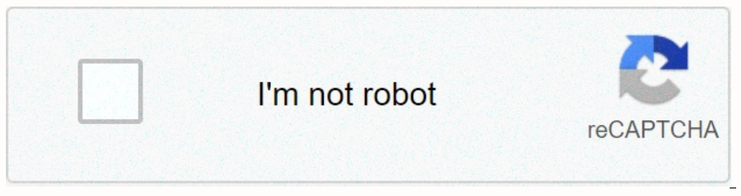

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Explained the world' s water crisis worksheet

This is a useful work to accompany watch Episode 19 of Netflix's 'Explained' series. The episode was the title of 'World Water Crisis'. Work anglers highlight key information from the episode and help keep students focused while viewing videos. This document also contains connection tasks, when students are finished watching videos. When I did this lesson with my class, I found out that the video generated a great discussion about what our lives would be like if we had our water closed. You can do the same with your class and use videos to open class discussions. All you need for this lesson is a Netflix account and this work demon. Conclude these lessons by getting students to outline how they can play a role in conserved water, just like the residents of Cape Town; this unravels in the connection task. Episode run time: 18 minutes. The answer key to the video question is included. The World

Resources Institute recently released a chronic disruptive report rising, water shortages around the world that threaten millions of earth's population. Climate change is a major contributing factor. The public health crisis, social disagreements and global political conflicts are an inevitable consequence if the problem is not successfully addressed–and soon. 17 Nation, Home to A Quarter of the World's Population, Faces Very High Water Pressure paints a sad picture indeed. Bottom line reports: a lack of disaster water, once a rare occurrence, occurred with increased frequency around the world. According to the WRI report, two related phenomena are responsible: first, more frequent and intense droughts occur in both the world's first and third countries, due largely due to the effects of climate change. Both-and perhaps less appreciated-WRI noted that global anthropogenic water production has more than doubled since the 1960s, a trend that shows no signs of combat. Dramatic results: 17 countries collectively are home to a quarter of the Earth's population now under what WRI refers to as extreme water pressure. The WRI report describes the Middle East and North Africa as the most depressed region of water on earth. India–the world's second most populous country with 1.35 billion population–is another country with extreme water shortages (and getting worse). The water crisis is the result of a combination of increased surface water supply detours and growing extraction of groundwater resources, both at full unsustainable levels. (The report ranked 164th in the country as suffering from various levels of water pressure.) WRI report states that among cities with more than 3 million 33 of it-with a population of more than 259 million inhabitants-now faces very high water pressure. By 2030, WRI warned, the number was projected to reach 45 cities with a population of 470 million. As The New York Times In a summary of the WRI report, climate change is a major hunting factor: As rainfall becomes more volatile, water supply becomes less reliable. And as the days grow warmer, more water ejacis from the reservockle just as water demand increases. In addition, at the time of drought, groundwater is pumped to offset the lack of surface water, often without regard to the insane nature of groundwater aquiquis if not properly managed. Even in countries experiencing what WRI refers to relatively low water pressure, pockets of extreme water shortages exist. Leading examples include Capetown, South Africa; John, United Kingdom; southeast Australians; Mexico City; and southwest of the United States. Here in the United States, the most awful water shortage affects the state of New Mexico, according to WRI reports. But close behind are Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska-and California. In each state, the most prominent cause of the water crisis is the chronic overdraft of the incessant groundwater aquiquis. On a positive note, the WRI report goes beyond illustrating the global crisis of devastifying water shortages and also offers a number of key policy proposals to address problems globally and locally: better agricultural practices and efficiency; investment in gray and green infrastructure; and increased water treatment, reuse and recycling, Climate Change, drought, global security, groundwater, public health, water shortages, Our World Resources Institute is excited to introduce our comprehensive Water Crisis Teaching Plan for teachers in primary schools through high schools. This teacher's guide can be used in an entire or simple as an individual teaching plan across multiple core subjects. You'll find interactive activities, work tools, research ideas and a list of resources for you and your students. Together you will find a water crisis and, most importantly, some solution to solve it for people in need. Whether you're teaching about international issues, social studies, earth science or writing, we think you'll find this guide of useful tools in helping your students explore the most basic issues facing today's developing world. Download Free Lesson Plan We've organized teacher guides to four easy-to-use sections. You can preview each lesson below and then download the guide. Problem Students will explore issues including water shortages, dirty and unsafe water effects, and proper hygiene and hygienic deficiencies in community compatible. Using our website as a research tool, they will lead to a deeper understanding of these issues. We have put the information you need at your fingertips. Water Everywhere depicts water principal many compared to water shortages, both physical and economic, by having students move through three stations where they must fill water bottles using different rules at each station. Dirty water... so what? use the jigsaw approach to having students teach each other about Potential effects of dirty water: poor health, increased hunger, permanent poverty, and lack of access to education. Hand Washing Hang Ups explores the challenges of teaching hand washing and introducing students to innovative and low-tippy-tap cost solutions before they get creative in their own solution creation. Solution Students will learn about the different methods available to bring clean and safe water to developing communities. They will be wrestling with the challenges of competing ideas and technical solutions. Then they will work as a team to find the best way forward in a certain atmosphere. Village Voices is a small-scale role-playing simulation activity where students must use their own cut-off skills, along with the Water Project website to determine what kind of water technology is best for four different villages. The Air Word Search project leverages the information available in the Project Type section of the Water Project website as students use clues to determine what words of vocabulary they must find in the puzzle. Additional Source Only Facts: Water Crisis by Numbers is a list of some of the most commonly used, interesting and interesting facts about the world's water crisis. Quotes included. Keep on Digging is an annotation bibliography highlighting many of the top resources and agencies from across the water and sanitation sectors. It is an excellent resource for additional research. Get Involved We find that when teachers introduce these problems and solutions, students are often self-motivated enough to engage directly in real-world activities to help. The tools provided will stimulate their creativity and provide tools for taking action. Download Free Lesson Plans There is nothing more important to live on Earth than water. Yet from Cape Town to Flint, Michigan, and from rural, sub-Saharan Africa to Asian teeming megacities, there is a global water crisis. People are struggling to access the quantity and quality of water they need for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing hands, and growing their food. Stunning progress was made in making clean drinking water accessible to 2.6 billion people in developing countries from 1990 to 2015. That's an increase from 76% of the global population to 91% at the time. Yet there are still many opportunities to delay clean water benefits through better sanitation and hygiene education. The United Nations recognises the importance of dealing with the global water crisis every year on World Water Day, March 22. Globally, 844 million people lack access to clean water. Without clean water, easily accessible, families and communities are locked in poverty for generations. Children dropped out of school and parents struggle make a living. Women and children are worst affected - children because they are more susceptible to dirty water diseases and women and girls because they often bear the burden of carrying water for their families approximately 200 million hours per day. Read the story of Ireen, an 8-year-old in Malawi who runs for water every day. Access to clean water changes everything; it's a stepping stone for development. When people gain access to clean water, they are better able to practice good hygiene and hygiene. Children enjoy good health and are more likely to school. Parents set aside their concerns about water-related illnesses and lack of access to clean water. On the other hand, they can prepare crops and livestock and diversify their income. Communities are no longer vie for the rights to watering holes. Each child deserves clean water. Frequently Asked Questions: What you need to know about the global water crisis Explore FAQs about water, sanitation, and hygiene. Learn how you can help children and families with lack of clean water. Fast fact: The global water crisis of 844 million people lacks basic drinking water access, more than 1 out of every 10 people on the planet. Women and girls spend an estimated 200 million hours estimating water every day. The average woman in rural Africa runs 6 kilometres daily to shy away 40 pounds of water. Every day, over 800 children under 5 years of age die from diarrhea caused by weak water and sanitation. By 2050, at least 1 in 4 people will likely live in a country affected by chronic or repeated shortages of fresh water. 2.3 billion people live without access to basic sanitation. 892 million people practice open defections. One of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims to provide universal access to clean water and sanitation by 2030. 90% of all natural disasters are water-related. BACK TO QUESTION How can I help end the global water crisis? You can help bring clean water to needy families as supporters of World Vision. Over the last three years, we have reached over 12.7 million people with clean water. Our goal for the future is more ambitious, but achievable, with your help. Pray: Ask God to pour his blessings on families who need clean water. Give: Help provide clean water for children and families. Run or walk in Global 6K for Air May 16, 2020 - directly from your own home or neighborhood - to bring clean water to children around the world. You can also make a long-term commitment to join Team World Vision in a race to bring clean water and opportunities for the full lives to children around the world. BACK TO QUESTION What are the benefits of water, hygiene, and hygiene for children and families? Investment in clean water, combined with basic hygiene and hygienic education, is one of the ways that effective for improving life and fighting extreme poverty. Its benefits include: Families become healthier: Water, sanitation, and hygiene programs work together to prevent the spread of most diseases, and are one of the most effective ways to reduce child mortality. Children are better nourished: Safe water, hygiene, and hygiene help children grow higher, smarter, and stronger. They get more of the food they eat because they are not sick. Families are able to use water to irrigate the garden for more nutritious food throughout the year. Children can attend and excel at school: When children don't have to walk far to get water, they have more time to attend school and more energy to learn. This is especially important for girls, who most often accumulate water for families. Family income improved: Families spend less money on healthcare and are more able to pay things like school supplies and fees. Water is also used for income generation activities such as soap making, bricks, and shea butter, as well as the complimentation of livestock and gardens. BACK TO QUESTION Why do you combine clean water with hygiene and hygiene? What is WASH? Providing educational facilities and sanitation hygiene, such as toilets and hand washing stations, improves the health benefits of clean water by helping to reduce the spread of diseases and diseases. In fact, hand washing alone has been shown to cause children to grow higher, stronger, and smarter. So interconnected are water, sanitary, and hygienic issues that they have combined into a recognized sector in the global aid community as WASH. BACK TO QUESTION How do women and girls affected by lack of clean water? Women and girls bear the biggest burden because in the developing world they are most likely responsible for estimating water to their homes. They spend an estimated 200 million hours collecting water every day. The average African woman walks 6 kilometres to act 40 pounds of water per day. This daily dissociation stimulates his energy for other activities and robs his chances of spending this time with his family, or pursuing school activities and income to improve their lives. Girls who school until teenagers are more likely to drop out when they start menstruation unless their school has clean water, latrines, sanitary supplies, and sanitary training. Helping young women manage menstrual health not only provides suitable facilities, but also includes handling social norms. During childercy, lack of sanitation, clean water, and proper hygiene contribute to high rates of illness and death among mothers and newborns in the developing world. World Vision accelerates its push to bring clean water, toilets, and hand washing facilities to more health clinics to ensure safer delivery. BACK TO QUESTION What is the cost of bringing clean water to one person? Our average cost for World Vision to bring clean water to one person in Africa is $50. But these prices actually include more than just Net. It also includes the costs involved to ensure that the well or water point is maintained so that it will last for generations. Also, by leveraging on other resources, such as sponsorship of children and local funds, everyone who benefits from clean water is also trained and equipped to practice safe hygiene and hygiene. For every $1 invest in clean water, health totalling $4.30. BACK TO QUESTION The achievements of the global water crisis of the 1700s to the 1800s: Industrialization led to an increase in presentations in England, highlighting the need for clean water supply and sanitation. 1800s: Water shortages first appeared on historical records. 1854: Dr. John Snow discovered the link between water and the spread of cholera during an outbreak in London. 1866: In the United States, there were 136 public water systems; by the turn of the century, there were 3,000. 1900: Since 1900, more than 11 billion people have died from droughts, and droughts have affected more than 2 billion people. 1972: The U.S. Clean Water Act updated the 1948 legislation to control water pollution and the construction of sewage treatment plant funds. 1993: U.S. General Assembly designates March 22 as World Water Day. 2000: U.S. member states set the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for development progress, including the 2015 target to stop the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. 2003: UN-Water was founded as a coordination platform for sanitation and freshwater access issues. 2005: About 35% of the global population suffered from chronic water shortages, up from 9% in 1960. 2005 to 2015: US member states prioritized water and sanitation development during the International Decade for Water Action for Life. 2008: The U.N. Year of International Sanitation prioritizes health and dignity. 2010: MDGs' clean water access target is achieved five years ahead of schedule. More than 2 billion people have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990. The U.N. General Assembly recognises the right of each person to have sufficient water supply for personal and domestic use physically accessible, equated, safe, and affordable. 2013: The U.N. designates Nov. 19 as World Toilet Day to highlight the global issue that billions of people still don't have access to proper sanitation. 2015: About 2.6 billion people have gained access to clean water in the last 25 years, and about 1.4 billion have gained basic access to sanitation since 2000. U.N. member states signed Sustainable Development (SDGs) goals - a successor to MDGs, promising clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. 2018: Worldwide, 2.1 billion people still live without safe drinking water in their homes and more than 892 million people still have no choice other than defecation outside. BACK TO QUESTION Water work World Vision World Vision is the leading nongovernmental provider of clean drinking water in the developing world. We focus on bringing water to very poor people - including those with disabilities - in rural areas with the greatest burden of disease. More than 700 world water, sanitation, and vision hygiene professionals and thousands of development professionals live and work in communities around the world to jointly create a solution that lasts. The work of World Vision in the water continues to flow. We invest 15 years in the community, nurturing local ownership and training locals to manage and maintain water points. An independent study by the Institute for Water at the University of North Carolina, one of the ul-fated academic groups in water research, examined 1,470 water sources in 520 communities located in the Greater Afram Plains region of Ghana. Their research report, published in 2015, shows that nearly 80% of wells drilled by World Vision continue to work at a high level even after 20 years, thanks in large part to our community engagement model. World Vision believes we can solve the global water crisis in our lifetime. Our efforts include: Drilling, development, and repairing wells and other important waterpoints Teaching local community members how to keep running water Supervising toilet buildings and hand washing facilities Promote healthy hygiene practices through education and programming change behaviors. World Vision 1960s water work timeline: World Vision started a small water project. Early 1980s: A severe drought in Africa concentrated the world on the urgent need for clean and accessible water. 1985: World Vision commenced water drilling project in Ghana. 1990: World Vision increased its commitment to clean water, and Conrad N. Hilton Foundation Partners in Ghana's water efforts. 2000s: Scaling water works 2003: West African Water Initiative extends drilling to Mali and Niger. 2005: West Africa's 2,000th well drilled in Ghana. 2006: Large-scale water works begin in Ethiopia. 2009: Large-scale water works were in Zambia, including sanitation and hygiene practices. 2011: World Vision begins intentionally increasing water and sanitation activities in 10 countries in Africa. The number of clean water beneficiaries increased 20 times when comparing 2010 to 2016. 2012: Drilling begins in Honduras. 2013: Drilling begins in India. World Vision and Procter & Gamble (P&G) are celebrating a partnership that has provided 1 billion liters of pure water, hosting former Presidents Bill Clinton and Chelsea Clinton to see its impact in Rwanda. 2014: An independent review of the University of North Carolina reveals nearly 80% of World Vision wells in Ghana still work at a high level, even after 20 years. The 1,000th productive well is drilled in Mali. In December, the U.S. Congress passed Water for the World Act, prioritising the provision of clean water and sanitation for the most vulnerable people in the world. World Vision begins to reach one person every 30 seconds with clean water. 2015: Driven by a $40 million gift to its water program by Dana and Dave Dornsife, World Vision announced in September plans to reach one new person with clean water every 10 seconds by 2020 - ultimately reaching universal water access everywhere it works 2030. 2016: World Insight expands water, sanitation and hygiene work to more countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, together with the Middle East, reaching 4.6 million new people cleanly 2017: World Vision now reaches one new person every 10 seconds with clean water. In June, World Vision drilled its 1,500th borehole well since 2003 in Mali. 2018 to 2030: World Vision sets an ambitious goal for global water work 2020: 20 million new people serving clean water 2022: Clean water is provided for everyone, everywhere we work in Rwanda. 2030: 50 million people - everyone, everywhere we work - has access to clean water and sanitation. Learn more about World Vision waterwork. BACK TO QUESTION What is the goal of World Vision 2030 for its water program? Is it achievable? The goal of World Vision is that by 2030 all communities located within our development areas around the world will have access to clean water, adequate sanitation, hand washing facilities, and menstrual hygiene facilities, as well as promotion of cleanliness and behavioral changes. The global WASH program will specifically encourage the influx of the most vulnerable men, women, and children. It will ensure that people with disabilities, those affected by HIV and AIDS, and other vulnerable groups in each area are actively included and benefit from sanitary messaging and increased access to sustainable safe water and better sanitation. We believe that through working with local governments, communities, and other humanitarian organizations, collectively we can achieve this goal. In 2019, World Vision helped 3.3 million people reach access to clean water and 2.5 million people with better sanitation. BACK TO THE QUESTION