

There are germs both healthy and unhealthy, all around us and inside our bodies. These germs, also called microorganisms, are invisible to us. They can only be seen through a microscope.

Some germs cause disease.
These disease-causing germs can get into our bodies when we drink contaminated water, eat contaminated food or can be passed along to us from other animals such as insects and worms. Our body's immune system, our natural ability

to fight disease, can destroy germs that are harmful to our health. When germs multiply in our bodies, they can make us feel ill. Learning about diseases can help you prevent illness in yourself, your family and your community.

Practicing healthy habits helps you avoid exposure to microorganisms that can make you feel sick. On the following page, match the pictures of healthy habits with their descriptions.

'Mi<ro' World

Microorganisms cannot be seen without the help of a microscope. Scientists use microscopes to view microorganisms. Modern microscopes can magnify up to 100,000 times!

Microorganism
Micro = extremely small
Organism = living thing



This
is Fred. He stands
1.5 meters tall. If Fred
were magnified 100,000
times, he would appear
150 kilometers tall!

The female Anopheles mosquito is the only kind of mosquito that carries the malaria parasite. She only feeds at night.





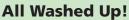
Activity: Match each description with its illustration.

Hey, It's Hot in Here!

Boiling water kills germs. Make sure your water is boiling for at least three minutes before you use it.

You're Busted!

Your immune system is made up of cells that fight germs. Drinking lots of clean water, eating healthy food and getting plenty of sleep are healthy habits that keep you strong.



Vigorously washing your hands with soap and clean water is one of the best and simplest ways to prevent disease. Soap contains molecules that grab onto the dirt and germs stuck to your hands, allowing clean water to rinse germs and dirt



Malaria and Water — Making the connection

What do malaria and water have in common?

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite that is transmitted to humans through a type of mosquito that likes to feed at night. This **parasite** is a microscopic animal that depends on humans to complete its life cycle. Only female mosquitoes bite, and the only kind that carries malaria is the *Anopheles* mosquito.

Water is a critical part of her life cycle because she lays eggs in pools of **stagnant** (not moving) water. For this reason, it is important to remove stagnant water from around your home and to cover your household water source.

Follow the mosquito through the pages in the book to learn more about malaria and how you can prevent it.



At night, an Anopheles mosquito bites and infects you with the malaria parasite. She bites you in order to make a meal of your blood to feed her eggs.

Don't Pas

Germs are everywhere. Each time we touch something, we can spread germs — or pick up new germs.

Take a Пands Пoliday!

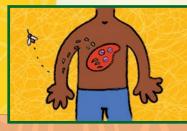
For the rest of the day, send your hands on a holiday by avoiding touching anything with your hands. Use your hip to push open a door. Move a book aside with your elbow.

Take note of the things you could not avoid contacting with your hands. These are some of the places where germs gather. Vigorously washing your hands with soap and water frequently throughout the day can help wash these germs away.

The Speedy Sneeze

Sneezing is a protective mechanism to get germs, dust and other irritants out of our nasal passages. Did you know the droplets expelled during a sneeze can travel at speeds over 160 km/hour? That's thousands of tiny droplets moving faster than a speeding car! To keep from spreading germs, cover your mouth when you sneeze or try to use the crook of your elbow. If you do sneeze into your hand, make sure to immediately wash the germs away with soap and clean water.



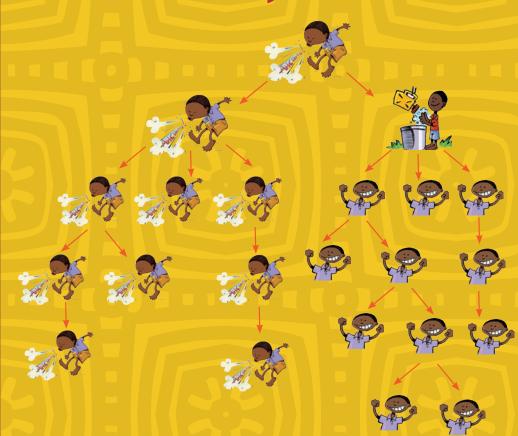


When she bites you the malaria parasite travels through your body to your liver where it reproduces.

It Along







A student sneezes and then shakes hands with two friends. One friend washes his hands, the other does not, and then they go out to play with their classmates. Use the diagram above to answer the questions below. See answers on the back cover.

- 1. How many children were exposed to the germs of the sneezer?
- 2. How many children were not exposed to the sneezer's germs?
- 3. Why were some of the children not exposed to the sneezer's germs?

IIII III III.





The new parasites become hungry and travel to your blood cells to feed.

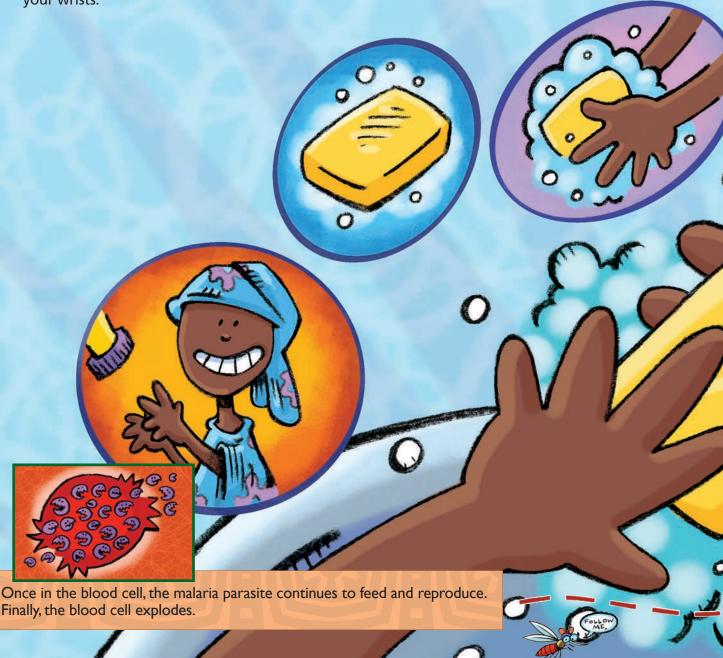
hand Washing

Four Easy Steps to Clean Hands!

- 1) Get Ready! Get Soap! —
 Roll up your sleeves and get
 your hands wet. Rub soap
 all over your hands until you
 have some bubbles or foam.
- 2) Scrub Those Hands! Rub your hands together for at least 15 seconds. Sing the Hand Washing Song or count off 15 seconds to make sure you give the soap plenty of time to work! Be sure to get all the parts of your hands front, back and your wrists.
- 3) Rinse Germs Away! Pour clean water over your hands. Use a pitcher or a Tippy Tap if you don't have a spigot or tap water. Remember to use clean water when you rinse!
- 4) Shake It Dry! Shake your hands dry or use a clean towel.

Why Use Soap?

- Soap removes germs better than just rubbing your hands together with water.
- Washing your hands with soap cuts your risk of getting diarrhea almost in half!
- Nothing is simpler to get disease-causing germs off your hands than washing with soap and water.



or Mealth

Soap + Rubbing + Rinsing = Clean Hands

Before or After?

To stay healthy, you should wash your hands before some activities and after others.

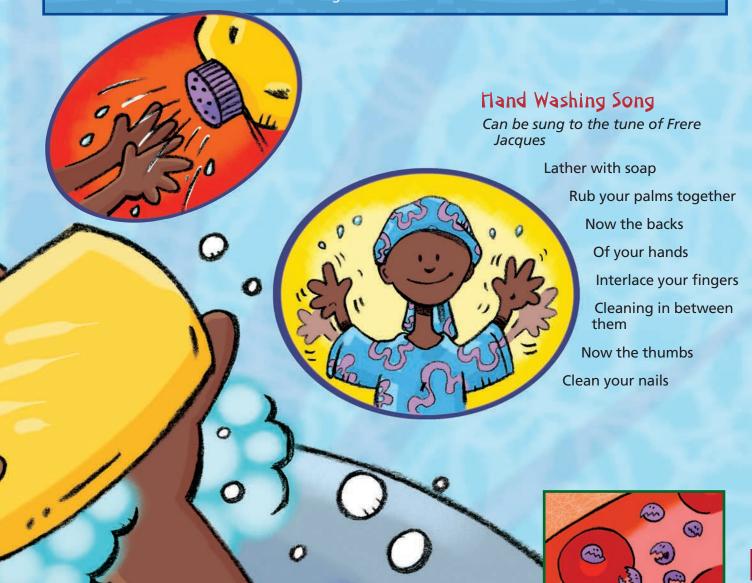
Some tasks require washing hands both before and after.

Determine if you should wash your hands BEFORE, AFTER or both BEFORE AND AFTER for the following activities. See answers on the back cover.

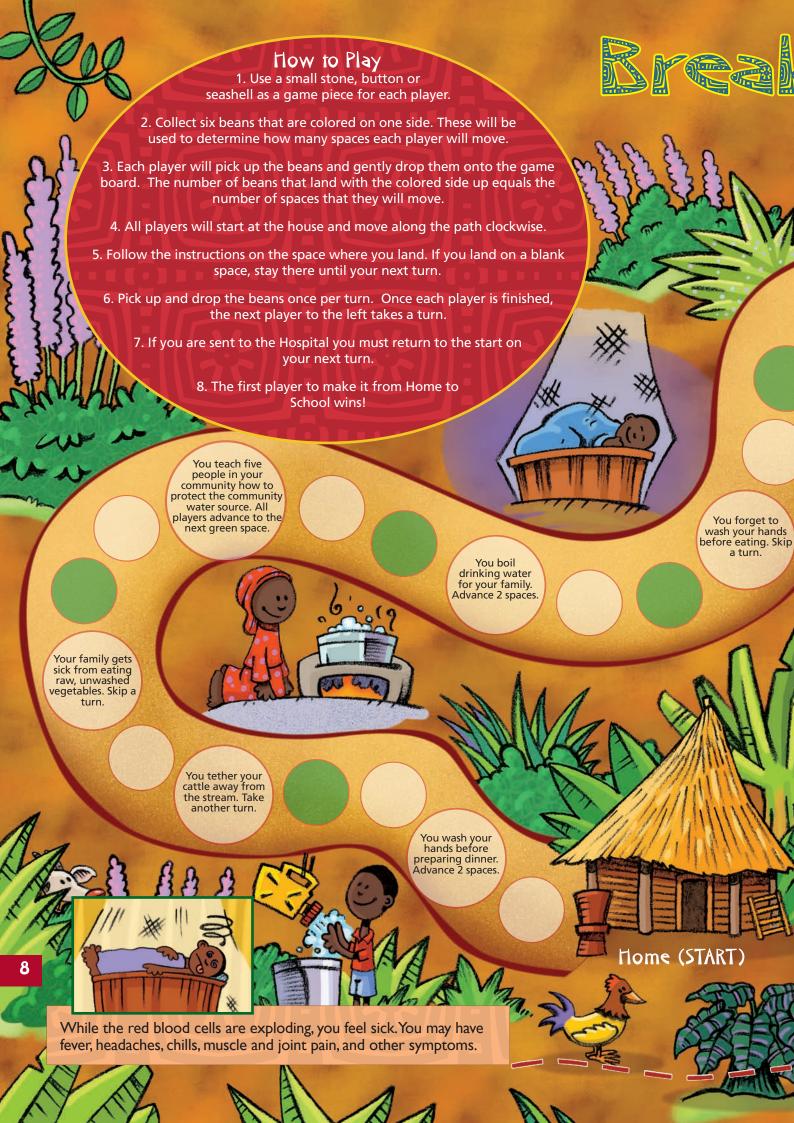
- Preparing food
- Helping a child on the toilet, or changing a baby's napkins
- Taking medication, or giving it to someone else
- Taking care of an ill person
- Going to bed
- Using the toilet or latrine
- Eating

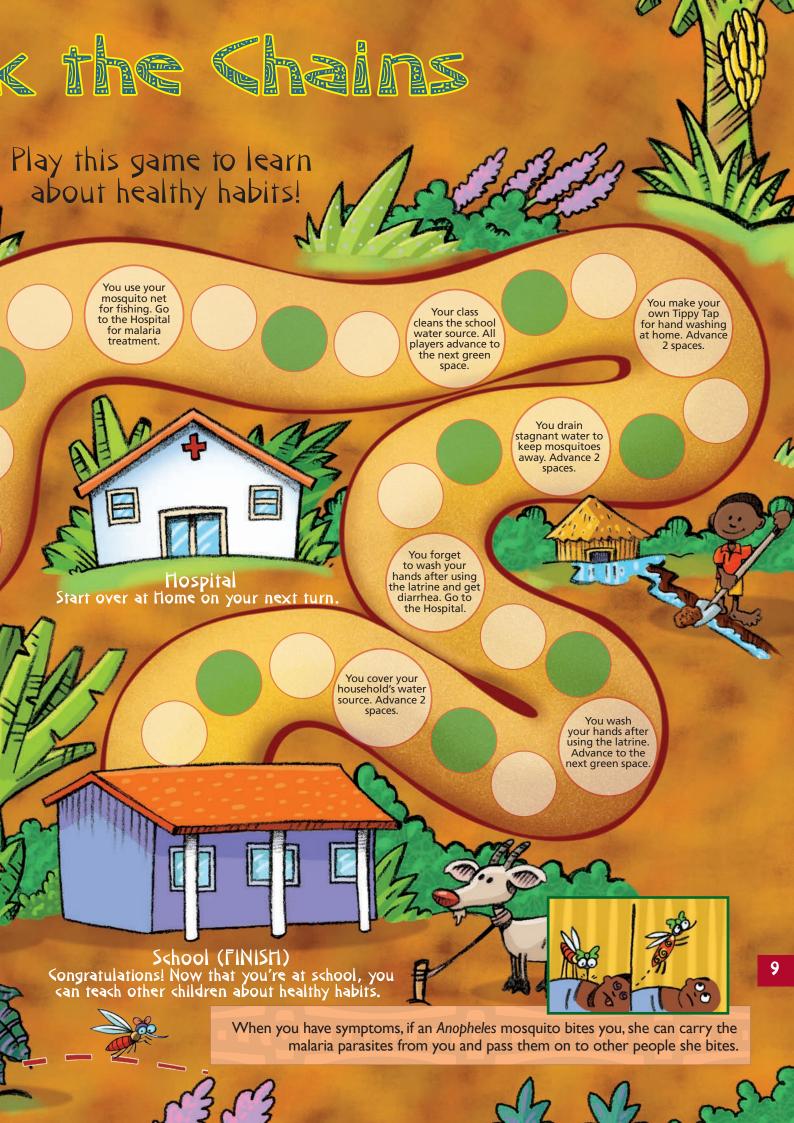
- Taking care of animals
- Cleaning your nose
- Taking care of an injury
- Handling raw meat

When the cells burst, they release hungry malaria



parasites.



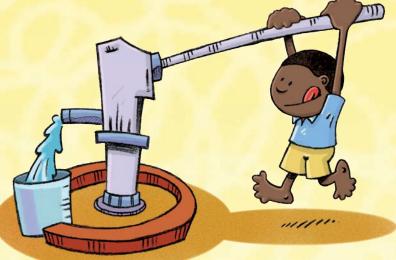


How can you tell if your drinking water is safe to drink? Should you smell it? Taste it? Look at it?

Most of the time it is hard to tell, but there is one thing you can do to be sure. Boil it! Boiling water kills any germs that were in the water, making the water safe. Boiled water can be used for drinking, brushing teeth, washing your hands and face, washing fruits and vegetables that will be eaten raw and other activities such as cleaning wounds.



Store water in a clean container with a lid.



Collect water at a clean source.

On the Path to Clean Drinking Water

Use your finger to connect the scenes and follow the path drinking water takes from its source to your mouth.



Transport water home.



Boil water vi minutes (or

One of the best ways to prevent malaria parasites from infecting you is to sleep underneath a mosquito net. Insecticide-treated nets are especially effective.

Drinki



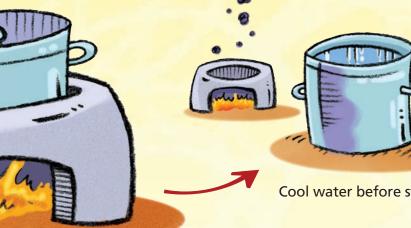
Keep drinking water and unpurified water in different types of containers.



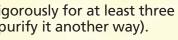
Enjoy your clean, safe water!

Pour water out when you need it, or use a clean dipper with a long handle so germs from fingers and cups stay out.





Cool water before storing it.







Infected family members should sleep under their own mosquito net.



ater sources

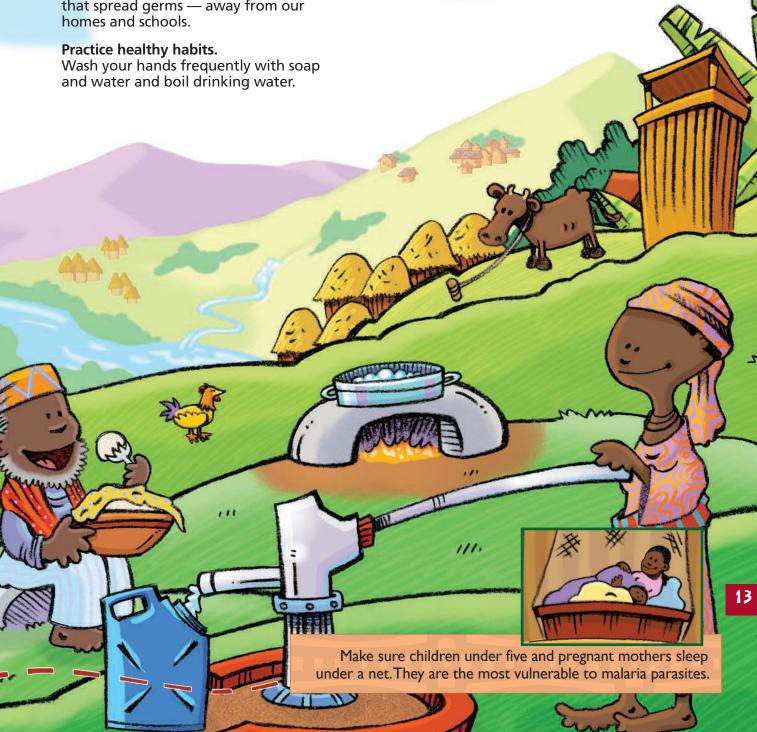
Taking good care of your water means better health for everyone. One person cannot do this alone. It takes a whole community to protect clean water. What can we all do together?

Take good care of water sources. Keeping litter and waste away from water is easier than cleaning polluted water.

Keep your community clean.

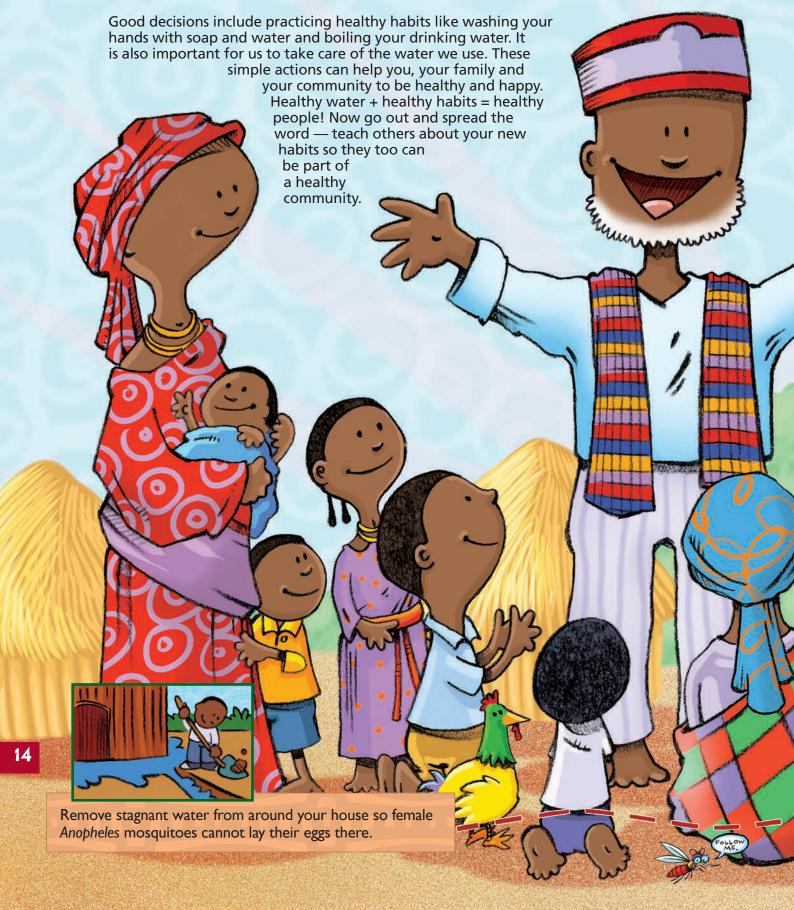
Putting waste in its place helps keep germs — and flies and other animals that spread germs — away from our homes and schools.

Look
at the picture
on these two pages. List
everything you see that will help
this community stay healthy. See the
back page for a list of healthy
habits pictured here.



Water Wisdom

The wisdom of many generations and cultures is passed down through words and stories. Proverbs are one-line stories that share an important piece of knowledge to help others make good decisions in life.



Mixed-Up Proverbs

A proverb is the horse that can carry one swiftly to the discovery of ideas.

- Nigerian proverb

Our ancestors speak to us through their proverbs. Match the proverb on the left with the correct meaning on the right. Check your answers on the back.

- 1. Health is the body of prosperity.
- 2. A village without elders is like a well without water.
- 3. If a child washes his hands, he could eat with kings.
- 4. Between true friends even water drunk together is sweet enough.
- 5. You think of water when the well is empty.
- 6. A hippopotamus can be made invisible in dark water.
- 7. Who digs the well should not be refused water.

- A. You don't appreciate what you have until it is gone.
- B. A young person who develops discipline and manners may participate with elders.
- C. If you don't have your health, you don't have anything.
- D. Ignorance can hide even a big truth.
- E. Those who work should share in the benefits.
- F. A well without water is incomplete, as is a village without elders.
- G. Friendship makes everything seem brighter.



Healthy water + healthy habits + healthy people = healthy communities.

Clean Water, Healthy People Quiz

Check your answers below

- 1. How long should you boil water to kill germs?
 - Until half of it has evaporated
 - Three minutes
 - Until it is warm
- 2. You should wash your hands after which of the following activities?
 - Using the latrine
 - b. Sneezing
 - Tethering your animals
 - Ы All of the above
- 3. Which of the following is a common place to pick up germs or pass them along on your hands?
 - Latrine
 - b. Door handle
 - Handshake c. d. All of the above
- 4. After you've lathered up with soap, how many seconds should you spend vigorously washing your hands?

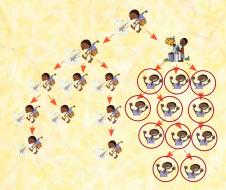
 - At least 15 Not more than 30 h.
- 5. Which activities require boiled water?
 - Drinking and brushing teeth
 - b.
 - Washing hands and face Washing fruits and vegetables that will be c.
 - eaten raw
 - d. All of the above

Quiz Answers 1. b, 2. d, 3. d, 4. a, 5. d

How Germs Are Passed Along, pg.



1. Ten children were exposed to the sneezer's germs.



- 2. Eleven children were not exposed to the sneezer's germs.
- 3. Because the child who originally shook hands with the sneezer washed his hands, the germs were not passed along to his classmates.

Before or After, pgs. 6-7

Before

- Eating
- Taking medication or giving it to someone else
- Taking care of an injury

After

- Using the toilet or latrine
- Taking care of animals
- Helping a child on the toilet, or changing a baby's napkins

Before and After

- Cleaning your nose
- Taking care of an ill person
- Taking care of a wound
- Handling raw meat
- Preparing food

Water Sources, pgs. 12-13 1. Well 2. Borehole 3. River

- 4. Spring 5. Rain Water Catchment Tank

Mealthy Mabits, pgs. 12-13

- 1. Locate the latrine away from the house and any water source.
- 2. Wash your hands with soap and clean water.
- 3. Keep the area around the house clean of trash and brush.
- 4. Sleep under a mosquito net.
- 5. Keep flies off food by covering it.
- 6. Boil your drinking water.
- 7. Tether animals away from water sources.
- 8. Cover your stored water.
- 9. Maintain a clean well or water source.

Water Wisdom, pg. 15

1. C 2. F 3. B

5. A 6. D 7. E

Healthy Water Healthy Habits Healthy People is brought to you by:



U.S. Agency for International Development www.usaid.gov



Project WET Foundation

Vision: Every child understands and values water through action-oriented education, ensuring a sustainable future. www.projectwet.org

ISBN for PDF ebook edition: 978-0-990-3620-0-5 ISBN for print edition: 978-1-888631-56-2

Published by the Project WET Foundation Dennis L. Nelson, President and CEO

© 2008 by the Project WET Foundation. All rights reserved. Printing copies of this booklet for educator and student use is permitted.

PDF ebook edition, April 2014.

Contact us:

Project WET Foundation 1001 West Oak Street, Suite 210 Bozeman, MT 59715 1-406-585-2236 1-866-337-5486 (toll free in the USA) 1-406-522-0394 (fax) info@projectwet.org www.projectwet.org

Project Team:

John Etgen, Project Leader Kristen Read, Project Manager Meg Long, Financial Management Molly Ward, Project Manager Morgan Perlson, Project Assistant

Reviewers: Sandra DeYonge Stephanie Kaleva Audrey Powell Linda Hveem

Thank you to all who contributed to the development of this publication.