

# EDUCATIONAL



COMPONENT

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# METHODOLOGY



The most recent estimates based on goal 7c of the Millennium Development Goals suggest that, overall, the benefits of achieving universal access to sanitation outweigh the costs by a factor of 5.5 for every 1.

UN Water, 2014



DIARRHOEA IS THE SECOND LEADING CAUSE OF INFANT MORTALITY IN THE WORLD. TRAINING ON HYGIENIC HABITS COULD PREVENT 88% OF THOSE CASES

# IMPROVED WATER AND FAMILY HYGIENE

It aims to ensure that families know and implement healthy sanitary practices related to maintaining safe water, rational use of water and hygiene practices.

- 1** We raise the awareness of and encourage families to adopt healthy sanitary practices related to safe water, rational use of water and hygiene (hand washing and proper management of faeces).
  - 2** We strengthen the organisation and powers of local/community authorities responsible for the management and operation of water and sanitation systems, as in the case of Peru, the Water and Sanitation Services Management Boards (JASS) and their coordination with the Municipal Technical Sanitation Departments (ATM).
  - 3** We articulate educational and communication activities with educational institutions on healthy practices related to safe water, rational use of water and hygiene.
- AWARENESS RAISING**
- EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**
- THE ADMINISTRATION**

# TOOLS



## THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

## ENSURING KNOWLEDGE

It is a common error in the engineering and construction sector to complete projects without taking into account the population that will consequently be using these services.

Experience has shown us that it is not enough to give communities coverage through the supply and installation of drinking water treatment plants, which although necessary is not sufficient. Therefore, it is imperative to emphasise promotion and training on changes to habits of the population which, allied to the efficient community and local management of water, generates sustainability and raises their quality of life. That quality of life is evident in the improvement of the main health indicators and socio-economic development that the population would gain as a result of a comprehensive drinking water service.

We are confident that any work done from a holistic viewpoint will generate sustainable results; we are committed to finding solutions fitting the communities for which our projects are designs. Our networks include all kinds of development organisations (NGOs, governments, multilateral organisations, development banks, etc.), and we provide the professional teams that guarantee innovative, sustainable results. Our experience endorses us.

Therefore, the PWH includes an Educational Component exclusively dedicated to evaluating and defining the feasibility of our water treatment plants from a social angle, providing our clients with integration strategies.

In order for a water purification solution to be a guarantee of improvement of the population, some important aspects must be taken into account:

### Lines of Action

Develop and update innovative, comprehensive and sustainable models to supply water to the populations of dispersed, excluded and vulnerable rural areas.

**Promote the inclusion and participation of the population** (families, community and local leaders) in better management of water resources, through the empowerment and strengthening of the capacities of social players, considering access to safe water as a human right.

**Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework**, at community and local levels (community, district government, provincial government, region) for improved and sustainable community and local management of water and sanitation services.

**Promote public and private investment** to increase coverage in the supply,

use, management and preservation of drinking water and environmental sanitation, taking into account environmental care and protection of water and its sources.

### Approaches

**Human Development:** Water is the source of life of all things and affects all aspects of human development. When a person is denied or lacks access to safe water, his choices and freedom are constrained by illness, poverty and vulnerability.

**Health Promotion:** For a part of the global population without access to improved water sources, water pollution during transportation, storage and use in the home presents a significant risk to health. For this segment of the world population, education in healthy lifestyles on improving water and family hygiene will bring benefits by reducing disease and other benefits related to improved health.

**Human rights:** The United Nations General Assembly and Human Rights Council have recognised the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. This is derived from the right to an adequate

standard of living and is inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity.

**Multiculturalism:** refers to the meeting of cultures and harmonious coexistence between them, as well as the implementation of activities to foster respect for their cultural differences and expressions.

**Environmental conservation:** Also, within the framework of sanitation projects, care for and protection of the environment should be promoted, seeking to maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

**Inclusion of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants:** encourages the inclusion of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, traditionally overlooked within development processes. To this end, efforts are aimed at creating conditions that allow inclusion of those population groups.

### BASELINE

### DEMONSTRATION SESSIONS

### PUPPET SHOWS

### DRAWING, SINGING AND PAINTING COMPETITIONS

### HOME VISITS

### TRAINING WORKSHOPS

### MONITORING ACTIVITIES

### EVALUATION OF RESULTS

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

### COMMUNAL MEETINGS



1 They inform and raise the awareness of authorities and families on the Improvement of water and Family Hygiene.

### ORGANISATION AND TRAINING



2 They promote and reinforce community leadership and management powers in community and local authorities.

### DEMONSTRATION SESSIONS



3 They strengthen the powers (knowledge and skills) of families regarding healthy lifestyles and adopting healthy practices that are key in relation to drinking water, hygiene and proper disposal of faeces.

### PUPPET SHOWS



4 They raise the awareness of families, especially children about the importance of the use of and care for the water treatment plant, and about improving healthy practices (consumption of drinking water, hygiene and excreta management).

### COORDINATION MEETINGS



8 Coordination and evaluation meetings with health centres.

### DELIVERY OF KITS



7 To encourage families to implement healthy practices learned.

### COMPETITIONS



6 To motivate and mobilise children and girls of school-going age, families and communal authorities in adopting healthy practices in relation to the consumption of drinking water, hygiene and proper disposal of faeces.

### HOME VISITS



5 Monitoring of the implementation of healthy practices and strengthening the messages of educational activities in families.