Introduction Water shortage is a problem of water shortage, one of the haunting problems of many countries in the world, especially since water is the lifeblood, the basis of greenery and the spread of goodness and plantations, and it is an essential pillar in the wheel of development and progress.2005 to 2015: U.N. member states prioritize water and sanitation development during International Decade for Action "Water for Life." 2008: The U.N.–recognized International Year of Sanitationprioritizes health and dignity. 2010: The MDGs clean water access target is achieved five years ahead of schedule. More than 2 billion people have gained access tosafe drinking water since 1990. The U.N. General Assembly recognizes the right of each person to have adequate supplies of water for personal and domestic use that are physically accessible, equitably distributed, safe, and affordable. 2013: The U.N. designates Nov. 19 as World Toilet Day to highlight the global issue that billions of people still do not have access to proper sanitation. 2015: About 2.6 billion people have gained access to clean water in last 25 years, and about 1.4 billion gained basic access to sanitation since 2000. The U.N. member states sign on to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) –– successors to the MDGs, that promise clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. 2018: Worldwide, 2.1 billion people still live without safe drinking water in their homes and more than 892 million people still have no choice but to defecate outside. BACK TO QUESTIONS World Vision's water work World Vision is the leading nongovernmental provider of clean drinking water in the developing world. We focus on bringing water to the extremely poor –– including those with disabilities –– in rural areas with the greatest disease burden. More than 700 World Vision water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) professionals and thousands of development professionals live and work in communities worldwide to co–create solutions that last. World Vision's work results in water that continues to flow. We invest an average of 15 years in a community, cultivating local ownership and training locals to manage and maintain water points. An independent study by The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina, one of the premier academic groups in water research, examined 1,470 water sources in 520 communities located in the Greater A farm Plains region of Ghana. The report of their research, published in 2015, showed that nearly 80% of wells drilled by World Vision continued to function at high levels even after 20 years, thanks largely to our community engagement model. World Vision believes we can solve the global water crisis within our lifetimes. Our efforts include: Drilling, developing, and repairing wells and other vital water points Teaching local community members how to keep water flowing Overseeing the building of latrines and hand–washing facilities Promoting healthy hygiene practices through education and behavior change programming. Timeline of World Vision's water work 1960s: World Vision begins small water projects. Early 1980s: Severe droughts in Africa focus the world's attention on the urgent need for clean, accessible water. 1985: World Vision begins water drilling projects in Ghana. 1990: World Vision increases its commitment to clean water, and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation partners in the Ghana water effort. 2000s: Scaling up water work 2003: West Africa Water Initiative extends drilling into Maliand Niger. 2005: West Africa's 2,000th well is drilled in Ghana. 2006: Large–scale water work begins in Ethiopia. 2009: Large–scale water work beings in Zambia, including sanitation and hygiene practices. 2011: World Vision begins intentional scale–up of water and sanitation activities in 10 countries in Africa. Numbers of clean water beneficiaries increase 20–fold when comparing 2010 to 2016. 2012: Drilling begins in Honduras. 2013: Drilling begins in India.

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World Vision and Procter & Gamble (P&G) celebrate a partnership that has provided 1 billion liters of purified water, hosting former President Bill Clinton and Chelsea Clinton to see the impact in Rwanda. 2014: University of North Carolina independent study reveals nearly 80% of World Vision wells in Ghana still function at high levels, even after 20 years. The 1,000th productive well is drilled in Mali. In December, the U.S. Congress passes Water for the World Act, prioritizing the provision of clean water and sanitation for the world's most vulnerable people. World Vision starts reaching one person every 30 seconds with clean water. 2015: Driven by a $40 million gift to its water programs by Dana and Dave Dornsife, World Vision announces in September plans to reach one new person with clean water every 10 seconds by 2020 –– eventually achieving universal water access everywhere it works by 2030. 2016: World Vision expands its water, sanitation, and hygiene work into more countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, along with the Middle East, reaching 4.6 million new people with clean water. 2017: World Vision now reaches one new person every 10 seconds with clean water. In June, World Vision drills its 1,500th borehole well since 2003 in Mali. 2018 to 2030: World Vision sets ambitious goals for global water work 2020: 20 million new people served with clean water 2022: Clean water made available for everyone, everywhere we work in Rwanda. 2030: 50 million people –– everyone, everywhere we work –– have access to clean water and sanitation. What is World Vision's 2030 goal for its water programs? Is it achievable? World Vision's goal is that by 2030 all communities located within our development areas worldwide will have access to clean water, adequate sanitation, hand-washing facilities, and menstrual hygiene facilities, as well as hygiene promotion and behavior change. Conclusion Since it is also important for a person to conserve water by not contaminating it with his personal or factory wastes, it is even more important to recycle or dispose of these wastes in ways other than dumping them into the waters of rivers and seas, just as it is important to recycle water, whether it is in At home or at the country level and reusing this water for other than drinking operations, watering crops that greatly benefit from this water; Because it contains natural fertilizers that help it to grow as well Introduction What Is an NGO? A non-governmental organization is a non-profit, citizen-based group that functions independently of government., sometimes called civil societies, are organized on community, national and international levels Subejct NGOs, or non-governmental organizations, play a major role in international development, aid, and philanthropy. NGOs are non-profit by definition, but may run budgets of millions or up to billions of dollars each year. As such, NGOs rely on a variety of funding sources from private donations and membership dues to government contribution. There are several distinct types of NGO, each with its own mandate. About NGOs While the term "NGO" has various interpretations, it is generally accepted to include private organizations that operate without government control and that are non-profit and non-criminal.Yet, from Cape Town to Flint, Michigan, and from rural, sub-Saharan Africa to Asia's teeming megacities, there's a global water crisis.The benefits include: Families become healthier: Water, sanitation, and hygiene programs work together to powerfully prevent the spread of most illnesses, and are one of the most effective ways to reduce child deaths.Subject Even though water constitutes about three quarters of the globe, the lack of water is a real problem that needs to find many solutions, as this water is mostly saline not suitable for drinking, because the real problem lies in the lack of fresh water, and this is due to many reasons, the most

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important of which Too much waste, not saving water, and high temperatures that cause large quantities of evaporation.Water also is used for income-generating activities like making soap, bricks, and Shea butter, as well as watering livestock and gardens.Also, by leveraging other resources, such as child sponsorship and local funds, each person who benefits from clean water is also trained and equipped to practice safe sanitation and hygiene.BACK TO QUESTIONS Milestones of the global water crisis 1700s to 1800s: Industrialization leads to increased urbanization in England, highlighting the need for clean water supplies and sanitation.1972: The U.S. Clean Water Act updates 1948 legislation to control water pollution and funds construction of sewage treatment plants.Examples of NGOs include those that support human rights, advocate for improved health or encourage political participation.The United Nations recognizes the importance of addressing the global water crisis each year on World Water Day, March 22.One of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goalsaims to provide universal access to clean water and sanitation by 2030.An investment in clean water, combined with basic sanitation and hygiene education, is one of the most effective ways to improve lives and fight extreme poverty.2000: The U.N. member states set Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for development progress, including a 2015 target to halve the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.2005: Thirty-five percent of the global population experiences chronic water shortages, up from 9% in 1960.grants Despite their independence from government, some NGOs rely significantly on government funding.People are struggling to access the quantity and quality of water they need for drinking, cooking, bathing, handwashing, and growing their food.Without clean, easily accessible water, families and communities are locked in poverty for generations.Instead, they can water crops and livestock and diversify their incomes.By 2050, at least 1 in 4 people will likely live in a country affected by chronic yor recurring fresh-water shortages.Children are better nourished: Safe water, sanitation, and hygiene help kids grow taller, smarter, and stronger.Family income improves: Families spend less money on healthcare and are better able pay for things like school supplies and fees.2003: UN-Water was founded as coordinating platform for issues of sanitation and fresh water access.

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