

Annual Report  
2008/09





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WaterAid enables the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation, and improved hygiene. These basic human rights underpin health, education, and livelihoods and form the first, essential step in overcoming poverty.

We work with local partners, who understand local issues, and provide them with the skills and support to help communities set up and manage practical and sustainable projects that meet their real needs.

We also advocate locally and internationally to change policy and practice and ensure water and sanitation's vital role in reducing poverty is recognized.

**WaterAid America raises financial support and other resources to advance the work of WaterAid around the world, and undertakes advocacy and awareness-raising work to demonstrate the urgency of the international humanitarian crisis in safe drinking water and sanitation to the US Government, other decision-makers and the general public.**

Edited by: Libby Plumb  
Designed by: LCD ([www.lcd.uk.com](http://www.lcd.uk.com))  
Front cover: A child collecting water from a WaterAid-funded borehole in the village of Tondani in the Salima District of Malawi.

Photo: WaterAid/Layton Thompson  
WaterAid America is a US tax-exempt, 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

## Message from the Chairman

Today, one in eight people lives without access to safe water, and 2.5 billion people lack anywhere safe or hygienic to go to the toilet. This global crisis causes millions of needless deaths and traps whole communities in poverty. Every day, 4,000 children die from water-related diseases, and millions of women are unable to work or grow food because they spend hours a day collecting water for their families.

We at WaterAid respond to this crisis by working with local partner organizations in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Region to help communities to plan, construct, and maintain safe water supplies and sanitation facilities, and improve their hygiene practices. We also work to influence governments and other organizations to adopt policies and practices that will enable the poor to gain sustainable access to safe water and sanitation.

2008/09 has been a challenging but highly successful year for us, during which WaterAid has enabled more than one million people to gain access to safe water and over two million to sanitation globally. These vital services really do transform lives, as 61 year old Hari Maya Poudel (pictured opposite) from the Nepalese village of Amarkhu, which has benefited from a gravity flow water system supported by WaterAid, testifies:

“Before, I had to get to the source by 3am to collect water. If I went later than this there would be no water left as so many other women would go there. It was very hard. I had to carry two buckets on my

back at the same time. Life is very different now. I don't need to get up in the middle of the night. I can now spend more time cleaning, kitchen gardening, feeding the cattle, and looking after my grandchildren.”

In 2008, the United Nations International Year of Sanitation, our advocacy work focused on highlighting the political neglect of sanitation. Despite compelling evidence that sanitation is the single development intervention that brings the greatest public health returns, sanitation is consistently overlooked in development agendas. Following advocacy by WaterAid and others, we are pleased to report that the first high level international meeting on water and sanitation is now scheduled for 2010.

While we are proud of our achievements, we are conscious there are still so many people in need of assistance. We have ambitious plans for expansion and hope we can count on your continued support as we work to help more of the world's marginalized communities to gain access to life's most basic needs: safe water and sanitation.

Sincerely



**Gregory Hodkinson**  
Chairman, WaterAid America  
August 6, 2009



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## WaterAid in 2008/09

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In 2008/09 WaterAid worked with more than 330 local partner organizations in 17 countries in Africa and Asia to reach 1.16 million people with water and 2.02 million people with sanitation. Together we worked on the following key areas:

### **Water**

The local organizations WaterAid works with have installed new water supplies, rehabilitated broken facilities, and monitored and evaluated existing projects. Our work mapping the location of existing water points continued to highlight areas that most needed support. WaterAid now sits on a steering committee that develops water point mapping platforms that will be used by multiple governments across West and East Africa. We finalized guidelines that will establish a uniform approach to ensuring good water quality across all WaterAid programs.

### **Water resource management**

We have developed practical and sustainable solutions to addressing the impact of climate change on water resources. These include installing deeper boreholes in Bangladesh that enable people to collect safe water even during flooding, working with communities in the desert in Mali to install rainwater harvesting systems to supplement groundwater supplies during the dry months, and installing sand dams in seasonal riverbeds in Ethiopia.

### **Sanitation**

This year, WaterAid has helped more than two million people gain access to somewhere safe and clean to go

to the toilet. Our sanitation programs improve individuals' dignity and privacy, as well as reducing their exposure to diarrheal diseases. We have worked to help overcome some of the many social and cultural barriers that hold communities back from implementing hygienic practices. We have also encouraged governments and decision-makers to prioritize sanitation in poverty reduction plans.

### **Hygiene**

Raising awareness of the need for good hygiene is key to ensuring behavioral changes such as hand washing and sanitation interventions are sustained. In Nepal, a study on menstrual hygiene in schools was carried out, raising awareness of this neglected issue, while posters, street demonstrations, puppet shows, radio broadcasts, and street theater promoted the importance of hand washing.

We have also increased our hygiene work in response to natural disasters such as flooding, which increases the risks that communities face. In our Southern Africa region, we responded to the largest outbreak of cholera in ten years by sharing good hygiene practices to help keep the epidemic under control.

### **Urban**

More people than ever are living in unplanned urban settlements, increasing the strain on already scarce and overstressed water and sanitation resources. Working in a variety of urban settings, from slums in large cities to peri-urban areas and small towns is a priority

Far right: Karida Coulibaly collects water from the new borehole in Simba West, a village in Mali. This image was taken as part of the *Financial Times*' 2008 Seasonal Appeal for WaterAid, which highlighted our work in Mali, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

for WaterAid. Our involvement with Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP) has furthered our engagement in urban work. WSUP aims to bring private sector and non-governmental organizations together to strengthen capacities of local service providers and improve services for the poor.

### Sustainability

Core to all of WaterAid's work is sustainability. We always use technologies that are low cost, appropriate to the local financial and geographical conditions, and within the technical capacity of the benefiting community to operate and maintain. We are constantly looking at new effective approaches. For example, in Thimee, Nepal, reed bed treatment systems have been successfully trialed as a method for filtering household wastewater.

### Equity and Inclusion

WaterAid sets a priority on working with the most marginalized and socially excluded people in communities. A newly formed equity and inclusion working group has supported and enhanced work in this area, including developing low cost adaptations to latrine and water point designs for blind and disabled people, and exploring the challenges of those living with HIV and AIDS. Key reports documenting this work have been published to share our learning with others.

### Learning

As WaterAid grows, it is essential to share our research and to evaluate our work to date. Visits were hosted in Malawi on understanding the need for an approach to reforming

the water and sanitation sector and in Tanzania on effective sector coordination processes and institutional frameworks. WaterAid has also contributed to sector knowledge with a wide range of research reports on water and sanitation issues.

### Advocacy and campaigning

#### National advocacy

Across WaterAid's country programs, progress on advocacy is evident. A study developed in Nepal is being used to inform the development of the government's master plan on sanitation and in Uganda, WaterAid and local communities have lobbied for national government budget lines for sanitation. In Malawi, a WaterAid staff member is working in the planning department of the Ministry of Water Development to support mapping of water points.

#### International level advocacy and campaigning

There was a number of important achievements during the year, including African governments committing to invest a minimum of 0.5% Gross Domestic Product in sanitation, along with G8 leaders acknowledging the importance of sanitation and the need to act.

WaterAid's report *Tackling the silent killer – The case for sanitation* was launched at the G8 Summit in Japan and received international media coverage, including in the prestigious medical journal *The Lancet*.

#### Advocacy in the US

WaterAid America's advocacy work is becoming stronger with the addition of a staff person in Washington, DC to spearhead efforts to influence US Government policies and practice. Along with other sector stakeholders, we participated in a briefing for President Obama's transition team. We also contributed to InterAction's G8 Summit Policy Brief on water and sanitation, contributed comments to an evidence session at the House Foreign Affairs Committee on reform of the Foreign Assistance Act, and were invited by the World Bank to peer review their work on the role of private philanthropy in the aid landscape.



Charlie Bibby/Financial Times



## Asia



### Water users reached

1. Bangladesh	512,000
2. India	82,000
3. Nepal	38,000
4. Pakistan	–

### Sanitation users reached

1. Bangladesh	1,503,000
2. India	58,000
3. Nepal	33,000
4. Pakistan	–

Reporting on figures in Pakistan to start from 2010

Left: “We use the communal toilet block here. It’s very near my house. There are six toilets and there is always one free when I go there. The previous situation was hanging latrines and there were always lines. There was no privacy, so we would only use the latrines in the daylight if the men were away working. In the evening we felt more comfortable because it was dark and nobody could see anything. Now, we have no problems. Day or night, the toilets are the same to use because there are doors and electric lights and there are separate latrines for women.”

**Aki, 18, from Zakir’s slum, Dhaka, Bangladesh**

### 1. Bangladesh

#### Successful long term intervention

The five year, \$25 million Advancing Sustainable Environmental Health (ASEH) program was successfully completed this year. Through the program, 1.8 million people gained access to clean water, 5.65 million people gained access to sanitation, and 6.83 million gained access to improved hygiene.

As a result, water-related diseases have reduced, leading to a \$12 million reduction in medical costs for households.

Key findings have been published as part of a new series of films; and the success of the community-led total sanitation scheme has been shared with other country programs and will be developed in years to come.

### 2. India

#### Partnership

WaterAid has teamed up with the local government in the state of Bihar to carry out a disaster preparation program, with the main focus on the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to communities during flooding.

#### Development

A workshop was organized to address drinking water security in areas hit by drought in order to develop community-based mediation plans. More than 100 experts from the water and sanitation sector came together in the city of Bhopal to discuss the challenge of providing water and sanitation services in urban areas.

Government prizes rewarding 'open defecation free' status were given to 64 communities that our partners have worked with in India.

### 3. Nepal

#### Reaching out

Water user plans were developed for six hill communities. These long term plans highlight the water, sanitation, and hygiene activities that need to be undertaken, and take a structured approach to water resource management in rural areas that are difficult to access.

#### Campaigning

WaterAid, as part of the End Water Poverty coalition, held a huge rally in Kathmandu. Over 30,000 signatures collected on the day were added to 115,000 already gathered calling for sanitation and water for all. Attended by famous Nepalese actress Jharana Thapa, the gathering called for the government to act on promises made at the South Asian Conference on Sanitation. WaterAid staff members were invited to meet the Prime Minister two days later to discuss the campaign's demands.

#### Research

WaterAid carried out research into the neglected area of menstrual hygiene in schools in Nepal, and found that the level of knowledge on this issue is poor amongst adolescent girls. The study recommends better education programs for girls on menstruation, and basic improvements to sanitation facilities which will allow girls to continue in education while menstruating.

### 4. Pakistan

Despite the ongoing security situation, we have been able to continue our work in Pakistan.

#### Advocacy

WaterAid's partner IRSP successfully implemented community-led total sanitation schemes and achieved open defecation free status in two villages, an achievement that was recognized by the government.

Children from schools in three provinces took part in an art competition, creating pictures showing the impact of poor and improved sanitation in their communities.



"I was six years old when I started collecting water and I have carried it every day since. I feel very tired when I collect water, even more so now that I am old. I have to be very careful how I use water because we have so little. If I had more water I would plant a kitchen garden."

**Mana Laxmi Shakya, 66, from Nigalopani village, Nepal**

Photo: Charlie Bibby/Financial Times

### Sanitation declared a right in South Asia

In November 2008 WaterAid welcomed South Asian governments' recognition of access to sanitation and safe drinking water as a basic human right.

At the third South Asian Conference on Sanitation in Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's opening words; "good sanitation should be the birthright of every citizen in South Asia" were included in to the official declaration.

WaterAid was well represented at the conference, presenting reports, lobbying delegates and raising awareness through the media and a candlelit vigil held to commemorate the one million children who had died of diarrhea in the region since 2006.

Sanitation is now a legislative priority in each of the countries represented at the conference: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

## East Africa



### Water users reached

5. Ethiopia	71,000
6. Tanzania	63,000
7. Uganda	35,000

### Sanitation users reached

5. Ethiopia	65,000
6. Tanzania	4,000
7. Uganda	18,000

Left: "I am in the hygiene club at school. In the hygiene club we learn about cleanliness. We educate the other children to keep healthy if we see them doing something unsafe. The most important things I have learned are to have safe water, latrines and clean clothes, keep the wells clean, sleep in clean blankets, keep food clean, and clean our environment. I had to use a traditional well before we had the pump. It took half an hour to get there and the water was very dirty. Now it takes a lot less time to collect water and we know the water is safe. Now there is less illness in the school."

**Husna Jumanne, 14, from Kisaki Primary School, Singida District, Tanzania**

## 5. Ethiopia

### Innovation

In six neighborhoods in Konso, innovative water and sanitation solutions were trialed including the construction of a sub-surface sand dam, providing over 1,000 people with access to clean water, and a latrine block which also fuels a kitchen with biogas, providing an environmentally friendly alternative to burning wood for cooking.

### Development

Programs in Addis Ababa, Butajira, Konso, Sherawobit, and Ticho have been developed to address the needs of marginalized groups. These include focusing on the increased needs of those living with HIV and AIDS, and designing sanitation and washing facilities with disabled access.

### Evaluation

An important joint sector review of progress in water and sanitation, involving the government, donors, and NGOs, was undertaken to analyze effectiveness at district and regional levels. A national monitoring and evaluation framework was developed in conjunction with the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program.

## 6. Tanzania

### Influence

WaterAid's proposal to develop water point mapping into a National Rural Water Supply Infrastructure Monitoring System was formally adopted which will make accurate and current data on rural water supplies widely available.

### Development

WaterAid has worked with the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF, Dutch NGO SNV, and the Tanzanian government to prioritize school sanitation. Plans are now in place to increase funding, conduct school water and sanitation mapping exercises, and to address policy shortcomings. DFID has agreed to set aside £10 million (\$16 million) for this, and the government will ensure that all new schools are built with adequate access to sanitation.

### Innovation

WaterAid has piloted an innovative approach to reduce fluoride levels in water by filtering it through animal bone ash. As a result, fluoride levels were significantly reduced from 4mg per liter to 0.7mg per liter<sup>1</sup>. This simple technology has seen good take up from communities.

## 7. Uganda

### Inclusion

In Uganda we have promoted water and sanitation technologies that better suit the needs of marginalized groups. By learning how to construct rainwater collection jars, women have acquired masonry skills and are now earning an income by building these in their communities.

### Community involvement

Community drama reached 28,000 people in the Mpigi and Amuria districts promoting the Local Millennium Development Goals Initiative (whereby international targets to halve the proportions of people without water or sanitation

are localized). District action plans were presented and the events were broadcast on national television and in the leading daily newspaper, *The New Vision*.

### Influence

In order to reduce the number of slum dwellers without access to a toilet, community sanitation saving schemes were developed, where communities pay small amounts into a fund to construct and maintain their own toilets. Three schemes were formed, benefiting more than 1,000 people, and others are now being targeted at landlords, showing them the importance of providing sanitation for their tenants.

1. WaterAid Tanzania annual report 2008/09



"I had training from WaterAid. I learned how to cut the end of the pipes to make the threading, and how to cut and connect the pipes. I enjoy my job, it is interesting. The community is very happy; before they drank dirty water and now they have clean water."

**Libiya Tukuna, a newly trained plumber from Ticho, Ethiopia**

Photo: WaterAid/Libby Plumb

## Southern Africa



### Water users reached

8. Madagascar	35,000
9. Malawi	26,000
10. Mozambique	61,000
11. Zambia	45,000

### Sanitation users reached

8. Madagascar	34,000
9. Malawi	37,000
10. Mozambique	42,000
11. Zambia	39,000

“I used to draw water from the Lisanjala River. There were lots of problems from the water. Children and parents would get sick from diarrhea and we’d frequently go to the hospital, which is 17km away. We were unable to grow vegetables because the water was not close. We didn’t have enough food to eat. Since the water came, our lives have changed. We are able to concentrate on our families and the children are not getting sick any more, so we are saving time and being more productive. We can use as much water as we want for vegetable growing.”  
**Ester Bizwick, 53, from Wilson village, Machinga District, Malawi**

## 8. Madagascar

### Debate

Seven regions of Madagascar have been under scrutiny from WaterAid’s ‘Roving Camera’. After capturing the realities of water and sanitation practices, workshops were arranged to discuss the findings between communities, local governments and authorities. Local governments were encouraged to take action and address the deficit in water and sanitation services for the country’s most marginalized people.

### Progress

Madagascar has been chosen as one of the first recipients of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council’s Global Sanitation Fund, which will help large numbers of poor people attain safe and sustainable sanitation services and adopt good hygiene practices. WaterAid’s program was chosen due to the dynamic nature of the water and sanitation programs already in place.

### Education

As part of the national and regional celebrations for Global Hand Washing Day, thousands of children were shown how to wash their hands with soap through extensive TV, radio, and print media coverage.

### Research

A team from Columbia University presented *A Review of Tax Policy to Expand Water and Sanitation Access in Madagascar*. Their findings recommended that communes increase the recovery of local taxes in order to generate more revenue for investment in water and sanitation.

## 9. Malawi

### Progress

WaterAid helped establish an innovative partnership between the Lilongwe Water Board, a community organization, and community members to settle disputes about unpaid water bills that had led to community water kiosks being disconnected. By understanding the needs of the community and setting up user groups and repayment schemes the water kiosks are now back in operation. This has made the Water Board realize the importance of engaging with poor communities and the Government of Malawi is now seeking external funding to scale up this approach.

### Inclusive

Research has been carried out into incorporating the needs of vulnerable groups in planning in order to ensure everyone can access water and sanitation facilities. These research findings will be published later this year.

### Advocacy

WaterAid has been instrumental in the development of the National Sanitation Policy, which has now been approved by the Malawian Cabinet. The previous policy, developed in 1936, was disjointed and very difficult to enforce. The current strategy will consolidate all existing pieces of legislation within one Ministry.

## 10. Mozambique

### Progress

In the province of Zambézia, 33 natural springs have been protected, benefiting around 16,500 people.

### Profile

WaterAid's partner ESTAMOS has benefited from an increased profile, thanks to the organization's founder and director, Feliciano dos Santos, being awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa. This recognition and increased profile will allow them to gain access to alternative sources of funding for water and sanitation services in Mozambique.

### Partnership

WaterAid is supporting new plans to create a network of national NGOs working in the water sector.

### Capacity building

WaterAid provided training for private sector contractors in a continued effort to build their skills. The training concentrated on efficient contract management systems.

## 11. Zambia

### Monitoring

WaterAid commissioned a study of rural water technologies in four districts of the Southern Province. The study will establish functionality, sustainability, maintenance, and quality of water produced by differing technologies.

### Sustainability

During a period of extensive and damaging flooding, WaterAid's composting latrines largely survived, and communities have been found to be receptive to this technology.

### Research

Research carried out under the theme *Responding to evidence? Aid and the sanitation blind spot* was presented at the Stockholm World Water Week in August.



## West Africa



### Water users reached

12. Burkina Faso	55,000
13. Ghana	50,000
14. Mali	39,000
15. Nigeria	30,000

### Sanitation users reached

12. Burkina Faso	51,000
13. Ghana	29,000
14. Mali	55,000
15. Nigeria	41,000

Far right: “We noticed that soap was necessary for us. So JIGI (WaterAid’s partner organization) helped us establish the unit and taught us how to make soap. Now, we have safe water; we have got soap always, so we are clean. We use the soap for washing – the body, clothes and dishes – it’s very good soap.”

Madame Awa Coulibaly, a member of a local soap-making group, from Simba East, Mali.

### 12. Burkina Faso

#### Progress

With funding from the EU and support from WaterAid’s partner VARENA, 50 new water points have been installed in the Western province of Bale. The water points will provide a further 15,000 people with access to clean water.

#### Knowledge sharing

WaterAid organized Burkina Faso’s first national sanitation forum, which provided a space for all sector stakeholders to meet and discuss sanitation issues. It was such a success, that the national government is to make it into a national event.

#### Promotion

The Central East region launched the first regional level WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene for all) campaign through methods including visits to households, drama and the media. “Water is life and the provision of clean water will create better lives,” commented the Governor of the Central East region at the launch in September 2008.

### 13. Ghana

#### Advocacy

The End Water Poverty coalition, of which WaterAid is a founding member, has been launched in Ghana. A task group including WaterAid and our partner, CONIWAS, is involved in drafting the national sanitation policy.

#### Partnership

In the Afram Plains, 5,000 residents of four communities will benefit

from plans for a new water project. The collaborative project includes a donation from Barclays Bank in Ghana, while WaterAid contributed the remaining funds, and local residents will provide labor.

#### Community involvement

The introduction of ‘Pump Parts Banking’ by WaterAid’s partner Afram Plains Development Organization has enabled remote communities in Ghana to fix their water facilities promptly, through assisting communities to purchase pump parts and store them locally for use in the event of a breakdown.

### 14. Mali

#### Inclusion

WaterAid has been working with partners on developing low-cost adaptations of water and sanitation technologies for disabled people, including adapting borehole designs to incorporate access ramps and developing wheelchair-friendly handpumps.

#### Advocacy

WaterAid played a key role in the development of the Government of Mali’s water resource management national action plan, which was adopted in late 2008. The plan outlines the objectives, activities, and management framework for water resources across the country.

### 15. Nigeria

#### Innovation

The introduction of rainwater harvesting has ensured that 500



Charlie Bibby/Financial Times

people in the Adum region can gain access to water during the dry season. As the area's geology does not support shallow boreholes, WaterAid has trialed other methods to enable communities to access water year-round.

### **Community-led total sanitation**

Community-led total sanitation, or CLTS, is an approach which our West Africa country programs are adopting. It involves educating communities on how easily disease can be spread by open defecation, and the simple steps that communities can take to improve the situation. It focuses on motivating communities to construct low-cost toilets and adopt hygienic defecation practices without the use of traditional subsidies. It encourages whole communities to take action and change their habits by using latrines, disposing of waste hygienically, and washing hands with soap after defecating and before handling food. Eventually, villages are given open defecation

free status and the success and improved health of the community encourages neighboring villages to adopt the scheme too.

### **Some of the CLTS successes in the West Africa region are:**

- In Ghana, the residents of Zinye, in the Upper West region, communicated the benefits of CLTS to their neighboring community, Balazu. Work has now begun in Balazu, with volunteers from Zinye acting as mentors.
- In Burkina Faso WaterAid hosted a visit to the first village where CLTS had been successfully implemented, in order to show the life-changing benefits of the scheme and to encourage increased usage across the country.

- In Nigeria, a study tracked the success of the CLTS program, finding that 50% of communities where the scheme was introduced in 2007 are now open defecation free.
- In Mali, CLTS has been accepted by the government and a national committee has been established to monitor progress and share experiences of the approach.

To find out more, visit [www.wateraidamerica.org/healthiswealth](http://www.wateraidamerica.org/healthiswealth) and watch a video about CLTS in action in Nigeria.



## Pacific Region



### Water users reached

16. Papua New Guinea	15,715
17. Timor Leste	3,800

### Sanitation users reached

16. Papua New Guinea	4,330
17. Timor Leste	3,800

### 16. Papua New Guinea

#### Progress

We supported AT projects, a local appropriate technology NGO working in the Eastern Highlands, for the fifth successful year. Our work this year included the provision of water and sanitation facilities in seven primary schools, incorporating three very remote schools, as well as continuing the promotion of a simple round latrine slab for use by individual rural households.

#### Inclusion

We undertook research into the issue of girls leaving school because of the stigma and humiliation associated with menstruation. This research has resulted in the development of appropriate female-friendly sanitation facilities to encourage girls to stay at school.

### 17. Timor-Leste

#### Progress

In the districts of Aileu and Lautem we continued to work in partnership with Plan Timor-Leste and a number of local NGO partners, which has resulted in a further eight villages receiving water and sanitation facilities and related hygiene education.

#### Expansion

With the support of our local partners, WaterAid was able to expand our program of support in the district of Liquica to an additional 11 villages. Using the community-led total sanitation approach, all households have been able to build their own toilets for the first time.

#### Influence

WaterAid has worked in Timor-Leste since 2005 and we now play a significant role in the rural water, sanitation, and hygiene sector. WaterAid actively participates in a number of government-led coordination meetings and forums for the sector.



Top and right: Children enjoying water from new water points funded by WaterAid Australia in the district of Liquica in Timor-Leste.  
Photos: WaterAid Australia/Peter Dwan

## Looking ahead

WaterAid will launch a new global strategy in October 2009. WaterAid's plans for 2009/10, summarized below, are based on the strategy's four key aims, outlined in lilac below:

### **1. We will promote and secure poor people's rights and access to safe water, improved hygiene, and sanitation.**

- We will support our partner organizations to reach over 800,000 people with safe water and over one million people with sanitation throughout 2009/10.
- We will continue to work in our existing country programs, and, resources permitting, will carry out pilot programs in up to eight new countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- We will strengthen our understanding and organizational learning around approaches to urban work, resulting in the development of an urban strategy.
- We will develop and implement a strategy on equity, inclusion, and rights-based approaches to service delivery in an effort to address the water and sanitation needs of the poorest and most marginalized people.

### **2. We will support governments and service providers in developing their capacity to deliver safe water, improved hygiene, and sanitation.**

- We will expand our work on influencing and developing capacity in all the countries where we work.
- We will develop plans to influence regional, continental, and international bodies to effectively promote and provide water, sanitation, and hygiene.

- We will improve the campaigning and advocacy capacity of water and sanitation focused networks and coalitions such as the Freshwater Action Network and End Water Poverty.

### **3. We will advocate for the essential role of safe water, improved hygiene, and sanitation in human development.**

- We will conduct research projects on sanitation's impact on maternal mortality and child survival; on the wider impacts of water, sanitation, and hygiene services; and on the effectiveness and pro-poor dimensions of the World Bank's investment in water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- We will develop policy guidelines on water security and develop WaterAid's role on the challenges of adaptation to climate change and water resource management.

### **4. We will further develop as an effective global organization recognized as a leader in our field and for living our values.**

- We will support the launch of WaterAid Sweden.
- Organizational effectiveness will be improved through a new global accounting system and planning, monitoring, and evaluation system.
- We will continue to support the professional development of our staff with a particular emphasis on leadership development.
- We will develop WaterAid International with an international board and secretariat, to coordinate all WaterAid offices and to ensure a shared approach and standards.

## Financial information

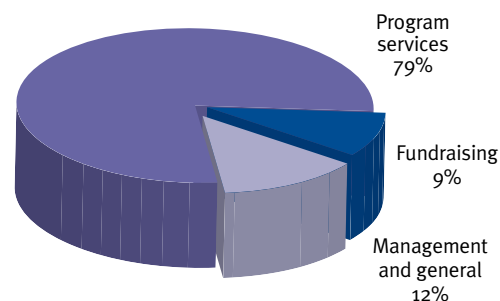
In 2008/09 WaterAid America's program expenditure totaled almost \$2.1 million. Globally, WaterAid's charitable activities expenditure grew by 35% to \$52.7m in 2008/09 after reallocation of support costs. This was a tremendous achievement in scaling up activities, especially by partners in increasingly challenging climatic and economic environments.

### Statements of Financial Position

	<b>As of March 31, 2009</b>	<b>As of March 31, 2008</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,676,037	\$2,648,899
Pledges receivable	\$4,492,094	\$2,033,908
Other receivables	\$10,425	\$54,970
Prepaid expenses	\$6,227	\$3,285
Property and equipment – net	\$56,621	\$33,103
Security deposit	\$8,836	\$8,706
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$6,250,240</b>	<b>\$4,782,871</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accrued expenses payable	\$35,973	\$97,577
Grants payable	\$19,922	\$755,068
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$55,895</b>	<b>\$852,645</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
Unrestricted	\$1,702,251	\$1,585,163
Temporarily restricted	\$4,492,094	\$2,345,063
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>\$6,194,345</b>	<b>\$3,930,226</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>\$6,250,240</b>	<b>\$4,782,871</b>

#### How WaterAid America's funds are used:

Program services 79%  
 Management and general 12%  
 Fundraising 9%



WaterAid America's audited financial statements are available at [www.wateraidamerica.org/annualreport](http://www.wateraidamerica.org/annualreport).



WaterAid/Layton Thompson

### Board of Directors

Myles Druckman, MD  
 Gregory Hodkinson (Chair)  
 Rachel Brydon Jannetta FCCA  
 Roberto Lenton  
 Jeremy Pelczer  
 Rosemarie Ryan  
 Ellen E West

### Statements of Activities

	For the years ended			2008 Total
	2009 Unrestricted	2009 Temporarily restricted	2009 Total	
<b>Support and revenue</b>				
Contributions – foundations and corporations	\$472,594	\$3,955,813	\$4,428,407	\$2,303,913
Contributions – individuals and others	\$419,223		\$419,223	\$207,382
Contributed services etc.	\$28,493		\$28,493	\$15,402
Special events (net of expenses)				\$130,722
Investment income	\$22,600	\$244	\$22,844	\$69,474
Other income	\$34,070		\$34,070	
Net assets released from restrictions	\$1,809,026	(\$1,809,026)		
<b>Total support and revenue</b>	<b>\$2,786,006</b>	<b>\$2,147,031</b>	<b>\$4,933,037</b>	<b>\$2,726,893</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Program services	\$2,093,065		\$2,093,065	\$3,151,257
Management and general	\$324,571		\$324,571	\$375,429
Fundraising and development	\$251,282		\$251,282	\$232,932
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>\$2,668,918</b>		<b>\$2,668,918</b>	<b>\$3,759,618</b>
<b>Change in net assets</b>	<b>\$117,088</b>	<b>\$2,147,031</b>	<b>\$2,264,119</b>	<b>(\$1,032,725)</b>
<b>Net assets beginning of year</b>	<b>\$1,585,163</b>	<b>\$2,345,063</b>	<b>\$3,930,226</b>	<b>\$4,962,951</b>
<b>Net assets end of year</b>	<b>\$1,702,251</b>	<b>\$4,492,094</b>	<b>\$6,194,345</b>	<b>\$3,930,226</b>

## Contributors

WaterAid’s work would not be possible without the generosity of our many supporters. We recognize and extend our deepest gratitude to the individuals and organizations listed below who made significant contributions during the 2008/09 fiscal year.

### Corporations and corporate foundations

Alterna Professional Haircare  
 Capital Group Companies  
     Matching Gifts  
 Crane Fund for Widows and Children  
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     Juan Carlos Duque  
     Devdutt and Asha Nayak  
     William and Helen Garrison

### Organizations and associations

American Medical Women’s  
     Association at the University  
     of Illinois, Chicago  
 American Museum of Natural History  
 British School of Houston  
 CCI The Renaissance School  
 Church World Service  
 Dan Nolan Middle School  
 Okpo International School  
 SAACS Valdosta State University  
 Sisters of St. Dominic of Caldwell, NJ  
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     Seaford, DE, Inc.  
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 Theodore G Davis Middle School  
 University School  
 Wardens and Vestry of  
     Grace Church Parish  
 Water For A Cause  
 Youth Noise Inc.

Far right: Sanitation promoter Kenedy Gondwe with his wife Rachel and son Ryport, three “As of now I am applying manure in the garden, this helps the crops to grow. We need to grow maize our staple food in Malawi. This manure is from the toilet: we use ecosanitation. Ecosan toilets work – when you’ve excreted in the pit you take one handful of ash and three of soil.”

**Individuals**

David Allen  
Lorna Anderson  
Warren and Maralyn Anderson  
Kathy Avery  
Samir and Sally Awad  
Brian Barry  
Frank Battaglia  
Richard Beattie  
Tim and Virginia Beaulac  
William Biggs  
Helen Briavel Holcomb  
Billy Brown  
Linda Brown  
Lynda Bryant  
Kyle Burchesky  
Melissa Buren  
Susan Chambers  
Sun-Hee Chrysikopoulos  
Deborah and Craig Cogut  
Kit Colbert  
Katherine Crow  
Patricia Dandonoli  
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Kevin Dick  
Eric J and Karole Dill Barkley  
Michael Dobsevege  
Maura Donahue  
David Donovan  
Katie Dove-Hendon and Seth Hendon  
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Philip Hall  
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Nancy Hechinger  
Pete Helme  
Gregory Hodkinson  
K Ittel  
Anthony Jannetta and  
Rachel Brydon Jannetta

Michael Kassin  
James Kessel  
Edward and Debra Knych  
Michael Kollins  
Berry Kruijning  
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Roberto and Julia Lenton  
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Mark and Allison Wetzel  
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Kate Williamson  
Ian, Ellen and Heather Worling  
Matthew Wormald  
Edward, Melanie, Gabriel, Christian  
and Gretchen Zwyghuizen  
Anonymous (8)

**Gifts-in-kind**

Google Inc.  
JWT  
Charlie Williams



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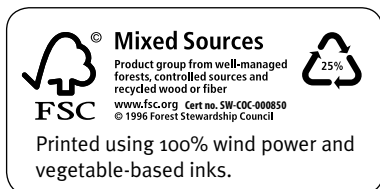
Nearly 900 million people worldwide lack access to a safe water supply, and 2.5 billion live without adequate sanitation. You can help more of the world's most marginalized people gain access to water, sanitation, and hygiene education by supporting WaterAid's work:

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Find out more at [www.wateraidamerica.org/donate](http://www.wateraidamerica.org/donate).  
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**WaterAid**  
America

WaterAid's vision is of a world where everyone has access to safe water and sanitation