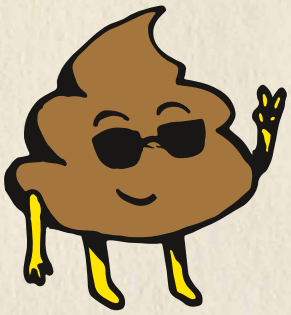
VIVA CON AGUA



AN INTERACTIVE ACTION BOOKLET BY VIVA CON AGUA

LET THE WATER FLOW!

Many thanks to:
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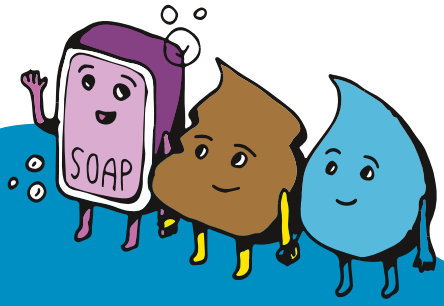

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APRIL
2019

WATER FOR ALL ALL FOR WATER

VIVA CON AGUA

... is an international network of people and organisations ("All for Water") supporting the safe access to clean drinking water and reasonable sanitation facilities for everyone in the world ("Water for All").

Everybody needs water to survive ... but approximately 582 million people around the world have no access to clean drinking water and around 2.4 billion people have no access to sanitation facilities such as toilets and latrines.

Inspiration & Education
Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is an integral part of the NGO Viva con Agua de Sankt Pauli e.V. Our goal is to create awareness for the global issues of water, sanitation and hygiene. With the aid of different educational acitivities, we aim to inspire children, youths and young adults to get socially involved. Furthermore, we would like them to consider their own behaviour and the global consequences for future generations.

"Let the water flow"
... is an interactive booklet for children aged 6–12 years including a multitude of ideas for discovery and interactive learning. The book contains basic information and contact points for activities, which school classes, clubs, youth groups etc. can set up on their own. It addresses teachers, educators, education experts and Viva con Agua supporters and is divided into four units: Water, Water Consumption, Sanitation and Hygiene. The main focus is the UN sustainability goal 6 "Guarantee availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation provision for everyone". The educational material not only focuses on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) but inspires creative approaches, changing perspectives and problem solving methods. An international view of the WASH theme is also included.

As a toolbox for Water Gangs
... the interactive booklet is designed so that individual initiative sheets can be copied. These can then be integrated with various school subjects or, for example, be used for project days or Viva con Agua crews. The handouts explain each of the unit goals with examples and provide a content overview. Additionally, they provide ideas for methods and educational exercises. Our main focus is: making children aware and then encouraging them to act. Set up your own Water Gang and start your own water projects!

We are really happy to present this new interactive booklet – a First for Viva con Agua! We can't wait to learn about your Water Gang activities!

HAVE FUN AND SEE YOU SOON, YOUR VIVA CON AGUA TEAM

WATER

What is it about?

People, animals and plants need water to live. This unit deals with water distribution, water cycle and getting drinking water.

What are the goals?

- The children explain the difference between salt water (not drinkable) and fresh water (drinkable).
- The children know the individual steps of the water cycle.
- The children describe methods of generating drinking water and discuss how people in different countries apply them.
- The children plan their own creative activity to generate awareness of WASH and/or collect donations for Viva con Agua.

Water Distribution on Earth

Almost two thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water.[1] However, 97.5% is salt water and 2.5% fresh water. About a third of the fresh water is potentially accessible for people in the form of ground and surface water. The remaining water is stored in harder-to-access forms, such as glaciers and ice caps. So only about 1% of all water is accessible for people to use.[2] [3]

Access to Clean Drinking Water

582 million people do not have access to clean drinking water,[4] although the amount of water around the world would be sufficient for everyone.[5] The safe access to clean drinking water can only be achieved if there is also simultaneous provision of sanitation facilities and good hygiene installations are made possible in a sustainable way.[6] Whilst in Germany every person has access to a safe drinking water source, in Nepal it is 90%, in Uganda 76.9% and in Ethiopia 63.7% of the population (Data 2015). The water supply is often significantly worse in rural areas than in urban areas.[7] In general it can be said that climate change is a pivotal reason for the increasing lack of water.

The Global Water Cycle

The volume of water in the atmosphere always stays the same but varies in the form of storage: The Sun warms up the water on Earth. This evaporates and rises as steam.[8] As it does, the water cools down again and drops are created. Clouds are formed and the water returns to earth as precipitation in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc. There it returns into water ways, is absorbed by the ground and turns into ground water or freezes within the glaciers. A portion of the water immediately evaporates again, partially via plant surfaces. Most of the water evaporates on the surface of oceans.[9]

Reasons for a Lack of Access to Drinking Water

The causes of an inadequate and globally unequal supply of drinking water are diverse and vary from region to region. Environmental factors such as the geographical situation,[10] climate conditions, rising population and urbanisation (especially in countries in the Southern hemisphere) as well as political and economic factors play an important role.[11]

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[1]ARD 2018. [2]FAO 2014. [3]Cassardo/Jones 2011: 618–628. [4]582 million people have no access to a safe drinking water supply (categories "unimproved" and "surface water" by UNICEF and WHO). If you add those with limited access (people take more than 30 minutes to get drinking water from a reliable source), it's as high as 844 million. 2.1 billion people have no access to safely treated water on their property, which is consistently available and is qualitatively sound. [5]FAO 2014. [6]UN Water 2019. [7]WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015. [8]ESA 2017. [9]Kasang 2019. [10]FAO 2014. [11]UN Water 2019.

WATER GANG ACTIVITIES for the Unit on Water

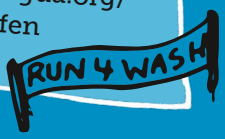
WATER PICTURES
Set out various pictures of water and talk about them: Why do we need water? What does water mean for us?

STEAM TEST
Boil water in two saucepans, one with a lid and one without a lid for 5 minutes together. Observe how much water is left.

CIRCLE BOOK
Create circle books and colour them in. Then you can hang them up in the classroom (Instructions on the page "The Journey of Water").

WATER FILTERS
Build a water filter to see how the water is purified passing through soil (Instructions on the page "Water Recyle").

RUN4WASH
Organise a RUN4WASH charity run and donate to Viva con Agua to support the WASH projects. Info at: www.vivaconagua.org/lasslaufen



COMPARISON OF WATER AMOUNTS
Fill an egg cup and a large bucket with water. The amount of water in the egg cup shows that only a small portion of the entire water is useable.

STEPS
Count the steps till the next water tap. Then compare how many steps people in rural Ethiopian areas take to their next water source (approximately 6 km, a child with a step length of 50 cm will take about 12,000 steps).

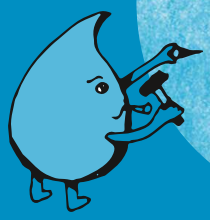
DEPTH OF WELLS
Compare the depth of a well (approximately 90 m) with the height of the school building, the gym hall or a tree in the school yard.

RAIN BARREL
Place a rain barrel or other container to collect rain water in the school or at home (Instructions on the page "Water for life").

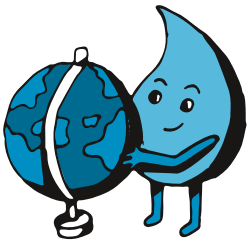
VIVA CON AGUA

... raises funds for WASH-projects to give people access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation. This may be done by financing water wells or rain water collecting sytems, latrines and hygiene education. Viva con Agua also supports stake-holders who are developing and building water filters i.e.

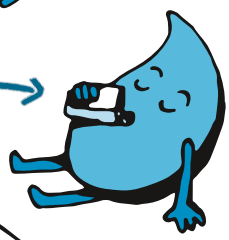
WATER FOR ALL – ALL FOR WATER

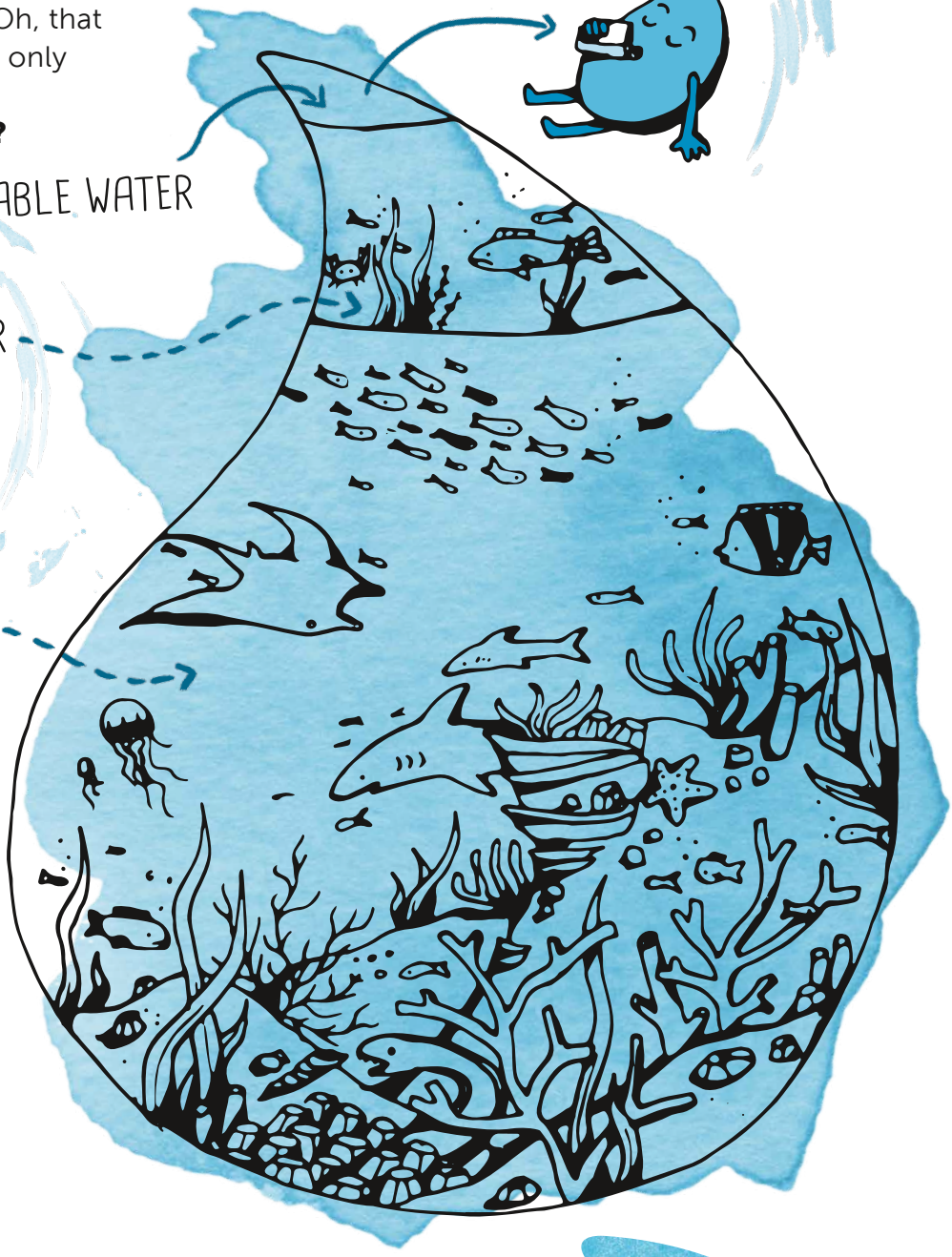


THE WATER IN THE WORLD



There is a lot of water in the world. Maybe you were at a lake or at the seaside once and thought: "Oh, that is a lot of water!" People can only drink a certain type of water.
Do you know which water?





What matches?
Colour in the matching words with the same colour.
Tip: You need two different colours.

drinkable

Salt water

not drinkable

Sea

Fresh water

Water from a lake or river

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... would like all people to have enough water to drink, wash and cook: Water is life!

THE JOURNEY OF WATER

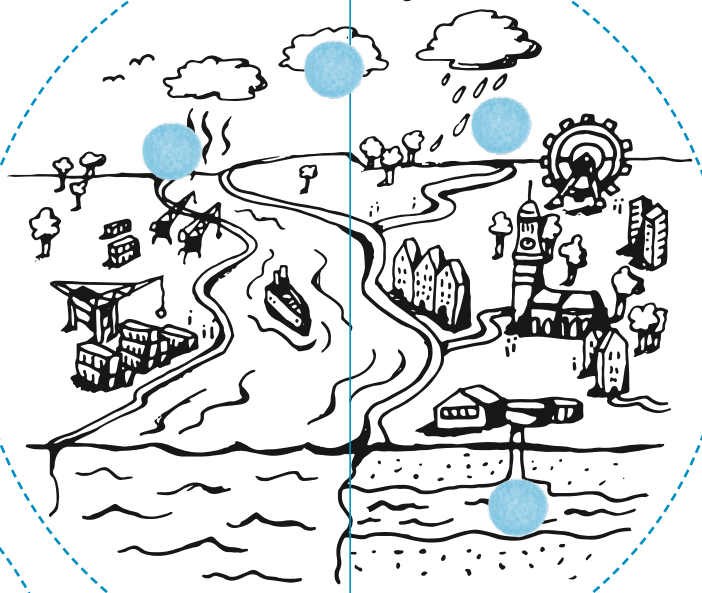
Create your own circle book!

YOU NEED:
· WOODEN STICK OR PENCIL
· SCISSORS · GLUE

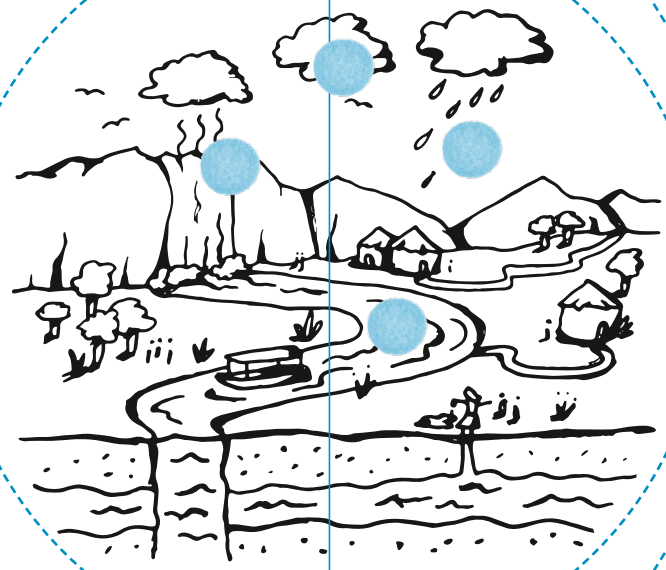
Read the text below.
Put the right numbers
in both circles.

Cut out the three circles.
Glue them with the back
sides to the stick.
Tip: Look at the small picture!

Germany



Ethiopia



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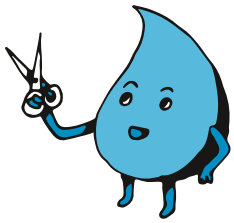


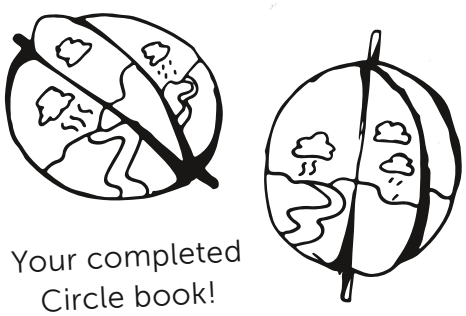
1 **The Sun warms the water, which becomes steam and rises.**

2 **The steam collects in the clouds.**

3 **The cold air turns the steam into drops of water. When there are a lot of drops snow or rain falls.**

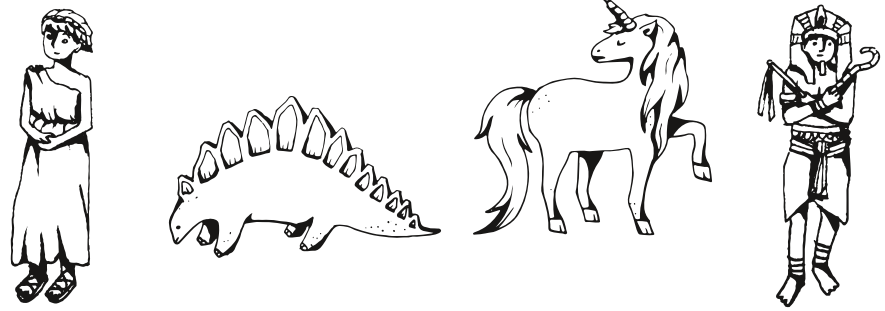
4 **The water gets into waterways or into the ground.**

And now it starts again.

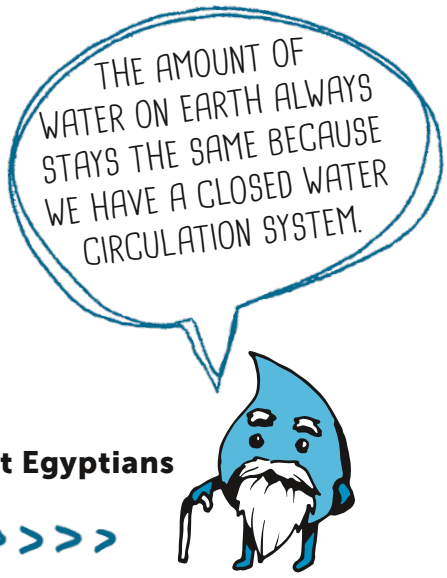


Your completed
Circle book!

Who used to use our water? **Mark with a cross!**



- Ancient Romans
- Dinosaurs
- Unicorns
- Ancient Egyptians



WATER RECYCLE

YOU NEED:
- FIVE YOGHURT CONTAINERS
- SCISSORS
- NEEDLES
- SAND
- PEBBLES
- COTTON WOOL
- COFFEE FILTER
- GLASS WITH DIRTY WATER

Build your own

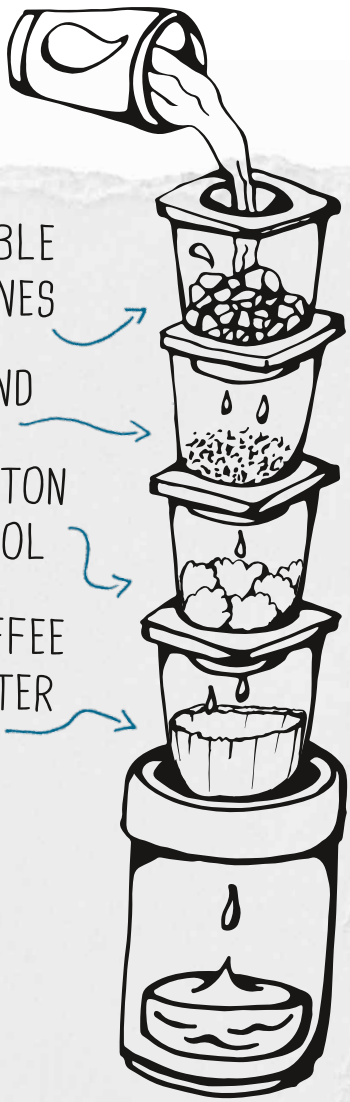
WATER FILTER

A water filter shows how water is purified through the ground.

1. Make holes in the bottom of four containers using scissors and needles. Let an adult help you at best. The holes should be small in the container with sand. The container on the bottom should not have any holes and should be used to collect the water.

2. Order the layers as shown in the picture. The containers should be filled up to approximately two fingers' breadth.

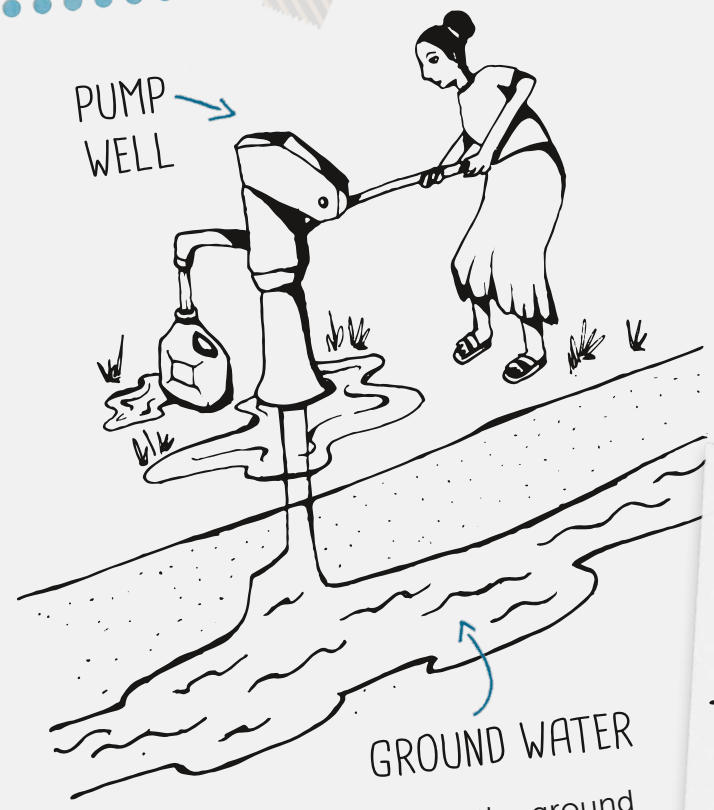
3. Now pour dirty water into the opening at the top.
What do you see? Is the water now drinkable?



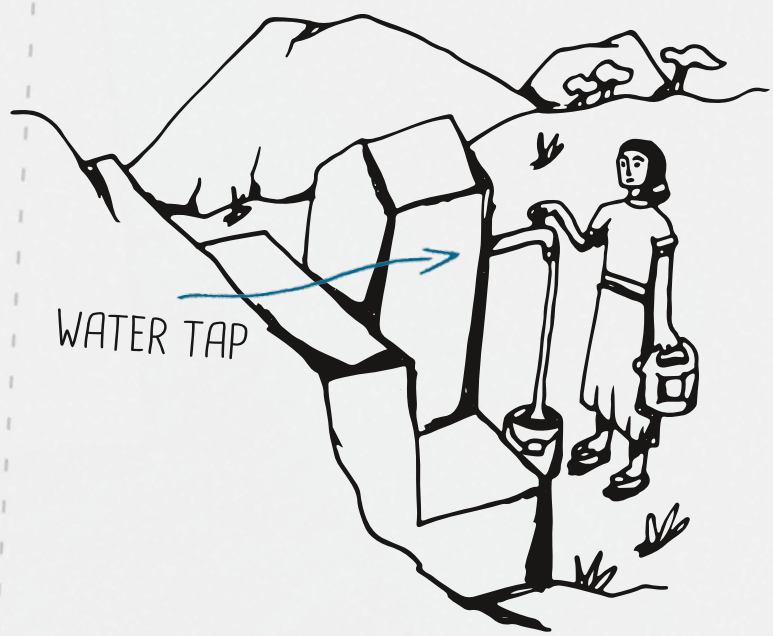
In Uganda water is filtered and treated in a special pot so that it is drinkable. The water coming from your tap is also filtered.

WATER FOR LIFE

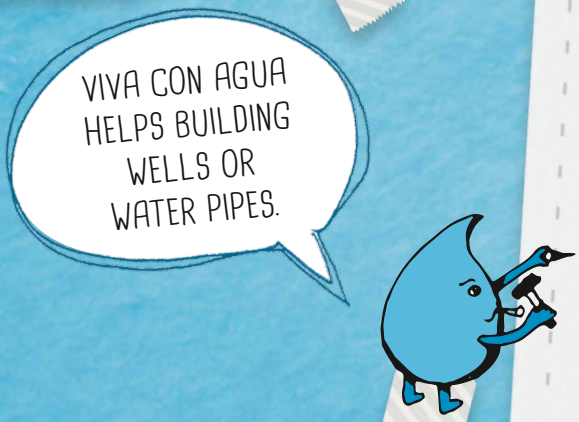
It is important that we drink clean water. That is how we stay healthy. Here you can see three possibilities for getting clean water.

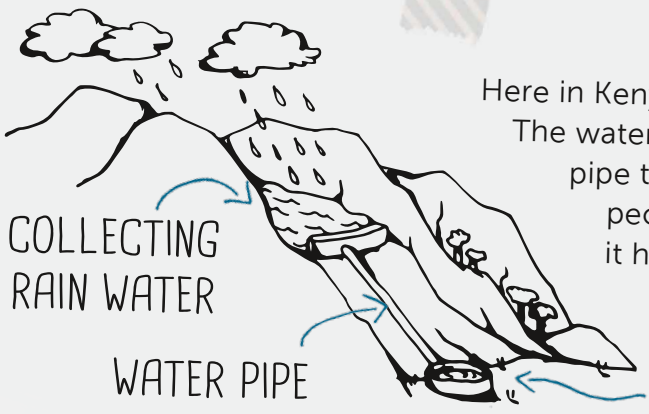


The water is fetched out of the ground at a depth of about 90 m in Uganda with this pump well. The water down there is called ground water.



Often people in Nepal need to walk long distances to water. This tap in Nepal brings water from a mountain spring. It is protected from animals and dirt through pipes.





Here in Kenya rain water is collected. The water flows through a water pipe to the basin. Before people can drink it, it has to be filtered.

WATER CONSUMPTION

What is it about?

On the one hand this unit focuses on the direct water consumption (visible water) and on the other hand on indirect water consumption (virtual water).

What are the goals?

- The children list and talk about the things they use water for each day.
- The children name examples of visible and virtual water.
- The children plan their own creative activity to generate awareness of WASH and/or collect donations for Viva con Agua.

Global Water Consumption

In Germany every person uses an average of 123 litres every day. Most of that is used in households, around 40% of the 123 litres is used for everyday washing (Data 2017).[12] In the Viva con Agua supported project countries the average of daily water consumption is significantly lower but fluctuates depending on the geographic setting. According to the World Health Organization every person needs at least 20 litres per day in order to fulfil the basic health and hygiene standards.[13]

Virtual Water

Virtual water describes the amount of water used to manufacture a product – whether in agriculture or industry.[14] There are around 2,400 litres of water in a hamburger.[15] There are three different types of virtual water. Green water is the natural ground and rain water which is absorbed by plants. The ground and surface water that is used to manufacture products is called blue water. Blue water is not returned to the water ways. Grey water is the amount of water that is polluted during agricultural or manufacturing processes and has to be diluted again to achieve an adequate water quality.[16]

Water Footprint

According to the Ministry of the Environment the water footprint (indirectly used water) for Germany is around 117 billion cubic metres per year. That means 3,900 litres per person per day.[17] On the website of the Water Footprint Network you can find detailed information on the subject of virtual water and water footprint: www.waterfootprint.org. You can learn how much virtual water various types of food contain:
www.virtuelles-wasser.de/produktgalerie

[12]BDEW 2017. [13]WHO 2013. [14]BUND 2019a. [15]BUND 2019b. [16]UBA 2018. [17]UBA 2018.

WATER GANG ACTIVITIES
for the Unit on Water Consumption

CAKE
Bake a cake with ingredients which use as little virtual water as possible.

FLEA MARKET
Organise a bazaar or flea market. You prolong the life of your clothes and toys. And furthermore you don't use as much virtual water.

SURVEY
Conduct a survey with your family and friends. What do your friends or family use a lot of water for?

WATER DIARY
Keep a diary of your own water usage. Discuss and compare (Instructions on the page "Saving Water").

DEPOSIT BIN
If you use deposit bottles, they are recycled as plastic raw material or reusable bottles. Make a deposit bin and set it up. You can donate the deposit for WASH-projects to Viva con Agua.

REGIONAL BREAKFAST
Go shopping together and try to buy only regional food. Check together where the products come from and how much virtual water they need.

CHOCOLATE
What do products have to do with water? Bring chocolate with you as an introduction to the topic "virtual water" and discuss together what connects chocolate with water.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

... **9€** are needed to get a person access to clean drinking water in the region Karamoja in Uganda?

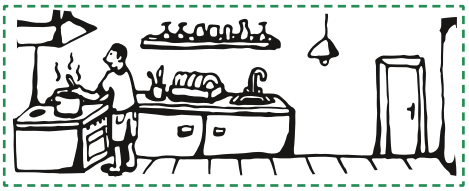
... **50€** are calculated to build hand washing facilities in a school in Ethiopia?

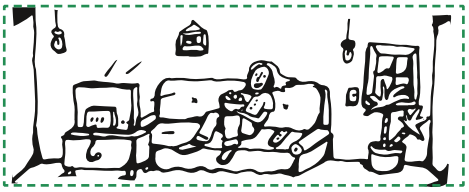
... **150€** are invested for a hygiene workshop in a village in Nepal?

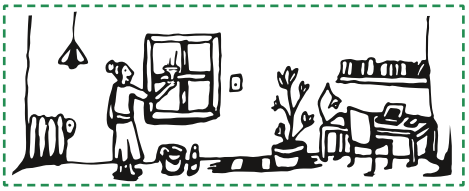
... **1000€** are needed to build a water supply station with hand washing facilities at a school in the Chitwan area in Nepal?

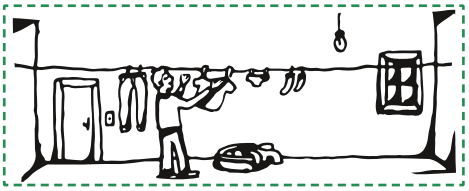
FUN AND GAMES WITH WATER

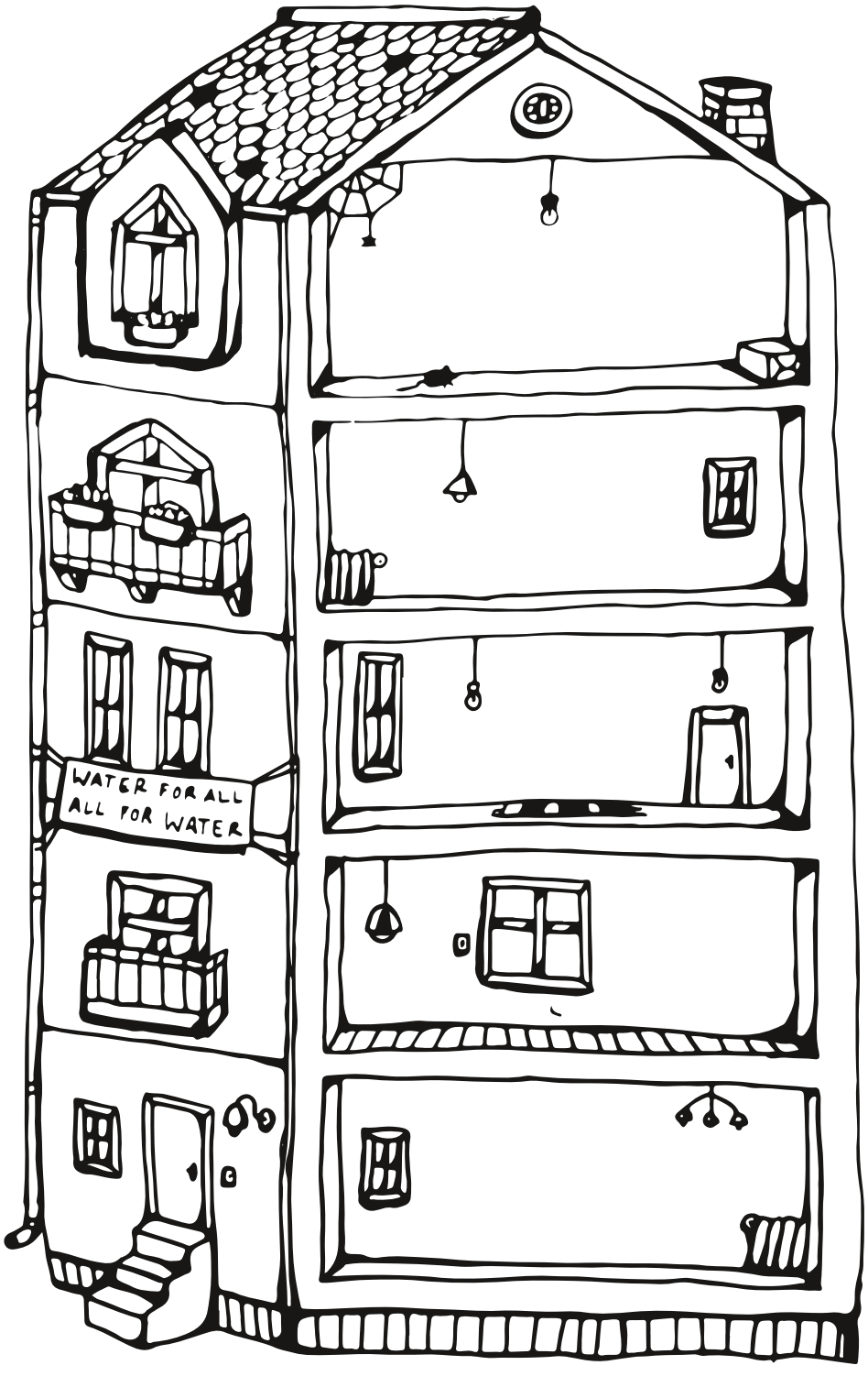
Where is water used in the house?











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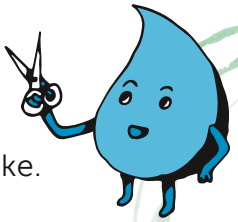
Cut out the boxes and the house.
Glue the house onto a new sheet.
Decorate the house with the boxes any way you like.



SAVING WATER

How much water is consumed?
Start a water diary. Write down how much water you use during the day. You can also guess. Add it all together and compare it with your class.

Cleaning, gardening, washing the car

7 LITRES

Toilet

33 LITRES

Washing laundry

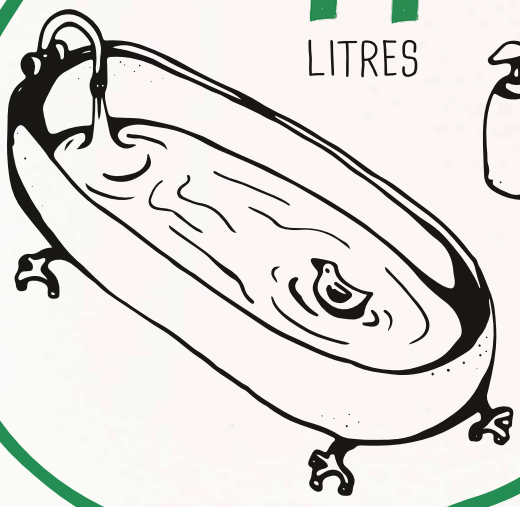
15 LITRES

Eating & drinking

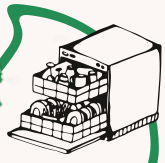
5 LITRES

Body hygiene

44 LITRES



Dish washer



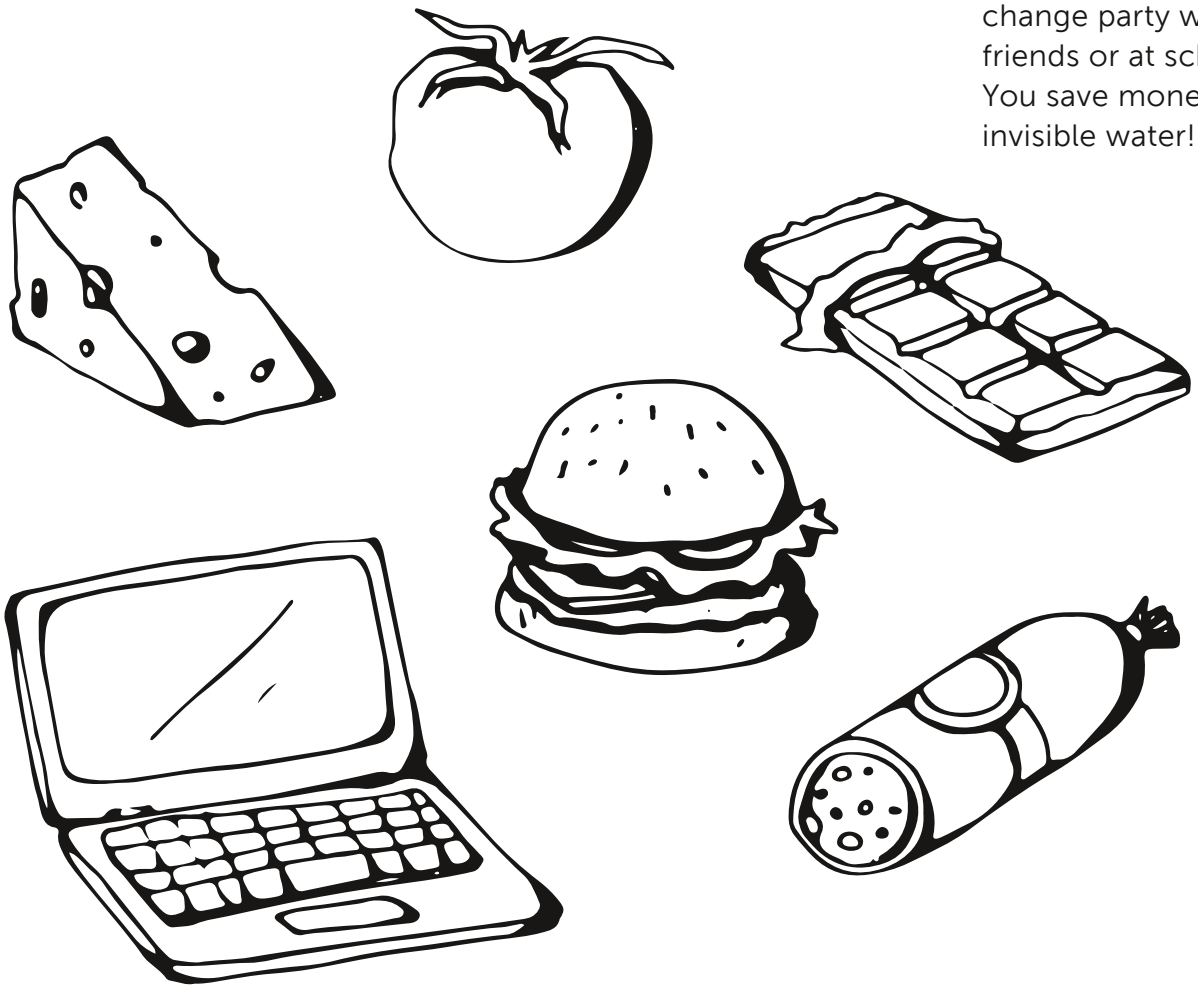
7 LITRES

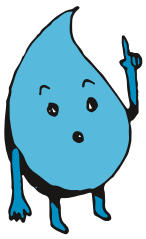
DID YOU KNOW THAT EACH PERSON IN GERMANY USES 44 LITRES OF WATER EACH DAY FOR SHOWERS, BATHS AND CLEANING THEIR TEETH? THAT IS THE SAME AS 44 LARGE BOTTLES OF MINERAL WATER!

THE WATER IS HIDDEN

Where is the water hidden? **Draw a circle round the pictures.**

Would you like some new clothes? Plan a flea market or clothes exchange party with your friends or at school. You save money and invisible water!

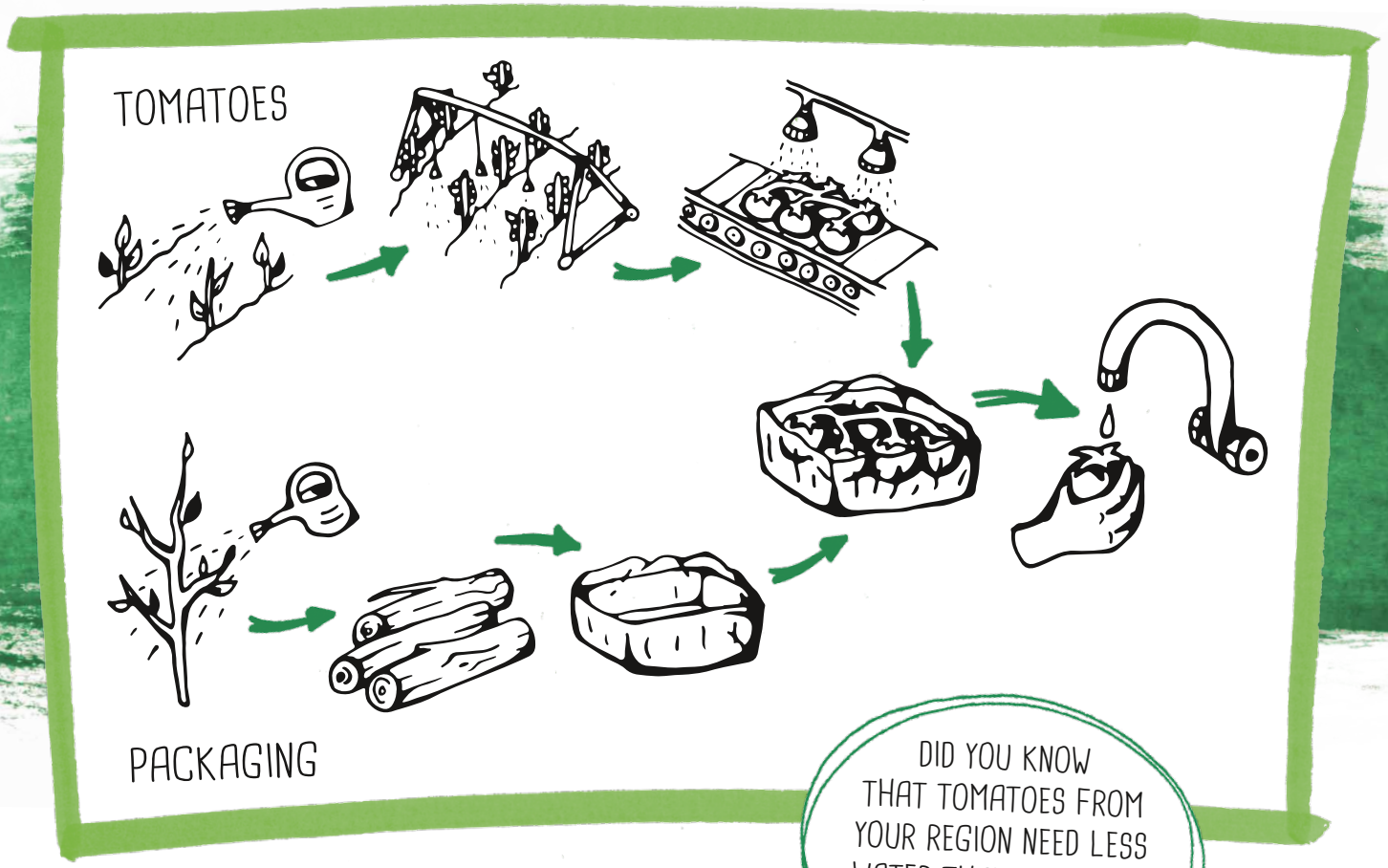




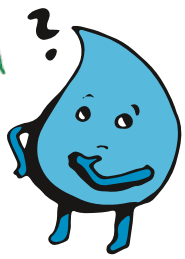
WE SOMETIMES GIVE EACH OTHER ROSES ON VALENTINE'S DAY. DID YOU KNOW THAT THEY OFTEN COME FROM KENYA AND USE A LOT OF WATER ON THEIR WAY TO GERMANY?

VIVA CON AGUA

... supports drinking water projects in Kenya and would like people there to have clean drinking water.



DID YOU KNOW THAT TOMATOES FROM YOUR REGION NEED LESS WATER THAN TOMATOES FROM SPAIN?



I SEE WATER THAT YOU CAN'T SEE

What do tomatoes actually have to do with water?

Tomatoes need lots of water to grow.

Water is also needed for the packaging of tomatoes.

Look at the pictures and think about what water is used for.

You can't always see the water used. That is why it is also called invisible water.

REGIONAL BREAKFAST

Food from your region uses less virtual water. **Plan a great breakfast in your class.** Try to only buy food from your region – look where the food comes from when you shop! Discuss with your class what food uses the most virtual water.

SANITATION

What is it about?
This unit focuses on basic sanitation.

What are the goals?
- The children describe various kinds of toilets found around the world.
- The children name consequences of a lack of sanitation.
- The children use lots of different words to talk about going to the toilet.
- The children plan their own creative activity to generate awareness for WASH and/or collect donations for Viva con Agua.

Basic Sanitation

32% of people around the world have no access to basic sanitation. They either share toilet facilities (8%) or use systems where faeces are not safely kept away from people (12%). Further 12% of people have to relieve themselves in public places (fields, water or woods – "open defecation").[18] About 23% of all schools around the world have either none or inadequate sanitation facilities.[19] Women and children are particularly impacted. Diarrhoea illnesses are the second most frequent cause of child mortality and follow on illnesses also cause malnutrition for example. Illnesses are also caused when people come into contact with germs from faeces, for example via fluids or bodily contact. Due to absenteeism from school or work the lack of sanitation not only has health and environmental consequences but also has an economic impact.[20]

Construction for a Latrine

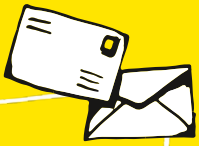
A latrine consists of a cabin, a cover, a pit and a ventilation pipe. Excretions falling into the pit decompose. Remaining faecal mud is taken out and processed to compost for example. Unpleasant smells and gases are removed through a ventilation pipe.[21]

Waste Water Purification in Germany

Waste Water in Germany lands – after flushing the toilet – in a network of pipes to the sewage treatment plant, where it is cleaned in three steps (mechanical, biological and chemical cleaning). By doing so, the water is processed into drinking water again.[22]

[18]WHO/UNICEF JMP 2015. [19]WHO/UNICEF JMP 2016. [20]Mills/Cumming 2016. [21]GNWP/UNICEF 2017.
[22]Hamburger Wasserwerke 2019.

WATER GANG ACTIVITIES for the Unit on Sanitation



TOILET INSPECTION

Work out a checklist together and check whether the (school) toilets are working, clean and pleasant.

POETRY SLAM

Organise a poetry evening or a poetry slam for your friends or families (see page "No Toilets, No Fun"). Send your best poems to schule@vivaconagua.org.

BUILD LATRINES

Design your own latrines as you would like them (Instructions on the page "All for Toilets"). Think together about what a functional toilet needs.

LATRINE EXHIBITION

Show your designed latrines and organise a "toilet exhibition". Vote which latrine looks best and send a picture to Viva con Agua!

POSTER

Make a creative poster together or draw pictures to make the (school) toilets look nicer!

WATERWORKS

Ask for a guided tour of the local waterworks. There you can see how tap water and sewage systems work in Germany.

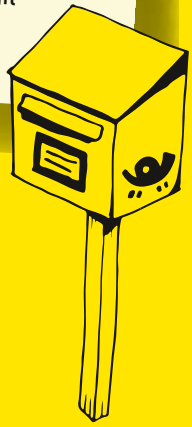
DONATE – WHAT, HOW, WHERE?

We would be really happy if you organised an activity as Water Gang to support the Viva con Agua WASH projects.

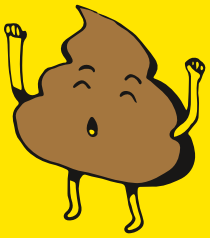
Our Donation Account:

Recipient: Viva con Agua
IBAN: DE58 2005 0550 12681 351 81
BIC: HASPDEHHXXX

Please remember to reference ("Water Gang Activity XY"). In order for us to admire your activities and thank you, write us an E-Mail to schule@vivaconagua.org.



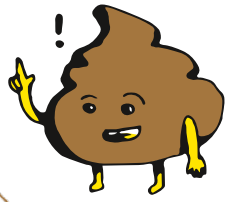
GOING TO THE TOILET IS OFTEN TABOOED. WHICH WORDS DO YOU ACTUALLY USE FOR THAT IN FRONT OF CHILDREN?



YOUR TOILET AND YOU

Which toilet type are you?
Take the test!

Want more info? www.vivaconagua.org



DID YOU KNOW: THERE ARE MANY PEOPLE WHO DON'T HAVE A TOILET AT HOME OR AT SCHOOL!

START

On the toilet ...

... I like to be undisturbed.

How long does it take?

Not long.

You prefer going to the toilet at home because you are undisturbed.

Relatively long.

You like going to the toilet as you can pursue your hobby there.

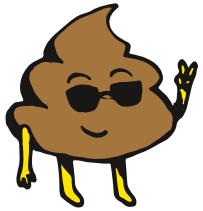
How does it smell?

... I am sociable.

There is always toilet paper!

I ask someone in the next cabin.

Sometimes you go to the toilet, even if you don't need to, because it is more exciting than school lessons.



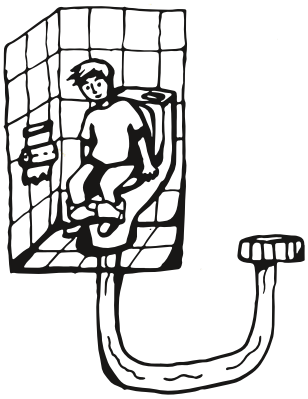
WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITHOUT A TOILET?

WHAT TO DO WITH THE POO?

There are many different kinds of ways that people go to the toilet around the world.

Which picture belongs to which text? **Fill in the numbers.**

1



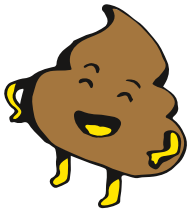
2

3

In Uganda there are latrines. Faeces and urine land in a pit under the cabin and are used for compost. A ventilation pipe ensures that it doesn't stink.

People who don't have a toilet go behind bushes or on fields when they have to. That is not good for their health or the environment!

People sit on the toilet seat of a water toilet. They flush after finishing. The waste water ends up in the sewage works via a network of pipes. There it is purified and used again as drinking water.



NO TOILETS NO FUN

What do you see in the picture?

Only few people talk about going to the toilet. Talk to your friends about why that is the case!

Link the words that rhyme!

Think of a poem or story with the words.

loo	think
stink	excrete
pee	poo
toilet seat	care
air	see

Present your text.
Organise a poetry competition and invite your friends and family!

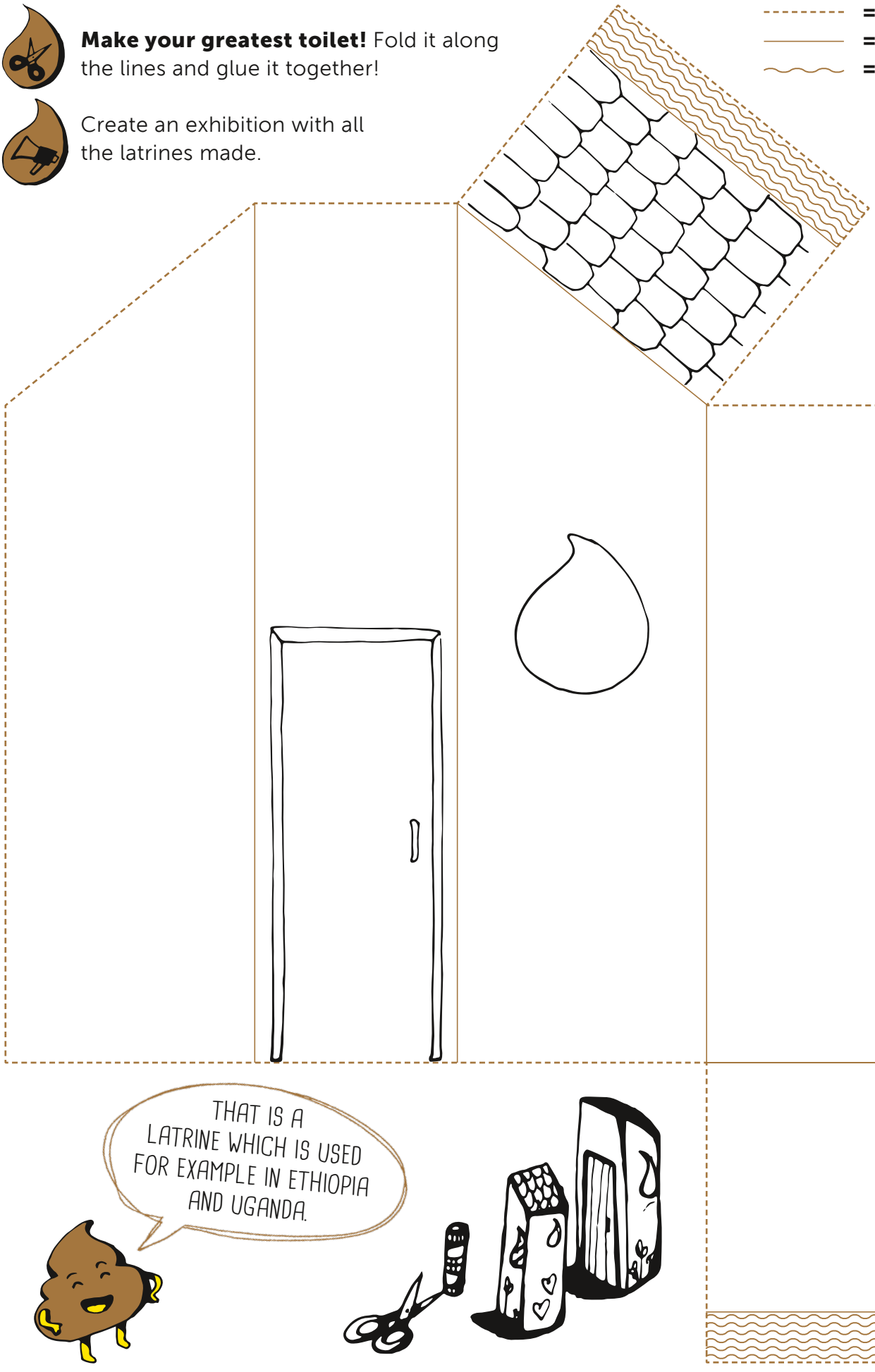
Want more info? www.vivaconagua.org

ALL FOR TOILETS

Make your greatest toilet! Fold it along the lines and glue it together!

Create an exhibition with all the latrines made.

= cut
= fold
= glue



HYGIENE

What is it about?

This unit focuses on the effects of contaminated water. In addition it is about hygiene measures, especially hand washing.

What are the goals?

- The children explain what effects drinking contaminated water has.
- The children demonstrate how to wash their hands properly.
- The children recognise when washing their hands is important.
- The children plan their own creative activity in school, family or neighbourhood to generate awareness for WASH and/or collect donations for Viva con Agua.

Effects of using contaminated water

Drinking dirty water and inadequate sanitation or hygiene has an enormous effect on people's health.[23] Illnesses like diarrhoea, cholera or Hepatitis A are caused or worsened.[24]

Water – Sanitation provision – Hygiene

A good supply drinking water, as well as adequate sanitation and hygiene are elementary factors to sustainably improve people's health. Furthermore they can help to keep diarrhoeal diseases under control, reduce malnutrition and especially strengthen the health of mothers and newborn children. Studies show that washing hands with soap has a significant impact on health and the reduction of illness.[25] A good WASH situation has a positive effect on school attendance as children are then generally healthier and do not have to spend as much time fetching water. Girls can also go to school when they have their periods and use the facilities there.[26]

In Uganda only 24.9% and in Ethiopia only 45.3% of all households have a washing facility with soap (Data 2016).[27] This clearly demonstrates the strong need for WASH measures relating to hygiene.

[23]UN Water 2019. [24]WHO 2018. [25]Mills/Cumming 2016. [26]Mills/Cumming 2016. [27]WHO/UNICEF JMP 2016.

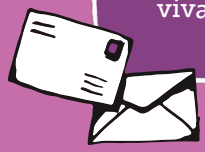
WATER GANG ACTIVITIES for the Unit on Hygiene

WASHING HANDS

Practise the six steps for washing your hands and integrate them into your daily routine.

POSTER "WASHING HANDS"

Create your own posters with the steps for washing hands. Hang them up in the classroom and the toilets. Send your pictures to schule@vivaconagua.org.



ULTRAVIOLET PASTE

Check how well you have washed your hands with ultraviolet paste and a special flashlight: First spread the paste on the hands then wash them and light them up.

SONG OR DANCE

Make up a song or a dance so you can remember the six steps of washing hands better.

"WASH" COMMITTEE

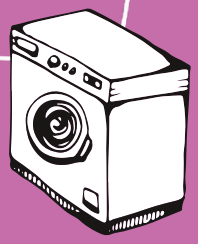
Set up a committee which generates awareness amongst other children with various initiatives around washing hands.

MOVIE NIGHT

Watch films of Viva con Agua project trips, for example in Nepal, together. Discuss the films and why the work of Viva con Agua is so important.

WATER SOUNDS

Record various water sounds with a mobile phone, for example when cleaning teeth, showering or washing clothes. Let your friends guess what the sounds are.



WATER TONES

Fill a container (watering can, vase, bottle, glass, cup, bucket, etc.) with water. That way you can make different sounds and compose a song. Maybe about WASH?

VIVA CON AGUA

... supports measures which focus on generating awareness around hygiene. For example the six steps of washing hands are learnt in workshops in a fun way. Another example is the Football4WASH programme which combines football practice with knowledge of WASH. The goal is to establish long term awareness towards WASH.

DRINK OR NOT DRINK?

IN ETHIOPIA ONE IN NINE PEOPLE HAS TO FETCH WATER FROM LAKES OR RIVERS. DRINKING WATER THAT IS NOT FILTERED AND CLEAN CAN MAKE PEOPLE ILL.

Which water would you drink?

Ask at the waterworks in your town how water is processed in drinking water.

These people have all drunk water. But what has happened? **Link the pictures to the correct statements!**

I have tummy ache.

I have diarrhoea.

I feel sick.

I am OK!

DIRTY WATER CAN MAKE YOU ILL.

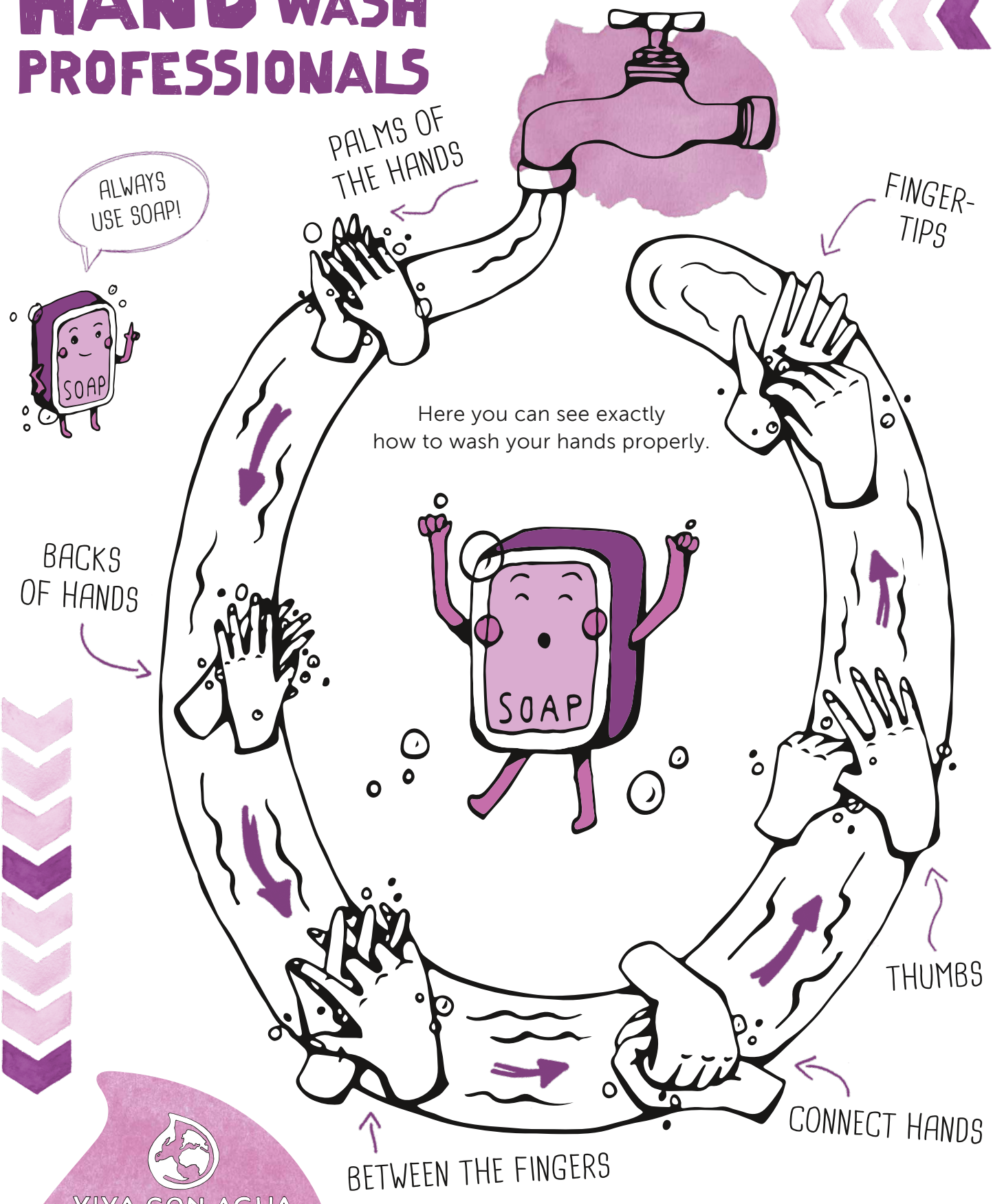
TIME TO WASH HANDS

Look closely at the pictures.
When should hands be washed?

DID YOU KNOW THAT IN NEPAL ONLY EVERY OTHER PERSON HAS A WASH BASIN WITH SOAP AND WATER? DO YOU ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS WHEN IT IS IMPORTANT?

Want more info? www.vivaconagua.org

HAND WASH PROFESSIONALS



VIVA CON AGUA

... funds hygiene courses in Uganda through donations. There children practise washing their hands. They can show their family and friends afterwards.

Practise with your friends the six steps for washing your hands.
Can you remember all the steps?

SOLUTIONS

WATER

THE WATER IN THE WORLD

> Which water is drinkable and what is it called?
People can only drink fresh water, which is found in surface water or in ground water.

> What matches?
Salt water – sea – not drinkable
Fresh water – water from a lake or river – drinkable

THE JOURNEY OF WATER

> Enter the numbers in the circles:

WATER RECYCLE

> Who used to use our water?
Ancient Romans, dinosaurs, Ancient Egyptians

> Observation water filter:
Individual layers filter the water more and more.
Beware: Water is not yet drinkable after filtering!

WATER CONSUMPTION

FUN AND GAMES WITH WATER

> Where is water used?
Direct use: Cleaning teeth, cleaning windows, cooking
Water reference: Washing up, toilet, bath tub, wash basin, hanging up washing

SAVING WATER

> Info: The most water is used for body care.
Water diary: Average daily water usage per person in Germany is 123 litres.

THE WATER IS HIDDEN

> Where is the water hidden?
Invisible (virtual) water is hidden in all products.

> Info: laptop 20,000 l – hamburger 2,400 l – cheese (100 g) 500 l – sausage (800 g) 4,800 l – one tomato 13 l – bar of chocolate 2,400 l

I SEE WATER THAT YOU CAN'T SEE

> What do tomatoes actually have to do with water?
The tomato plant needs water (rain/watering/artificial irrigation) amongst other things to grow and for cleaning in the factory and home. Water is also needed for the packaging. And trees have to be watered for example which are then processed for paper. The paper is then used later for packaging the tomatoes.

> Regional breakfast:
There is especially large amounts of virtual water in animal products (see http://vdg.durstige- gueter.de/produktgalerie.html).

SANITATION

WHAT TO DO WITH THE POO?

> Match toilets with words:
Text Latrine: 3 – Text Open Defecation: 2 – Text Water toilet: 1

NO TOILETS, NO FUN

> Description:
Children bath and play, woman washes, child goes to the toilet, woman fetches water, animals play in the water and drink.

> Info: Some people go to the toilet out in the open (in fields, behind bushes or in the woods). The faeces can transmit illnesses. Especially children get diarrhoea and stomach ache and cannot go to school. The environment is polluted and often stinks.

> Reasons for a lack of discussion:
Unpleasant taboo and private topic. Very few people talk publicly about going to the toilet and faeces and urine are considered "dirty" and the smell is unpleasant to many people. A lack of hygiene can lead to illnesses being transmitted.

> Link the rhyme word:
loo – poo, stink – think, pee – see,
toilet seat – excrete, air – care

HYGIENE

DRINK OR NOT DRINK?

> Link pictures and statements:

I have diarrhoea. – I have tummy ache. – I feel sick. – I am OK.

TIME TO WASH HANDS

> When is washing your hands important?
Before eating, after going to the toilet, after playing with the dog.

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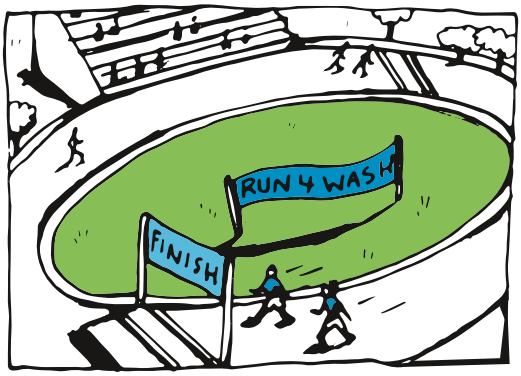
RUN4WASH

Organise a charity run at your school for clean water!

run4wash@vivaconagua.org

1. Viva con Agua introduces itself.

2. Looking for sponsors.



3. Fun on RUN4WASH day.

4. Implementation of the water projects.

Our Donation Account

Recipient:
Viva con Agua

IBAN:
DE58 2005 0550 12681 351 81

BIC:
HASPDEHHXXX

You want to know more about Viva con Agua and our projects? Then look here:

www.vivaconagua.org

www.instagram.com/vivaconagua

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