

ADRA'S



**GLOBAL
VILLAGE**

PRESENTATION SCRIPTS
FOR HABITATS
&
LEARNING LOCATIONS

**ADRA'S
GLOBAL
VILLAGE
PRESENTATION
SCRIPTS
FOR
HABITATS**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Massai Kraal GUIDE

Construction of
the exterior of
the huts—

'KARIBU MJI WA WAMASAI! (Swahili)

A KRAAL is a village of small huts like this one. The individual huts are called "Bomas" Can you say that Maasai word? Can you say Maasai (Ma - sigh) That's great, you've just learned your first two Maasai words. By knowing those two words it shows that you know something about who these people are and how they live. That's a great accomplishment. Not many of the 6 billion people in the world know those two words. You're very fortunate to be able to learn about people that many in our world don't even know exist.

The Maasai make the huts of special leaves, called LELESHAWA that termites won't eat. In America people try to build houses so that things like earthquakes and tornadoes won't destroy them. Can you imagine coming home and finding that your house has been eaten by termites?

Then they weave these leaves into a framework made of sticks. Like that one over there!

Point to hut.

Expressive!

Point to

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

framework

Women are the ones who build these bomas! You know why? Because Maasai men think that building homes is women's work! In their culture both men and women agree that this is probably the best division of labor. The men do other things and its been this way for hundreds of years. There are some practical reasons for this which I'll talk about a little later. These huts last for years and years. They need to be repaired from time to time but they're well built with the upright posts buried pretty deeply into the ground. Maybe the Bomas last so well because the women make sure the Bomas are well-made!

Wait for
reaction

What they do next is plaster the leaves and sticks with mud or cattle dung, and this bakes hard in the sun. Why do you think they prefer to use cattle-dung? Because it's more water-proof! The Maasai don't want their homes to melt when it rains!

Description of

Remember that we call a village of huts a KRAAL. Do you think it's because you have to crawl to get inside the doorway?

Point to door.

Wait 'til I tell you why it's so small! There are two very good reasons.

Intruders—

First, if you're inside alone, and a wild beast or an intruder comes to attack, you can crouch inside

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

with a club in your hand and whack them over the head when they crawl through the door.

Demonstrate

And listen to this. These huts are made by people who don't have ladders. By making them this high the tall Maasai men and women can reach all the way to the middle of the roof to put mud on the first time and to repair any holes that might appear later on because of rains. It's safer to repair their roof without getting up on something and risk falling! The women also don't mind that the men stoop down to enter the house which helps the men acknowledge that it's the woman home. Talk about planning ahead!

Activity 1

You can take a look inside now.

Hard floor—

Look at the hard packed dirt floor inside. They make it this way so it's easy to sweep out every day. It's kind of like having a concrete floor.

Headrests—

And when they sleep they use the wooden headrest to hold their heads off the ground so that bugs can't crawl into their ears.

**Wait for
reaction**

Plastic jugs—

The Maasai used to use gourds to hold a mixture of milk and blood but now they mostly use plastic jugs to hold the mixture and water!

**Point to
jugs**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Maasai tribes people live on little else but red meat and this mixture of milk and blood. What they do is milk a cow into the gourd . . . then they make a small cut in the cow's neck with a knife and let the blood flow into the milk.

This is their staple food—the main part of their diet.

Thorny fence— You see the fence around the KRAAL? That's to keep wild animals away from their goats and cows. For safety ours doesn't have thorns but the real ones do!

Snakes— Another thing they do when they build a KRAAL is to cut down all the grass. Any new grass gets beaten down when the people walk on it. Why do you think they do this?

**Wait for
reaction**

In Africa, they are lots of poisonous snakes. If the grass is high, they can't see the snakes! So you see . . . though our cultures are different we all do things to make sure we don't get hurt. The Maasai people think about dangers from wild animals, snakes, and people from other tribes. We think about guns, auto accidents, and thieves.

**Thought
provoker**

Describe the Maasai are from based on what you've learned about their way of life?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Favela

GUIDE

"BEN VINDOS A FAVELA BRASILEERA !"

This is a Brazilian FAVELA.

**Point to
Favela.**

This is where the poorest people in Brazil live, though you can find similar dwellings in other parts of the world.

Happy people—

I know it looks like an undesirable place to live, but if you visited a camp of FAVELAS you'd be amazed at how happy the people are! Brazilians are good at making the best of any situation— even life in a FAVELA.

Soccer—

We don't have one here, but every FAVELA community has a soccer field. Brazilians love soccer. Boys spend hours on the playing field . . . and it doesn't matter how poor people in Brazil, if they have electricity, they have a television in order to watch their national past-time - 'futball', what we call soccer!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Favela--

FAVELAS?—

Many adults in Brazil only earn about 35 cents a day. They can't even feed and clothe themselves on that, let alone their whole family. So they live in FAVELAS. Even small kids from about three-years-old have to work! They sell candy bars and chewing gum or they wash windows.

Schools are free in Brazil, but parents can't afford uniforms and books. Besides, most of them never went to school themselves, so they don't always see the benefits of having their children go! Sounds good. But, can you imagine never going to school?

Wait for
reaction.

What happens is that the government will give a plot of land to the state. A cornfield, a vacant lot, a parking lot, a bare spot on the side of the hill . . . Somehow, the poor people find out and they stake out the land. The word spreads around, "on such and such a night we're going to move onto the lot under the bridge."

Construction of FAVELAS—

They then build FAVELAS from anything they can find; pieces of wood, abandoned street signs, pieces of broken-down cars, cardboard, plastic, anything! . . . They patch it all together with string, nails, or tape . . . etc.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Favela--

This is the ultimate in recycling! You never know. You might pass an empty parking lot one afternoon and by the next morning people live on it! Can you imagine that happening here? Sometimes they build FAVELAS on steep hillsides or the banks of streams. This is dangerous because when the heavy rains come or the water level rises and the FAVELAS are washed away! So you might be running home in the rain one day and find bits of your house floating down the river.

Interior Cooking—

There's just one room inside for the whole family. They cook their food on a clay grill or in a clay tortilla oven. They use porcelain-covered metal pans for cooking, eating out of, and cleaning.

Floor—

The floor is dirt, and when it rains it gets real muddy!

No utilities—

Most FAVELAS have no running water or electricity. The people get their drinking and cooking water from streams where they wash themselves, and their clothes. Some of these streams contain sewage!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Favela--

No utilities—

We complain about our electric and water bills being too high, but can you imagine not having any at all? No T.V., no stereo, no phone!!

Activity # 1—

You can take a look inside. But go in twos and threes.

Build walls—

They find broken bricks and concrete blocks from construction sites and start to build real walls. So one day you might see a row of bricks and by the end of the week there could be ten rows!

Electric light—

Some FAVELAS end up with two or three floors. Then the government may give them an electric light and one water faucet outside for fresh water!

**Thought
Provoker—**

If you lived in a FAVELA, what would you do similar to the kids we've talked about today? If you found yourself living in a make shift home what would you do knowing what you know?

Demonstrate.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Totora Reed House

GUIDE

"BIENVENIDOS LA CASA DEL LAGO!"

Lake Titicaca—

This is a TOTORA REED HOUSE, and you can find this kind of house on Lake Titicaca in Peru. Did you know that Lake Titicaca is the highest large lake in the world? It's also very deep and icy cold!

**Wait for
reaction.**

Floating Islands—

These reed houses are amazing! They're built on floating islands. So if you lived on one it would be kind of like living on a great big spongy waterbed! I hope none of the people who live on them suffer from seasickness! Can you imagine that?

**Wait for
reaction.**

The People—

The people who live here are a mixture of Aymaran Indians and an extinct tribe called the Urus. They're very friendly people, but they're very shy. When tourists go to see the islands, the Urus keep their eyes to the ground. In fact, if they're away from home they sit hunched up against a wall at mealtimes so nobody can see them eat!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Totora Reed House--

The Inca—

Anyway, years and years ago some people called the Incas ruled South America. They wanted to control all the tribes who lived there. And when the Urus refused to be controlled, they were driven onto Lake Titicaca. They have lived there for about the last 500 years! I'm sure the Incas thought the Urus would die without food and a place to live. Here's what they did to survive.

Point to house.

Construction of house—

On the lake, they found the TOTORA REED. It's hollow and floats well on water. They wove the reeds tightly together into square sheets—like mats. Then they bound the mats together with more reeds to make walls and roof for a house! They're still doing exactly the same thing today!

Reed uses—

They use the reeds for food, furniture, fish traps, matting for the walls and floors, thatch for the roof, fuel for cooking, fodder for their cattle . . . everything!

Reed boats—

Here's an interesting bit of information. The boats they use for fishing or to travel to dry land are also made out of reed. But, the way they're made is exactly the same way the ancient Egyptians made their boats out of the bulrushes from the Nile.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Totora Reed House--

Floating Islands—

Look at the ground. When the Urus were driven to the lake, they had no solid ground to walk on. So they made one by piling up reeds! And when the bottom layers rot under the water level they make new reed layers on top! That's how they make floating islands! If you're not careful you could step in a place that's mushy and your foot would go through! Can you imagine walking down the street and your foot goes through the sidewalk?

**Wait for
reaction.**

Food—

The main food they eat is fish. The lake is full of large trout and the women split them in half and dry them in the sun on reed mats.

Cooking—

Then they cook the fish over a fire made of stones and reeds outside their house—like this one. They have to be careful though, because not only could their house catch fire, but the floating island they live on could go up in flames, too! It takes us a couple of minutes to heat pizza or popcorn in a microwave. What if we risked setting the house on fire every time we cooked some food?

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Totora Reed House--

Frog—

Here's a delicacy you'll all want to try. Another of their favorite foods is a special kind of frog that lives in the lake. It doesn't have lungs like the kind of frogs in America, and it doesn't have gills like a fish. So . . . how does it breathe? It absorbs oxygen through its skin!

Wait for reaction.

Any Uru would tell you how delicious these frogs are baked over a reed fire and served with corn and vegetables. Who would like to try it?

Wait for reaction.

Activity # 1—

You can take a look inside the house now. What's missing?

Kid—

There are not many Urus left—only about 600 to 800 in all. That's why each family has about 15 kids. But most of them die before the age of three because life is hard.

School—

Some of the kids who survive go to one of the government schools on land, or to one of the two schools that are built on floating pontoons. These floating schools are tied to the islands so they don't drift apart. If you went to school there you might wake up one morning and see your teacher waving his hands frantically as the school floated away.

Wait for reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Totora Reed House--

When they get home from school and they've finished their homework, they have to herd cows, pigs, llamas, donkeys, and sheep before they go to bed.

**Thought
Provoker—**

If you went to Lake Titicaca and met some Uru kids your age, how would you describe your house here in America?

**Have
them try.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Refugee Boat

GUIDE

"CHAO MUNG TAU TY NAN!" (Vietnamese)

Hope—

What does this look like to you?

Point to boat.

But . . . to the thousands and thousands of people who risk their lives every year leaving their home countries in boats just like this one . . . it represents HOPE. HOPE for a new life in a safe environment where children can grow up with a future.

Governments—

We're lucky here in America. If you don't like the way the government is running things, you can tell them. If you did that in some countries you would be killed! When you get older you can cast your vote for whoever you want for President. There are lots of countries where you have no say about who's in charge!

**Religious
Freedom—**

Some countries demand that you follow a certain religion and in others they demand that you believe that any religion is choice against the country and the government and is illegal! In those types of countries there's no religious freedom! What would you do if you lived in one of those countries?

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Refugee Boat--

Why Boats?—

There are loads of other reasons why people try to escape.

Expressive.

Famine—

Some seek to escape famine or drought.

War--

Sometimes, war breaks out and it's too dangerous to stay . . . or there's tribal war like what happened in Rwanda a few years ago.

Poverty—

Some want to escape from a life of poverty. They believe life in America or Europe will be better!

Media—

This is what happens. The media industry—television, radio, magazines, paints a glamorous picture of what life is like in Western countries. So people who are living in the jungle or in an old shack think they'll have a better life somewhere else.

Can you think of any countries you've heard of in the news where . . . they call them boat people . . . have escaped for these reasons?

Wait for reaction.

(If they answer—HAITI, CUBA, VIETNAM, (CAMBODIA)— You're right!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Refugee Boat--

Oppression—

Recently, there were many people in Cuba who didn't want to stay in their country. The government allowed people to leave Cuba in boats or rafts. They didn't care if the people survived or not. Many people didn't make it to America, we'll never know how many.

Communism—

People trying to escape from communism run away from CUBA. As you can see, it's not very safe to travel in a rickety old boat like this.

**Motion to
boat.**

50% die—

In fact, up to 50 percent of the people who tried to escape from South East Asia by refugee boat didn't make it to their destination.

Rough sea—

What happens is that a rough sea can break the boat into pieces.

Drown—

Some people drown.

**Hurricane
winds & salty
sea water—**

If the boat is blown off course by hurricane winds, the people end up with no water to drink, so they try to quench their thirst by drinking salty sea water.

Have you any idea what happens to you if you drink too much salty sea water?

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Refugee Boat--

Suicide—

Drinking salty sea water can make people hallucinate. You can't think straight. Some people even go as far as committing suicide by diving off the boat—when they can't swim!

Sent back—

The really sad thing is . . . often, when they get to the place they want to be their new home, the government of that country puts them in a refugee camp or sends them back where they came from . . . even at the risk of being killed!

Activity # 1—

Get inside the boat and try to imagine what it must be like on a rough, open sea for days. Remember, you wouldn't have any food to eat or water to drink!

Latrine—

Where is the bathroom?

There isn't one so they use the bow of the boat because there aren't engine fumes at the front of the boat.

**Point to
the bow.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Refugee Boat--

Imagine that there are this many people on this boat and sometimes even more. Where would you sleep? (on the deck) How many of your things could you bring on board? (just a few clothes) What would you eat and drink if you were on board for ten to thirty days? (dried food, very little water)

Does this help you understand a little bit better what people go through when they feel forced to escape their country?

**Thought
Provoker—**

If you could attend a high-powered meeting of all the nations of the Western world, like those in America and Europe, and this meeting was to decide about "what to do with boat people," . . . what would you tell them?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Stilt House

GUIDE

*"TULOYPO PO KAYO SA AMING BAHAY
KUBO!"*

STILT HOUSES are the traditional village homes of the people of southeast Asia, in countries like Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. And you know what, they're built without nails or a hammer! They weave bamboo sticks together!

Activity # 1—

Pass hoe
around.

The only tool they use is a hoe. Like this one! 'They build with it. Dig with it. Garden with it . . . etc.'

Number of
rooms—

STILT HOUSES usually have one big room where the whole family lives. But, some of them have a smaller room at the front where they cook food.

Wooden
boxes—

They keep them really clean inside, and what they do is build brightly colored wooden boxes to keep their things in. Some of the boxes have special designs on them or verses from the Koran—that's the holy book that Moslems use—like Christians use the Bible or Jews use the Jewish Bible.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Stilt House--

Floors—

The most important part of a STILT HOUSE is the floor. It needs to be solid enough to hold a family and keep out snakes and bugs. The walls are less important, and some houses in Vietnam don't have walls at all.

Swimsuit pictures—

If they do have walls, the people really like to put pictures up on them. Their favorite pictures are of girls in swimsuits and especially movie posters with people like Sylvester Stallone. They cut them out of magazines like Sports Illustrated! They're not much different from some people here are they?

Wait for reaction.

Activity # 2—

You can take a look inside if you want.

Where they're Stilt walking—

Some of these houses are built on land or in trees, and over water. When somebody wants to go from one house to another, and their house is over water—they walk on stilts!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Stilt House--

Boats selling things—

In water-villages, boats come by selling things like clothes and pots and pans. They don't have local stores like (local grocery/department store name). It's a good job they have lots of fish to eat! How would you like to stay home and have most things brought to you?

Wait for reaction.

Why stilts?—

Why do you think the people first built their homes on stilts? One reason is for protection! From who and what?

Wait for reaction.

In some remote places its still to protect people from attacks from nearby villages. In other places like on the island of Borneo, its to protect people from wild animals like tigers. In much of Southeast Asia its also to keep cooler. In many places the houses are about this size, but the stilts are much taller. They keep their food and belongings in the house and they sleep in hammocks between the floor and the ground. The house keeps the rain off of them at night and they are cooler than if they would sleep inside.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Stilt House--

**Extended
families—**

You see, southeast Asians still strongly believe in "extended families." That's when everybody lives together. Great-grandparents, grandparents, parents, children, uncles, aunts, cousins . . . Can you imagine living in a house where there are so many other adults? Think of what your grandparents might teach you if they lived in your home. Think of the old stories they could share with you if you were around them all of the time.

**Wait for
reaction.**

Sometime there is a retractable ladder which helps the people protect themselves from their enemies. Raising the house off the ground also keeps it dry, away from snakes and rodents, and the people living there can keep their new born animals safe by bringing them up into the house.

**Thought
Provoker—**

What do you think is the best thing about living in a STILT HOUSE?

**Wait for
reaction before
moving on.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Refugee Camp

GUIDE

*"AHLAN BEKUM ELA MOKHAYAM
AL-LAJEEM!"*

This is what the world calls a REFUGEE CAMP. This is a good camp because the shelters are real tents like the ones in India, Turkey, and Africa.

**Motion
to tents.**

Why refugees—

The people who live in camps like this are REFUGEES. They're people who have left their country because of persecution . . . civil-war . . . famine . . . drought . . . etc.

When they get to a point where they can't rely on their own people for protection or help, they leave their country for a very unknown future. Sometimes, if they're in the right place at the right time, they can get help from the international community or a relief organization.

Displaced—

Sometimes you see people in America who have to live in tents for a while because an earthquake destroyed their home, like when Hurricane Andrew struck Florida and Louisiana. Those people are called DISPLACED people. They're displaced from their homes.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Refugee Camp--

Always remember that REFUGEES can be people who are inside or outside their own country.

How many—?
Where—?

There are more than 23 MILLION refugees in the world, and 90 percent of them are in Africa. Do you know where else you can find refugees?

Wait for
reaction.

Jordan . . . Turkey . . . Pakistan . . . India . . . all over.

Camps—

What happens is that people will cross the border, say . . . from Somalia to Kenya, or from Palestine to Jordan, and they'll make shelters from anything they can find.

Living
conditions—

Some of the people sleep under cardboard or pieces of plastic without food or water. So people eat anything they can get their hands on—grass, mud, anything! They drink water that animals have bathed in.

What happens then is . . . diseases like measles, malaria, typhoid, dehydration, and malnutrition spread through the camps, killing off the youngest children first.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Refugee Camp--

Death toll—

In some countries, where there is severe drought and war, official reports state that up to 3,000 people can die in camps like this, every day.

Point to camp.

Born--

Thousands more are born—sick and weak!

Type of help—

When a humanitarian agency or a government steps in to help, the REFUGEES may get tents to sleep in . . . scraps of food to eat . . . and about three cups of water a day to drink.

Sometimes, a first-aid tent is set up—like the one over there, and basic medicines and equipment are sent.

Point to tent.

Worst thing—

Do you know what the worst thing about living in a REFUGEE CAMP is—apart from being hungry and thirsty all the time—?

Wait for reaction.

It's having nothing to do all day but think about why you're there. What you lost, where you're going.

Some people live in REFUGEE CAMPS for years and years. They never go home!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Refugee Camp--

School—

Thousands of children grow up in REFUGEE CAMPS. They've never seen a television. They've never been to school.

Activity #1—

You can take a few minutes to explore the tents now. The first-aid tent is interesting.

Thought Provoker—

REFUGEES are going to be around forever. There will always be civil-wars . . . volcanoes will continue to erupt . . . cyclones will blow homes away . . .

What careers could you go into if you wanted to help REFUGEES?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Tenement

GUIDE

Welcome to a North American TENEMENT.

**Point to
tenement.**

**What makes a
TENEMENT?—**

A TENEMENT has four things that officially make it different from a regular apartment building.

#1) It's a building that has three or more apartments in it . . .

#2) Families must live independently of each other . .

#3) They have to cook food on the premises . . . and,

#4) The rent is a lot less expensive than apartment houses.

If a building has these four things . . . it's called a TENEMENT.

**First
TENEMENT—**

Take a guess, what year do you think the first TENEMENT was built in the United States?

(Answer: 1833)

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Tenement--

Which state do you think it was built in?

**Wait for
reaction.**

It was built in New York, New York City to be exact on Water Street.

The site where it was built is now in a park called Corlears. It was four stories high, and each family had one whole floor to themselves! That's a huge apartment! One whole floor! The TENEMENT houses today are really crowded because there are thousands of people who can't afford the high rents that housing companies ask for luxury apartments!

**Wait for
reaction.**

After the Industrial Revolution, around about 1850, thousands and thousands of people crowded into the large cities of America, like New York. To save land space housing companies built TENEMENTS.

World War I—

Things got worse after World War I. What they did was build lots of not-so-good low-cost TENEMENTS, and really strong luxury apartments. The same thing happens today.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Tenement--

Run-down—

This means that luxury apartments stay in good condition for years and years, but TENEMENT houses become run-down. And what's more, it's really difficult for people who live there to get their landlords to make repairs! In many TENEMENTS, the electricity doesn't work properly . . . the water doesn't get as hot as it should . . . the heaters don't work in winter . . . and most of them don't have air-conditioning! This is unfair on the people who live in TENEMENTS and many laws have been passed to protect their rights!

Areas—

When buildings get run-down, like this TENEMENT house, what naturally follows is the area around it also gets run-down . . . and the crime rate in those areas goes really high.

**Point to
tenement.**

Sometimes drug dealers go into the area and try to sell drugs to young children.

Activity # 1—

You can take a peek inside that window of the TENEMENT house. What you'll see inside is a typical family home. The families who live in TENEMENTS are so crowded together that they really get to know each other well. They look out for each other!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Tenement--

Activity # 2—

Can you hear the sounds? It's the sounds of life! The same kind of sounds you hear in luxury apartment or houses. The difference is that in many tenement housing situations people have lost hope that they can better their lives and the lives of their children. The environment you live in does affect your outlook on your future and what might be possible for you. When you are surrounded by people without hope it becomes harder to keep your own hope alive and functioning to improve your living situations and the choices you might make.

Thought Provoker—

If you had an unlimited amount of money, what's the first things you would change about this TENEMENT house?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Homeless Environment

GUIDE

What you see here is one of the many homeless dwellings where people live in North America.

Description of interior of the car—

Benefits of a car—

O.K. . . . so the car is cramped and small. The piles of clothing and the suitcases, the radio and T.V., and the other things make it hard for a whole family to move around . . .

But . . . look at it this way. It's rain- and snow-proof. The cold winds that blow in cities like Detroit, New York, and Washington D.C., won't chill the people as much.

The car even provides shelter from the hot sun. There's even some privacy! . . . The whole family can stay together in one place. All the people have to do is put up old newspapers at the windows!

Motion to car.

Point to junk.

Body action.

Move toward car windows.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Homeless Environment--

Foster homes—

Homeless kids in some states, including Colorado, are separated from their parents and sent to foster homes while the parents are helped to get welfare money, subsidized housing and job training so they can get a job and get the family back together. These states do this because they don't want children living in a homeless situation.

3 million homeless—

America is one of the richest countries in the world, and here are more than 3 million homeless people living here! You can see them in all the large and small cities. They sleep in doorways . . . in cardboard boxes . . . in garbage bags . . . in abandoned buildings . . . on park benches . . . and on top of grates. They go to homeless shelters to get food, and in places where the winters are very cold they can go to homeless shelters to sleep.

And I'm not only talking about men. Many women and small children live the same kind of life. The pressure on the children is hard. Without having a safe place to call home, they are exposed to all kinds of dangers—hunger, sickness, crime and drugs.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Homeless Environment--

Why do you think so many people are homeless in America?

Wait for reaction.

Here are some reasons . . .

Causes—

- 1) Families are evicted from their homes because they can't afford to pay the rent. Maybe medical bills and other bills have piled up. And rents are getting higher and higher.
- 2) A lot of the poorer people don't get enough schooling to help them end the poverty cycle. These people don't develop new skills from education and have to take jobs that don't pay much. Many of them end up not being able to afford a home.
- 3) Some homeless people suffer from mental illness. This country's primary-care system for these people is in chaos. So they're left to live on the streets without help.
- 4) More and more, low-income housing is being demolished. The people who live there can't afford to pay \$500 rent on a new apartment, so they live on the streets, too.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Homeless Environment--

5) What about natural disasters like tornadoes and earthquakes and floods that destroy homes? There are others.

**Thought
Provoker—**

Is there anything you, as a young person, can do to help the homeless in America?

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School

GUIDE

KARIBU SCHULE (Swahili)

Countries—

This is a typical modern OUTDOOR SCHOOL that you can find in Africa, in countries like Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Zaire. Outdoor schools can also be found in South America and South East Asia. Global Village is outdoor school for you for one day!

Point-school.

Rural areas—

These schools are built in rural areas where children live miles and miles away from a city. They try to build these schools in shady areas because it's difficult to sit in very hot sunshine for six hours a day. Now this outdoor school is not really a habitat where people sleep like the other places you are visiting at Global Village. But we wanted you have a chance to experience where millions of children spend their day around the world, in an outdoor school.

Not every rural area has a school, and children who get to go to a modern OUTDOOR SCHOOL are very lucky.

I bet you're surprised I call it a modern school, aren't you?

Wait for reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School--

**Wooden
benches—**

That's because it has wooden benches. In many outdoor schools, the children sit on the ground! Those often aren't so modern but the people are too poor or occupied in making a living that they can't afford to buy or make wooden benches for the students to sit on.

Can you imagine turning up at school one day and your teacher tells you to go out and find some ground to sit on?

**Wait for
reaction.**

I bet you would all be on time for school in case somebody takes your rock and you're left with one that has jagged edges!

Chalkboard—

The only equipment the teacher has . . . is this chalkboard.

**Point to
chalkboard.**

**Types of
schools-Mission
Aided—**

There are three types of OUTDOOR SCHOOLS.
1) Mission-aided is when a religious group, like the Catholics, provide a teacher in return for small fees.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School--

Government Aided—

2) Then there's a government-aided school. That's when the government provides a teacher. But the government asks the parents of the children to participate in what they call "cost sharing." Most parents can't afford the fees, so there are fewer OUTDOOR SCHOOLS that are government-aided.

Private Funded—

And then there are private OUTDOOR SCHOOLS. The village people pay the cost of the school and the teachers.

Age-group—

Children start in these schools when they are about seven-years-old, and they continue to age fifteen. There are about 40-60 kids in each class of all different ages.

Teachers—

If the children are very lucky they live in an area where they can attend a school that offers a "Standard Eight". Before a student gets into a school that offers Standard Eight the students only have one teacher who teaches them everything! In Standard Eight, they get three teachers; one for English, one for Mathematics, and one for another subject. This means they get better instruction and go for more years than other students. Some students in places like West Africa only get to go to school for two or three years.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School--

Bright kids—

When Standard Eight students reach age fifteen, they can take government exams. Those who pass can go to one of the large schools in the city, and maybe even on to a university. But most parents can't afford to send their children away because they don't have the money. The African children who pass the government exams but can't go on to school in the city are often disadvantaged by circumstances. You see, the standard of education in OUTDOOR SCHOOLS is lower than what students often receive in the cities.

Value of Education—

Have you ever woken up in the morning and thought, "Oh no! Not school again?" You know, when Sunday evening comes and you only have a few hours before you go to school the next day?

I know I've felt like that many times. But how many of you, if you had the choice, would decide never to go to school?

Education is valuable. Without it, it's difficult to survive in our world. How could we live without being able to read or write? Or to balance our money?

Wait for Reaction.

Wait for reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School--

You've all heard of the United Nations, haven't you?

**Wait for
reaction.**

Well . . . in 1948, they established what is called,
"The UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS . . . "

. . . and the first line of that declaration says,
"EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO
EDUCATION . . . "

That includes me . . . it includes you . . . it
includes the children who go to OUTDOOR
SCHOOLS in places like rural Africa! Education
allows us to develop. It helps us make sense of
the world around us—we can read books or
even street signs! Getting an education helps us
think critically about what we believe and help
us decide who is telling us truth and how might
be trying to manipulate our opinions. These are
simple things, but can you imagine not being
able to do them?

**Wait for
reaction.**

That's why education is valuable. That's why
it's a basic human right.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

African Outdoor School--

**Thought
Provoker—**

What can you do differently to make the most of
your time in school?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Choza

GUIDE

Spanish—

"BIEN VENIDOS A ESTA CHOZA"

A CHOZA is a multi-purpose dwelling that is commonly found in many countries of LATIN AMERICA, as well as in AFRICA.

Multi-purpose—

What makes it multi-purpose? People live there. We would call it a farm house. Often animals are raised by people who would live in these kinds of homes. There's no floor inside this choza but just as often there's a floor, especially if animals live beneath the farmhouse.

Grain Storage—

The people live in the one room of the choza. They also store hay, grain, rice, tools, food, anything you can think of. . . it's all kept inside with the people.

They also don't mind if animals live inside with them. In fact they sometimes bring young animals inside to make sure they survive until they're able to survive outside.

CAMPESINOS—

The people who live in Chozas are CAMPESINOS . . . that's peasants, rural people. They usually have no electricity, no running water, no bathroom . . .

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE

Script

NOTES

ACTION

Choza--

So . . . what do they do about going to the toilet?

Pit Latrines—

Pit Latrines. What they do is dig a hole and put a wooden shed on top of it. They make sure it's vented and they use it.

Agriculture—

The way the Campesinos try and make a living for their families is through agriculture. They live on land that doesn't belong to them and in exchange for part of the crop every year the owner lets them farm. Its a difficult life because new farmers don't have much money for tractors or plows or seed. They use hand tools to clear and prepare the soil for planting. They also don't have money for fertilizer or insecticide to keep bugs from eating the crops before they're harvested. The farmer is also dependent on rain to irrigate their new crops so if it doesn't rain the crops die and the farmer can't feed his family.

Organizations that want to help others can really help people who live in Chozas because farmers are usually very interested in helping themselves. By providing disease resistant seeds and special fertilizer the farmer can grow more crops on less land.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE

Script

NOTES

ACTION

Choza--

By teaching mothers how to take care of the family's health they can keep their children alive until they become adults. By making sure there are ways for the farmer to get a fair price for his crops organizations can help farmers become self-dependent. What that means is after getting some help that they can't do for themselves they become productive enough that they can afford to stay in business as a farmer year after year. Once a farmer can afford to buy the things they need to farm the people who helped him create a family farm and feed his family can go help other families do the same thing.

Activity # 1—

You can go inside and see how it might feel to live in a Choza. As you can see the family's are very "close" to each other! Don't forget to try out the pile of straw on the other side.

**ADRA'S
GLOBAL
VILLAGE
PRESENTATION
SCRIPTS
FOR
LEARNING
LOCATIONS**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Beasts of Burden

GUIDE

Camels—

In English they call the one and two-hump camels "Camels". In Dutch the two-hump camels are called 'Kameel' and the one-hump camels are called 'Dromodare' (Dromedari)

There is a big difference between the one and two-hump camels. The one-hump camels are native to Northern Africa. The two-hump camels are native to the deserts of Mongolia. Even though the two varieties are separated by thousands of miles they help the people who take care of them in similar ways.

Wherever camels are native to the area, people use them for pick-up trucks - carrying supplies.

They use camel's milk to enrich their diets and dried camel droppings for fuel when following the green grass to feed their flocks of sheeps and goats.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Beasts of Burden--

Water Buffalo—

Water buffalo are also considered beasts of burden but in a different part of the world. Where as camels assist people in dry areas and are the pick-up trucks of the desert, water buffalo are the tractors of the tropics. In rice-farming rice paddies are flooded with two feet of water there is nothing better to get through the mud than a water buffalo. With a water buffalo a family can become sustainable which means they can grow enough to feed their families by what they can grow and sell whatever they don't need themselves.

Appropriate Techoology—

Water buffalo and camels are what's called appropriate technology. What that means is that something that is good based on where it that something exists.

Tractors are the appropriate technology to harvest the millions of acres of farmland in the large areas to harvest midwest part of America. There's plenty of fuel, spare parts, enough money and know-how to repair the tractors when they break down. Tractors are appropriate technology for much of America.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Beasts of Burden--

Camels and water buffalo are appropriate technology in other parts of the world. The people know how to feed and take care of the animals. The animals can do the work that's needed in the areas the farmers live.

Taking care of Water Buffalo—

If you lived on a rice farm with water buffalo you would spend some time each day feeding the buffalo the grass that grows on the side of the rice paddies. You would milk the buffalo and take it to the veterinarian once or twice per year. You would make sure the buffalo or camel doesn't get out of your farm.

Elephants—

Indian elephants are another type of beast of burden that are appropriate technology to parts of India. Elephants help move timber and do other work. Elephants also help people travel long distances and get through tall elephant grass which is very deep and so thick that people aren't strong enough to get through it.

Other Beasts of Burden—

Llamas, donkeys, horses and even goats are also beasts of burden to some people. Beasts of burden are very valuable to those who depend on them. Farmers, and others, who have beasts of burden learn to keep their animals healthy and not over worked. That way they can be helpful to the family for years and years.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Beasts of Burden--

As you look at these beasts of burden think of how important they would be to you if they were the appropriate technology to do the work you needed done. How would you treat them if your life depended on your animals? Which would be easier to take care of, a tractor or an animal?

Now we have placed the number of sacks of grain each of these animals can carry. Who wants to try and lift just one of these sacks?

Let's see how many of you it would take to carry just one sack 20 yards. Think of how much work these animals save people when they have to transport sacks of food 9 or 10 miles from the market? If one of these animals was your truck and tractor how would you take care of them?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges

GUIDE

**Importance of
bridges—**

If you had to cross a bridge to get to school and that bridge collapsed, what would you do?
(Chances are that there would be an alternate road.)

**Wait for
reaction.**

Thousands of kids your age in developing countries live in small villages that are miles and miles away from the city centers. The only way they can get there is to cross a bridge that is built over a dangerous river.

Rain—

When it rains, the bridge is often destroyed and the kids are isolated. This means they can't get to school. They're cut off from outside food supplies and medical aid. Many babies get sick and die.

**Three types
of Bridges—**

Here at *Global Village* we've built the **THREE** most common types of bridges you can find in developing countries. When I talk about them and you have a chance to walk over them, remember to keep in mind just how important they are to the people in developing countries. A destroyed bridge can mean the difference between a child living and a child dying.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

POLE Bridge—

This is a POLE bridge. You can find this bridge in most of the developing countries because it's the easiest to make. Why wouldn't they use steel or some other material?

**Point to
bridge.**

What do you think it's made of? (Trees)

**Wait for
reaction.**

Healthy tree—

The villagers find a strong, healthy tree next to a stream and then they cut it down in such a way that it falls over the stream. If the tree isn't healthy, it will rot quickly when the water runs over it. That's why it's important to find a good tree.

Floodwaters—

Can you think of ways this bridge might be destroyed? (Carried away by floodwaters.)

**Wait for
reaction.**

Tropical Climates—

In hotter climates -- tropical climates -- trees don't last very long because they didn't get enough rainwater to nourish them when they were growing. It's the same with children -- children need plenty of water to help them be healthy and strong.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

New Bridge—

Once a bridge has decayed or is swept downstream, the simply cut down another one and make a new bridge.

Activity # 1—

Kids your age often walk across these bridges carrying bags of grain or even a bicycle on their heads. You can have a go now walking over it -- if you want, you can carry a bag of grain on your heads, like this. Be careful though.

Demonstrate.

Thought Provoker—

Do you think it's easier or harder to cross with something on your head?
(Items create a balance.)

**Wait for
reaction.**

PLANK Bridge—

OK, gather round again. This is another type of bridge -- it's a PLANK bridge. What's different about this bridge? (stronger, bigger, better) Sometimes, canals, rivers, and streams are so dangerous and wide that villagers need a stronger and bigger bridge. When that happens, they work with an agency such as ADRA to make a bridge that will last a long, long time.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

Construction—

Here's how they're built: you get some large logs and rope 2 or 3 together. Then you put a plank of wood on top for people to walk on. If you make two of them side-by-side, you have bridges that people can drive trucks over!

Activity # 1—

Let's walk over the bridge. Can you feel how much stronger it is? Take your time and be careful.

Thought Provoker—

What benefits do you think kids in developing countries—would get from a bridge like this? (Less chance of being isolated from food and medical aid.)

**Wait for
reaction.**

NOTCHED POLE Bridge—

What does this remind you of?
(Ladder/staircase)

**Wait for
reaction.**

People go up and down these like you would use a ladder or a staircase at home. It's called a NOTCHED POLE. You can carry things in your hands when you climb one of these, which makes them better than ladders, because you don't have to hold on to anything.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

People carry bags of grain, bicycles, animals, buckets of water . . . anything they're taking to or bringing home from the market.

Construction—

They're easy to make -- one person alone can sometimes make one. What they do is cut down a tall tree about 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

**Demonstrate
size.**

Then they carve notches into the pole from the bottom to the top -- just the right size to fit a person's foot. Then they attach the pole to the **SUSPENSION BRIDGE**.

Activity # 1—

In a moment, we'll walk up this pole onto the **SUSPENSION BRIDGE** and then down another pole on the other side.

Thought Provoker—

First, let me ask how confident you'd feel if you had to go up and down one of these every day in all kinds of weather?

**Wait for
reaction.**

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

SUSPENSION Bridge—

SUSPENSION bridges are built when there is a wide river of up to 300 feet. That's about the distance from here to _____. To make sure they're safe, they build these bridges 30 to 40 FEET above the water level. Why do you think they do that? (Developing countries: heavy rains, monsoons, floods, etc.)

**Wait for
reaction.**

Single cable—

Sometimes, all that's left of a bridge after heavy rains have damaged it, is a single cable. Some people try to cross the river by balancing on that one cable and they fall into the river and drown.

**Wait for
reaction.**

Isolation—

When a bridge is totally destroyed, villagers can be trapped for 3 to 4 months without food, water, and medical aid! Can you imagine that?

**Wait for
reaction.**

Peru/Hemp--

In the country of PERU in SOUTH AMERICA, these bridges are made out of something called HEMP, which is a kind of rope. They only last one year and then they're replaced with new HEMP. But as the year goes on . . . the rope gets thinner and thinner. Who would cross the bridge a couple of weeks before the rope is replaced?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Bridges--

ADRA--

Humanitarian agencies, such as ADRA, work with local villagers to teach them to build these bridges how to make necessary repairs on the bridge if they're damaged.

Steel cables—

They make them out of FOUR, ONE inch, thick steel cables to hold the heavy weight of the wood and the people and animals that will cross over the river. They can't make the bridges too wide, because then people will drive trucks and cars over them . . . and the bridge would collapse.

Buffalo—

The only transport that can cross are motorbikes and two water buffaloes.

Village size—

In many places, these bridges will link isolated villages of FIVE to TEN THOUSAND people to city centers. These bridges help save lives, because when someone gets sick, they can use the bridge to get to a clinic.

Activity # 1—

Let's carefully walk up the NOTCHED POLE, over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and down the NOTCHED POLE on the other side. Don't rush and be careful!

**Thought
Provoker—**

Now that you've experienced how difficult it is to travel in many developing countries, how do you feel about the way kids your own age live?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Small Enterprise Project Grain Processing

OPERATOR

Hi. I'm (.....), and this is . . . a typical development PROJECT. This project is corn grinding.

Question—

What can you do with corn?

Wait for
Reaction.

It's one thing to eat corn on the cob when it's picked but corn can only be harvested once a year. What do you do the rest of the year?

One great
thing about
Corn—

One great things about corn is that is can be dried for use later on. Once dried it can be ground and made into a flour and used for cooking. What are some of the things you eat all of the time that are made from corn flour?
(TORTILLA CHIPS, TORTILLAS, CORN BREAD, CORN FLAKES FOR BREAKFAST)

It's one thing to eat things made with corn flour, it's another thing to get corn flour from dried corn. The American Indians used to make corn flour by grinding the corn with a stone on a rock. How many have ever heard of that?

Wait for
Reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Small Enterprise Project Grain Processing--

That process works on a small scale but it takes everyone doing it that way to make enough corn flour for a village. What villages who grow corn need is a simple machine to help them process corn into corn flour, enough for the whole village, enough for the village to have extra and sell or trade their extra corn flour with the next a village for things the other village makes that they need. When that happens, we call that sustainable development. Now that's a big term, "sustainable development" but what it means is that it's an activity that helps people feed themselves and can go on for years and year . . . and years!

For how long?

Demonstration—

What we have here is a human powered corn grinder. You sit on it like a bicycle and pedal while others pours corn into the hopper like this.

Still others have to take the flour and put it into bags? With everyone working together you can get enough corn flour for everyone. Who wants to help?

Wait for
Reaction.

Demonstrate.

Wait for
Reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Small Enterprise Project Grain Processing--

Take the willing participants and get them working. Have them put the corn meal into baskets for everyone. Hand them a corn bread recipe like the following:

"That's why we call it sustainable development. For as long as you grow corn you can make corn bread with this project. And take a second look, there isn't any engine to wear out, pour gasoline or oil in or break down, except the human engine of course.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Marketplace

OPERATOR

Importance of
the Marketplace—

Take a look at our first market.

(A small variety of old fruits or vegetables in piles on the ground. The vegetable are separated by type and are about 4 feet apart. There is a little rug or stool to sit on behind each pile of produce.

Wait for
reaction.

Undeveloped
Market—

This is how markets often look in developing countries. You will have to use your imagination to see farmers sitting behind their goods, one farmer for each type of fruit or vegetable.

Farmers have grown this food and this is all that's left that they don't need to feed their families. They have probably traveled a couple of hours or more to come and sell their products at this market. They have carried their produce to the market on their backs or by using a beast of burden by truck or, more likely, a public bus. Most aren't lucky so they've had to carry this produce on their backs. After transporting the produce to the little market in their village and selling their harvest all day the farmers have to travel back to their homes.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Marketplace--

In the meantime they have been away from their farms for the day and they haven't been able to tend to their animals and crops.

Take a look at the next market.

(There is a platform with a large variety of open sacks of grains, there are great looking fruits and vegetables that are stacked for display into pyramids. There are peanuts in the shell, rice, yellow lentils, all kinds of things. There is room for one person to sit in the middle of the platform with all of the products around him.)

More developed Market—

This is a market that has gone through some development by the local population and an organization that wants to help improve the quality of life for people in developing countries. In order to have one person be able to sell all these things some things have to be added. By building a road or adding a method of transportation to take the crops from the farm to a central broker and a system of distributors to get the goods to market owners this is the kind of market people can shop at. This second type of market allows a greater variety of produce to be gathered by store owners. There are a variety of fruits and vegetables, different types of beans and grains, baked breads and sweets.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Marketplace--

This developed market allows the farmer to farm. It provides jobs for transportation workers to make money transporting goods from farms to where the customers are. This market helps brokers and distributors make money and it helps the store owner make money. And the goods for sale are even more affordable because every one is able to do their jobs and not try and do it all.

Developed Market System—

This third type of market is typical when there has been even more development. The canned goods you see in this market are not produced by the farmers of course but by food processors. This takes a factory that has a steady supply of products coming into it in order to keep it running all year. It also requires the development of a food brokerage system that distributes the processed food to the distributors and the store owners. Transportation of both perrishable and non-perrishable food stuffs is need for a self-sustaining market system which provides variety and safe food for people to purchase.

Which market would you rather shop at, the first market or the second and third type of market?

Wait for
reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Marketplace--

What types of market does the most good for the most people, the simple one or the one that provides variety to the people?

Wait for reaction.

How important is variety to you in your daily life?

Wait for reaction.

Which market is more sustainable, or which market will last longer?

Wait for reaction.

Do you think the kind of effort by an organization is worth it to the people who shop at these markets and who sell to these markets?

Wait for reaction.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Rice Grinding Project

OPERATOR

Hi. I'm (.....), and this is ... another type of development PROJECT. This project is RICE PROCESSING PROJECT.

Question—

Now you might already know that more people eat rice everyday than any other type of food. Rice is one of the most important foods in the world and people have been very clever on how to use it. Now how many of you have eaten rice?

**Wait for
Reaction.**

How many of you have eaten something made out of rice flour? What is made from rice flour?

**Wait for
Reaction.**

(Rice Crispies, rice pudding, etc.)

Have you read any labels on food containers lately? You can't pronounce most of the ingredients. Its kind of nice to make food out of something that you can pronounce, like rice, corn, or wheat. . . everyone can say those things.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Rice Grinding Project--

**Pounding rice
into flour
demonstration—**

Here is how you can turn rice into flour. You take a few handfuls of rice and put them in the hole of the wooden base. Then you take this "little" stick and pound the rice until it turns into flour. Women usually do this work and they use two sticks at once using a rhythm so the sticks never hit each other. Who wants to try?

**Wait for
Reaction.**

Who wants to try two at once?

**Wait for
Reaction.**

This is appropriate technology, have you heard that term before?

**Wait for
Reaction.**

To do this kind of rice flour processing is simple and one or two sets can serve 100 people. The people who use these simple machines can make the device out of the wood you can find in the jungle in South east Asia. They almost never wear out and if they do, the people can go out and make another one out of wood that's in the jungles. So let's get to it.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

ADRA Well Digging Project

OPERATOR

Hi. I'm (.), and this is . . . a WELL DIGGING PROJECT.

Value of water—

An official report once said, "If there was clean water for everybody in the world, HALF of all sicknesses would disappear! But, millions of kids your age don't have clean water to drink. Instead, they drink from the same wells animals bathe in. This causes diseases and they get diarrhea!

Diarrhea—

O.K. in no time . . . But kids in Africa, the Far East, or South America . . . they don't have pharmacies. What happens is that they get really dehydrated because they lose body fluids . . . thousands die . . . just from diarrhea!

Women—

And in most countries in Africa, the women are responsible for getting the water. They have to walk about 5 miles each way and carry the water in a bucket on their heads!

This equipment is just one of many methods used to dig for water.

Point to equipment.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

ADRA Well Digging Project--

Diviners—

Does anybody know how people find out where there's water underground?

Reaction . . .

Someone takes two metal poles and holds them with one ontop of the other . . . then he walks around until the two poles kind of come together . . . that means there's water under ground!

Demonstrate

Operation—

Let me tell you simply how this rig works. This kind of rig digs down about 150 feet. First they build a reservoir to hold the water that comes up out of the ground. This way, they can keep testing it for bits of gravel to find out when they have hit the clear water.

One person stands at the handlebars, like this . . .

Demonstrate

Then, his buddies get ready to jump on the lever, like this . .

Demonstrate

What happens is . . . when the lever goes up, the pipe goes down into the ground . . .

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

ADRA Well Digging Project--

When the pipe hits the ground, the guy twists the handlebars so that the bit, that's the drill, on the end of the pipe drills into the ground and creates a hole. When water is struck, it comes back up the hole, at the sides of the pipe, and this pump sucks up the water.

Demonstrate

Well--

When they hit clean water, they remove the rig and build a well. When they're finished getting the pipe down to the clean water they finish the well with a hand powered pump. We have two of them for you to try so you can see what happens when the well is finished. Then, the people have a continuous supply of clean water!

Activity # 1—

Try it. Be careful though, remember this is a model of the real thing, life size and all but its not the real thing. Its here to help you understand how you could learn to dig a well and how you could teach others in a developing country.

Thought Provoker—

What must it be like to walk 10 miles a day for water that cows and pigs have bathed in?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Debriefing

DEBRIEFER

Transport—

With jet planes, ships, overnight mail, FAX, T.V. the World Wide Web . . . our world is getting smaller. But our need to know about our neighbors is getting greater! That's what GLOBAL VILLAGE is all about!

We come in many colors. Even our eyes have different shapes and colors! Our noses and lips and ears are different. Look at the people's hair around you. Some have light hair, some dark, some have straight hair, some curly. People with straight hair sometimes want curly hair and people with curly hair want straight hair. The point is we're all different and that must be the way it should be.

Question—

Take a guess: How many people do you think there will be in our world by the year 2000?

Reaction . . .

Answer—

SIX BILLION

Globe—

If SIX BILLION people joined hands, the line would be 3,805,871 miles long—it would stretch 153 times around the equator!

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Debriefing--

Every hour, more than 5,000 babies are born! So . . . that means . . . you've been here at GLOBAL VILLAGE today for about THREE HOURS . . . so, 15,000 babies have been born around the world!

We come in different shapes and sizes—but we all begin quite small!

**Motion to
body parts.**

Question—

Now that you've gone around GLOBAL VILLAGE, and you've seen the different ways people live . . . what are some of the things that are the same about all of us?

Answers—

Eat food, need water, breathe same air, live on the same planet, warm ourselves in the same sun, admire the same moonlight . . .

**Motion to
sky.**

Question—

When you look at a person from another culture or country, that person looks different. But remember this: That person sees you as "different." It's a two-way street!

What you've seen today that has changed your thinking about people who look and live differently from you?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Debriefing--

Questions—

What have you discovered today about what it is that people from around the world want that is the same as what you want?

Questions—

What have you discovered today about what it is that people from around the world want that is different from what you want?

Question—

How do you feel that we can help others in other countries that are less fortunate than we are?

Question—

How do we rely on our neighbors no matter how far away they are?

Human beings—

It's possible that human beings may be the most destructive living species on our GLOBAL VILLAGE.

Question—

Why do you think that is? How are we destructive?

Answers—

Kill each other . . . pollute cities, air, and rivers . . . destroy plants and animals . . . destroy the ozone layer . . .

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Debriefing--

Question—

But, what advantage do we have over other forms of life?

Answer—

We can think and we can make responsible choices!

Question—

What responsibility does this place on our shoulders?

Answer—

Our world is a GLOBAL VILLAGE. We're all neighbors! We need to learn to love each other, and to live together, and to help each other . . .

**Thought
Provoker—**

What impact has GLOBAL VILLAGE had on how you think about other people who live quite different lives from those of us in (city name)?

Reaction . . .

Question—

What have you learned today about what you can do to make this world a better place for us all to share?

Question—

What ideas have you come up with by being at Global Village of ways that you can help others that you didn't have yesterday

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Debriefing--

Thought
Provoker—

I want you to take a thought away with you . . .
you've seen today that . . . although people live
in different places . . . eat different food . . . wear
different clothes . . . speak different languages . . .
we're all human beings. How can you
incorporate what you've learned into your life?
Not just today, but for your future?

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Operation Pack-A-Box

EDUCATORS

Introductions—

Hi. Welcome to OPERATION PACK-A-BOX!
I'm (name), and you're going to do something
now that will have a direct effect on the lives of
children in (Pack-a-box shipment destination).

Hurricane—

Liberia is a country that is currently experiencing
a great deal of political strife. Do you know what
political strife means? Its when the people
aren't in power like they are in a democracy like
the United States. Many innocent people are
begin hurt and killed. Food and other supplies
are scarce there.

Many of them lost everything they had . . .
including their clothes . . .

Explanation of material resources—

Well, ADRA is an international development
and relief agency that provides help for these
kind of needy people. And what happens is that
ADRA gets lots of donated food, blankets,
bicycles, typewriters, tents, medicines, clothes . . .
all kinds of things! What they do . . . is pack the
stuff in huge containers or boxes like these . . .

**Wait for
reaction.**

Point to boxes.

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Operation Pack-A-Box

Then the boxes are shipped to hundreds of different countries around the world. ADRA pays for the shipping. The boxes go to villages, schools, hospitals . . . wherever there are needy people. What you're going to do today is pack a box for the children of Liberia.

Liberia—

Did anybody see what's happening in Liberia a on T.V.? There's a revolution going on over there so, many people are hungry and they need clothes. Liberia is where the boxes will be shipped. If you haven't heard about Liberia what about Bosnia? In it's major city, Sarajevo ADRA has been trying to help since the fighting broke out. The people in what used to be Yugoslavia were people just like you and I. No one expected the civil war to happen and many people lost their lives.

Many others had to leave their homes. Each group at this table must decide between yourself which box goes to Bosnia and which box goes to Liberia. Once you decide that you decide that you can then decide what is going to go into your box.

Reaction . . .

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Operation Pack-A-Box

Liberia is on the equator and very hot all year around. Bosnia is hot in the summer, but very cold and snowy in the winters, so they need different types of clothes. Winter is coming so what kind of clothes are you going to put in Bosnia's box? Also they don't wear pantyhose in Liberia, but they do in Bosnia. See how you're going to have put some thought into what you're going to put in your box.

There are some toys that might be added to the boxes. Children would like to get a toy but if you put in a toy you won't be able fit at many other things like clothes in your box if you add a toy. Toys are important, but it will be up to you how you pack your box, the decisions are yours.

Packing—

What you have to do is . . . you see these items?

You need to place them in a box . . . neatly.
Then . . .

Notes—

. . . you take a notepad . . . there's one for each of you, and you can write a note to a child in Liberia or Bosnia. Put your note inside the box. And don't forget to sign your name!

Reaction . . .

ADRA'S GLOBAL VILLAGE Script

NOTES

ACTION

Operation Pack-A-Box

**Thought
Provoker—**

When these boxes arrive in Liberia, the kids will feel like they're having a birthday. How would it feel if you were in great need to receive a box of clothes from another country?



)

)

)

)

)

)

)

)

)

)

)

