

## Accessing clean water in order to lead a healthy life

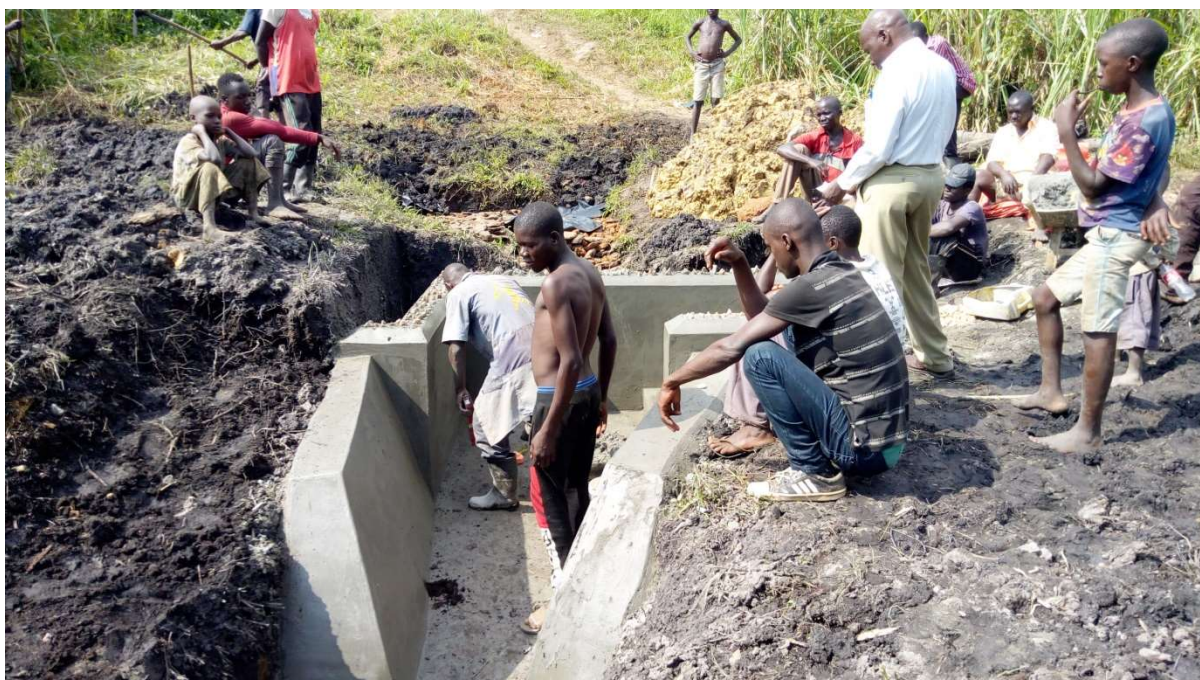
- *A set of activities which can result in saving a life –*

To mark the Millennium and subsequently fifteen years later, the United Nations agreed a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help *those in need while at the same time protecting the environment and leaving no one behind.*

One of these Goals is to be able to *access clean water* in order to lead a healthy life. Though the number of people who lack access to clean water has halved in the past 20 years, there are still one billion people who lack access to clean water and this not only impacts their health but also their resistance to disease particularly water borne diseases. So these on line resources will help you to learn about the importance of water in leading a healthy life but also what you can do to help others to gain access to clean water supplies.

In this way each of us can help others whom we may never meet, but who will always be grateful to those who helped them live a normal life.

If you are a member of the Scout Association, your involvement will help our global project, *Scouts for SDGs*, initiated by the World Organisation of Scouting Movements to undertake by 2030, three billion hours of voluntary work by our 50 million members.



*Building Kyoma spring well, Masindi District, Uganda with funding raised by Hampshire Scouts*

[Web link](#)

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This set of activities covers 4 age ranges which are grouped as follows –

- Ages 6 -7 Activity 1, 3, 8, 9, 12
- Ages 8 -10 Activity 1, 3, 4 - 9, 12
- Ages 11 -14 Activity 1 - 8, 10 -12
- Ages 14 - Activity 1 – 8, 10 - 12

Some activities can be done by yourself but others are more fun if you can do with your brother or sister.

If you belong to a Scout (or Guide) Group then these activities can also be undertaken during virtual meetings. By completing at least 4 activities, then your leader can award you the *Global Issues activity badge*.

# Activity 1 Leading a healthy life

*Helping those in need*

## Introduction

To mark the Millennium and subsequently fifteen years later, the United Nations agreed a set of Sustainable Development Goals to help *those in need* while at the same time protecting the environment and *leaving no one behind*.

*Leading a healthy life* is one of these Goals where each of us can make a difference by ensuring

- *Access to clean water* – to sustain life
- *Reducing hunger* - having sufficient food to meet basic needs so they will be better able to resist disease and illness
- *Lifting families out of poverty* - so that they are able to barter or buy food and purchase seed to grow crops
- *Limiting climate change* – which is influencing rainfall patterns and so where people can live

Water sources may be rainfall, rivers, lakes, melt water from glaciers or underground water supplies. The frequency and volume of rainwater on which many people depend is critical for all as too *little* rain can result in drought conditions and crop failure unless sufficient water can be stored for use during the dry season. Conversely too *much* water can result in flooding and washing away of the top soil in which most of the nutrients are located.

So, one of the main reasons for limiting climate change (another SDG) is to maintain progress with access to water sources for all people.

At the same time it is essential to prevent contamination of clean water sources by human waste or poor agricultural practices in order to limit exposure to water borne diseases like typhoid, cholera and dysentery which can have fatal consequences particularly for young children

## Activity

Consider answers to the following questions -

- ? *Why are some people unable to lead healthy lives?*
- ? *Why is clean water so important in leading a healthy life ?*
- ? *How might climate change impact our lives?*
- ? *What can we do to help people lead healthy lives?*

## Possible answers

*Why are some people unable to lead healthy lives?*

- a) Do not have enough money
- b) Have not been able to grow sufficient food for their needs or to exchange at the local market
- c) Do not have access to clean water supplies

*Why is clean water so important in leading a healthy life?*

- a) Need water for drinking
- b) Growing crops
- c) Feeding animals

*How might climate change impact our lives?*

- a) Weather conditions that prevent crops being grown or harvested
- b) Drought so that there is too little water to grow crops or feed animals
- c) Flooding leading to loss of crops

*What can we do to help people lead healthy lives?*

- a) Change energy sources from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources which do not create pollution which can impact the climate
- b) Raise funds for creating clean water sources
- c) Lifting families out of poverty by buying products which carry the fair trade logo as producers receive a premium

**Video** *youtube: Water changes everything: Charity water*

### **Activity Fair trade products**

One of the most effective ways of reducing poverty and hunger is to buy products that carry the fairtrade logo. Not only do the producers of such products get a minimum guaranteed price for their goods, but they also receive an additional sum of money (Fair Trade premium). This premium is used for example to buy seed, food, send children to school and develop community projects.

*Undertake a survey of local shops to identify which fair trade products they stock*



*Design a poster to advertise fair trade products*

*Prepare a meal using as many fair trade products as possible*

*Explain to your parents the principles of fair trade products and help them to find fair trade products when they go shopping*



## Activity 2 Global village

*understanding how other people live*

### Introduction

Lets consider how our village or town compares with the 7.5 billion people living on this planet. In a recent book entitled *If the World were a Village*, its author David Smith envisages the whole world as a village of just 100 people. In this imaginary village, each person represents 75 million people from the world around us and the idea is to identify and consider what characterises our global village.

### Activity

The activity comprises linking each characteristic with the appropriate number of persons out of 100 from our global village.

Ask your family to help you select the appropriate number

Then after looking at the data, consider what you think can be done to help others less fortunate than ourselves.

*Highlight the appropriate number and then check the answers below*

How many in our global village	Number in our village out of 100
are less than 14 years old	15 - 20, 20 – 25, 25 -30
are older than 65	4 – 8, 8 -12, 12 -16
go hungry some of the time	5 - 10, 10 -15, 15 -20
go hungry all the time	2 – 4, 4 – 6, 6 – 8
have access to clean water	80 – 85, 85 – 90, 90 - 95
do not go to school	2 – 6, 6 – 10, 10 - 15
cannot read or write	5 -10, 12 – 15, 15 -20
have been vaccinated against infectious diseases	75 – 80, 80 – 85, 85 -90
live in an area where mosquitos are found	10 - 20, 30 – 40, 50 - 60
will contract malaria	2 – 4, 6 – 10, 10 -15

**Outcome** To reinforce knowledge about how other people live and what we can do to help them

**Answers** to characteristics of our global village

How many in our global village	Number out of 100	Comment
are less than 14 years old	20 - 25	Number of children are decreasing
are older than 65	8 - 12	Number of older persons are increasing
go hungry some of the time	10 - 15	There is sufficient food for all if food supplies were equally divided
go hungry all the time	4 - 6	Unequal distribution of food so some people have to go without food once or more per day
have access to clean water	85 - 90	One billion people still lack access to clean water
cannot go to school	6 - 10	For some students, no school nearby or they have to help their families in the fields
cannot read or write	12 - 15	Restricts the type of work they can do
have been vaccinated against infectious diseases	80 -85	Not all persons have been vaccinated
live in an area where mosquitos are found	30 - 40	Mosquitos are active in sub-tropical areas where heat and humidity are present
will contract malaria	6 - 10	No vaccination available so necessary to sleep under insecticide treated bed nets

### Observations

Such statistics have formed the basis of the Sustainable Development Goals discussed in activity 1. As a result of these interventions, between 1995 and 2015 millions of lives have been saved and living conditions improved for many more while the number of people subject to extreme poverty and hunger was halved.

Nevertheless many people still go hungry some of the time even though the world produces sufficient food globally for everyone. However not everyone can access such food nor can afford it.

To alleviate this hunger, the United Nations' World Food Programme supplies food to people in more than 80 countries to improve food security and nutrition. It helps the most vulnerable people to strengthen their capabilities to absorb, adapt and transform farming practices in order to limit the effects of climate change, environmental degradation, water scarcity, disease, population growth, unplanned urbanisation and conflict.

Another health statistic is that about one third of the world's population live in areas where malaria is endemic

**Reference** *If the World were a Village* by David Smith and Shelagh Armstrong (Bloomsbury) 2016

**Video** *youtube if the world were a village of 100 people* Knowva Academy

## Activity 3 The water cycle

*Why water is so important for life on earth*



### Our planet

If we look with a telescope at any of the planets in our solar systems, our planet is unique in that it is multi-coloured and these colours change systematically at the same time each year. Hence any observer looking down at us from outer space will conclude that our climate does change with the season and that there is some form of life!

Our planet is also unique in that it is dominated by the blue water of our oceans which comprise 70% of the earth's surface.

### Water cycle

Water can exist in many forms – as vapour, a liquid, and as a solid as in ice or snow. Unlike energy, water cannot be used up as it is being continuously recycled as part of a natural earth system.

On Earth, water is always in motion and is part of the cycle driven by the sun. Under the influence of the infra-red rays of the sun, water is primarily evaporated from the surface of our oceans resulting in the formation of clouds whose droplets may condense and fall as rain. However some of this water vapour is blown by the wind where it adds to that evaporated from water sources on land where it falls as rain or in cold climates as snow.

The rain is in turn absorbed by the soil resulting in chemical substances called nutrients being dissolved in water which is then transported and taken up by plants. Some water will sink beneath the soil to add to the ground water flow while the remaining water will enter streams and rivers so returning water to the sea.

### Evolution of life

Life on our planet has evolved with the aid of two cycles over a period of billions of years – the water cycle and the carbon cycle. Their close connection through chemical bonding has regulated the concentration of the two most important greenhouse gases that is water vapour and carbon dioxide thus enabling life to evolve in its present form.

Life on earth has evolved over hundreds of millions of years with the evolution of myriad of species each one of which has its own ecological niche. The natural diversity within species and between species and ecosystems forms the basis for natural selection which has led to the life forms that exist today. We are part of nature and the biosphere which supports today's marine, freshwater and terrestrial landscapes.

Biological resources feed and clothe us and provide housing, medicine and spiritual nourishment. The natural ecosystems of forests, savannahs, pastures, deserts, tundra, rivers, lakes and seas contain most of the Earth's biodiversity.



**Activities**

Complete the following sequence which illustrates the water cycle using the words below –

*Sun's rays*

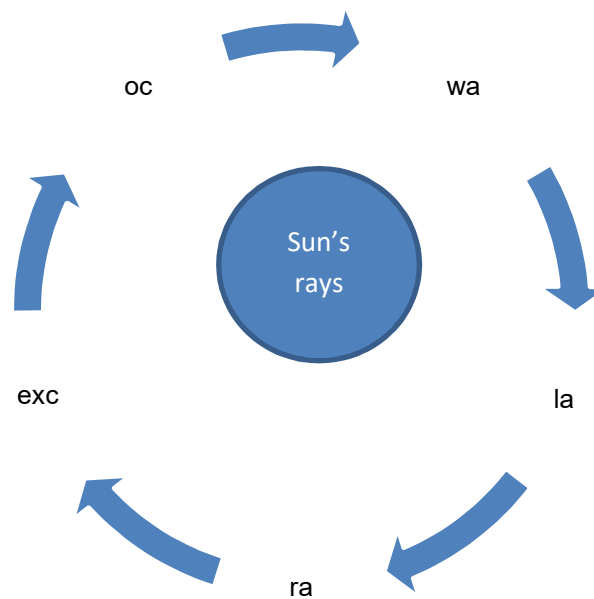
*Heats ocean*

*Water vapour forms*

*Vapour blown over land*

*Rain falls*

*Excess water flows into ocean*



**Activity Demonstrate the water cycle**

Select a transparent plastic bag.

Mix some blue die into 200 cc of water

Pour the water containing the die into the bag and seal it

Attach the bag to a window pane

Squeeze the water in the bag

The water will flow upwards and create droplets of water

The water and the droplets will then fall to the bottom of the bag

So completing the water cycle

## Activity 4 Water Sources

### *Where water is found*

The principal sources of water are –

- Rainfall
- Rivers and lakes
- Underground water
- Melting glaciers

and we consider each in turn.

### **Rainfall**

There is usually a seasonal variation in rain fall as very few countries have rain all year around. For countries around the *Mediterranean Sea*, rain falls during the winter months but this followed by hot, dry summers and so winter rain has to be stored to provide water during summer for human needs and growing crops.

In *dry* areas which are typically in the interior of continents or those boarded by cold ocean currents, rain may be infrequent and then rivers or underground water streams will be the only reliable source. The ability to grow crops will depend upon when the rain falls; too soon and the top soil could be washed away; too late and the top soil may be blown away

In *cold* areas, rain falls as snow which can melt in the spring. Some snow may also freeze so adding mass to existing glaciers.

### **Melt water from glaciers**



*Glaciers in Caucasus Mountains of Asia which are receding*

Due to climate change, Himalayan glaciers are receding faster than in any other part of the world. The melt water from these glaciers supplies water to six of the largest river systems in Asia which flow through countries with large populations including Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and China.

During the monsoon season, which typically lasts three months, adequate water is available for human needs. However for the remaining nine months, the inhabitants of these countries are dependent upon melt water from these glaciers feeding their river systems.

The concern is that as the glaciers retreat, the amount of water will *decrease* which will result in shortages for which *no* other source of such a size is known. While such a shortage will not affect people living in other regions of the world, it requires inhabitants living in these areas to limit their carbon emissions to prevent further temperature rises and even faster melting of the glaciers.

### **Underground water sources**

Rain can percolate through porous soils to form underground reservoirs with water flows in the underlying strata which are fractured. Some of these sources give rise to natural springs which can provide clean water if a spring well is constructed and the water goes through a series of filters



*Natural spring providing a source of water*



*Spring well under construction, Masindi, Uganda*

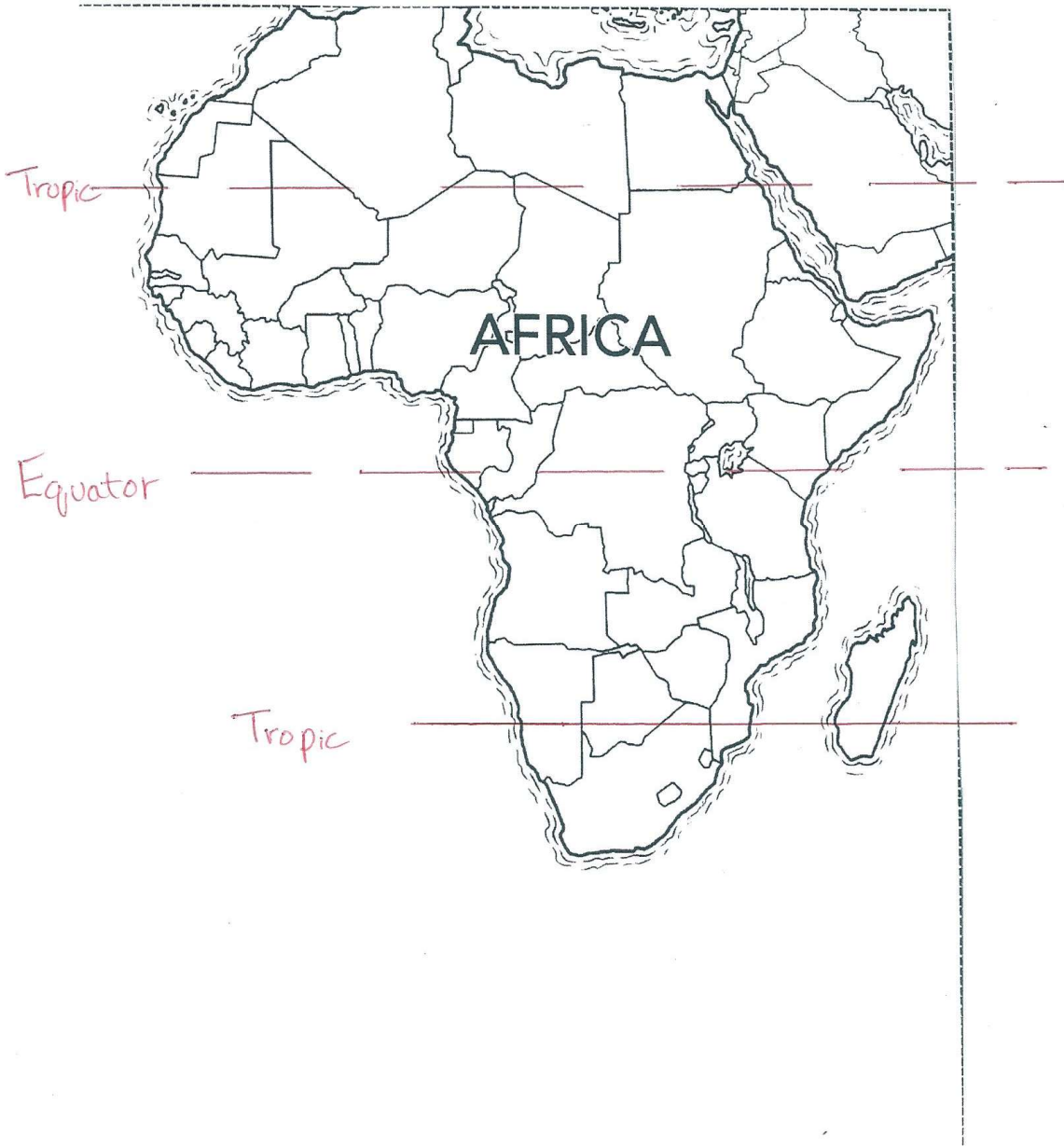
Other water sources can only be accessed by drilling a bore hole and pumping the water to the surface.

However with a growing population, more water is being drawn than is being replenished by rain fall so reducing the ability of communities to meet their needs.

### **Activity**

On the outline map of the Africa, identify areas which have too little water –

- Too dry
- Too cold
- Get no rain



## Activity 5 Impacts of a changing climate

*how climate changes can impact our lives*

### Introduction

Our increasing use of fossil fuels, one of whose by products are greenhouse gases, is resulting in ever increasing amounts of these gases congregating in the upper atmosphere which is resulting in global warming.

Amongst other predictions from modelling of the world's climate, are for the UK warmer, dryer summers and warmer, wetter winters. The dryer summers will reduce the moisture content of soils so limiting our ability to grow crops whereas warmer wetter winters could and have already led to increased flooding.

### Rising global temperatures

An average 1° C temperature rise has already been observed since the start of the industrial era (ca 1750), and if this trend is continued, irreversible changes in climate could occur. Based on existing scientific evidence, the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recommended that it is essential to limit the average global temperature rise to 1.5° C. The average global temperature increase during the winter of 2019/20 in Europe was 1.4 C only 0.1 C below the critical global temperature limit.

Whilst an average temperature rise of 1.5° C might not seem a lot, the fact is that such temperature rises are not uniformly distributed throughout the globe. Polar regions have experienced much higher temperature rises leading to concerns about melting ice sheets, rising sea levels and changes in the circulation of ocean currents particularly in the Arctic region.

This upper temperature limit sets a limit on the amount of carbon that can be emitted to the atmosphere and this in will require that the majority of carbon sources such as oil, gas and coal will have to be left in the ground.

### Extreme weather events

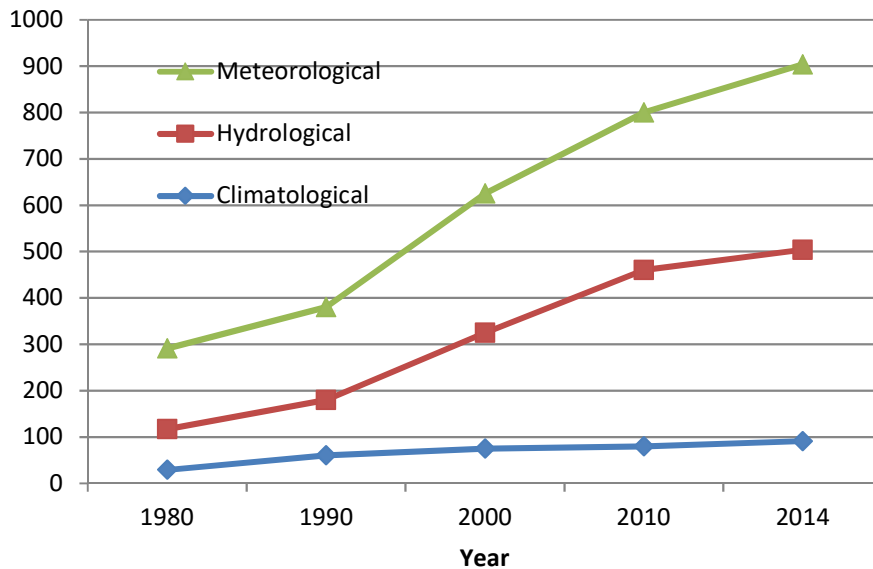
What is already having an immediate impact is the increasing number of extreme weather events. These include -

- Climatological events including extreme temperatures (low and high), droughts and forest fires
- Hydrological events including flooding
- Meteorological events like storms – tropical, convective and local

These events not only impact peoples' lives but also can result after torrential rainfall in standing pools of stagnant water which provide breeding areas for mosquitos which are the vector for spreading malaria. *Malaria* is endemic in many sub tropical areas of the world and results in 200 million people being infected each year and some 400, 000 deaths as no vaccine has yet been developed.

### Food production

The primary aim of the Millennium Development Goals was eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Through targeted interventions, the number of people subject to these conditions was halved but this still left some 800 million people unable to access or afford basic human needs such as food, clean water and energy. These factors in turn make such people more susceptible to illness and disease.



*Increasing incidence of extreme weather events (National Geographic Magazine November 2015)*

The three major climatic factors influencing food production are –

- soil – its nature and quality will vary in all countries; it is a vital, limited resource which needs to be managed and used in a way that sustains its functions; its quality can be affected primarily by acidity, pollution in the atmosphere and erosion
- water – an essential ingredient in growing crops, sustaining forests and supporting livestock; it is not only the amount of rain, but also when it comes and in what form that affect the ability to produce the food we all need
- temperature – the growing of food is very temperature dependent as the maximum temperatures for the three of the most important crops (rice, wheat and maize) varies between 42 and 47° C.

Whilst the aim is to limit the average global temperature rise to 1.5° C or less, the temperature increase in some growing areas could be much higher and maximum temperatures could be exceeded. Moreover for farmers in regions close to the equator, the temperatures could increase to such an extent that the soil could dry out before the next rains come. In some countries there may be very little resilience in food production to a changing climate so threatening their ability to feed themselves. People may then have to migrate in order to survive thus becoming environmental refugees.

**Video** *youtube: causes and effects of climate change: National Geographic*

**Questions** *Highlight the correct answer of which there may be more than one*

*What local changes in climate have you observed? Suggest also asking your parents and grandparents how the climate has changed?*

*What is causing a change in climate?*

- Our increasing use of fossil fuels
- Our lifestyle
- The climate is always changing

Which extreme weather event do you think is most likely in your region and why?

- a) Drought
- b) Extreme heat
- c) Floods

How do you think climate change will affect rainfall in your area?

- a) Will become dryer
- b) Wetter
- c) Insufficient rain to grow crops

What local actions can you suggest to limit climate change? Design a poster to illustrate such actions

**Outcome** Each of us should know something more about our changing climate

**Answers**

What is causing a change in climate? a) and b)

Which extreme weather event do you think is most likely in your region and why? Will depend upon local terrain and weather conditions

How do you think climate change will affect rainfall in your area? Will depend upon what you have observed over the past few years



Climate change poster, Yateley School Competition 2019 by Lydia Bailey

## Activity 6 Accessing clean water

*SDG: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*

Without water there can be no life as it is a fundamental human need for people, animals and species. One of the biggest achievements of the Millennium Development goals agreed in 2000 was the goal of halving the number of people who did not have access to clean water. Though this goal was achieved in 2015, there are still today more than 1 billion people who do *not* yet have access to clean water which is also essential to avoid contracting water borne diseases.

Water sources may be rainfall, rivers, lakes, melt water from glaciers or underground water supplies. The frequency and volume of rainwater is critical for all as too *little* rain can result in drought conditions and crop failure unless sufficient water can be stored for use using the dry season. Conversely too *much* rain can result in flooding and washing away of the top soil in which most of the nutrients are located.

### Climate change predictions

The predictions of climate modelling indicate that some areas of the world will be more affected than others by our changing climate. We have already considered some of these changes and impacts in previous activities. The most important of these are increased temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns and duration, rises in sea levels, melting of glaciers and increases in extreme weather conditions.

All available evidence and predictions indicate that some counties will be more affected than others and some people more than others. There are already people having to migrate in order to survive in the Sahel region of Africa and who can be classified as *environmental refugees*.



*Sahel region of Africa just north of the equator bordering in the Sahara desert*

### Videos

Youtube Water changes everything Charity Water (younger ages)

Youtube Access to clean water and sanitation Global citizen (older ages)



### True or false

Having read the notes above , decide whether the following statements are true or false and give a reason why

Statement	True or False	Reason
All people have access to clean water		
Any water source can meet human needs		
There is always sufficient water in the soil to grow crops		
Some areas of the world have too little water to support life		
Melting glaciers can provide clean drinking water		
Clean water is essential to avoid catching water borne diseases		

**Outcome** Increased knowledge about accessibility to clean water

### Answers

Statement	True or False	Reason
All people have access to clean water	false	Up to 1 billion have to do without clean water
Any water source can meet human needs	false	Will depend upon its purity as it is possible to catch water borne diseases
There is always sufficient water in the soil to grow crops	false	Moisture content will determine whether crops can mature
Some areas of the world have too little water to support life	true	desert like conditions in the interior of continents
Melting glaciers can provide clean drinking water	true	Very important source of clean water in eastern and southern Asia
Clean water is essential to avoid catching water borne diseases	true	There is still a high death toll from water borne diseases

## Activity 7 Avoiding water borne diseases

Importance of clean water

### Introduction

Water borne diseases are caused by microscopic organisms like viruses and bacteria or parasitic worms that could be present in water, which is used for washing, drinking or bathing.

These organisms might be present in –

- in streams or rivers
- water that has not been filtered
- water that has been contaminated through human or animal excreta

### Water borne diseases

There are a large number of such diseases of which the most common and most deadly, if not treated in time, are typhoid, cholera and dysentery. Symptoms include fever and diahorrea, which results in loss of body fluids leading to dehydration. It can be treated through oral rehydration and antibiotics if can be accessed in time, but for many people access to such remedies is simply not available.

Such diseases result in more than 500, 000 deaths a year, principally of children under 5 years of age. Significantly this number is greater than those dying from malaria, aids and tuberculosis combined.

### Avoiding such diseases

Measures that can be taken include –

- protecting natural springs by constructing spring wells so that there is no open source of water where mosquitos can lay their larvae
- filtering water from underground sources before use so that clean water is available
- fencing water sources so that animals cannot enter so maintaining a clean water source
- depositing human waste in latrines, located away from any water source
- washing hands with clean water before touching any food

If these measures were available in every village and settlement then these diseases would not occur but too many people still lack what one can only describe as basic needs. Though much has been already been done, much more is still needed to be done to reduce their incidence.

### Video

### Activity

Having read the notes above , decide whether the following statements are true or false and give a reason why.

Statement	True or False	Reason
Clean water sources can become contaminated		
All water contains harmful micro organisms		
Filtering water is important		
Possible to prevent water sources becoming contaminated		
People who do not have enough food are more likely to catch water borne diseases		
Diahorrea is not a serious illness		
Children under 5 years of age are at high risk from such diseases		
Most water borne diseases can be cured if treated in time		
Water sources that are not protected can provide a source of water in which mosquito larvae can breed		

**Outcome** More knowledge about water borne diseases

**Answers**

Statement	True or False	Reason
Clean water sources can become contaminated	true	if source is not protected
All water contains harmful micro organisms	false	only some water sources contain these micro organisms
Filtering water is important	true	can help to remove contaminants but not micro-organisms (?)
Possible to prevent water sources becoming contaminated	true	by fencing and practising good hygiene
People who do not have enough food are more likely to catch water borne diseases	true	lack of food weakens body defenses
Diahorrea is not a serious illness	false	major cause of deaths
Children under 5 years of age are at high risk from such diseases	true	low body mass
Most water borne diseases can be cured if treated in time	true	Distance to nearest clinic where treatment is available is critical
Water sources that are not protected can provide a source of water in which mosquito larvae can breed	True	Mosquitos can lay their larvae in any water source

**Protecting water sources**

In villages where spring water wells have been constructed there is evidence that the number of people catching malaria has decreased.

## Activity 8 Filtering dirty water

*To construct a filter to purify water*

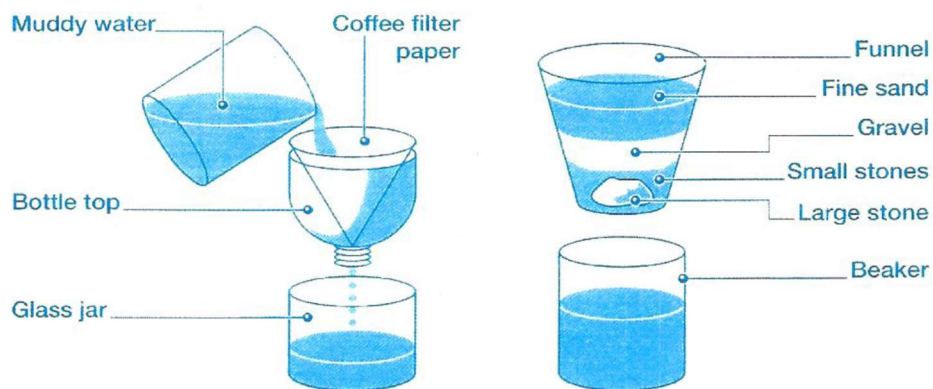
### Introduction

Clean water is essential to prevent catching water borne diseases and filtering is a necessary step in removing some but not necessarily all the contaminants.

Below is described a simple method making a filter and showing how effective it is cleaning dirty water. You can try various types of filter materials to see which are the most effective.

### Cleaning water

Make a simple water filter using a pop bottle and a coffee filter or a plant pot filled with sand, washed gravel and stones.



Add the water slowly. **Do not** drink filtered water even if it looks clean. Tell Cubs that our water is also chemically treated to kill bacteria.

## Activity 9 Safe travel through a dry country

A game to learn how to travel safely in dry countries

### Introduction

To traverse a country where water is in short supply, the following steps are essential –

- Travel at a time when rain is likely
- Able to access stored water
- Reach sources of clean water
- Filtered water available
- Drought has ended
- Spring well constructed
- Underground water accessible

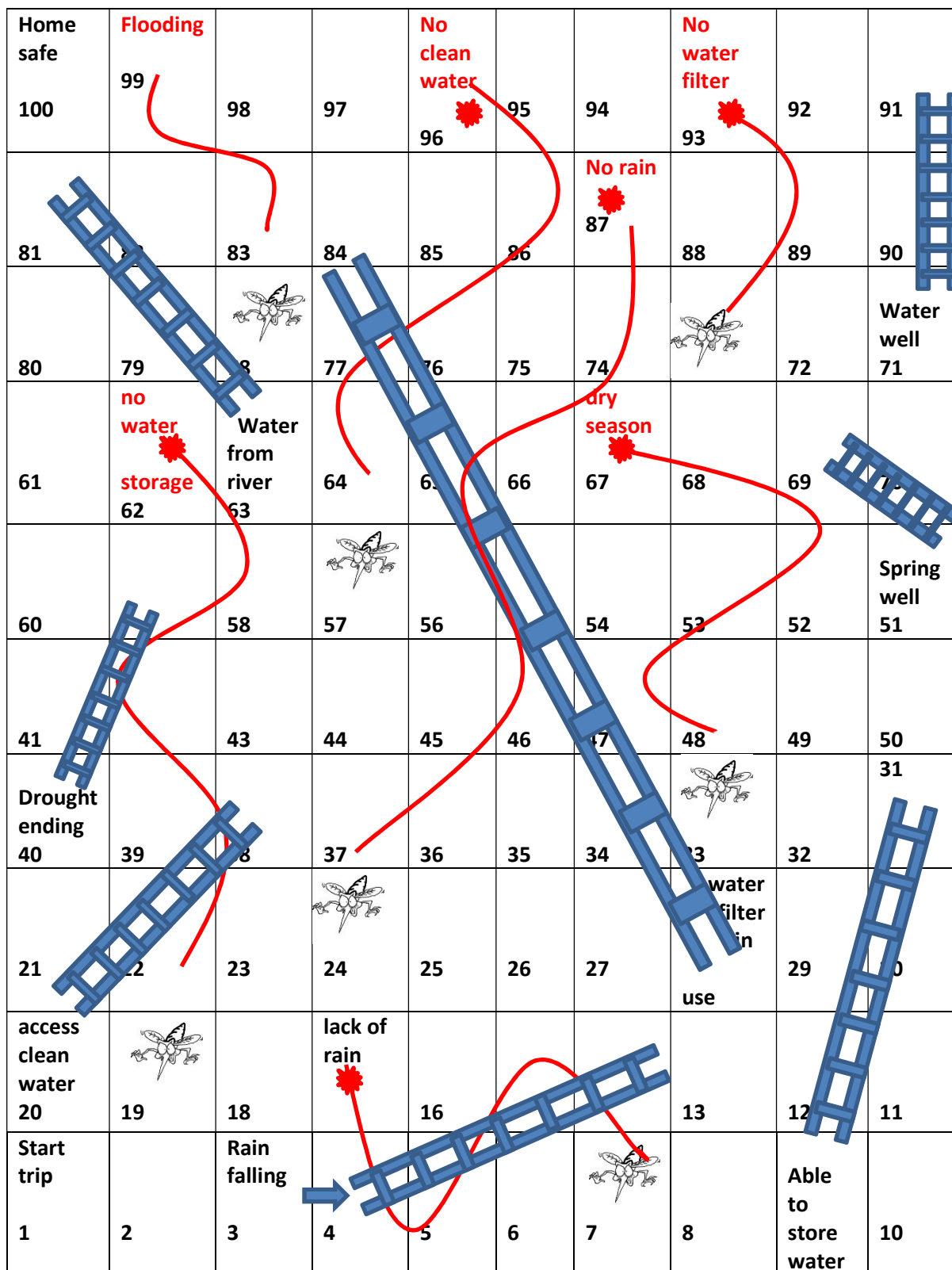
Obstacles in your path include

- Lack of rain
- Unable to store water
- Dry season
- Flooding
- No clean water
- No water filter
- No rain
- 

### The game

Each person has a counter placed at square #1. Players take it in turn to shake the dice and move counter according to the number on the dice. If the square on which your counter lands has an action carry this out either going up or going down.

First person to travel through the country safely and reach home is the winner.



## Activity 10 Role of water in sustaining life

why access to clean water is so important

### Introduction

Availability and access to clean water is the key to survival of life in dry areas of the world. Water is also required to grow crops, feed livestock and sustain ecosystems.

So what is critical is when the rains come, how much falls and whether any can be stored for use during the dry season while some villages may be fortunate is having access to underground water supplies via spring or deep wells. Filtering is essential to ensure clean water.

### Activity

There are 3 scenarios which can leads to either a happy or unhappy outcome.

Arrange each sequence of events in the box below

*Finds village*

*Clean water available*

*Dry season*

*Village has water well*

*Shortage of water*

A person visits family in a dry country						Reaches home safely
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What would happen if he/she could not find a water well?

*Water source contaminated*

*Produces clean water*

*Rainy season*

*Has water filter*

*Severe flooding*

A person visits family in a dry country						Reaches home safely
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*Crops start to die*

*Crops survive*

*No rain*

*Dry season*

*Rains come just in time*

Family grows crops in a dry country						Family able to feed themselves
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What would happen if the rains did not come in time to save the crop?



**Outcome** Why it is so important to be able to access water supplies

**Answers** The correct sequences are -

A person visits family in a dry country	Dry season	Shortage of water	Finds village	Village has water well	Clean water available	Reaches home safely
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*What would happen if he/she could not find a water well?*

A person visits family in a dry country	Rainy season	Severe flooding	Water source contaminated	Has water filter	Produces clean water	Reaches home safely
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Family grows crops in a dry country	Dry season	No rain	Crops start to die	Rains comes just in time	Crops survive	Family able to feed themselves and may be their neighbours
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## Activity 11 Clean water for Masindi district of Uganda

*HAMINDI" the master seed that has grown to a tree and now bearing fruits"*

Hampshire and Masindi Scouts started their relationships in 2000 and the name "HAMINDI" was formed. What started like a mastered seed has now become a big tree with fruits which is evidenced by the following contributions:

- The visit of Hampshire Scouts to Masindi in the year 2000 made the Town to have the biggest hall in the District. The scouts started the foundation of the building which was later completed by through other contribution. The hall today serves many Educational purposes.
- The visit of Hampshire Scouts in subsequent years such 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2011 has made the scouts in Masindi to share knowledge and experiences, with the scouts of Hampshire. Sharing of culture has been experienced, formation of friendship between the scouts in UK and Masindi has been developed and youth do communicate to each other. The appreciation of the different cultures has narrowed the gap in the world perspective between the youth in Hampshire and Masindi.
- The visit exposure of U.K Scouts to the living conditions of the poor Masindi community has made the youth in Hampshire to raise money to help these communities. 23 protected wells have so far been constructed out of the contribution of Scouts and other well wishers. These wells which cover 23 Parishes and benefits about 14,000 persons including about 8500 children . Lives of the people have been saved by protecting them from water borne diseases; this has made the District to save money and developed other sectors.
- The relationship has also improved Scouts leadership in the District. The Hampshire scouts have facilitated the training of scout leaders
- The good turn the Scouts carry out when ever they come in summer has improved on pupils' attendance and the parents' participation in schools activities. In all visits the Hampshire and Masindi Scouts have been involved in painting primary schools, giving the school an attractive look and making it an attractive place for pupils to stay. During the activity the youths have been sharing experiences and skills.
- The bond between Masindi and Hampshire Scout leaders has become stronger and the bond is being transferred from the leaders to the youths and I hope they shall transfer the sentiments and the interest developed to the next generation.

The best assets we can give to our youths are to make them appreciate the cultures of others, help other people at all times to enhance appositve living. This can now be achieved through the HAMINDI partnership. I want to thank the Scout leaders in Hampshire who have made such a tremendous contribution to make this dream come true.

Peter Isingoma  
District Commissioner Scouts, Masindi

Activity

## Activity 12 Saving a life

*What we can do to save a life*

### Spring wells

One approach to cleaning dirty water from water sources like spring wells is to flow the water through a series of filters to remove contaminants and then to ensure that the water source is not contaminated by providing a tap and fencing off the area to restrict the entry of cattle.

More than 40 such wells have been installed in the Masindi District of Uganda through a global partnership between the Ugandan Water Board, Masindi Scouts and the UK Scouts. Whereas the UK Scouts have learnt about clean water and have raised funds for the construction of the wells, the funds have been transmitted to Masindi where the wells have been built under the supervision of the Ugandan Water Board and the Masindi Scouts have educated the villagers about the importance of accessing and maintaining clean water supplies.

As a result more than 15,000 people now have access to clean water. An unexpected outcome of this collaboration has been increased attendance at schools which are close to the water wells. Children go to school with empty water bottles, fill them up at school and take the filled bottles home so that their younger siblings can have access to clean water. These actions have resulted in Scouts contributing to two SDG goals which are leading healthy lives through reducing child mortality under the age of 5 and increasing attendance at schools.



*Natural spring well*



*Spring well under construction*

### Video

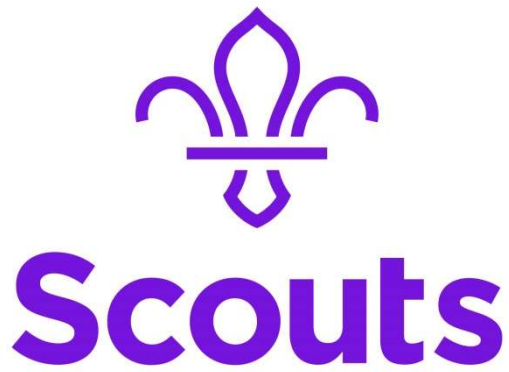
Providing clean water to villages in Masindi District of Uganda from funds sent by UK Scouts  
<https://youtube/nQuBqy5mxFM>

### Saving a life

This final activity is to raise some funds to enable African Scouts to install another a water well. If you are able to raise at least £5 then you might well save a life. Complete the form below enclosing either a cheque or bank note and we will acknowledge by return of post.

If you have also completed 5 other activities then you will have earned the *Global Issues Activity badge*.

If you are a member of a Scout (or Guide) Group contact your Leader, explain what activities you have completed and they can then complete the badge form together with any others and obtain the badge for you.



**Accessing clean water – donation and badge form**

To Hampshire County Scout Council (HCSC)

Having read about the importance of providing clean water, I/we now wish to donate the sum of  
£....

as my/our contribution to providing more spring wells for the Masindi District of Uganda.

We enclose a cheque made payable to HCSC for this amount.

**Donor details**

Name	
Address	
Postcode	
Date	

Please return form plus funds to

County International Adviser:

Rayner Mayer, 9 Heathwood Close, Yateley, Hampshire, GU46 7TP

*Hampshire County Scout Council is a registered charity No 1018768*