



WORLD
NEIGHBORS

Inspiring People • Strengthening Communities

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

OUR MISSION

World Neighbors inspires people and strengthens communities to find lasting solutions to hunger, poverty and disease, and to promote a healthy environment.

A student washes his hands at a tippy tap at his school in Tanzania. Training on the importance of hand washing, access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene practices have all been instrumental in helping prevent the spread of COVID-19 throughout our communities.

ON THE COVER:

In WN communities, reforestation starts with tender young seedlings like the one in this photo from Tanzania.

LETTER FROM KATE

Fiscal year (FY) 2020 was a year unlike any other for all of us. For World Neighbors (WN), the pandemic prevented travel to the communities we serve, large gatherings like our health fairs were postponed and supply chain disruptions affected farmers and entrepreneurs.

Despite these setbacks, the past year provided extraordinary validation of WN's methodology and programs. The success of our water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives helped keep communities safe. Our sustainable farming program's focus on local seeds and organic farming meant our communities could feed their families without leaving home. Our savings and credit (S&C) groups cushioned communities from pandemic setbacks. In addition, our disaster preparedness programs helped communities to act quickly and stave off the impact of COVID-19.

While FY 2020 was a difficult year for everyone, there is much to be grateful for. In the following pages, you will read of the accomplishments made possible during this difficult time by the commitment of our donors, staff, volunteers and communities. Among those accomplishments: the planting of a remarkable nearly 206,000 trees to protect land and water, improve health and livelihoods and make the planet better for us all.

With gratitude,



Kate Schecter, Ph.D.
President and CEO
The May Ayers Milburn Chair



Kate with the team in Guatemala

CORE VALUES

Since 1951, when WN was founded in Oklahoma City by the late Dr. John L. Peters, we have achieved our mission by staying true to these core values:

A Holistic Approach:

We understand that issues like poverty, hunger, disease, gender bias and vulnerability to disaster are interrelated. To truly achieve sustainable change, one problem cannot be solved in isolation.

Sustainable Change Happens When You Empower Community Members:

WN invests in people, not donated food or supplies. Our programs are achieved through training and technical assistance by local experts, who speak the native languages and dialects. They are promoted, initiated and supported by community volunteers and social mobilizers. By having a stake in the process, the communities sustain the changes for the long term.

This Type of Change Requires Substantial Commitment:

Sustainable change, which often involves changing long-held beliefs, does not happen overnight. WN typically stays in communities for eight to 10 years, until communities graduate and become independent of WN's funding.

Partnerships Are Vital:

We collaborate whenever possible with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local, regional and national governments. These partnerships often help expand and scale up the scope of our programming and are critical to sustainability.

552,715

The number of women, children and men who benefitted from WN's programs in FY 2020.



“Our role, we discovered, would be as catalysts, encouragers, and nourishers — midwives who help bring to birth, and continue for a while to nurture the dynamic resources that were already there and waiting.”

From *Cry Dignity* (page 107) by WN Founder
Dr. John L. Peters

Dr. Peters in Nigeria visiting a program community

WORLDWIDE NEIGHBOR

Over the last 69 years, WN has worked in 45 countries, helping to improve the lives of more than 28 million people. Currently, our work is focused in 13 countries within these four regions:

AFRICA, which encompasses the East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; as well as, the West African countries of Burkina Faso and Mali.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN, which includes Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and Peru.

SOUTH ASIA, which encompasses India and Nepal.

SOUTHEAST ASIA, which includes Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

THEMATIC AREAS:

WN works in remote rural communities where the people are extremely poor and marginalized. Often these communities are adjacent to established WN's programs where community members have seen the value of our programs. Through an organic process, neighboring communities learn from their friends and help expand the reach of our programs.

Community-driven programs fall into these focus areas:

Sustainable Agriculture, encompassing regenerative organic farming, improved crops and livestock management.

Rural Livelihoods, including S&C groups and entrepreneurship ventures.

Natural Resource Management, encompassing water and soil conservation, and climate change adaptation.

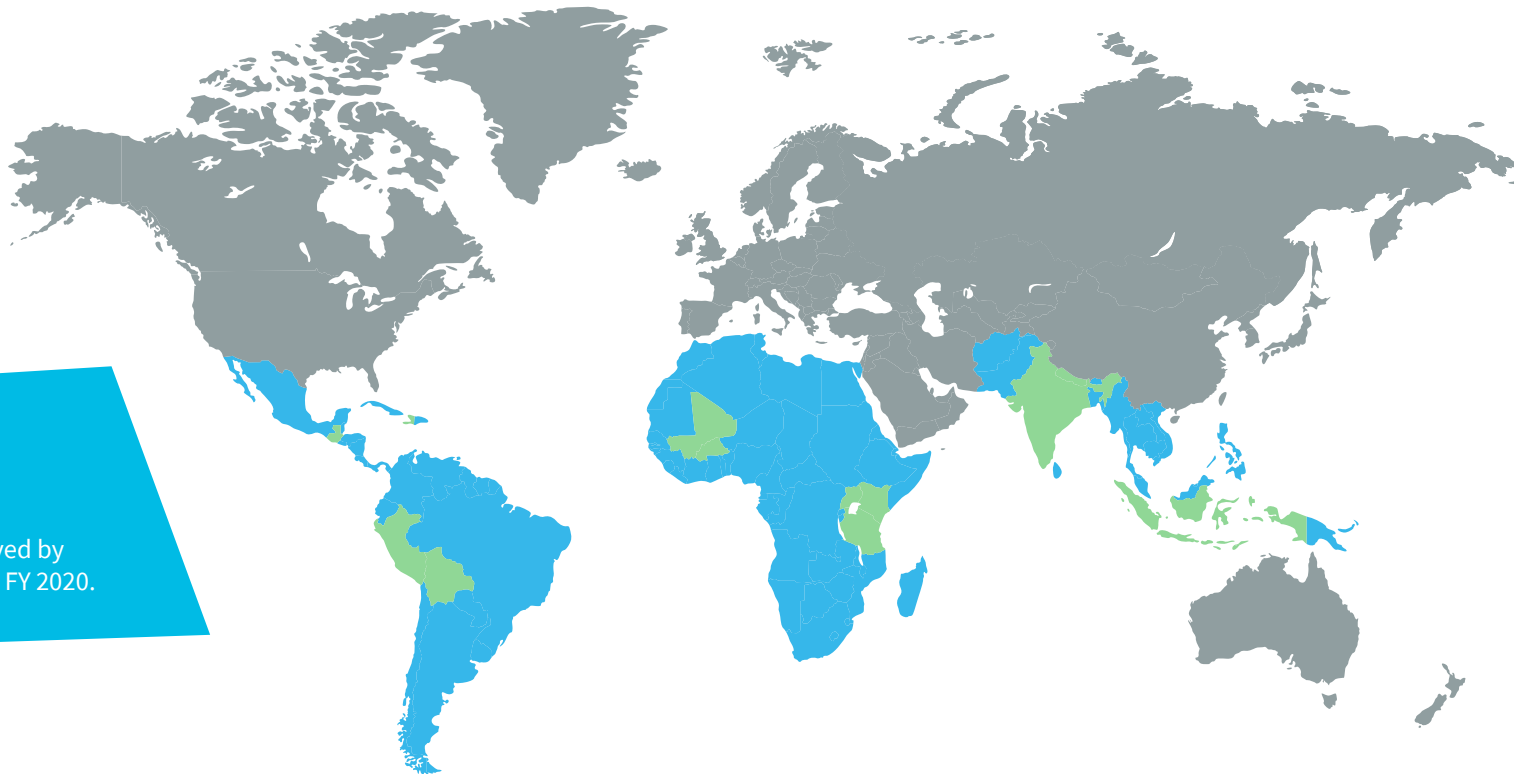
Building Community Resilience, including adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Community and Reproductive Health, including WASH, nutrition, pre/post-natal care and family planning.

Gender Equity, a component of all programs.

793

The number of communities served by WN's programs in FY 2020.



HOW WE WORK

The remote and tiny village of Golthumka in Nepal offers an excellent example of the time-intensive but important first step in the WN process: building community buy-in. Unlike NGOs that drop off food and supplies or install infrastructure, the WN model only works when the community agrees to affect its own change. In 2016, when WN first arrived in Golthumka, residents were living and farming as they had for centuries.

After much discussion with WN social mobilizers, Golthumka residents agreed to make a rare trip outside their isolated world to observe a model WN community. This visit was so eye opening that community members came home eager to attend WN's trainings and enact new practices.

Improved goat management practices were the first priority since most Golthumka families raised goats. Residents learned to cross-breed for healthier and more productive goats, improve goat sheds, vaccinate and deworm the animals and make organic feed. The result: goat deaths dropped from 30 a year to no deaths at all, and families were able to quadruple their goat sale profits. WN also managed to overcome initial resistance to S&C groups, as members learned that, collectively, the small amount they could each contribute created an effective loan pool. With these loans, residents increased their goat herds and developed fenced vegetable gardens, with improved food security and income.

By FY 2020, Golthumka was itself a model community that other communities could visit as they started their own WN journey.



131

The number of new communities where WN began working in FY 2020. We work with communities for eight to 10 years as they progress through our five stages of development: Initiation, Growth, Expansion, Consolidation and Maturity.

“We were really behind because of our own thinking and lack of exposure. Before World Neighbors showed us the way, we never thought we could lift ourselves to where we are now.”

Evaluation survey from Golthumka's leaders

Golthumka village in Nepal is illustrative of the remote and isolated communities where WN works.

WN FOCUS AREA NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Climate change, deforestation and soil degradation have dramatic consequences for WN communities: reducing the quality of crops, increasing flooding and droughts and damaging clean water sources. WN addresses this in a range of programs: helping communities adapt crops to new conditions, preserving and purifying rainwater and abandoning destructive practices, such as bush burning to clear fields.

Reforestation is a cornerstone of these programs, as WN teaches communities to nurture tree seedlings, plant them strategically and maintain them. These efforts not only offset deforestation, they support goals for agriculture, income, food security, safety, nutrition and health. Community members – from village leaders to children – come together to plant the trees and often school groups and entire families take responsibility for the health of these young forests.



205,541

The number of trees planted by WN community members in FY 2020.

In West Lombok, Indonesia, Mrs. Inaq Sanim plants avocado trees.

EACH WN REGION FOCUSES ON TREES THAT THRIVE IN UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS:

SOUTHEAST ASIA

This region planted 137,000 trees in FY 2020, more than any other region. Planting focused in two areas: 1) protecting conservation areas that WN identifies around community water sources and 2) creating agroforestry farms that provide income sources while also reinvigorating fallow areas. In the conservation areas, communities planted candlenut, coffee, coconut, betel nut, banyan and tamarind trees. These trees create an overhead canopy that protects the area from heat and slows raindrops, which allows the ground to absorb more water. On Indonesian agroforestry farms, farmers grow cash tree crops including white teak, mahogany, cashew nut, avocado and guava trees.

SOUTH ASIA

WN communities in India and Nepal planted eight varieties of fodder trees, along with mango, lemon, litchi and orange trees in FY 2020, as well as five kinds of fodder grasses to feed livestock. The fruit and fodder trees are planted along the ridges of terrace land to reduce soil erosion and in fallow wasteland areas to revitalize the soil.

HAITI

After centuries of deforestation for timber, agriculture, firewood and charcoal, only two to three percent of Haiti's forests remain. This has led to catastrophic soil erosion, with 15,000 acres of topsoil washed away every year. In FY 2020, WN worked with Haitian communities to develop tree nurseries and strategically plant trees, including coffee, mango and papaya trees. Strong trees like cedars are planted to protect homes and crops from Haiti's hurricanes, and rock walls keep the young groves secure.



Haiti's flamboyant tree, is fast-growing and can reach a height of 90 feet. The tree produces beautiful flowers and its leaves have medicinal properties used to treat inflammation and gastrointestinal diseases.



Building a greenhouse in the Peruvian Andes can be a daunting endeavour.

LATIN AMERICA

In Peru, WN communities are high in the Andes Mountains, so communities plant pine and queñual trees, which thrive at a high altitude and are uniquely suited to store water and prevent erosion. WN partners with a Peruvian government program called Managed Forests and a local NGO, Andean Action, to support reforestation.



A family growing papaya trees using drip irrigation in Sikimira, Bolivia

In Guatemala, the focus is on planting avocado, lemon, orange, apple, plum and peach trees, which provide nutritious food for families and a source of income that is especially important if the price of coffee fluctuates. The trees are often integrated with crops, providing protection from the sun and compost for the soil. Many of the fruit trees also have medicinal value. Peach leaves, for example, are boiled as a tea to help soothe coughs and congestion.

EAST AFRICA

In Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, trees are planted near homesteads, farms and schools, where they provide shade, livestock fodder, construction lumber and firewood, while their leaves provide mulching materials that improve the soil. Mango, avocado, papaya and orange trees also provide nutritious food and a source of income while moringa and warburgia ugandensis trees provide medicines that cure ailments in both humans and livestock. Agroforestry programs focus on trees that thrive in East Africa's environments, including the grevillea and croton trees, which are fast growing, drought tolerant and have such deep roots that they do not compete for water with surrounding crops. These trees are easily propagated from seed and grow well even without fertilizer and in soils prepared using hand tools.

WEST AFRICA

WN is honored to continue our collaboration with Groundswell International in Burkina Faso and Mali. Together, we are expanding our work to new communities and replicating programs in agroecology, S&C groups, livelihood development for women and community health.

Tree planting is vital in Burkina Faso and Mali which are located in the extremely deforested Sahel region. In FY 2020, WN in Burkina Faso organized an agroforestry program for volunteers from three villages and supported them in planting 300 baobab trees. The Burkina Faso team also helped schoolchildren in the Bani district create a shady courtyard grove, where they planted – and now tend – 150 neem and 120 moringa trees. Both trees are native to India but do well in the Sahel.

In Mali, tree planting was encouraged through a competition that involved six villages. Judging was based on the survival rate of the mango, moringa, cashew, nere, cailedrat and lemon trees planted and the quality of the fence protecting tree groves.

The massive and distinctive baobab tree thrives in dry tropical Africa. Sacred in many cultures, the presence of a large baobab tree is a sign that the water table is shallow enough to support a well. The fruit it bears has an edible dry pulp that is rich in vitamins and calcium, and its iron-rich leaves are highly valued in cooking and healing.

HOW WN WORKS

EMPOWER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

69,511

The number of participants in WN's field schools and workshops.

4,531

The number of community volunteers advancing WN's programs.

At the core of the WN methodology is training and empowering community members to affect change for themselves and their communities. In Tanzania, 73-year-old Michael Abiero Makene provides a notable example of the power of this approach through his personal success and his exceptional work in training community members to achieve their own success.

Interested in tree planting since 1975, Michael had been involved in several tree planting and tree nursery projects over the years, but all ultimately failed. When WN began working in the Rorya District in 2007, Michael was impressed by WN's approach to development and attended our trainings on tree nursery establishment, tree planting and management techniques such as budding and grafting.

WN worked with Michael and members of his community to gain access to watering cans and seeds. Michael went to work, planting a wide

variety of trees on his farm, including jacaranda, mesopsis (umbrella tree), pine, acacia, albezia, gliricidia, caliandra, moringa, tithonia, casuarina, grevillea robusta and leuceana trees. These trees provide shade, timber, medicine, firewood and charcoal, while also acting as windbreaks. Leaves and bio-matter from the trees improved Michael's farm production.

After Michael attended WN's community health trainings and learned about the nutritional value of fruits, he decided to plant fruit trees, even converting former crop fields to fruit tree groves. He has focused on indigenous fruits that thrive even during periods of drought such as mango, guava, pawpaw, orange, pomegranate, apple, pineapple, passion, tamarind, jackfruit and syzygium fruit trees. This diversity allows him to harvest different types of fruits throughout the year, providing his family with food and protection against diseases year-round.



"I am healthy because of trees," says Tanzanian farmer Michael Abiero Makene, who is 73 years old.

The income yielded from his trees has helped Michael meet his family's food, clothing and health needs. Over the years, he has expanded his tree nurseries and produced tree seedlings that he planted on his farm or sold to neighbors and in markets.

Now, Michael is in high demand to provide education and trainings to other community members. Since the start of the program, he has trained more than 400 people, a remarkable feat of "paying forward" the training he received from WN. People from within and outside his Bukama village seek his counsel on establishment of tree nurseries, tree planting and tree management.

WN FOCUS AREA SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Farming is the primary occupation in WN's communities, all located in rural areas. Our programs help farmers yield more from their crops, livestock and fish farming operations, while also adapting to climate change. Among the keys to success in this area are:

New Techniques

Simple changes in farming techniques can have big payoffs for farmers in our communities. These include reducing the amount of tillage, adding contours to farm fields, using mulch and rotating crops for improved soil quality. Intensive rice growing techniques, which use a reduced amount of seed, have improved rice yields, from the semi-desert regions of Mali in West Africa to the sub-tropical Kavre district in Nepal.

Organic Supplies

A core aspect of the WN process is helping communities recognize resources already available to them. For example, the materials needed to make no-cost, high-quality organic farming supplies. Animal urine, collected in improved animal sheds, is converted to pesticides. Animal dung and locally available plants can be developed into organic fertilizer. Livestock can be fed with locally sourced items like plant leaves and tender stems, garden herbs, ground eggshells and small insects. For example, more than 140 families in the Peruvian Andes are involved in the production, use and dissemination of organic fertilizers, which has improved agricultural productivity throughout their communities.



Tree nurseries abound in all WN's programs



*Kamala Kuwar
checks the water in a plastic
pond created for irrigation in Nepal.*

Irrigation

Unpredictable rains and longer droughts have made rainwater harvesting and irrigation vital to farms and gardens throughout WN's regions. In Nepal, WN encourages farmers to build plastic ponds to collect rainwater for irrigation. In Tanzania and Uganda, farmers are using small-scale, manual, irrigation pumps to bring water to their crops. All these techniques are allowing farmers to plant year-round rather than just during the rainy season.

Kitchen Gardens

Throughout our regions, families improve their health, food security and income by transforming land near their homes into kitchen gardens that produce nutritious vegetables and fruit. WN provides technical training on establishing these gardens, often re-introducing indigenous varieties for dietary diversity and climate change resilience. In many cases, these gardens are so successful that families scale up to commercial gardens that increase family incomes.

Livestock & Fish Enterprise Management

Training on cross breeding, disease prevention and organic feed helps farmers – many of them women – across all WN's regions have more success in raising pigs, chickens, sheep and goats. In our African communities, Peru and Haiti, families and communities are establishing rain-fed farm ponds, seeded with tilapia or catfish fingerlings.

WN FOCUS AREA

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

WN helps communities find solutions to problems they face in their isolated and difficult environments. Most of the time, the solutions are simple. In Nepal this year, for example, the problem of wild animals eating crops was solved when farmers started growing turmeric and other crops that animals do not like. In Uganda, in a program focused on women, engaging the husbands and other men in the community helped make the outcomes more successful. In India, where the amount of lead in the water can make it unsafe to drink, community members learned to use guava leaves to test lead content.

On the other hand, WN can also have success with more high-tech approaches, when appropriate. That is how WN's team in Indonesia and its partners solved the issue of getting up-to-date rainfall data to maize farmers in the Dompu Regency. For generations, these farmers planted in November and December, using signs in nature and their previous experiences to guide them. However, with the increasing impact of climate change, the rain might arrive anywhere between October and January. Since these crops typically constitute a farmer's annual income, a solution was needed to determine the optimal planting period.

“As long as farmers have access to an Android phone and have data, they will always be able to get the latest and most accurate rainfall information that currently exists, and so will be in a far stronger position to make that critical annual decision as to when to plant their crops.”

Edd Wright
WN Regional Director for Southeast Asia

In 2015, WN, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development and in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology, introduced a technology-based rainfall prediction program that provided Dompu farmers with detailed rainfall pattern projections, recommendations on amount of rainfall and warnings of potential flooding.



In this village in Dompu, everyone is excited to see the new rainfall app.

WN began rolling out this program by training our local NGO partner, LESPEL, to bring this new information to farmers in five initial villages. From there, WN worked with the Dompu government, whose agricultural field extension officers took this prediction information to another 31 villages – 36 in total.

But, then what? There are 88 villages in Dompu and this method, involving multiple challenging trips and the printing of expensive color charts for community spaces was not feasible on a larger scale. The solution: a digital format that farmers could access on their phones. With funding from the Dompu Agricultural Office, WN and its partners set to work developing online and Android versions of the rainfall prediction tools.

Now completed, these tools allow farmers throughout the whole of Dompu to view weather predictions in three-hour intervals for the next three days, tailored to every village.



870

The number of S&C groups operating in WN's communities in FY 2020. That is a 30% increase from 669 in FY 2019.

A member of a S&C group in Nepal learning to count the money collected during the meeting

RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Imagine you live in a rural and remote village, perhaps high in the Andes Mountains or on a vast African savanna. You would like to buy chickens or a pig to increase your family's income. Or, you would like to expand your garden enough to have vegetables to sell. Or, you would like to send your oldest child to school but need money for school fees.

Where do you get the money? In most WN communities, there is no bank or traditional lender available.

That is why WN's S&C groups form the core of our Rural Livelihoods Programs. Community members come together to form these groups, each contributing a small sum of money. From this pooled fund, small loans are made and repaid with interest, providing an increasing source of funding for the goals of community members.

S&C groups also provide platforms for members, who are primarily women, to gain skills in financial literacy, record keeping and goal setting. There are 217 S&C groups currently operating in the South Asia programs.

Rural Livelihoods programs also support community members in developing new businesses that can supplement farming income or offer a different way of life. Examples include:

In India, members of the Saheli Network of women health volunteers sell items related to their programs, including sanitary napkins and clay filters for water purification. In FY 2020, they also began selling low-cost masks and liquid soap as they educated communities about COVID-19 precautions. This venture proved so successful that village councils are now taking bulk orders.



Neelam Devi is one of the Saheli Network members trained in mask making in FY 2020.

In Uganda, farmers received training and support for creating value-added products from their crops. For example, using ground potatoes or cassava to make flour.

In Guatemala, WN volunteer Sara Mereida is helping other indigenous women market and sell embroidered blouses, skirts, tablecloths and bags.



Entrepreneurship advisor Sara Mereida (far left) says, "My dream is to have a healthy and prosperous community and families being united."

WN FOCUS AREA

COMMUNITY & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In WN's communities, health problems are complicated by limited access to health care and lack of information about how improved nutrition, hygiene and sanitation can improve health. Through programs led by trusted community-volunteers – as well as enthusiastic school health club members – WN is making significant progress in educating communities and helping them improve health in these areas:

Healthy Children through initiatives that:

- Promote child immunization
- Encourage using enriched porridge to prevent malnutrition
- Measure children to determine healthy size and weight

Primary Care through programs that:

- Educate and support proper nutrition for each family member
- Educate on preventing HIV and caring for those living with HIV
- Promote water, sanitation and hygiene improvements
- Provide testing for diseases including HIV and cancer

Reproductive Health through programs that:

- Support menstruation health management
- Promote assisted childbirth deliveries in health centers
- Counsel women on family planning
- Encourage women to get both pre-natal and ante-natal care

COVID-19 Prevention through programs that:

- Distribute information through radio broadcasts and volunteer outreach
- Encourage handwashing, use of masks and social distancing



Twin girls get immunized at a clinic in Uganda.

THESE PROGRAMS IMPROVE HEALTH AND SAVE LIVES. FOR EXAMPLE:

In Tanzania, infant mortality rates in WN's communities dropped 48% from 112 in 2019 to 58 in 2020.

In India, activities of 55 WASH committees in 20 villages improved sanitation practices in numerous ways, including increasing the number of households with toilets from 8% to 54%.

In Timor-Leste, WN has improved access to safe and clean water for more than 10,000 people.

In Guatemala, we now have 50 volunteers trained to help households install, maintain and use improved stoves, reducing the number of families using stoves that fill homes with harmful fumes.

In Mali, almost 300 people in 10 villages attended trainings by community health volunteers on making enriched porridge as part of a WN program to reduce child malnutrition.



These young mothers in Burkina Faso have benefited from WN's programs that promote gender equity.

GENDER EQUITY

Gender Equity cuts across each of WN's focus areas. For example:

Women-led S&C groups, part of the **Rural Livelihoods** program, serve as steppingstones for women to gain confidence, skills and the independence that comes with generating their own income. In Indonesia, for example, 94% of the S&C members are women and three out of four of their loans have been used to start small businesses, including those that make and sell furniture and handicrafts or sell food. Proceeds from these businesses have increased

household incomes by 15%. S&C loans also support gender equity when they are used to ensure girls can attend school, either in paying school fees or freeing the girls from household duties. In Uganda, WN has seen the access of loans for education contribute to a reduction in school dropout rates for girls.

Women farmers across our 13 countries also gain economic equity through WN's **Sustainable Agriculture** programs. In the Lake Victoria region of East Africa, women have been key beneficiaries of the fishpond enterprises. A sheep-fattening program to help women in eight villages in Mali is expected to increase income from their sheep sales within six to eight months. In Guatemala, kitchen garden enterprises are recognized as ways that women can gain income while still tending to their children.

Women greatly benefit from WN's **Reproductive Health** programs by protecting their health and allowing them to consider, for the first time, decisions about the number and spacing of their children.

A major way that women benefit from WN's **Natural Resource Management** programs is that the planting of trees and grasses near villages eliminates dangerous and gruelling trips that women and girls have traditionally made into the jungle for firewood twigs and livestock fodder.

Throughout all WN's programs, women who invest in learning and succeed in new practices gain status as community leaders. In Tanzania, women now comprise 40% of the technical committee leadership, a notable achievement in a country where gender equity is especially challenging.

BOARD LEADERSHIP

The WN Board of Trustees reflects the nationwide network of supporters Dr. John L. Peters built as he travelled the country talking about WN and the deep commitment to our mission often passed down through generations. Many of these board members travel at their own expense to our programs throughout the world to see first-hand how WN is changing lives.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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The WN family lost a beloved friend in 2020 with the death of Charles Blackwood. Charles is pictured here with his wife, Carol, a long-time WN board member, when they made a WN trip to Nepal. Charles was one of the last living Oklahomans who was in attendance at St. Luke's United Methodist Church when Dr. John Peters gave the 1951 sermon that inspired WN. Charles remained devoted to WN throughout his life, and his friends and family honored that devotion with memorial gifts to establish the Blackwood Fund, which will support program initiatives in perpetuity.

STAFF LEADERSHIP

WN has 51 employees, but only four based in the United States at our headquarters in Oklahoma City. U.S.-based team members, Dr. Kate Schecter, President and CEO; Robert Lachance, CPA, Chief Financial Officer; Jenifer Davis, Accounting and Office Manager and Katie Kastl, Donor Coordinator, are dedicated to ensuring that WN continues to be ranked among the nation's top charities for the high level of its fiscal management, accountability and transparency; as well as, percentage of funds directly invested in programs. This recognition includes:

- GuideStar's Platinum status
- Charity Navigator's Four-Star rating
- America's Best Charities' Seal of Excellence
- Charity Watch's highest rating
- Great Nonprofits' 2020 Top-Rated distinction

All other WN employees live in and are mostly natives of the countries where they work. Their work is greatly enhanced by the hundreds of community mobilizers and volunteers in each country.

SNAPSHOT OF EACH REGION:

SOUTH ASIA

Srijana Karki, Regional Director

Staff: 4

Partner Agencies: 5

Beneficiaries: 42,549

Volunteers: 1,781

Program Participants: 4,815

Active Communities: 157

Graduated Communities: 20

New Communities: 11

AFRICA

Chris Macoloo, Ph.D., Regional Director

Staff: 11

Partner Agencies: 10

Beneficiaries: 238,087

Volunteers: 1,665

Program Participants: 33,373

Active Communities: 130

New Communities: 3

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Lionel Vigil, Regional Director

Staff: 15

Partner Agencies: 22

Beneficiaries: 16,307

Volunteers: 150

Program Participants: 6,631

Active Communities: 111

Graduated Communities: 9

New Communities: 12

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Edd Wright, Regional Director

Staff: 17

Partner Agencies: 8

Beneficiaries: 255,772

Volunteers: 935

Program Participants: 24,692

Active Communities: 395

New Communities: 105



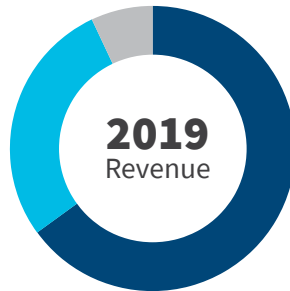
John Obuom and his wife, Pauline Achieng, showing their beautiful mangoes on their thriving farm in Kisumu, Kenya.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019



■ Contributions 42%
■ Grants 50%
■ Other revenue 8%



■ Contributions 65%
■ Grants 28%
■ Other revenue 7%



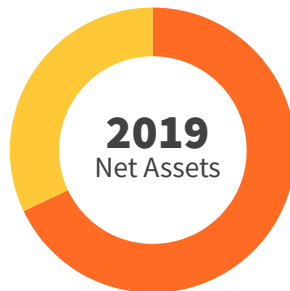
■ Program Services 84%
■ Support. Activities 16%



■ Program Services 83%
■ Support. Activities 17%



■ w/ Donor Rest. 68%
■ w/o Donor Rest. 32%



■ w/ Donor Rest. 68%
■ w/o Donor Rest. 32%

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

ASSETS	2020	2019
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 825,173	\$ 872,551
Accounts receivable:		
Bequests, net	209,700	2,000,300
Grants, net	80,908	211,235
U.S. Government	26,387	73,502
Prepaid expenses and other assets	66,876	76,841
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,209,044	3,234,429
Non-current assets:		
Investments, at fair value	6,568,679	4,891,991
Assets held in trusts	806,646	811,498
Beneficial interest in remainder trusts	1,761,938	1,744,686
Beneficial interest in assets held by others	843,825	285,431
Finance lease right-of-use assets, net	2,918	5,609
Operating lease right-of-use assets	122,228	138,898
Property and equipment, net	186,638	136,183
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	10,292,872	8,014,296
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 11,501,916	\$ 11,248,725
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,934	\$ 38,646
Accrued liabilities	73,470	47,592
Finance lease liabilities	2,693	2,691
Operating lease liabilities	46,665	51,237
Notes payable	42,709	—
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	179,471	140,166
Non-current liabilities:		
Finance lease liabilities	225	2,918
Operating lease liabilities	75,563	87,661
Notes payable	27,591	—
Actuarial liability - charitable gift annuities	147,132	203,527
Obligations - charitable remainder trusts	177,295	174,377
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	427,806	468,483
TOTAL LIABILITIES	607,277	608,649
Net assets:		
Without donor restrictions	3,503,614	3,416,545
With donor restrictions	7,391,025	7,223,531
TOTAL NET ASSETS	10,894,639	10,640,076
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 11,501,916	\$ 11,248,725

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 (WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2019)

	WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	TOTAL 2020	TOTAL 2019
Operating activities:				
Revenues, gains and other support:				
Contributions	\$ 1,165,814	\$ 74,358	\$ 1,240,172	\$ 3,401,461
U.S. Government funds	979,721	—	979,721	1,087,490
Private grants	—	692,381	692,381	447,171
Investment income and gains utilized	286,316	(219,500)	66,816	64,569
Other sources	15,103	—	15,103	41,103
Net assets released from restrictions	731,165	(731,165)	—	—
TOTAL REVENUES, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	3,178,119	(183,926)	2,994,193	5,041,794
Expenses				
Program services:				
Field program	2,378,634	—	2,378,634	2,316,934
Public education	206,846	—	206,846	213,005
Supporting activities:				
Management and general	188,253	—	188,253	174,261
Fundraising	296,256	—	296,256	355,426
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,069,989	—	3,069,989	3,059,626
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	108,130	(183,926)	(75,796)	1,982,168
Non-operating activities:				
Endowment gifts	—	155,103	155,103	201,300
Investment return, net	74,221	154,950	229,171	211,802
Net investment gains (losses)	(40,932)	(25,711)	(66,643)	22,047
Change in value of split-interest agreements	—	12,728	12,728	35,486
Assets transferred to endowment funds	(54,350)	54,350	—	—
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS FROM NON-OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(21,061)	351,420	330,359	470,635
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	87,069	167,494	254,563	2,452,803
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,416,545	7,223,531	10,640,076	8,187,273
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 3,503,614	\$ 7,391,025	\$ 10,894,639	\$ 10,640,076

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 (WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2019)

	Program Services			Supporting Activities			Total 2020	Total 2019
	Field Programs	Public Education	Subtotal Program Services	Management and General	Fundraising	Subtotal Supporting Activities		
Salaries and related expenses:								
Salaries	\$ 890,292	\$ 98,319	\$ 988,611	\$ 105,139	\$ 120,070	\$ 225,209	\$ 1,213,820	\$ 1,235,515
Payroll taxes	63,691	6,759	70,450	7,556	8,546	16,102	86,552	80,626
Benefits	151,240	16,594	167,834	16,300	19,532	35,832	203,666	200,555
	1,105,223	121,672	1,226,895	128,995	148,148	277,143	1,504,038	1,516,696
Field programs	808,010	—	808,010	—	—	—	808,010	757,540
Contract services	33,553	6,204	39,757	3,267	63,892	67,159	106,916	114,251
Legal and accounting services	51,598	7,752	59,350	11,214	2,079	13,293	72,643	77,155
Travel	116,228	28,575	144,803	6,506	39,779	46,285	191,088	208,148
Office supplies	16,184	3,583	19,767	1,105	758	1,863	21,630	17,773
Telecommunications	24,006	4,600	28,606	2,983	1,668	4,651	33,257	32,711
Postage	3,885	528	4,413	755	1,908	2,663	7,076	6,874
Rent and occupancy	84,363	20,844	105,207	617	1,190	1,807	107,014	108,193
Office equipment and software	15,936	1,478	17,414	3,747	7,436	11,183	28,597	27,487
Advertising	—	—	—	—	4,235	4,235	4,235	9,547
Printing and publications	4,104	661	4,765	717	12,646	13,363	18,128	21,664
Depreciation and amortization	44,600	—	44,600	16,673	4,168	20,841	65,441	56,588
Dues	2,899	781	3,680	776	2,332	3,108	6,788	8,667
Training and meetings	23,233	5,809	29,042	—	—	—	29,042	28,146
Financial expenses	44,812	4,359	49,171	10,898	6,017	16,915	66,086	68,186
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 2,378,634	\$ 206,846	\$ 2,585,480	\$ 188,253	\$ 296,256	\$ 484,509	\$ 3,069,989	\$ 3,059,626



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