



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Time	60–90 minutes
Level	intermediate
Skills	speaking, reading
Knowledge goal	to raise awareness of today's global issues and the UN Millennium Development Goals
Materials	Ss' worksheet: p. S1 – Lead-in – Crosswords A and B, Ex. 1 (one per pair) p. S2 – The MDGs (one copy per student) p. S3–S5 – Info on each MDG

1 Lead-in

- Divide Ss into pairs. One of the Ss gets crossword A and the other crossword B (p. S1). Ask Ss to sit face to face so that they do not see each other's crossword. The task is to complete their own crossword and help the other student to complete theirs. To do this, it is necessary to form good questions. The other student's answer should fit in the crossword. Give an example:

A: *What is number 1 in the crossword?*

B checks his crossword and sees it is "white". Therefore, he can ask the following questions:

What colour is snow? Or

What is the opposite of black? Or

What house does the American president live in?

A: *White!*

- After Ss have completed their crosswords, distribute Ex. 1 from p. S2 – one per pair. Ask them to put the words and numbers from the crossword into the gaps.
- Read aloud the complete exercise (Key). Then ask the Ss:

Did you complete the text correctly?

Have you heard about the United Nations before? If so, in what connection?

Is your country a member of the UN?

Have you heard about the eight Millennium Development Goals before?

2 Main activity

- Divide Ss into small groups and give each group eight "post-it papers". Tell them that the Millennium Development Goals concern the biggest problems in the world today. Ss' task is to brainstorm on the biggest problems and write eight of them on the papers (one per paper).
- Then ask two representatives from each group to come to the board and stick the papers there so that similar problems are close to each other and form a group (e.g. environment, gender, education). This might result in Ss themselves coming up with the actual topics of MDGs. Then ask the Ss to read aloud the topics within each group.

- Hand out the list of goals from p. S2. Go through it as a class starting with the MDG 1. Ask Ss:

Is there any problem or any group on the board which could be included in this first goal?

This procedure will help Ss to get familiar with all the goals and also understand that some of the problems can be part of more MDGs since the goals/problems are interconnected. Continue this way until you get to the MDG 8.

- Explain to the Ss that each of the eight Millennium Development Goals consists of more specific goals with particular indicators – e.g. "eradicate extreme poverty by half" or "reduce child mortality by two thirds". And, in addition to this, there is a deadline by which the goals should have been met – 2015.
- Divide Ss into small groups and ask them to choose one of the MDGs they will work on and prepare a poster about. Each group should have a different goal.
- Then give each group a corresponding information sheet from p. S3–S5. Another excellent source of info to each MDG is www.worldmapper.org. The following maps (pdf posters) there are recommended:

MDG1 – Poverty, Refugee origin

MDG2 – Child labour, Girls not at primary school

MDG3 – Female managers, Illiterate young women

MDG4 – Mortality 1–4 years, Poor sanitation, Diarrhoea deaths

MDG5 – Maternal Mortality, Poor sanitation, Diarrhoea deaths

MDG6 – Malaria, HIV/AIDS deaths

MDG7 – Forest loss, Poor water

MDG8 – Military Spending 2000, Internet users 2002

You can either print out the suggested posters before the lessons, or download them onto your memory stick and ask a few Ss to bring their laptops to the lesson. If your classroom is online, Ss can check the website themselves during the lesson. Ss are free to choose any other map related to their Goal.

- Give Ss enough time to get familiar with their Goal and ask them to prepare a poster whose aim is to convince other Ss

that their goal is the most important. Set a 15–20 min. time limit. Before Ss start to work, ask them:

*How can you make your poster convincing?
What should be included in the poster?*

Possible answers: good arguments, statistics, maps, illustrations.

- Distribute sheets of flipchart paper and coloured markers.
- After Ss finish their posters, display them on the walls. Ss walk around the classroom and choose the most convincing one. Optionally, you can ask Ss to present their posters.
- Ss vote for the most convincing poster. It can be a secret ballot.

3 Follow-up

- Discuss as a class:

*What surprised you most while reading about your goal?
Was there anything you found difficult believe?*

- Ask Ss to answer the following questions in their groups:

Do you think it is possible to achieve all eight MDGs by 2015? If not, why?

Who do you think works or should work on meeting the goals and raise an awareness of them?

- Discuss their answers and if necessary add more info from the box below.

INFOBOX – Key players in achieving the MDGs

- the United Nations
- international organizations, networks, institutions (e.g. the World Bank, Trade Justice movement – network of 80 more than organizations)
- national governments (the Development Agencies), local authorities
- civil society groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (e.g. focusing on issues like trade, education, health, women's rights, debt, AIDS, and development)
- general public (e.g. as volunteers, teachers, consumers, donors)

4 Ideas for homework

- A. Ss find out what they can do about their Goal. Recommend the following sources:

- Millennium Campaign: www.millenniumcampaign.org
- The United Nations: <http://un.org/millenniumgoals/takeaction.shtml>.

- B. Ss find out who or what organizations in their country deal with MDGs and if there are any campaigns on raising an awareness on MDGs. Ss write a report on their findings and also assess how successful they think these are.

- C. Ss work in small groups and think of how they could raise an awareness of global issues and of the MDGs in their school. If their ideas are good, encourage them to realize them.

KEY

In 2000, the United Nations, one of the most important international organizations, agreed on eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which should help to make the world a better place in 15 years.

It is an agreement which was signed in New York by prime ministers and heads of almost 200 countries.





The Millennium Development Goals

-  Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
-  Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
-  Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
-  Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
-  Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health
-  Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
-  Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
-  Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

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MDG1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

What are the Targets?

Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Did you know that in our world today:

- One third of deaths – some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day – are due to poverty-related causes. That's 270 million people since 1990, the majority women and children, roughly equal to the population of the US.
- Every year more than 10 million children die of hunger and preventable diseases – that's over 30,000 per day and one every 3 seconds.
- Over 1 billion people live on less than \$1 a day with nearly half the world's population (2.8 billion) living on less than \$2 a day.
- 600 million children live in absolute poverty.
- The three richest people in the world control more wealth than all 600 million people living in the world's poorest countries.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

MDG2 – Achieve universal primary education

Every human being should have the opportunity to make a better life for themselves. Unfortunately, too many children in the world today grow up without this chance, because they cannot attend even primary school. An end to world poverty and to peace and security, require that people in every country can make positive choices. This can only be achieved if all the children of the world are given the chance to learn in a high-quality schooling environment at least through primary school.

What are the Targets?

Goal 2 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

Did you know?

- More than 100 million children remain out of school.
- 46% of girls in the world's poorest countries have no access to primary education.
- More than 1 in 4 adults cannot read or write: 2/3 are women.
- Universal primary education would cost \$10 billion a year – that's half what Americans spend on ice cream.
- Young people who have completed primary education are less than half as likely to contract HIV as those missing an education. Universal primary education would prevent 700,000 cases of HIV each year - about 30% all new infections in this age group.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

MDG3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

Poverty has a woman's face. Every single Goal is directly related to women's rights, and societies where women do not have equal rights as men can never achieve development in a sustainable manner. In Asia, Latin America, and Africa, where women have the chance to succeed through small business loans or better educational opportunities, families are stronger, economies are stronger, and societies are flourishing.

What are the Targets?

Goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Eliminate gender disparity at all levels by 2015.

Did you know?

- Of the 1.3 billion people living in poverty around the world, 70% are women.
- In the least developed countries nearly twice as many women over age 15 are illiterate compared to men.
- Two-thirds of children denied primary education are girls, and 75% of the world's 876 million illiterate adults are women.
- Women work two-thirds of the world's working hours, produce half of the world's food, and yet earn only 10% of the world's income and own less than 1% of the world's property.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>





MDG4 – Reduce child mortality

One of the darkest characteristics of poverty is that it seems to prey on the vulnerable and defenceless. In low-income countries, one out of every 10 children dies before the age of five. In wealthier nations, this number is only one out of 143.

What are the Targets?

Goal 4 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.

Did you know?

In our world today nearly 11 million children under the age of 5 die in the world every year – well over 1,200 every hour most from easily preventable or treatable causes.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

MDG5 – Improve maternal health

Many people consider the day their child was born the happiest day in their life. In the world's wealthier countries, that is. In poorer countries, the day a child is born is all too often the day its mother dies. In high-fertility countries in sub-Saharan Africa, women have a one in 16 chance of dying in childbirth. In low-fertility countries in Europe, this number is one in 2,000 and in North America it's one in 3,500.

What are the Targets?

Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

Did you know?

- More than half a million women die in pregnancy and childbirth every year - that's one death every minute. Of these deaths, 99 per cent are in developing countries. In parts of Africa, maternal mortality rates are 1 in 16.
- Only 28 in 100 women giving birth are attended by trained health personnel in the least developed countries.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

MDG6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Malaria kills an African child every 30 seconds. Many children who survive an episode of severe malaria may suffer from learning impairments or brain damage. Pregnant women and their unborn children are also particularly vulnerable to malaria, which is a major cause of perinatal mortality, low birth weight and maternal anaemia.

What are the Targets?

Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Did you know that in our world today:

- In sub-Saharan Africa, there are currently 4.1 million people with AIDS who are in immediate need of life-saving anti-retroviral drugs. At the end of last year, only an estimated 50,000 of these people were able to take these drugs.
- In Zambia, 12% of the children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- Every day in Africa, 6,500 people die and another 9,500 contract the HIV virus – 1,400 of whom are newborn babies infected during childbirth or by their mothers' milk.
- Currently more than 11 million children in Africa have lost at least one parent to HIV/AIDS; that number is expected to reach 20 million by 2010.
- There are 42 million people living with HIV and AIDS worldwide. It is a global emergency claiming approximately 8,000 lives every day in some of the poorest countries.
- Malaria causes more than 300 million acute illnesses and at least one million deaths annually.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>





MDG7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is part of global economic and social well-being. Unfortunately exploitation of natural resources such as forests, land, water, and fisheries have caused alarming changes in our natural world in recent decades, often harming the most vulnerable people in the world who depend on natural resources for their livelihood.

What are the Targets?

Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million living in slums, by 2020.

Did you know?

- Forests loss continues, displacing indigenous peoples from their native homes and disrupting their livelihoods.
- The collapse of fisheries around the world threatens to exacerbate hunger and poverty among poor coastal communities throughout the developing world.
- Over 2.4 billion people lack access to proper sanitation facilities and one billion lack access to drinkable water.
- Some two million children die every year—6,000 a day—from preventable infections spread by dirty water or improper sanitation facilities.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

MDG8 – Develop a global partnership for development

The Millennium Goals represent a global partnership for development. The deal makes clear that it is the primary responsibility of poor countries to work towards achieving the first seven Goals. But for poor countries to achieve the first seven Goals, it is absolutely critical that rich countries deliver more and more effective aid, more sustainable debt relief and fairer trade rules.

What are the Targets?

Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals sets out by the year 2015 to:

- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction.
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth.
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies.

Did you know that in our world today:

Trade

- International trade is worth \$10 million a minute. 70% of this is controlled by multinational corporations.
- The poorest 49 countries make up 10% of the world's population but account for only 0.4% of world trade. Their share has halved since 1980.
- World trade robs poor countries of £1.3 billion a day – 14 times what they get in aid.
- Rich countries spend \$100 billion a year to protect their markets with tariffs, quotas and subsidies - this is twice as much as they provide in aid for developing countries.
- The average cow in the EU receives more than \$2 a day in subsidies, whilst more than 3 billion people in developing countries are struggling to survive on less than this.
- The EU gives \$86.8 billion a year to its farmers in subsidies. Just \$5 billion could help give everyone in the world access to safe water and sanitation.
- On average, coffee farmers are getting \$1 a kilogram while consumers are paying about \$15 – a mark up of 1500%.

Source: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org>

