





This Activity Book is meant to accompany the Millennium **Development Goals comic book** series produced by SCIC.

The comic books, originally written in English, are now available in French.

If you would like a class set, please contact SCIC: (306) 757-4669 pe@earthbeat.sk.ca 2138 McIntyre St. Regina, SK. S4P 2R7

THE SASKATCHEWAN COUNCIL FOR **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (SCIC)** is an

umbrella organization that represents a diverse range of international development organizations. SCIC administers the Saskatchewan Matching Grants in Aid Program, which matches fundraising by individuals in Saskatchewan with money from both the provincial and federal governments. This program has provided more than \$350 million in support of 2,000 development projects in over 100 countries over the past 35 years.

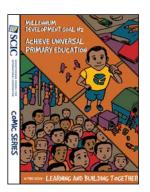
SCIC also undertakes development education and public engagement programming around global issues with funding from the Canadian International Development Agency, under a program called WorldBeat. The WorldBeat Global Education Project, the Earthbeat Newsletter, and ongoing capacity building events are examples of how SCIC engages Saskatchewan people on global justice issues.

Global Poverty is a major global issue to Saskatchewan people, and SCIC is proud of the work our member agencies do to make the world more just.

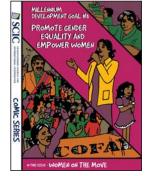
To learn more about SCIC and the members we represent visit www.earthbeat.sk.ca.

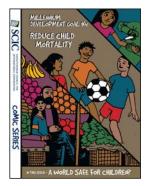
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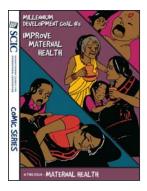


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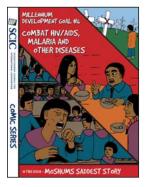
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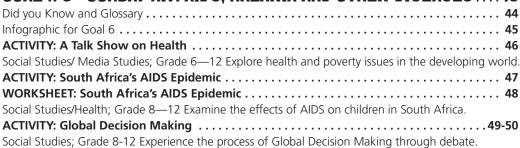
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About the Goals

189 Heads of State and governments from the North and South, as representatives of their citizens, signed onto the Millennium Declaration at the 2000 UN Millennium Summit. World leaders from rich and poor countries alike committed themselves—at the highest political level—to a set of eight time-bound targets that, when achieved, will end extreme poverty worldwide by 2015. Goal 8 explicitly recognizes that eradicating poverty worldwide can be achieved only through a global partnership for development. This global deal makes clear that it is the primary responsibility of poor countries to ensure greater accountability to their citizens. For the first seven goals, it is absolutely critical that wealthier countries deliver on their end of the bargain—more effective aid, more sustainable debt relief, and fairer trade rules—well in advance of 2015.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Cut in half the number of people who live on less than one US dollar a day and who suffer from hunger.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Make sure that all children start and finish primary school.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Be sure that as many girls as boys go to school.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Cut back by two-thirds the number of children who die before they reach the age of five.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Cut back by three-quarters the number of women who die when they are having babies.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, AND OTHER DISEASES

Stop terrible diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB from spreading, and make them less common.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Cut in half the number of people who lack clean water, improve the lives of people who live in slums, and promote policies that respect the environment.

MILLENNIUM GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Promote greater cooperation among all nations, with special concern for fairer deals for poor countries in trade, aid, debt, new technologies, etc.

We have the financial resources to end extreme poverty once and for all and we have the technological knowledge and know-how to realize all of the Millennium Deveolpment Goals. It is also clear that if we carry on in our "business as usual" mode, the goals will not be achieved by 2015. The way forward is marked; it is only the political will to achieve the Goals that is in question.

This is the next challenge for us as people who believe in social justice. We must take a stand, and pressure our political leaders to live up to their commitments to make substantive change. Join the movement to end global inequality and injustice and be the change that the world needs.

Source: www.diceproject.org/upload/uploadedFile/Pathways%20 f5 or%20 Teaching%20 the%20 MDGs.pdf

MDG: 2012 Progress Chart

Progress is tracked against 21 targets and 60 indicators addressing extreme poverty and hunger, education, women's empowerment and gender equality, health, environmental sustainability and global partnership. This chart provides an assessement of where we stand on selected key targets relating to each Goal. Trends and levels are measured on the basis of information available as of June 2012. The latest available data for most indicators are from years 2010 to 2012; for a few indicators, the data go back to 2008.

	Africa		Asia					Latin America	Caucasus &
Goals and Targets	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western	Oceania	& Caribbean	Central Asia
IST I: ERADICA	TE EXTR	EME POV	ERTY AN	ID HUNGE	R				
Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	low poverty
Productive nd decent employment	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work
leduce hunger y half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger
OAL 2: ACHIEVE		SAL PRI	MARY ED	UCATION					
Iniversal primary chooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	2	high enrolment	high enrolment
OAL 3: PROMOT	E GENDE	R EQUAL	ITY AND	EMPOWE	R WOMEN				
qual girls' enrolment n primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
Vomen's share of baid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share
Vomen's equal representation n national parliaments	low representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representatio
OAL 4: REDUCE	CHILD M	ORTALIT	у						
educe mortality of under- ve-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderat mortalit
OAL 5: IMPROVE	E MATERN	IAL HEAL	TH						
educe maternal mortality y three quarters	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality
access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access
OAL 6: COMBAT	HIV/AIDS	<u>s. Malar</u>	IA. AND (DTHER D	SEASES				
Halt and begin to reverse he spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence	high incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence
lalt and reverse he spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
OAL 7: ENSURE	ENVIRO	NMENTAL	SUSTAI	NABILITY					
alve proportion of population vithout improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
lalve proportion of population vithout sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
mprove the lives f slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	
OAL 8: DEVELO	P A GLOE	AL PART	NERSHIP	P FOR DE	VELOPMI	ENT			
nternet users	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	moderate usage	low usage	high usage	low usage	high usage	high usage

Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.

Missing or insufficient data.

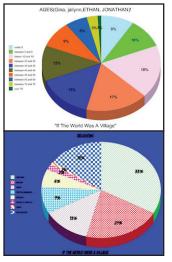
For the regional groupings and country data, see mdgs.un.org. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to new data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization—based on statistics available as of June 2012.

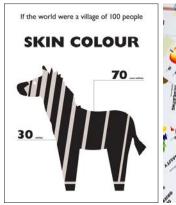
Compiled by Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

If the World Were A Village of 100 People

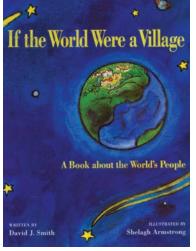
If the world were a village of 100 people, what would the composition be? Consider this composition of the global village and consider other methods of how this could be represented; i.e. graph, pie chart, video tape kids saying the figures, power point, or other creative mediums. Doing this will help students to engage in the concept and represent the people of the world in an easily understandable way.



http://34danielson.blogspot.ca/ 2012/03/if-world-were-village.html



www.toby-ng.com/graphic-design/the-world-of-100/



http://www.oxfamshop.org.au/ products/5559896/95321



www.miniature-earth.com/



http://teachingalternativeartlessons.wordpress.com/2010/03/15/if-the-world-was-a-village/

59 would be Asian 14 would be American (North & South) 14 would be African 12 would be European 1 would be from the South Pacific

50 would be women 50 would be men

30 would be children **70** would be adults

70 would be non-white 30 would be white

90 would be heterosexual **10** would be homosexual

33 would be Christians 21 would be Muslims 15 would be Hindus 6 would be Buddhists 5 would be Animists 6 would believe in other religions 14 would be without any religion

15 would speak Chinese (Mandarin), 7 English, 6 Hindi, 6 Spanish, 5 Russian, 4 Arabic, 3 Bengali, 3 Portuguese The others would speak Japanese, Indonesian, German, French, or another language

20 people consume 80% of the energy 80 share the remaining 20%

Of the wealth in this village: 6 people own 59% (all from USA) 74 people own 39% 20 share the remaining 2%

20 don't have clean, safe water 56 have access to sanitation

20 are undernourished 1 is dying of starvation 15 are overweight

15 adults are illiterate 1 has a university degree 7 have computers

1 person in the village will die 2 babies will be born

(The statistics are derived from Donella Meadows "State of the Village Report" first published in 1990) www.mysterra.org/webmag/coup-de-coeur_en.html

Appendix A: Important Days In the Year

- JANUARY 16: Martin Luther King Jr Day
- FEBRUARY 20: United Nations Social Justice Day
 - MARCH 21: International Day for the Elimination of Racism 22: World Water Day 24: World Tuberculosis Day
 - APRIL 7: World Health Day 22: Earth Day 25: World Malaria Day
 - MAY 8: International Women's Day 8: World Fair Trade Day
 - JUNE 5: World Environment Day 8: World Ocean's Day 12: World Day Against Child Labour 20: World Refugee Day 21: National Aboriginal Day
 - JULY 7: International Day of Cooperatives
 - AUGUST 9: International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples 12: International Youth Day
- SEPTEMBER 21: International Day of Peace
 - OCTOBER 1: Child Health Day
 - **5: World Teacher's Day**
 - 16: World Food Day
 - 17: International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
 - 24: United Nations Day
- NOVEMBER 20: Universal Children's Day 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women
- DECEMBER 1: World AIDS Day
 - **3**: International Day for Climate Change
 - 4: International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development
 - 6: Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women
 - 10: Human Rights Day

Appendix B: Interactive Games

These online games are a great way to get students to learn about different social justice issues. Most of these games are geared towards older groups of students (grade 6+) and cover various issues—from poverty, to environmental sustainability, to human rights and international development. Games can also be combined with many of the lessons in this activity book.

MDG 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

FREE POVERTY : www.freepoverty.com
HELP POOK HELP THE WORLD: (grade 1 to 4) : www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/pook/index.asp
AGAINST ALL ODDS : www.playagainstallodds.com/
FOOD FORCE: THE FIRST HUMANITARIAN VIDEO GAME : www.wfp.org/how-to-help/individuals/food-force
SPENT : http://playspent.org/

MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality

SWEATSHOP : www.playsweatshop.com/

MDG 7 Ensure Environmentally Sustainability

STOP THE DISASTER : www.stopdisastersgame.org/en/playgame.html
VIRTUAL GREEN FOREST : www.scholastic.com/growgreen/virtualforest/
MCDONALDS PARODY : www.mcvideogame.com/game-eng.html
CITIZEN SCIENCE : www.filamentgames.com/projects/citizen-science
THE CURFEW : www.thecurfewgame.com/
INSIDE THE DISASTER: EXPERIENCE THE HAITI EARTHQUAKE : www.insidedisaster.com/experience/Main.html
FARM BLITZ : http://financialentertainment.org/play/farmblitz.html
GARBAGE DREAMS : www.pbs.org/independentlens/garbage-dreams/game.html
WILDFIRE : http://byimplication.com/#wildfire
THE RIVERBED : An Eco-Noir Mystery : www.riverbedgame.com/
AYITI: THE COST OF LIFE : http://ayiti.globalkids.org/game/
DARFUR IS DYING : www.darfurisdying.com/
ENERGYVILLE : www.willyoujoinus.com/energyville/