

## Human Values-based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE) in Laos

### KEY PROJECTS

HVWSHE project in partnership with NCA January 2008 – December 2010

HVWSHE components of 7 projects with water utilities

### KEY COMPONENTS

Development of curriculum, lesson plans and teaching/learning tools.

Teacher Training

Development of IEC materials

Water supply and sanitation facilities in 10 pilot schools

Water Classrooms

Inter-school competition

### PARTNERSHIPS

South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMAO)

Society for the Preservation of Water (SPW) (Thailand)

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Three provincial water utilities

### TOTAL INVESTMENTS

**UN-HABITAT:** USD 238,400; **Counterpart:** USD 337,475

### TRAINING DETAILS

- June 2008: 8 people from UN-HABITAT, NCA and District Education Offices participated in one week training at SPW. Attendees later trained teachers from 22 target school in 2 remote provinces and acted as resource teachers.
- April 2009: 2 day introductory workshop facilitated by SPW. 25 participants.
- June 2009: 6 day training at SPW on integration of HVWSHE, development of lesson plans and observation of SPW water classroom. 28 teachers and 3 NCA staff participated.
- Core teachers trained in pilot schools.
- February 2010: 1 day workshop on the HVWSHE model and methodology, and integration into the curriculum. 71 participants from the education, and water and sanitation sectors.
- September 2010: 2 day training on effective use of water classrooms, use of equipment and integration of HVWSHE lesson plans into subjects. 45 educators attended.

## **RESOURCE MATERIALS**

Lesson plans and teaching resources in English and in Lao.

16 posters

## **WATER CLASSROOMS**

13 water classrooms operating in schools, water utilities, a teacher training college and as a mobile unit.

## **BENEFICIARIES**

10,200 students in 34 schools

## **IMPACTS**

- Water conservation activities in schools increased two-fold from 2008 – 2010.
- 6.7% of schools began rain water harvesting.
- Significant improvement of conditions of school sanitation facilities, including availability of soap and water.
- Increased understanding of the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Students observe improved water sanitation and hygiene practices.

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### **For more information Contact**

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