

Unit 2 (3rd-4th class)

Ireland's aid programme at work

Learning intentions:

We will learn to:

- Explain how Ireland's aid programme contributes to the United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development in our 8 Key Partner Countries
- Discuss the difference that Ireland's aid programme makes in the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable people living in Key Partner Countries
- Present information about Ireland's aid programme in the 8 Key Partner Countries using their own words and images
- Reflect on what we found out and did in this Unit

Materials:

Activity One: Working in partnership

- Global Goals (child-friendly version): Teacher Resource Sheet (**Unit 1**, page 12)
- Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet (page 5)
- Map of the world
- 8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet (pages 6-8)
- Quiz Answers: Pupil Worksheet (page 9)
- Quiz Questions: Teacher Resource Sheet (pages 10-11)
- Quiz Answers: Teacher Resource Sheet (pages 12-14)

Activity Two: Results of Ireland's aid programme

- Results of Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet (page 15)

Activity Three: Let's meet Kamuyati

- Let's meet Kamuyati: Teacher Resource Sheet (page 17)
- Kamuyati's Photo: Pupil Worksheet (page 18)

Activity Four: Leave no one behind jigsaw

- 8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet (page 6-8)
- Jigsaw Puzzle: Pupil Worksheet (page 19)

Step-by-Step instructions:

Activity One: Working in partnership

1. Ask the class what they know about the United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development.
NOTE: Depending on your class you may wish to display the child-friendly version of the Global Goals (**Unit 1**, page 12).
2. Display and read aloud the information on [Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) (page 5).
3. Write the word 'partner' on the board. Explain that partners work together to achieve a common goal, for example, when pupils work together in pairs or small groups to complete a task.
4. Ask pupils for reasons why working together as partners is a good thing.
5. Point to Global Goal 17 on the board and ask pupils to discuss why it is good for countries to work together in partnership.
6. Locate Ireland's 8 Key Partner Countries - Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia – on a map of the world. Identify the two continents, Africa and Asia, where the partner countries are located.
7. Divide the class into 8 teams.
8. Give each team a copy of Ireland's [8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet](#) (pages 6-8).
9. Explain to pupils that they are going to take part in a Table Quiz relating to Ireland's 8 Key Partner Countries. The answers to many of the quiz questions are on the information sheet.
10. Distribute one [Quiz Answers: Pupil Worksheet](#) (page 9) to each team, tell them to come up with a team name and write this on the top of their sheet.
11. Display and read aloud the questions in [Quiz Questions: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) (pages 10-11), allowing time for discussion and the writing of answers.
12. Invite teams to swap their completed answer sheets for correction.
NOTE: Correct answers are available in [Quiz Answers: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) (pages 12-14).
13. Facilitate a class discussion, using the following as prompts:
 - List the different types of work supported by Ireland's aid programme in key partner countries.
 - Do you think that this work can help in the fight against hunger, poverty, injustice, inequality and climate change? How?
 - Which work do you think is the most interesting, and why?
 - Which Global Goals do you think that this work will help to achieve? How?
14. Conclude by asking teams to link the work supported by Ireland's aid programme ('Good news' section in [8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet](#)) to one or more Global Goals.

Activity Two: Results of Ireland's aid programme

1. Tell the class that they are going to look at examples of work supported by Ireland's aid programme in two of the 8 Key Partner Counties, and the difference this work makes in the lives of people there.

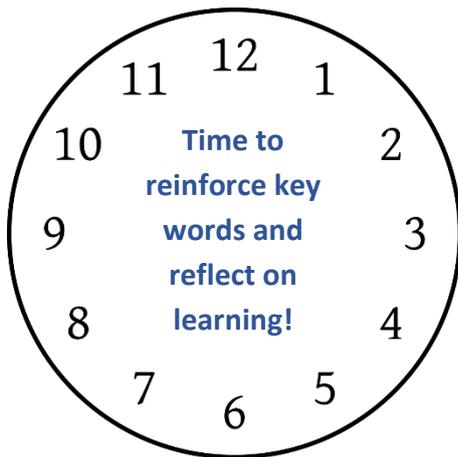
2. Display and read aloud [Results of Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) (page 15).
3. Acknowledge that it can be difficult to understand what numbers, percentages and statistics mean. Explain that to make the results of the work supported by Ireland's aid programme easier to understand they are going to do an activity based on case study (B).
4. Tell pupils to imagine that they live in Malawi in 2011 and all have one small brother/sister. They are going to calculate the % of their brothers/sisters who did not have enough good food to grow properly and be healthy. Calculate 47% of the number of pupils present in class and ask that number to stand up (e.g., in a group of 30 children 14 would stand). Tell those who remain seated that their brother/sister would have had enough good food in 2011. Then calculate 37% of the number of pupils present in class and ask that number to stand up (e.g., in a group of 30 children 11 would stand), telling those who remain seated that their brother/sister would have had enough good food in 2016.
5. Ask the class if they can see the improvement (e.g., in a group of 30 an additional 3 children had enough good food to grow properly and be healthy in 2016 compared to in 2011).
6. Explain that Irish Aid support is helping families to access and produce better food so that small children can grow properly and be healthy.
7. Ask the class to link the two examples (A) and (B) outlined [Results of Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) with one or more Global Goals.
8. Remind the class that the Global Goals are all linked, so achieving results for one Goal can also help achieve other Goal(s).
9. Conclude by asking the class to discuss whether Ireland's aid programme is making a difference in the lives of people who have been left behind in the 8 Key Partner Countries.

Activity Three: Let's meet Kamuyati

1. Invite pupils to brainstorm what they know about Uganda, one of Ireland's Key Partner Countries.
2. Ask pupils to locate Uganda on a map of the world.
3. Explain that to better understand the impact of Ireland's aid programme in Key Partner Countries it is useful to look at case studies of individual people and their families.
4. Display [Let's meet Kamuyati: Teacher Resource Sheet](#) (page 16) on the board.
5. Ask for volunteers to read the text on the board aloud and clarify words/phrases where required.
6. Invite pupils to ask questions or comment on Kamuyati's story.
7. Tell pupils to imagine that Kamuyati has sent them a photograph of something that is important to her.
8. Distribute one copy of [Kamuyati's photo: Pupil Worksheet](#) (page 17) to each pupil and invite them to draw what they imagine Kamuyati's photo would look like in the space provided.
9. Display the completed worksheets on the classroom wall.

Activity Four: Leave No One Behind jigsaw

1. Tell the class to create a jigsaw puzzle about Irish Aid's work in support of the poorest and most vulnerable people to ensure that no one is left behind.
2. Divide the class into 8 groups, allocating one Key Partner Country to each group.
3. Display the information provided in [8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet](#) (pages 6-8) on the board.
4. Distribute one copy of [Jigsaw puzzle: Pupil Worksheet](#) (page 18) to each group.
5. Explain that the jigsaws should contain: (1) information about one of the 8 Key Partner Countries; (2) detail about the work supported by Ireland's aid programme in that country; (3) a brief description of the people whose lives are affected by this work; (4) the logos of the Global Goals that can be linked to this work; (5) a combination of images and text that will appeal to children their own age.
6. Circulate around the room as pupils carry out their task.
7. Invite groups to cut their completed worksheet into the jigsaw puzzle pieces and swap them with another group for completion.
8. **NOTE:** You may wish to organize for pupils in other classes to try out the completed Irish Aid jigsaw puzzles.



End of unit literacy and reflection activities are available in the lesson plan section of the Our World Irish Aid Awards website:
www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie

Activity One

Ireland's aid programme: Teacher Resource Sheet

Irish Aid is the Irish Government's aid programme which works to fight poverty in developing countries on behalf of all the people of Ireland.



Ireland's aid programme:

- has **8 KEY PARTNER COUNTRIES** where it works closely with the Governments so that those countries can develop, build better schools and hospitals, and grow more food.
- helps organisations such as Concern worldwide, Oxfam, Plan, Save the Children, Self-Help Africa, Trócaire, UNICEF, Worldvision, and many others, to fight hunger, poverty, inequality and climate change in over **80 countries** all over the world.
- works to protect the environment, grow more food, create jobs, build schools and hospitals etc, so that people in poor communities can improve their lives and build a better future for their children. This is called **development aid**.
- sends emergency or **humanitarian assistance**, like medicine, tents and food supplies, to people suffering from war, famine, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.

Ireland is known as a world leader in the fight against hunger and poverty, and through its' official aid programme, Ireland is working hard with other countries to try to achieve the United Nation's Global Goals for Sustainable Development.¹

¹ In Ireland, the Department for Communications, Climate Action and Environment has overall responsibility for raising awareness about and coordinating government action to achieve the SDGs at home. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a leading role in supporting the international aspects of the SDGs, including through the work of Ireland's aid programme in partnering with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to help them in their work to achieve the SDGs. LDCs are countries where there are lots of poor people (people who live on less than €2.20 every day).

Activity One

8 Key Partner Countries: Pupil Information Sheet

<p>Ethiopia</p>  <p>Capital city: Addis Ababa</p> <p>Population: 99 million</p> <p>Official currency: Birr (1 Birr is worth approx. 3c)</p> <p>Life expectancy: 65 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 1994</p> <p>Good news in Ethiopia: In Ethiopia, Irish Aid supported a government programme to give food/cash to poor, rural people affected by drought (lack of rainfall). In return, these people worked on projects to reclaim land, build roads and improve water supplies.</p> <p>Fun fact: More than 70% of Africa's mountains are found in Ethiopia. Perhaps because of the high altitude in their country, Ethiopians are famous for being great long-distance runners, and have won many Olympic medals for running.</p>	<p>Malawi</p>  <p>Capital city: Lilongwe</p> <p>Population: 17 million</p> <p>Official language: English (Chichewa is a local language spoken by almost 60% of the population)</p> <p>Life expectancy: 64 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 2007</p> <p>Good news in Malawi: In 2017, Ireland's aid programme helped to pay for the registration of over 9 million Malawians. Newly registered citizens can now open bank accounts and vote for the first time in their lives.</p> <p>Fun fact: Lake Malawi is 600 kms long and contains the largest number of fish species of any lake in our world.</p>	<p>Mozambique</p>  <p>Capital city: Maputo</p> <p>Population: 28 million</p> <p>Geographical feature: The Mozambican coastline is 7,000 kilometres long, one of the longest coastlines in the world!</p> <p>Life expectancy: 55 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 1996</p> <p>Good news in Mozambique: In 2017, Irish Aid partnered with NGOs and local communities in the drought affected Maputo province to supply drought-resistant sweet potato and cassava seeds to be grown in community plots, then shared with families in the community for use in their own fields.</p> <p>Fun fact: Gorongosa National Park, in central Mozambique, is one of the richest wildlife reserves in our world.</p>
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<p>Sierra Leone</p>  <p>Capital city: Freetown</p> <p>Population: 6 million</p> <p>History: There was a civil war in Sierra Leone from 1991-2002.</p> <p>Life expectancy: 51 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 2014</p> <p>Good news in Sierra Leone: In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported 8,410 out-of-school pregnant teenage girls to return to education and continued to work to lower the rate of teenage pregnancies nationally.</p> <p>Fun fact: Outamba Kilimi National Park, about 300kms inland from Freetown, is home to an incredible 220 species of birds.</p>	<p>Tanzania</p>  <p>Capital city: Dodoma</p> <p>Population: 53 million</p> <p>Geographical feature: Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is in north eastern Tanzania.</p> <p>Life expectancy: 65 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 1975</p> <p>Good news in Tanzania: In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported independent media in Tanzania to produce 298 media programmes and articles on health, education and women's economic empowerment.</p> <p>Fun fact: People who climb to the top of Mount Kilimanjaro can leave a note in a wooden box kept at the top for this purpose.</p>	<p>Uganda</p>  <p>Capital city: Kampala</p> <p>Population: 39 million</p> <p>Main exports: coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco</p> <p>Life expectancy: 59 years</p> <p>Key partner country since: 1994</p> <p>Good news in Uganda: In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported the Ugandan Government to give regular pension payments to 27,423 people over the age of 60.</p> <p>Fun fact: Uganda is home to the endangered (seriously at risk of dying out) mountain gorilla.</p>
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Zambia



Capital city: Lusaka

Population: 16 million

Number of official languages:
8 – including Nyanja which is the language spoken by most of the people who live in Lusaka.

Life expectancy: 61 years

Key partner country since:
1994

Good news in Zambia:
In 2017, Ireland's aid programme contributed 800 bursaries or grants to girls from rural areas to help them go to secondary school.

Fun fact: 12 March is an official holiday in Zambia marking Youth Day, with street parades, tree planting and sports events. Every year young people use 12 March to raise awareness about issues they care about like education, jobs and human rights.

Vietnam



Capital city: Hanoi

Population: 93 million

Number of ethnic minorities:
There are more than 54 different ethnic groups in Vietnam, each with its own language, lifestyle, and cultural heritage.

Life expectancy: 76 years

Key partner country since:
2007

Good News in Vietnam:
In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported Plan International (NGO) to improve people's access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene in Quang Tri Province of Vietnam.

Fun fact: In the past villagers in Northern Vietnam put on water puppet shows when their rice fields flooded. Nowadays, water puppet shows happen in special theatres, with a pool of water as the stage; the puppets are attached to a long stick controlled by the puppeteers, who stand behind a bamboo screen.

Activity One

Quiz Answers: Pupil Worksheet

Team Name: _____

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8 _____

9

10 _____

11

12 _____

13 B _____

14 _____

Activity One

Quiz Questions: Teacher Resource Sheet

Question 1

Africa is a _____. *(Complete the sentence)*

- (a) Continent
- (b) Country
- (c) Region
- (d) City

Question 2

Africa is the _____ continent in the world. *(Fill in the blank)*

- (a) Smallest
- (b) Second smallest
- (c) Second largest
- (d) Largest

Question 3

The continent of Africa is made up of ___ countries. *(Circle the correct answer)*

- (a) 8
- (b) 21
- (c) 40
- (d) 55

Question 4

How many people live on the continent of Africa? *(Circle the correct answer)*

- (a) Approximately 2 million
- (b) Approximately 50 million
- (c) Approximately 1.2 billion
- (d) Approximately 50 billion

Question 5

Irish Aid works closely with governments in 8 key partner countries. 7 of these countries are in Africa, and 1 is in Asia. *(True - T or False - F)*

Question 6

In _____ on average people live until they are 51 years. *(Fill in the blanks)*

- (a) Mozambique
- (b) Ethiopia
- (c) Zambia
- (d) Sierra Leone

Question 7

There are 54 different ethnic minority groups living in _____. (*Complete the sentence*)

- (a) Uganda
- (b) Tanzania
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Sierra Leone

Question 8

In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported the Ugandan Government to give regular _____ payments to 27,423 older people over the age of 60. (*Fill in the blanks*)

Question 9

In 2017, Ireland's aid programme helped to pay for the registration of over 5 million Malawians. (*True – T or False - F*)

Question 10

The highest mountain in Africa is in Tanzania. What is the name of this mountain?

Question 11

In 2017, people in Mozambique did not experience a drought. (*True – T or False - F*)

Question 12

Which country has 8 official languages?

- (a) Zambia
- (b) Mozambique
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Tanzania

Question 13

There is a town in County Offaly called B ___ which shares the name of the money used in Ethiopia. (*Fill in the blanks*)

Question 14

Which country has been a key partner country the longest?

Activity One

Quiz Answers: Teacher Resource Sheet

Question 1

Africa is a _____. (*Complete the sentence*)

Answer: (a) Continent

Question 2

Africa is the _____ continent in the world. (*Fill in the blank*)

Answer: (c) Second largest

Note: Australia/Oceania is the smallest of the seven (7) continents. Europe is the second smallest continent. Africa is the second largest, and Asia is the largest continent in the world.

Question 3

The continent of Africa is made up of ___ countries. (*Circle the correct answer*)

Answer: (d) 55

Note: According to the African Union there are 55 countries on the African continent.

Question 4

How many people live on the continent of Africa? (*Circle the correct answer*)

Answer: (c) Approximately 1.3 billion

Note: There are just over 7.6 billion people in the world. Approximately 4.5 billion live in Asia, 1.3 billion live in Africa, 742 million live in Europe, 646 live in Latin American and the Caribbean, 361 live in North America, and 41 million live in Australia/Oceania.

Question 5

Irish Aid works closely with governments in 8 key partner countries. 7 of these countries are in Africa, and 1 is in Asia. (*True - T or False - F*)

Answer: True (T)

Note: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia are African countries. Vietnam is a country in Asia.

Question 6

In _____ on average people live until they are 51 years old. (*Fill in the blanks*)

Answer: (d) Sierra Leone

The low life expectancy in Sierra Leone is caused by widespread malnutrition, the occurrence of diseases like malaria and the 2014 Ebola virus epidemic.

Question 7

There are 54 different ethnic minority groups living in _____. (*Complete the sentence*)

Answer: (c) Vietnam

Question 8

In 2017, Ireland's aid programme supported the Ugandan Government to give regular _____ payments to 27,423 older people over the age of 60.

Answer: pension

Note: In 2017, with Ireland's support to the Ugandan Social Protection Programme, 27,423 older people over the age of 60 in the Karamoja region were in receipt of regular senior citizen grant or pension payments.

Question 9

In 2017, Ireland's aid programme helped to pay for the registration of over 5 million Malawians. (*True – T or False - F*)

Answer: False

Note: In 2017, Ireland's aid programme helped to pay for the registration of over 9 million Malawians. Registered citizens have better chances of accessing basic health, education, and food or cash during crisis events. Registration means being able to open a bank account, access credit and register to vote for the first time.

Question 10

The highest mountain in Africa is in Tanzania. What is the name of this mountain?

Answer: Mount Kilimanjaro

Note: Mount Kilimanjaro is Africa's tallest mountain, at 5895 metres high, and is the world's tallest free-standing mountain (rather than being part of a mountain range). It takes between 6-9 days to climb to the summit. Kilimanjaro is famous for its glacial summit and is home to a wide range of plant and animal life.

Question 11

In 2017, people in Mozambique did not experience a drought. (*True – T or False - F*)

Answer: False (F)

In 2017, El Nino conditions meant that for the third year in a row rains did not come as expected in many countries across southern Africa, including Mozambique. Long term lack of rainfall, or drought, means bad harvests leading to higher food costs. During times of drought poorer families experience food and water shortages and have more chance of getting sick. In 2017, Ireland's aid programme worked with the Mozambican Government and aid organizations, providing €475,000 to help those most affected by drought and tropical cyclone 'Dineo' in the Mozambican province of Inhambane.

Question 12

Which country has 8 official languages?

Answer: (a) Zambia

Note: Zambia has 8 official languages - including Nyanja which is the language spoken by most of the people who live in the capital, Lusaka. 'Muli Bwanji?' means 'How are you?' in Nyanja.

Question 13

There is a town in County Offaly called B ___ which shares the name of the money used in Ethiopia. *(Fill in the blanks)*

Answer: Birr

Note: 1 Ethiopian Birr is worth about 3 cent.

Question 14

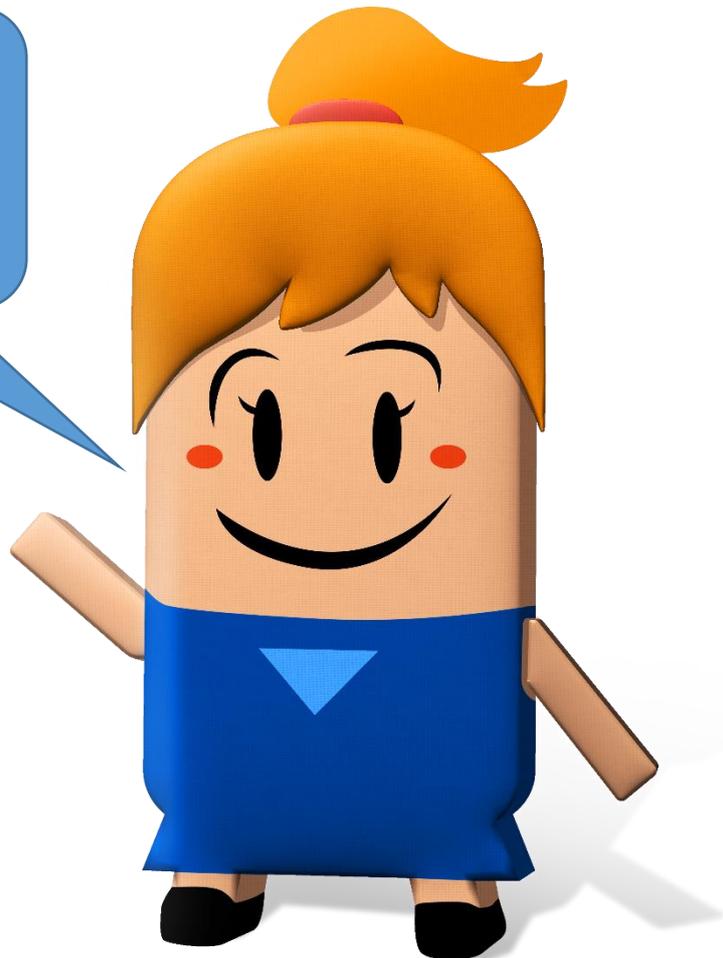
Which country has been a key partner country the longest?

Answer: Tanzania

Note: Tanzania has been a key partner country since 1975.

For more information and case studies about the work of Irish Aid in key partner countries see:

<https://www.irishaid.ie/what-we-do/countries-where-we-work/>



Activity Two

Results of Irish Aid's work: Teacher Resource Sheet

(A) Mozambique

In the Niassa province of Mozambique, in 2012 health care workers helped 61% of women who gave birth to babies. By 2017, with support from Irish Aid, there were more trained health care workers, so that 95% of women gave birth with a health care worker to help.



In other words...

Imagine a class of 30 children who were all born in 2012. The year they were born 18 of them had a nurse or doctor there to help their mother.

Now imagine a class of 30 children who were born in 2017. The year they were born 27 children in the class had a nurse or doctor there to help their mother.

(B) Malawi

Ireland's aid programme is working to help small children get enough good food so that they can develop and be healthy – with this support the number of children under five whose health and development was affected by lack of good food fell from 47% in 2011 to 37% in 2016.

Activity Three

Let's meet Kamuyati: Teacher Resource Sheet

Kamuyati Namuligi is a Ugandan woman who lives in the Iganga district in the east of the country. She is one of the 14% of Ugandans who are Muslim. Life has been difficult for Kamuyati since her husband died. Her late husband's family stopped her from inheriting any of the family's land. In Uganda, it can be hard for women to get recognition for their legal right to inherit land.



Kamuyati Namuligi from Nakatu Main, Old Market Street, Iganga District. Photo: Irish Aid

In 2017, with support from Ireland's aid programme, the Inter Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) trained 45 Imams (Muslim religious leaders) in charge of the Khadi courts, or the Islamic (Muslim religion) court system. This training covered topics like child maintenance and inheritance rights. In turn, the Imams shared what they had learned during the training with almost 300 people who lead the Khadi courts at district level.

When Kamuyati found herself in danger of being left landless, she went to the local district Khadi court to tell her story. The Khadi asked Kamuyati's late husband's family to come to discuss the problem. The result was an agreement to give a share of the land to Kamuyati.

Activity Three
Kamuyati's Photo: Pupil Worksheet



Imagine that Kamuyati has sent you a photo of something that is important to her.
Draw this photo in the space provided on the mobile phone.

Activity Four

Jigsaw Puzzle: Pupil Worksheet

Use words and pictures to create a jigsaw puzzle about the work that Irish Aid supports to make sure no one is left behind one of the 8 Key Partner Countries. When you are finished, cut up the jigsaw pieces, swap with another group and complete their jigsaw puzzle.

