SDG – Year 4 – Clean Water and Sanitation – Is clean water always accessible?

Prior Learning (What we already know?):

- To understands water as a fundamental condition of life itself, the importance of water quality and quantity, and the causes, effects and consequences of water pollution and water scarcity.
- To understand through visualisation, the volume of water used in daily actions and habits. The use of water in domestic activities for cleanliness, hygiene, relaxation and food preparation, and formation of daily habits, routines and lifestyles.
- To be able to deconstruct the routines, habits and lifestyles in which water plays a part, and the influence of peers, family and social norms on water use.

Key Questions:

- **Is clean water always accessible?**
- **How can we help solve this global crisis?**
- **Do we all have the right to access clean water and sanitation?**
- **How can we protect our water eco systems?**
- **How can we save water?**

Key Facts:

- 1 in 4 health care facilities lacks basic water services
- 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 6 in 10 people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
- At least 892 million people continue to practice open defecation.
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80 per cent of households without access to water on premises.
- Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 76 per cent to 90 per cent
- Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge.
- 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
- More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
- Each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
- Approximately 70 per cent of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
- Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters

New Learning:

- To understands water as a fundamental condition of life itself, the importance of water quality and quantity, and the causes, effects and consequences of water pollution and water scarcity.
- To know about the global unequal distribution of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- To understand the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and other strategies for ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, including flood and drought risk management
- To understand principle of water abundance v. water scarcity, both physical and economic, and as a finite resource.
- To understand the potential effects of dirty water: poor health, increased hunger, poverty and lack of access to education.
- To understand water resources and utilisation by humans (agriculture, industrial, domestic, recreational, fisheries).

Key Resources:

https://www.globalgoals.org/6-clean-water-and-sanitation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qTX28qH5jT4

New Skills:

- To have an understanding of water scarcity and abundance
- To be able to conceptualise water flowing through landscape scale systems.
- To be able to apply understanding of the structure of watersheds
- To explain the movement of water and other substances.
- To have the ability to interpret common representations, such as maps of waterways.
- To understand of the safe handling of drinking water.

Vocabulary:

hygiene, sanitation, clean water, sewers, global crisis, health, disease, accessible

Can I do this?

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- Understand of the safe handling of drinking water.