

AAI manages the Rural Social Sciences Scholarship Fund (RSSSF) launched by the Ford Foundation (see African Higher Education & Training Programs).

2000s

AAI establishes several ongoing programs in the Lusophone countries. A 2005 AAI Africa Thursday Congressional Seminar examines the theme: “Democracy and Governance: Cape Verde’s Vision for the Millennium Challenge Account Grant” with José Maria Neves, Prime Minister of Cape Verde as the featured speaker.

2007

AAI is major contributor to the Council on Foreign Relations’ Center for Preventative Action Independent Commission Report, Toward an Angola Strategy: Prioritizing U.S.-Angola Relations, calling for an increased U.S. role in assisting post-war Angola to revamp and upgrade its education and training system.





Lourenço Lázaro Magaia

Auxiliary Professor of Mathematics, Department of Mathematics and Informatics and Deputy Dean for Research and Extension of Faculty of Sciences, Eduardo Mondlane University

I first studied abroad in Germany and, later on, at the University of Kansas, where I got exposure to applied mathematics. Because of its broader practical application, I found it far more satisfying than the more theoretical math I had been studying.

Applied math is relevant to just about everything we do: The functioning of mechanical devices, voice-activation machines — even formulas for how long it takes for medicines to enter the bloodstream and affect bacteria, pain, etc. — all depend on mathematical models. The same is true of fertilizers and pesticides — formulating them to take effect over the course of a planting season; the triggering of security systems; and the forecasting of flood rains — a big problem for Mozambique in recent years. Addressing all these challenges requires mathematical models.

After Kansas I returned to Mozambique to resume teaching and went on to create a masters program in mathematics at Eduardo Mondlane University. Soon after I successfully completed my PhD at Stellenbosch University in South Africa. I'm now one of three or four PhD-level applied mathematicians at Eduardo Mondlane. The AAI scholarship program experience opened up a whole new world for me intellectually and equipped me to use math in solving national problems.

MA, Mathematics - University of Kansas

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1995

Rafael Massinga

Director General, Higher Education Polytechnic Institute of Gaza

In Africa, when farmers have a pest or disease problem with their crops it's taken seriously. But if African farmers have a weed problem, people think they're lazy because it's believed that the only way to combat weeds is to take up a hoe and weed! But mechanical, biological, and chemical interventions exist, and some combination of all of these is necessary to get the best results.

As head of the Installation Commission overseeing its launch, I saw the Polytechnic Institute as something new with the possibility of infusing a positive dynamic. The mandate of the Commission is to train teachers, recruit students, and establish regulations. I believe higher education institutions have three roles: education, research, and outreach. In Mozambique the government is the largest employer, but the Polytechnic is training people to be entrepreneurial and to create jobs for themselves. The experience has taught me to be proactive in carving out my own career path — to not wait for things to happen.

While in the U.S. I learned that we're always challenged to find answers. I like identifying problems and solving them. Without the AAI scholarship I would not be doing what I am today.

MA, Crop Science - Southern Illinois University,
Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1996





Lara Carrilho

Officer of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping,
World Food Program (Mozambique)

When I worked in the food industry, in charge of product development including new technologies, I liked the fact that I could see the beginning and end — the results of my input — all in one day.

In my current work we assess where there are food shortages and the levels of nutrition that need to be replenished. We distribute food during and after floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. We monitor and analyze the impact of food aid. We determine what kinds of programs are needed to ensure food security. Our approach is multi-sectoral and involves working with Mozambique's Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture, Health, and Industry and Disaster Management.

I understand the concerns of critics who say food aid inhibits local agricultural production. But present conditions in Mozambique aren't conducive to addressing immediate food needs. Farmers' food reserves don't last more than four months. Financing for farming is lacking. It's very hard to secure loans.

My experience combined with my studies under the AAI scholarship prepared me to be a better teacher and practitioner. Farming conservation and production methods have a major impact on food reserves. The knowledge and skills I've acquired have taught me to ask the right questions.

MA, Food Science - Louisiana State University

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1996

Maria Paula Travassos Dias

Head, Department of Quality Management,
National Institute for Agricultural Research
Institute of Mozambique

I've always loved animals. I grew up in a very remote part of Mozambique, and as a child I spent most of my time exploring elephants, monkeys, and other wildlife.

Early on I was drawn to study molecular biology. I wanted to understand animal immunology and the development of vaccines. For us in Mozambique this was an entirely new field. I soon realized that molecular analysis was the key to understanding all animal science. Getting a masters degree equipped me to make sense of the scientific journals I had previously found indecipherable.

My work now covers all research related to agriculture, livestock, and animal health as part of the national effort to maximize collaboration and streamline administrative support. My job is to oversee a committee comprised of representatives from each of the national labs dealing with animals, genetics, soil, nutrition, and food etc., as we implement a process of daily improvements in consistency and accuracy. We support multi-purpose research projects with a broad perspective to achieve maximum impact. The concept of quality assurance is now well established, but we need to continuously improve management and performance.

The opportunity to secure an advanced degree made my role in all this possible.

MA, Veterinary Patho-biology - Auburn University

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1998





Jorgina Manhengane

Operations Director, PETROMOC SA

I've dreamed of doing petroleum engineering since childhood. One day when I was in primary school we visited the national oil refinery plant. I was fascinated! The refinery was working at 100% capacity, unlike today.

After high school one of my teachers encouraged me to inquire about scholarships in Russia. The Defense Department controlled the scholarships, and most people didn't apply because they feared they would be conscripted into the military. But having played for the military basketball team, I knew people in the department and was not intimidated.

I enrolled in the Petroleum University of Technology in Azerbaijan and earned a BSc and an MSc in petroleum refinery engineering after six years. While there I learned that Mozambique has oil and natural gas.

I heard about AAI through a newspaper ad. I wanted to balance my degree and experience with training in oil explorations. So I was thrilled when I won the scholarship to study in Louisiana.

At PETROMOC my initial focus was on improving distribution services. After a couple years I became operations manager responsible for overseeing depots and terminals. For the first time management of these facilities was coordinated. I succeeded in building a team.

MA , Petroleum Engineering - University of Southwestern Louisiana

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 1998

Laudemiro Francisco

Assistant Professor, The Higher Institute for International Relations and Head, Human Resources Training and Development Program, Mozambique Ministry of Science and Technology

My parents were born into poverty but were educated at a Catholic mission school. They transmitted their reverence for education to me and my 10 siblings.

After high school I enrolled in the national Higher Institute for International Relations. During the five years I was there the institutional focus shifted from diplomacy to international affairs. The result was that my class got exposure to both fields.

I learned about the ATLAS scholarship through an American professor who, along with one of AAI's Mozambican alums, encouraged me to apply. The scholarship experience exposed me to how negatively the West views Africa and its prospects, and raised my awareness of how many people in the West know little about Africa or the history of Western economic and political engagement with the Continent.

My interests are triangular: conflict, public health, and development. I'm drawn to development because it requires a perspective that goes beyond economics. Over the years I've also become interested in the development side of politics. In Africa too often political parties stifle development progress.

I intend to continue my studies. I want to continue to work in intellectually stimulating environments and contribute to the process of building a strong nation.

MA, Public and International Affairs - University of Pittsburg

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 2000





Elsa Mapilele

Agribusiness and Trade Advisor, U.S. Agency for International Development (Mozambique)

When I arrived in California with my AAI scholarship, I started classes with only six months of English. It helped that my roommate was from Benin and was also going to Fresno. Adjusting to the diet in the U.S. was especially difficult. I had no choice but to speak English, and that was also difficult. But I thrived in the open and supportive university community. I had been very shy, but I returned to Mozambique a changed person.

I work closely with entrepreneurs and farmers groups. I've already helped one company of farmers export their produce (cashews, peanuts, and soy beans). I'm now working with other companies. It's very satisfying to see farmers graduate from near subsistence to participation in the global economy.

It was while studying in the U.S. that I acquired an entrepreneurial mindset. Looking ahead to the future I want to be in a position to influence decision-making on Mozambican agricultural policy in a meaningful way. The fact that, for example, Mozambican law doesn't provide land ownership rights means that we have to find innovative ways to maximize our agricultural resources and potential. These are the kinds of challenges I feel I am now equipped to tackle.

MA, Business Administration - California State University

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 2001

Anabela Mabota

Agriculture Markets Analyst, Ministry of Agriculture

For the first eight months of my AAI scholarship, I attended an English-language training institute in Boulder, Colorado that prepares foreign students to compete at U.S. universities. Apart from English I learned how to define boundaries and explore differences with other people in a positive way. I also acquired practical skills — how to open and maintain bank and credit card accounts, pay bills, etc., and this part of the experience helped me tremendously with adjusting to my new life.

My master's thesis was on how knowledge affects the use of pesticides for cotton and I did fieldwork in Mozambique. So many problems are interconnected. For example, Mozambican farmers rarely use protective gear when using pesticides. While working on a project to advertise cotton I was able to also educate the farmers about the health risks involved with pesticides.

I was in awe of the wealth of academic and research resources in the U.S. — libraries, computers, the Internet, etc. The exposure prepared me for my current work, honing the analytical skills that enable me to help farmers find different ways to sell their products. I can discern key variables that impact the implementation of policies and the lives of real people.

MA, Agriculture Economics - Ohio State University

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 2002





Emílio Tostão

Assistant Professor in Agricultural Economics,
Faculty of Agronomy & Forest Engineering,
Eduardo Mondlane University

After high school I wanted to be civil engineer, but I was steered toward agronomy. I ended up studying rural engineering, earning a BSc in agronomy engineering, and enjoyed it. When I learned about the scholarship ATLAS program that AAI was coordinating, I was working as an assistant lecturer at Eduardo Mondlane University. I had previously also had the opportunity to work on a United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization project in Europe which added to my work experience and helped to broaden my perspective on how to operationalize my academic interests.

After securing a masters degree I stayed on to earn a Ph.D. at Oklahoma State. This would not have been possible without the initial AAI scholarship.

One of the hardest things about studying abroad was leaving behind my newborn son. The experience taught me how to think like a problem-solver and to understand other people's needs. I had to learn how to align personal, professional and institutional goals. I have come to understand that the opportunities I've had have given me the potential to make a profound impact on the system and other people's lives. I have acquired a deep sense of satisfaction that I can be useful.

MA, Agricultural Economics - Oklahoma State

Advanced Training for Leadership and Skills, 2002

Coming Together to Honor and Celebrate Achievement and Positive Change

For nearly a quarter of a century, AAI has gathered friends and supporters at its Annual Awards Gala in New York City to celebrate the achievements of individuals and nations deeply committed to developing human capacity, and to take the time to reflect on the difference they have made to the people of Africa.



In 2006, AAI honored The People of South Africa

At its 22nd Annual Awards Gala, South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki accepted the *AAI Award for African National Achievement* presented in recognition of the vision and commitment of all South Africans in support of that nation's Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) program—aimed at transforming the national economic landscape by mandating the inclusion of blacks in equity ownership, management, and skills training. Professor Phumla Mtala of the University of South Africa received the *AAI Distinguished Alumna Award* for spearheading the post-apartheid transformation process in South Africa's tertiary education system, and New York State Comptroller Alan G. Hevesi was awarded the *AAI Economic Bridge-Builder Award* for promoting dialogue and engagement between U.S. and South African institutional investors.

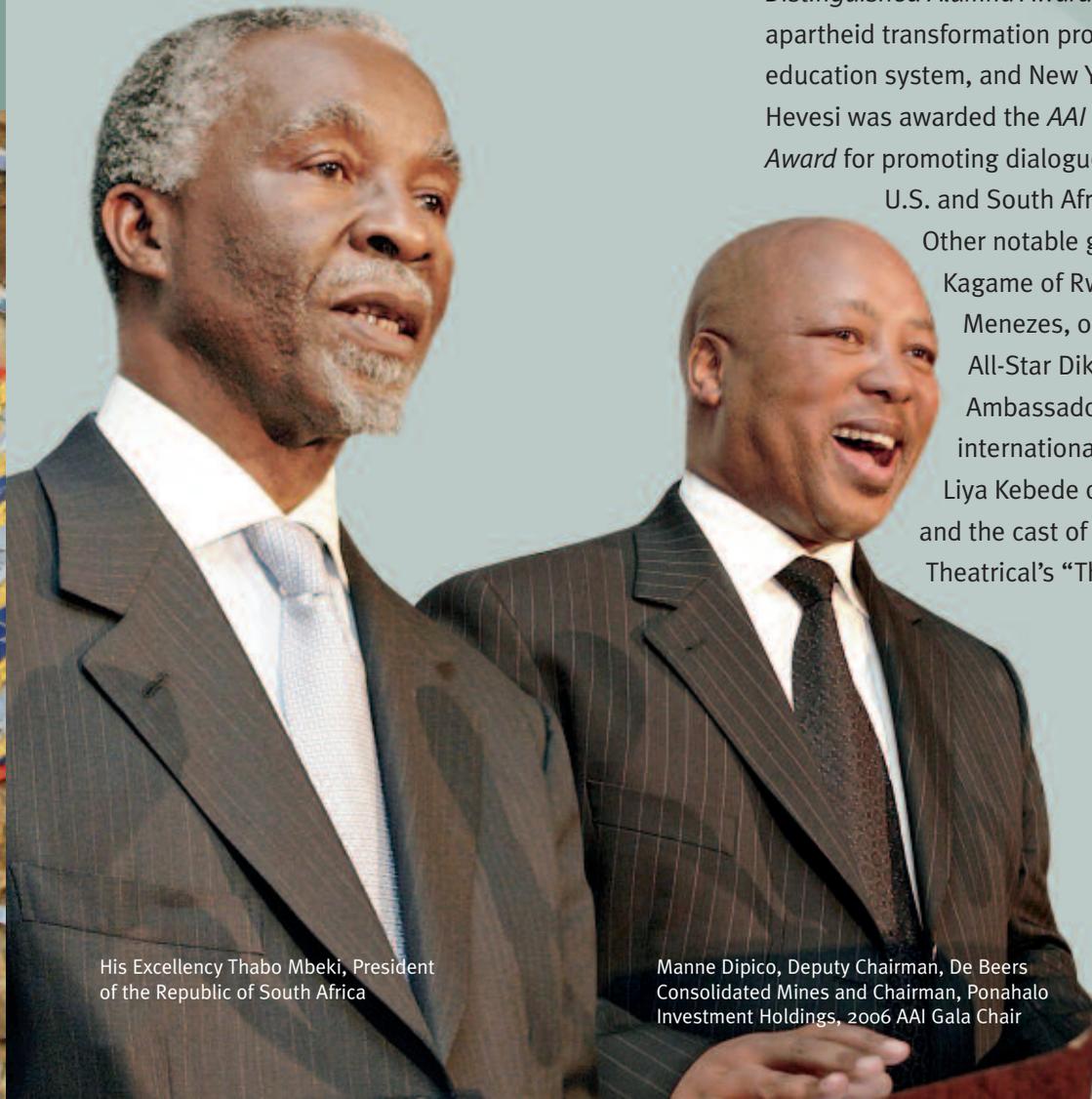
Other notable guests included President Paul Kagame of Rwanda; President Fradique de Menezes, of São Tomé and Príncipe; NBA All-Star Dikembe Mutombo; Ambassador Andrew Young; international super model Liya Kebede of Ethiopia; and the cast of Walt Disney Theatrical's "The Lion King."



South African vocalist, Khanyo



Dikembe Mutombo,
NBA All Star



His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, President
of the Republic of South Africa

Manne Dipico, Deputy Chairman, De Beers
Consolidated Mines and Chairman, Ponahalo
Investment Holdings, 2006 AAI Gala Chair



Professor Phumla Mtala, recipient of 2006 AAI Distinguished
Alumna Award

In 2007, AAI honored The People of Tanzania

At its 23rd Annual Awards Gala, President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania accepted the *AAI Award for African National Achievement* on behalf of the Tanzanian people, for their progress in advancing improved national education standards, conservation of wildlife and natural spaces, and a business-friendly environment for entrepreneurs and investment. Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General and Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the Iraq Compact and Other Issues, received the *AAI Award for International Development and Diplomacy*; Peggy Dulany, Founder and Chair of The Synergos Institute, received the *AAI Distinguished Trustee Award*; and Gidion Kaino Mandesi, Executive Director of the Disabled Organization for Legal Affairs and Social Economic Development (DOLASED) in Tanzania, received the *AAI Distinguished Alumnus Award*. Other notable guests

included Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and Rachel Robinson, widow of baseball legend Jackie Robinson.



Peggy Dulany, recipient of 2007 AAI Distinguished Trustee Award



Reginald Abraham Mengi, Executive Chairman IPP Limited and Chairman, Tanzania Gem Center Ltd., 2007 AAI Gala Co-Chair



Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari, recipient of 2007 AAI Award for International Development and Diplomacy



Left to right: Paul Tudor Jones II, Chairman and CEO of Tudor Investment Corporation, 2007 AAI Gala Co-Chair and His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Gidion Kaino Mandesi, recipient of 2007 AAI Distinguished Alumnus Award

THE AFRICA-AMERICA INSTITUTE

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Grumeti Community and Wildlife
Conservation Fund

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Stanley and Marion Bergman
The United Nations Development Program

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Tom and Tosh Barron
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\$5,000 to \$9,999

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Nadine Hack and Jerry Dunfey
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Mary D. Lindsay
Callisto Madavo
Adebayo Ogunlesi
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
David Rockefeller
Sesame Workshop

GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

\$500,000 and above

The Government of Republic of Namibia
United States Agency for
International Development

Financials

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION September 30, 2007 and 2006

| | 2007 | 2006 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 1,166,975 | \$ 1,434,553 |
| Grants receivable | 1,192,353 | 125,095 |
| Pledges and other receivables | 304,209 | 171,509 |
| Long-term investments | 10,706,179 | 10,549,773 |
| Leasehold improvements, office furniture and equipment net of depreciation | 132,433 | 167,860 |
| Total Assets | \$ 13,502,149 | \$ 12,448,790 |
| LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | \$ 656,368 | \$ 535,199 |
| Deferred rent | 539,209 | 620,206 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,195,577 | 1,155,405 |
| NET ASSETS | | |
| General Fund | 279,797 | (206,616) |
| Investment Fund | 10,442,089 | 10,285,339 |
| Total unrestricted | 10,721,886 | 10,078,723 |
| Temporarily restricted | 1,584,686 | 1,214,662 |
| Total Net Assets | 12,306,572 | 11,293,385 |
| Total Liabilities and Net Assets | \$13,502,149 | \$12,448,790 |

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES Years Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

| | 2007 | 2006 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| REVENUE | | |
| U.S. Government grants | \$ 1,202,733 | \$ 346,715 |
| Contributions | 2,177,581 | 545,633 |
| Special events revenue | 838,588 | 713,154 |
| Less: direct costs | (220,390) | (269,467) |
| Special events-net | 618,198 | 443,687 |
| Unrealized gain on securities | 466,906 | 5,124 |
| Realized gains, dividends and interest | 804,359 | 642,378 |
| Other revenue | 23,073 | 28,106 |
| Total Revenue | 5,292,850 | 2,011,643 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Africa Higher Education and Training | 3,081,479 | 2,260,135 |
| Education Outreach and Policy | 182,621 | 588,726 |
| Total program services | 3,264,100 | 2,848,861 |
| Management and general | 1,000,523 | 1,046,535 |
| Fundraising | 224,688 | 108,117 |
| Total supporting services | 1,225,211 | 1,154,652 |
| Total Expenses | 4,489,311 | 4,003,513 |
| Excess revenue over expenses Before other changes | 803,539 | (1,991,870) |
| Other change in net assets | 209,648 | |
| Net Assets, Beginning of year | 11,293,385 | 13,285,255 |
| Net Assets, End of year | \$12,306,572 | \$11,293,385 |

think what we can do!

Investment in education is truly the gift that continues to give, and exponentially. AAI Alumni are making a positive difference to their families, communities, home countries and the world, multiplying the effect of their own individual achievements.

AAI alumni are leaders in virtually every profession necessary to create thriving societies in Africa. They are education policy makers, teachers, and school administrators, working together to build modern school systems and reforming curricula to equip citizens for the 21st-century world. They are doctors and public health officials, increasing vaccination rates, combating infectious diseases, and developing databases to allocate resources more effectively. They are environmental scientists and activists promoting sustainable farming and conservation efforts that will feed and nurture current and future generations. They are business

leaders and government officials, building roads and bridges, establishing national stock exchanges, creating jobs, and fueling local economies. One is a Nobel Prize laureate, honored for her work as a biologist combining environmental activism with social justice for women.

2008 will mark the 55th year during which AAI has been working to strengthen African education at all levels and in all essential fields. Yet despite our expertise in leveraging and deploying resources to give Africans access to education in the U.S., Africa, and around the world, we can help only a fraction of the people

who are qualified and avid to continue learning in order to serve their communities more effectively. Help us develop more leaders from the thousands of African women and men eager to develop themselves and be of greater service to their countries. By providing the tools of lifelong learning to a new generation of leaders who will, in turn, go on to catalyze the potential of hundreds of thousands more, AAI, with your support, will accelerate Africa's transformation from aid dependence to economic health. **Think what we can do, if you help us now.**



THE AFRICA-AMERICA INSTITUTE
Educating People • Connecting Worlds

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Co-Founder & Principal
The West Africa Fund

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Mora McLean

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President
beCause Global Consulting

Secretary

Joseph Moodhe

Partner
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP



Rosalind Kainyah

Director, Public Affairs USA
De Beers Inc

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Chevron Corporation

Carlton Masters

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Leon Tempelman & Son

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Executive Assistant, Office
of the Chairman & CEO
The Coca-Cola Company

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