



I-KANDO

I-KANDO Manual

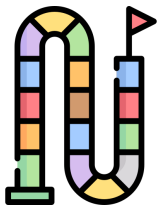
Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction	3
2. Board Game	
a. Instructions	4
b. Different Levels	5
3. 7-Week Challenge and Behavioral Changes	
a. Introduction	6
b. Week 1: Water Filter	7
c. Week 2: Egg-coke Experiment	8
d. Week 3: Pepper-water Experiment	10
e. Week 4: Bread and Soap Experiment	11
f. Week 5: Poster Design	13
g. Week 6: Visual Comparison Activity	14
h. Week 7: Assessment	16
4. References	17

Introduction

I-KANDO is a program targeting children of ages of 11-13 in TEA Plantation Estate (Kandy). All of the following sections target the children to successfully change their behaviors to reduce health problems in the community.

This manual provides detailed instructions on the 3D Board Game and the 7-Week Challenge.



3D Board Game

The objective of the 3D board game is to *educate* children on nutrition, specific diseases prevalent in Sri Lanka, hygiene and water issues, and smoking/drug/alcohol abuse problems. Individuals will have to do the board game for different levels.



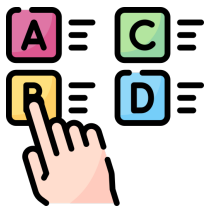
7-Week Challenge

The goal for the 7-week challenge is to enable individuals to reflect on what they have learned from the game and to provide insights for positive behavioral change. The 7-week challenge will be done simultaneously with the board game.

Board Game

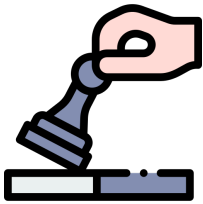
Instructions

1. Each team consists of 2-3 *players*.
2. Players may place the bridge in different regions on the game.
3. Each team puts their token on the space that says “1”. The number represents the “nutrition level” of the player. As the number increases, the “healthier” he or she is becoming.
4. Roll the dice, and move the token forward according to the number shown on the dice.
5. If the token lands on the bridge, either move up or down.
6. If the team lands on the “**Quiz**” cards, “**Action**” cards, or “**Truth or Dare**” cards, do so accordingly. For the “Quiz” and “Truth or Dare” cards, if the team gets it correct, move forward the amount of numbers shown on the dice. However, if the team gets it wrong, do not move the token.
7. The team wins if they reach the space “50” first.



Quiz Card

Players should take a card from the deck and solve the questions. There are three levels for the quiz cards, so make sure when the players are playing the easy level board game, use easy level quiz cards.



Action Card

Players should move according to the instructions stated on the card. For example, if the card says to move five spaces backward, then the players should move five spaces backward.



Truth or Dare Card

The team can choose either “truth” or “dare.” If the players choose “truth,” the team needs to answer a difficult question. If the players choose “dare,” the team needs to do a small activity.

For more reference, please watch the “Instructions” video.

Different Levels

The board game is divided into *three* levels:

- Easy level
- Medium level
- Difficult level



Easy Level

The easy level of the board game tests very basic knowledge on nutrition, smoking/alcohol abuse, and some diseases. It examines the definition and some symptoms of the diseases.



Medium Level

The medium level of the board game tests a more variety of diseases and a bit more detailed questions compared to the easy level. This level tests symptoms and provides a deeper knowledge on behavioral change.



Difficult Level

The difficult level of the board game tests on behavioral changes individuals should make based on different diseases. It also assesses some consequences if the changes are not made.

To access the solutions, please refer to “Solution Manual for the Board Game.”

7-Week Challenge

Introduction

7-Week Challenge is a follow-up for the board game. As the name explains, it is a challenge that is done for 7 weeks. The objective of the 7-Week Challenge is to provide a means for individuals to have a behavioral change that would impact their lives positively.

Before starting the activities, individuals will finish a short assessment with around 20 questions (from the “Quiz” cards). The same assessment will be given in week 7 to see if there are any improvements.

The activities done for the 7 weeks are the following:

- Week 0: Assessment (*refer to Week 7 for more information*)
- Week 1: **Water Filter**
- Week 2: **Egg-coke Experiment**
- Week 3: **Pepper-water Experiment**
- Week 4: **Bread and Soap Experiment**
- Week 5: **Poster Design**
- Week 6: **Visual Comparison Activity**
- Week 7: **Assessment**

For more details on the 7-week challenges, watch the videos or images for each activity.

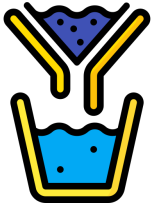


Every week after the challenge, individuals should take a photo of their work and post it on the I-KANDO platform (google form); without this step, individuals will not be able to pass the week’s challenge. The leaders will check if the activity was done appropriately (based on the manual), and if approved, individuals may move on to the next challenge.

For each successful challenge, individuals will receive **5 stamps** (total of 35 stamps since there are 7 challenges).

For more details on the stamp system, please refer to “Stamp System and Sustainability” section.

Week 1: Water Filter



Introduction

Over seventy percent of Earth is covered with water; however, drinkable water contributes around only three percent. There are many people around the world that do not have access to **clean, drinkable water**. The purpose of the water filter is for individuals to gain access to clean water and develop a habit of drinking clean water.

Materials

- 2 Plastic coke or juice bottles
- Cotton balls, small cloth, or coffee filter
- Activated charcoal (optional)
- Gravel or small stones
- Clean sand
- Dirty water (soil and water)
- Scissor or knife
- Tape

Procedures

1. Cut the bottom of both plastic coke or juice bottles
2. Place the cotton balls in the bottle as the first layer. Use anything to push down the cotton balls.
3. Add an inch of activated charcoal as the second layer on top of the cotton layer (optional).
4. Add three to four inches of clean sand as the third layer on top of the activated charcoal layer.
5. Add two inches of gravel or small stones as the fourth layer on top of the clean sand.
6. Place the other unused bottle (cut) under the filter, and tape the bottles together.
7. Pour the glass of dirty water on top of the water filter, and compare the difference in the water quality.

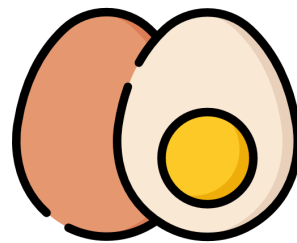
Behavioral Changes

Instead of drinking tap water or water from the river (without filtration), Individuals should try to use the water filter in their daily life for **filtered water**.

Week 2: Egg-Coke Experiment

Introduction

The purpose of the egg-coke experiment is to explore the concept of **dental health**. This experiment will exhibit the importance of brushing our teeth and demonstrate how our dietary choices can impact our bodies. Specifically, the egg-coke experiment will explain how drinking a lot of acidic beverages can erode our teeth, and how brushing our teeth could reduce the risk of damage.



Materials

- 3 white-shelled hard-boiled eggs (and a few more if possible, since some could crack)
- Regular coke
- Diet coke
- Water
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- 3 clear plastic cups

Procedures

1. Boil the eggs, and make sure all of the eggs do not have cracks.
2. Fill each of plastic cups, one with regular coke, one with diet coke, and one with water.
3. Fill a plastic cup with regular coke and label the cup with “regular coke”.
4. Put a boiled egg in the regular coke
5. Use the food wrap to cover the plastic cup
6. Repeat steps 2 to 4 with diet coke
7. Repeat steps 2 to 4 with water
8. Once the eggs are cooled, place one egg inside each plastic cup. Leave it overnight.
9. Write down the changes you see in each egg. Discuss ways to get the eggs back to the original state (no stain).
10. Use a toothbrush and some toothpaste to see if the stains could be removed.

Further Experiment (Optional)

In addition to coke, diet coke, and water, individuals can try using orange juice, coffee, and vinegar. Write down the changes you see in each egg.

Experiment Result

- Water does not dissolve the eggshell
- Acids in cola weakened the eggshell
- Toothpaste could remove some of the stains on the egg

Behavioral Changes

Individuals should brush their teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste and always remember to brush their teeth before they go to sleep.

Week 3: Pepper-Water Experiment



Introduction

The purpose of the pepper-water experiment is for individuals to understand the importance of **using soap** when they are washing their hands. It is extremely important for individuals to develop a habit of washing hands with soap. The pepper in this experiment represents the germs, and investigate what happens if we use soap.

Materials

- Shallow bowl or plate
- Water
- Pepper
- Dish soap

Procedures

1. Fill the bowl or plate with water (until it reaches about 1 inch).
2. Sprinkle the peppers evenly across the surface of the water.
3. Try sticking your finger (without using soap) in the water.
4. Write down what happens to the peppers on the water.
5. Try sticking your finger with soap in the water.
6. Write down what happens to the peppers on the water.

Experiment Result

Without using the soap, the peppers (the germs) do not move. However, using the soap, the peppers (the germs) do move away from the soaped finger. This represents how the soap could repel germs, and this reveals why we have to use soap when we wash our hands.

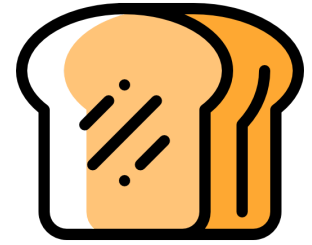
Behavioral Changes

Individuals should wash hands with soap after going to the toilet and before preparing and/or eating food.

Week 4: Bread-Soap Experiment

Introduction

In this activity, individuals will compare the consequences of different washing hands habits, and will demonstrate the need of **soap** when washing their hands. The experiments will be done-- bread touched with dirty hands, bread touched with hand sanitizer, and bread touched with soap and water. Individuals will make conclusions based on the results they observe.



Materials

- Three bags
- Bread touched with dirty hands
- Bread touched with hand with hand-sanitizer
- Bread touched with hand washed with soap and water
- Paper and pen



Procedures

1. Label each of the three bags with pen:
 - a. Dirty Hands
 - b. Hand Sanitizer
 - c. Soap and Water
2. Touch one slice of bread with dirty hands, another slice of bread with hand sanitizer, and another with hands washed with soap and water.
3. Place all the bags in the bag and seal it.
4. Take all the sealed bags and put them in a cool, dry place.

5. Look at the bread daily (without taking the bread from the bag), and write down the observations you see.

Experiment Result

The bread touched with dirty hands has an excessive amount of mold on the bread. The bread touched with hand sanitizer is better than the one touched with dirty hands; however, it still has a lot of mold on it. The bread touched with soap and water has almost no mold.

Behavioral Changes

During normal daily activities, such as working and playing, disease causing germs may get onto the hands and under the nails. If the germs are not washed off before preparing food or eating, they may get onto the food. It is important to remember that individuals should wash hands with soap frequently.

Week 5: Poster Design



Introduction

The purpose of the poster is for individuals to **raise public awareness** on the different diseases, ways to keep personal hygiene, etc. The posters will be posted on the board in the community center so other people could be informed on these knowledge as well.

Materials

- Paper
- Color pencils or markers

Procedures

1. Choose a topic on what the individual learned through the game (or the challenge) or what the individual wants to convey to the audience.
2. Be creative!

Behavioral Changes

This is a chance for individuals to reflect back on what he or she has learned. It will also encourage the public to positively change their behaviors.

Sample Poster



Week 6: Visual Comparison Activity

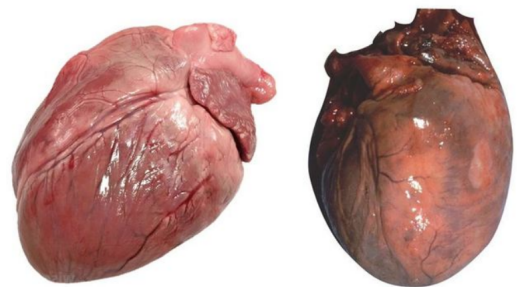
Introduction

The purpose of the visual comparison activity is for individuals to reflect through different visuals. By comparing images, individuals will understand how **smoking** could hugely impact our health.



Materials

- Images (provided underneath)
- Paper
- Pencil (to write down some notes)



Procedures

1. Look at the different images provided. Answer “what are the differences between the images?”
2. Write the differences down on the paper
3. Reflect. Should people smoke or not?

Experimental Result

- First image: the lung on the left is black; it shows smoking can negatively impact our lungs
- Second image: the person on the right looks older and have more wrinkles; it shows smoking can cause aging
- Third image: the teeth on the right looks blacker and more rotten; it shows that smoking can also affect dental health
- Fourth image: the heart on the right is turning black; it shows that smoking is also detrimental to the heart

Behavioral Changes

To become a healthy individual, people should not smoke. It is important for individuals to not develop smoking habits at a young age.

Week 7: Assessment

Introduction

An assessment would be given before and after the 7-week challenges. The purpose of the assessment is to identify whether the individuals have improvement in their knowledge. Same 20 questions will be given to the individuals to measure their improvement, and they will have to finish it in a day. Leaders will provide the assessment paper (from the file) to the individuals.

Refer to the assessment paper

References

<https://science.lovetoknow.com/science-fair-projects/homemade-water-filter-science-project>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/egg-in-soda-dental-health-activity-2086863>

<https://behrend.psu.edu/school-of-science/research-outreach/science-story-time/experiment-pepper-soap#:~:text=Sprinkle%20pepper%20evenly%20across%20the,soapy%20finger%20into%20the%20water>.

<https://www.mottchildren.org/posts/camp-little-victors/dirty-hands#:~:text=Have%20your%20child%20wash%20her.in%20a%20cool%2C%20dry%20place>.