



giz



BGR



IWRM in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin

Training Module

on

Understanding and Interpretation of Visuals

for

Basin Support Officers, Basin Management Committee

and Forum members

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Developed by:

Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) and Heyns International Water Consultancy (HIWAC), on behalf of IWRM in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin Project

Learning objectives

At the end of this module it is expected that Basin Support Officers (BSOs), Basin Management Committee (BMC) and forum members and other participants:

- Understand and can interpret visual information such as maps, charts, graphs and tables and images.
- Understand the various awareness raising approaches and are able to raise awareness that disseminate intended information

Materials needed:

- Flip chart stand and paper
- Brown sheets
- Cards of different shapes
- Marker pens
- Pens
- Notebooks
- Visuals such as maps, charts, graphs, tables, and images

1. Explanatory notes

This module is incorporated in all the other training modules. During the training, participants were asked to interpret maps, graphs, charts as well as numbers/figures. This is specifically covered in the following modules:

- Under the **Training Module on the Process for Basin Management Approach**: This module has a section on the demarcation of Namibia into basins and in order for participants to understand the criteria used in demarcation of basins they had to interpret maps showing the boundaries of the basins and sub-basins in terms of water flows.
- Under the **Training Module on Water Resources Management which contains a section on biophysical and socio-economic characteristics of the Cuvelai-Etosa Basin**: This module allowed participants to interpret maps, charts, tables and images on: maps showing the location of the CEB from a trans-boundary perspective, rainfall, evaporation, land use types and tenure, conservation areas, vegetation types, and water resources etc. Tables indicating regions that are within the CEB highlighting the surface area per region, population per sub-basin and sanitation coverage among others. Charts on water availability and demands per sub-basin etc.
- Under the **Training Module on Stakeholder Participation and Engagement**: The various awareness raising approaches were discussed as well as the different levels of stakeholder participation.

The above are some of the examples, details can be found in all the other training modules.

Awareness raising approaches

The module on communication and facilitation skills highlighted what methods to use when? For example, when to use community meetings, when to use radio, when to use brochures. Important is the audience. Can they read? Radio (local language).

Moreover through the various group works, especially those that required presentations, participants were trained on how to present to an audience, how to be confident and how to ensure eye contact. Participants received comments from the trainers on what to improve on. This plays an important role in awareness raising e.g. community meetings.

In addition to the above examples and those contained in various modules), participants were also trained on how to read tables in such a way that they will be able to remember figures in future. This included remembering of figures such as size of a specific sub-basin in relation to the whole basin e.g. by rounding off numbers or by remembering the differences (e.g. the size of sub-basin A is 1/3 of the whole basin etc). Other examples included: population of a specific sub-basin in relation to the total population of the entire basin; water demand of a specific sub-basin in relation to the water demand of the entire basin; and water availability in the whole basin vs. the demand etc.