



**WATER**

## AFRICA » SEMIANNUAL REPORT

October 2024 through March 2025

*Prepared June 2025*

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*The parched ground will become a pool, and springs of water will satisfy the thirsty land.*

—Isaiah 35:7 (NLT)

## AFRICA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) UPDATE

**947,883**

**PEOPLE** have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2024.

**760,932**

**PEOPLE** have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2024.

**983,320**

**PEOPLE** have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2024.

## FISCAL YEAR 2025 SEMIANNUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

9,174 wells and water points built or rehabilitated

FY25 semiannual target: 6,686

**137%**

137,725 sanitation facilities built

FY25 semiannual target: 155,755

**88%**

194,951 household handwashing facilities built

FY25 semiannual target: 157,412

**124%**

1,076 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems

FY25 semiannual target: 1,101

**98%**

# AFRICA WASH UPDATE

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

### *Celebrating progress: global WASH business plan mid-year report (FY25)*

We're excited to share the progress made during the first half of the final year of our current Global WASH Business Plan (fiscal years 2021 to 2025). Since 2016, World Vision has provided access to clean water for 32.8 million people—more than the population of Texas. We continue to be the leading nongovernmental provider of clean water in Africa. Thanks to the support of donors like you, we're already setting our sights on the goals of our 2030 business plan.

### *Exceeding expectations in Africa*

Thanks to your generous support, we surpassed our targets across Africa:

- Clean water access: 947,883 people reached (127% of target)
- Improved sanitation: 760,932 people (113% of target)
- Handwashing facilities: 983,320 people (109% of target)

Southern and East Africa exceeded their overall WASH targets. West Africa met its water goal, but sanitation and hygiene targets were missed due to procurement delays and reduced funding. Burundi, Ethiopia, and Senegal were below target for water access due to changes and challenges in procurement processes, but we expect to meet annual targets. Similarly, Kenya was below target for water access, but a large, piped-water system will be completed in the second half of the fiscal year, which will help us achieve annual targets.

### *Country highlights*

**Rwanda:** Thanks to completing a water system originally planned for FY24, we reached 132,426 more people in the first quarter of FY25.

**Zambia:** This is our current Finish the Job focus (along with Honduras). With 109,583 people reached this year, the total served to date is 873,825, exceeding our original goal of 800,000. We anticipate reaching everyone, everywhere we work in 29 areas in the next fiscal year.

### *Advancing quality and sustainability*

In our efforts to improve the quality and reliability of water services, we can report:

- Only 6% of water points were hand pumps
- 53% were community taps
- 41% were household connections

We also strengthened sustainability by:

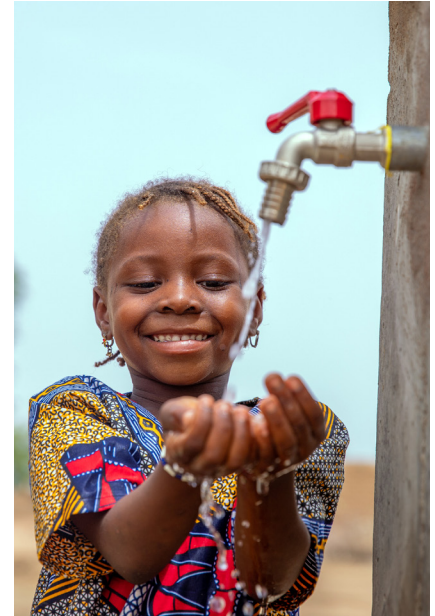
- Forming and training 1,076 water committees (98% of target)
- Supporting 1,738 businesses (191% of target) involved in repairing WASH facilities and providing WASH services and products

### *WASH in healthcare and schools*

We met or exceeded most targets for water and hygiene in institutions:

- Health centers with water: 97 (98% of target)
- Schools with water: 215 (102% of target)
- Health centers with handwashing stations: 223 (97% of target)
- Schools with handwashing stations: 639 (108% of target)

However, sanitation targets fell short due to procurement and funding issues:



- Healthcare facilities: 45% of target
- Schools: 82% of target

### *Empowering communities*

Empowering women and engaging faith leaders remain central to our mission, ensuring that those most affected by water issues have a voice and a role in the solution. So far this year we are proud to report:

- Faith leaders trained: 3,827 (214% of target) are promoting hygiene and sanitation behaviors in their congregations and communities
- Women in WASH businesses: 476
- Women trained in WASH advocacy: 1,145

Because of your partnership, we're able to bring practical expressions of God's love—clean water, dignity, and health—to the world's most vulnerable. Together, we are rewriting stories of hardship into stories of hope.

AFRICA WASH GOAL AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Five-year program goal (FY21-FY25): Provide access to clean drinking water for **12.1 MILLION PEOPLE**

Expected outcomes:

Increased access to sustainable and safe water supply

Increased access to improved sanitation facilities

Improved hygiene knowledge and practices

Community empowerment to facilitate sustainable WASH interventions

Africa WASH: **11,045,805 PEOPLE** gained access to clean water since FY21.





## PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE



### charity: water

#### charity: water

- Partner since 2012
- Areas of focus: WASH infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Locations: Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger

The 2024 grants in Mali, Mozambique, and Niger (totaling \$6.3 million) were completed in February and March 2025. In Niger, 46,128 people gained access to clean water from 97 water points; in Mali, 43,145 people now have clean water from 139 water points; and in Mozambique, 65,752 people are using clean water from 113 water points. These countries launched new grants in February and March, with Mali approved for \$2.3 million, Niger for \$1.7 million, and Mozambique for \$1.6 million.

A \$900,000 Malawi project, which started in August 2024, completed its third quarter. Favorable exchange rate fluctuations led to funding for an additional four water points, bringing the total to 70. The Malawi team has submitted a proposal for another \$900,000 grant, and work should begin on that project in August 2025.



#### Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)

- Partner since 2018
- Areas of focus: WASH and health
- Location: Ethiopia

The \$79.8 million Water4Life+ project began in 2022 with the target of reaching 1.6 million people over five years, targeting schools, health facilities, and communities with clean water through 396 wells, 50 capped springs, and rehabilitating 48 existing water systems. World Vision has drilled more than 135 wells and

completed 65 water supply systems benefiting 72 schools and 43 health facilities. The project restarted in April 2024 after an extended pause. Since then, we have completed 31 water systems reaching 28 schools and 18 health facilities. The remaining work will be completed by the end of May 2025.

A new two-year effort to complete 54 drilled and capped wells was developed and contract discussions are underway. A drilling rig plan has received positive feedback from CIFF and we hope this will lead to using the rigs for WASH programming beyond the districts currently served by the Water4Life+ project.



#### Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

- Partner since 1990
- Areas of focus: Water supply, WASH in health facilities, governance, and finance
- Locations: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, and Niger

In Ghana, the project team and the Asutifi North District Assembly worked with water service provider PEC to conduct technical and financial audits for six water supply systems. Recommendations were made to strengthen the sustainability of the six systems before handover to a private operator/utility.

A technical working group that includes national-level stakeholders finalized the structure and operating guidelines for the Drinking Water Sustainability Fund. The group also identified pre-qualified financial service providers to administer the fund.

The project team collaborated with the Municipal Assembly to assess and rehabilitate eight nonfunctioning boreholes installed by other partners, restoring clean water to 2,000 people.

In the Ethiopia SAFE4HCF project, efforts are progressing toward installing new handwashing facilities and latrines, and 105 health facility staff members were trained to improve their skills in reducing facility-associated infections.



#### Desert Research Institute (DRI) and Drexel University

- Partners since 2014
- Area of focus: Capacity building
- Locations: Africa WASH Program countries, plus Afghanistan, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Papua New Guinea

In FY25, 71 students enrolled in the WASH Capacity Building Program—36 through DRI and 35 through Drexel—representing 35 countries across our global partnership. In the current phase of the partnership, DRI launched professional development courses, including one in Zambia on groundwater development and management in January 2025. Thirty-three participants engaged in theoretical learning and a practical, hands-on session focused on drilling management and supervision.

The WASH Capacity Building Program is entering the final year of its current contract, which has been extended through 2025. Cohorts 1–9 (DRI) and cohorts 1–11 (Drexel) have trained participants from 36 countries. A total of 521 students have successfully completed the program through FY24—270 through DRI (23% women, 77% men) and 251 through Drexel (40% women, 60% men).

In August 2024, the WASHCap Steering Committee convened to explore the direction for the program's next phase. Stakeholder consultations are ongoing, a draft framework for the FY26–30 program cycle has been proposed, and our partners are working on the plans and content. This work will be discussed in the next steering committee meeting.

## PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED



### Golf Fore Africa

- Partner since 2012
- Areas of focus: Water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion
- Location: Zambia

Golf Fore Africa closed its doors in April 2025 after being a loyal partner for 15 years. During that time, it funded more than \$18 million in WASH projects across Africa, focusing primarily on Zambia. Improvements include 550 hand pumps, 94 piped-water systems at schools and healthcare facilities, and providing 12 health facilities with maternity wings and full WASH packages. Its final donation of \$1.4 million in FY25 will fund the remaining institutional WASH needs in Mufumbwe and Manyinga APs (two health centers and three schools), to achieve universal coverage in communities, schools, and health facilities. It also funded eight hand pumps in Nkeyema AP.



### GivePower

- Partner since 2023
- Areas of focus: WASH and energy, desalination
- Locations: Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia

GivePower is a leading provider of desalination water treatment systems and solar energy solutions in developing countries worldwide. The organization has become a trusted partner in designing, vetting, and overseeing the energy component of this work. World Vision and GivePower completed work on our first joint microgrid project in Chikwa, Zambia, which enabled 24-hour water supply, electrification of health facilities and

schools, and outdoor lighting in the new market built by the community. On the heels of this success, we have started design work for two additional microgrid projects that will break ground later this year.

We continue to look for opportunities within World Vision programming to introduce GivePower's desalination technology when the water quality is too challenging for traditional programming approaches.



### Grundfos

- Partner since 2015
- Area of focus: Water supply
- Locations: Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

Grundfos continues to reinforce its commitment to provide technical support by working locally to improve procurement processes, training, and capacity building. Grundfos has been supporting our teams in the use of in-line chlorinators to improve water safety. It also continues to develop tailored technical training to build our global capacity to improve design and construction of piped-water systems.

**iDE**

Powering  
entrepreneurs  
to end poverty.

### iDE (International Development Enterprises)

- Partner since 2023
- Areas of focus: Market-based sanitation and hygiene, research and learning
- Locations: Burundi, Ghana, Mozambique, and Zambia

With a strong evidence base, the right

product and service mix, and a deep understanding of local markets, the iDE partnership is enabling World Vision to achieve sustainable gains in sanitation coverage and attract much-needed investment in the sector to accelerate universal access to WASH. We are collaborating in four countries to develop innovative approaches to sanitation and hygiene aligning with the four pillars of World Vision's sanitation and hygiene strategy: creating demand, improving supply, strengthening governance, and expanding financing.

Phase 3 began in April in Mozambique and was scheduled to begin in May in Ghana and in June in Zambia. Based on the insights from the first two phases, which encompassed detailed desk research, sanitation strategy experimentation, and early testing of promising approaches, Phase 3 will target interventions across the four pillars of sanitation and hygiene strategy. A key focus area in Mozambique will be new, market-ready latrine products, while a focus in Ghana will be on financing, using a revolving fund and installment payment options through sanitation entrepreneurs.

Burundi is completing field testing, which will conclude in October 2025. One area of focus is on emptying latrine pits and fecal sludge management for farming communities that want to safely reuse waste for agricultural purposes.



## PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED



**LONDON  
SCHOOL of  
HYGIENE  
& TROPICAL  
MEDICINE**



### London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)

Partners since 2022

Areas of focus: Sanitation, hygiene, behavior change

Locations: Ethiopia, Malawi

### Malawi University of Business and Applied Science (MUBAS)

Partners since 2022

Areas of focus: Sanitation, hygiene, behavior change

Location: Malawi

LSHTM/MUBAS have been learning partners on the Chiradzulu WASH4Everyone project, which successfully brought universal access to water, sanitation, and hygiene to an entire district in Malawi. The WASH4Everyone project was completed in December, and our partners have been completing analysis of endline data and providing suggestions for future improvements. Building on their findings from the prior reporting period, they have confirmed the cost-effectiveness of World Vision's approach to sanitation. They found that even when lower-quality toilets are built, the time saved compared to open defecation made these interventions economically cost-effective. They also have shown that while achieving higher-quality sanitation will take more investment from World Vision, the cost-effectiveness of these interventions is three to four times as much, justifying the continued expansion of such efforts.



### P&G

- Partner since 2007
- Areas of focus: Water treatment and purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Bangladesh, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, and Zimbabwe

World Vision continues to provide P&G Purifier of Water packets and filtration materials to ensure families have clean drinking water in communities, schools, healthcare facilities, and in emergency settings. There are 13 active projects with three additional countries (Mauritania, Malawi, and Viet Nam) working on proposals for projects that could begin later in FY25.

We use a bridge strategy, where packets and training on safe water treatment are provided to communities in the short term, while they wait for a permanent, sustainable water source. In the previous Kenya project, 24% of project participants (or 21,879 people) transitioned from using packets to using a water system, while in Ghana, 20% of participants (or 8,575 people) transitioned to an improved water system.



### Sesame Workshop

- Partner since 2015
- Areas of focus: WASH in schools, behavior change, menstrual health
- Locations: Afghanistan, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Syria, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Vision's partnership with Sesame Workshop continues to thrive, with WASH UP! and Girl Talk programming progressing steadily through the first half of 2025. Since launching in Zimbabwe in 2019—and with recent Girl Talk expansion into El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Kenya—nearly 64,000 children have been reached with vital education on puberty and menstrual health.

Looking ahead, 2026 will mark the 10th anniversary of our formal partnership with Sesame Workshop. In preparation, we are using 2025 to review our collaboration and explore opportunities to scale WASH UP! and Girl Talk more effectively. In June, a virtual meeting will bring together Sesame Workshop, World Vision U.S., and country program representatives to reflect on lessons learned and chart a path forward. These discussions, which began during the 2025 WASH Forum in Ghana, will focus on how best to grow our impact in today's evolving programmatic and funding landscape.



### Strong Women Strong World/Clean Water Here

- Partners since 2021
- Areas of focus: WASH, women and girls' empowerment, economic empowerment
- Locations: Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, and Zimbabwe

As we enter the final year of the first phase of Strong Women Strong World: Beyond Access (SWSW:BA), we are celebrating effective implementation and meaningful impact on women's lives. SWSW:BA is now recognized as a model for women-centered design under World Vision's new WASH Business Plan, offering a blueprint

## PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

to strengthen program integration to maximize impact on women and girls. Phase 1 of SWSW:BA, ending in September 2025, was funded by Clean Water Here. In Phase 2, World Vision will continue programming in the original four countries—Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, and Zimbabwe—and expand to five additional countries in FY26: Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Future work will be funded by multiple donors and be part of our new business plan's place-based initiatives.

In Q1 of FY25, we completed an in-depth analysis of midline data collected at the end of FY24, comparing it to baseline results. The findings show significant improvements across key program indicators. Women participating in SWSW:BA not only experienced increased access to WASH services and participation in savings groups, but also reported greater control over their time, increased confidence in saving and business development, and higher rates of income through employment or entrepreneurship.

These outcomes—achieved after just 18 months of implementation—demonstrate the accelerated impact possible when high-quality WASH programming is integrated with

economic empowerment efforts and focused on women's meaningful participation and leadership. Phase 2 countries will build on learnings from Phase 1, deepening integration, refining program sequencing, and strengthening the commitment to women-centered approaches.



UNC  
WATER INSTITUTE

### University of North Carolina Water Institute (UNC)

- Partner since 2015
- Area of focus: Research and learning
- Locations: Ghana and Niger

UNC and World Vision are close to completing research in Ghana to investigate the root causes of water quality issues, with the final data collection planned by the end of this summer.

Laboratory capacity in country has been built and confirmed through rigorous testing to be sufficient to support this research as well as country-wide efforts moving forward.

A recent meeting with newly elected government officials, local academic partners, UNC, and World Vision was

successful in ensuring continued support for the research and incorporating the results into national policies, despite the political sensitivities of the topic. Plans are being made to present the findings at international gatherings led by the WHO due to the importance of these findings.



### University of Toronto

- Partner since 2022
- Area of focus: Research and learning
- Location: Zambia

We continue to partner with the University of Toronto on research related to the equitable delivery of piped-water services. Through this, we hope to better understand how we can continually improve the quality of our WASH programming to ensure all people have equal and equitable access to the water provided.

Preliminary research has provided a qualitative snapshot into the equity of piped-water delivery and potential best practices to consider. Quantitative data are being collected and will be summarized to illustrate equity challenges and how to mitigate them through our programming.



*Students at Siphumelele High School in Eswatini's Ntandozi AP enjoy having clean water on campus. Before World Vision constructed this tap at the school, students and staff struggled to find water during the day. The nearest and most oft-used source was a nearby stream that is unprotected and provides only unsafe water. Students are healthier and now spend their school time focusing on their studies instead of searching for water.*

# EAST AFRICA WASH

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

Collaboration with governments and regional partners remains vital to expanding the reach and long-term sustainability of WASH programs. Recent efforts to secure government co-financing are showing strong results. In Tanzania, 19 of 22 newly constructed water systems received government funding, with the remaining three supported by APs. In Rwanda, the government contributed 40% of the total cost for new water system construction. Meanwhile, in Kenya, the government committed to drilling boreholes in two communities, while World Vision is providing the

distribution infrastructure to complete the systems.

Innovation also is playing a key role. In Burundi, the team is helping farmers explore the safe reuse of human waste in agriculture, opening new opportunities for sustainable sanitation. In Somalia, mini water systems are being deployed to bring clean water to remote and underserved areas.

Meanwhile, in Uganda, the team addressed widespread misconceptions about buffer

zones by training 2,000 people on watershed restoration and protection. These sessions helped communities understand that buffer zones are not intended to displace families, but rather to protect vital water sources and ensure long-term access to clean water.

Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda report that creating WASH business centers and training artisans to build quality latrines and toilets is leading to increased construction of household sanitation facilities.

# 513,933

**PEOPLE** in East Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2024.



### *Elaf's journey shortened, her burden lifted by repaired water station*

Elaf (pictured far right) used to walk three miles just to find safe water. Often, after the long journey, she would arrive only to discover the water supply had already run out due to high demand. Like many in her town of Abu Hashim in Sudan, she faced difficult choices—using the limited water for cooking or for washing herself and her clothes.

Since World Vision and its partners rehabilitated the water station in Abu Hashim, Elaf and her neighbors now have water just three minutes instead of 3 miles away. And because it's so close, she can visit the station multiple times a day to meet her family's water needs.

Modawi Balla, a member of the local WASH committee, said plans are being laid to extend water service to every household in Abu Hasheem, serving more than 9,000 people. "We are mulling over available options to achieve this," he said, adding that the committee is working with local authorities to develop the means to collect funds needed to extend services.

## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



### *Burundi*

- The team is pleased to announce the hiring of Martin Munguti as the new WASH manager. Martin joins the Burundi office from World Vision's Sudan office.
- In partnership with iDE, the program trained 23 young adults in masonry to support market-based sanitation efforts. They join five people involved in soap-making associations. All of those trained also received start-up tools and materials to launch their businesses.
- iDE completed research on market-based sanitation, and its findings will help create a business plan and strategies to introduce the most promising products in targeted communities.



### *Kenya*

- Efforts to secure government co-financing led to \$40,000 to drill boreholes in Mahoo and Riata, in Taita Taveta County. World Vision will build the solar-powered, piped network and distribution points.
- A week-long session in Osiligi AP provided artisans with training on producing higher-quality latrines. The team expects to see a spike in this type of construction over the coming months.
- We successfully negotiated with the government in Nakuru County to have its water and sanitation company take over management of the Umoja and Belbur water projects we previously constructed.
- Eleven new WASH business centers are giving families access to essential WASH supplies in centralized locations.



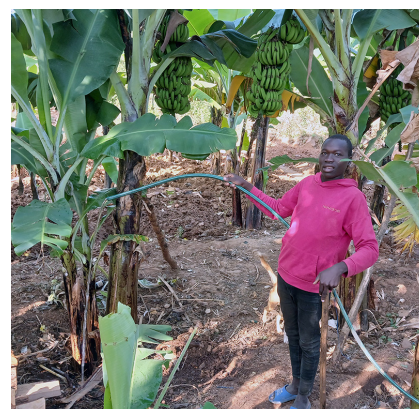
### *Rwanda*

- A strong partnership with the government led to increased co-financing of water systems. The government provided land for constructing health facilities and schools as well as \$2,572,094, or 40%, of funds needed to build new water systems.
- The Minago Water System, serving 72,000 people, was completed after two years of construction.
- Vulnerable households received assistance acquiring sanitation materials, such as iron sheeting and sanitary platforms. This helped more than 15,000 households build new latrines.
- Three health facilities gained laundry and birthing rooms, incinerators, and septic tanks to help reduce infections and protect the environment.
- Fifty percent of the 1,426 community health workers trained on infection control were women, and 42 health staff members from Gasabo, Kayanza, and Nyagatare districts in Eastern Province also received additional health training.



### *Ethiopia*

- Twenty advocacy groups were trained, leading to meetings that resulted in repairing six water points and constructing 183 household and eight public latrines.
- Forty WASH business centers across 23 APs expanded access to sanitation products. They sold 4,282 concrete latrine slabs and 48,206 containers of liquid soap.
- Two new water utility groups were formed and now manage operation of five water supply systems with 178 taps. They oversee 25 community WASH committees. World Vision also trained 125 entrepreneurs on system maintenance.
- Quality assurance and quality control training sessions were attended by 127 people from program offices and government agencies. They learned about water quality parameters, sampling procedures, bacteriologic test kits, and procurement guidelines. Additionally, 60 program engineers received training on infrastructure design, construction supervision, and contract management.



## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



### *South Sudan*

- The program brought safely managed water directly to 3,153 people.
- Ten water management committees were formed, and 500 households learned about water conservation and good hygiene practices.
- To maintain water quality at the source, we adopted an integrated approach that includes routine testing for turbidity and residual chlorine, targeted water treatment, and the protection of surrounding buffer zones.
- Our response to cholera and flood crises included rehabilitating 134 water points serving 4,564 children and their family members and sanitation facilities for 3,676 people.



### *Uganda*

- Work on the Rwizi watershed restoration project began, with 577 stakeholders gathering to finalize 15 watershed plans, one for each parish.
- VisionFund offered financial services to 1,030 households wanting to improve sanitation and water services.
- The Sere Sanitation Promoters Association opened a supply shop, which sold more than 100 sanitary platforms and 57 latrine slabs, which helped construct more than 102 household latrines.
- When a borehole collapsed in Morugantuny AP, the team drilled a new borehole, and invested in a borehole camera to support better planning and assessment for future projects.



### *Sudan*

- Introducing the Nurturing Care Group approach sparked a significant shift toward improved latrines. The model for improved sanitation and hygiene practices was rolled out in six villages in Blue Nile State and five in East Darfur State, where no households previously had improved latrines. To date, 196 improved latrines have been built in those villages.
- A comprehensive water assessment in Blue Nile State highlighted the need for a groundwater monitoring system in Bao and Tadamon. Given the region's vulnerability to droughts and floods, monitoring groundwater levels can serve as an early warning system and help protect vital aquifers.
- A large-scale urban water system was rehabilitated, and now provides clean water to nearly 93,000 people.



### *Tanzania*

- We participated in two national dialogues, three high-level meetings, and one technical working group to finalize national sanitation and menstrual hygiene guidelines. We also participated in the national water policy review.
- Nineteen of 22 water systems completed were co-funded (three by APs and 19 by district governments). Our contribution provided solar panels, pipes, and pumps.
- An ongoing study in Lagana AP is exploring how Biblical Empowered Worldview and sanitation marketing models influence behavior change. A second study is examining the performance of the Community Based Water System Organization for governance and sustainability of water systems it manages.
- Water extraction was limited to 80% of an aquifer yields to prevent overuse.



### *Somalia*

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, we installed solar panels on high-yielding boreholes, upgraded water harvesting dams for consumption and agricultural use. We also constructed elevated water tanks that feed 158 water points along a nearly 7-mile pipeline network.
- We partnered with the National Water Sector Coordination Facility (World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization, and Ministry of Energy and Water Resources)

to support Somalia's national transformation plan and water resource development, focusing on sustainable water management, flood and drought response, sector financing, and water security and resilience.

- Partnerships with the Zamzam Foundation and the Mandhere Relief and Development Organization expanded access to hard-to-reach areas by installing mini water systems and constructing both household and institutional latrines.

## CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

### Challenges

Inflation and the rising cost of doing business in **Burundi** is making it difficult to hit targets. We are exploring a partnership with Amazi Water to combine resources and efforts to reach more people with WASH services.

A decline in global funding for WASH and increased costs for materials continues to be a challenge in **Ethiopia**. The team is striving to improve co-financing opportunities and pursuing diverse avenues for funding climate-resilient WASH structures and WASH in emergency settings.

Most of the water quality testing kits the **Kenya** team purchased went in for routine maintenance during this reporting period, reducing the number of tests conducted. The team is committed to catching up in the second half of the year.

A WASH financing initiative in **Rwanda's** Huye District got off to a slow start because of the large number of entities involved. During this reporting period, the team secured memoranda of understanding with each partner (government agencies and local utilities), with assurances that all partners are committed to achieving project goals.

A stop-work order from the U.S. Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs disrupted implementation of planned WASH activities in **Somalia**, impacted operations for other grant-funded projects, and led to termination of staff members. To mitigate the loss of personnel, some staff members were reassigned and savings accrued from other projects were used to continue some project activities.

Inter-clan conflicts and militant activity in **Somalia** created significant safety risks and restricted access to project

sites, resulting in delays to key activities. Mitigation efforts included shifting operations to safer areas, strengthening partnerships with local organizations, issuing subgrants to trusted local entities, and expanding the use of remote monitoring to maintain oversight and progress in high-risk zones.

While responding to flooding and cholera outbreaks, the **South Sudan** team faced limited access to project sites due to damaged roads and security concerns. To address this, the team partnered with local organizations, leveraged existing supply networks, and deployed mobile response units to ensure continued delivery of essential services.

Ongoing conflict in **Sudan** has weakened government structures, especially in South Darfur State, where we have collaborated on universal coverage efforts. While those plans are on hold, we are hoping to shift work to Blue Nile and East Darfur states, where conditions are safer.

In **Tanzania**, the phasing out of certain APs led to a reduction in sponsorship funding, limiting the scope and reach of some WASH interventions. To help offset this, the team placed greater emphasis on building co-financing partnerships, such as one with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.

### Lessons learned

Our collaboration with iDE in **Burundi** has yielded valuable insights into the challenges and untapped opportunities for accelerating sanitation coverage. One key finding is the unexpectedly high level of interest in safely managed sanitation among farming communities. Farmers are increasingly open to practices such as emptying pit latrines for fecal sludge management, recognizing the potential for safe reuse in agricultural production. This emerging interest

presents a promising avenue for innovation and scale, and is a priority for further exploration by iDE.

A new partnership with VisionFund was launched in **Ethiopia**, providing WASH loans to 900 households. This, and business loans to nine WASH business centers, is helping to bridge gaps in financial shortfalls for improving WASH services for families.

In **Kenya**, the team has seen the benefits of integrating WASH with other sectors, leading to stronger collaboration. The WASH Beyond Access project has played a key role in showing how integrated program frameworks can break down technical silos and promote more holistic, community-centered development.

Using mWater for monitoring and data collection in **Rwanda** has improved accountability and transparency and identified gaps, while helping to plan future activities. The team is planning to train more enumerators on data collection with mWater, to improve the quantity and quality of data collected.

The team in **Somalia** learned that relying too heavily on a single donor (i.e., U.S. government) increases vulnerability to funding disruption. Creating contingency plans and diversifying funding sources will be a focus going forward.

The team in **South Sudan** learned that flexibility and adaptability in emergency response plans are essential to maintain service delivery. All WASH programming will include contingency planning that can leverage local partnerships and include deploying mobile units to reach the hardest-hit areas.

To mitigate disrupted supply chains caused by the conflict in Darfur, the **Sudan** team procured water quality equipment from Wagtech in Kenya, and had it delivered to East Darfur and South Darfur through South Sudan.

# SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Southern Africa Region is making strong progress toward universal water coverage, with standout achievements in Malawi and Mozambique. In Malawi, this year's efforts have centered on the districts of Chiradzulu, Dowa, and Ntcheu. Recent water point mapping and geospatial analysis confirmed that more than 90% of Chiradzulu's population now has access to clean water within 500 meters of home, hitting the milestone of universal coverage. Attention now shifts to

Dowa and Ntcheu, where ongoing work is being incorporated into the upcoming business plan.

In Mozambique, a strong partnership with charity: water has significantly boosted coverage in Monapo—the second-largest district in Nampula Province, where coverage has climbed from 66% to more than 90%. Using the mWater platform, data collection identified 1,080 water points. Of these, 37% were developed by World Vision and charity: water, and 63% by the

government and other partners. With Monapo reaching universal coverage, the team is now shifting focus to Murrupula District.

In Zambia, the team has prioritized increasing co-financing to accelerate progress. In FY24, government co-financing totaled just \$7,607, but in FY25, commitments have surged to \$624,482, with 63% allocated to water infrastructure and the remainder to sanitation and hygiene initiatives.

# 283,137

**PEOPLE** in Southern Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2024.



### *A simple dream realized opens a world of opportunities for Adriana*

For years, water—or lack of it—ruled the lives of people in Vamba, a village in northern Angola. Water wasn't just scarce, it was dangerous, as women and children walked more than 3 miles along steep mountain trails to draw water from a river that often caused cholera and other health problems.

"My dream was simple," said Adriana, a mother of five (pictured at left). "To have clean water close to home, so my children wouldn't get sick and I could spend more time with them."

The Kurima Project made that dream a reality as it rehabilitated a borehole in Vamba. The solar-powered system now distributes clean water through three public taps, benefiting approximately 100 families like Adriana's. The taps are thoughtfully designed—covered for protection, secure, and equipped with ramps to ensure accessibility for people with mobility challenges. Children are healthier and attending school more regularly, and adults—especially women—are launching new economic activities.

"Now, I want to start a small vegetable garden," Adriana said. "With water, anything feels possible."

## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



### Angola

- Faith leaders in Huambo and Huila are promoting handwashing with soap and safe water storage during worship services, leading to anecdotal reports of improved household hygiene. They also are taking a lead role in promoting child protection, justice, and equity issues for women and girls.
- Co-financing commitments were secured from the Caala and Cuima municipal governments, with each contributing 10% toward the cost of water points. This represents important first steps in fostering local ownership and ensuring sustainability of WASH infrastructure.
- Community savings groups are playing a vital role in helping vulnerable households afford latrine construction. In Tchiango, members of the local agricultural savings group pooled resources to construct latrines for three vulnerable families. All told, the savings groups funded eight new latrines in Tchiango.



### DRC

- The team trained 64 local sanitation committee members on World Water Day, and provided them with messaging materials and megaphones, so they can share what they learned with their neighbors.
- In South Kivu Province, 48 communities were certified as role models to champion ODF status. Efforts also were scaled up to promote ODF in 16 villages and to introduce Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 80 new communities.
- The program established and trained water point management committees that will oversee monitoring, operations, and maintenance of water supply systems. This includes setting water tariffs and creating plans to protect catchment areas from overuse and adverse climate conditions.
- Five schools in Gemena and Karawa gained water from an existing system, improving hygiene and sanitation conditions.



### Eswatini

- The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) is providing a 1:1 funding match (\$1,450,000) for WASH programming in the Mahlalini, Maseyisini, Mkhweni, Moti, and Mpofu areas. The Eswatini Water and Services Corporation also provided technical support to develop water systems.
- The MNRE trained 47 water committee members in Shiselweni on collecting tariffs, budgeting, and basic water system maintenance.
- WASH promoters in Ntandozi and Somntongo APs were trained to integrate the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation model with the CLTS approach. The Department of Environmental Health also provided a 50% subsidy to help the most vulnerable households purchase construction materials for improved sanitation.



### Lesotho

- El Niño-induced drought caused several wells to dry up, prompting the launch of a WASH drought response project. The initiative focuses on educating communities about water conservation and developing strategies to prevent over-extraction of water sources. Key efforts include protecting

water catchment areas through forestation, fencing, and runoff diversion. Additionally, 27 water systems in high-risk zones were rehabilitated to restore access.

- Fourteen of 15 planned water supply systems were completed. The systems have 101 water points, seven of which were strategically

sited within communities to improve safe access for women and children.

- To ensure efforts to build household latrines that meet minimum standards, the program distributed materials such as cement, roofing sheets, mesh wire, toilet seats, and vent pipes.

## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



### Malawi

- To protect groundwater, the WASH team collaborated with World Vision's livelihoods sector, resilience program, and disaster management unit to implement watershed management activities. More than 29,000 households were trained, and 1.2 million trees were planted across six subdistrict areas, creating an estimated 2,700 acres of land now managed with improved watershed practices.
- A water point functionality survey using mWater showed that of 197 water points tested, 183 were found to be fully functional (water available in sufficient quantities with less than one month of downtime in the past year).
- World Vision participated in an event to revise the national water policy and strategic plan during Malawi's joint sector review meeting.



### Mozambique

- Thirty water points were tested for E. coli, and all samples met microbiological standards. More than 1,700 households also were trained on the safe transport and handling of water to help prevent outbreaks of cholera and other diseases during the rainy season.
- Forty communities were certified as ODF after nearly 5,900 dry pit latrines were constructed with slab flooring.
- A WASH demonstration site in Memba District was completed, and now people can see examples of sanitation and hygiene technologies they can purchase for their homes. To help meet anticipated needs, 75 masons (all women) were trained on latrine construction techniques.
- Twelve schools were trained on WASH UPI, impacting 36 teachers and 264 students.



### Zambia

- Data on all 363 boreholes drilled was collected for submission to the Water Resources Management Authority. Information includes geologic formation, water levels, yields, quality, and depth of drilling, all of which help the agency regulate, manage, and protect Zambia's water resources. By working with the agency, we address immediate water needs while helping to safeguard water resources for future use.
- A blended sanitation approach—combining CLTS to drive demand with sanitation marketing to improve construction quality—resulted in construction of 22,643 household toilets and declaration of 572 communities as ODF. This includes one entire ward and two chiefdoms (comparable to counties).
- World Vision worked with the government on two national policies: the National WASH in Schools Strategy and Guidelines and the National Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines and Strategy.
- The team redesigned the mini water systems that serve small communities (approximately 500 people) to improve efficiency and reduce construction times from seven days to just three. The upgraded systems also double the number of taps from four to eight, significantly reducing the time people have to wait to draw water.



### Zimbabwe

- A 70-year chronic water shortage problem in Mabhikwa AP was solved when World Vision used sand abstraction technology to feed a water system at Zinaphi Primary School. The solar-powered sand abstraction system is providing a sustainable supply of water in an area where multiple drilling attempts have failed.
- Six staff members from Tshitshi Madabe AP traveled to Moyo-Hamaundu AP in Zambia to learn how insurance companies can protect and sustain water systems. Zimbabwe will pilot insurance plans for 10 systems, and use learnings to plan a broader roll-out in FY26.
- The program partnered with Aqua Culture and the government of Masvingo Province to install four solar-powered piped systems. Joint monitoring visits enhanced learning and oversight, while both partners expressed strong enthusiasm for using mWater to support real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making.

## CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

### Challenges

**Angola** programs faced challenges coordinating with local suppliers due to material shortages and a scarcity of U.S. currency. While Angolan law requires payments in kwanza, suppliers often need U.S. dollars to import goods. Without access to foreign currency, importers struggled to bring in essential supplies. To counter this, the team worked directly with local suppliers and built in longer lead times to manage potential delays—resulting in the successful purchase of solar pumps for ongoing projects.

Deteriorating security conditions in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** have led to the closure of airports and banks, and restricted staff access to several program areas. As a result, teams have been unable to collect data through mWater, monitor field activities, and conduct community education sessions. In response, leadership has shifted operations to safer zones and is collaborating with community organizations, such as the Central Health Zone office and local water point management committees where possible. With peace talks underway, there is hope normal operations can resume soon.

Local suppliers in **Eswatini** are unable to provide piped water equipment that meets international quality standards. This forces the team to import WASH materials from South Africa, which increases costs.

Recent changes in **Lesotho's** procurement processes, along with the need to identify new local suppliers, caused delays in securing key sanitation materials such as cement, roofing sheets, and toilet fixtures. These setbacks led to a decline in household motivation to complete sanitation facilities. To prevent future disruptions, the team plans to pre-position materials earlier in the implementation process.

With inflation in **Malawi** exceeding 30%, procuring WASH materials has become increasingly difficult. To manage rising costs, the team is leveraging bulk purchasing where possible and establishing long-term contracts with select suppliers to lock in pricing and terms for future transactions.

**Mozambique** faced significant disruptions due to extreme weather and political unrest. Cyclone Jude—the third storm since December—impacted 17 districts, prompting the team to deliver emergency WASH support across four districts in Nampula Province. In addition, post-election unrest led to the vandalism of one of our field offices, resulting in the theft of four WASH UP! projectors and 15 motorbikes. Police reports have been filed, and we are working with our insurer to recover the loss of the motorbikes. The team plans to replace the stolen projectors using savings from other program areas.

When the **Zambian** government made primary education free for all children in 2022, enrollment surged, placing significant strain on school infrastructure. Although we added disability-friendly flush toilets and showers for menstrual hygiene management at 14 schools, so far this year, the rapid increase in student numbers prevented us from meeting our target of one toilet for every 25 girls.

### Lessons learned

The **Malawi** team is successfully applying the Able to Thrive model to involve people living with disabilities in



World Vision made headlines in the *Saturday Observer* this year when the King of Eswatini attended the commissioning ceremony for the Mpolonjeni water project.

WASH programming, and the results are promising. Designed to prioritize vulnerable groups, the model already has led to increased participation from faith leaders and students with disabilities in community WASH initiatives and school-based WASH clubs. As the program continues to grow, we look forward to gathering and sharing more data to highlight its impact.

In **Zimbabwe**, El Niño-induced droughts triggered widespread food shortages, forcing families to prioritize food over sanitation. To counter this, the team is using access to water as an incentive for improved sanitation. Communities that achieve ODF status become eligible for water systems. This proved effective in Mashigaidze, where every household constructed ventilated improved pit latrines. Following this achievement, World Vision partnered with the Buhera Rural District Council to install a new water system to serve the community.

# WEST AFRICA WASH

## REGIONAL SUMMARY

In West Africa, the WASH Program is making progress through foundational work, strategic partnerships, and innovative approaches across several countries. At the same time, some goals have proven harder to reach, highlighting the need for adaptability to address challenges reaching schools and health facilities.

In Burkina Faso, the program has successfully completed its first full year, during which the team has focused on building partnerships with government agencies and exploring

collaboration with potential water management companies. Key staffing positions have been filled, and the team has developed its first five-year business plan—laying a solid foundation for long-term success.

Data-driven decision-making is being strengthened across the region, as the mWater platform is being used not only to map water points but also to enhance water quality monitoring. In Mali, teams are tracking water quality for each water system, enabling more responsive and informed management.

Integrating WASH and livelihoods programming is yielding strong results, as participation in savings groups empowers families to invest in improved sanitation facilities. In Senegal, this approach is supporting promotion of flush toilets, while in Mauritania, 100% of newly constructed latrines in two APs are improved models.

In Chad, ongoing regional unrest necessitated a continued focus on emergency response, which includes a new two-year humanitarian program funded by Global Affairs Canada.

**150,813** **PEOPLE** in West Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2024.



### *New maternity ward in Senegal is changing the birth experience*

Before World Vision and its partners constructed a new maternity wing and brought clean water to the Mbouma Health Post, conditions for childbirth were far from ideal. The facility's only midwife, Mabame Niang, had to vacate her on-site home to make space for expectant mothers. The makeshift maternity space had no water or sanitation facilities. "Every day I worried about infections and the dignity of the women we served," Mabame said.

Today the post has 16 water points, five latrines, sinks, and two bathing rooms, all connected to a septic tank. The cleaning staff has been trained on rigorous hygiene and sanitation practices, creating a safer environment for mothers and newborns, like Awa and her baby, at left. The facility serves approximately 425 expectant mothers each year.

"Now, when a woman comes to give birth, I know she will have clean water to wash her hands, a clean space to deliver, and dignity throughout the process," Mabame said. "We thank World Vision and its partners ... who have worked for the success of this maternity construction project."

## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



### *CAR*

- The team has been advocating with the Ministry of Water Resources to take a leadership role in the universal coverage plan for Danga-Gboudou, and to secure a commitment for co-financing future WASH work. Danga-Gboudou has low access to clean water, deteriorating infrastructure, and lack of sanitation in schools and health centers.
- All WASH, supply chain, and finance staff members participated in a week-long quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) workshop, during which the first WASH QA/QC strategy was developed and a dedicated QA/QC officer position was established.
- World Vision participated in multiple national forums and met regularly with the government's technical teams on WASH topics.



### *Chad*

- Two new projects were launched in the first half of this year: the Mayo Kebbi-Est CLTS project funded by UNICEF and a two-year integrated humanitarian response funded by Global Affairs Canada.
- World Vision is actively contributing to the government's efforts to develop a national strategy for sustainable water and hygiene services, using this platform to advocate for co-financing of WASH initiatives.
- The team supported emergency WASH services in eastern Chad, constructing 874 latrines serving more than 5,000 people. Hygiene promotion activities reached nearly 40,000 people.
- WASH business centers also played a key role in providing 224 latrine slabs and more than 19,000 bars of soap.



### *Ghana*

- The creation of 25 savings groups in West Gonja and Fanteakwa APs enabled 88 people to take out VisionFund loans to buy WASH products.
- The Regional Water Quality Laboratory trained 67 people, including engineers, environmental health officers, and community members from Kadjebe District on water quality management and monitoring.
- A Hilton Foundation-funded project is helping two districts in Ahafo Region better manage water systems by setting up a sustainability fund and insurance plan. A private company eventually will take over operations, with the goal of improving efficiency and finances for operations and maintenance.



### *Burkina Faso*

- Now a full year into its WASH programming, the Burkina Faso team has hired a WASH monitoring and evaluation specialist and is making steady progress in adopting mWater.
- The team is researching private operators to manage water systems. An agreement was signed for the Dedougou system, assigning responsibilities for water quality testing at the source and distribution points, as well as water sales and reinvesting revenue into maintenance and repairs.
- Site selection for projects is being done in partnership with the Ministry of Hydraulics.



### *Mali*

- A supply procurement process now includes clear technical specifications, an updated list of pre-qualified suppliers, and ensures technicians and supply chain teams deliver materials that meet World Vision and government standards. The new process also withholds 10% of contractor payments for one year post-construction

for quality assurance, with final payment made after community handover.

- Water quality analyses are now uploaded into the mWater platform. Testing covers 40 parameters that are checked by labs in Bamako and at a specialized lab in Tamale, Ghana. This dual testing provides comparative analysis, which enhances data reliability.

## COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



### *Mauritania*

- Collaboration between livelihoods and WASH teams is helping more families afford to build improved latrines. Access to savings groups and small loans enabled 100% of the 965 household latrines built in Djeol and M'bout APs to be improved, sustainable models.
- World Vision created a monitoring system to track water quality and use, with data to be shared with water management committees. Hydrogeologic studies were conducted in eight communities, and findings were shared with the Regional Directorate for Water and Sanitation, to help guide future development.
- We signed an agreement with UNICEF to implement an integrated nutrition and WASH project in Assaba that spans December 2024 through December 2026. The WASH component of this project has a budget of nearly \$663,000.



### *Senegal*

- We worked with the departments of hygiene and sanitation to promote manual flush toilets and train local masons to ensure construction quality. Forty participant households were selected for installation, and discussions finance options are being explored.
- Schools held hygiene sessions, teacher talks, lessons on illness prevention, and promoted menstrual hygiene during World Menstrual Hygiene Day.
- To protect water sources, trees were planted and local committees trained. A nearly 5-acre garden also was established, supporting 320 people with food and income.
- Collaboration with government led to training 241 people on good governance and creating two civic engagement committees. The national sanitation department has committed to co-funding an upcoming sanitation initiative.



### *Sierra Leone*

- A focus on capacity building, local entrepreneurship, faith-based mobilization, and community-led initiatives led to more than 6,900 people gaining access to toilets, 10,600 to handwashing facilities, and 17 communities achieving ODF status.
- Families with young children were taught to use clean, covered containers for water. New rules limiting children under 10 from collecting water are expected to reduce misuse and complaints.
- Eight school health clubs were established, training 424 young people on menstrual hygiene. Schools also received cleaning supplies to maintain safe and hygienic environments.
- Faith leaders integrated hygiene education into spiritual teachings and also shared those lessons during home visits. The program trained 145 faith leaders, including 44 women and three people living with disabilities.



### *Niger*

- Partnering with government agencies is aiding progress in WASH programming. Our staff worked with the Ministry of Water and Sanitation to ensure coordination of work that is bringing WASH services to health facilities. Meanwhile, collaboration with the Ministry of Health contributed to completion of a national strategic plan for healthcare waste management.
- In Maradi, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration and other models were used to train 5,580 farmers to understand and adopt practices that improve land management by reducing erosion and depletion of soil nutrients. This is helping to protect 4,453 acres of land.
- A CLTS action plan was shared with communities, and sustained follow-up by World Vision and local leaders led to improved latrine construction and 17 communities achieving ODF status.

## CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

### Challenges

Rehabilitating school latrines in **Burkina Faso** is challenging because there are no designs available that address inclusivity. To meet immediate needs, the team installed ramps, handrails, and seats where possible. This interim solution improves access for some students while the team focuses on long-term solutions, such as policy changes to provide more inclusive designs.

In **CAR**, the team worked to identify non-compliance with quality standards among WASH suppliers, made worse by the absence of national certification for materials like pipes and pumps. To address this, a national WASH supplier symposium was held in February to present and discuss standards with potential vendors.

In **Chad**, the high cost of improved household latrines is a barrier. Sanitation subsidies for rural areas are being explored as a solution.

In **Ghana**, rising prices are making it harder for families to afford water and sanitation services. Many struggle with repair costs or building resilient toilets. However, new projects in sanitation marketing and WASH microfinance are helping households better afford toilets and water connections through flexible payment options.

Limited access to insecure areas like Menaka, **Mali**, has delayed work. Only a few transporters will accept jobs to this area, and they charge nearly four times the normal rate. To mitigate this issue, we have expanded our list of approved companies and started ordering materials well in advance of when they are needed. We also have been working with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (managed by the World Food Programme) to use cargo planes to transport materials and supplies.

Funding challenges have slowed progress in what looks to be a popular

household waste collection service in **Mauritania's** Kaedi Municipality. We are talking to Kaedi Commune officials to lobby for necessary funding.

When the government in **Niger** restructured the distribution system for fuel, World Vision's primary supplier was one of several companies suspended from service. The national office responded quickly, securing agreements with alternative providers to avoid delays.

### Lessons learned

After repeated failed attempts to find water in **Burkina Faso's** Hauts-Bassins Region, the team learned that the contracted driller lacked the technical capacity for proper geologic surveys and deep drilling. Water in other communities was found at just 200 to 260 feet below the surface. However, additional surveys following the failed attempts in Hauts-Bassins showed water was at least 525 feet below the surface. The team is changing hiring practices to ensure future contractors have the experience and technical capacity needed to successfully drill for water at all depths.

An assessment in **CAR** revealed limited involvement of women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in community WASH governance. As a result, newly planned facilities have been designed for easy access by all, and a target set to have at least 40% female membership on water management committees.

The team in **Ghana** is using the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) model to combat adverse climate conditions across 26 communities in three districts. IWRM is the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner, without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.



This work includes seven new water systems to support farming and climate-friendly practices. Farmers are learning to restore vegetation, plant trees near water sources, and conserve water. Vulnerable households also are benefiting through gardening, seedling production, fire prevention, and reforestation activities.

The **Mali** team has learned that conducting feasibility studies after budget approval often led to cost overruns. The new approach is to conduct studies before budgets are set, while also starting the process a year in advance of when we want to start work.

In **Mauritania's** Assaba Region, three APs have implemented innovative cost-saving strategies to extend services to more remote communities. By purchasing water system piping directly, World Vision avoids contractor markups. Additionally, local communities are now digging the trenches for the piped systems themselves, significantly reducing labor costs typically charged by contractors.

IWRM methods are being used in **Niger** to address and prevent water-related conflict among water users, and increase community participation in activities. IWRM will be expanded to charity: water program areas.

In **Senegal**, assigning a dedicated staff member to oversee quality and supply tracking is improving project timeliness.

## WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES



*Nigussie Yisma Derbie*

*WASH Technical Program Advisor (WASH sector lead)*

*Somalia*

Nigussie played a vital role in developing the FY21 to FY25 WASH Business Plan as well as the current one spanning FY26 to FY30. He has helped improve water service performance, water system design, and project supervision, and integrated water security monitoring. He provides strong leadership in mobilizing resources, innovation, technology, capacity building, and implementing the WASH program portfolio in Somalia.

A Dornsife scholar, Nigussie earned a post-graduate certificate in International WASH from Desert Research Institute (DRI) Nevada University. He has a Master of Science in Water Resources Engineering from Catholic University Leuven, Belgium; a Bachelor of Science in Hydraulic and Water Resources Engineering from Arba Minch University in Ethiopia; and an advanced diploma in hydraulic engineering from Arba Minch Water Technology Institute. Nigussie worships at Christian Full Gospel Church with his wife and four children, living in the World Vision team house in Garowe, Somalia.



*Nomfundo Dlamini*

*Program Development Evidence and Learning Coordinator for WASH*

*Eswatini*

Nomfundo is an experienced Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) specialist, who joined the Eswatini WASH team in 2023, with more than 12 years of expertise in humanitarian and development programs in Eswatini and across the Southern Africa region. Her experience includes WASH, food distribution, cash transfers, education, livelihoods, nutrition, protection, and advocacy. She has a strong background in scientific research design, data collection, analysis, and report writing. She recently spearheaded implementation of mWater in Eswatini, which is being adopted by the government as part of its strategy to achieve universal water service coverage.

Nomfundo also has experience in resource mobilization, gained from her role as acting Grants Acquisition and Management (GAM) coordinator and has been a member of the Southern Africa Regional Disaster Management Team since 2017. She is a member of the 2024/25 cohort of the Drexel University WASH capacity building program on global health.

She worships at Mbabane Alliance church under Reverend Dr. J.V. Mazibuko.



*Jean Ferdinand Sawadogo*

*WASH Manager*

*Burkina Faso*

Ferdinand joined World Vision Burkina Faso in 2022 as a WASH Specialist, bringing more than 12 years of experience in the WASH sector. He provides support in design and implementation of emergency WASH projects in fragile contexts, particularly in the Sahel and North regions, which face significant challenges due to the large influx of internally displaced persons and refugees. Ferdinand has played a pivotal role in delivering integrated WASH programs, with a strong emphasis on multisectoral collaboration and sustainability.

In 2024, he helped establish Burkina Faso's WASH Core Team and led development of the FY26 to FY30 WASH Business Plan. A Dornsife Scholar, Ferdinand holds a postgraduate diploma in International Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene from the University of Nevada, Reno; a Master of Specialization in Environmental Sciences and Management in Developing Countries from the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium; a Master of Project Management from Senghor University, Egypt; and a Master of Civil Engineering from University of Ouaga I in Burkina Faso.

He lives in Ouagadougou with his wife, Bintou, and their two children, Liam (5) and Louna (3).

## SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

### *WASH+E Brings New Life to Rural Zambia*

In the remote village of Manga, Zambia, a groundbreaking project that integrates clean water and electricity is transforming lives by unlocking new opportunities for education, health, and economic growth.

Before World Vision introduced this innovative approach, Gloria, a young student with dreams of becoming a journalist, faced daily challenges. She spent hours collecting water from a distant, often contaminated source that frequently made her sick, and struggled to study at night by the dim glow of a flashlight. Her health and academic performance suffered.

Now, thanks to the WASH+E (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene + Energy) initiative, Gloria's future looks brighter—literally and figuratively.

This rural development model combines solar-powered water systems with community microgrids that deliver electricity to homes, schools, health centers, and businesses. World Vision not only installs these systems, but also trains local operators and local committees to manage and maintain them, ensuring long-term sustainability. These roles can be filled by local residents or private contractors.

The centralized solar-powered systems are tailored to each community's needs—ranging from 16-kilowatt setups for basic services to 200-kilowatt systems that can power schools, clinics, and more than 100 small businesses. Clean water is piped directly to those same users, dramatically improving daily life.

To ensure sustainability, fee structures are adapted to local contexts. Use-based pricing is tracked with specialized software, and fees support ongoing maintenance, repairs, and

eventual solar panel replacement.

The impact in Manga has been profound.

"The solar-power system has rejuvenated my hopes and strengthened my resolve to achieve my dreams," Gloria said. "I can study as long as I need to, and I'm no longer afraid of the night. Our school, streets, and community are well-lit."

She added that having water at a nearby tap saves her hours each day—time she now devotes to her studies.

Zambia's Energy Minister, Makozo Chikote, praised the initiative's impact on education. "Students now have access to computers and modern technology, just like their peers in urban areas. Teachers also benefit from better training resources, which ultimately improves learning outcomes."

He also highlighted the transformation at Manga Rural Health Center, which serves nearly 6,000 people. "Expectant mothers can now deliver their babies safely and with dignity, supported by reliable power for essential medical equipment."

Beyond health and education, the project is sparking economic growth. Solar energy replaces charcoal and gas-



*In the top photo, World Vision staff, community members, and dignitaries dedicate the new WASH+E system in Manga. In the bottom photo, Gloria shows off a new water tap that delivers clean water close to home.*

powered generators, reducing pollution and enabling new businesses—from milling corn and pressing peanuts for oil, to cafes and retail shops.

"Small businesses now have the power to grow, boosting household income and building economic resilience," said Marc Nosbach, World Vision's national director for Zambia. "And with clean, running water available around the clock, we're meeting a fundamental need for health and child well-being. This vital resource is transforming daily life and creating healthier, more productive communities."

# FINANCIALS

## AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2024 through March 2025

\$58,788,648  
spent from  
all funding  
sources

25.6% from U.S. base funds

74.4% from funds leveraged from other sources

*Note: Base funds are generated primarily through private donations from a mix of highly committed individuals and mass marketing campaigns. This flexible funding is allocated to country WASH teams and enables them to strategically implement interventions based on community- and district-driven WASH needs, while enabling and strengthening long-term program commitments. Base funds also serve as leverage to raise additional funds.*

## A LOOK AHEAD: PLANS FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

In the coming months, we'll make our final push to complete the current five-year business plan (FY21–FY25). At the same time, each country's WASH team is hard at work finalizing the next plan for FY26–FY31.

As we approach the finish line for FY21–FY25, our focus is on delivering strong results through:

- Overseeing water system construction and verifying materials to ensure they meet our standards
- Training water committees and mothers' groups to continue promoting hygiene practices
- Strengthening local sanitation value chains to support construction of higher-quality latrines
- Collaborating with school and health facility staff members to ensure long-term sustainability of infrastructure built over the past five years

We've also built strong relationships with governments and partners, and we're committed to fortifying these partnerships to unlock additional funding for WASH priorities and enhance future implementation.

## THANK YOU

Thank you for investing in the health and well-being of children and families across Africa. Through support from generous donors like you, millions of people have access to water for health and agriculture, sanitary latrines, and the ability to wash their hands to prevent illness. Your partnership in this work enables us to be the hands of Jesus to those with the greatest needs.

The real impact of our WASH programs goes well beyond providing clean water and basic sanitation. The more lasting benefits are life, hope, health, and a brighter future for children and families in some of the world's most challenging places.



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**75** YEARS OF  
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