

# Lesson Plan UK Schools

## Clean water and tippy taps



<b>Year Group:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Number of learners:</b>
<b>Context:</b> Starfish Malawi's Health and Hygiene project includes lessons taught in schools in Malawi and the UK.	<b>Learning Objectives:</b> To understand how poor hygiene contributes to disease and ill health To appreciate the importance of clean water	
<b>Success criteria:</b> I understand the importance of clean water for good health and wellbeing I understand how people in Malawi get water	<b>Global Goals for Sustainable Development:</b> 3 Good health and wellbeing 6 Clean water and sanitation	
<b>Technical Vocabulary:</b> Health Hygiene Sanitation	<b>Resources:</b> Selection of buckets  Tippy tap per group: 4 long sticks (about 1.2m long) 2 shorter sticks (about 90cm long) Stones Screwdriver String 2 or 3L milk container	
<p><b>Organisation of activity:</b></p> <p>Allow the children 2 minutes to think carefully about the one thing they cannot live without in school. Gather their answers and scribe them on the board. Prioritise the list as a class. If taps and toilets are not at the top of the list, ask whether what has been put at the top of the list is more important and why? Explain to the children that they are going to be thinking about access to clean water and why it is so important.</p> <p>Explain to the children how lucky we are to have unlimited fresh water available from a tap. What happens when there is a problem with our supplies? Bottled water or tankers of water are provided for us. How do many of the people in the world get water for drinking, cooking, washing? Directly from rivers, from springs, from water pumps or wells that serve a street or a whole village. Simulate a water collection exercise by having children carry full buckets of water across the playground or field. Impress upon them the importance of not spilling any of it and ask them to talk about how difficult or easy it is to complete the task. Explain that in many parts of the world women and girls spend around 60% of their time each day collecting and carrying water and that in many cases they have to carry it much further. What is the problem with these water supplies? <i>The water is not always safe to drink – it can be polluted with chemicals or minerals and it can contain harmful bacteria that cause diseases</i></p> <p>How is our water made safe for us to drink? Water that is taken from reservoirs, lakes and rivers or from aquifers (underground natural stores of water) is treated at water treatment works before flowing through water mains (pipes) to arrive at your home. The water is disinfected with chlorine to kill bacteria and viruses and chemical pollutants are removed by the use of coagulants, filtration and clarification. Waste water leaves our homes through sewers and goes to sewerage treatment works before being allowed to re-enter the water cycle.</p> <p>What about people in Malawi? Read information from the Water Aid website:  <a href="https://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/malawi">https://www.wateraid.org/where-we-work/malawi</a></p>		

Show video of how people in Malawi get water from boreholes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ERTDM1gPEws>

A useful device for helping people keep the water clean and germ free for handwashing is a tippy tap. Watch this video of a tippy tap being used, then follow the instructions from Water Aid to make tippy taps in groups.

<https://www.wateraid.org/uk/sites/g/files/jkxoof211/files/schools-challenge-ks1-tippy-tap-instructions.pdf>

Take pictures of the tippy taps and send them to link schools.

### **Plenary**

Discuss why it is so important to have clean hands and explain that in the next lesson, children will learn more about this and learn the correct technique for washing their hands.

### **Evaluation**