

**BEST PRACTICES FOR
INTERNATIONAL WATER EDUCATION:
CASE STUDIES FROM THE FIELD**

**Sandra DeYonge, Vice President
Project WET Foundation**



Worldwide Water Education

www.projectwet.org

“It is widely agreed that education is the most effective means that society possesses for confronting the challenges of the future. Indeed, education will shape the world of tomorrow (UNESCO, 1997).”



What is Project WET?

- 501(c)(3) dedicated to water education for all
 - **Materials** - water education curricula, lesson plans, kits
 - **Training** - workshops and seminars
 - **Water and Education Professionals** - delivery networks in 35+ countries
 - **Special Events** - Water festivals, World Water Day, World Water Forum, and more



Mission, Approach and History

- **Mission**
 - To reach children, parents, educators and communities of the world with water education
- **Goal**
 - Awareness and understanding that results in informed decisions and action
- **Pedagogy**
 - hands-on water education; inquiry-based, interactive
- **History**
 - Created in 1984 to educate teachers and students about the importance of water
 - 2008:
 - 300+ activities and more than 50 publications
 - All 50 US states plus DC
 - 41 countries on five continents in the network implementing Project WET/partnered with the Project WET Foundation
 - More than 40,000 educators trained and over 1 million students reached annually with water education

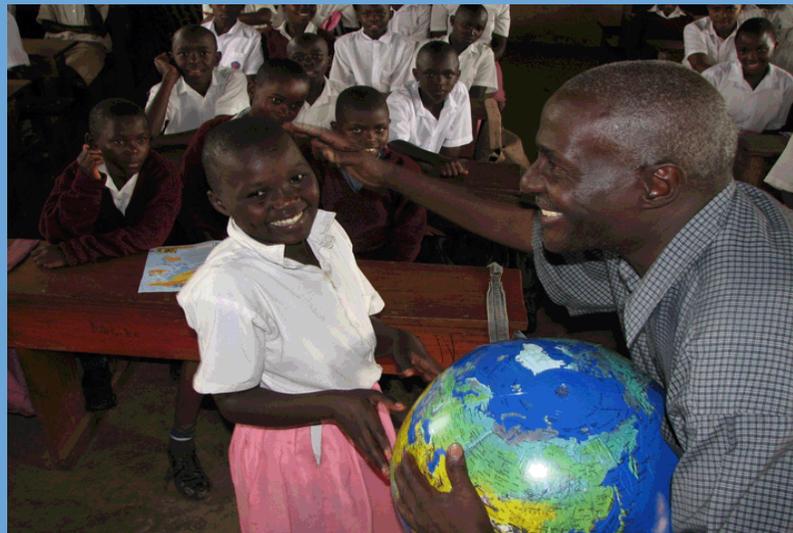


Why Water Education?

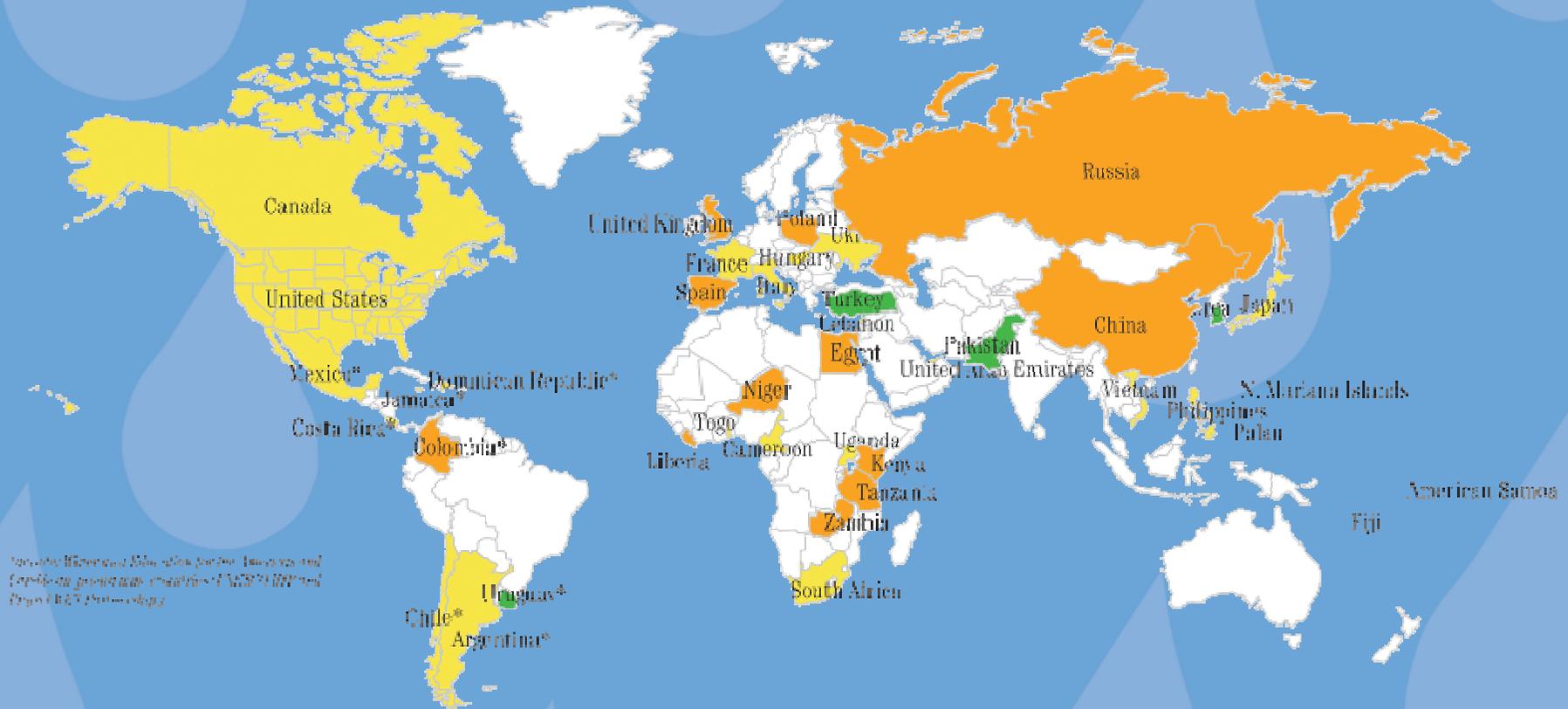
- Global water problems continue to escalate and affect the quality of life for billions of people.
- Because of inequitable distribution of water and increased demand, understanding, innovation and cooperation will be necessary to ensure clean water for the predicted population of 8 billion in 2025.
- For peace, we must recognize that water does not divide, but instead connects us.

Why Project WET?

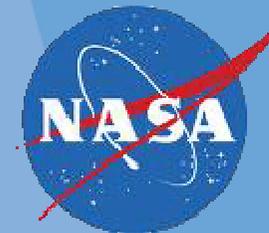
- By empowering students through an understanding of the relationship between their health and well-being and water resources, teachers can catalyze change in their communities.
- Educational theorists maintain that for people to learn, they must find pleasure and joy in learning.
- Students, teachers and community members of diverse cultures, often with divergent learning styles, use Project WET.



Global Project WET Network: 41+ countries



Project WET Partners



Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura



Programa
Hidrológico
Internacional



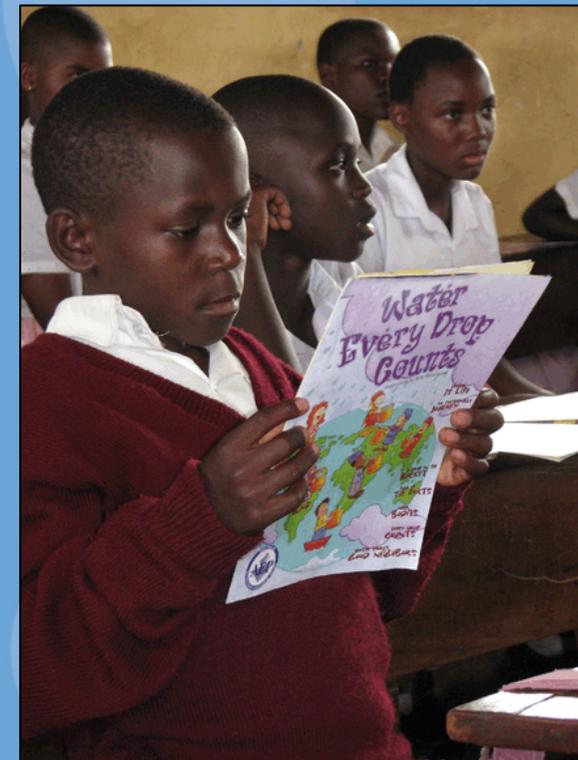
**World
Meteorological
Organization**
Weather • Climate • Water



**conserving
natural resources**
for our future

Case Studies from the Field

1. Latin America and the Caribbean in partnership with UNESCO-IHP
2. Africa Project in partnership with USAID



1. UNESCO-IHP and Project WET Joint Project: Water and Education in Latin America and the Caribbean

Establish Water and Education programs through host institutions in every Country (27) in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2015.

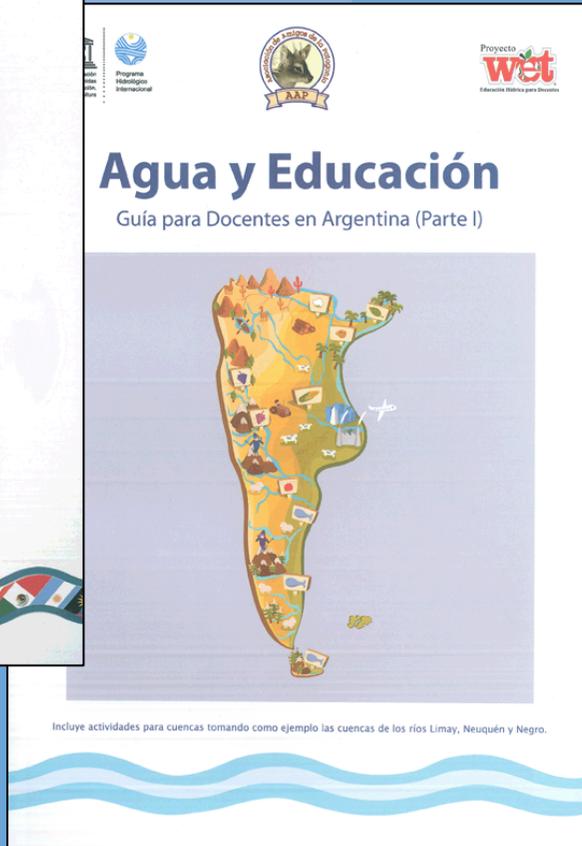
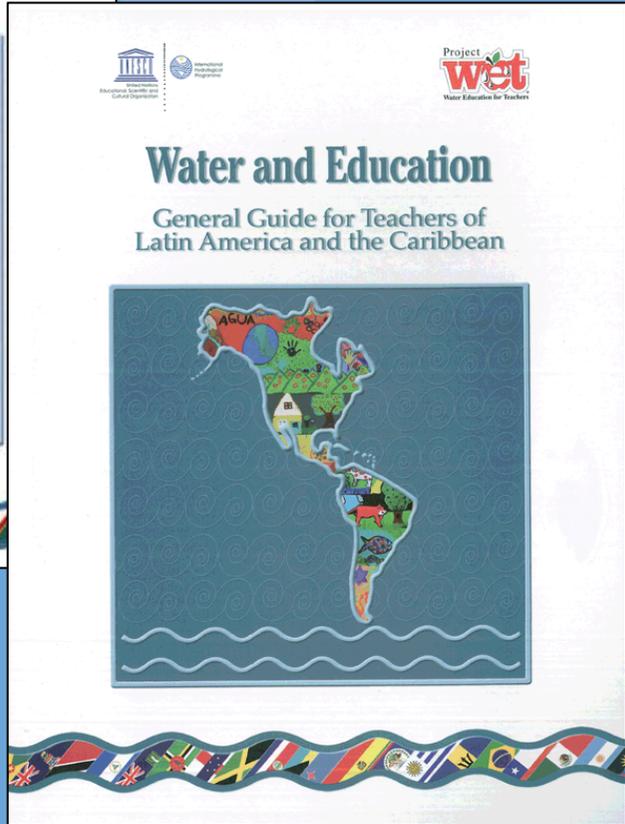
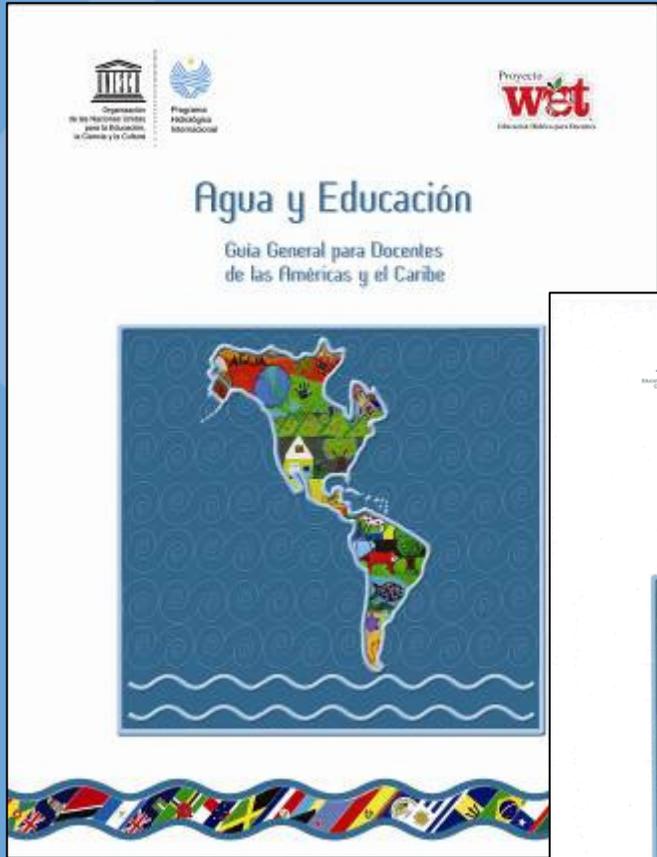
- Model

- Uruguay
- Chile
- Jamaica



- Publications

- Spanish for Latin America and the Caribbean
- English-Speaking Caribbean
- Argentina



LAC Project: Methodology

1. Established partnership with UNESCO-IHP Regional Office
2. Existing LAC WET partners (since 1996) expressed need for a regional guide that could be customized as needed by country
3. Several Needs Assessment and Development Workshops held in various LAC countries between 2003 - 2007
 - Hundreds of teachers, government officials, water experts, NGOs, implementers
 - Builds ownership from the start of the project
3. 30 of 300 activities chosen for their topics and relevance to LAC water situation. Customized for the region and translated into Spanish and British English; included 3 UNESCO activities
4. Partner meetings ongoing in conjunction with existing UNESCO meetings; ongoing evaluation and development



2. Project WET and USAID: Sanitation and Hygiene Education for sub-Saharan Africa

This project addresses key priorities for the United Nation's International Year of Sanitation (2008) as well as its Millennium Development Goals.

- Water and sanitation materials for schools in sub-Saharan Africa
- Deliverables (French and English)
 - 2 student activity booklets
 - 7 new activities (Teachers Guide)
 - Water cycle poster
- By August 2008 – will reach 1,000 schools, nearly a million children, in 11 countries of sub-Saharan Africa



The Water Cycle



Things to Think About:

Follow you on a drop of water and trace your path through the water cycle.

How many places do you visit?
 How many different forms of water do you see?
 What if you remove one of the water cycle processes?
 What may affect the water cycle? (e.g., pollution, drought)

Did you know?

Pure water is colorless, odorless, and colorless and exists in only three states. The three states in which water can occur are **solid**, **liquid**, or **gas**.

Solid water - Ice is frozen water. When water freezes, its molecules move farther apart, making ice less dense than liquid water. This means ice is lighter than the same volume of water in its liquid form, and so it floats.

Where is the ice in this image shown?
 What form of water does ice take when it melts?
 Can you trace and name which part of the water cycle it becomes when it melts?

Liquid water is wet and fluid. This is the form of water with which you are most familiar. We use liquid water in many ways, including washing and drinking.

Where do you find the liquid form of water?
Where does the liquid form of water that you see come from?

Water as a gas - Vapor is always present in the air around us. Water in its liquid form evaporates to become vapor. When the water vapor cools in the atmosphere, it falls into many tiny water droplets. These liquid droplets, in great numbers, form clouds.

Definitions:

Condensation - The process by which a vapor becomes a liquid. The opposite of evaporation.

Precipitation - Water falling in a liquid or solid state from the atmosphere to Earth (i.e., rain, snow).

Evaporation - The conversion of a liquid (e.g., water) into a vapor (a gaseous state) usually through the application of heat energy.

Transpiration - Evaporation of water from plants into the atmosphere.

Evapotranspiration - The loss of water from the soil through both transpiration and evaporation from plants.

Runoff - Precipitation that flows downward to surface streams, rivers and seas.

Groundwater - Water found underground in spaces between soil particles.

Infiltration - The flow of water from the ground surface into the ground.



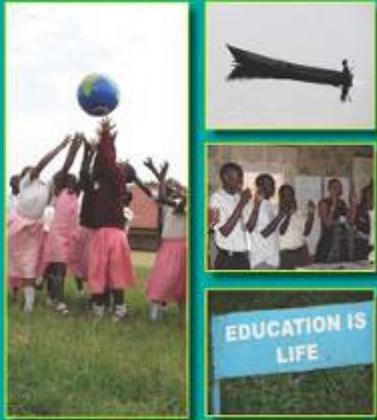
U.S. Agency for International Development



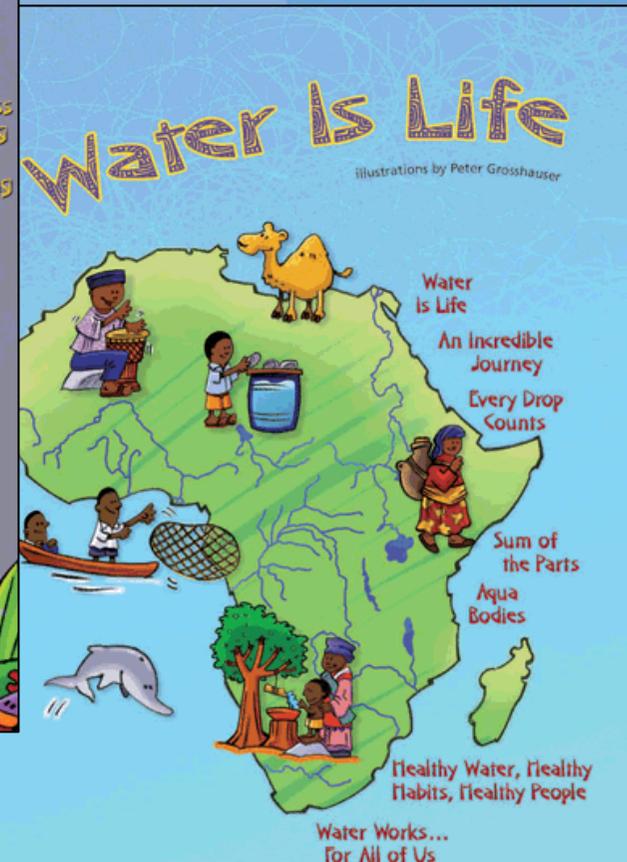
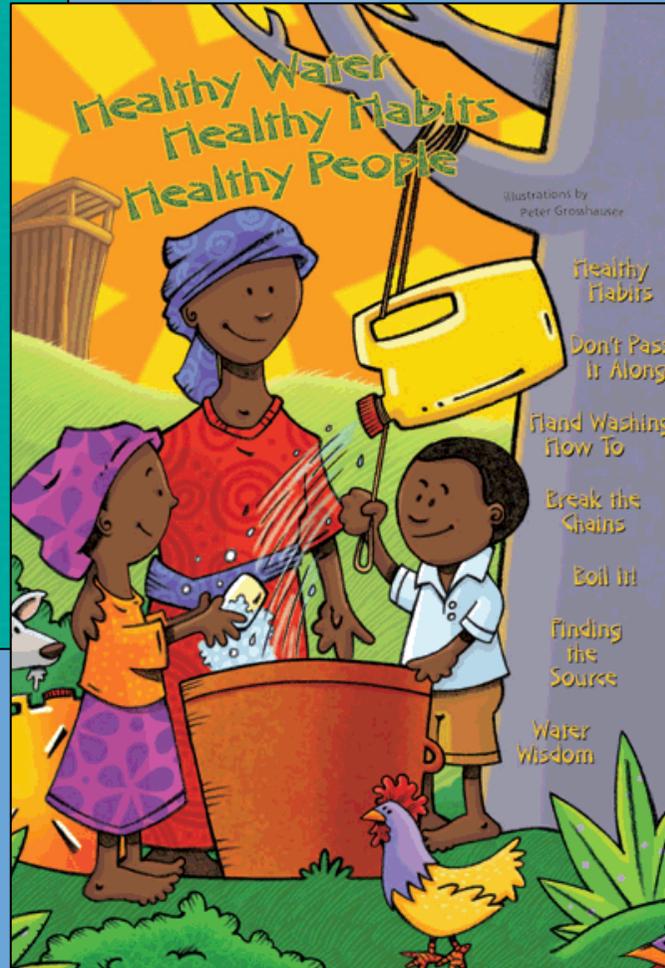
Project WET - Water Education for Teachers
 Module 1: The Water Cycle
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If all the water in the world fit in a one liter container, then the water available for human use would be slightly more than one drop.

HEALTHY WATER HEALTHY HABITS HEALTHY PEOPLE



Educators Guide on Water, Health and Disease Prevention



Africa Project: African Partners

USAID Mission offices

Ministries of Education and Environment (several countries)

AfriCare

WaterAid

UNICEF

Microcredit in Africa (Niger)

SoftPower Education (Uganda)

Environmental Education NGOs

Health NGOs (several countries)

Engineers Without Borders



Africa Project: Methodology

1. Project WET African partners expressed need for customized materials for African teachers and students
2. Needs Assessment and Development Workshop held in Uganda in February 2008
 - 50 teachers, government officials, water experts, NGOs, implementers
 - WET curriculum development process led to more than 30 lesson ideas
 - Builds ownership from the start of the project
3. Drafts field tested in April, finalized in May, printed in June, distributed to 1000 schools in July
4. Ongoing evaluation and feedback will be enhanced by an educational portal allowing discussion groups; also electronic survey

Best Practices for Water Education: Lessons Learned

1. Critical to begin with input from the end-user: teachers, students, water professionals in the local area
2. Strong local partners are the key to success
3. Focus on tools that the teachers/audience can use – must be relevant and locally applicable
4. Water issues are ubiquitous – water is important everywhere
5. Hands-on teaching is effective globally – lecture less
6. Encourage customization and adaptation to local contexts
7. Focus on key water concepts and simplify them, adding details only after the basic concepts are understood
8. Train the trainer is an efficient delivery model
9. Teachers are experts – seek their input and guidance
10. The “shoe” has to fit

Thank you

- If you are interested in a Project WET program in your country, Contact: Sandra DeYonge, Vice President, Project WET Foundation, www.projectwet.org

