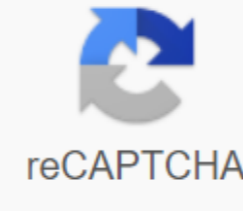




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Explained the world's water crisis worksheet

This is a useful spreadsheet to accompany the look of Episode 19 of Netflix's 'Explained' series. The episode is titled 'The World's Water Crisis'. The spreadsheet highlights the most important information from the episode and helps keep students focused while watching the video. This document also includes an extension task for when students finish watching the video. When I did this lesson with my class, I found that the video generated great discussion about what our lives would be like if we had our water turned off. You can do the same with your class and use the video to open a class discussion. All you need for this lesson is a Netflix account and this spreadsheet. Conclude this lesson by getting students to outline how they can play a role in saving water, like the people of Cape Town; this is scaffolding in the extension task. Episode runtime: 18 minutes. The answer key for the video questions is included. Netflix Explained: The world's water crisis focuses on how water is one of our most valuable resources, but it's not necessarily treated as one. This mini-documentary examines how different places in the world are dealing with the water crisis. They are looking at the effort in Cape Town, South Africa to push back their Day Zero indefinitely. It also looks at treating water as more of a human rights issue. This talk would be beneficial when discussing the water crisis, geography, current events, global warming or human rights. My spreadsheet contains 25 questions, and an answer key is provided for your convenience. The speech is almost 19 minutes long, but I will allow at least 30 minutes for this lesson. There are three reflection questions after the film and you want to allow time to debrief the talk. By purchasing this item, you agree to use it only for your individual use and will not post anything online, share with others or claim it as your own. Additional licenses are available at a reduced price. Netflix Explained: The world's water crisis focuses on how water is one of our most valuable resources, but it's not necessarily treated as one. This mini-documentary examines how different places in the world are dealing with the water crisis. They are looking at the effort in Cape Town, South Africa to push back their Day Zero indefinitely. It also looks at treating water as more of a human rights issue. This talk would be beneficial when discussing the water crisis, geography, current events, global warming or human rights. My spreadsheet contains 25 questions, and an answer key is provided for your convenience. The speech is almost 19 minutes long, but I will allow at least 30 minutes for this lesson. There are three reflection questions after the film and you want to allow time to debrief the talk. By purchasing this item, you agree to use it only for your individual use and will not look up anything share with others or claim it as your own. Additional licenses are available at a reduced price. There is a water water Today. But the crisis is not about having too little water to meet our needs. It is a crisis of managing water so badly that billions of people - and the environment - are suffering badly. World Water Vision Report With the current situation, correcting measures can still be taken to avoid the crisis being exacerbated. There is a growing awareness that our freshwater resources are limited and must be protected both in terms of quantity and quality. This water challenge affects not only the aquatic community, but also the decision-makers and every human being. Water is everyone's business was one of the most important messages of the 2nd World Water Forum. Saving water resources Regardless of the use of fresh water (agriculture, industry, domestic use), huge savings on water and improvement of water management are possible. Almost everywhere, water is wasted, and as long as people don't face water scarcity, they believe that access to water is an obvious and natural thing. With urbanization and lifestyle changes, water consumption is bound to increase. For example, changes in food habits can reduce the problem, knowing that growing 1 kg of potatoes requires only 100 litres of water, while 1 kg of beef requires 13,000 litres. Improving the drinking water supply Water should be recognised as a major priority. One of the main objectives of the World Water Council is to raise awareness of the water issue. Decision-makers at all levels must be involved. One of the millennium development goals is to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation by 2015. To this end, several measures should be taken: guaranteeing the right to water, securing the right to water, securing the right to water, securing the right to water, ensuring the right to water, ensuring the right to decentralise water to develop know-how at local level and improve funding to evaluate and monitor water resources. Improving cross-border cooperation In the field of cross-border conflicts, regional economic development and cultural preservation can all be strengthened by states cooperating on water. Instead of a tendency towards war, water management can be seen as a tendency towards cooperation and peace. Many initiatives are being undertaken to avoid crises. Institutional commitments are being created, as in the Senegal River. In 2001, Unesco and Grenn Cross International joined forces in response to the growing threat of conflict related to water. They launched the joint programme from potential conflicts to cooperation potential to promote peace in the use of cross-border watercourses by addressing conflicts and promoting cooperation between states and stakeholders. More on this programme: www.gci.ch/en/programs/natural_02.htm www.unesco.org/water/wwap/pccp Water resources are becoming scarce The agricultural crisis Although food security has increased significantly over the past thirty years, water withdrawals for irrigation account for 66% of the total up to 90% in dry regions, while the other 34% are used by domestic domestic (10%), industry (20%) evaporated from reservoirs (4%). (Source: Shiklomanov, 1999) In the course of gross domestic product, the number of people using it per capita is increasing due to lifestyle changes and, as the population also increases, the proportion of drinking water is increasing. This, combined with spatial and temporal variations in water availability, means that the water to produce food for human consumption, industrial processes and all the other uses becomes scarce. Environmental crisis It is all the more critical that increased water consumption for humans not only reduces the amount of water available for industrial and agricultural development, but has a profound impact on aquatic ecosystems and their dependent species. Environmental balances are disrupted and can no longer play their regulatory role. An increase in tensions As the resource becomes scarce, tensions between different users can increase, both at national and international level. More than 260 river basins are shared by two or more countries. In the absence of strong institutions and agreements, changes in a basin can lead to cross-border tensions. When large projects continue without regional cooperation, they can become a point of conflict, increasing regional instability. Parana La Plata, the Aral Sea, Jordan and the Danube can serve as examples. Due to the pressure on the Aral Sea, half of its superfluous has disappeared, which is equivalent to 2/3 of its volume. 36,000 km² of marine land has now been reclaimed with salt. Source: WaterGAP 2.0 - December 1999 Water stress is due to an imbalance between water consumption and water resources. The water stress indicator on this map measures the proportion of water withdrawal relative to total renewable resources. This is a critical factor, which means that water stress depends on the variability of resources. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (overuse of aquifers, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, contamination of organic matter, saltwater penetration, etc.) The value of this critical ratio, which indicates high water stress, is based on expert assessment and experience (Alcamo and others, 1999). It varies between 20% for basins with very varying run-off and 60% for temperate zone areas. In this map, we take a total value of 40% to indicate high water load. We can see that the situation is heterogeneous all over the world. The concept of water stress More wastewater has already been generated and spread than at any other time in our planet's history: more than one in six people lack access to safe drinking water, namely 1.1 billion people, and more than two in six lack adequate sanitation, namely 2.6 billion people (2002 of UNICEF/JMP, 2004). 3900 children die every day from waterborne diseases (WHO 2004). It should be known that these figures only represent people with very poor conditions. I these figures should be much higher. Photo by ADMVB ADMVB While the world's population tripled in the 20th century, the world's population tripled in the 19th century. Within the next 50 years, the world's population will increase by an additional 40-50%. This population growth - combined with industrialisation and urbanisation - will result in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences for the environment. People lack drinking water and sanitation

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