Where It All Began
Manila Water Foundation in a Decade

In 2005, Manila Water Company (MWC) established its corporate social responsibility arm, Manila Water Foundation (MWF), to further its advocacy of providing clean water for every household within the East Zone concession of Metro Manila. From having water supply and sanitation as the main focus area, with Tubig Para Sa Bawangay (TPSB) serving as its inaugural program, two more focus areas were subsequently launched for a more holistic implementation of the Foundation’s thrusts.

In 2010, MWC started to expand its services and reach beyond the East Zone of Metro Manila. This resulted in the expansion of the mandate of MWF, which has taken on the social responsibility pillar of the triple bottom line and has since pushed the social transformation and inclusive business agenda of the entire Manila Water group of companies in the Philippines.

MWF’s main advocacies represent the social issues it can address given its expertise in the water and sanitation sector.

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Social responsibility is embedded in the MWF business model and MWF serves as the vehicle for involving communities, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable water and used water services in the Philippines.

As MWC continues to expand its scope and reach as a business, MWF initiates relevant and sustainable programs to touch and improve more lives. Alongside the increasing number of areas that receive quality services from the Company are inspiring stories from people whose lives were significantly uplifted by the Foundation.
Chairman’s Message

Manila Water firmly believes in the importance of the triple bottom line and we are honored to be one of the pioneers in the Philippines to establish and formalize our commitment to social and environmental responsibility. We are proud of our flagship program for the urban poor, Tubig Para Sa Daiglogue, which has given clean water to some 15,000 people and resulted in healthier communities in the East Zone of Metro Manila. Through our Lungsod program, Manila Water also endeavored to rehabilitate the water lines and put up dressing fountains and handwashing facilities in public service institutions such as schools, hospitals and health centers, markets and drug care centers where mostly water to low-income groups. These two flagship programs, among many others, allowed us to fully integrate our social and environmental responsibility thrusts into our operations and push for inclusive business.

Having successfully rolled out our programs in the East Zone of Metro Manila, we knew that we were in a unique position to replicate our best practices and reach out to 85% of the Priority (BoP) communities in many areas in the country that are wanting in water and sanitation. Hence, as our business footprint grew and expected to grow in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, we likewise strengthened our social transformation and community empowerment agenda through Manila Water Foundation. As the social responsibility arm of the Manila Water Group of Companies in the Philippines, its aims to enable positive change in BoP communities by giving them access to clean water and sanitation, educating them on important water, sanitation and hygiene concepts, and providing them sustainable livelihood opportunities and capacity-building interventions.

Over the past 10 years in our short history, we are pleased to see Manila Water Foundation emerge as a respected development organization and trusted by various national government agencies and local government units, corporate, non-government organizations and other strategic partners. Within the enterprise as well, Manila Water Foundation has learned closely with the company, our subsidiaries and business operating units in reaching out to and engaging their respective communities and local stakeholders. More importantly, we are happy to note the expanded reach and Impact of Manila Water Foundation’s programs and social impacts – both in the urban poor communities in Metro Manila and more importantly in BoP areas across the country.

A heartfelt thanks go out to all our friends and partners for believing in Manila Water Foundation’s advocacy. We are thrilled to move on to the next phase of our journey and make even more friends and partners along the way.

Gerardo C. Ablaza, Jr.
Chairman
President’s Message

Manila Water Foundation is guided by our vision to become the enabler of change that will uplift the quality of life of Base of the Pyramid (BoP) communities, the poorest of the poor, through access to sustainable water and sanitation services. The foundation stayed true to the fulfillment of this vision by championing programs that focus on water supply and sanitation, water education, and community assistance and livelihood, benefiting marginalized communities all over the country.

Manila Water Foundation made pipe-in access to clean water possible for low-income communities through our Tubig Para Sa Barangay program, and constructed better water facilities and improved the sanitation conditions in various public service institutions via our Linugan programs. For areas whose physical and geographic conditions do not allow pipe-laying, we carried out our Atin Pinoy program which involves the installation of a low-cost water treatment system and training of a local partner to operate and maintain the facility.

As the Foundation celebrated its 10th year, it also successfully rolled out new and bigger programs that have remarkably made an impact on our beneficiaries. Through our Apayay Para Sa Barangay program, for instance, we promptly responded to disasters and helped prevent water-borne diseases in resettlement areas by providing clean water to affected families. Our Kabuhayan Para Sa Barangay also supported many financially-challenged cooperatives in different areas through a non-interest-bearing loan, as well as trains and development opportunities to build their business and management competencies. Moreover, our nationwide campaign in connection with the Global Handwashing Day took off as our main program for water, sanitation and hygiene education.

To cap off our 10th anniversary, we launched the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology to recognize exemplary Filipino engineers who have made a significant impact on BoP communities through their innovations in water, sanitation, environment and sustainability.

Our journey as a young organization is far from over, and we encourage you, our partners, to continue working with us as we embark on the next chapters of our Manila Water Foundation story.

Ferdinand M. Dela Cruz
President

What We Stand For:
Manila Water Foundation’s Vision

To become the enabler of change that will uplift the quality of life of Base of the Pyramid (BoP) communities through access to sustainable water and used water services.
Executive Director’s Report

The past decade has seen Manila Water Foundation quickly evolve in terms of reach and scope. From helping enable the urban poor of the East Zone concession to gain greater access to clean and potable water, the Foundation has been able to replicate its best practices in providing sustainable water and used water services to marginalized communities all over the Philippines.

From the 1.8 million underprivileged people served in the East Zone of Metro Manila, more than 120,000 households nationwide now have potable water at the taps through our Tubig Para Sa Barangay, Lingap, and Ahon Pinoy programs.

A total of 26,725 disaster-affected families have been given safe drinking water during displacement through Agapay Para Sa Barangay.

Some 112,440 individuals have been educated on proper water use and handwashing through the annual Global Handwashing Day, regular Water Education Days, and various Information, education and communication (IEC) materials produced by the Foundation.

To date, 274 community-based cooperatives, translating to 94,344 low-income families, have been empowered and capacitated via non-interest loans through the Kabuhayan Para Sa Barangay program.

More than the numbers, the quality and the stories that come from our partners and beneficiaries affect our work in the Foundation. Each story tells us how and where to go on and keeps us motivated to reach more communities, improve more lives, and empower more people.

We are truly grateful for the support that we have received from our partners through the years and we look forward to hearing new stories from our brothers and sisters from the BoP communities.

Carla May Beriña-Kim
Executive Director

Where We Are Now:
Manila Water Foundation’s Reach

Water Supply and Sanitation Projects (9)
Water Education Projects (9)
Community Assistance and Livelihood Projects (9)
"Through Manila Foundation, we were given direct piped access to water. We no longer need to get water from a communal shallow well with hand pump or pay for water rations. Parents in our community like me can now budget money more efficiently." (Translated)

"Without the help of Manila Water Foundation, we would not have been able to open our auto supply. Before we just had batteries and tires, now we add auto spare parts for forklift machines, liners and bearings, and we almost have a complete set of supplies. We get them directly from the suppliers so they are slightly cheaper compared to the ones from auto supply stores around our area. Besides, those stores would often not have enough for our members’ vehicles. Now, we have enough spare parts for our members when they need them." (Translated)

"I am very thankful that Manila Water Foundation brought the Global Handwashing Day celebration to our school because the learnings didn’t end after the activity. The students can definitely practice proper handwashing and pass it on to their homes and communities."  

"In behalf of the people of Candaba, we would like to extend our thanks and gratitude to Manila Water Foundation for sharing with us one of the most important needs of the people — clean water to drink. We are certainly proud to have been chosen as a beneficiary of 2,000 5-gallon bottles of drinking water."  

"We are happy to assist Manila Water Foundation in rolling out their Kabuhayan Para Sa Barangay program because it is really good, given that a good number of cooperatives are just in the micro level. We really hope that all regulated transport cooperatives in our records could avail of this and when they are given the opportunity, I hope they give importance to the trust given by Manila Water Foundation."  

"To Manila Water Foundation, I hope that you will continue manifesting your heart of caring and sharing. We are proud to be associated with you. The men and women of Clark Development Corporation commit that (same) corporate social responsibility with us."  

"The Lingap Eswela of Manila Water Foundation is a good initiative as it is also in accordance with the Effective and People Sensitive Health Management and Appropriate Infrastructure Programs of our B-Point Program. The Provincial Government of Laguna is committed to give its unwavering support to this project and all other similar undertakings."

"I commend companies that aren’t purely commercial and are socially responsible. Thank you Manila Water in general and Manila Water Foundation in particular for spreading advocacies like proper handwashing."
Dignity for All:
Water Supply and Sanitation

Water is a basic right that everyone is entitled to. It is a precious resource that sustains a person’s day-to-day living. Unfortunately, the reality is that a lot of communities are still bereft of sustainable access to water. This may come off as an abstract notion for those who enjoy the many benefits that a steady water supply brings along with it, but it is the norm for families from the Base of the Pyramid (BoP) communities. They have been used to the lack of water for their daily operational, hygiene, and sanitation needs that they do not realize that they have been stripped off of dignity that is essential in living quality lives.

Helping marginalized communities live with dignity is what motivates the Foundation to pursue water and sanitation projects in as many places as possible. Through different programs under the Water Supply and Sanitation focus area, the Foundation has served almost 150,000 families nationwide.

In 2016 alone, a combined total of 250 households in Bulacan have benefited from the Tubig Para Sa Barangay (TPSB) program, which aims to provide low-income communities direct and piped access to clean and potable water inside their homes. About 100 farmers and their families at the Gawad Kalinga Enchanted Farm in Angat, Bulacan, as well as 150 households in Barangay Langkawit, Bintan, Laguna now enjoy clean water supply.
In the Visayas region, some 2400 households have been provided with faucets after pipes were laid from a nearby reservoir to a strategic area within the community in Naboo, Malay, Aklan through the Ahon Pinoy program. Said program, which comes with a low-cost and easy to maintain water treatment facility is usually done for communities in areas whose physical and geographical conditions do not allow pipe-laying. Management of the facility is awarded to a local partner, making it possible for the communities to have water and additional income at the same time.

With the assistance of Boracay Water, equipment and office supplies were also donated to the community in Naboo, Malay, Aklan.

Through the Lingap program, which is meant to assure the public that clean water is accessible to them even outside their homes, almost 32,000 students from 9 different public schools in Laguna and Cavite now have clean water, as well as handwashing and drinking facilities to keep them away from waterborne diseases that may hinder them from focusing on their studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>NO. OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caning Elementary School</td>
<td>Sta. Rosa, Laguna</td>
<td>1500 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dila Elementary School</td>
<td>Sta. Rosa, Laguna</td>
<td>2150 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camalay Elementary School</td>
<td>Bihan, Laguna</td>
<td>1450 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loma Elementary School</td>
<td>Bihan, Laguna</td>
<td>700 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Elementary School</td>
<td>Bihan, Laguna</td>
<td>825 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis National High School</td>
<td>Bihan, Laguna</td>
<td>1891 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tomas Elementary School</td>
<td>Bihan, Laguna</td>
<td>1400 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9,563 students, teachers, and staff</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown of the 2015 Lingap Eskwela beneficiaries in Laguna
Also under the Foundation’s Lingeap program, a public market in Cabuyao, Laguna was provided with a drinking fountain and wash area for the use of an estimated 800 individuals who are there to either work or buy provisions daily.

The past year also saw the full implementation of the Agapay Para Sa Barangay (APSB) program, which addresses the need for potable water during displacement brought about by natural disasters and calamities. Technical assistance for the planning and designing of water and sanitation systems during disasters and calamities is also a part of this program’s mandates.

In preparation for mobile treatment plant (MTP) responses to be conducted during natural disasters, MWF spearheaded a four-day training for key technical personnel from Laguna Water, Clark Water, Boracay Water, and Caloocan Water in order for them to be more proficient in handling the MTP equipment and consequently, cascade what they have learned to their respective teams for the fastest possible response to disasters around the country.

The four-day MTP training included discussions of team roles, procedures, and processes in times of emergencies, hands-on training, and actual distribution of water from the MTP during a simulation done in Bing, Tanjay, Mandaue City.

This training was followed by a series of dry-runs featuring simulations of different emergency scenarios to guarantee order during the provision of potable water and technical assistance in areas affected by natural disasters and calamities.

Breakdown of areas, emergency scenarios, types of deployment, and number of beneficiaries of the emergency dry-runs conducted in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>EMERGENCY SCENARIO</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>NO. OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brgy. Sapang Bato, Angeles City, Pampanga</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>MTP deployment</td>
<td>100 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brgy. Dela Paz, Bulakan, Laguna</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Provision of 5-gallon water bottles</td>
<td>150 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brgy. Magsaysay, Silo Mabalong and Brgy. Cabanatuan, Negros Occidental</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Provision of solar bags</td>
<td>150 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brgy. Guinangan, Municipality of Bantayan</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Provision of solar bags</td>
<td>150 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>550 families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos of the 2019 dry-runs done in different parts of the Philippines.
Actual APSB responses were successfully carried out with the help of different partner organizations and requesting parties. From June to August, a total of 776 households in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao have benefitted from water bottles and solar bags.

A solar bag is a compact filtration system, which only requires the use of sunlight to purify the water from any natural non-irritating water sources. Just like photosynthesis in plants, these solar bags react with the ultraviolet rays of the sun and require a short time for purifying the water using specialized nanotechnology inside the bags depending on the climate conditions.

During the onslaught of Typhoon Lando (international name Koppu) in October, MAF promptly responded to the requests of various organizations to fill the pressing need of the affected families for drinking water. A total of 60,000 gallons of clean water enough to provide the basic water needs of some 12,500 families in heavily hit areas such as Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Cabanatuan, Aurora, Quezon Province and Tariac were donated through Gawad Kalikhaan, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF), UP Vanguard Inc. (UPV), Habitat for Humanity Philippines, and the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP).

**LOCATION** | **CALAMITY/CRISIS** | **DONATION** | **NO. OF BENEFICIARIES**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Maluso, Isabela City, Basilan | Water Emergency Crisis | Solar bags | 275 households
Bagy, Abucay, Tacloban City, Leyte | Typhoon Yolanda | Solar bags | 300 households
Bagy, Bagbag, Sorsogon, Ilocos Norte | Typhoon Ineng | 5-gallon water bottles | 200 households

**TOTAL** | **776 households**

In response to calls for the provision of drinking water to families affected by Typhoon Ineng in Bagy, Bagbag, Ilocos Norte, MAF donated 200 5-gallon barrels of water.

During the onslaught of Typhoon Lando (international name Koppu) in October, MAF promptly responded to the requests of various organizations to fill the pressing need of the affected families for drinking water. A total of 60,000 gallons of clean water enough to provide the basic water needs of some 12,500 families in heavily hit areas such as Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Cabanatuan, Aurora, Quezon Province and Tariac were donated through Gawad Kalikhaan, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF), UP Vanguard Inc. (UPV), Habitat for Humanity Philippines, and the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP).

**LOCATION** | **PARTNER/REQUESTING PARTY** | **NO. OF BENEFICIARIES**
--- | --- | ---
Cabiao, Nueva Ecija | Gawad Kalikhaan | 2,500 households
Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija | DSWD Region III / Clerk Water Corporation | 2,000 households
Casiguran, Aurora | PDRF | 2,000 households
Gubad, Nueva Ecija | UP Vanguard | 1,000 households
Jael, Nueva Ecija | Habitat for Humanity Philippines | 2,000 households
La Paz, Tariac | Clark Development Corporation / La Paz LDU | 2,000 households
Other areas of Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya and Quezon Province | Phil. Business for Social Progress (PBSP) | 1,000 households

**TOTAL** | **12,500 households**

A total of 12,500 households were able to get safe drinking water during and after Typhoon Lando in October 2015.

Photo credit: PBSP's Lani Briscoe-McDonough received the 275 solar bags from MAF Executive Director Carlo May Berlino Jr. and MAF Program Manager Xavier Cruz.
As part of MWF’s 10th year scale up, a sanitation system for low-income communities has been developed and market-tested in San Buena Compound, Caritas, Rizal. Field work, community consultations, surveys, and focus group discussions were facilitated to baseline sanitation coverage and incidence of diseases related to lack of or poor sanitation. These efforts paved the way for the construction of an in-house communal toilet for the benefit of close to 350 families, which aims to correct old practices and promote proper toilet habits for the community that has been accustomed to open defecation since the 1970s.

Several months were spent in San Buena Compound to ensure a sound baseline for a community sanitation system for the benefit of its almost 3,500 residents.

In partnership with the Local Government of Caritas and Manila Water Pasig Business Area, a design for a community toilet complete with a water source system and a septic tank in place was constructed using the standards set by the Sanitation Code of the Philippines and Manila Water Company.

MWF is steadfast in its commitment to accord human dignity to BoP communities all over the Philippines. All the water and sanitation programs, old and new alike, that were implemented in 2015 will be continued and replicated in new areas in the hopes of achieving the quality of life that every Filipino deserves. Dignified living, after all, translates to healthy, productive, and empowered citizens who are driven to uplift themselves and contribute to nation-building.

Aside from the MTP training and actual responses, technical assistance was also extended in Caritas, Iloilo in the design of water systems in Cawayan Elementary School, Cartes Elementary School, and Dayhagan Elementary School.
A Flow of Hope: Water Education

Filipinos often tend to live on their salaries and have no cash reserves should an illness strike. The loss of income and inability to pay for medical treatment can be stressful and worse, may push a family into debt since healthcare in the Philippines can be too costly. Thus, the saying "hawalod magkakaila" defines how much Filipinos dread getting sick. Avoiding illnesses has always been in our hands, as the first line of defenses against germs is regular and proper handwashing. It is so simple yet often neglected and overlooked. Many illnesses and conditions, such as diarreah, are spread by failing to wash our hands properly. In the Philippines, the Department of Health cites that 15 out of 100,000 children die every year from diarreah. With proper handwashing, incidents of diarreah can be reduced by as much as 30% in children under the age of five.

These statistics just push Manila Water Foundation to further advocate proper handwashing and inculcate its importance upon Filipino families, especially children. Handwashing with soap and clean water is more crucial in these times when numerous viruses that were previously unheard of are causing children and even adults to be sick. The 7-step, 20-second handwashing process that MWF actively imparts to individuals is actually an inexpensive intervention that can dramatically reduce the risk of diarreah, eye and skin infections, and respiratory diseases that may cause serious long-term illnesses and even death.

For the past three years, MWF has been one of the most visible proponents of the Global Handwashing Day (GHD) through activities that include demonstrations and actual handwashing, which complement the Foundation’s commitment to educate Filipinos of all ages on water, sanitation, and hygiene. GHD is an international campaign that aims to increase awareness and understanding on the importance of handwashing. The very first observance of the GHD was initiated by the Global Public-Private Partnership for Global Handwashing on October 15, 2005, which saw 120 million children from 73 countries across 5 continents wash their hands with water and soap.

During the entire month of October in 2015, MWF and its partners reached out to students from 16 schools, residents from 5 low-income communities, and individuals in 8 malls, a world-class museum and a theme park to emphasize that handwashing is an important habit that everybody must practice. Over 55,000 individuals from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao took part in the events by washing their hands as they actively participated in the events held by MWF, which had them pledge for a cleaner, healthier and safer lifestyle. Aside from the learnings and the firm resolve to make handwashing with soap and water a habit, the participants also took home giveaways and information and education, and communication (IEC) materials from the Foundation and its partners.

Guests of honor led the pledge for proper handwashing in B pagong Niyon Elementary School in Antipolo. From left to right, MWF’s Co-Founder Ronald Sy, Asia’s Chefs Ray Polena, MWF’s Executive Director girls’ city, Better-Man, Underwriter Brand Manager for Cleansing Carlos Conreño, MWO Project and Stakeholder Engagement Head Satellite Del Rosario, and MWF’s Programs Manager for Water Education Anne Joy. Better-Ballant.

The seven handwashing steps that MWF promotes are printed on fans given during handwashing demonstrations.

MWF was able to partner with various companies and organizations for the month-long and nationwide celebration of the 2015 Global Handwashing Day.
Even while on vacation, these tourists pledged their commitment to proper handwashing at the Odaiba leg of the 2018 OHD.

Students at Maguipo Pilot Central Elementary School, Tagum City in Davao were very active during the handwashing lecture. They said that they were able to learn new skills right after.

Children and students of Boracay’s All Community, as well as those from various schools on the island, actively participated in the events at the Molbano-Tambaoan covered court and Boracay Regency Beach Resort and Spa.

Schoolchildren on field trips were given handwashing demonstrations by the in-resort scientists of The Mind Museum.

Several foreign guests from prominent theme parks across the Asia Pacific Region such as Hong Kong Disneyland, Universal Studios Singapore, Ocean Park Hong Kong, among others, graced the special Enchanted Kingdom (EK) leg of the 2018 OHD led by EK ipapanan ni Mr. Marco and Mrs. Cynthia Mamay together with Dita Rosa, Laguna Mayor Ateneo, Atias.

Bottles and topicals of hand soap from sponsors, alongside the ECO materials prepared by MWF, were also given to the 2018 OHD beneficiary schools and communities.
MWF was also able to promote the advocacy of proper handwashing through media greetings during the 2016 GHD.

MWF’s efforts to perpetuate the advocacy on proper handwashing are not limited to the annual observance of the Global Handwashing Day. A series of Water Education Days held in different schools served not only as a prelude to the 2016 GHD, but also as a way to promote handwashing as a lifestyle, especially to kids. Books and IEC materials were also donated to three different schools as a testament to MWF’s support for education and the provision of alternative means of teaching students in line with its commitment to water education and hygiene.

A special side event, which is the celebration of the Mukluti Sanitation Day, also served as a venue for MWF to spread awareness on proper handwashing to more than 700 students upon the request of the City Government of Makati and the Makati City Health Department.

MWF believes that by actively practicing and passing on the proper handwashing steps and the importance of proper handwashing in general, more Filipinos are sure to live healthier. Good health is truly in our hands and all we have to do is raise them as a sign of our commitment to hygiene.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DONATIONS</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>NO. OF BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concepcion Elementary School</td>
<td>Manila City</td>
<td>2 TV sets, educational books, and learning materials</td>
<td>Marikina City LOU, Enrace, Manila Water Company</td>
<td>700 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parang Elementary School</td>
<td>Manila City</td>
<td>educational books and learning materials</td>
<td>Marikina City LOU, Enrace, Manila Water Company</td>
<td>200 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose Elementary School</td>
<td>Rodriguez, Rizal</td>
<td>educational books and learning materials</td>
<td>Rodriguez LOU, Bayad Center (Marikina), Rural Bank of Montalban, Manila Water Company</td>
<td>200 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 students, teachers, and staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over 1000 students, teachers, and staff took part in the Water Education Days conducted from July to August 2015.
Sustainability in Opportunities:
Community Assistance and Livelihood

An average Filipino would experience falling short financially at least once. A lot of factors contribute to the monetary woes of the common Juan and Juana. This is why most of us choose to invest our hard-earned cash in worthwhile initiatives to augment our monthly incomes. There are a lot of options for those who earn well but unfortunately, the same cannot be said for those classified as minimum wages.

Majority, if not all, of these minimum wages belong to the Base of the Pyramid, the poorest of the poor. They are the individuals responsible for the food that we eat, the very people who saw the comfortable clothes we wear and the food we eat to make sure that we get to our destinations safely. In other words, they are the biggest contributors of the things often deemed as mundane but prove to be crucial in the greater scale of how societies run. They essentially work for everyone, day in and day out, just to make ends meet, and yet they have the least access to a lot of financial and other opportunities. Most of them often make do with what little they have but there are some who choose to invest in at least one of the few options that they have in order to secure a brighter future for their loved ones.

One of the more stable and sustainable investments that are readily available for these with limited incomes is the cooperative, which promotes a democratic way of running a business or enterprise for the benefit of members who share the same social, economic, and sometimes cultural aspirations and needs.

According to the latest statistics released by the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), there are a total of 977 registered cooperatives, comprised of 37,321 members, across the Philippines. These figures capture the number of Filipinos who have decided to look out for each other, take on empowering roles to strengthen their marketing leverage and build better lives for themselves, their families, and their communities.

The past decade saw the remarkable increase of KPSB partner cooperatives. From its establishment in 2003 until the year 2013, KPSB was able to assist 15 cooperatives within the National Capital Region (NCR) and Rizal in operating and expanding their businesses. There were 64 new cooperatives added in 2014 and 195 in 2015, which when summed up is equivalent to almost 70,000 families. Moreover, KPSB’s reach has gone beyond Metro Manila and penetrated the three major island groups of the country.

The 166 KPSB partner cooperatives broken down into areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREAS</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCR / Rizal</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUZON: Pampanga, Laguna, Quezon, Bicol, Batan, Baguio</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISAYAS: Leyte, Cebu, Romblon, Aklan</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINDANAO: Davao Del Norte, Bukidnon</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From less than 20 within NCR/Rizal, KPSB was able to assist close to 200 community-based cooperatives all throughout the Philippines.
Parallel to the numbers is the quality of capacity-building mechanisms that MWF is continuously working hard to provide for all its KPSB partner cooperatives. The very first Manila Water Foundation Cooperative Summit, which is a part of the Foundation’s 10th year scale-up, gathered representatives from more than 100 KPSB partner cooperatives for a day of learning, networking, and marketing. It also reinforced the Foundation’s high regard for the crucial role of community-based cooperatives towards local and national economic prosperity, as resonated by the theme Kabuhayan: Tulay sa Makabayan na Bayan.

Former National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Chief, Almirez De Manila University Economics Professor, and MWF Independent Trustee Ciballo F. Habbito was joined by other notable speakers who inspired and motivated all the attendees with his words of wisdom that centered on the importance of collaboration among cooperatives with key takeaways on entrepreneurial and business management, cooperative management and governance, and values formation and community relationship.
Some members of the MWF’s Board of Trustees (BOT) headed by Chairman Gerencio C. Abatao, Jr., President Ferdinand M. dela Cruz, and Executive Director Carlo May Bentele-Kim, together with some key Manila Water officers, also visited two KPSB partner cooperatives to establish deeper relationships.

The visits, which constitute the first of a planned series of community immersions, got the BOT to meet members of the Gintong Pangangarap Multi-Purpose Cooperative and Care Filipinas Multi-Purpose Cooperative. The former is based in the Talamban Village Hagdahan compound in Cainta and is comprised of over 50 persons with disabilities (PWDs) who manufacture school furniture, educational toys, and bags while the latter, whose main office is located in Quezon City, has outlets all over Metro Manila and nearby provinces that sell solar panels, as well as electrical products and spare parts.

Possible business ventures that the cooperatives can avail of were also presented through the booths set up by Healthy Family, Globe Telecoms National Confederation of Cooperatives (MACCOC), Baguio Products, Amanda Marine Products, AHOS Food Products, Atien Serie-K Gracelait’s, Nomlause Food Manufacturing, Inc., Erina Cosmetics Development Corporation, and Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care.

The summit was the perfect venue for the KPSB partner cooperatives to discuss ideas, share best practices, and import learnings.

MWPF key officers pose for a photo with the inspiring men and women of Gintong Pangangarap Multi-Purpose Cooperative.

Some members of Care Filipinas Multi-Purpose Cooperative (cmmpc) with (from left) MWPF Program Manager for KPSB Jane River Master-Matias, MWPF Executive Director Carlo May Bentele-Kim, MWPF President-Elect Galo Cruz, MWPF Chairman Benny Atienza, Jr., MWPF Trustee and Manila Water Corporate Human Resources Group Janese Camero, and Manila Water East Zone Business Operations Linda Quiñones.

MWF will always recognize the importance of sustainable livelihood opportunities to organized groups such as community cooperatives in boosting the local and national economic growth of our country. For as long as there are cooperatives who share its vision of improving lives, families, and communities, MWF will not be unhelpful in its hope to be an instrument in being a catalyst of change that would uplift lives and spark a collective effort to build a better society and nation for all.
Lauding Efforts to Uplift Lives: The Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence

Ten years of enabling change to uplift the quality of life of marginalized communities have taught invaluable lessons to Manila Water Foundation. The struggles, triumphs, and fulfillment that the men and women of MWF have encountered tremendously intensified their appreciation for the efforts of other groups and individuals who passionately provide innovative solutions to some of society’s problems.

As part of its 10th anniversary scale up, the Foundation launched a nationwide search for engineers and scientists who have stepped up and gone beyond their line of duty to use their talents in nation-building via projects that champion water, sanitation, environment, and sustainability. In partnership with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence was implemented to recognize the dedication of home-grown engineers and scientists in finding solutions that give positive and relevant impacts and inspire practicing and aspiring engineers to come up with advances that Filipinos will greatly benefit from.

Engineers and scientists, after all, are responsible for many of the comforts people enjoy in the modern world. From designing, building, and maintaining the smooth run of everyday objects and utilities, it is remarkable to realize that there are just a few recognition bodies extolling these individuals who have contributed so much to our country’s development and welfare.

The nominations were officially opened on June 3, 2016 via articles and print advertisements. All practicing engineers and scientists who are bona fide Filipino citizens, of good moral character, and have been actively working in the Philippines for the last 10 years are eligible to be nominated.

The call for nominations for the very first Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence was announced on two major newspapers on June 3, 2016. The Prize secretariat screened and validated all the submitted documents to check compliance and completeness. A meticulous assessment of pre-qualifications was also done resulting in a list of candidates for the initial interview. A private investigation agency then conducted a background check on the shortlisted nominees. Twenty (20) nominees from different parts of the country, cleared from any derogatory information, were selected to present their respective projects to a panel of judges. Seven remarkable engineers were then chosen to proceed to the final interview.

The 20 semi-finalists hailing from various regions were given the chance to present their respective projects to a board of judges composed of DOST Undersecretary for BST Services Research Cecilia Dona, MWF Executive Director Carlo Mayor Bernales, University of the Philippines Dasmariñas Dean Philippines Morado, and OWWA Senior Program Officer for Sustainable Livelihood Ana Raymundo.
After the thorough screening process, five exemplary engineers proved to be the crème de la crème of the Prize’s maiden year.

Dr. Rex B. Demafelis  
Vice Chancellor for Research and Extension, University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB)

Dr. Evelyn B. Taboada  
Dean, College of Engineering, University of San Carlos

Dr. Enrico C. Paringit  
Professor, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines Diliman

Dr. Merlinda A. Palencia  
Dean, Graduate School, Ateneo de Manila University

Dr. Joel Joseph S. Marciano, Jr.  
Professor, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines Diliman

The first panel of judges was responsible for selecting the very first recipients of the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence to recognize their innovative solutions to some of society’s problems and to inspire more home-grown engineers to use their talents in nation-building via projects that champion water, sanitation, environment, and sustainability.

The Foundation and DOST formally introduced and honored the very first awardees of the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence to recognize their innovative solutions to some of society’s problems and to inspire more home-grown engineers to use their talents in nation-building via projects that champion water, sanitation, environment, and sustainability on November 24, 2015 at the Grand Ballroom of InterContinental Manila. The awarding ceremony was graced by notable personalities such as Former President Fidel V. Ramos, former NEDA Director-General Cielito F. Habito, and social innovator Vicky Gaichoroen.
Dr. Rex B. Demafuerte, the current Vice Chancellor for Research and Extension of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, was recognized for his work on the production and processing of sweet sorghum into bioethanol that enhances local accountability and positive social change. He says that his venture of using sweet sorghum will not only address the issue of biofuel, but will also greatly contribute to the poverty alleviation of the country, especially the farmers in ethanol-producing provinces.

Poverty alleviation was also one of the inspirations of chemical engineer and University of San Carlos College of Engineering Dean Dr. Evelyn B. Taboada. A native of Cebu, Taboada patented the bio-technology and chemical processes of turning fruit waste such as mango peels and mango seeds into high value products. This initiative was not only successful in achieving 100% zero waste, it has also generated employment for numerous scavengers in her hometown.

Dr. Enrico C. Paringit, a professor at the University of the Philippines Diliman, used his expertise in surveying and hydrology to create maps that give vital information on possible flooding occurrences and provide early warning systems. Adapting to the modern technology, Paringit and his team also posted these crucial information to mobile phones, as he firmly believes that such life-saving products and services should be accessible to everyone, anywhere and at any time.

Bringing technologies from the lab to communities is a passion of Dr. Joel Joseph S. Marciano, Jr., a professor of electrical and electronics engineering at the University of the Philippines Diliman. Recognizing the need for more cost-effective monitoring of landslide-prone slopes, he and his team developed instruments that provide scientists with better insights into slope stability towards more accurate predictions. He also led efforts in developing engineering interventions for rapid restoration of communications capability in the aftermath of disasters.

Dr. Merlinda A. Palencia, who serves as the Dean of the College of Education at Adamson University, spearheaded the creation of an affordable solution to the sewage and sanitation problem of the country through low-cost wastewater treatment technology. The application of locally abundant organic minerals that make wastewater treatment economical, safe, simple, odor-free and sustainable was proven effective in Paoay, Ilocos Norte where it was able to address the septicaemia problems in the temporary shelters of people affected by Typhoon Yolanda.

Aside from the honor of being the premier recipients of the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence, each awardee received PHP 500,000, a medal, and a trophy that features the work of renowned art photographer, Don Jaime Zobel de Ayala.

The awardees of the premier run of the Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence after the award ceremony held at the Grand Ballroom of InterContinental Manila on November 24, 2016.

The Manila Water Foundation Prize for Engineering Excellence is a biennial search and will continue in 2017.
Paying It Forward:  
A Special Project for Former President Fidel V. Ramos

In recognition of former President Fidel V. Ramos’ (PFVR’s) crucial role in the promotion and realization of the first and most successful public-private partnership (PPP) in the country’s water industry, Manila Water Foundation partnered with Ramos Peace and Development Foundation (RPDEF) to digitize video documentations of PFVR’s presidential and post-presidential activities.

Said files, which chronicle PFVR’s milestones recorded by Radio Television Malacaukhang RTVM, consist of over 5,000 hours of documented presidential and events including his active involvement in the water industry PPP that resulted in the participation of the private sector in the operation and management of the water and wastewater facilities of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS). This PPP made it possible for Manila Water Company (MWC) to successfully take over the East Zone of Metro Manila and paved the way for MWC to bring its top-notch services to other key areas across the Philippines.

The conversion of PFVR’s presidential videos that were originally saved on the UMich and Betacam formats, as well as his post-presidential events and activities on VHS format, commenced in June 2016. The project was completed in time for the formal turnover held during PFVR’s 88th birthday celebration at the Manila Polo Club on March 17, 2016.

A Celebration of the Past Decade:  
Manila Water Foundation at 10

Some 200 people from various companies and organizations, as well as partner communities, attended MWF’s 10th anniversary event held in the Silk Pavilion of Blue Leaf Events Place in Taguig on February 28, 2016.

Photo shows MWF President, Mr. Gerry Alabisa, with our mantle from the Ayala Corporation, Philippine Foundation for Science and Technology, Knowledge Channel, and ABS-CBN Foundation.

MWF Executive Director Carla Berndt-Kim and MWF President Felix Dela Cruz, pose with key partners from Ayala Corporation, Philippine Foundation for Science and Technology, and ABS-CBN Foundation.

MWF President Felix Dela Cruz and MWF Information Technology Group Director and MWF Member Rodolfo Garcia and partner teams from Unilink, Johnson Controls, International, The Mind Museum, Nestle Philippines, Ayala Corporation, and Knowledge Channel.
Representatives from Habitat for Humanity Philippines, Jollibee Foundation, Holcim Philippines, Chevron Philippines, Globe Telecom, and Weather Philippines Foundation join in the celebration of MWF's 10th year.

Photo shows friends and partners from Audi Foundation, MedCabs Foundation, ICCP Group Foundation, and Russo Sports.

MWD Group Directors and MWF Members Anastasia Basilio and Thomas Methvon, (3rd from right and right) with friends and partners from Coca-Cola Foundation, Directo Marketing, and Ronald McDonald House Charities Philippines.

Community and institution representatives receive certificates of appreciation from MWF top officers.

Enchanted Kingdom, Rilar Distributors, and Rebecca Foundation representatives also graced the anniversary celebration.

MWL Program Manager Arick Bella-Batson and MWL President Feidz Dela Cruz with partners from Clark Water.

MWL President Feidz Dela Cruz shares a moment with representatives from Pogo Elementary School, one of our school partners in the 2014 Global Handwashing Day.

MWL Program Manager Janie Buot-Kafias (3rd from left) joins our partners from the Office of Transport Cooperatives and MPSB partner cooperatives.
MWF Board of Trustees

Officers
Carla May Berríña-Kim
Executive Director

Karoline C. Sangalang
Assistant Treasurer

Gerardo M. Lobo II
Corporate Secretary

Josephine F. Pagdanganan
Assistant Corporate Secretary

Management Team
Carla May Berríña-Kim
Executive Director

Janie Rose Ilustre-Alfonso
Program Manager

Xavier G. Cruz
Program Manager

Arvee Joy Bello-Galiman
Program Manager

Dan Faustino R. Ramirez
Communications Manager

Gaudencio S. Salonga, Jr.
Finance and Admin Manager

Program Teams
Carmela Clare B. Rosal
Rodrigo V. Reyes, Jr.
Franz Nikko P. Lacasina
Water Supply and Sanitation

Vivian G. Pernito
Water Education

Ivy Jill D. de Leon
Krisha Tossa B. Abain
Shane Frances L. Pareja
Community Assistance and Livelihood

Corrina Bianca A. Estanigia
Floracelli M. Masajo
John Paul Edward S. Antonio
Communications

Princess Leony M. Bugay
Llanelyn C. Pilatas
Finance and Admin
Manila Water Foundation, Inc. (MWFI) is a duly registered non-stock, non-profit organization recognized, accredited, and authorized by the following institutions:

- PCNC
- BIR Certification No. 087-2014
- Registration No. 3RC0000666782
- Registration No. DSWD – SB P-00043-2014
- Registration No. CN200502171

Audited Financial Statements
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Trustees
Manila Water Foundation, Inc.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Manila Water Foundation, Inc. (the "Company") which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with standards generally accepted in the Philippines. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making that assessment, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's financial reporting, including those aspects of internal control that are designed to prevent or detect fraud.

An audit also includes evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including whether the financial statements comply with standards generally accepted in the Philippines.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]
[Name]
Partner-in-Charge
Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Manila Water Foundation, Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial activities, statements of changes in shareholders’ funds and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulation 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulation 15-2010 (in Note 1 to the Financial Statements) is not an integral part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Manila Water Foundation, Inc. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SICOP SORRES, VILAYO & CO.

Malayan B. Sorres

Partner

MANILA WATER FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Non-profit Organization)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>P989,022</td>
<td>P767,061</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current portion of receivables (Note 4)</td>
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<td>47,252,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noncurrent Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables (net of current portion (Note 4))</td>
<td>1,652,661</td>
<td>319,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment (Note 5)</td>
<td>1,710,874</td>
<td>380,732</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Noncurrent Assets</td>
<td>P4,760,535</td>
<td>P410,927,029</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 7)</td>
<td>P4,676,970</td>
<td>P991,326</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due to Minority Interest (Note 3)</td>
<td>319,170</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current Liabilities</td>
<td>5,096,140</td>
<td>991,326</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>38,716,101</td>
<td>25,016,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>P45,782,235</td>
<td>P25,016,541</td>
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</table>

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements.
### MANILA WATER FOUNDATION, INC.
(A Nonstock, Non-Profit Organization)

#### STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recognition Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Operations income (Note 1)</td>
<td>P22,438,504</td>
<td>P22,156,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>12,789</td>
<td>18,820</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>P22,451,293</td>
<td>P22,345,065</td>
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#### PROGRAM EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project expenses</td>
<td>12,800,301</td>
<td>17,477,203</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>8,729,803</td>
<td>8,707,703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representation and public relations</td>
<td>4,465,700</td>
<td>4,239,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and travel</td>
<td>4,395,803</td>
<td>593,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>3,401,200</td>
<td>423,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and employee benefits</td>
<td>2,123,700</td>
<td>217,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual services</td>
<td>1,989,900</td>
<td>479,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful accounts (Note 4)</td>
<td>320,200</td>
<td>25,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>1,677,800</td>
<td>144,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trains and services</td>
<td>99,900</td>
<td>999,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization (Notes 5 and 6)</td>
<td>999,900</td>
<td>299,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>72,800</td>
<td>109,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>44,900</td>
<td>6,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>17,900</td>
<td>12,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management fee (Note 9)</td>
<td>4,983,194</td>
<td>13,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>115,013</td>
<td>13,075</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Program Expenses</strong></td>
<td>39,859,194</td>
<td>10,819,900</td>
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#### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and employee benefits</td>
<td>533,700</td>
<td>94,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization (Notes 5 and 6)</td>
<td>264,900</td>
<td>29,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business meeting and conferences</td>
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<td>23,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>399,900</td>
<td>399,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badges</td>
<td>113,900</td>
<td>93,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional fee</td>
<td>67,900</td>
<td>101,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and travel</td>
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<td>39,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractual services</td>
<td>36,900</td>
<td>39,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership fees</td>
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<td>44,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>26,900</td>
<td>26,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trains and services</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>12,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and licenses</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>12,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representation</td>
<td>10,971</td>
<td>179,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>4,983</td>
<td>4,983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management fee (Note 9)</td>
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<td>13,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>115,013</td>
<td>13,075</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total General and Administrative Expenses</strong></td>
<td>39,859,194</td>
<td>10,819,900</td>
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</table>

#### TOTAL EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Operating Expenses</strong></td>
<td>39,859,194</td>
<td>10,819,900</td>
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#### EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE FINAL TAX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>P38,370,021</td>
<td>P32,526,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>39,859,194</td>
<td>10,819,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of Revenue Over Expenses Before Final Tax</strong></td>
<td>P13,512,027</td>
<td>P21,706,121</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### PROVISION FOR FINAL TAX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provision for Final Tax</strong></td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>3,720</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
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<td>P32,529,741</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
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<td>10,819,900</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of Revenue Over Expenses</strong></td>
<td>P13,513,379</td>
<td>P21,709,841</td>
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</tbody>
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See accompanying notes to Financial Statements.
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings before interest and taxes</td>
<td>P15,732,571</td>
<td>P18,612,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in operating assets and liabilities</td>
<td>141,756</td>
<td>159,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in accounts receivable</td>
<td>1,871,449</td>
<td>1,857,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in operations</td>
<td>(1,845,141)</td>
<td>(1,825,720)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in operating activities</td>
<td>(1,845,141)</td>
<td>(1,825,720)</td>
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CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net decrease in cash</td>
<td>(1,399,298)</td>
<td>(1,103,023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASH AT END OF YEAR</td>
<td>P3,878,031</td>
<td>P3,981,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Organization and Operation

The Foundation is a not-for-profit organization registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 11, 2009, to pursue its primary purpose in the fields of education, research, management, and governance in the fields of healthcare, development, and disaster management. It is also the principle vehicle for environmental protection, to sustain community development, and to provide assistance to the local government and other stakeholders that will transform appropriate technologies to urban and rural areas, and to promote early, timely, and effective measures to encourage the advancement of environmental protection and other sustainable development programs.

The Foundation maintains a program to fund grants, gifts, legacies, donations, contributions, and financial aids to all causes in operating expenses, salaries and benefits, and capital projects. The statement of cash flows shall disclose the effect of the financing activities on cash, cash equivalents, and amounts that are not cash equivalents but are included in the statement of cash flows.

On April 15, 2014, the Foundation was granted a three-year certification for donor recognition status by the Philippine Council for NGOs Certification (PCNC) and is registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) as a non-profit organization under NR-72662, in accordance with the 1997 Tax Reform Act, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019. The registration entitles the donor of the Foundation to full or partial deduction and exemption from donor’s tax.

In addition, the Foundation maintains a program to fund grants, gifts, legacies, donations, contributions, and financial aids to all causes in operating expenses, salaries and benefits, and capital projects. The statement of cash flows shall disclose the effect of the financing activities on cash, cash equivalents, and amounts that are not cash equivalents but are included in the statement of cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The statements of financial position have been prepared under the historical cost basis and are presented in Philippine Pesos (Peso or P). The Foundation uses the historical cost basis of accounting. All values are rounded to the nearest Peso unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Commissions

The Foundation has prepared funds in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (SFSC6 for SMEs). As stated in Section 3 of the Financial Statement Presentation, of the SFSC6 for SMEs, the Foundation only presents an income statement since the Foundation has no items of other comprehensive income in any of the periods for which the financial statements have been prepared. The excess of revenue over expenses is the Foundation’s “net income” for the period.

Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and cash in the statement of financial position at nominal amount. Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates.

Receivables

Receivables, which are based on credit terms and are not carried interest, are recognized and carried at original invoice amounts. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

Receivables that are unreceivable with in one year are classified as current. Otherwise, they are classified as accounts receivables.
For receivables carried at amortized cost, the Foundation first assesses whether evidence of impairment exists individually for receivables that are individually significant, or collectively for receivables that are not individually significant. If the Foundation determines that an impairment loss is required for both individual and group of similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Receivables are individually assessed for impairment, and for which an impairment loss, or continued to be impaired, are included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If in the case of evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amounts and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding interest that has been incurred or is expected to be incurred. Interest cash flows are discounted based on the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the receivables shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the statement of activities.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase or construction costs, freight, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to working condition and locating it for intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put in operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to operations in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly determined that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the economic benefits or extension or improvement to the property or expansion of its capacity, the expenditures are capitalized as an addition to the property and equipment. Property and equipment are periodically reviewed to determine whether they continue to be useful and to reflect the economic usage of the property and equipment. Depreciation is provided for on the straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as follows:

- Water treatment equipment: 5 years
- Machinery: 3 years
- Office equipment: 3 years
- Leasehold improvements: 3 years or over the lease term, whichever is shorter
- Furniture and fixtures: 3 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the EU or depreciation methods, the depreciation of that portion of property and equipment is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

The EU, and depreciation methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from property and equipment.

When an item of property and equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of at the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments, if any, are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain is less than a loss is credited to or charged against current operations. Fully depreciated or impaired assets are still carried in the accounts and are not shown in use.

Software

Software are accounted for at initial recognition at cost. The cost of the asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalent paid for the fair value of the other considerations given up to acquire an asset as at the time of acquisition. Following initial recognition, changes in costs are not recognized as amortized cost or any accumulated impairment losses. Costs associated with maintaining the software are recognized as expense in the statement of activities as incurred.

Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of three (3) years unless these estimates are considered too short.

The amortization period and amortization method is reviewed at least at each fiscal year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits realized in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and based on the remaining useful life. The remaining useful lives are revised, and the amortization period and method are revised with those lives revised in the statement of activities in the expense category consistent with its function.

Implementation of New Financial Instruments

At each reporting date, property and equipment and software are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is any such indication, the impairment test is performed. If the fair value of the asset is less than its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

An impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or group of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or group of related assets) in a year.

A range of impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of activities.

Amounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are obligations based on normal trade terms and do not bear interest. They are recognized in the period in which the related goods, services, or resources are received, when a legally enforceable claim against the Foundation is established, or when the corresponding assets or expenses are recognized.

Net Assets

Unrealized Net Assets

Unrealized net assets generally result from revenue that is derived from the Foundation’s regular operations, unless the receipts are limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Foundation expenses, such as program and support expenses, are reported as decreases in unrealized net assets.

Restricted Net Assets

Permanently restricted net assets are those assets that the donor stipulates must be maintained in perpetuity. Permanently restricted net assets increase when Foundation receives contributions for which donor-imposed restrictions limiting the Foundation’s use of the asset or the economic benefits neither expire with the passage of time nor can be removed by the Foundation’s meeting certain requirements. Permanently restricted net assets generally come from (1) contributions, with donor-imposed permanent restrictions, (2) increase or decrease in existing assets that are subject to permanent restrictions by donor or by law such as unrestricted gains, interest income, and (3) reclassification from another net asset class as a result of donor stipulations by bylaw.

Donations containing long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and cash gifts or endowments in kind that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as permanently restricted net assets.

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets refer to those net assets whose use by the Foundation is limited by donors to later periods of time or other stipulations on such assets. The Foundation may also engage in temporary restrictions of net assets in order to achieve short-term objectives. These restrictions are supported by board resolutions.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Foundation only has unrestricted net assets.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Foundation and revenue is measurable reliably. Revenue is measured in the normal course of business excluding discounts and taxes, if any. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Donation Income

Donation income is recognized as revenue when the right to receive, whether in money or in kind, is established.

Interest Income

Interest income on cash on hand is recognized as it accrues.
Exhibits

Program and general and administrative expenses are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefits realized from the expenditure on an asset or an impairment of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Earnings are generated measure of the amount paid or payable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized only when the following conditions are met: (1) there exists an obligation (legal or constructive) to redress an event already exists; (2) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (3) the amount can be measured with reasonable accuracy. The amount provisioned is the higher of the amount currently estimated to be recoverable (insurance income is likely to be earned) or the amount currently expected to be paid to settle the obligation. A provision is not recognized on a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resourcesprobable and the amount is reasonably estimable. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements unless realization of the asset or elimination of a liability is probable and can be estimated reliably.

Events after the Reporting Period

Events after reporting period that provide additional information about the Foundation’s position at the reporting date and that are not adjusted events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

5. Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with FRSs requires the Foundation to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. To the extent that future events and circumstances differ from those assumed in these estimates and assumptions, changes in the estimates and assumptions will have an impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements. In preparing the financial statements, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Estimated allowance for impairment losses

Allowance for impairment losses is measured at a level adequate to provide for potentially uncollectible amounts. Impairment losses are recognized in the carried amount of assets, except for investments in the common shares of non-financial entities, that are significantly affected by the deterioration in the financial position and the quality of the assets have not been impaired.

The amount of the impairment losses for the impairment losses is the higher of the amount currently expected to be recoverable from the non-monetary assets or the amount currently expected to be paid to settle the obligation. The amount of the impairment losses is the higher of the amount currently expected to be recoverable from the non-monetary assets or the amount currently expected to be paid to settle the obligation.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are provided on the basis of the straight-line method. The useful lives for property, plant, and equipment are determined by the Foundation at the time of acquisition or construction.

The useful lives for other assets are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year to determine if a change in useful life has taken place.

Depreciation and amortization are provided on the basis of the straight-line method. The useful lives for property, plant, and equipment are determined by the Foundation at the time of acquisition or construction.
Management Fees

Management fees pertain to the expenses incurred by the Foundation for the technical and other knowledge, experience and skills provided by Manila Water necessary for program development and other administrative functions. Management fees are reported under Program expenses and General and administrative expenses and amounted to PhP 7,500,000 in 2013 and PhP 12,000,000 in 2014.

Annual Report

Supplementary Information Required under RA 8792

The Foundation reported forward and paid the following taxes for the year:

Other Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes and license, local and non-local, including business permits and license fees budgeted under the ‘Taxes and Licenses’ account under the ‘Program and General and Administrative Expenses’ sections in the Foundation’s statement of activities. Details of taxes and licenses in 2013 follow:

Programs expenses:

Local:
License and permits fees:
PhP 6,510

General and administrative expenses:

Local:
License and permits fees:
PhP 8,414

Total:
PhP 17,024

GIR annual registration:
PhP 500

Total:
PhP 17,524

Withholding Taxes

The amount withheld under the laws passed or enacted for the year amounted to:

Expanded withholding taxes:
PhP 1,124

Total withheld taxes:
PhP 2,661

3. Unrestricted Net Asset

The unrestricted net assets of the Foundation arose from the initial contributions of Manila Water and its six officers amounting to PhP 2,000,000 and PhP 500,000, respectively, on February 6, 2003. Subsequent donations received were free from any time restrictions. Total unrestricted net assets amounted to PhP 31,716,160 and PhP 31,561,641 as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Donations received by the Foundation amounted to PhP 26,200,022 and PhP 1,123,205 in 2013 and 2014, respectively.