



A FUN-FILLED  
MAGAZINE  
FOR KIDS!

Irish Aid — Ireland's official overseas aid programme

# A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

**OUR WORLD IRISH AID AWARDS 2014**



**Irish Aid**

An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

# Hi there!

This magazine is especially for children and about children and we hope you enjoy it!

We have put together stories, interesting information, pictures, games and activities about the lives of children in other countries.

You will also find useful information and ideas in the following pages to help with your Our World Irish Aid Awards project.

The theme for this year's Awards is:

## 'A BETTER FUTURE FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CHILDREN'

More than half of the world's children are born into poverty. Millions of children worldwide do not get the chance to go to school, and countless others die from preventable illnesses.

Around the world, countries are working together to fight poverty through the **8 Millennium Development Goals**. In this magazine, we explain what these Goals are and how achieving them will make a better future for all children in the world. You will also learn how Ireland is helping children and their families around the world through the work of Irish Aid.

We hope you will have fun with the articles, stories, pictures and puzzles in this magazine and

that they will give you great ideas for your projects for this year's **Our World Irish Aid Awards**.

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This magazine for primary school children was produced by Irish Aid for the Our World Irish Aid Awards 2014. The Awards are organised by Real Youth working with Irish Aid at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.





## CAN YOU MAKE A LIST OF IRELAND'S PARTNER COUNTRIES?

Here are the names of Irish Aid's 9 partner countries, but the letters have been jumbled up! 8 are in Africa and 1 is in Asia. Can you put the letters in the right order and find the countries on the map?

To help you, the countries are coloured in **RED** on the map.

1. ipioahT
2. bmaaiZ
3. euqzombaMi
4. aadngU
5. aawiIM
6. enoeL ierarS
7. znaiaTna
8. oothseL
9. etminaV

In our world of 7 billion people, 1.2 billion people are living in poverty, surviving on less than one euro every day. The poorest people in the world live in sub-Saharan Africa and in some parts of Asia.

You or your family probably give money to development organisations that help people in poor countries. But did you know that the Government also gives aid on behalf of all of the people of Ireland, through a programme called Irish Aid? Irish Aid helps many of the poorest countries in the world to fight poverty. These countries are sometimes called developing countries.

Irish Aid works with governments and communities in developing countries to



build schools and hospitals and to have better agriculture, so that poor people in these countries can improve their lives. This sort of help is known as development aid.

We can all be proud because our overseas development aid programme is rated as one of the best in the world. Ireland is known as a world leader in the fight against hunger and poverty and is working hard with other countries to try to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

### OUR PARTNERS

Through its Irish Aid programme, Ireland has special partnerships with 9 countries, 8 in **Africa: Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia**, and 1 in **Asia: Vietnam**. This means we work with the governments and communities in these countries to fight poverty and improve the lives of the people there.

Take a look at the map. Can you see Ireland's partner countries?



## THE WORD WALL

Use the boxes below to record any new words or phrases that you come across as you go through this magazine. When you have finished, ask your teacher to explain the words or phrases to you.

# WHAT ARE THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

**I**N THE YEAR 2000, the leaders of 189 countries, including Ireland, came together in the United Nations to look at the most serious problems facing the world. They wanted to find ways to make the world a better place for all of us. These world leaders of both rich and poor countries agreed to work together to get rid of world poverty. They decided to try to cut the number of people living in poverty in half by the year 2015. This is a big job so they came up with smaller steps to help them to achieve this.

They **promised to work together** to try to achieve the **8 development goals** to fight poverty and to improve our world for people everywhere. These are called the **United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** because they were agreed in the Millennium year 2000. If all countries continue to work together to keep these promises, then the world will be a better place for children and their families everywhere. Less people will live in extreme poverty, more boys and girls will go to school and less people will die from illnesses.

## THE 8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. End poverty and hunger
2. Make sure every child goes to school
3. Make sure women and girls get the same chances as men and boys
4. Reduce the numbers of small children and babies who die because of poverty
5. Improve the health of mothers when they are having babies
6. Fight infectious diseases
7. Protect the environment for the future
8. Countries will work together as partners to make the world a better place

To help you, your teacher has a big poster of the 8 Millennium Development Goals, or you can look at the child-friendly version of the MDGs on this page.



## OVER TO YOU...

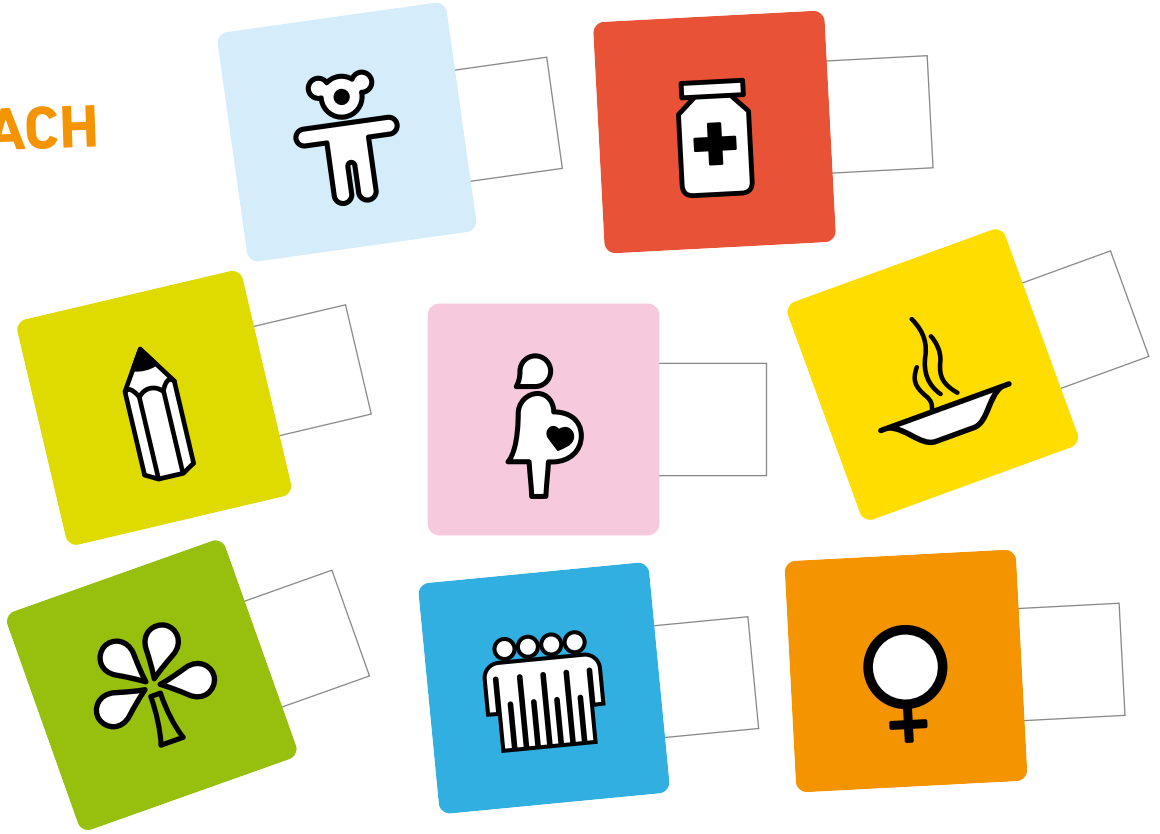
Let's look more closely at the Millennium Development Goals:

- Can you think of three things that might help to achieve MDG 1?
- Why do you think that a pencil is used as the logo for MDG 2?
- What do you think MDG 3 is about?
- Can you see any connections between MDG 4, MDG 5 and MDG 6?
- Name one thing you already do to help to achieve MDG 7?
- MDG 8 is about countries working together to make the world a better place. Can you think of some reasons why working together is a good idea?

## PUT THE CORRECT NUMBER BESIDE EACH OF THESE GOALS.

Many people think that all the Goals are equally important and that no Goal can be achieved without the others. For example, having enough food (MDG 1) and being able to go to school (MDG 2) are linked.

**Can you see how other MDGs are linked?  
Draw lines connecting any MDGs that you think are linked.**



## Sprinkle some magic Goal dust...

Countries all around the world have been working together to make the 8 MDGs happen, and they are doing really well on some of the Goals, like reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty by half (MDG 1), from 2.4 billion to 1.2 billion. But, not all the Goals will have been achieved by 2015, and there will still be lots of work to do to make the world a better place for everyone. Because of this, world leaders are now very busy trying to come up with a new set of goals to help people around the world to build a better life for themselves and for their children.

**Imagine you have a magic wand which has special powers to make the world a better place. In the space provided draw what you think this world would look like.**



# MAPS AND FACTS

LOOK AT THE FLAGS OF IRISH AID'S 9 PARTNER COUNTRIES.

- For each of the flags locate the correct country on the map and colour in using the flag colours.

READ THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE 9 PARTNER COUNTRIES.

- Use what you have learned to help you to do the Quiz on page 7.



## ETHIOPIA



Capital City: Addis Ababa

Population: 86.5 million

Official currency: Birr  
(1 Birr is worth approx. 4c)

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 39%

**One example of MDG progress:** Irish Aid supports government projects working to stop babies and small children dying because of poverty. The numbers dying fell by 38.7% between 2000 and 2011.

**Fun fact:** Traditional Ethiopian homes are called tukuls; round homes with dirt floors and walls built with mud and/or sticks and roofs made out of a kind of long grass called teff.



## LESOTHO



Capital City: Maseru

Population: 2.2 million

Size: about half the size of Ireland

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 43.4%

**One example of MDG progress:** In 2012, Irish Aid helped over 10,000 very poor people create keyhole vegetable gardens.

**Fun fact:** Lesotho is famous for dinosaur footprints and the country even has a dinosaur named after it – Lesothosaurus was a metre long lizard who lived on plants.



## UGANDA



Capital City: Kampala

Population: 35.6 million

Main exports: coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 38%

**One example of MDG progress:** Irish Aid has contributed to a Ugandan government programme which is helping 2/3 of children to complete primary school.

**Fun fact:** 10 million Ugandans, almost 1/3 of the population, have mobile phones.



## SIERRA LEONE



Capital City: Freetown

Population: 6.1 million

History: There was a civil war in Sierra Leone from 1991-2002.

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 53.4%

**One example of MDG progress:** Irish Aid has worked with the government to establish 19 centres which help to make sure that babies and young children throughout Sierra Leone are well-fed and stay healthy.

**Fun fact:** There is an island called Dublin Island off the south western coast of the Freetown peninsula. The people who live there are descendants of freed slaves from the Caribbean.



## VIETNAM



Capital City: Hanoi

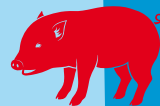
Population: 89 million

Number of ethnic minorities: The Vietnamese government recognises 54 different ethnic groups, each with its own language, lifestyle, and cultural heritage.

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 16.1%

**One example of MDG progress:** Irish Aid contributes to a Vietnamese government programme which has helped to lower the number of women dying while having babies by 2/3 between 1990 and 2012.

**Fun fact:** Vietnamese people often keep potbellied pigs as pets.



## MOZAMBIQUE



Capital City: Maputo

Population: 24.5 million

Geographical feature: Mozambique has one of the longest coastlines in the world, with 6,942 kilometres along the Indian Ocean.

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 59.6%

**One example of MDG progress:** The Mozambican government and Irish Aid joined together to help women from rural areas who live in poverty, by saving to get small loans to help their families survive in times of crop failure or illness.

**Fun fact:** Mozambique was a Portuguese colony for over 500 years so Mozambicans eat lots of Portuguese-style foods, including a type of bun called a pãozinho.



## ZAMBIA



Capital City: Lusaka

Population: 13.9 million

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

Proportion of people living on less than one Euro per day: 68.5%

**One example of MDG progress:** Irish Aid has supported a Zambian government programme which has helped over 93% of children go on to secondary school.

**Fun fact:** the Zambian football team are nicknamed The Copper Bullets because copper is the main export of Zambia.





**TANZANIA**

Capital City: Dodoma

Population: 47.7 million

Geographical feature: Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, is located in north eastern Tanzania.

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 67.9%

One example of MDG progress: The area of irrigated farming land doubled between 2001 and 2011, thanks to a programme run by the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, and supported by Irish Aid.

Fun fact: The Serengeti National Park, in northern Tanzania, is visited by tourists from all over the world. Over 200 species of birds, as well as lions, giraffes, elephants and zebras can be found in the park. It is also home to the black rhinoceros, which is an endangered species.

**MALAWI**

Capital City: Lilongwe

Population: 15.9 million

President: Joyce Banda became the first female president of Malawi in 2012.

Proportion of people living on less than one euro per day: 73.9%

One example of MDG progress: Since 2010, Irish Aid has supported a government programme which distributed 263,000 anti-mosquito bed nets in central Malawi. These nets help to stop young children from getting malaria, a blood disease that is spread by an infected mosquito.

Fun fact: Lake Malawi was once called "The Lake of the Stars" by the famed Scottish explorer David Livingstone, because lantern lights he saw from the fishermen's boats resembled the stars at night.

**IRISH AID AND THE MDGs**

YOU ALREADY KNOW THAT IRISH AID HAS HELPED TO DISTRIBUTE 263,000 ANTI-MOSQUITO BED NETS IN CENTRAL MALAWI SINCE 2010. THESE NETS HELP TO STOP YOUNG CHILDREN FROM GETTING A DISEASE CALLED MALARIA, WHICH IS SPREAD BY INFECTED MOSQUITOES.

Look back at the list of the 8 MDGs on page 4. Which of the MDGs is Irish Aid helping to achieve with the distribution of anti-mosquito bed nets?

**QUIZ**

YOU CAN EITHER ANSWER THE QUIZ QUESTIONS ON YOUR OWN, OR ASK YOUR TEACHER TO ORGANIZE A TABLE QUIZ.

1. Africa is a .....  
(complete the sentence)  
a. Continent  
b. Country  
c. Region  
d. City
2. The continent of Africa is made up of ..... countries.  
(fill in the blanks)  
a. 8  
b. 21  
c. 40  
d. 55
3. How many people live on the African continent?  
(circle the correct answer)  
a. Approximately 2 million  
b. Approximately 500 million  
c. Approximately 1 billion  
d. Approximately 50 billion
4. What country has a dinosaur named after it?  
(circle the correct answer)  
a. Vietnam  
b. Malawi  
c. Tanzania  
d. Lesotho
5. In ..... 39% of the people are living on less than one euro per day.  
(fill in the blanks)  
a. Mozambique  
b. Ethiopia  
c. Zambia  
d. Malawi
6. There are 54 different ethnic minority groups living in .....  
(fill in the blanks)  
a. Uganda  
b. Tanzania  
c. Vietnam  
d. Sierra Leone
7. Irish Aid has supported projects which help 2/3 of children in ..... to complete primary school.  
(fill in the blanks)  
a. Ethiopia  
b. Zambia  
c. Uganda  
d. Lesotho
8. There is an island called Dublin Island in S..... L.....  
(complete this sentence)
9. The highest mountain in Africa is located in Tanzania. What is the name of this mountain?  
.....
10. Which country exports copper?  
.....
11. Irish Aid has helped to distribute 263,000 anti-mosquito bed nets in central Malawi. These nets help to prevent the spread of a disease called .....  
(complete the sentence)
12. There is a town in Co Offaly called B..... which shares the name of the money used in Ethiopia.  
(fill in the blanks)



# FOCUS ON AN IRISH AID PROGRAMME IN MALAWI



## MALAWI - Country File

**Location:** South-eastern Africa  
**Population:** 15.9 million  
**Currency:** Kwacha  
**Capital city:** Lilongwe  
**Languages:** Chichewa, English and others  
**Exports:** Tobacco, tea, sugar

Malawi is one of Irish Aid's nine partner countries. Can you find Malawi on the map on page 3?

Malawi is commonly called 'The warm heart of Africa'

### LET'S FIND OUT ABOUT CLAY STOVES...

In Malawi most rural households use traditional three-stone fires for cooking. This involves sitting a pot on three stones surrounding an open fire. This type of fire uses up a lot of firewood, with the result that forests are cut down. To solve this problem Irish Aid have been working as a partner with two non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Concern Universal (UK) and a Malawian NGO, Clioma, to spread information about the benefits of clay stoves for cooking in Malawi.

Clay stoves have lots of benefits; for example, it is easier to control the fire with clay stoves, so they need less firewood, meaning that fewer trees are cut down. It is manageable for people to make or buy the stoves because they can be made using local soil, and they cost less than €1 to make.

Using these stoves helps villagers in rural Malawi to protect the natural resources they rely on. This means they can manage better when problems arise and they can build a better future for themselves and their communities.

### WHY CLAY COOKING STOVES?

Using clay stoves for cooking can protect the environment, help people to have better health and education, and also provides the makers of clay stoves with a way of making a living.



TRADITIONAL THREE-STONE COOKING FIRE



POT COOKING ON A CLAY STOVE

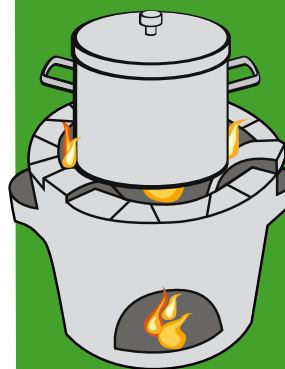


### THREE-STONE COOKING FIRE

Three-stone cooking fires produce a lot of smoke which can cause pollution problems. When people live with this type of pollution for a long time they can get very sore eyes, headaches, and find it hard to breathe properly.

Three-stone cooking fires use lots of firewood. When too many trees are cut down the topsoil is often washed away when it rains, and the quality of the soil becomes poorer. This means that fewer crops grow and that crops are poor.

Women and girls are usually in charge of collecting firewood, which often takes a long time because they have to walk long distances to get enough firewood.



### CLAY STOVE

Clay stoves produce less smoke so can help to lower pollution levels in kitchens.

Clay stoves use less firewood. This means that people do not cut down as many trees for cooking, the animals living in and around trees are not disturbed, soil is better quality and crops are also better.

Clay stoves use less firewood. This means that women and girls have more time, to work, rest, go to school, or to do other things in their community.

People can make and sell clay stoves and make money to support their families.



**Replacing old cooking methods with clay stoves is an example of how new ways of doing things can make a real difference in the lives of poor people and communities, while at the same time protecting the environment.**

### CLAY STOVES AND THE MDGS

Think about all the benefits of using clay stoves and the Millennium Development Goals that the use of clay stoves helps to progress.

The introduction of clay stoves is especially good for girls and women. This helps to achieve MDG 3, so there is tick beside this MDG in the list to your right.

**PUT A TICK BESIDE ANY OTHER MDGS YOU THINK ARE HELPED BY THE CLAY STOVES PROGRAMME.**

- End poverty and hunger
- Make sure every child goes to school
- Make sure women and girls get the same chances as men and boys
- Reduce the numbers of small children and babies who die because of poverty
- Improve the health of mothers when they are having babies
- Fight infectious diseases
- Protect the environment for the future
- Countries will work together as partners to make the world a better place

### Village Stove Clubs in Malawi

In some villages people have come together to form Stove Clubs. They work together to make and sell clay stoves. Growing numbers of these clubs are being set up in villages in Malawi.

This club in M'ganja Village has 34 members, 29 women and 5 men. The members of the club are split into manufacturing (stove makers) and marketing teams. Each stove maker marks the rim of their stove with a

special mark which allows them to identify their stoves from those of other members. The marketing team is responsible for selling and delivering the stoves.

This club has built a kiln, for heating the clay stoves until they are hard enough to use for cooking, and a storehouse for their stoves.

The club sells 300 stoves every month. They use the money they earn to buy maize (like sweetcorn), which is the main food eaten in Malawi.

If you would like to find out more about the stove project ask your teacher to check out the lesson plans on [www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie](http://www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie)



### ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

When people in Malawi move from using the old three-stone fire to clay stoves for cooking they are making the most of advances in technology, or using new technologies to develop better, healthier and more sustainable lifestyles.

**LOOK AT THE LIST BELOW. WHICH OF THESE DO YOU THINK REPRESENT ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY?**

Typewriters



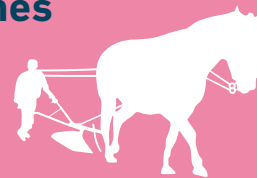
Bicycles



Mobile phones



Plough



Interactive whiteboards



Electricity



## Let's meet two members of the M'ganja Village Stove Club...



ONESTA CHIMBALANGA

OLIVETA STORO

### Onesta and Oliveta's Story

After we heard that Concern Universal, in partnership with Clioma and Irish Aid, was offering the opportunity to get involved with fuel efficient stoves, we got together and asked our village chief if we could take part.

We were fed up with the amount of time it took to collect wood for the fire. There's also not as much smoke with clay stoves as with an open fire. The stove can also be moved to warm the family if they are ill or cold.

Concern Universal asked for a soil sample to check that the clay we were planning to use was suitable. Once we knew it was good quality clay we were told that we would need to construct a shed to work in. We collected local materials and built the shed. Once we had done this, Concern Universal brought people to train us on how to make fuel efficient stoves.

We were very happy to have something we had really desired for a long time. We have made stoves for all of our community as they can see the amount of wood that is saved. Wood that used to last two days now lasts three weeks. The money we make from selling stoves helps us afford things for our family.

We are very thankful to Concern Universal, Clioma, and Irish Aid, for bringing this project to us and also helping us to look after our trees.

### IMAGINE YOU ARE E-MAILING ONESTA. TELL HER...

What you found most interesting about the clay stoves programme:

What you would like to know more about:

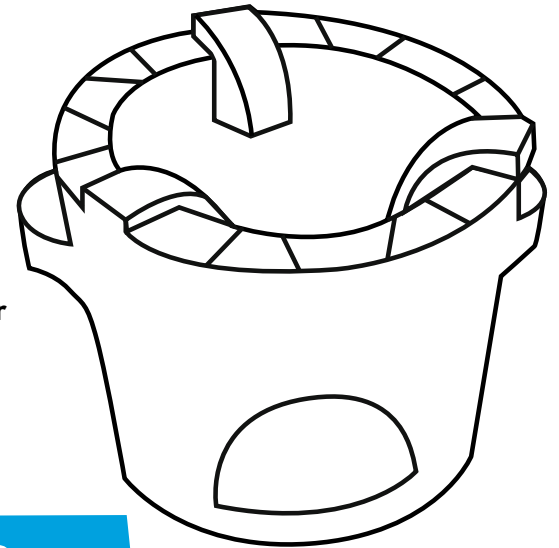
What things you are doing to protect the environment:

### Design a clay stove

Each member of the Stove Club in M'ganja Village in Malawi marks their stove so that they can identify the ones they made.

Now it's your turn to create a design for a clay stove.

Think about the colours, characters or logos you might use...



### Make a replica Stove



1. Take a lump of clay, about the size of your fist and roll it into a round ball.



2. Flatten the ball into a circular disc shape (about 10 cm across and 1 cm high). This is the bottom, or base, of your stove.



3. Take more pieces of clay and roll them out into coils (sausage shapes), about 1 cm thick. You will need lots of these to build up the side of your stove.



4. Place one end of your coil on top of the base, with the outer edge of the coil in line with the outer edge of the base. You will need to join the coil and the base together so that the stove does not fall apart as it dries.



5. Hold the outer surface with the fingers of one hand, while using your other hand to push together the first coil and the base. Smooth the inner surface of the coil to the bottom of the stove. You will need to do this for each coil you add to the stove.



6. Add your next coil where the first one started. Continue this method, including the joining, until your stove is tall enough (about 8 - 10cm). Smooth the outside of the stove with your finger or a wet sponge.



7. You can now cut out the shape of the opening in the front of the stove. Because the clay is still soft you can cut the shape out with a plastic knife. Cut near the bottom of the stove. You will need to support the inside of the stove with your hand while you are cutting.



8. Add some handles - take two small balls of clay and flatten them slightly. Add these to the sides of the stove by wetting with a little water and welding them like you did with the coils.



9. Smooth out any parts of your stove that might be cracked. You can now decorate your stove with patterns - using cocktail sticks or a pencil.



10. Leave your stove to dry (this might take a week, as it needs to dry slowly).

### Did you know?

**Bigger versions of this stove are used by people in Malawi as cooking stoves. The stoves in Malawi can be used for cooking because they are fired (or dried) in a kiln. This replica stove is air-dried so you cannot cook with it, but it makes a lovely decoration if you place a small tea light into the window of the stove.**

Information and photographs on the clay stoves programme in Malawi courtesy of Concern Universal (UK).



**ENTER**

# OUR WORLD IRISH AID AWARDS 2014

**REMINDER!**  
CLOSING DATE IS  
21ST MARCH 2014 - IF YOUR  
TEACHER HASN'T RECEIVED A  
PACK ON HOW TO TAKE PART,  
THEY SHOULD CONTACT  
[OURWORLD@REALYOUTH.IE](mailto:OURWORLD@REALYOUTH.IE)  
OR SEE  
[WWW.OURWORLDIRISHAIDAWARDS.IE](http://WWW.OURWORLDIRISHAIDAWARDS.IE)



You've been reading all about how Ireland, through the work of Irish Aid, is helping to fight poverty and hunger and to improve the lives of children and their families in some of the poorest countries in the world.

Well now's your chance... The theme for this year's Our World Irish Aid Awards is: 'A Better Future for All the World's Children'.

Here you can read about the Awards and how to get involved.



Would you like to learn more about Irish Aid's work in developing countries, and have lots of fun along the way?



## OVER TO YOU...

Talk to your teacher about the Our World Irish Aid Awards...

What projects might you be able to do? Brainstorm some ideas!

### WRITE IT

Write a short story or a letter or a poem; compile a diary or a blog or a newspaper or magazine.

shopping centre; carry out a small survey of what people know, or of what people think about a poverty question; organise a quiz in your school.

### RECORD IT

Make a movie; act out a story as a drama; audio-record a story or an interview.

### SING IT

Write a song; make up a rap; put new words to a popular song.

### PICTURE IT

Take photographs; create a photo diary; use photos to show contrasts, to show possibilities, to show what can be done.

If you do well enough you and your class or group may receive an Our World Irish Aid Awards plaque for your school at special events around the country. Or, you may even be part of our exciting Awards ceremony in Dublin, where pupils with the most outstanding projects will receive their award, and find out which school gets the overall Our World Irish Aid Awards trophy.

### DRAW, PAINT OR MAKE IT

Design a poster; paint a wall frieze or a collage; build a model; invent a board game; make a map.

### ASK IT

Set up an interview; do a vox pop at your school or



For more photos and Our World Awards projects see

[www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie](http://www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie)

#### Quiz Answers:

(1) a. Continent; (2) d. 55 – according to the African Union; (3) c. Approximately 1 billion; (4) d. Lesotho; (5) b. Ethiopia (39% of 86.5 million people = 33.7 million people); (6) c. Vietnam; (7) c. Uganda; (8) Sierra Leone; (9) Mount Kilimanjaro; (10) Zambia; (11) Malaria; (12) Birr.



# IRISH AID RESOURCES FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS

**A range of useful resources and support for primary teachers teaching about global development.**

**These resources and workshops are designed for the primary curriculum and particularly SESE Geography (People and Other Lands) and SESE (Human Rights) but have relevance across the curriculum.**

Free workshop on **Africa** for Primary classes in May and June.

To book contact Ruth Powell  
01 854 6932 or [ruth.powell@dfa.ie](mailto:ruth.powell@dfa.ie)

## The **Our World Irish Aid Awards** scheme

An annual awards programme for 3rd to 6th classes, which helps pupils to learn about the lives of children in developing countries and how Ireland is working to fight poverty and hunger. Teachers are provided with:

- lesson plans and information on the annual theme
- a dynamic DVD introducing the Awards
- colourful pupils' materials in print
- classroom posters
- advice and support by phone, email and online

Pupils create projects in any medium to communicate their learning. Shortlisted schools attend regional and national finals where their projects are displayed and they receive awards.

To find out more go to  
[www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie](http://www.ourworldirishaidawards.ie)  
01 854 6923 or [irishaidcentre@dfa.ie](mailto:irishaidcentre@dfa.ie)

Free downloadable lesson plans on the **Teaching and Learning** section of the **Irish Aid** website.

Teachers will find curriculum linked lesson plans and information on a range of development issues including the environment, fairtrade, sustainable development, human rights and others. Currently, the focus is on the environment and Ethiopia, with lesson plans for 5th and 6th classes on: Food and Farming in Ethiopia – "How trees and honey bees helped to fight hunger in Tigray." This resource includes a photopack with activities. Suitable for use on smartboard or to print.

To find out more go to  
[www.irishaid.ie/teaching-and-learning/](http://www.irishaid.ie/teaching-and-learning/)

## Free **Irish Aid** classroom materials:

- a storybook on countries in Africa and Asia
- mini funpacks
- a new snakes and ladders board game on food and farming in Malawi
- classroom world maps showing Ireland's key partner countries
- classroom poster on the Millennium Development Goals

To request copies contact the Irish Aid Centre  
01 854 6920 or [irishaidcentre@dfa.ie](mailto:irishaidcentre@dfa.ie)