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**Segal Family Foundation, Inc. Consolidated  
Balance Sheet  
As of August 31, 2009**

	8/31/09	12/31/08	Change
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Cash			
Disbursement Accounts	\$ 129,249	\$ 524,233	\$ (394,984)
Total Cash	129,249	524,233	(394,984)
Investment Securities @ Market Value	(1) 2,529,585	610,567	1,919,018
Total Current Assets	2,658,834	1,134,801	1,524,034
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>			
Land	1,141,755		1,141,755
Buildings	6,261,022		6,261,022
Accum Depreciation	(483,835)		(483,835)
Total Fixed Assets	6,918,942	-	6,918,942
<b>Other Assets:</b>			
Notes Receivable - BRADCO	639,821	639,821	-
Organization Costs	3,205		3,205
Total Other Assets	643,026	639,821	3,205
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 10,220,802</b>	<b>\$ 1,774,622</b>	<b>\$ 8,446,181</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ -		\$ -
Sales Tax Payable ( FL.)	2,175		2,175
Total Current Liabilities	2,175	-	2,175
<b>Other Liabilities:</b>			
Security Deposits	77,529		77,529
Total Other Liabilities	77,529	-	77,529
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>79,704</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,704</b>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Retained Income	1,883,434	1,883,434	0
Current Year Income	8,094,989	-	8,094,989
Unrealized Gain (Loss) Investments	(1) 162,675	(108,812)	271,487
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>10,141,099</b>	<b>1,774,622</b>	<b>8,366,477</b>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>\$ 10,220,802</b>	<b>\$ 1,774,622</b>	<b>\$ 8,446,181</b>

(1) Investments Marked to Market as of 8/31/09



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**Citation from Eric Muasa of Kenya :**

----- Original Message -----

Subject: We need help, please:

From: eric muasa <ericmuasa@gmail.com>

Date: Tue, July 21, 2009 12:25 pm

To: info@segalfamilyfoundation.org

Hi am Eric Muasa from Kenya and am 21 yrs old. I read about how Segal Family Foundation helps many people and i appreciate the work of the foundation.

I was requesting if the foundation could help us out, as many people here starve, lack shelter, food and some are also orphans. Many youths are illiterate as there are very scarce schools and also due to lack of fees. People eat one meal a day and they count themselves lucky. Children starve to death and also lack clothings.

Some with disabilities have nowhere to go or to call it home. We were kindly hoping, on behalf of the others, that you could help us out, as things are getting difficult for us here.

Please consider your brothers and sisters who are in times of need. Thanx alot.

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## Bill Gates' Indian Education

His \$258 million Avahan project on AIDS in India got lost between B-school and brothel.

By Elizabeth Flock

reins to the government-run National AIDS Control Organisation, which is unenthusiastic about inheriting the venture.) She doesn't want to slip back into prostitution. At age 45 she doesn't have much of a career in that, anyway.

When it hit the ground in 2003, Avahan set itself three goals: arrest the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus in India, expand the program across the nation and develop a model that the government can adopt. Now, as it begins to wind down, Avahan finds that it hasn't achieved any of these goals. Doubtless the effort has made a dent in the problem, but the impact is small in relation to the spending. When NACO takes over, it will try to prune the costs of the program. Salaries for peer educators will go.

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**Citations from "The Challenge for Africa" by Wangari Maathai :**

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In 1967, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda formulated arrangements to create a stronger political and economic union, the East African Community. It lasted for a decade before geopolitical interests and internal political conflict led to its collapse. If it had been nurtured, the East African Community could have taken the region very far by removing the artificial economic and political barriers created by the colonial powers and continued by the postcolonial African leadership.

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New efforts are being made to re-create the East African Community, this time including the original three members plus Burundi and Rwanda, with the objectives of expanding and strengthening cooperation between the nations. Regrettably, such efforts are, as they have been for years, riddled with suspicion and mistrust between both governments and citizens of the countries concerned, so movement toward the unity and development the community envisions is very slow. As a consequence, the imbalances in trade between Africa and the industrialized world remain.

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Unless African leaders embrace their common goals and work together to make their individual nations and the whole continent stronger, Africa will remain a victim of globalization and unfair global trade rules, not a beneficiary.

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**Citations from "Dead Aid" by Dambisa Moyo:**

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Scarcely does one see Africa's (elected) officials or those African policymakers charged with the development portfolio offer an opinion on what should be done, or what might actually work to save the continent from its regression. This very important responsibility has, for all intents and purposes, and to the bewilderment and chagrin of many an African, been left to musicians who reside outside of Africa.

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A World Bank study found that as much as 85 percent of aid flows were used for purposes other than that for which they were initially intended, very often diverted to unproductive, if not grotesque ventures. Even as far back as the 1940s, international donors were well aware of this diversion risk. In 1947, Paul Rosenstein-Rodin, the Deputy Director of the World Bank Economics Department, remarked that 'when the World Bank thinks it is financing an electric power station, it is really financing a brothel'.



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Citations from <http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/2466/Sub-Saharan-Africa.html> :

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“Waste in the public sector and weak governance structures continue to act as major constraints to development in many countries.

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The average African adult has fewer than three years of schooling. Almost one in three males and one in two females is illiterate.

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A continuing brain drain exacerbates these problems. Yet, lasting education development will take place only when the extensive armed conflicts come to an end and the HIV/AIDS pandemic stalls.

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Restoring peace and stability in the region is an urgent priority. And in 2000, approximately 13.7 million people in Africa were refugees or internally displaced.

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Unless these trends reverse, Africa will account for three-quarters of out-of-school children by 2015.

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Poor children spend more time than other children contributing to household work. As a result they are less likely to spend out-of-school hours on schoolwork, more likely to be absent from school during periods of peak labor demand.

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More than 40 percent of children in Africa are stunted, while almost one-third are underweight.

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Few African countries provide adequate opportunities for education and training needed by twelve-to-seventeen-year-olds or for adults.

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The gross secondary enrollment rate in 1997 was 26 percent for Africa, compared with 52 percent for all developing countries.”



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**Correspondence between Barry Segal & John McAslan:**

From: Barry Segal  
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2009 9:47 AM  
To: 'John McAslan' Cc: Janis Simon; Patti R. Becker; Christine Shishkoff  
Subject: RE: Malawi schools

Thanks for update we don't need anything for the meeting, but we will relay your positive information. See you in September. Barry

From: Catriona Dalziel [mailto:c.dalziel@mcaslan.co.uk] On Behalf Of John McAslan  
Sent: Thursday, August 27, 2009 8:08 AM  
To: Barry Segal Subject: Malawi schools

Dear Barry

I was pleased to speak to you on Monday from Malawi. Following our conversation we had a series of very successful meetings with the Ministry of Education regarding the project. In simple terms, if your two classroom buildings are regarded as a success when complete (and I'm hopeful, of course, that this is the case), then there is every opportunity that the design will be taken forward by the Ministry as the national standard for new schools across the country. So everyone acknowledges they are hugely better than the existing schools that are being built, with transformed learning conditions for the young people. However, the challenge is great with over 25,000 new classrooms required in Malawi and only 2,000 currently planned by the Government.

What would you like from me for your Board Meeting on 11<sup>th</sup> September? Unfortunately, I will be unable to attend but I'd like to get you material in advance or join you at the Board Meeting by video conference or on a conference call. However, I will be at the CGI Conference and we can meet then. I can also meet your Foundation colleagues if this would be of interest to update them on the project.

I look forward to hearing from you. Kind regards John McAslan

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**Rwanda Works Architect Gilli Nossan: "Borders won't be opened because of drug trafficking"**

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**Citation from Rwanda Works Letter of Aug. 18, 2009:**

Your donation will go towards the construction of a modern dairy collection center. In Rwanda, most babies and young children rely on breast milk, but once they are weaned they have few nutritious alternatives. Cow's milk is an ideal source of protein for children. The new collection center will provide farmers with important inputs, such as feed, and access to refrigeration to extend the life of their milk. The collection center will sell high quality, hygienic milk, improving the nutrition of thousands of Rwandans.

By supporting RW, the Segal Family Foundation will inspire others to look closely at the projects we are undertaking in Rwanda. I cannot thank you enough for your commitment. It means so much to me, all of us at RW and, most importantly, the people in Rwanda who will not only earn an income through the sale of milk but also improve their own nutrition by consuming high quality dairy.

776 Mountain Blvd. Ste. 106 Watchung, NJ 07069 Tel: 908-279-7881 Fax: 908-279-7886

Email: [info@SegalFamilyFoundation.org](mailto:info@SegalFamilyFoundation.org)



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### Citations from ASYV Students:

#### "SEX EDUCATION IN RWANDA

In Rwanda sex education is at the low level because of many reasons and because of that problem many youths in Rwanda especially the girls have some consequences like being infected by HIV/AIDS, and many of them are sexually abused by the old peoples. The reason why that happens is that most of them didn't get any information for their lives. The first reason of that is the cultures of Rwanda even in all Africa because they think that you talk to child about sex is like to encourage her or him for doing sex but is very helpful to them because they know before all risks they can meet when they do sex before time. and thing is that because of bad situation the youth take decision themselves to leave the school so that they can find the easy life of them because of the poverty or orphan and by there they can look for many and other thing the need in bad ways.

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#### CORRUPTION IN RWANDA

In many leaders there is the corruption but especially for those who are in the high levels for example if there is a donation of 50 millions reserved for the people from outside, only the leaders may take the 70% of the total amount money and put them in their own project and the people take the others 30% but they also can get nothing and this leave each person in the poverty ,that is why you can see many children on the street.

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#### RWANDAN RESOURCES

Deforestation resulting from the uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel for most people , but these is hardly any commercial timber production over grazing soil exhaustion ,soil erosion widespread poach.

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#### ENERGY IN RWANDA

So, fewer and expensive of electricity supply constitutes a limiting factor to development to achieve this; Rwanda has considerable hydroelectric potential ;in addition to large deposits of renewable methane gas in lake kivu ; estimated at 60 billion cubic meters .in rural area direct solar energy can be used whilst up to 1/3 of 155 million tons of peat deposit is current exploitable. Rwanda projects that by 2020, at least 37% of the population will be connected to electricity (up from 2% in 2000) and the consumption of wood will decrease from the current 94% to 50% of national energy consumption."