Workshop 2. Global Poverty Solutions

Learning objectives

- How can we tackle global hunger, poverty and climate change – i.e. development, campaigning and emergency work
- Overcoming poverty will cost money - case study on the robin hood tax
- Understanding how aid agencies and ordinary people are fighting back against climate change – e.g. response to Niger droughts, Philippines floods, Cambodia

Resources needed

6 Fair trade chocolate bars, case studies, voting sheets, post its, pens, flipchart, dot stickers (optional).

1. Energizer (4 mins): Open fist game (as this workshop involves persuasion skills)
   Divide into pairs. One person holds their fist closed and the other person persuades them to open it using only the power of words. (A twist on this game is that the person with the closed fist pretends they are clenching the thing they hold most precious in the world).

2. Introduction (4 mins): Do a brief introduction explaining how we have looked at the problems of global poverty, hunger and climate change in workshop 1.
   Give them some key facts – e.g. 600 million more people could be malnourished due to climate change by 2080. 1 billion go to bed hungry every night and 1.4 billion people live on less then 1 dollar 25 per day.
   Explain that all the work Oxfam does falls under 3 main categories (i.e. Campaigning solutions, Development solutions, Emergency response solutions).
   (And obviously money is needed to implement the above).

3. Brainstorming Global Poverty Solutions (5 mins): Brainstorm some of the solutions to global poverty challenges they looked at in previous workshop. As they’re shouted out write them up into 4 columns. Or if they’re shy give them post it notes and then place them up.
   Separating them into 3 columns (plus a separate space if anyone talks about money).
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaigning solutions</th>
<th>Development solutions</th>
<th>Emergency response solutions</th>
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   Ask volunteers if they can explain in their own words what each one title means.
4. Dragon’s den challenge (18 mins): Explain you are going to hand out some real examples of work that Oxfam does. Some of these are development projects, some of them are emergency projects and some of them are campaigning projects.

Explain that you will be splitting the class into 6 groups and distributing 1 case study sheet to each group.

Over the next half hour they will be competing for a pot of 1 million pounds (in this case represented by fair trade chocolate bars), to carry on the work outlined on the case study sheet. Everyone will have a chance to vote for a winner at the end.

Each group will have to prepare a 2 minute presentation (they will be timed) outlining the work they do (from the case study) and why THEY deserve the money to carry on their work.

Write the following points they should cover on the board / big piece if flipchart paper.

- What is your project?
- Who are you helping and how?
- What is the potential impact on people’s lives because of your project?
- Why should you get the million pound funding?

They may make posters to support their presentation.

Hand out the case studies and give them 15 minutes to prepare their presentations.

5. Dragon’s Den Presentations (20 mins): Allow each group to feed back their case study to the rest of the class.

N.B. After each presentation ask whether this project was emergency, campaigning or development and then add the title of the case study under the table you started in activity 3.

6. Plenary (4 mins): At the end of the workshop ask each student to vote on their favorite projects.

Each student is allowed 3 votes, these can be used in any combination (e.g. all votes on one case study, 1 each over 3).

The voting can be done by placing pieces of paper on the walls with the titles to the case studies on which the students then place points with marker pens (or stickers if you’re feeling fancy).

Award a 1 million pound cheque to the winning group (i.e. chocolate!).

N.B. You could ask them – Why does Oxfam work on campaigning, development and emergency responses? Lead a discussion if time. Hopefully the conclusion should be along the lines that they are all necessary and complementary to one another and to only do one would not address the full problems.