What Are the Most Interesting Water-Saving Suggestions in the Project?

In the *"LET'S LEARN TOGETHER, LET'S GROW TOGETHER"* project, students presented remarkable water-saving suggestions that go beyond routine habits by combining awareness and technology. According to the sources, the most interesting and innovative suggestions are as follows:

- **Recycled Use:** Instead of washing fruits and vegetables under running water, students suggested washing them in a bowl and reusing the remaining water to water plants. In addition, some students encouraged the general use of recycled water.
- **Education and Psychological Limits:** By educating children about the current state of water resources around the world, they can become more responsible. Some students also suggested setting daily water-use quotas or limits for family members.
- **Visual Awareness:** Showing family members how much water is actually needed and how much is being consumed can help them recognize unnecessary use. When excessive consumption is observed, they can be warned and encouraged to compare their usage.
- **Technical Improvements:** Installing faucet aerators that reduce water flow by half without lowering water pressure, using water-saving shower heads, and switching to dual-flush toilet systems to prevent unnecessary water waste.
- **Alternative Sources:** Collecting and using rainwater for watering garden or balcony plants.

In addition to these suggestions, students most frequently emphasized basic water-saving practices such as turning off the tap while brushing teeth, shortening shower time, and running washing machines or dishwashers only when they are fully loaded.

Schools in Türkiye

- **Rabia Yakar / Yunus Emre Anatolian High School:**
  This school has the highest water consumption data in the project. According to student-based reports, the total consumption ranges between **72.5 and 78 tons**. Daily per capita water consumption was recorded at quite high levels, such as **161 L, 164 L, and 173 L**.
- **Tuğba KARACA / Samsun İbrahim Tanrıverdi Social Sciences High School (SSBL):**
  In this school, where data from many students were collected, water consumption varies. For example, the student **Ecrin** reported **64 tons of total consumption** and **178 L per person per day**, which is quite high. In contrast, **Ali Talha** reported **16 tons of total consumption** and **44.5 L per person per day**, which is **below the WHO limit**. Other students, **Berru (122 L)** and **Kübra (92 L)** reported water consumption above the WHO limit.
- **Özge Kirazlı / Kütahya Aysel-Selahattin Erkasap Social Sciences High School:**
  According to the report of student **Elifi.sbl**, the **total water consumption is 40 tons**, with **111 L per person per day**. Another student, **Reyhan**, reported **35,300 liters of total consumption** and **78 L per person per day**. **İsmet Furkan C.** showed a more economical result with **44.4 L per person per day**.
- **Osman Kozluca / Mürşide Ermumcu Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School:**
  From this school, **Sümeyye** reported **49 tons of consumption with 90.7 L per person**

per day, **Ayşenaz** reported **29 tons with 64.4 L**, and **Engin** reported **42 tons with 77.8 L per person per day**.

- **Ayşe Kübra GÜNEL / Cezeri Green Technology VET High School:** According to the data provided by student **Pınar**, the **total consumption over three months is 36,000 liters**, and the **daily per capita consumption is calculated as 80 L**.
- **Sevgi Bayram / Istanbul TOKI Kayasehir Vocational and Technical High School:** According to the data shared by **Rumeysa B.**, a **total consumption of 30 tons** corresponds to **111 L of water consumption per person per day**.

Schools in Croatia

- **Perislava Bešić-Smlatić / High School Ivana Lucića – Trogir, Croatia:** Some of the lowest consumption data in the project were reported from this school. According to the general school report, the total consumption is **4.8 tons**, with an extremely low **daily per capita consumption of only 10.7 L** (which may indicate a data error). However, another user from the same school, **"a Barada,"** reported an exceptionally high value of **88 tons total consumption** and **163 L per person per day**.

Schools in Greece

- **Katerina Sarri / 1st High School of Agios Nikolaos:** The total consumption is approximately **48 tons**. Daily per capita consumption varies among students between **133.3 L and 101.4 L**, while one student (**ni kolaki**) reported **47.2 L**, which is close to the **WHO limit**.

Schools in Ukraine

- **Oksana Anisimova / Kharkiv Private Lyceum "OCHAG":** According to the report of **Timofii Sazonov**, the daily per capita consumption is **47 L**, which is **below the WHO limit**. However, **Volkov Vladislav** reported that this value increased to **125 L** due to the presence of pets and an aquarium in his home.
- **Tetiana Tkach / Kaharlyk Lyceum №3:** **Mariia Titova** reported a daily per capita consumption of **58 L**, while **Taras Katsiuba** recorded **86 L**.

Schools in Italy and Romania

- **Maria Serena Chiocca / Liceo Antonio Gramsci (Italy):** According to the data from students **Arianna** and **Josto**, daily per capita consumption ranges between **150 L and 97.2 L**. Another student, **Debora**, reported **91.67 L**.
- **Francesca Mancini / Liceo Montale (Italy):** Data entered by **Tiago** show a **daily per capita consumption of 133 L**.
- **Davidescu Florentina-Georgiana / "Spiru Haret" National Pedagogical College (Romania):**
  According to the report by **Istratescu Ioana-Sabina**, the data are quite low, showing a **daily per capita consumption of only 26 L**.
- **Carmen Sin / Liceul Teoretic de Informatica "Alexandru Marghiloman" (Romania):**
  The report by **VILCU.MIHAI** recorded **130 L per person per day**.

These analyses confirm that water consumption varies significantly not only between schools but also among students within the same school, depending on **family size and water usage habits**.

LET'S LEARN TOGETHER, LET'S GROW TOGETHER is an international **eTwinning environmental project** that aims to raise awareness about water conservation by analyzing students' water consumption habits. Conducted with the participation of students from different countries and schools, this project seeks to increase both **individual and social awareness** for the sustainable use of water.

The general summary and main components of the project are as follows:

1. Aim and Methodology of the Project

- **Data Collection:** Students collected their families' water bills from the last three months (generally October, November, and December). They recorded the total consumption in tons and converted it into liters *(1 ton = 1000 liters)*.
- **Analysis:** Using the collected data, students calculated the **average monthly consumption**, the **total daily household consumption**, and most importantly the **daily water consumption per person**.
- **Comparison:** The results were compared with the **World Health Organization (WHO)** recommendation of **50–100 liters of water per person per day** for a healthy life.

2. Key Findings

- **Differences in Consumption:** Significant differences in water usage were observed between schools and families. For example, total consumption data ranged widely from **4.8 tons to 78 tons**.
- **Exceeding the Standards:** Many student reports revealed that **daily per capita water consumption exceeded the WHO limit (50 L)**, sometimes reaching **150–170 liters**.
- **Potential for Saving Water:** Students mathematically demonstrated that if each family member reduced their daily water use by **just 10 liters**, a family could save **between 2,700 and 5,400 liters of water within three months**.

3. Main Water-Saving Suggestions

Within the project, the most frequently emphasized water-saving methods by students include:

- **Personal Care:** Turning off the tap while brushing teeth and reducing shower time.
- **Household Appliances:** Running washing machines and dishwashers only when they are fully loaded.
- **Maintenance and Equipment:** Repairing leaking taps and using water-saving shower heads or faucet attachments.
- **Reuse:** Reusing water used to wash vegetables for watering plants or collecting rainwater.

4. Conclusion and Message

The project emphasizes that water is one of the most critical natural resources on Earth and that **responsible consumption is vital for future generations**. Through this project, students not only developed **data literacy skills** but also contributed directly to **environmental sustainability awareness**.

According to the data, the most successful schools in terms of water conservation are those where **daily water consumption per person is closest to or below the World Health Organization's recommended limit of 50 liters**.

According to the data in the sources, the most successful schools are as follows:

- **"Spiru Haret" National Pedagogical College (Romania):** According to the report by **Istratescu Ioana-Sabina**, the daily per capita water consumption is only **26 liters**. This amount is almost half of the **50-liter limit recommended by the WHO**, indicating that water-saving measures are already being successfully implemented.
- **Samsun İbrahim Tanrıverdi Social Sciences High School (Türkiye):** Some student data from this school show very successful results. For example, **Omer Faruk** reported **29.6 liters per person per day**, while **Ali Talha** reported **44.5 liters per person per day**. Both values are **below the 50-liter limit**.
- **Aysel-Selahattin Erkasap Social Sciences High School (Türkiye):** According to the data shared by **İsmet Furkan C.**, the **daily per capita water consumption is 44.4 liters**, which represents a successful level of water conservation.
- **Kharkiv Private Lyceum "OCHAG" (Ukraine):** In the report by **Timofii Sazonov**, the daily per capita consumption is recorded as **47 liters**, which is also **below the WHO standard**.
- **1st High School of Agios Nikolaos (Greece):** According to the data reported by the student with the username **"ni kolaki,"** the **daily per capita consumption is 47.2 liters**.
- **Srednja škola Ivana Lucića (Croatia):** Some reports show extremely low values such as **10.7 L and 16.2 L**. However, sources warn that such unusually low figures may result from **calculation errors or incomplete data**. Nevertheless, there are also more realistic and successful reports from the same school showing **around 50 L per person per day**.

In summary, according to individual student data, **"Spiru Haret" National Pedagogical College in Romania, Kharkiv Private Lyceum "OCHAG" in Ukraine, and Samsun İbrahim Tanrıverdi SSBL and Aysel-Selahattin Erkasap SBL in Türkiye** stand out as the schools achieving the most successful results in water conservation.

When the water-saving approaches of schools participating in the project from different countries *(Türkiye, Italy, Ukraine, Romania, Greece, and Croatia)* are examined, it can be seen that despite cultural and geographical differences, **almost all schools adopt similar fundamental strategies for water conservation**.

The main similarities among schools in different countries are as follows:

1. Changing Personal Hygiene Habits

Two main recommendations emphasized by students in all countries stand out as common points:

- **Turning Off the Tap:** The suggestion not to leave the tap running while brushing teeth or soaping hands appears without exception in reports from **Türkiye, Italy, Ukraine, Romania, and Greece**.
- **Shorter Showers:** Choosing shorter showers instead of taking baths is presented as one of the most effective individual methods of saving water in reports from **Türkiye, Italy, Ukraine, and Romania**.

2. Efficient Use of Household Appliances

Most schools show a similar approach in the use of technological appliances:

- **Running at Full Capacity:** The idea that washing machines and dishwashers should only be run when they are fully loaded is highlighted as a common **efficiency rule** in student reports from **Türkiye, Italy, and Ukraine**.

3. Technical Equipment and Maintenance Solutions

Suggestions for making technical improvements to prevent water waste are also common across countries:

- **Water-Saving Devices:** Installing faucet aerators that reduce water flow or using water-saving shower heads has been similarly suggested in schools in **Türkiye, Ukraine, and Romania**.
- **Repairing Leaks:** The necessity of quickly fixing leaking taps appears as a common maintenance recommendation in project analyses from **Greece and Türkiye**.

4. Alternative Water Sources and Reuse

Similar approaches can also be observed in more advanced water-saving strategies:

- **Reusing Kitchen Water:** Washing fruits and vegetables in a container and reusing that water for watering plants is mentioned as a common **reuse strategy** in some reports from **Türkiye and Ukraine**.
- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Collecting rainwater and using it for garden irrigation is highlighted as an important suggestion both in **Türkiye** and in the general project recommendations.

5. Referencing WHO Standards

Schools in all participating countries used the **World Health Organization (WHO)** standard of **50 liters per person per day** as a common benchmark to evaluate their water consumption. This demonstrates that the project follows a **scientifically based awareness process across all countries**.

In summary, the greatest similarity among the approaches of schools is that **water conservation is seen not only as a technological issue but also as a universal behavioral change.**

WHO Standards for Water Consumption

According to the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, the ideal daily water consumption required for a person to maintain a healthy life should be **between 50 and 100 liters per person per day**.

Based on the information provided in the sources, the details of these standards and their reflections in the project are as follows:

- **Basic Recommendation:** The WHO states that **50 liters per day** is a sufficient and healthy minimum limit for an individual.
- **Purpose of Use:** This amount is considered enough to meet a person's **basic daily needs**, such as drinking, personal hygiene, and cleaning.
- **Comparison with Project Data:** Analyses conducted by students within the **"Save Water Save Nature"** project revealed that many families consume significantly more water than this limit, sometimes reaching **111 L, 125 L, or even 150 L per person per day**.
- **Example of Success:** Some schools and families have managed to meet these standards. For instance, a student in **Romania** reported a daily per capita water consumption of **26 liters** in their family, indicating that water-saving measures were already being effectively implemented. In another example, **47 liters per day** was highlighted as a successful consumption level below the WHO standard.

In summary, according to WHO standards, **50 liters per day** is considered a critical threshold for water conservation and sustainability, and consumption above this level should be reduced to prevent water waste.

A Successful Example of Water Conservation in Romania

A remarkable example of success in water conservation in **Romania** is the **"Spiru Haret" National Pedagogical College**.

The details of this achievement are as follows:

- **Low Consumption Level:** According to the report by student **Istratescu Ioana-Sabina**, the daily water consumption per person in her family is **only 26 liters**.
- **Comparison with WHO Standards:** When compared with the **WHO's recommended limit of 50 liters per person per day** for a healthy life, this amount is **almost half of the recommended level**.

Analysis Result: The report states that such a low level of consumption proves that **water-saving practices are already successfully implemented within the family**.