



ANNUAL REPORT 2013



BLACKSMITH INSTITUTE
HAS COMPLETED 77 PROJECTS
IN 20 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Dear Fellow Blacksmith Supporters,

During 2013, Blacksmith enhanced the ways in which it combats toxic pollution in low- and middle-income countries, while both continuing ongoing remediation projects and initiating new ones. No less importantly, Blacksmith ended the year on firm financial footing, maintaining existing funding sources and developing exciting prospects for the future.

The last year has seen significant growth of The Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP), which was founded by Blacksmith in 2012. Working with its now two dozen distinguished members, the organization has not only begun its mission of coordinating a global approach to toxic pollution issues in low- and middle-income countries, but has also initiated pilot projects in South American and Africa to demonstrate its work. Also, work continues on Blacksmith's Toxic Site Identification Program, now reaching 50 countries, as it grows its unique database. This information provides both a road map for cleanup work, and helps to document the

extent of the problem we address—an issue estimated to affect more than 200 million people worldwide.

Individual toxic site remediations have always been a core activity for Blacksmith, and the pages of this report contain descriptions of a number of our active projects during 2013. The locations span the globe, including Ukraine, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Uruguay, and Bolivia, while the problems addressed provide a showcase of the types of issues we face, including pollution from explosives, copper smelting, lead recycling, electronic waste, and gold mining. In addition, we are excited about some of the new technologies we are helping to deploy to reduce toxins, like a cost-effective system to eliminate the use of mercury in gold ore purification.

From a financial perspective, 2013 was the first full year of funding under our multi-year 5 million euro European Commission grant. This, with other funding including a new grant from HSBC, allowed us to fully finance a robust slate of activities and end the year

with a strong balance sheet—over a half million dollars in cash and more than \$5 million in grants receivable to fund future operations. As we head into 2014, prospects for new funding look bright.

In closing, I would be remiss if I did not extend a heart-felt thank you to all of the people who make our work possible. The Blacksmith staff is tireless in pursuit of our goals. In addition to our US based staff, Blacksmith now has coordinators located in more than 20 low- and middle-income countries. Of course, my thanks also go to all our supporters and volunteers, without whose efforts and donations, our work would not be possible.

With your help, we can look forward to another successful year in 2014!

Sincerely,

H. Conrad Meyer III
Chairman

TOXIC HOTSPOTS AFFECT THE LIVES
OF ATLEAST 200 MILLION PEOPLE.

CONTENTS

Letter from the Chairman of the Board	1
Table of Contents	3
Overview of the Year	4
Board of Directors	5
Board of Advisors	5
Global Alliance on Health and Pollution	6
The Top Ten Toxic Threats of 2013	10
The Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP).....	14
National Toxics Action Plan (NTAP).....	14
Project Highlights from 2013.....	16
Gorlovka TNT Removal and Disposal.....	16
Bioremediation of Farmland at the Guixi Smelter	17
Cinangka, Indonesia Lead Encapsulation	18
Remediation of Lead Contaminated Soils at Dong Mai Village, Vietnam	19
Montevideo Toxic Hotspots	19
ASGM in Bolivia	21
Mercury Free Mining in Kalimantan, Indonesia	21
Financial Highlights	22
Statement of Activities	22
Statement of Financial Position	23
2013 Funders	24
Annex	26
Blacksmith Institute Staff	26
Regional and Country Program Coordinators	27
Technical Advisory Board	27

OVERVIEW OF THE YEAR

2013 WAS A YEAR OF TREMENDOUS GROWTH FOR BLACKSMITH INSTITUTE.

Below are some key achievements that will be discussed in greater detail later in this annual report.

Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP)

GAHP activities expanded greatly in 2013 with a senior Blacksmith staff member in the role of GAHP Secretariat. A competitive small grants program for low- and middle-income countries was launched to pilot innovative solutions to toxic pollution problems. A total of \$585,000 was awarded for seven pilot projects under the categories of “grassroots support”, “government request” and “health risk.” GAHP now has 24 members across the globe.

Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP)

Blacksmith continued expanding its Toxic Sites Identification Program in 2013. The program now boasts more than 3,200 sites identified with visits to over 2,000 sites in 49 countries. In 2013 alone, 313 initial site screenings were conducted at polluted locations where human health is at risk. Additionally, Blacksmith conducted four national

workshops that collectively trained over 50 investigators and government representatives in the identification and screening of toxic sites.

National Toxics Action Plan (NTAP)

Eight countries and one municipality have now adopted the National Toxics Action Plan. This strategic framework is currently being used to effectively integrate the issue of addressing toxic pollution into national planning.

Projects

At the close of 2013, Blacksmith Institute has completed 77 projects in 20 countries around the world. It is estimated that this has improved the health and lives of 4.2 million people, including 834,000 children. Blacksmith also has nearly 30 projects that are currently in progress, ranging from site cleanups to pilot remediations and community health education. It is estimated that these projects currently in progress will improve the lives of an additional three million people.

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GLOBAL ALLIANCE ON HEALTH AND POLLUTION

The Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP) was formed in 2012 and assists low- and middle- income countries in addressing the problem of chemicals, industrial waste, and toxic pollution, with specific regard to improving public health. GAHP builds capacity, country by country, by identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing the cleanup of toxic hotspots. The GAHP vision is a world safe from toxic pollution.

Blacksmith Institute is working together with GAHP as part of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Green Industry Initiative to coordinate resources to effectively build global capacity enabling industry to produce more cleanly and efficiently.

With support from the European Commission and the World Bank through its Development Grant Facility, GAHP is currently providing capacity building, training, and technical assistance to low- and middle-income countries in the following areas:

- Identification and rapid assessment of toxic hotspots and health exposure risk;

- Local, regional, and national priority setting related to chemicals, wastes, and toxic pollution;
- Mainstreaming remediation of chemicals, wastes, and toxic pollution into national, country, and donor development and partnership strategies and plans;
- Development and implementation of national toxics action and sound chemical management plans;
- Detailed assessments of polluted sites;
- Pollution intervention and remediation planning;
- Intervention and remediation implementation;
- Regulatory review related to pollution;
- Stakeholder and community engagement and awareness education.

GAHP also provides access to guidance documents and tools, best practices, and successful cost-effective remediation models and case studies. Furthermore, it is committed to raising awareness internationally about chemicals, wastes, and toxic pollution, and their human health and environmental impacts. GAHP is also supporting research on health impacts from toxic pollution, the benefits of clean up, and the costs of inaction.

THE GAHP
VISION IS
A WORLD SAFE
FROM TOXIC
POLLUTION



> Nigeria
Emergency Cleanup

GAHP HAS 24 MEMBERS

- **Three** multilateral development banks: Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank);
- **Two** bilateral agencies: the European Commission and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ);
- **Nine** Ministries of Environment: Cameroon, Indonesia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal and Uruguay;
- The Ministry of Health of Tajikistan;
- **Two** city governments: Buenos Aires and Montevideo;
- **Four** NGOs: Blacksmith Institute, Indonesia advocacy group KPBB, the Cyrus R. Vance Center for International Justice and Fundación Chile;
- **Three** United Nations agencies: the UN Development Program, the UN Industrial Development Organization and the UN Environment Program

In 2013, GAHP launched a series of pilot remediation projects to illustrate affordable and effective toxic clean up programs. These projects ranged from dealing with soil contamination in Argentina and ULAB investigation in Peru to e-waste cleanup in Ghana and mercury-free mining trials in Indonesia. In total, seven GAHP pilot projects were started in 2013 with grant amounts totaling 585,000 USD. Several of these projects will be discussed in greater detail in the project highlights section of this report.

GAHP activities are implemented by the Secretariat, currently hosted by Blacksmith Institute, and governed by the Executive Committee. A Technical Advisory Group provides key technical expertise and advice to GAHP operations and activities. Currently, GAHP is supported by financing from the European Commission and the World Bank.

Since 2012, GAHP has held training workshops in 14 countries and trained more than 160 investigators and more than 120 government representatives to identify and assess toxic sites. 36 investigators and 27 government representatives were trained in 4 National Training Workshops in 2013 alone. Trainings were held in Mongolia, Bolivia, Kazakhstan, and Senegal.



> Chernobyl, 25 years later
Geiger counter reading
12.4 uSv/h



> Rudnaya Pristan
Blacksmith worked with local partners
on cleanup of lead

THE TOP TEN TOXIC THREATS OF 2013

AGBOGBLOSHIE DUMPSITE, GHANA
CHERNOBYL, UKRAINE
CITARUM RIVER, INDONESIA
DZERSHINSK, RUSSIA
HAZARIBAGH, BANGLADESH
KABWE, ZAMBIA
KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA
MATANZA-RIACHUELO, ARGENTINA
NIGER RIVER DELTA, NIGERIA
NORILSK, RUSSIA



In 2013, Blacksmith Institute along with Green Cross Switzerland published the world's worst polluted places report, *The Top Ten Toxic Threats: Cleanup, Progress, and Ongoing Challenges*. The report had two main objectives: to present a new list of the top ten worst polluted places and provide updates on sites previously published in past reports. This was the first list of polluted sites released by Blacksmith and Green Cross since 2007. In the intervening years, the report has focused on the worst polluting industries, presented examples of successful cleanups, and outlined the world's worst pollution problems.

The 2006 and 2007 *World's Worst* reports were based on limited information available at the time. Since 2007, knowledge in the areas of toxic pollution and health has increased considerably. New environmental agencies have been formed and national remediation programs continue to develop. Alongside these developments, Blacksmith Institute has conducted more than 3,200 initial risk assessments in 49 countries, with visits to well over 2,000 such sites.



With this wealth of new information at hand, Blacksmith and Green Cross began formulating the 2013 worst polluted list by reviewing information and risk assessment data from the toxic sites database. Sites were chosen based upon the severity of their risk to health, identified by both site assessments and independent reports. Sites were also prioritized in terms of providing examples of similar sites around the world.

> **Agbogbloshie Dumpsite, Ghana**
Fires are set to wires and other electronics to release valuable copper and other materials. The fires blacken the landscape, releasing toxic fumes.

Some of the sites selected, such as Norilsk, Russia or Kabwe, Zambia, appeared in the original Top Ten lists. Limited progress has been made at these sites simply because the scope of the problem is so large. Other names on the list, such as Agbogbloshie, Ghana or Kalimantan, Indonesia, were selected less for the scale of their local health impact, and more as examples of specific pollution problems (e-waste and artisanal gold mining, respectively). Problems such as these collectively place an enormous toll on human health. Blacksmith Institute is focused on addressing point-source industrial pollution that poses a public health risk in low- and middle-income countries. Accordingly, this report took the same approach.

Collectively, the 2013 list acted as a snapshot of some of the worst pollution problems in the world. The health of more than 200 million people is at risk daily from pollution issues like those found at the sites listed here. The goal of the report was to illuminate this often-overlooked public health threat rather than to act as a comprehensive listing of the world's worst polluted locations

Sites were chosen for the *World's Worst* 2006 and 2007 reports based on five major criteria: size of the affected population, severity of the toxin(s), impact on children's health, evidence of a clear pathway of contamination, and reliable evidence of adverse health impacts. In total, the reports prioritized 13 sites (most of the original sites showed up on the list a second time in 2007). An analysis of the progress in these original sites was included in the 2013 reports by examining scientific and scholarly journal articles, reviewing news and media coverage, and communicating directly with in country staff when possible. While progress has been slow on a few of the sites due to a number of extenuating bureaucratic and political forces, there has been at least some form of progress made at almost all of these locations.



> Ukraine
Warning sign near Chernobyl

The biggest success story that Blacksmith can highlight comes from Haina, Dominican Republic. The site was the scene of an extreme lead poisoning incident in the 1990s. A study of blood lead concentrations of local children in 1997 showed that the mean blood lead concentration was 71 ug/dL. Additionally, 5% of children in the sample showed lead levels >79 ug/dL indicating severe neurological impairment. The site was initially brought to the attention of Blacksmith Institute in 2006 by the International Lead Management Center. Blacksmith then began a broad community education campaign jointly with the University of Santo Domingo that lasted until 2009.

In 2009, blood testing was again carried out and revealed an average of 25 ug/dL in children tested. Shortly thereafter, Blacksmith and TerraGraphics Engineering were allowed to carry out a site remediation with a change of ownership at the site. The key elements of the plan included transporting high-level waste to an offsite facility and entombing the rest of the materials onsite. Blood lead levels in children were taken a third time in 2010 with an average result that was below the international standard. It is anticipated that these levels are now below 5 ug/dL, though further sampling is required to confirm this assumption.

For more information and to read the report, please visit www.worstpolluted.org.

NATIONAL TOXICS ACTION PLAN (NTAP)

Chemicals and toxic pollutants in the environment affect millions of people each year in low- and middle-income countries. Without proper containment or public health interventions, these pollutants have the potential to pose long-term and significant problems to both the environment and health of local residents. In general, toxic pollution overwhelmingly affects impoverished areas where communities are located in close proximity to heavy industry, factories, waste sites, and urban slums. As a result, adjacent residential populations are much more likely to experience adverse health effects and remain chronically ill from a number of ailments such as impaired neurological development, cancer, or shortened life expectancy.

Blacksmith Institute's Toxic Sites Identification Program (TSIP) seeks to identify and screen contaminated sites in low- and middle-income countries that

pose a potential threat to human health. The TSIP is an important step in truly understanding the scope of toxic pollution globally and is not meant to be a comprehensive inventory of sites around the world. Currently there are more than 3,200 sites in the TSIP database, affecting an estimated 83 million people. However, this database is still a work in progress. Blacksmith and UNIDO estimate that the real number of people at risk from exposure to toxic pollution is closer to 200 million people. Of the 3,200 sites in the TSIP database, more than 2,000 have been visited in person by Blacksmith staff so an initial site screening may be conducted; 313 sites were screened in 2013 alone. Blacksmith will continue visiting sites and expanding our database throughout 2014 to better understand the scope of toxic pollution and its associated burden of disease.

THE TOXIC SITES IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM (TSIP)

The National Toxics Action Plan (NTAP) is a strategic framework spearheaded by the Blacksmith Institute and Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP). The NTAP endeavors to effectively integrate the issue of toxic pollution into national planning.

Blacksmith and member countries make use of existing toxic sites inventories, including those developed as part of the Toxic Sites Identification Program, to prioritize pollution problems for ac-

tion. Member countries draft NTAPs in a participatory process that includes various stakeholders and GAHP coordinators, including Blacksmith Institute. Thus far, 8 countries and 1 municipality have begun the NTAP process: Peru, Uruguay, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Indonesia, Philippines, Ghana, Kenya, and the City of Buenos Aires. Blacksmith hopes to begin NTAPs in Tajikistan, Tanzania and Senegal in 2014.

> Arupoto, Kolkata



PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2013

> Gorlovka TNT Removal and Disposal

In 2013 Blacksmith finalized remediation activities at the abandoned Gorlovka Chemical Plant in Ukraine. The plant contained more than 2,000 tons of toxic mono-nitro-chlorobenzene (MNCB) and 30 tons of trinitrotoluene (TNT). Both chemicals were leaking from drums and tanks, contaminating ground water and thereby posing a major health threat to the town's 200,000 residents. Because leaking chemicals created risk of a potential explosion, urgent remediation was required.

Blacksmith has been involved in the remediation of the site since 2009, when the organization repackaged 400 of the most deteriorated drums leaking MNCB. In 2011, the Ukrainian Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources asked Blacksmith to lead the removal and disposal of the TNT at the site. Working in partnership with municipal and national authorities, Blacksmith designed a comprehensive remediation plan to remove the TNT and eliminate the health risks posed by the site.

Since then, Blacksmith has implemented this project in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Council of

Chemical Associations. A multi-stakeholder approach was taken to ensure not just the involvement of professional specialists to deal with the problem but also the commitment and support of the local public who suffer the direct effects of the pollution. Blacksmith completed the TNT removal and disposal by October 2013.

> Bioremediation of Farmland at the Guixi Smelter

The Guixi Smelter is the largest copper-smelting factory in China. It was established at the beginning of the 1980's and contributes greatly to the local economy. However, it also has discharged significant pollution to the local environment, particularly metals (copper, cadmium, arsenic, lead and others) and acid gases (SO2 and H2SO4). 15 villages with a total population of 10,000 people are affected. The affected rice farmland area has been estimated at 132 hectares and vegetable farmland at 6 hectares.

In 2013, a pilot project began to demonstrate technically and economically viable methods of remediating agricultural land and rice paddies in particular. The pilot project is adjacent to ShuiDuiQuan village, one of the severely polluted areas, southwest and directly downwind of the



> Ukraine
Gorlovka Chemical Plant



> Tanzania
Artisanal gold mining



> Tajikistan Metal plant welder

smelter factory. Water in the area formerly came from the Keshalong Reservoir, which serves as a cooling and waste-water discharge point for the smelter, but now discharges from this reservoir are diverted around the project area via a canal. The project area now receives water from a smaller reservoir construct below the Keshalong Reservoir, which does not receive discharges from the smelter. Water samples in the project area were tested and were over the irrigation water standards for arsenic and cadmium, with the arsenic levels being the worst. Rice grown in the area was also tested, with a result that 100% of samples were

over the cadmium standard, and 37% of the samples were over the lead standard.

Within the project area, two plots that are roughly the size of a single rice paddy field have been chosen and soil testing has begun. The plan is to treat the plots with a pH amendment and a soil amendment intended to assist in “fixing” cadmium contamination specifically, and other heavy metals generally. Specific chemicals and application amounts will be determined once soil testing is completed. It is expected that this project will be completed in 2014.

> Cinangka, Indonesia Lead Encapsulation

Cinangka is a high-density residential area with a population of approximately 12,500. The village is home to numerous small-scale used lead acid battery (ULAB) recycling facilities that both melt and smelt expended lead acid batteries. These operations are within the village proper but are hidden from street view with concrete walls and fencing, and are a primary income source for some village residents. In addition to these active operations, there are legacy-waste dumpsites in central community areas throughout the village.

The project location is at and adjacent to a football field that had become contaminated with lead waste from these recycling operations. The main Cinangka Primary School (attended by 1015 children) is located 100 meters from the football field. The remediation involved the excavation of contaminated soil and waste above the remediation target and disposal of this material in a secure encapsulation custom-built for this purpose at the project site. The project had four major phases: site preparation, encapsulation construction, excavation of lead contaminated soil, and closure of the

encapsulation. As of the beginning of 2014, this project was in the fourth and final phase of completion. The football field and track will now be built, providing a fun and safe area that is free of contamination for local children to play after school.

> Remediation of Lead Contaminated Soils at Dong Mai Village, Vietnam

Dong Mai is a village with a population of about 2,600 people in 637 households. Rice paddies dominate the area around the village. In Dong Mai, traditional bronze casting existed many years ago, but this industry collapsed due to loss of market. Starting in the 1970s, the village turned to lead recycling from used lead acid batteries (ULAB) from vehicles such as automobiles and motorbikes. The ULAB recycling work was done in the homes and gardens of villagers, rather than in central workshops. By the 2000s, the village had hundreds of lead recycling workshops in residential areas. This resulted in widespread lead contamination throughout the village.

The remediation in Dong Mai mainly focused on achieving significant reductions in lead exposures and resulting blood lead levels in a short time frame and at a modest cost. The proposed remediation was not designed to resolve all exposure issues in the village or to remove all lead contamination, but to do what can be done quickly and cost-effectively to reduce health impacts in this urgent situation. In this regard, the focus of the remediation was on contaminated soils. Children in particular saw the greatest health risk related to ingestion of contaminated soils.

The remediation plan focused on four key components: building community support for the remediation work and providing education to the community to reduce exposure; modifying practices at active ULAB workshops to reduce the

continuing pollution of the village; conducting lead contamination remediation work such as removing contaminated soil, cleaning roads, and decontaminating houses; and finally testing, monitoring, and evaluating quality assurance. As of the beginning of 2014, the project was in the final stages of completion. Blacksmith is proposing low interest loans to construct changing and washing facilities at the industrial zone so workers will no longer bring severely lead contaminated clothing back into their homes. This affordable and relatively simple remediation has been shown to be one that can be replicated throughout Vietnam.

> Montevideo Toxic Hotspots

The pilot project in Uruguay includes the evaluation and clean up of toxic hotspots contaminated primarily by lead located throughout the “Cuenca del Arroyo Pantanoso” (Pantanoso River Basin). The project is being conducted in partnership with the Intendencia de Montevideo. A project committee including representatives from the Intendencia as well as other stakeholders has been established.

The evaluation and clean up started during November 2013 with the participation of a technical advisor from Blacksmith Institute, who trained a team from the Intendencia in the use of an XRF and also supported them in the execution of the clean up activities. These clean up activities were carried out in two areas of the neighborhood known as “Aguiles Lanza”. Blood sampling of local children conducted at the Polyclinica Aguiles Lanza by local medical doctors had detected elevated lead concentrations in children under 6 years old. In this neighborhood, the burning of electronic trash and electrical cables is conducted as a means of getting copper for sale, and has been identified as a potent source of lead contamination and damage to human health.



> **South Cotabato, Philippines**
Artisanal gold mining and processing plant



> Mercury used for artisanal gold mining

This soil remediation project removed localized areas of high lead concentrations in cable burn areas. Clean up activities included shallow scraping of contaminated soil, safe disposal, and backfilling with clean fill. The project team has also been working with local communities to raise awareness of the hazards of cable and electronic waste burning activities. Similar clean up activities will continue to be carried out in the Basin throughout 2014.

> **ASGM in Bolivia**

In 2013, Blacksmith Institute and Plagbol in Bolivia worked collaboratively with several organizations including the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Dialogos (Denmark) and Mount Emerald Mining Cooperative (Philippines) to implement demonstrations of mercury free mining technologies in two communities in Bolivia. The purpose of the mission was to assess the viability of alternate concentration methods, including gravimetric separation and the utilization of borax in smelting.

In Artisanal Gold Mining (ASGM) with mercury, the metal is used to form an amalgam with gold contained in the ore. Several components of this process result in significant environmental releases. Perhaps 1/3 of anthropogenic mercury releases originate in ASGM. Because mercury is an acute neurotoxin, much effort has been exerted internationally to capture these emissions or introduce alternative-mercury free technologies.

The enhanced gravimetric separation method was introduced in Bolivia to segregate gold from ore. No mercury is used in the process. Rather, a series of fine carpets are used to capture pieces of gold as the ore is passed over them in a controlled flow of water. If done properly, this

methodology can produce higher yields of gold. If adopted on a large scale in Bolivia, it is believed that a great deal of mercury associated adverse health affects can be averted.

> **Mercury Free Mining in Kalimantan, Indonesia**

In partnership with foremost authority on gold mining in Indonesia, NGO Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS), and the Danish Geological Survey (GEUS), this GAHP project has conducted a wide range of activities to assist the ASGM community throughout Indonesia. YTS estimates that there are approximately half a million miners working in over 30 Indonesian provinces.

The primary goal of this GAHP project is to research technologies and processes that encourage mercury free techniques in gold processing. The research has focused on a gold extraction method, which is extremely popular and effective in the Philippines, often referred to as gravimetric separation. This method is based on increased and refined gravimetric separation and the application of the non-toxic chemical borax, at the end stage burning of ore concentrate.

In 2013, project partners analyzed samples from over 50 locations throughout Indonesia to identify areas that could greatly benefit from mercury-free methods. GAHP has demonstrated and tested these mercury-free methods in Lombok, Sumbawa, Kalimantan and East Java. These activities include health outreach campaigns and coordinating with national and local government authorities and community groups. In 2014, GAHP will explore other mercury-free and mercury-reduction methods to develop a program that will be accepted throughout Indonesian mining communities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

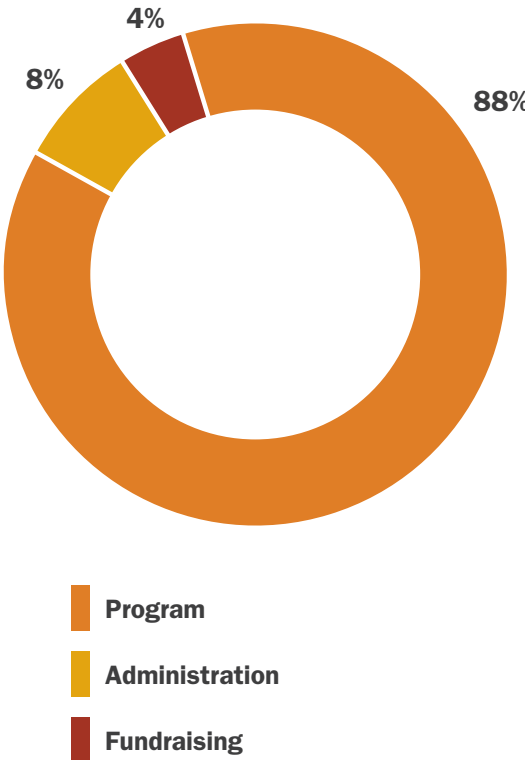
Management-Prepared

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
REVENUE AND SUPPORT			
Grants	—	\$2,206,490	\$2,206,490
Contributions	\$442,173	—	\$442,173
Fundraising Income	\$269,307	—	\$269,307
In-kind Contributions	\$248,514	1,063	\$249,577
Interest and Other Income	\$30,554	—	\$30,554
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	\$3,759,605	(\$3,759,605)	—
Total Support and Revenue	\$4,750,153	(\$1,552,052)	\$3,198,101
FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES			
Program	\$3,862,268	—	\$3,862,268
Administration	\$335,032	—	\$335,032
Fundraising	\$193,509	—	\$193,509
Total Functional Expenses	\$4,390,809	—	\$4,390,809
(Deficiency) Excess of Support and Revenue Over Functional Expenses	\$359,344	(\$1,552,052)	(\$1,192,708)
Exchange Gain (Loss)	\$19,286	\$238,072	\$257,358
Net Assets, Beginning	\$71,042	\$6,584,934	\$6,655,976
Net Assets, End	\$449,672	\$5,270,954	\$5,720,626

2013 EXPENDITURES



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$579,155
Grants Receivable	\$5,223,936
Pledges Receivable	\$264,472
Prepaid Expenses	\$301,499
Total Current Assets	\$6,369,062
Property and Equipment, Net	\$48,976
Investments	\$10,555
	\$6,428,593
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$601,689
Accrued Expenses	\$106,278
Total Current Liabilities	\$707,967
NET ASSETS	
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	\$5,270,954
Unrestricted Net Assets	\$449,672
Total Net Assets	\$5,720,626

2013 FUNDERS

OUR SUPPORT COMES FROM A WIDE RANGE OF SOURCES.
WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS SPECIAL THANKS TO THOSE LISTED
BELOW THAT HAVE ALL DONATED \$500 OR MORE.

Government and Multilateral Organizations

European Commission
The Food & Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations Industrial
Development Organization
World Bank

Foundations

Esther Koven Foundation
Fundacion Plagbol
Green Cross Switzerland
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> Cleanup of used lead-acid batteries





> Blacksmith staff sampling toxic sites

ANNEX

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