

a cup of water

Fulfilling children's dreams through WASH



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introduction 06

Sibomana 08

Miskia 30

Henry 46

Leackey 66

Nyawech 90

Mazengia 118

Ferdinand 134

about World Vision 152

Every child deserves
clean water.

STORIES HELP US TO UNDERSTAND in ways that facts and statistics alone never will.

For example, we all know that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are critical for children, families and communities to survive and thrive. We may have learned that around the world nearly 750 million people still lack basic access to clean, safe water. We can remember that almost 1,000 children die every day from illness caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices (UNICEF, 2013/14). We can hear that malnutrition is the cause of 3.1 million child deaths annually, and that nearly 50 per cent of all malnutrition is related to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene. (*The Lancet*, 2013).

The numbers and facts help us understand the scale of the issue, but stories bring this to life. Stories help us know the hope in a girl's dream because she no longer misses school due to hours spent fetching water. Stories help us understand the restored dignity of children with disabilities when they can use the toilet at school. Stories help us to comprehend how critical water is to helping people live through and recover from disasters.

Each and every person working in the water, sanitation and hygiene team at World Vision has stories to tell — stories of their own journey, stories of things they have learned and might do differently. Stories of the impact they have seen water make in the lives of children, families and communities around the world.

It was more than 30 years ago, while living in the Amazon jungles of Ecuador, that I saw patient after patient come into the Hospital Vosandes del Oriente to be treated for intestinal worms caused by dirty water and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene. I knew then that I wanted to find ways to solve these problems rather than treat the symptoms. Today it is

the stories of the children in this book that compel us forward. It is because of these children and countless others that we work with communities to co-create sustainable WASH solutions that last. World Vision is the largest non-governmental provider of clean water in the developing world, reaching one new person with clean water every 30 seconds.

In this book we will hear from children in East Africa. Their stories, written in their own words, show us that our work is so much more than just providing clean water to drink. It is about safety, cleanliness, beauty, livelihoods, education, resilience, equity, justice, human rights and more.

Each and every child in this book deserves clean water. Indeed, each and every child in every corner of the world deserves clean water. It is to these children that we dedicate this book.

We also dedicate this book to those who share this conviction and partner with us to fulfill the dreams of children through clean water. It is only together, as we are led by Christ — the source of Living Water — that we will ever reach everyone, everywhere.

Thank you to the staff in the East Africa region and the WASH teams in Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda who made this book possible. Thank you especially to Kelley Lynch, the photojournalist who dedicated her time and talents to capturing these children's stories and helping us walk for a while in their footsteps.



Sean P. Kerrigan, Senior Director,
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, World Vision International



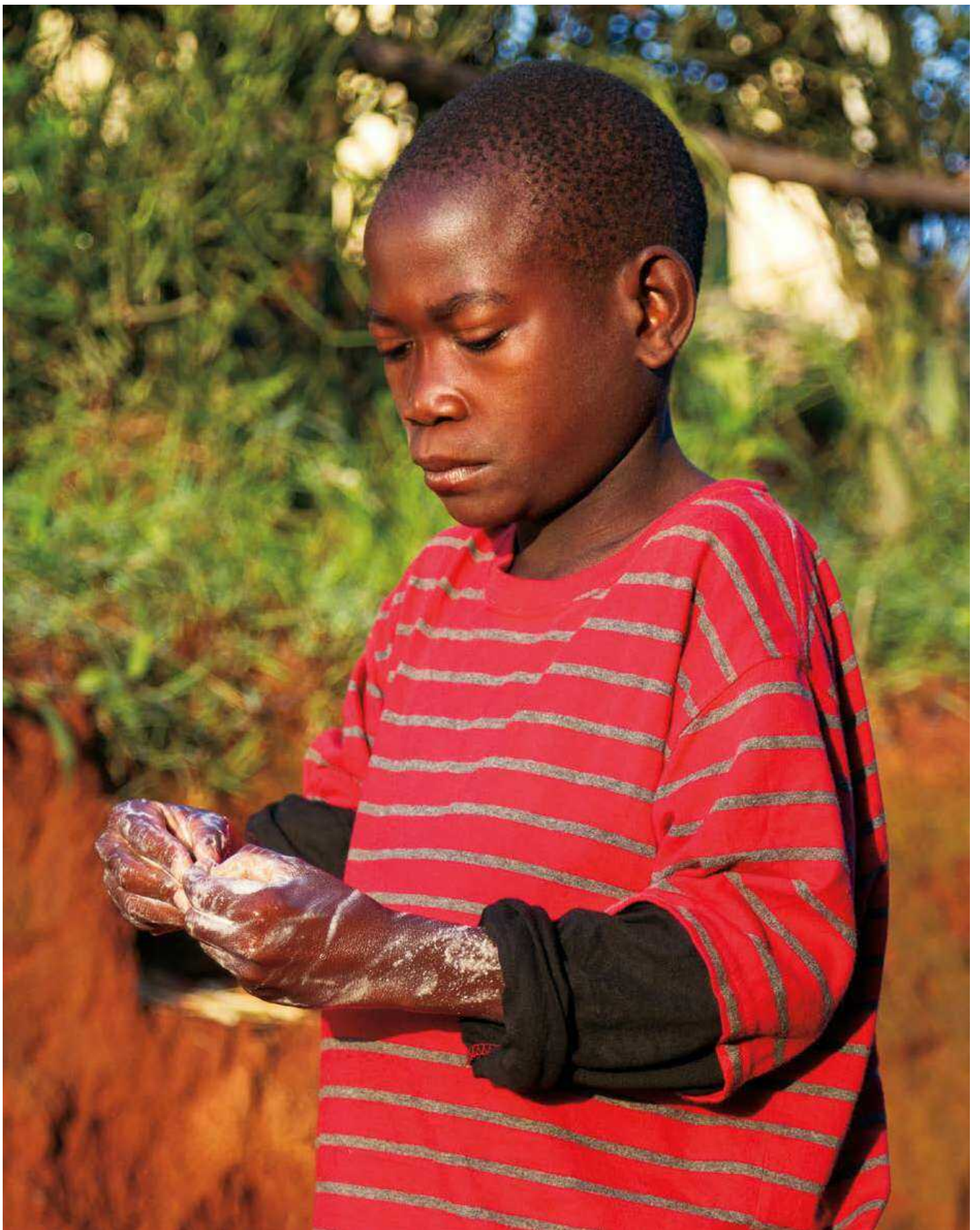
Sibomana

Nyamiyaga village, Maraba sector, Huye district, Rwanda



Nitwa Sibomana Cassien. Nfite imyaka 13.
Kumyaka nfite, nako baze niga mu mwaka
wa kane w'amashuri abanza. Ariko ubundi
mu mwaka wambere. Nasibye ishuri cyane
kubera ikibazo cy'amavunja.

My name is Sibomana Cassien. I am 13 years old. At my age I should be in primary four, but I am only in primary one. I missed school many times because my family had a problem with jiggers.





Amarunja akenshi afofa mu birenge
n'intonki kandi arababaza Cyame, icyo
yakwinjiye, akungwa amaraso utubabare
bugatuma utungurwa, ukagira n'umurire.



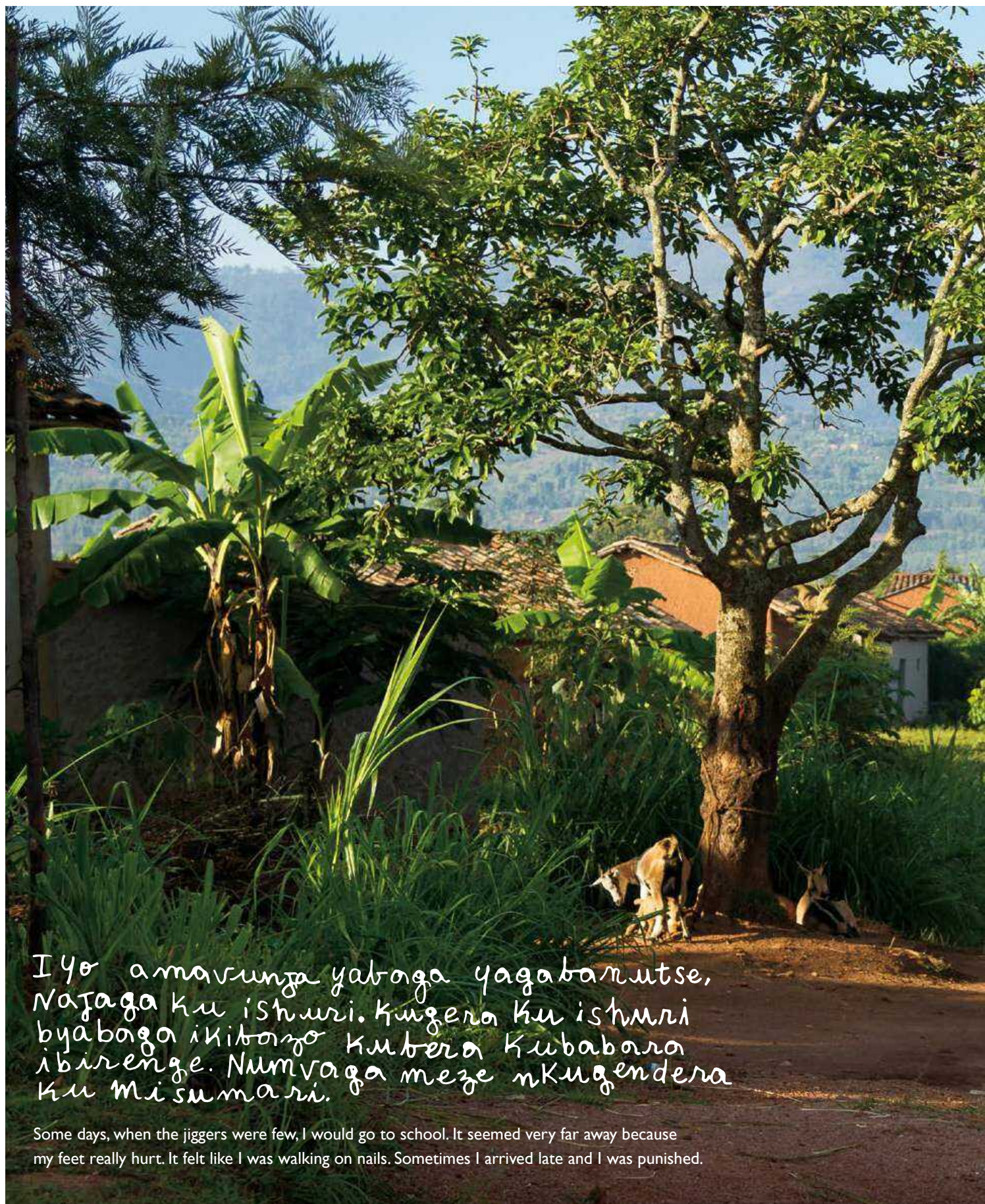
Jiggers are parasites. They attack your feet and fingers and they are very painful. When they are inside your body they suck your blood and the pain causes fever.

Hari igihe amarungza yabaga menshi
 cyane. Mama na papa nabo babaga
 bayafite ariko bakihangana bakaza
 gukora kugira ngo tubone icyokurya.
 Nge nagumaga murugo nkahandura
 amarungza barumuna bange. Hari igihe
 nakoreshaga urwembe kuyahandura
 ubundi nkakoresha urushinge.
 Kuyahandura byabaga bitababwira cyane
 ariko nokuyarekamo byabaga ari
 ikibazo gikomeye. Kuko yateraga
 amagi maze ayo magi akavamo
 andi amarungza.

Some days the jiggers were many. My mother and father had them too, but they still had to go to work so we had something to eat. So I stayed at home and removed the jiggers from my feet and from my younger brothers' feet. Sometimes I used a razor blade to remove them, sometimes a needle. Removing them is painful, but you have no choice. Leaving them in is more painful and it only causes the situation to become worse, because the eggs fall down into the sand and they produce more jiggers.

500L





Iyo amarungu yabaga yagabanutse,
Najaga ku ishuri. Kugera ku ishuri
byabaga ikibanza kubera kubabara
ibirenge. Numvaga meze nkugendera
ku Misumari.

Some days, when the jiggers were few, I would go to school. It seemed very far away because my feet really hurt. It felt like I was walking on nails. Sometimes I arrived late and I was punished.



Mu Ishuri, abandi bama ntabwo bashakaga kwicara na nange. Bansigaga nica ye ngenyine ariko mwarimu akabagarura ngo twicyarane. Byarambaba zaga cyane.



In class the other kids didn't want to sit with me. They left me sitting alone at the desk and the teacher would make them come and sit with me. That made me feel bad and isolated and small.

Iyo nabonaga abandi bama bakima, Byarambabonyako kubera ntashoboraga gukima nabo. Ariko nabwo nashimane imama kuba nageze ku ishuri.

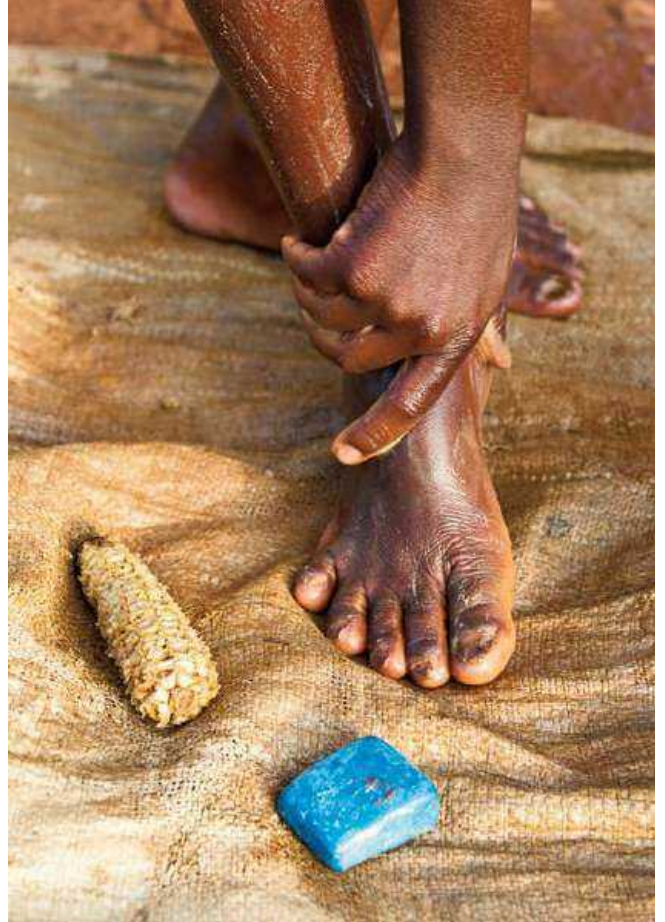
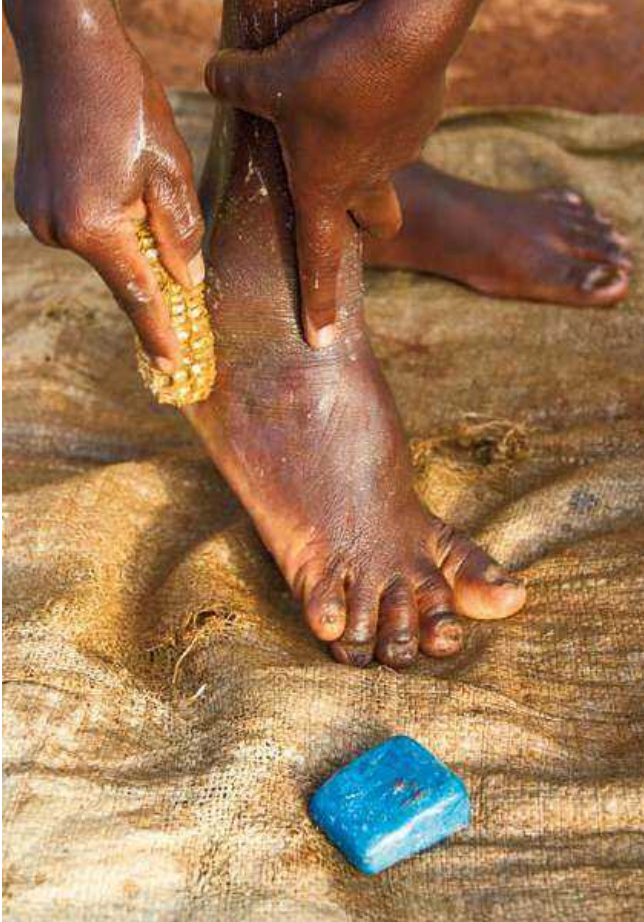


When I saw the other children playing at break I felt sad because I wasn't able to run and play like them. But I would thank God that at least I was able to go to school.



Umwaka ushize, mama yatangiye
 kwiga isuku n'isukura nabandi ba
 mama. Ubu twamenye ko amarumya
 aterwa n'umwanda. Twamaze
 iminsi myinshi tudokarabye biga-
 tumu amarumya yiyongera. Ikiyaga
 nticyari kubura amazi. Ntitwari
 tuzi akamaro k'isuku.

Last year my mother started learning about hygiene with other women from my village. Now we know that jiggers are caused by not being clean. We used to go days without washing and that would cause the jiggers to multiply. The problem was not lack of water. We just didn't know the importance of good hygiene.



Mama yanyigishize gukaraba intoki,
amaboko nibirenge nkoresheze isabume.

My mother taught me to wash my hands, arms, feet and legs very well with soap and water.







Umu mama asigaye amesa imye nda yacu kemshi.
 Anakubura muruge n'inzu buri munsi.
 Kandi umu byaratworohereye kuko twabonye
 inzu irimo sima. Amavunja ntakunda sima.
 A kemshi, akunda ahantu hari umukungu.

Now she washes our clothes often. She also sweeps the yard and cleans the house every day. This is easier now that we live in a house with a cement floor. Jiggers are not very friendly with cement. They like sand much better.



Ubu twese nta muntu ukirwaye amashuri
murugo. Ubu nshobora kwiruka nkamakima
nk'abandi bama bose.

Now we are free from jiggers and for the first time I can run and play and go to school every day, just like all of the other kids.

Handwashing alone has been shown in developing countries to result in children growing smarter and stronger.

— Anna Bowen, M.D., *Association between intensive handwashing promotion and child development in Karachi, Pakistan, 2012*

COMMUNITY HYGIENE CLUBS

World Vision empowers community members to establish hygiene and health clubs where adults, usually women, come together to learn about hygiene and promote positive messages within their homes and communities. Hygiene clubs promote the importance of clean water, good hygiene, and improved sanitation. We work with community health educators and local district governments to train families on best hygiene and sanitation practices through locally developed workshops and community meetings. This messaging emphasizes, among other things, the importance of keeping the home and family clean.

Jiggers are pin-head-sized chigoe fleas that are found on dirt floors in and around many schools and homes in sub-Saharan climates. They burrow into the skin — usually around the toes and fingernails, causing swelling, itching and infection. Long-term infestations result in disfigurement of the affected area and in serious cases, may result in amputation or death.

In Sibomana's community, mothers learned that to control jiggers it is necessary to ensure the family's bedding and clothes are clean, latrines are regularly washed, domestic animals are kept outside the house, and yards are swept and sprinkled with water to keep the dirt and dust down. They also learned that the family should wash their hands, arms, feet and legs regularly with clean water and soap, always wear shoes and keep their fingernails and toenails short. These practices not only prevent the spread of jiggers, but also serve as an example to other mothers and families on the importance of good hygiene and sanitation.

Miskia





My name is Miskia Sherefa, I am 14 years old and I am in the eighth grade. Two years ago we only had one latrine at our school. Both boys and girls had to use it. It was very dirty, so nobody used it. When we wanted to go to the toilet, we would go to the field a little ways from our school and go under the trees there. Sometimes the boys would see us and we would run home and hide for the rest of the day because we were so ashamed.



የህግ ጥበቃ ለህግ ጥበቃ ለህግ ጥበቃ ለህግ ጥበቃ ለህግ ጥበቃ





ጊህን ተሰታታይ ጥገና አገንገሎት ጥገና ስነ ልቦና ህዝብ ይዘተ ዓላማዎች
እናም ተገቢነትን ያሳያል ባሠጠናል። ጥራት ያደገውን ጥራት ያደገውን
ዓመናርናት ያደገውን ጥራት ያደገውን ተዘርግቶታል። ለአዘጋጅ ጊህን ልቦና ህዝብ
ዓላማዎች ለታችኛው ዓለል ተገቢነት ባላጠናል።



Today the older girls are teaching the younger girls about their menstrual cycle, and our school provides pads and a room where girls can change their clothes or lie down if they don't feel well. So now the older girls can always come to school.



ባከይዱ ገመገሙ ዓመጣዎቹ ለገንዘብ ለመገንጠል
 ለተገኙ ግዴታ ለማሟላት ለመሆን ከሚኖሩት
 ሃይማኖቶች ፡፡ ለመገኘት ሃይማኖት ባለው ዓለት
 ዘይ ለሮ ከመጣዎት ለሌላ መንገድ ሃይማኖት
 እይሉ ለሌላ ሃይማኖት ለመገኘት
 ሃይማኖት ለማግኘት ፡፡



Last year I told my parents we needed to have a latrine at home too. I used to be scared that boys would see me when I went to the toilet in the field of enset trees near our house, so I always made one of my parents come with me to keep watch.



ኢሁዳ ገደ ግተግርገዳን ከኮከሙ ህብርተኩን ግዳላተግርገዳን ነገ።



Now we are also teaching the rest of our community what we have learned.

Nearly half of all girls in Ethiopia do not finish primary school. Most start school, but when they reach puberty and start menstruating, they stay home, miss lessons, and ultimately drop out.

— Plan International, 2015

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

World Vision helps establish extracurricular WASH clubs in primary and secondary schools, which are created to promote education and awareness of WASH-related issues with school children.

World Vision trains two teachers at each school to be patrons of the club. They learn to lead students in WASH activities, including promoting positive messages and helping to maintain school WASH facilities. Club members often create their own songs, dramas, and games to communicate safe water and hygiene messages within their schools and communities. In addition, students are trained and organized to ensure hand-washing stations are equipped with soap or ash (an effective alternative to soap).

While menstruation is a taboo subject, and getting her period can be an embarrassing and difficult situation for a girl, school WASH clubs are sensitized to the issues girls face, especially when there is no water, sanitary supplies, or privacy in schools. Along with creating school WASH clubs, World Vision incorporates a menstrual hygiene management component into our approach. Students and teachers are educated about proper sanitation and hygiene during menstruation. Some of these clubs take this one step further by developing income-generating initiatives that allow the school to purchase sanitary supplies that can be used by all of the girls. Additionally, separated latrine blocks for boys and girls provide girls with privacy, and dedicated changing rooms and facilities provide them with a private space where they can clean themselves.





Henry

My name is Henry Okulu. I am 15 years old.



When I was three I came to live with my grandma after my mom died.

The first thing I remember after the accident was waking up in the hospital. My grandma was with me and I had lots of tubes in me and blood was going into my body. I felt a pain in my leg. I looked down and saw a huge wound and part of the bone was sticking out.

That was two years ago. My friends and I were at the river fetching water. It was raining so we took shelter in a mud cave in the riverbank. The rain soaked the mud and the cave collapsed on us.



I was in the hospital for 7 months. My grandma stayed with me. She had no food to eat so we shared the food they give to patients.







One of my friends died in the accident and one was OK.



My leg is Still not healed.

It hurts when I work in the field, and right now there is a lot of work to do. We don't have a plow and we can't afford to hire one, so we prepare as much of our land as we can with our hoes.







It also hurts when I walk, even if it is just to school, which is not far away.





HYGIENE
IS
DIGNITY


WASH HANDS AFTER VISITING LATRINE

DO NOT DEFECATE IN

ALWAYS KEEP YOUR LATRINE
CLEAN

Before my accident I had no difficulty using a latrine, and maybe one day I will be fine again. But now there is a serious problem. I can only bend one of my legs. The other one has to remain straight. To support myself I have to put my hands on the dirty floor. And sometimes there is no soap and water to wash my hands. A toilet where I could sit down would really help me.





So would a water point close to home. I still have to go to the river, which is more than two km away, to fetch water for my grandma and me. We need water for drinking, washing clothes, bathing, washing dishes and watering our two goats. My grandma is 81 and she has a problem with her back, so it is difficult for her to walk all the way to the river and carry water home. Because of my leg it is hard for me too. I can only fetch 10 litres a day, and the goats drink half of that.



So whenever we need to wash our clothes or more than a few dishes or we need to bathe, we have no choice but to carry everything with us and go to the river...



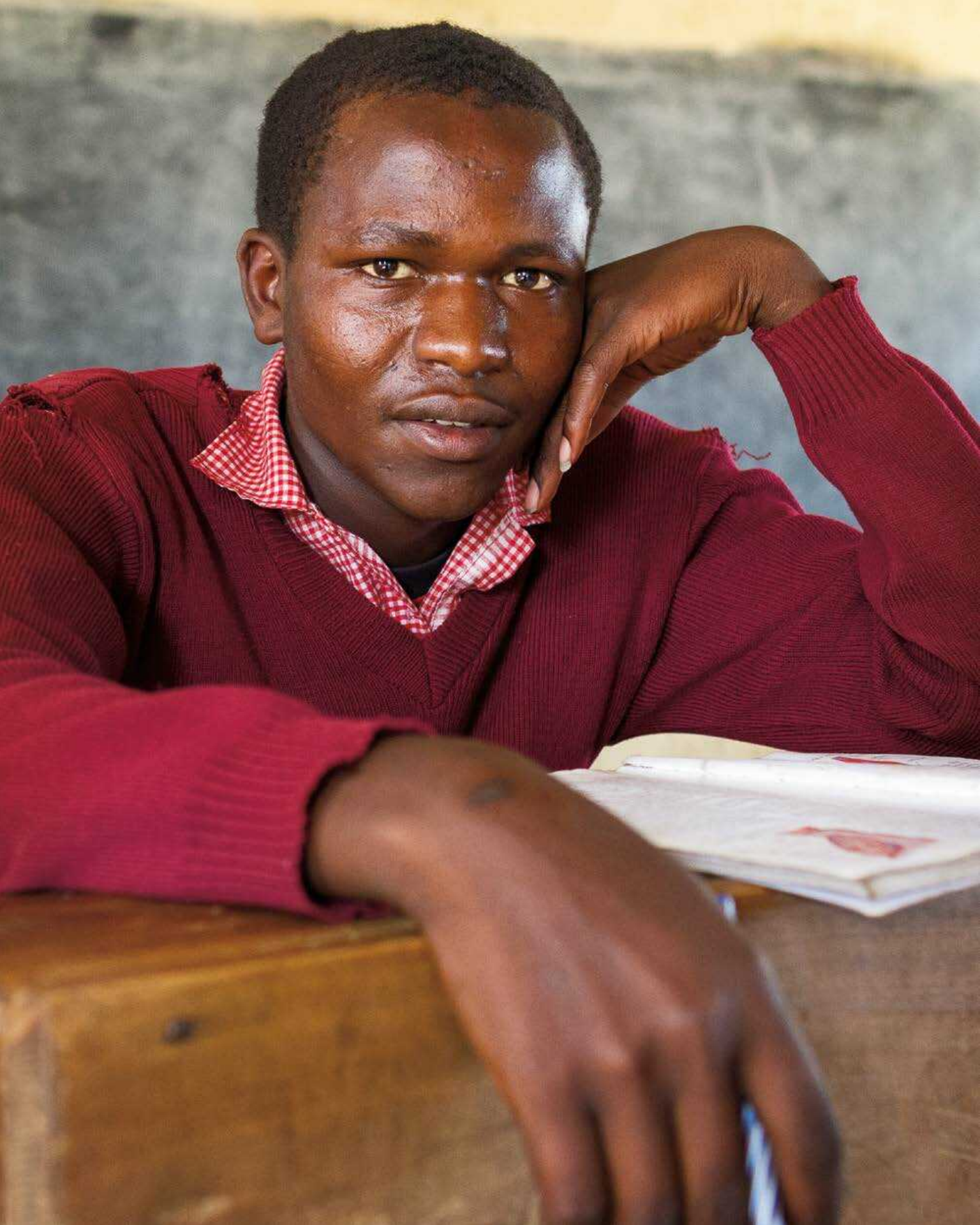
The 2.5 billion people in the world who lack access to adequate sanitation include a high number of individuals with disabilities, probably hundreds of millions, since access for them is often so difficult.

—WHO/UNICEF, 2014 and Satterthwaite and Winkler, 2012

WASH AND DISABILITY

It is widely recognised that disability and poverty are intricately linked. The onset of disability may increase the risk of poverty and poverty may increase the risk of disability (World Bank, April 2011). Providing disability inclusive sanitation facilities and water points, as well as aiding in water access, provides not only dignity, but also a future for children like Henry.

World Vision programmes aim to assist people with disabilities with improved, accessible latrines and water points through-out the community — including homes, schools and health facilities. In addition, World Vision is working with Messiah College (Pennsylvania, USA) to develop assistive technologies such as latrine chairs — adapted seats that enable people with disabilities to safely and hygienically use the latrine. Similarly, the East Africa Learning Centre, in partnership with Messiah College, has provided training on how to ensure inclusiveness in WASH services. The representatives — from seven countries — who attended the three-day training met individuals with disabilities and learned about new inclusive technologies.



Leackey

Jina langu ni Leackey Leina. Nina umri wa MIKA kumi na Sita, na niko darasa la nane. Nilipotimu umri wa miaka tatu, nilianza kuchunga kondoo na mbuzi. Nilipofika umri miaka nne, nilianza kuchunga ng'ombe. Nilipofika umri wa kwenda shule, nilitamani kwenda shule lakini singeweza. Kwa sababu nilikuwa nikiwachunga ng'ombe wetu na Zaidi Maji yalikuwa mbali.

My name is Leackey Leina. I am 16 years old and I am in class eight. I started looking after the goats and the sheep when I was 3 years old. When I was 4, I started looking after the cattle. When I was old enough, I wanted to go to school, but I couldn't — partly because I was looking after our livestock, but mostly because there was no water.



Baba yangu alikuwa anenda mbali kuwatafuta nj'ombe maji.



My father used to go far away looking for water for our livestock.





Mama yangu alikuwa akienda maji
mbali kwa matumizi ya nyumbani. Alikuwa
anabeba mtungi wa lita ishirini mgongoni,
na alikuwa akienda siku nzima.


And my mother went far away looking for water for us to use at home. She used to carry a 20 litre jerrycan on her back and she would be gone for the whole day.



Alipofika nyumbani alikuwa na kazi ya kupika, kufua nguo na kutuisha. Nakumbuka siku moja mama alienda kutafuta masi, lakini hakurudi nyumbani kwa sababu alizirai. Jirani wetu walimsaidia na wakabeba masi nyumbani. Nakumbuka pia kuna siku moja baba alifika nyumbani na akapata chakula cha nyumbani hakingaandaliwa na nguo hazikuwa zimesoshwa. Alikamkasirikia mama sana.

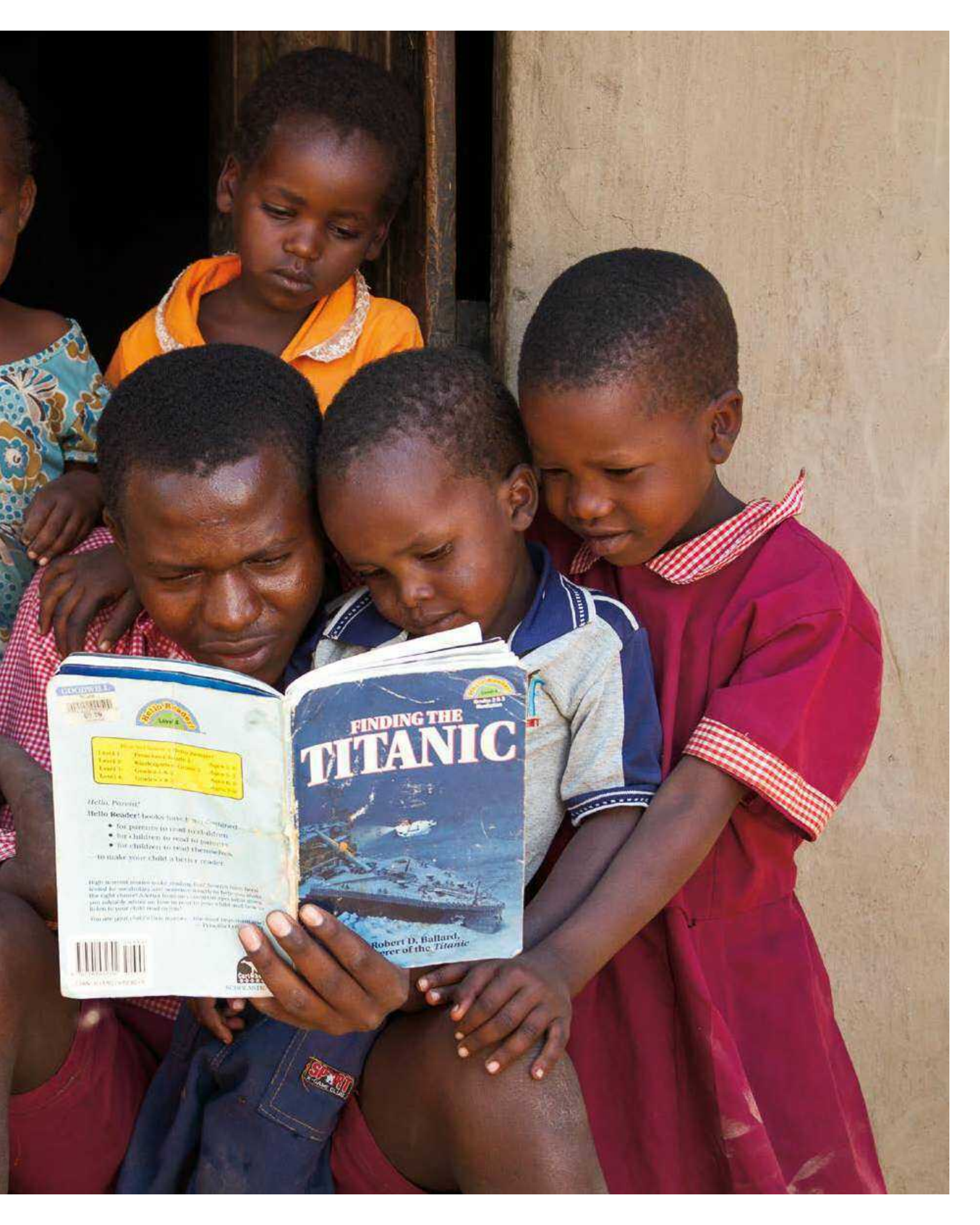
When she got home she still had to cook, clean our clothes and also wash us. I remember one day she went to look for water. On the way back she collapsed. Our neighbors had to go and help her bring the water home. I remember another day when my father came home and she had not yet had a chance to cook anything and the clothes were not washed. He was really angry with her.





Wakati wazazi wangu walikuwa mbali
wakitafuta maji, nilikaa nyumbani
kuwaangalia ndugu zangu wadogo.

While my parents were away the whole
day looking for water, I had to stay at home
to look after my younger brothers and sisters.



GOODWILL
Hello Reader
Level 2

Level 1	From Level 1 to Level 2	Pages 1-2
Level 2	From Level 2 to Level 3	Pages 3-4
Level 3	From Level 3 to Level 4	Pages 5-6
Level 4	From Level 4 to Level 5	Pages 7-8

Hello, Parents!

Hello Reader! books have 8 "Hello Reader" levels:

- for parents to read to children
- for children to read to parents
- for children to read themselves

to make your child a better reader.

High interest stories make reading fun. Hello Reader books have the right content to help your child become a successful reader. Before using any material, please ask your child to read the book first. It's fun to read! Read with us!

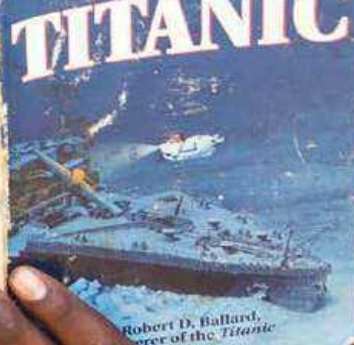
You are your child's best teacher. We should help you!

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SPRINT
Sprint
Sprint

FINDING THE
TITANIC



Robert D. Ballard,
Discoverer of the Titanic



When my younger sister turned seven, she was old enough to look after the younger children and I was able to go to school. I started school in class two at the age of nine. But even then, I used to miss class sometimes because there was not enough water at home to bathe and wash our clothes. I was often sent home because I was dirty.

Dadangu alipopika miaka saba, aliwaangalia ndugu zangu ndipo nika weza kwenda Shule. Nilianza Shule darasa la pili nikiwa na miaka tisa. Hata hivyo nilikuwa nakosa darasa kwa sababu kulikuwa na upungufu wa maji ya kuoga na kuosha nguo. Nilirudishwa nyumbani mara mingi kwa sababu nilikuwa mchafu.



Wakati World Vision wali njenga Mradi wa maji maisha yalibadiriika na yakawa yakufurahia. Sasa tunayo maji mengi karibu na nyumbani.



When World Vision constructed the water project our lives changed for the better. Now we have lots of water close to home.

Inamchukua mama dakika kumi na tano kuchota maji,
na huwa nyumbani siku nzima kutushughulikia.



It takes my mother only 15 minutes to fetch water, so she is home all day to take care of all of us.

Sasa baba ana chunga ng'ombe karibu na nyumbani, na inamaanisha



And my father can look after our livestock closer to home, so our animals are healthier and they give more milk.

Kwamba wanyama wetu wanafya zaidi na wanatoa maziwa zaidi.





Sisi wote tunaenda Shule sasa...



Now all of us can go to school ...

...Kila mtu nyumbani anafurahi.



... and everybody is happy.



In Africa people spend 40 billion hours every year just walking to collect water. Women carry two-thirds of the burden in drinking water collection, leaving less time for other socioeconomic activities.

— UNICEF, 2014

WASH AND FAMILY TIME

When families have safe water and basic sanitation facilities, and practice good hygiene, their quality of life improves. WASH contributes to harmony in the home because family members are not so worn out from gathering water and they have more time to spend together.

Children have time to study and attend school, and parents are able to put more effort into income-generating activities. Children and adults are healthier since they do not suffer from water-related diseases. And when there is sufficient water for livestock to drink and for gardens to be irrigated, nutrition improves, and children grow at a good rate.

Families contribute to the repair and maintenance of the water point by paying a small fee, either monthly or each time they draw water. These funds, as well as the water point, are managed by a community water committee, trained by World Vision.



Nyawech



Ke nhiam, ci ney e lig ke talepon en joo ci kor tu>k
 rey wiini ti k>ɲ, ka ji t̄er we ke ben guath en teneɣ
 thin. Cu guaar macde k̄ap ke ne mutde ka cu e riɲ ke ne
 wutni ti k>ɲ ke joo weke wecda gaɲ. En c̄aɲ em> e
 c̄aɲka 4 ka paɣ 5, 2014. E jen c̄aɲ in j>ak ee n̄eɲa ni_je.
 Cu mar gaat tin t̄ani_k̄ap ka cu e ney tin k>ɲ jiok i_banye
 ti dial piɲy guathnikien tin te ken thin ka riɲne wec
 in thiek ke k>n. Cu ney ɲac ni_yoo en kor ce bi dit
 el>ɲ e d>ɲ de ney lony dhara ke kor nini ti t̄ɔt.

Ke kor nini daɲ rew, cu ney e lig en joo ci ji t̄er wecda
 k̄ap, ka weke ke we nhiam. Lig ney w̄ee mecnikien tin dit,
 ka cu ney ɲot ke mi_rig ney ka_weke ke mi_gu>rke ney.

We first heard by phone that the conflict was happening in other areas and that our enemies were advancing toward us. My father grabbed his gun and his spear, and he and the other men ran to protect our village. That was 4 May 2014. It was the last time I saw him. My mother grabbed the small children. She told the rest of us to leave everything where it was, and we all ran to the next village. We thought the trouble wouldn't last long and we would be back home in a couple of days.

Two days later we heard that the enemy had taken over our village and they were still advancing. We could hear the sound of their big guns. Again we ran, and the enemy followed.





KE ɣöö jal nEy KEEL KE gaat ti tɔani, ci nEy jäl Elɔɔ. Cu nEy cop rEy ciɛɔ mi thiëëK KE nEy ni KE thiaaɔ. KE Kɔn nEy tiɔuan Elɔɔ mää bar nEy rɔda. Cu nEy cop wec in thiëëK KE nEy ni KE thiaaɔ. Cu nEy diaal tin kɔɔ cop KE nhiam a ken nEy ni cop kä cua KE moc guath tɔɔcä. Ken dher dial tin te rEy wec cike thiaaɔ KE naath. Kä cu nEy niEn a thiel kuän.

KE runwan, cu nEy we KE we nhiam rEy duɔpda. Cu dämar rEc we may KE kuida KE ɣöö de nEy ben mith kä de nEy cu math KE piw mi ci nEy piw jek. KE wäär Emɔ, cu nEy te rEy tɔrä. Kä KE jen wäär Emɔ bɔ, cu jiltër wë KE mi böKE kɔ. KE guath mi tɔt, cu tək te wanɔ, Kä cu nEy Erët piny.

Because we were traveling with small children, we could not move fast. We arrived at the next village in the evening. There were many of us who were fleeing. Everyone else had arrived before us and they had been given shelter. Every house in the village was full. We slept outside without any food.

The next morning we moved on. On the way my brother caught a fish for us to eat and we drank water wherever we could find it. That night we stayed in a swamp, and all night long the enemy shelled us. As soon as there was enough light to see, we moved on.







KE Kɔr nini, cuɛ ney dāk KE jal KE ʒöö de ney we we, kä ci busth kɔn
 dial tsam. Cu mar kENE thagn mään wec NEN. Cu KEN e lar lbane we
 en wini mi KE ʒöö gaat kɔn E busthke ci bi duɔth lith. Dɔɔ de kɔn
 we moc bel kENE manytapni. Cu mar ney bany piny KE ney dial kä cuKE
 we kENE mään dial rey wec. Cagne ni mieë dier ney KE kuide, we ney
 KE mi linney ni wiee meeni kä ji tär. Kä cu ney we KE mi jal ney. KE
 wäär Em), cu ney niEN KE jal kä cuɛ ɔot ken manda luny ɔɔk. Mieë ci ney
 E jek cu lockɔ teeth, kä cuɛ ney nöɔ mieth.



After several days it was so hard to keep going. Everyone was hungry. My mother and some of the other women saw a village. They said, "We have to go there. Our children are starving to death. Maybe they will give us some sorghum and maize." My mother left us with all of the other people and went with those women to the village. Even though we were worried about her, we could hear the enemy's guns, so we had to keep moving. That night, we walked through the night. Still she was not back. We were so glad when she found us the next day. We were also glad she had some food for us.



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ƂƂ ƂƂƂ ƂƂ 10 ƂƂ ƂƂƂ 6, 2014, ƂƂ ƂƂƂ ƂƂƂ ƂƂ ƂƂƂ.



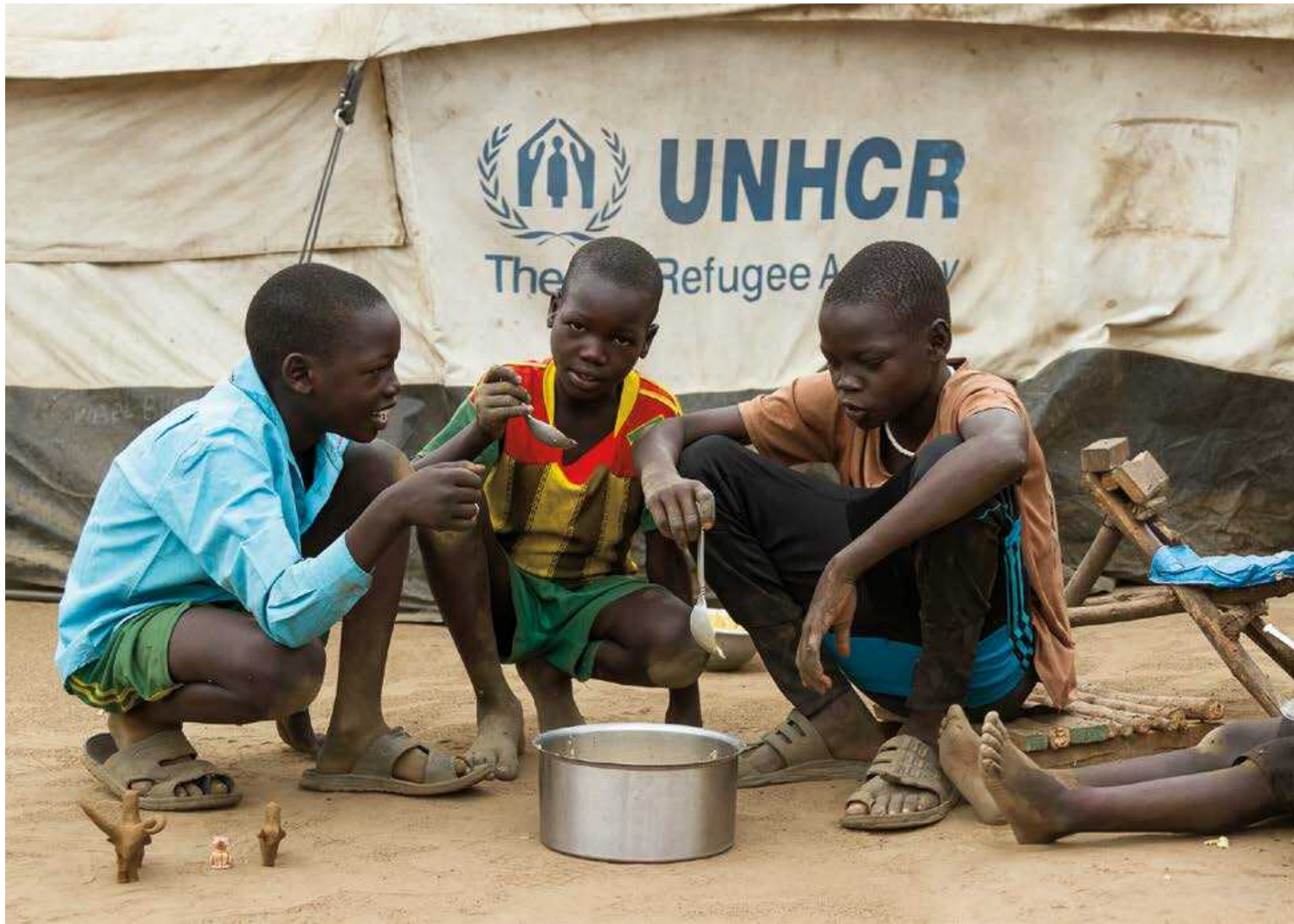
After another week without food or anything else to support us, we heard about a village where we could register to go to a refugee camp. It took us four days to walk there. Two weeks later, on June 10, 2014, we arrived here.



Cu mar ney luäk ke xöö bak) r) yieth piny. En
wanem) ke k)r ju)kn)lr)ew, cu) loc Piny Thodan
wæ) guara gör kene) ci)ë)manik)tin k2y. Thiele
mi) ci) ney e lij) kä j) amäni mi) cetke) täme.

My mother helped us get settled. Two weeks later, she went back to South Sudan to look for my father and our other relatives. We haven't heard from her since.





Thile rami la doraar, ɣän ɲacä jε. Jiεkε εlɔŋ en ɣöö bä tēē dial tēē ci
 tussk tim. ke kuic em, ci/ ɣän ε ɣor en ɣöö bä jε a tiemä ni ciag. Mi
 ci ciēemari jien, thile mi dēlel, kä ci/ ɣän ke de luɔɔc raar a bi ke tēk.
 Min de latni jε ε ɣöö ɣän bä gaatmar kεnε nyiämari rom ke min jek
 nεy ε kä kēm.

No one can live forever. I know that. It isn't good for me to remember all that happened, so I don't allow myself to think about it much. If my parents are gone, there is nothing I can do to bring them back to life. The only thing I can do is take responsibility for raising my brothers and sisters with what this camp provides.



te ney ke
keme
kol t??ca? dag rew
patani dag rew
jendeli dag rew
jirkiith kel
dhar/kaale that
Thaan
Malgakni
Lokthiy

We have:

A tent

2 sleeping mats

2 blankets

2 buckets

1 jerrycan

Cooking pots

Bowls

Spoons

Mosquito net

ARRA / UNHCR PROOF OF REGISTRATION



Household Number	664-14H04037	Country of Origin	District	Sub-district	City	Registration Date
Family size	7	ETH	Gambella	Gambella Zone 1W	Bang	29-Jul-2014
Ration Card #	2794041	SSD	Upper Nile	Lajjar	Luspinj	



* Full Name	Sex	Individual Number	DOB/YOB	Relationship to HR1	Place of Birth
01 ✓ GACH WAL, NYALUAL	Female	664-00015247	01-Jan-1977	Household Representative 1	NASIR
02 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, NYAWECH	Female	664-00015249	01-Jan-1999	Daughter	NASIR
03 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, NYABOTH	Female	664-00015253	01-Jan-2004	Daughter	NASIR
04 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, BOL	Male	664-00015254	01-Jan-2008	Son	NASIR
05 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, BORDOANG	Male	664-00015255	01-Jan-2009	Son	NASIR
06 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, NYABOT	Female	664-00015257	01-Jan-2010	Daughter	NASIR
07 ✓ GACH GATLUAK, NYAGEMA	Female	664-00015259	01-Jan-2012	Daughter	NASIR
08 <input type="checkbox"/>					
09 <input type="checkbox"/>					
10 <input type="checkbox"/>					



ARRA / UNHCR Proof of Registration for :- 664-14H04037 , Issued On :- 07-Nov-14 ! UNHCR Kule

REY päthni la nEY a lu_gKE KE
2- 50 kilēni cuali bEel
25 kilēni nupā manytapni
Jirki_h dhetä mi t>t
adethä
kadekä

Every month we get rations:

2-50 kg sacks of grain

25 kg maize flour

1 small jerrycan of oil

Lentils

Salt

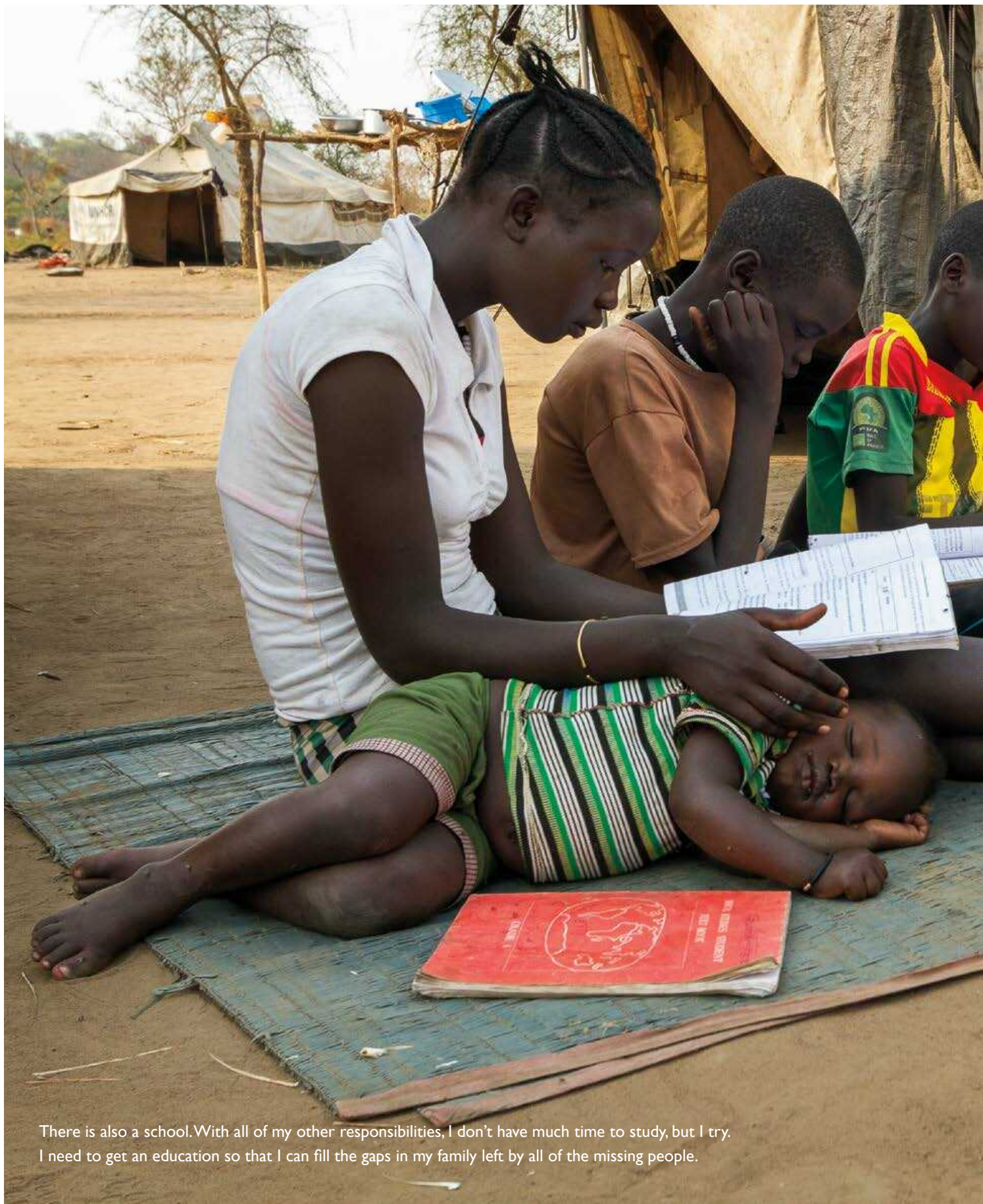






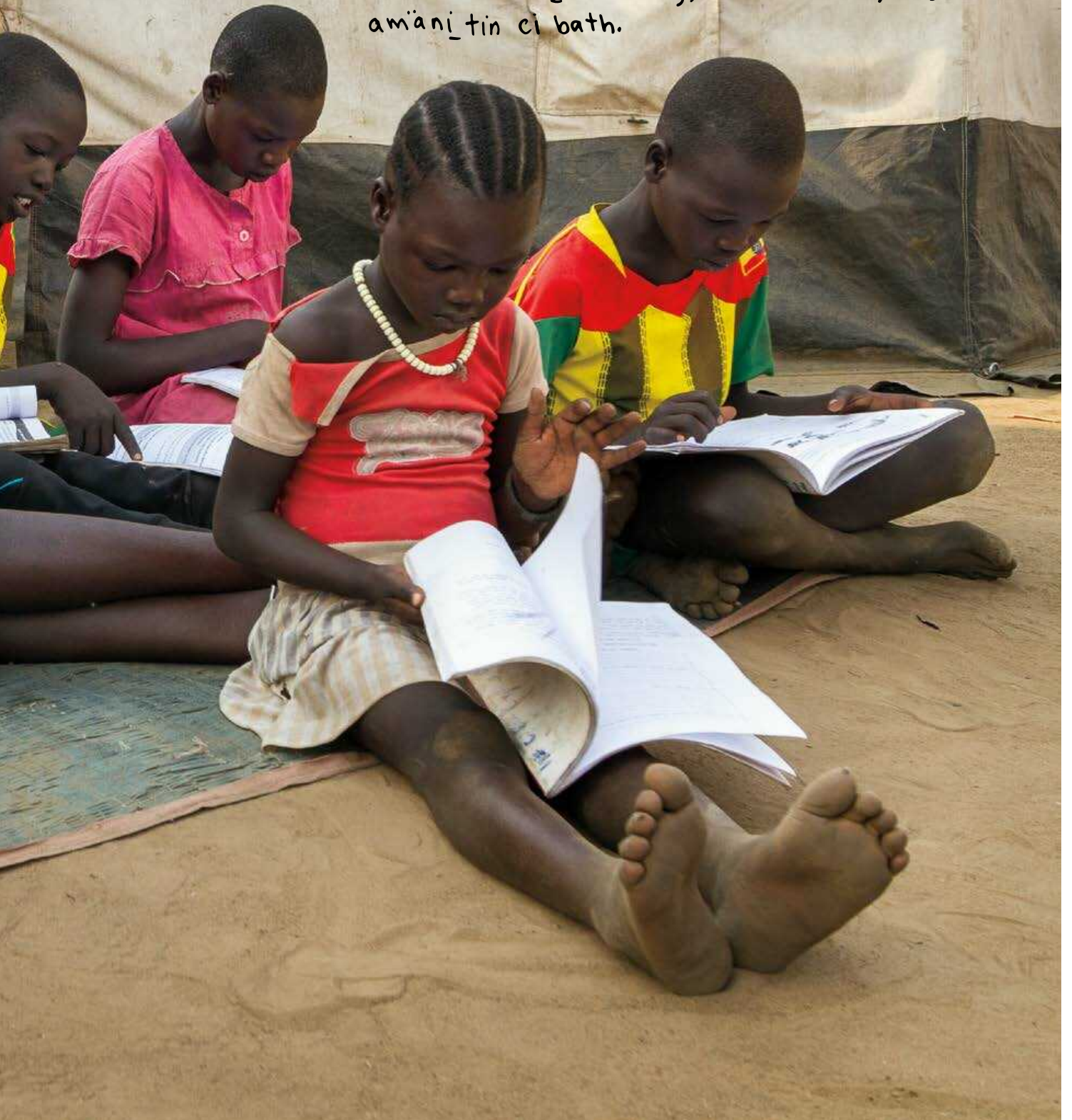
Rey kemä tää ke duelconi, kä tää ke piw ti gzw ti
mathke, ke piw ti thät ke naath amäni piw lak bz.

The camp also has latrines and there is usually enough safe water for drinking, cooking and washing.



There is also a school. With all of my other responsibilities, I don't have much time to study, but I try. I need to get an education so that I can fill the gaps in my family left by all of the missing people.

Tëë ke duel g2rä b2. ke yöö latä lät ti nuan,
thiele yä guath mi g2r ke yä, dunde yöö bä
je y2n. yän gorä we duelg2rä ke yöö de min
cuuc ciëemari_kule luäg, tin cak) banypiny
amäni_tin ci bath.



World Vision is working with partners to plan for the future by establishing a permanent, sustainable water source for South Sudan's refugees. It is not clear what the future holds, but for nearly two-thirds of refugees in the world today – over six million people – the average length of stay in these states of virtual limbo is now approaching 20 years.

— University of Oxford, Refugee Studies Centre

THE EMERGENCY WASH PROGRAMME

There are more than 260,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia — 90 per cent of them are women and children. In addition to establishing schools in the camps, World Vision's WASH teams are helping children like Nyawech and her siblings by meeting their immediate needs for clean water and sanitation facilities.

The rapid provision of suitable WASH facilities in disaster contexts is a critical life-saving intervention. The goal is to provide an effective disaster response that saves lives, meets needs, protects the most vulnerable, and reduces suffering. Our early response prioritizes basic needs, including access to improved sanitation facilities, the promotion of good hygiene practices and the provision of sufficient, safe and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.

For Kule camp, where Nyawech and her siblings live, clean water is trucked in each day to ensure that each of the camp's 46,000 residents has 15 litres of water each day. While trucking water was a good immediate solution to the crisis, the cost — \$0.38 US per person per day or a total of \$17,480 each day — makes it highly unsustainable over the longer term. World Vision and its partners are currently building a large scale water supply system that will pipe sufficient clean water into the camp for the benefit of all of the refugees, as well as members of the surrounding host community, over the next 25 years.



Mazengia






አሠኖቻችን ፣ ማን ጠያቂቻችን ፣ ለካፀቻችን ፣ ለካፀቻችን እንዲት
 መፀድት ከንጸክብን ተማርን።

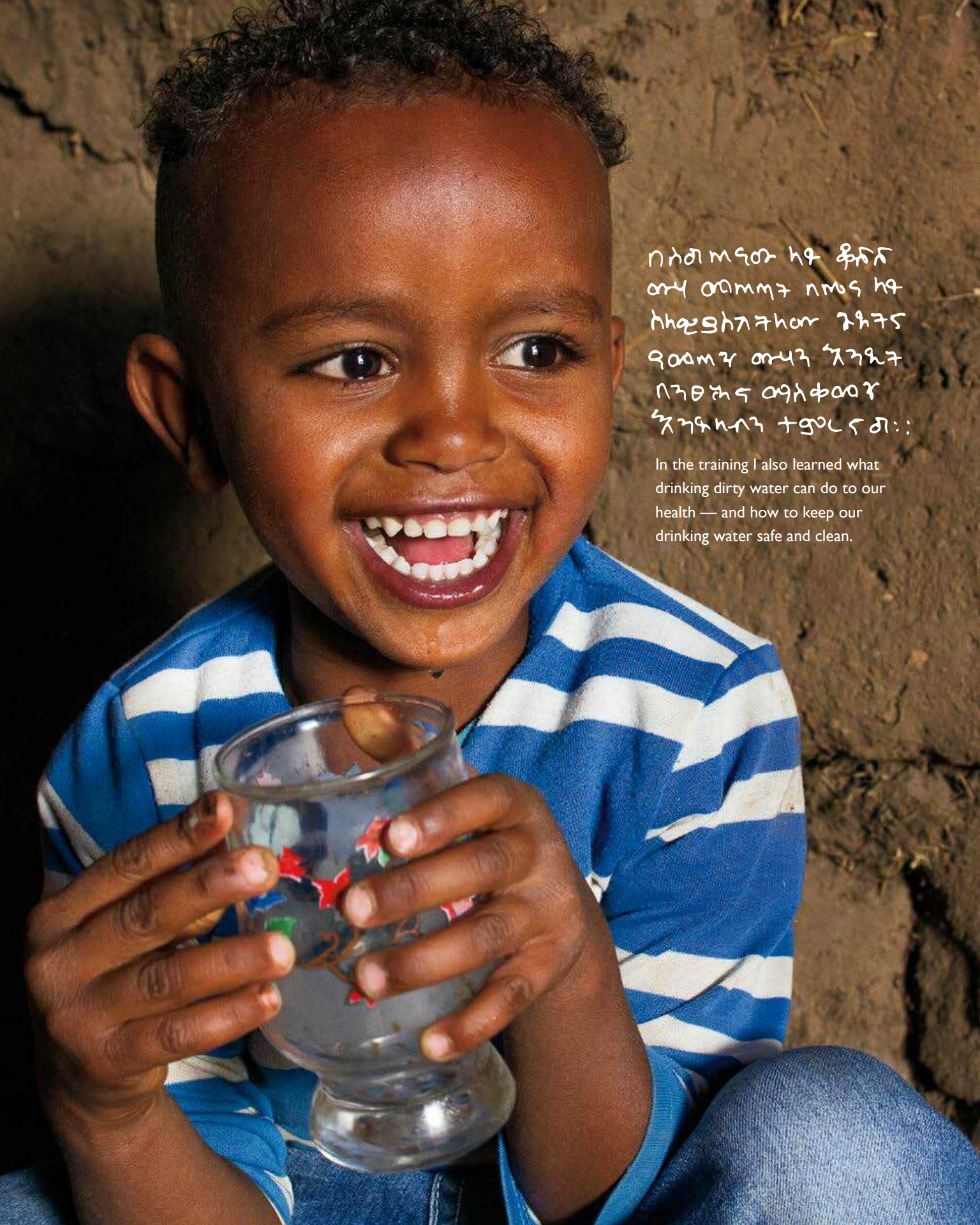


We learned how to properly clean our dishes, spoons, forks and knives.



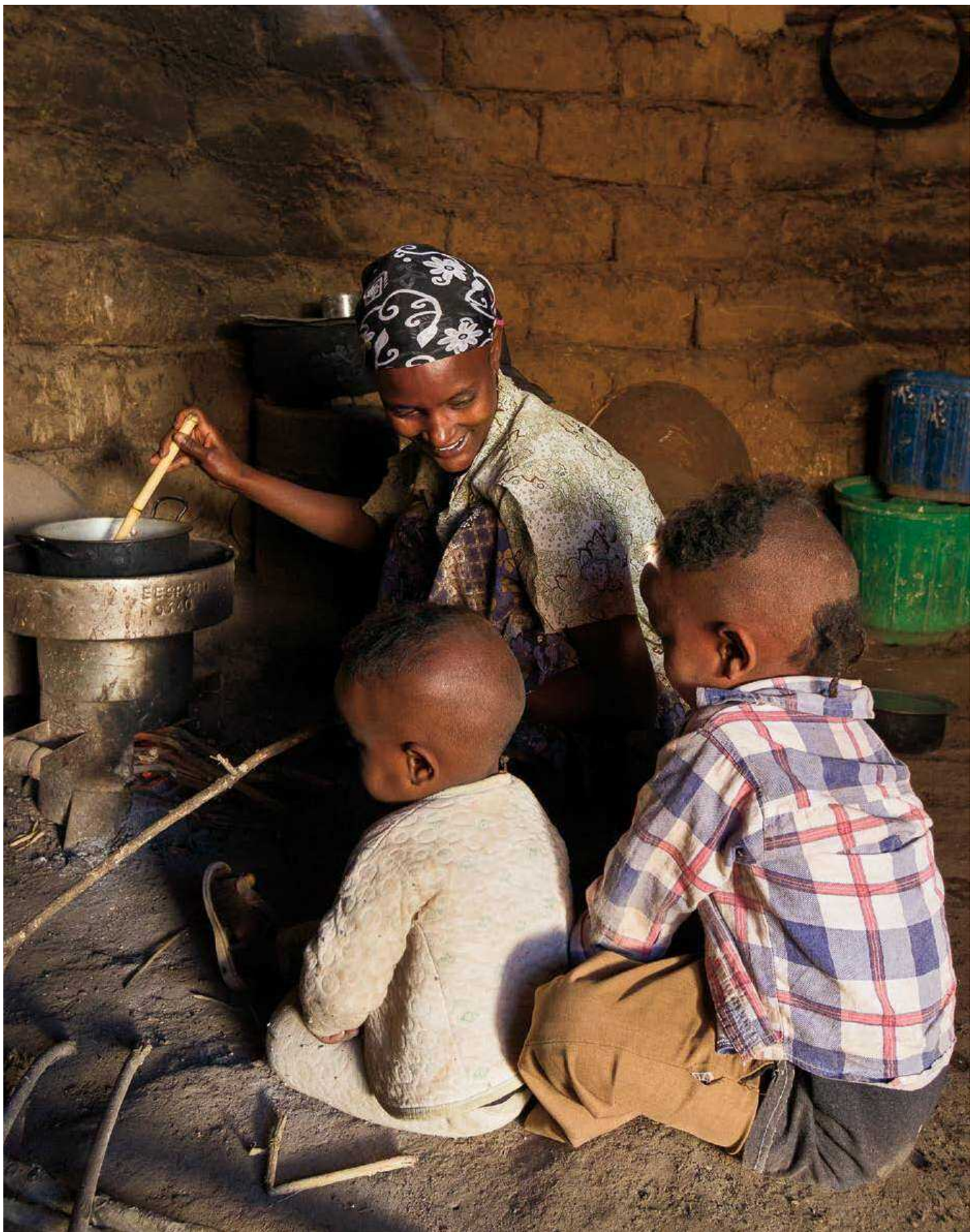
በጎልት ሙን ዳጤክጥጥን ጅጋይ ካካሩን እገገና ህጠቀግብት
ኖሮ። እህን ሀፊ ጊዜ ጃገብ ከፍጠራ በፊት እንጠቀሙ።

Before, I would re-use the spoon that I used for serving *wat* without washing it. Now I always wash it before the flies get on it.

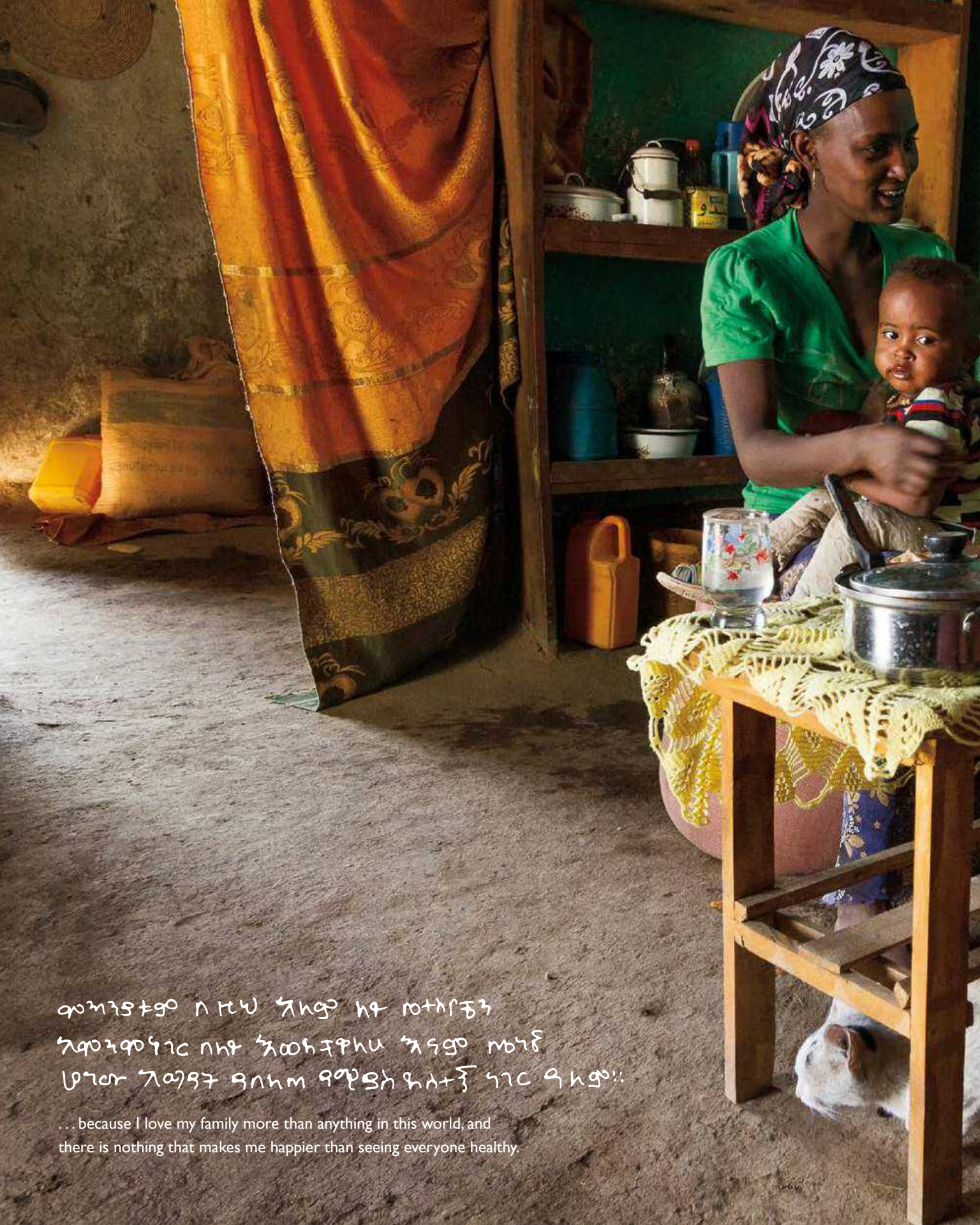


በስልጠናው ከፋ ቆይታ
ሙሉ ወርምጣት ለጤና ከፋ
ስኬታዎችን ገንጠል
ደራሲ ሙሉን ማግኘት
ለንጹህና ወጥቶላላ
ኢንፍራክት ተምረናል።

In the training I also learned what
drinking dirty water can do to our
health — and how to keep our
drinking water safe and clean.







ጥራትና ተቃራኒ ለ ሁሉም ሰዎች ከፍተኛ ጥራት
 ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው
 ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው ለሰጠው።

... because I love my family more than anything in this world, and
 there is nothing that makes me happier than seeing everyone healthy.



Every day, nearly 1,000 children under five die from diarrhea caused by contaminated water, poor sanitation, and unsafe hygiene practices — more than die from AIDS and malaria combined.

— UNICEF, 2013/2014

BABY WASH

Clean water, sanitation, and hygiene are critical and life-saving for children younger than five, and especially for babies in their first two years of life. When parents are equipped and empowered to properly care for their babies in a clean, hygienic environment, there is growing evidence that children are better nourished and have stronger overall health. If babies start strong, they grow up to do better in school and beyond.


When clean water is brought close to the home, parents, especially moms, are better able to provide and care for their children without the long, difficult, and often multiple treks to get water each day. With the time they gain, mothers can focus on making sure that their young children are better cared for, bathed and fed.

World Vision works with parents to educate them that clean water is only the first step. Through hygiene and sanitation trainings, parents learn that water storage containers should be kept clean and covered, children's hands should be washed frequently, and homes must be kept clean and tidy. When these practices are followed in families, children lead healthier lives and child death rates dramatically decrease due to a decline in diseases caused by unclean water, poor sanitation, and lack of hygiene.



Ferdinand





Nitwa Dufitumukiza Ferdinand. Mfite imyaka icyenda. Mama yambwiye ko igihe yari afite imyaka ingana n'iyariye, yajyaga kuvoma amazi mu mugezi. Uwo mugezi witwa Musogoro. Numvise ukuntu ayo mazi yari mabi. Abantu bakundaga kumeseramo imyenda, bakayiyuhagiriramo barangiza bakayanywa. Yagize indarwa z'inzoka ze mu nda kubera ayo mazi. Rimwe na rimwe, kubera ko umugezi wari kure, yajyaga asiba ishuri.

My name is Dufitumukiza Ferdinand. I'm nine years old. My mother told me that when she was my age she used to fetch water from the river. That river was called Musogoro. I've heard stories about how bad that water was. People used to wash their clothes and bathe in it and they were also drinking it. She got worms from it. Sometimes, because the river was so far away, she was also late to school.





Nishimiye ko dufite amazi hafi yo
mu rugo. Tunywa amazi meza bityo
ntiturware inzoka zo mu nda...

I'm glad we have water near our house.
We drink clean water so we don't have worms ...



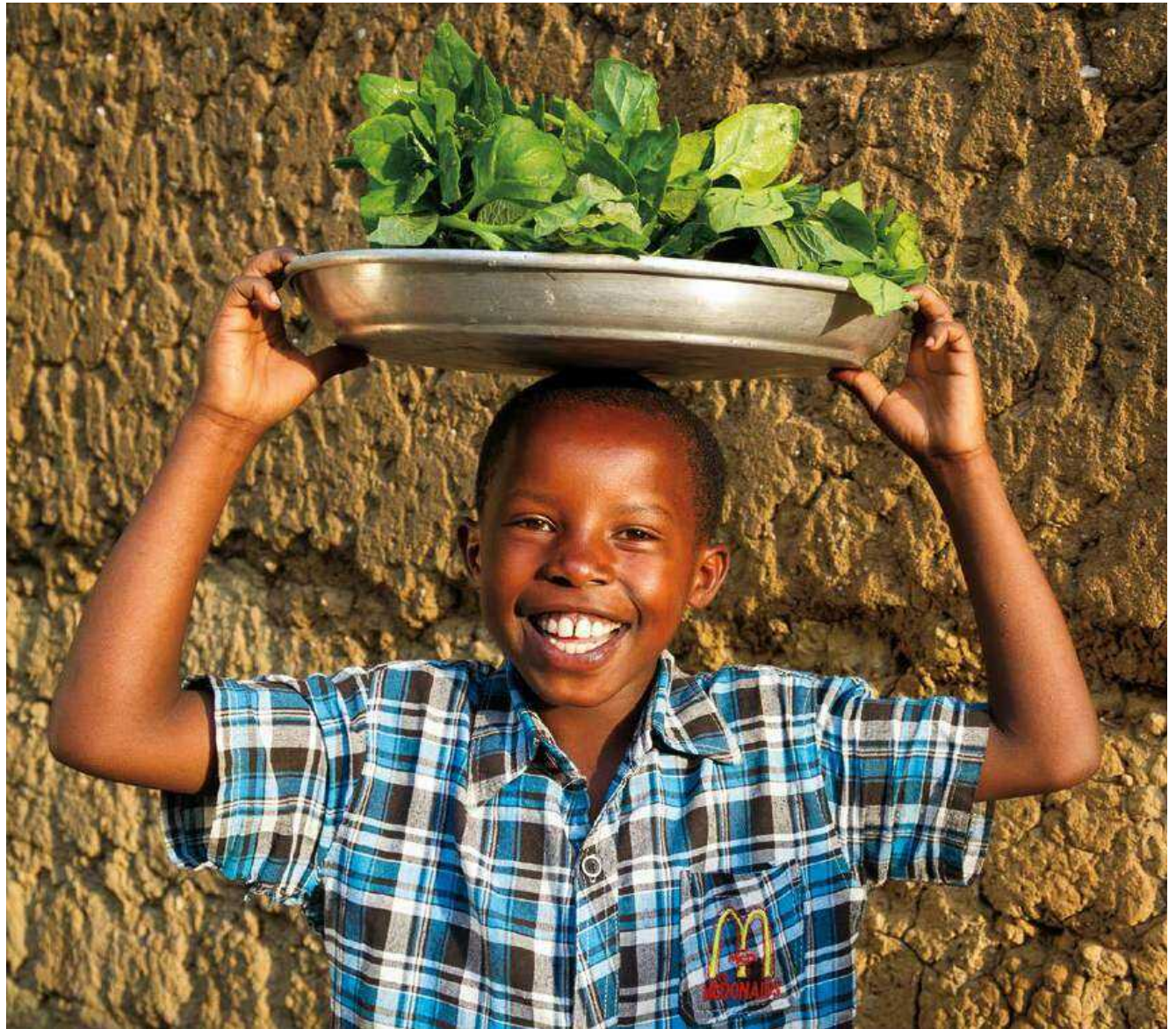


...Kandi sinjya nherererwa ku'ishuri.

...and I am never late for school.



amazi dufite atuma duhinga imboga igihe cyose
cyumwaka. Turazitya handi mama atozigurisha,
amafaranga Mama akuyemo atugurira amafi
ndetse n'ibirayi...



With this water we grow vegetables all year long. We eat them and my mother also sells them. With the money she makes she buys fish and potatoes . . .



...Itindi yashoboye kubika agura ihene enye.

... and she saved enough to buy four goats.



Ubu dufite inkta. Mama yambwiye ko inshuti ye yayimuragiye kubera ko dufite amazi bugufi. Iyi nka inywa amazi menshi! Inkta iduha amata yo kunywa ndetse nifumbire yo gushyira mu murima bityo Mama agahinga imboga.

We also have a cow. My mom told me that a friend of hers asked her to take care of his cow because we have water nearby, and it sure drinks a lot of water! The cow gives us milk to drink and manure for the garden, so we can grow more vegetables.





Dufite amazi ahagije yo guteheshana
koza ibikoroshya byo mu gikoni, guharaba
intoki, umubiri ndetse no kumesa imyenda.

We have plenty of water for cooking and doing the dishes and washing our hands, our bodies, and our clothes.



ikintu cyiza cyo kugira amazi hafi ni uko nshobora
kuyavoma, ngafasha mu rugo, ngakora utundi
tuntu handi ntabwo igihe cyo gutina.

But the best thing about having water so close to home is that I can
fetch water, help at home, study — and still have time to play.

Every \$1 spent on improving water supply and sanitation produces economic gains of between \$5 and \$28 respectively. These gains greatly affect children, as families can use the additional money to pay school fees, buy nutritious food, and pay for medical care.

— UNICEF, 2012

WASH AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Water is foundational to development, but it is only one piece in the complex puzzle of poverty. Children also need nutritious food, essential healthcare, basic education, and protection; their parents need sustainable livelihoods; and everyone needs the opportunity to learn about and respond to God's love for them.

Having safe water available in a community encourages economic development that transforms families. For example, when women do not spend so much time fetching water, they have more time to spend on economic pursuits. Children can attend school, which contributes to future economic progress for families and communities.

WorldVision works with communities to support improved livelihoods, such as building animal troughs for livestock and educating families on how to diversify their gardens. When water is available, additional avenues open up for generating income. For example, people may use water from the new borehole to water gardens to grow food to sell, or to produce items such as bricks, which require adequate water to make.

When basic sanitation is available and people practice good hygiene, disease rates decrease, which results in fewer days that people are sick and cannot work, and in less money spent on visiting the health centre.

OUR VISION FOR EVERY CHILD, LIFE IN ALL ITS FULLNESS. OUR PRAYER FOR EVERY HEART, THE WILL TO MAKE IT SO.

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. We serve all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

World Vision provides emergency assistance to children and families affected by natural disasters and civil conflict, works with communities to develop long-term solutions to alleviate poverty, and advocates for justice on behalf of the poor. World Vision serves millions of people in nearly 100 countries around the world. Our work is evident in approximately 1,600 community development areas, where we join with local people to find lasting ways to improve the lives of impoverished children and families.

Our passion is for the world's poorest children. The ability of these children to reach their God-given potential depends on the physical, social, and spiritual strength of their families and communities. To help secure a better future for each child, we focus on lasting, community-based transformation. We partner with individuals and communities, empowering them to develop sustainable access to clean water, food supplies, healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.

For more than 60 years, World Vision has served as a bridge between those who have resources and those who need

them, changing lives on both sides. We are also responsible to both sides. We carefully monitor and review programmes and costs, use donations and grants for their intended purposes, and look for ways to leverage the funds entrusted to us.

World Vision offers its donor partners a number of powerful ways to impact the lives of children around the world and help break the cycle of poverty. For instance, World Vision's WASH partners invest in the building blocks of child well-being. World Vision lives and works in communities for an average of 15 years to assure that communities are equipped and empowered with what it takes for children to survive and thrive.

World Vision monitors project progress and evaluates performance to ensure its work is making a positive and lasting impact on the people we serve. Project outcomes are measured against objective standards to continually improve the quality of our programmes.

Ninety per cent of World Vision's nearly 44,000 staff members come from the region or area where they work, including some of the most difficult places in the world. World Vision's local presence and community partnerships enable us to create sustainable and effective solutions to chronic poverty. Grass-roots participation in and ownership of programmes have proven to be the most effective ways to tackle the underlying causes of poverty.



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