

The Borgen Project in 2014...

48 STATES

had Borgen Project volunteers

630,000 PEOPLE

visited borgenproject.org

93%

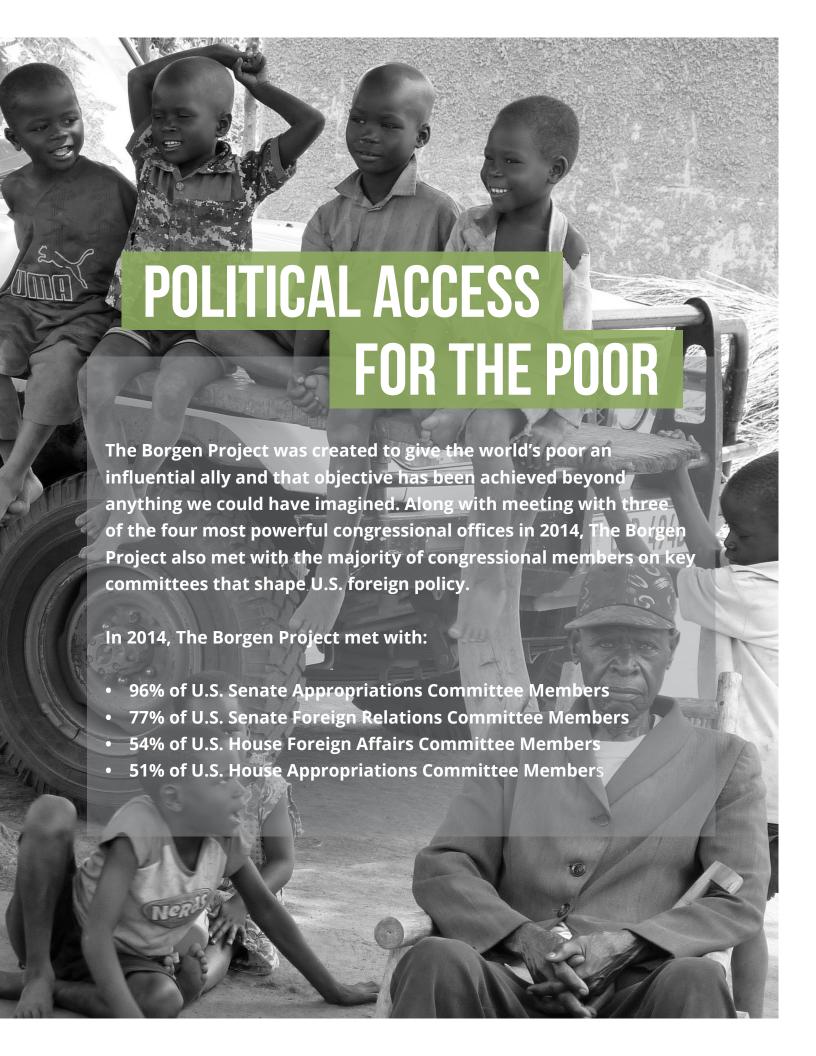
of the U.S. Senate met with The Borgen Project

298 MEETINGS

with Members of Congress and/or their staff.

5,100 ARTICLES

Published on The Borgen Project website and magazine.



ADVANCING LIFE-SAVING LEGISLATION AND REFORMS

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

After six years of advocating for the Water for the World Act, in December of 2014 the legislation passed Congress and was signed into law by President Barack Obama. From 2009-2014, The Borgen Project built support for the Water for the World Act and held 410 meetings with congressional offices. The legislation builds on the success of the Water for the Poor Act of 2005, which has already provided millions of people with first-time access to clean drinking water and clean sanitation resources.

FOOD AID REFORM

Generally, when wealthy nations provide emergency food aid in situations of war, famine and disaster, they purchase the food as close to the crisis as possible. This allows nations to quickly and cost-effectively assist as many people as possible. In the U.S., however, our laws require that the food come from the U.S. and 50% of it must be shipped on U.S. flagged cargo ships. This approach does not factor in the critical component of time; in fact it can take up to three months to reach people who are in dire need. The high cost of shipping food from the U.S. also means that a large percentage of food aid funding goes toward shipping costs. With 40% of U.S. food aid funding going to the shipping industry, our taxpayer dollars are wasted at the expense of millions of starving men, women and children. The Borgen Project is part of a coalition of nonprofit organizations advocating for critical reforms that will allow the U.S. to assist millions more without requiring additional funding.

Cargo Preference: In the spring, the U.S.
 House of Representatives passed a provision in the Coast Guard authorization bill, for which the maritime industry lobbied,

that would increase the cargo preference from 50% to 75%. This costly provision would have resulted in two million fewer people, per year, receiving life-saving assistance from the U.S. Government. The Borgen Project went to Capitol Hill to raise awareness on this harmful provision that was slipped into the approved House bill. During the Capitol Hill meetings, The Borgen Project brought attention to the issue and met with 26 Senate offices and 17 House offices. Among these offices, were the offices of the Chair and Ranking Member of the Coast Guard Sub-committee, which oversees this issue. The potentially devastating measure was defeated in the Senate.

2014 Johanns-Leahy Amendment Food for Peace 202(e) - On May 8th, 2014, the Senate Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment to include an additional \$35 million cash flexibility in the Food for Peace Title II program. The Borgen Project was on Capitol Hill meeting with congressional offices the week of the vote. The amendment narrowly passed by two votes. Of those who voted yes, 9 out of 16 had met with The Borgen Project in the 48 hours leading up to the vote. The amendment was projected to help an additional 200,000 hungry and malnourished people. After the vote, Senator Patrick Leahy gave a nod of appreciation to The Borgen Project via Twitter. Unfortunately, the amendment wasn't included in the final budget.



POWER FOR AFRICA

The lack of electricity in Africa is one of the biggest health and development issues facing the continent.

Nearly 70% of people living in sub-Saharan Africa do not have access to power. This is a root issue that stifles all aspects of life in African nations. Many regions lack electricity in schools and hospitals, which impacts education and health. The lack of power also creates difficult conditions for businesses to operate and succeed, which leads to higher unemployment and more poverty.



A lack of power contributes to the high use of polluting fuel sources for indoor cooking, heating and lighting that produce toxic fumes. These fumes result in more than 3 million annual premature deaths from respiratory disease. This is greater than the number of deaths from HIV/AIDS per year.

In Congress, The Borgen Project focused efforts on the Electrify Africa Act in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Energize Africa Act in the U.S. Senate. The legislation

comes with no additional cost to taxpayers and provides 50 million people in Africa with first-time access to power. From 2013 through 2014, The Borgen Project held over 207 congressional meetings while building support for this legislation.

In the House of Representatives...

- 24 of the Members of Congress cosponsoring the Electrify Africa Act did so after meeting with The Borgen Project.
- 75 of those who voted 'yes' had met with The Borgen Project.

In the Senate...

 13 of the members of Congress cosponsoring the Energize Africa Act did so after meeting with The Borgen Project.

The Electrify Africa Act passed in the U.S.
House of Representatives, but the Energize
Africa Act did not come up for a vote in
the U.S. Senate before the end of the 2014
congressional session. The Borgen Project will
continue to focus on this legislation in 2015.

"Having made tremendous strides on behalf of impoverished families throughout the world, I applaud The Borgen Project for its tireless commitment to ending global poverty. Through strategic advocacy and public education, you are helping to shape U.S. policy for the betterment of mankind. We are proud to be home to visionary groups like The Borgen Project. You represent the best of who we are as a state and as a people – insightful thinkers, proactive leaders and inspiring problem-solvers, who are committed to redefining what is possible and, ultimately, to changing the world."

- Gov. Jay Inslee (WA)

PRESIDENT

Clint Borgen

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Congressman Adam Smith (D)
Congressman Dave Reichert (R)
Don Girskis
Christian Thwaites
Ava Hahn
Frank Novosel
Jennifer Houston
Dr. Nazar Al Baharna
Ryika Hooshangi
Kip Knight

FINANCIALS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Dec. 31, 2014

ASSETS

Current Assets		2014
Cash & Cash Equivalent	\$	78,402
Investments	\$	103,060
Total Assets	\$_	181,462

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities	2014
Payroll Liabilities	\$ 2,232
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,232
Net Assets	
Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ 179,230
Total Net Assets	\$ 179,230
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 181,462

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

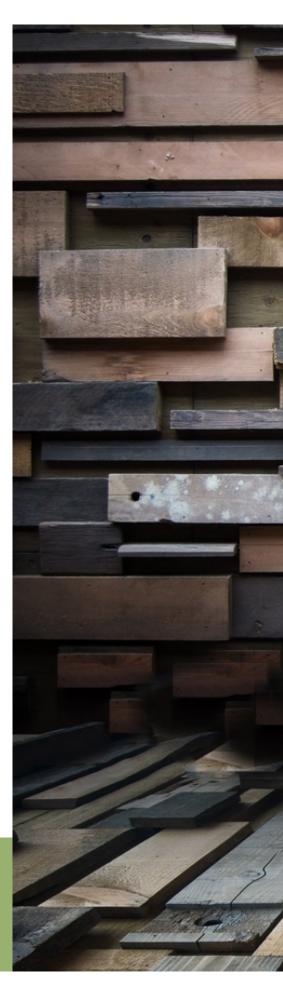
Year Ended Dec. 31, 2014

	Dec. 31, 2014	
Revenue		
Corporate	\$ 6,218.35	
Foundations & Nonprofits	21,800.00	
Individuals	177,461.74	
Interest Income	326.60	
In-Kind Facilities	24,000.00	
Total Revenue	229,806.69	
Expenses		
Program Services Expense	160,250.09	
Fund Development Expense	12,577.48	
Operations Expense	10,120.19	
Total Expenses	182,947.76	
Other Income		
Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(451.97)	
Total Other Income	(451.97)	
Change in Net Assets	\$ 46,406.96	

LARGEST CONTRIBUTORS:

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Google

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THE BORGEN PROJECT

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