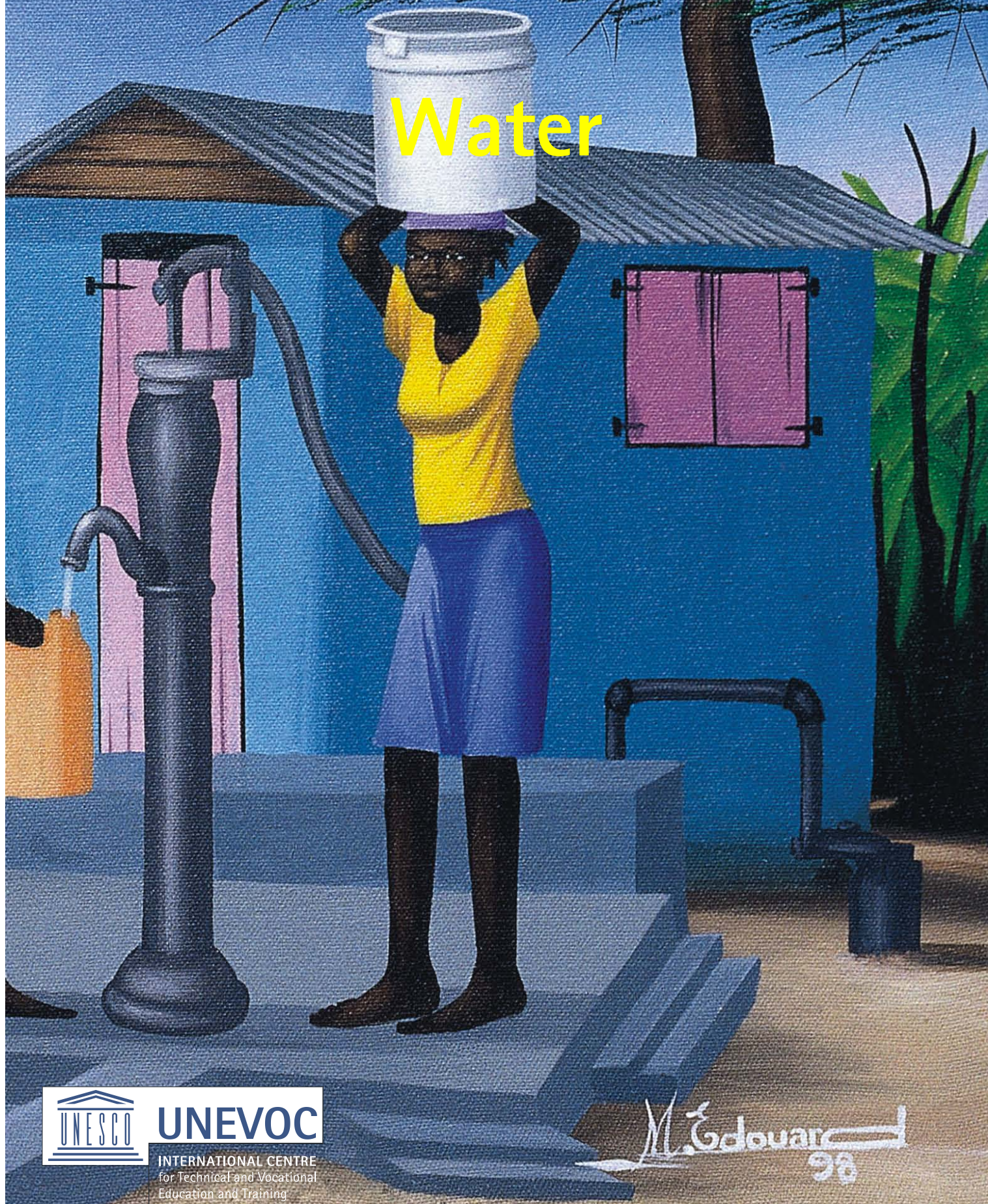


Global Action Programme on Education for All Youth Project

Water



UNEVOC

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
for Technical and Vocational
Education and Training

M. Edouard
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Learning and Working

Motivating for Skills Development: A Campaign Package

Version February 2006

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Booklet 7.11 – WATER

This booklet complements the video clip on "Water" on DVD 2. It gives a short summary of the content of the video and contains illustrations followed by technical texts, which will make it easier to understand and recall the activities shown in the video. The booklet can be copied and handed out to participants, so that they can make notes on them or use them as a reference for later.

A transcript of the soundtrack of the video is included at the back of the booklet. Whenever the locally spoken language is different from the language used in the video, the facilitator may wish to use this text transcript as a basis for comments and explanations in the local language.

Comments and Observations

The video on "Water" goes beyond the scope of the other videos. It introduces two interesting projects on water supply and irrigation that were successfully implemented in Haiti, but are also of relevance to other countries where access to water is limited.

The video does not give very detailed information on the practical skills needed to build a well or to collect rain water. The facilitator should be able to advise the target group on where to obtain further training for occupations that deal with water.

Video WATER: Summary

A human being needs a daily ration of about 2 to 5 l of water to survive. However, a fifth of the world population still has no access to drinking water.

This video shows how, with the construction of water pipes, reservoirs and water points, drinkable water is brought to overpopulated zones of Haiti. This system of irrigation used in the country regions, allows watering the fields and supplying water for the inhabitants of the villages. The video also gives professional advice and ideas about professions that deal with water.



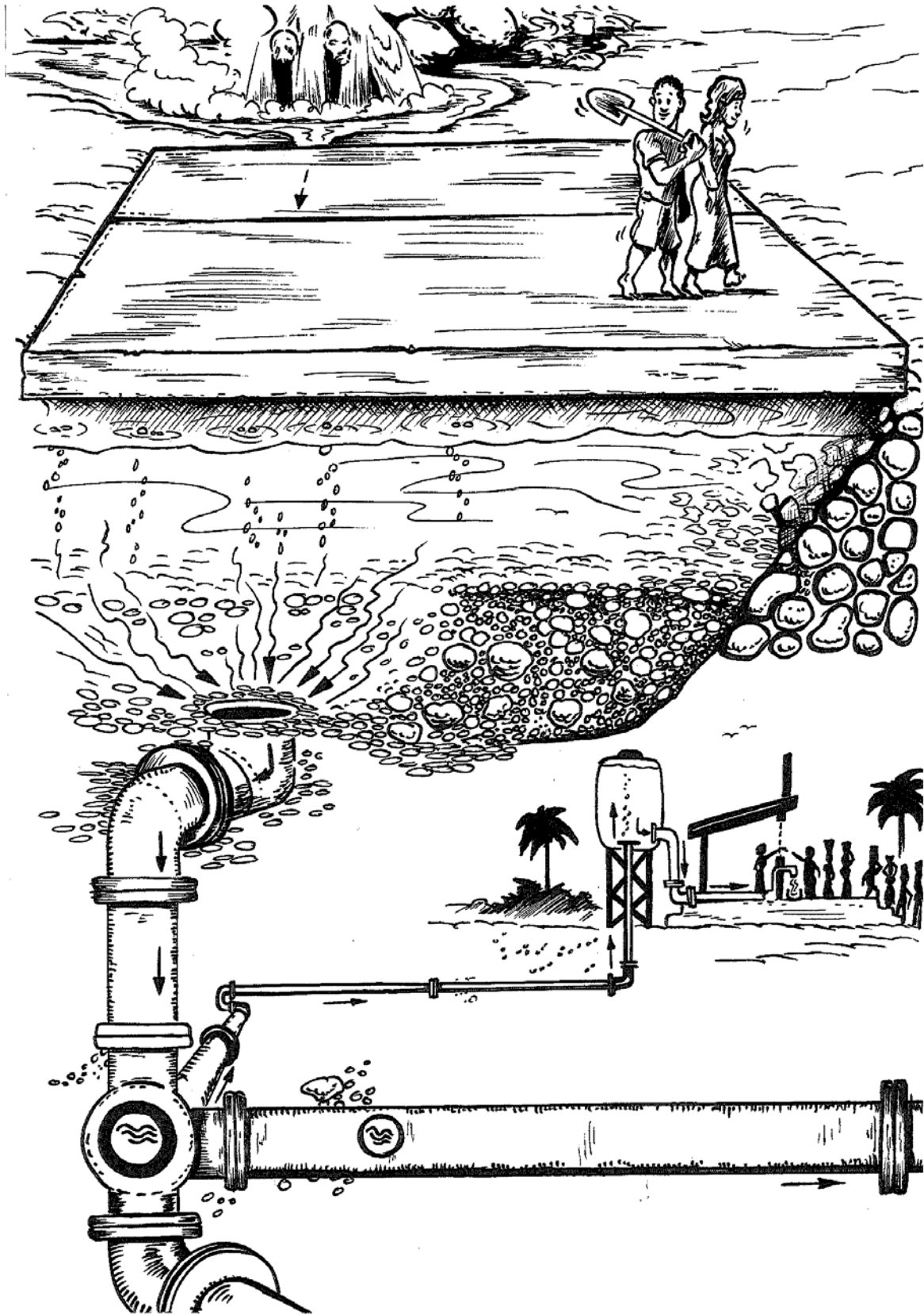
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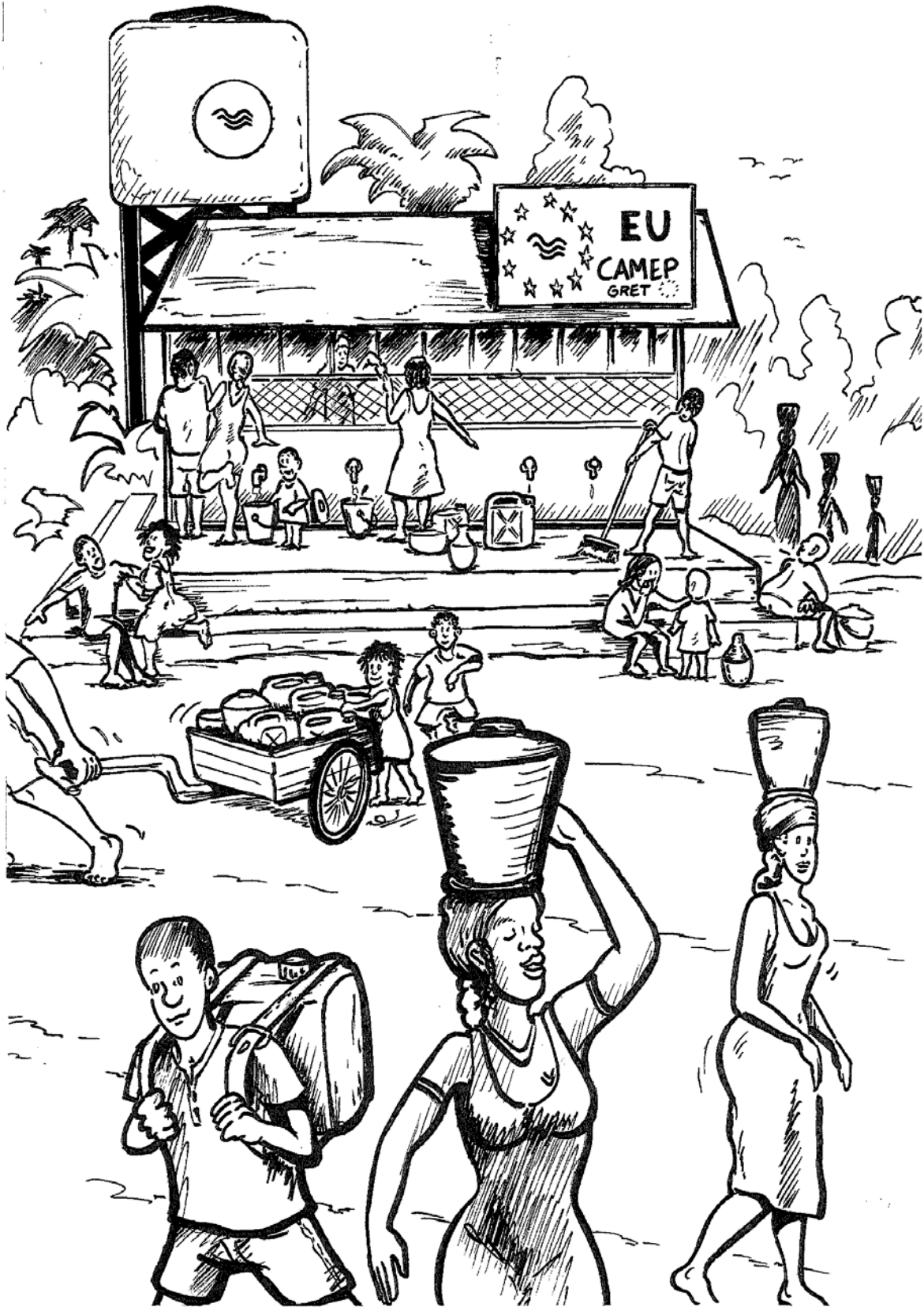
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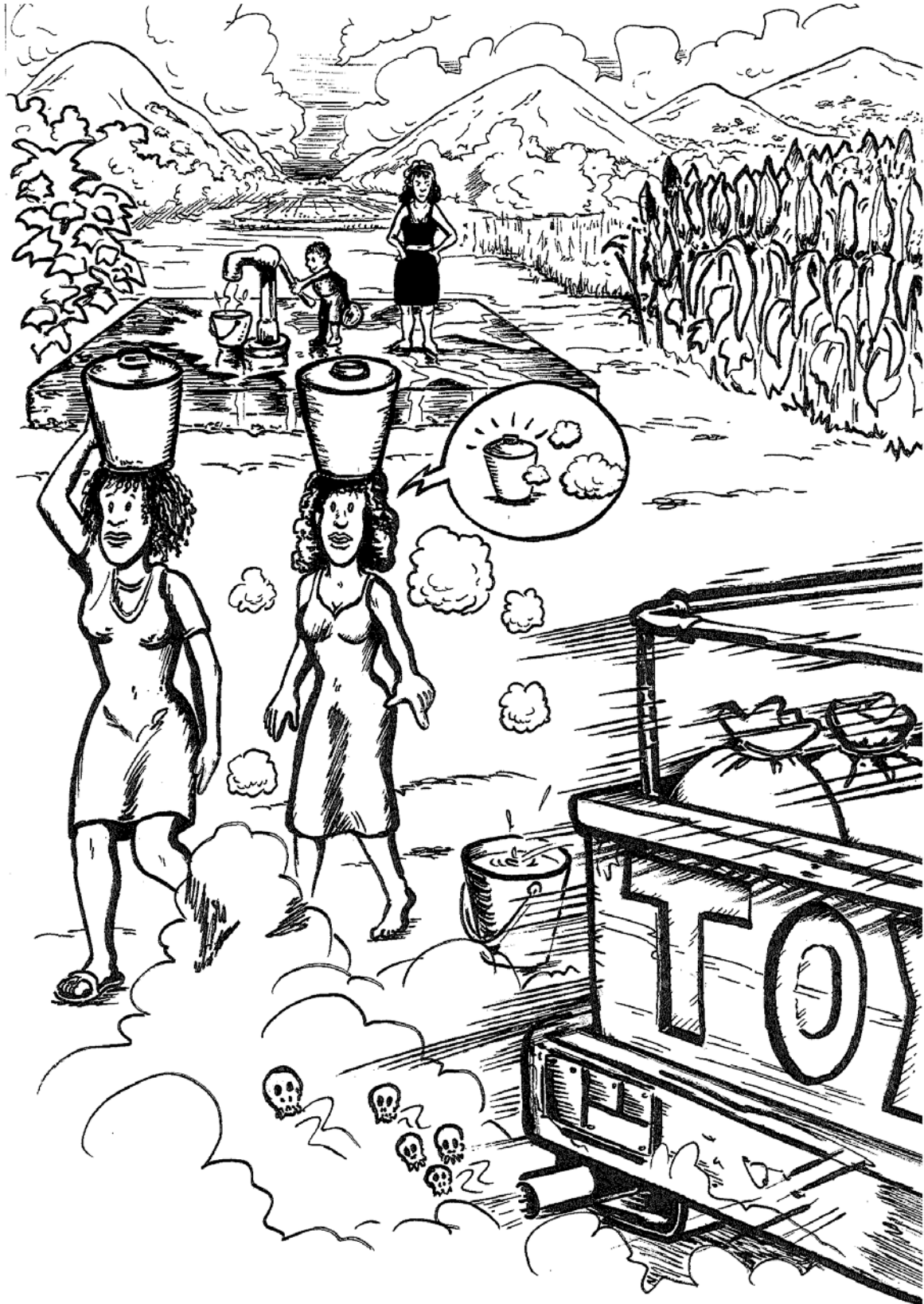
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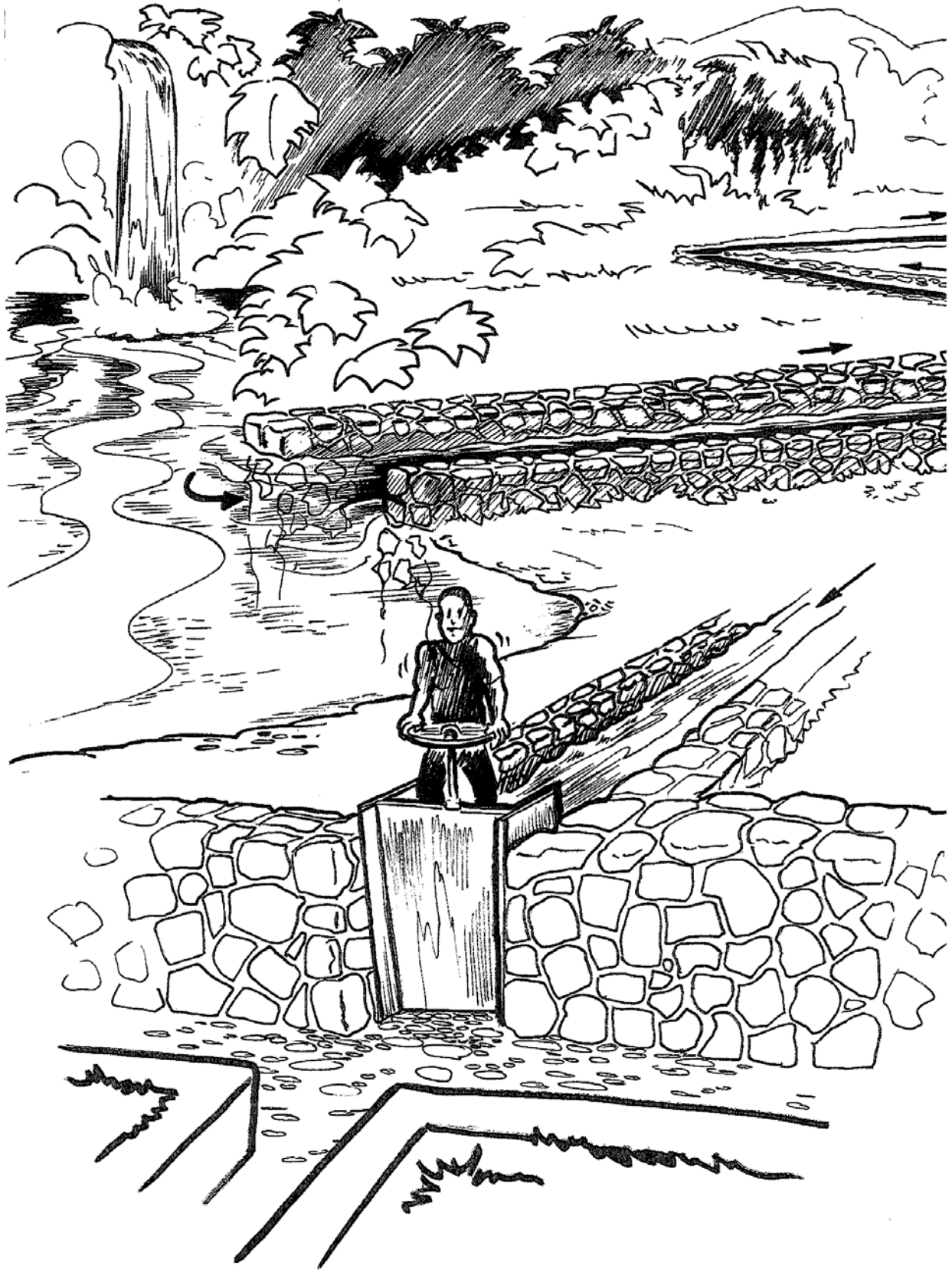
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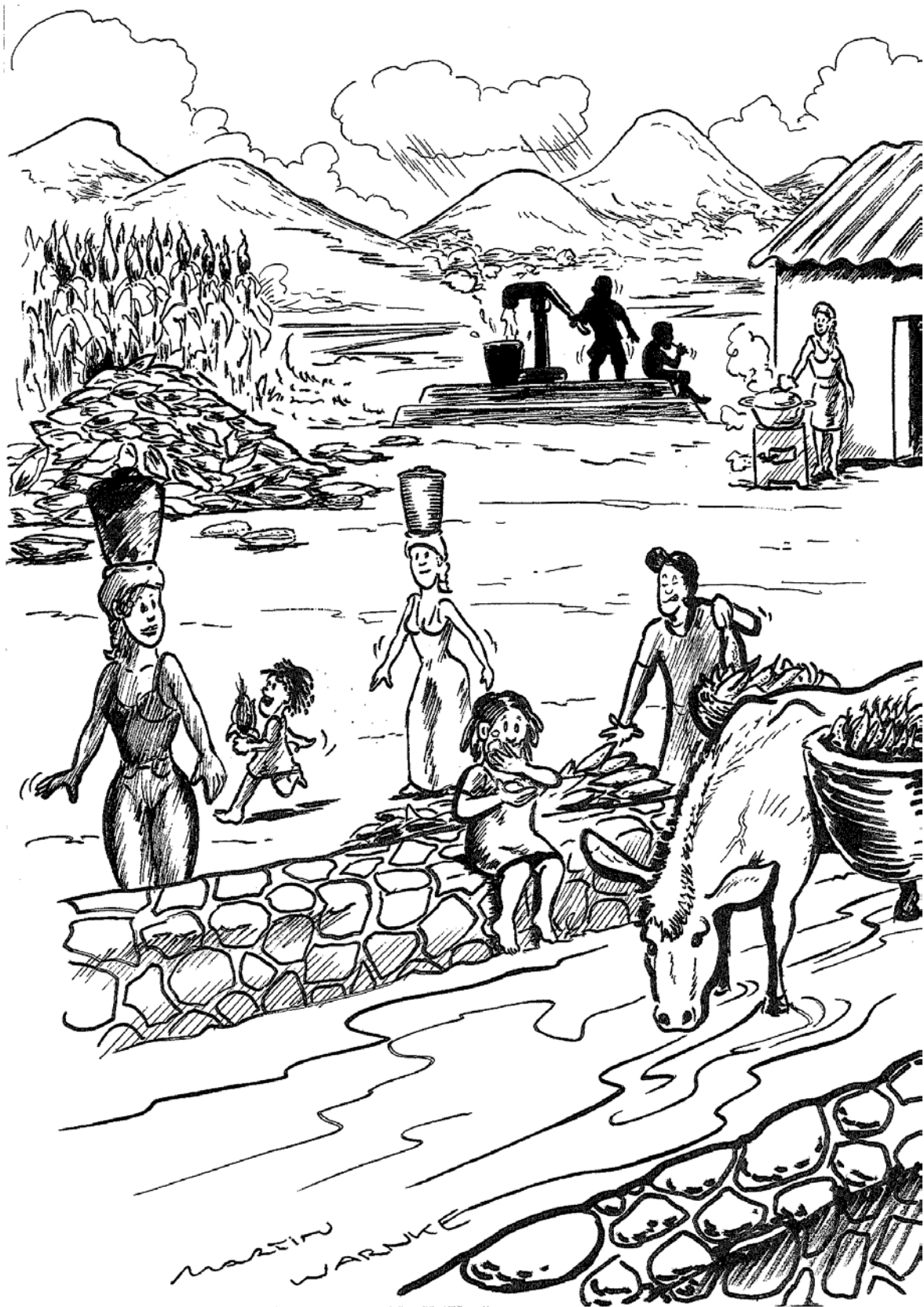
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Video WATER: Technical Information

Water is life

We need water every day: to wash clothes, to clean our body, to cook and, of course, to drink, etc.

We use water on many occasions – from morning to night. Water is precious, but exhaustible.

80 countries of the world including Haiti, suffer terribly from the lack of water. Too many populated zones do not know what clean water is, even less, what a sewerage system is for evacuating dirty water. However, the dirty water is the reason for numerous serious illnesses like typhus fever and cholera, illnesses you can die of, especially children of less than 5 years.

Here are some basic rules for getting and keeping drinking water and for protecting one's health:

To drink water from a river or a pond you first have to boil it for at least 15 minutes. Before that, it is advisable to filter it through sand or clean bits of gravel.

Always clean the container in which you will transport the water first.

Use a ladle or a small saucepan – never your hands – to draw the water into the container. This way, you avoid infection.

Never put a foreign object into the water without a good reason.

Always close the container (calabash, jug or others) with a lid or a piece of clean fabric.

Keep the containers on a table or a wall, away from the reach of animals.

Wash your hands regularly after you have been to the toilet – and always when you deal with drinking water.

Clean the container in which you keep the water at least every two days.

This is an example of a programme to supply water to the working-class areas of Port au Prince (GRET/CAMEP):

In the working-class areas of Port au Prince, Haiti, a special programme allows to put more and more pipes to assure the regular supply of drinking water to the inhabitants.

21 areas already take advantage of the improvements that have resulted from the building of the water pipes, but also of reservoirs and terminal-fountains.

The people of the area buy the water at the public company – the CAMEP – at a fixed rate.

Supply tanks are built in the different areas to assure a permanent supply of water to the terminal-fountains.

The water is supplied to the users via terminal-fountains for a fixed price per unit of used water.

The sale is insured by sellers that are chosen and paid by the management committee of the area.

The committee of the area is formed at the end of a work of leadership and an intensive training, provided by the GRET, a Haitian NGO that is specialized in leadership working in the slums. From the income of the water sale at the terminal-fountains each committee consisting of representatives of all the basic organisations of the area, pays its own bill to the CAMEP. The gross margin achieved by the committee on the water sale allows to pay the sellers, to deposit a little indemnity to the members of the committee and to finance other activities of common interest in the area. So, the programme works under the responsibility of the citizens who know the value of drinking water and accept its price.

The programme exists thanks to the permanent technical supervision and assistance by the non-governmental organisation GRET, and also because of the financing by the Caisse Française de

Développement (CFD) and the European Union. The Centrale Autonome Métropolitaine d'Eau Potable (CAMEP) assures that the water is supplied to the working-class areas.

This programme is a good example of how the supplying of drinking water can work in working-class areas. Further information and detailed documentation about the organisation and the implementation of the programme are available at: GRET Haiti, 87 rue Cameau, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Water in rural areas

In the countryside people use river water, not to drink or cook with it, because it is not clean enough, but to wash their clothes and to clean themselves.

Pumps are used to get the water from underground and bring it up to the surface. Today, the underground water still is the best natural source of drinking water.

To avoid pollution of the pump water:

- you have to forbid the dumping of refuse and the installation of latrines next to the water source
- do not build a well next to a cemetery
- close the well with a lid
- build a drainage system and put gravel around the platform of the pump
- all the things related to the pump, the platform and the draining pipe have to be cleaned once a week

The system of irrigation

Spring water like water from streams and rivers can also be used to irrigate the fields. In this case, you have to build a pipe system that carries the water to the place you want. If this water is only used for irrigation, for feeding animals or for washing clothes or oneself – it is sufficient to build a pipe network under the open sky. Then the rate of flow and the direction are regulated by sluices. These irrigation systems allow changing dry and poor areas into very fertile agricultural areas.

Video WATER: Text of Soundtrack

Water – the most important element on earth. Water is life. We need it everyday, to wash our clothing, for our hygiene, for cooking, and, of course, to drink. Water is something we use at all times – from morning to night.

Water is a precious liquid, but not inexhaustible. Eighty countries in the world, including Haiti, suffer severely from a lack of water. Far too many inhabited areas do not know what it is to have clean water, even less, what a sewage system is for evacuating dirty water. Moreover, dirty water is the source for many serious diseases such as typhoid and cholera, which can be fatal, especially in young children under the age of five.

In the low-income areas in Port-au-Prince in Haiti, a special programme is installing more and more pipes to ensure regular provision of drinkable water to inhabitants. 21 areas are now benefiting from improved water transportation because of the construction of water pipes, but also reservoirs and water points. Water is bought at the public company, the CAMEP, and then distributed to users and some paying water points. This business is confined to selected people, and paid for by the management committee of the area, which represents the users, and is responsible for the good running of the operation, settling accounts with the CAMEP, and the upkeep of installations. The profits made by the sale of water are used by the committee to finance other activities of collective interest to the area.

The Port-au-Prince project is carried out and managed by GRET, a non-governmental organisation. Thanks to financial assistance from the European Union, GRET can install distribution networks for drinking water in an increasing number of low-income areas.

For the piping, increasingly plastic pipes are used and buried underground in trenches. Labourers and plumbers work hand in hand. People are impatient

for the work to be completed. When two of the plumbers M. S. and M. A., have cut the pipe to the required length, they have to clean it well before gluing.

The assembling is done using polyvinyl glue with two components, which must be applied with caution to the clean pipes.

Then the two pipes have to be fitted together, taking care not to dirty them again. The smallest grain of sand can cause major problems. Now that the pipes are perfectly assembled, they can be buried, so that they do not impede either pedestrians or vehicles.

A second team of plumbers is in charge of connecting the water points to the pipes by installing different parts, such as the principle lock gate, or the metal water meter.

This work requires a lot of care. Also important is the quality of the hydraulic parts, which help to transport the water to the various water points.

Being able to buy clean water at the water points represents a considerable improvement in living conditions for all the inhabitants of the area. Even if you often have to wait your turn, it is worth it. You can be sure that the clean water is less expensive than that sold by private businesses, not counting the fact that it is the community that profits from the money. The users accept this system of water sellers, and respect the negotiated prices.

It is best to use a receptacle with a lid to transport the water home. Like this, you are sure to keep it clean.

At the moment, around 25% of low income areas are reached by the programme. For the first time, inhabitants have access to a real public service for the distribution of drinking water. It is hoped that the project can be extended to other areas of the city.

In the countryside, people use water from rivers, not to drink or cook, because it is not clean enough, but at least to wash their clothes or wash themselves.

There are many pumps which bring the water from underground to the surface. Today, underground water is the best source of natural drinking water.

In the Bayonnais Valley, they have succeeded in installing a complete supply system for the inhabitants and the animals of the whole valley.

Here, the water comes from the neighbouring mountains, transported by an 18 km network of pipes and water points.

For this, spring water is first of all stored in two 60,000 litre reservoirs. From there it flows into channels for the irrigation of crops, but also into the pipes leading to 27 water points for human use.

This means that everyone always has enough water to drink and cook with.

Parallel to the installation of the pipes and water points, the inhabitants, assisted by specialists, have built irrigation channels of stone to transport water directly into the fields.

A system of lock gates has been installed and one person, the lock keeper, is responsible for it.

Water can also be sent directly into the valley, or channelled towards any section of crops.

The result is that the Bayonnais Valley, which was formerly a dry region, has become a fertile valley.

The 17,000 inhabitants of the valley really appreciate the benefits of water, for the good of the economy and their region, as well as for the small practical and pleasant signs of life.

Further Notes

The Campaign Package

This Campaign Package has been developed and provided by the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Bonn, Germany. Its purpose is to facilitate the organisation of campaigns for mobilisation and motivation of young people, and for providing them with vocational orientation and guidance. The focus is on marginalised youth in the informal sector of least developed countries.

The package consists of eight components.

The current pilot version is being provided in English only. It will be evaluated in the field. Depending on the feedback that UNESCO-UNEVOC will receive, the package will be developed further.

The activities presented in this Campaign Package are not a guarantee of monetary success. The content is based on research, examples and advice from experts. Every attempt was made to ensure accuracy, and neither the authors nor the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre can be held responsible for incorrect information or changing circumstances.

UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre

Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn
Germany

unevoc@unesco.org
www.unesco.org/unevoc
www.unevoc.unesco.org/learning+working

Authors:

Yael Eichner, Astrid Hollander, Sharon Kirabo-Steffens, Hans Kröner

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Booklets accompanying the Video Series "Learning and Working"

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Coordination: Martina and Jean-Claude Ramigé

Text: Martina Ramigé, UNESCO

Paintings: Edouard Michelet

Graphics: Stefan Nowak, Martin Warnke

Layout: Yael Eichner, Till Heeg, Astrid Hollander, Ramigé Film Production



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