

Girls Around the World

Goal: To understand the circumstances faced by girls around the world. To recognize the unequal way in which crisis impacts girls' lives. To compare the situations girls find themselves in globally.

Time Limit: 45 minutes

Materials: • 16 Identity Cards to be distributed to participants (1 per person). If more than 16 people participate, you may use duplicates of the Identity Cards. • Chance cards (You may use the sample cards below) • Board game surface (You may print off the sample board below. Or, you may design a life-sized board by representing each space on the sample board below with construction paper and instructing individuals to step from space to space) • Instruction sheet for Facilitator.

Directions:

1. Select a game Facilitator. The facilitator leads the activity, reads the Crisis, and provides scenario answers to multiple choice Chance Cards.
2. The Facilitator assigns an Identity Card to each person.
3. Each participant reads their identity aloud to the group.
4. Each person selects a game piece (a penny, paper clip, etc) and puts their game piece on the Start Box on the Board surface.
5. The youngest participant may go first, followed by each participant moving counter clockwise from the first participant.
6. For every turn, the participant must select a Chance Card from the pile of Chance Cards that corresponds with the color of their Identity Card. The participant reads the Chance card aloud and moves forward or back, depending on the instructions. Some Chance Cards are Multiple Choice. When presented with a Multiple Choice Chance Card, the participant may choose their response. The Facilitator will then instruct the participant on their next move, depending on their selection.
7. If your Chance Card directs you to move forward, follow the arrows forward toward Success. If a Chance Card directs you to step back, follow the arrows backward toward Struggle.
8. If a participant lands on a question mark, they must pick another chance card.
9. Throughout the game, the facilitator will keep track of the number of turns taken, so as to be able to interrupt with a Crisis. When the facilitator reads a Crisis, every participant must move their game piece accordingly, depending on the instructions.
10. The game is completed when all the chance cards are used up. The winner is the individual that has moved farthest along toward success!



Chance Cards

<p>You are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. Recent floods limit your family's access to potable water. Families send their daughters many miles to carry back drinking water; your school day is shortened. Back 2</p>	<p>Plan sponsors a project in your community to provide scholarships for girls. Move forward 2.</p>
<p>Crop sales are down. Your family earns less every week. As a result, your parents decide to pull you from school to have you perform domestic chores so your older family members have more time in the field. Back 3</p>	<p>A group of business men come to your town. They explain to families that they have an opportunity for girls to work abroad and earn money for the family. Do you decide to leave with the business men?</p>
<p>It is an uneventful day in your community. Remain where you are.</p>	<p>The sale and transport of illegal drugs in your community result in gang and militia fighting. It is unsafe for you to walk to school alone. Back 2.</p>
<p>Businesses begin to invest in your community, believing they will have access to oil and petroleum products. You do not know what the effects of drilling will be for your community. Move forward 1.</p>	<p>You work in a factory in the nearby city. Conditions in the factory are bad: you are exposed to chemicals and there are rumors that the boss is abusive to girls. Do you continue to work, risking your health, or decide to leave, knowing your family will struggle?</p>
<p>Effective farm management results in a bumper crop. The surplus allows your family to earn more. You can now afford a school uniform and go to high school. Move up 2.</p>	<p>Plan sponsors a youth media project in your community. Now you have the means to discuss important issues affecting girls in your community. Move forward 2</p>
<p>You become pregnant. You must leave school permanently. Move back 2</p>	<p>Due to recent economic troubles, your father loses his job. Your family has less food to eat. Since your brothers work in fields, your family decides to give them more food. You are malnourished. Back 3</p>
<p>Girls in your class report that the teacher abuses girls, demanding sex in exchange for passing grades. You can not go to school without fearing for your safety. You decide not to return. Back 3</p>	<p>Women in your community decide to begin their own cooperative, participating in a microfinance program where they sell handmade crafts. Women in your community are increasingly respected. Forward 2</p>
<p>Construction of a new school allowed you to attend high school. However, recent landslides destroy the building. Back 1</p>	<p>Your school only provides free education through primary school. When it is time for you to go to high school your family can not afford to send you. Your older brothers continue at school. Back 1</p>
<p>Your mother is ill. Adequate medical services are too far away and you can not travel to the hospital. You are expected to assume the role of mother for your siblings. Every day you cook, clean, and raise children. Back 2</p>	<p>Your family tells you that education is the best means for you to create a better life. You want to go to school. You can not afford it. Back 1</p>
<p>Your family relies on subsistence farming. They grow coffee, tea, tapioca and potatoes. Soil fertility allows for a successful season. Your family can afford to send you to school. Move forward 2</p>	<p>Civil war endangers the lives of women in your community. Rebel soldiers begin to abduct women to force them to cook and care for their soldiers. You are at risk. Back 1</p>

Violent civil war rips your community apart. The opposing forces target women as the victims of rape in order to shame their community. Back 4	Recognizing that Liberia's president is a female, you hope that stereotypes surrounding women will be erased. Forward 1
Foreign businessmen believe they can extract oil and copper from your community. They begin to improve the local infrastructure to transport these goods. You are more easily able to travel. Forward 2	Your community relies on subsistence farming. Drought destroys your crops. Your family is hungry. More food is given to your brothers. You are malnourished. Back 2
Your sister is stricken with malaria. This disease is preventable, but civil war and destroyed infrastructure prevent your family from seeking adequate medication. Thousands die each year. Back 3	Your family does not have enough money to send you to school. Since that is where HIV prevention is taught, you miss out on the opportunity to learn how to prevent HIV. You contract HIV. Back 4
The teacher in your school is known for abusing girls. You fear going to school and decide to drop out. Back 2	A Plan program that provides scholarships for girls is implemented in your school. Now you can afford to continue high school. Forward 2
Two thirds of 15-19-year-olds newly infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are female. While you have heard of HIV and how to prevent it, male dominance in relationships prevents you from control and safer practices. You are exposed to HIV. Back 3	Teenage girls account for nearly half of victims of sexual assault worldwide. You are assaulted. Back 3
About 450 million women suffer from stunted growth as a result of being poorly fed in childhood. You are one of them. Back 3	Girls in your community form a support group where they can talk about life as a girl, problem solve, and share creative works. Forward 2
Your family arranges for you to be married, despite your being 13 years old. Your family hopes this will provide you with a better future and resources. Do you get married?	You are kidnapped and forced to be a child soldier. Back 3
A new health clinic in your community opens. You are vaccinated against the measles. Forward 2	You are told that if you travel with business men, you will work and afford a bicycle which you can use to travel to school and run errands for your family. Do you decide to travel with these men?
Political instability, civil war, and violent governments have destroyed infrastructure in your rural community. Poverty ensues. Your family provides your brothers with more food. You are malnourished. Back 2	Subsistence agriculture in your community relies on rice cultivation. Erosion, contamination from pesticides, drought, and poor farming techniques destroy the crop. Back 1
Your culture traditionally honors the birth of a male as a fortunate blessing. As a girl, you are not shown the same respect. Back 1	Growing industry brings economic opportunity to your community. A local plant hires women for its assembly plant. Forward 2

<p>A US corporation has decided to pay a local plant to produce sneakers. The company wants to hire women workers. You will not earn a lot, but certainly more than you earn now. Do you take the job?</p>	<p>An earthquake devastates the region, especially hurting the rural community. Your family's business is destroyed. They can no longer afford to send you to school. There is only enough money for your brother. Back 2</p>
<p>Industrial development creates pollution that contaminates your community's water supply. Now you must walk 2 miles to the nearest source of potable water and carry it back. Back 2</p>	<p>Human trafficking is a huge problem in your region. You fear you will be kidnapped and sold into trafficking. Back 1</p>
<p>Seventy per cent of the 1.5 billion people living on less than a dollar a day are female. You are one of them. Back 2</p>	<p>You live in a poor community. Your father passed away and your mother is sick. You raise your siblings. You barely survive by working on the street and scrounging items from the massive trash dump nearby. Back 1</p>
<p>NGO collaboration with the local government creates raids on human traffickers. As a result, you are freed from trafficking and able to stay in a safe house. Forward 2</p>	<p>90 per cent of child domestic workers are girls between 12 and 17 years old, and are at risk of both sexual and economic exploitation, violence and abuse. This includes you. Back 2</p>
<p>The construction of a school allows you to continue high school. Previously, it was unsafe for girls to walk the long distance to the school outside of town; they were at risk of kidnapping. Forward 2</p>	<p>Your family supports your education and wants you to attend school. They can not afford a uniform. You can not attend. Back 2</p>
<p>You love school and are a smart student. You recognize that an education will help you. Your parents worry about your future and arrange a forced-marriage. You are 12. You may no longer attend school. Back 3</p>	<p>Your community has been hit hard by natural disaster. A school-to-school link with a country abroad lets you know that other students care about your wellbeing. Forward 1</p>
<p>Women in your community participate in a microfinance project and sell handcrafts abroad. As a result, women are more powerful and respected. Forward 2</p>	<p>You are scared of violence against girls in your school. You decide to stop attending. Back 2.</p>
<p>Your community provides public education through high school. Forward 2</p>	<p>Your parents are successful executives. They easily afford the cost of your college education. Forward 2</p>
<p>You belong to a single parent household. Your mother, like many mothers in your low-income neighborhood, struggles to pay the bills and feed your siblings. You are malnourished. Back 2</p>	<p>You have been accepted into a college that wants to boost female participation in its science program. They give you a scholarship. Forward 1</p>
<p>Due to a faltering economy your parents are laid off from their manufacturing jobs at the local plant. They ask you to quit your after school activities to care for your siblings while they look for work. Back 1</p>	<p>You are a high school student and become pregnant. While you leave school temporarily, your school links you to daycare resources and you are able to achieve your diploma. Stay where you are.</p>

Budget cuts in your school system threaten athletic teams. Thanks to Title IX your basketball team is allowed to remain. Forward 1	You link up with other students across your country to form a youth group focused on global issues. You make sure your voices are heard surrounding issues for girls. Forward 1
In the US, President Obama signed the <u>Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009</u> to ensure equal pay for all, which seeks to eradicate discrimination on the basis of gender. Forward 2	Despite laws for equal pay in the US, in 2007 women still only earned 77 cents for every dollar that men received. Over a lifetime of work the average 25 year old will lose more than \$523,000 to unequal pay. Back 2
A hurricane destroys your local community. You can no longer attend school in your home town. Back 1	Looking at local media portrayals of women, you decide that you don't measure up to their standards of beauty. You want to change your hair, wear more make-up, and change your body shape. Back 2
While both your parents work full-time, they expect you to take care of your younger siblings. Your older brothers are allowed to play sports instead. Back 1	Stability in your country lets you continue school through high school. Your school provides many opportunities for girls to boost their self esteem through academics, sports, and the arts. Forward 2
Women in your local community hold important positions at local companies. This provides you with strong role models and helps you set big goals. Forward 2	Teachers at your school must respect boys and girls alike. If they do not, you have legal recourse. Forward 1
Nothing out of the ordinary happens today. Stay where you are.	Your parents struggle financially. You can not afford to go to college. You can enlist in the army to help pay for college. Do you join?

Despite laws for equal pay in the US, in 2007 women still only earned 77 cents for every dollar that men received. Over a lifetime of work the average 25 year old will lose more than \$523,000 to unequal pay. Back 2

Provided from cluw.org



<p>A group of farmers runs a fair trade banana cooperative. They ensure fair wages, environmentally sustainable methods, and safe working conditions. They have also committed themselves to women's rights. Forward 3</p>	<p>Your youth group, which promotes peace, girls' rights and protection of the environment, wins a Civic award from the mayor, along with a cash prize to make informational videos for your peers. Forward 2</p>
<p>Your community center adopted a campaign to promote universal birth registration and you've obtained identity documents. Now you have access to education and social security systems, and are less vulnerable to trafficking. Forward 3</p>	<p>Flooding destroys your family's property, forcing you to move into a temporary shelter. You no longer attend classes, but help your mother look after your siblings. Back 1</p>
<p>Your youth group fights for the rights of children, protection of the environment, and peace. Your recent public projects are shown to decrease river pollution. As a girl in charge of this project, you begin to earn increased respect. Forward 2</p>	<p>A famous soccer player visits as part of Plan's outreach, to recognize your community's struggles. He plays soccer with all of the children, including the girls, stating that it is important for girls to play sports. Forward 2</p>
<p>HIV is prevalent in your city. However, thanks to a local support group, women living with HIV are able to offer each other advice and counsel local youth in prevention. Forward 1</p>	<p>About 450 million women suffer from stunted growth as a result of being poorly fed in childhood. You are one of them. Back 2</p>
<p>100 million women are 'missing' in the developing world because they are killed before or after birth. Your older sister has disappeared. Back 2</p>	<p>86% of your country has access to safe water, including you. Unlike other girls in your community, you don't have to walk miles every day to transport water. Forward 2</p>
<p>72% of your population has access to adequate sanitation facilities. Your family does not, and it is your job to perform domestic chores, cleaning as best you can. You are at risk of sickness. Back 2</p>	<p>A hurricane destroys your local school. Thanks to a community partnership with an NGO you are given an Emergency School Pack, which includes materials and textbooks. You can afford to continue classes. Stay</p>
<p>More than 100 million girls under 18, some as young as 12, are expected to marry over the next decade. You are one of them. Back 2</p>	<p>Young women make up around 30 % of child soldiers. Between 1990 and 2003 girls belonged to government, militia, paramilitary, and armed opposition forces in 55 countries. You participated in a militia group. Back 2</p>



<p>Your community was peaceful until rebel forces moved into the neighboring town. Fears of violence increase and rumors that the rebel forces want to enlist girls to run their camps are rampant. Back 2</p>	<p>Over 900 million girls and women live on less than a dollar a day. Since your family runs a successful business and has many community ties, you are not one of them. Forward 2</p>
<p>Pregnancy related illnesses are a leading cause of death for young women ages 15-19 worldwide. A clinic opened in your community, providing pre and post-natal care. Girls in your community are healthier. Forward 2</p>	<p>62% more young women are living with HIV and AIDS than men. Thanks to a community post-test club which provides resources for families impacted by HIV, you know how to prevent the spread of HIV. Forward 2</p>
<p>Two thirds of teenagers between the ages of 15-19 and newly infected with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa are female. You are one of them. Back 2</p>	<p>About 20 million girls are out of school in war zones. Thanks to living in a peaceful community, you have been spared the violence and continue your education. Forward 3</p>
<p>You and a group of peers decide to form an after school club for girls to create dramatic plays, sing and dance. This gives you a break from all of your domestic responsibilities and chores. Forward 1</p>	<p>Local women decide to form a support group for families impacted by HIV and AIDS. UNICEF estimates that AIDS will orphan 15.7 million children by 2010. As an orphan yourself, you appreciate the support. Forward 1</p>
<p>A tentative peace treaty between rebel forces means you get to leave the army you've been cooking for and return home. Unlike some families, yours told you that they are not ashamed and want you back. Forward 2</p>	<p>For years, a large corporation has bought your family's coffee beans. The corporation just decided to certify its products as Fair Trade. Your family now earns enough to send you to school like your brothers. Forward 2</p>
<p>Your community center adopted a campaign to promote universal birth registration and you've obtained identity documents. Now you have access to education and social security systems, and are less vulnerable to trafficking. Forward 3</p>	<p>More than 100 million girls under 18, some as young as 12, are expected to marry over the next decade. You fear for your future. Back 1</p>
<p>HIV is prevalent in your city. However, thanks to a local support group, women living with HIV are able to offer each other advice and counsel local youth in prevention. Forward 1</p>	<p>Ninety percent of victims of modern warfare are civilian; more and more are women and children. Caught in a warzone, every day errands become a life and death risk. Back 2</p>
<p>Your community has adopted better methods for crop cultivation. The soil has not eroded and crops are growing abundantly. Your parents can afford to send you to school like your brothers. Forward 2</p>	<p>A large corporation employs women at a factory in your community. International protestors say you deserve to earn more money. Many women are tempted to quit in protest, but will lose their income. Do you quit?</p>
<p>By 2010 UNICEF estimates AIDS will orphan 15.7 million children. Your mother passed away from AIDS and your father shows signs of sickness. You must run your household. Back 2</p>	<p>In your rural community, boys are given more respect than girls because they work in the fields. You consider moving to the city in hopes of better opportunities. Do you decide to go?</p>
<p>Natural disaster strikes! Government corruption prevents humanitarian aid from reaching your family and the family business is lost. Your parents decide that you need to move away to work at a factory to earn money. Back 1</p>	<p>You and a group of friends form an after-school club to talk about global issues. You send letters to students in other countries and know they care about the same issues. Forward 2</p>



Sixty two million girls are not in primary school. Your town offers education for all students under 18. You are not one of the 62 million. Forward 1	Your classroom begins communicating with a classroom of students abroad. You swap stories about your families and culture. You are learning things you never knew existed. Forward 2
Some boys at school complain that they don't want to take the "girl classes" like home economics. You are insulted. You like those classes, but you also like the "boy classes" like shop class. Who decided to label them? Back 1	You go to a private school that is separate from the boys' school. Even though you don't have classes together, you can still participate in community clubs and activities together. Forward 1
Birth registration is mandatory in your country. As a result, you have access to the social security system, are recognized by the government, and do not fear being trafficked. Forward 2	Your father works for a clothing company that uses overseas labor. Human rights activists waged a huge campaign against his company for female worker abuse overseas. Company profits fall. Your father loses his job. Back 2
You are an undocumented immigrant. You risked a lot to come to the US and, especially as a woman, faced discrimination and abuse during your journey. Back 2	About 20 million girls are out of school in war zones. Due to relative stability in your country, you are able to continue your education. Forward 2
Over 900 million girls and women live on less than a dollar a day. Thanks to your parent's employment and a social welfare system, you are provided with food and shelter every day.	You purchase your favorite type of coffee several times a week. You just learned that the coffee company exploits the farmers, who are members of a women's cooperative. You decide to boycott your favorite coffee brand. Stay where you are.
Your class communicates with a class on the other side of the world. The class on the other side of the world asks your class why your country pollutes as much as it does and expresses concern about global warming. Back 2	Your sister becomes sick with pneumonia. Thanks to adequate infrastructure, you are able to take her to the hospital for treatment. Forward 1
Human rights activists in the West waged a campaign against a local factory that makes US goods. The factory was known for abusing women. The US company cancels its contract and the factory closes. You lose your job. Back 1	Natural disaster strikes. International response is large, and many NGOs come to your aid. You realize that people throughout the world are worried about your well-being. At the same time, it will take years to repair the damage to your town. Stay where you are.

*Country Statistics obtained from Plan USA International and ciafactbook.com



Identity Profiles

(Statistics for these identities are taken from Plan USA and ciafactbook.com. It should be noted that each individual country contains many diverse peoples. The individual identities provided here are supplied in order to give a glimpse of a potential lifestyle; each identity does not encompass an entire country's diversity of experience)

America: Annie – The United States is currently the most powerful country on the planet. Almost everyone has the opportunity to attend public schools and many go on to college. America is the world's third largest country by size and population and 99 percent of the total population is literate.

America: Jessica - The United States is currently in an economic crisis; while there are many areas of the US that are extremely wealthy there are many areas that are in extreme poverty as well. With over 10 million single mothers in the US, many that live below the poverty line, many households are financially unstable.

Ecuador: Gloria - Nearly 40 percent of Ecuador's revenues are from the sale of oil and petroleum products. Unfortunately, this wealth is rarely seen by the poorer sectors of the community. Other key exports include bananas, textiles, and shrimp.

Cambodia: Kiri - Political instability, civil war, and violent governments—most notably the Khmer Rouge regime—have destroyed most of the infrastructure in the rural areas, leading to widespread rural poverty. Nearly 75 percent of workers in rural Cambodia engage in subsistence farming of rice and soy beans. Recent and rapid growth of the garment industry, however, has fueled modest economic gains country-wide. Fearing that international trade issues will slow down this growth, Cambodia is currently working to protect this important industry.

China: Mei - China has one of the world's most varied and vibrant economies, manufacturing everything from clothing and toy cars to space satellites and military weapons. Despite recent economic growth, however, much of China's rural population still lives in poverty and is particularly vulnerable to periodic droughts. Subsistence agriculture, with rice as the main crop, remains the primary form of income generation in rural China. Erosion, contamination from pesticides, drought and poor farming techniques make rural farming particularly difficult.

India: Bakula - India's population severely strains the resources that the government, and the land, can provide. The Indian economy is one of the world's fastest-growing and diverse economies. Roughly 60 percent of the population engages in farming, but a tremendous number and variety of other industries give the economy its robust nature. Major exports include chemical products, textiles, plastics and jewelry, to name a few.

Pakistan: Sana - An unpredictable government, coupled with a series of natural disasters (including a destructive 2005 earthquake), has severely impoverished the rural regions of the country. Pakistan's military (one of the world's largest) is one of the biggest employers in the country. However, the primary means of income-generation for many Pakistanis is still agriculture. Cotton, wheat, and rice are important crops. The cotton is used in the textile industry to produce clothing and linens, two of Pakistan's most important exports.

Sudan: Samir (boy) - It has a long history of political instability and civil war (especially between the north and south). Currently, the Darfur region to the west is embroiled in violence. Nearly 80 percent of Sudanese rely on agriculture as their primary source of income and food. The country's main crops include cotton, sorghum, millet, wheat and peanuts. Sudan also has substantial oil reserves which it has recently started exporting, resulting in some economic growth.

Uganda: Dembe - Human rights abuses and an ongoing armed conflict in the northern areas of the country have restricted economic development and affect the daily lives of the citizens. The majority—nearly 80 percent—of Ugandans work in commercial or subsistence-level farming. The most important crops are coffee, tea, tapioca and potatoes. Fertile soil and regular rainfall make agriculture a productive enterprise. The country also has sizeable reserves of copper and cobalt, although these industries are largely undeveloped.

Columbia: Lina - Colombia is the world's largest producer of coca and cocaine, and a major producer of heroin. Unfortunately, much of the country's economy is fueled by the production and sale of illegal drugs. Colombia is beset by internal violence as fighting, financed by money from the sale of illegal drugs, continues between cartel militias, paramilitary groups and the government.

Germany: Katarina – Much like America, Germany is a populous and powerful country also with a 99 percent literacy rate. The average number of years spent getting an education in Germany is 15.

El Salvador: Rosa - Because of its location, El Salvador is very vulnerable to natural disasters, including hurricanes, mudslides and earthquakes—all of which have caused significant damage in the recent past. El Salvador's economy is primarily agricultural, based on cotton, sugar, corn and beans. Despite its small size, the country boasts the third-largest economy in Central America, but the devastating consequences of natural disasters threaten sustained economic success. Currently 35 percent of citizens, particularly those in rural areas, still live below the poverty line.

Japan: Hina – Having the second largest economy in the world, many people in Japan work for some of the many multinational corporations. Japanese culture also often entails very strong family ties meaning staying close to home and taking care of your family.

Japan: Rin – There is a very high percentage of Korean immigrants in Japan. Unfortunately with a troubled economy at the moment many immigrants are forced into sex trafficking. Recently, the Japanese court overturned cases that sought legal compensation for trafficking. This resulted in loud complaints from neighboring countries and immigrants.

Finland: Julia - is a republic which became a member of the European Union in 1995. Its population is 5.3 million. Finland is an advanced industrial economy: the metal, engineering and electronics industries account for about 60 % of export revenues, the forest products industry for about 20 %. Finland is one of the leading countries in Internet use. Finnish people have a high standard of education. All children receive compulsory basic education between the ages of 7 and 16. Education beyond the age of 16 is voluntary.

Liberia: Izetta - A peace agreement in 2003 ended 14 years of civil war; however, years of fighting and government mismanagement have destroyed much of Liberia's economy and infrastructure, especially in and around the capital of Monrovia. International sanctions on diamonds and timber exports (formerly two of Liberia's primary exports) also continue to limit growth and prospects. Unemployment in Liberia is 85 percent, and over 80 percent of the population lives under the poverty line. Unfortunately, children are among those most severely affected by poverty. According to research by UNICEF, Liberia's infant and under-5 mortality rates remain among the five highest in the world; more than 15 percent of children in the country die before reaching their first birthday. Nearly 40 percent of children under the age of five suffer from stunting as a result of malnutrition, and preventable diseases like malaria and measles kill thousands more each year.

Australia: Sophie - With its abundant physical resources, Australia has enjoyed a high standard of living since the nineteenth century. It has made a comparatively large investment in social infrastructure, including education, training, health and transport. Australia is an independent Western democracy with a population of more than 20 million. It is one of the world's most urbanized countries, with about 70 per cent of the population living in the 10 largest cities.

Facilitator Guide

Crisis: At your discretion (preferably every 4 or 5 turns) read a Crisis aloud to the group, and instruct individuals to behave accordingly.

Child Soldiers

War has broken out in several communities around the world. The opposition has been abducting children to be soldiers all over your community. This affects:

Uganda, Columbia, India, and Sudan

Please move back 4 spaces.

How does this affect girls?

Stats:

- One in five countries has used girls as child soldiers, and 100,000 are currently fighting in conflicts around the world
- 38 countries have used girl soldiers in armed conflict in the last two decades
- one third of all combatants are young women

Child Labor

Because of widespread poverty in many local communities you are forced into child labor to help support your family. This affects: **Ecuador, Uganda, Cambodia and Liberia**

Move back 3 spaces.

How does this affect girls?

Stats:

- 90 per cent of child domestic workers are girls between 12 and 17 years old, and are at risk of both sexual and economic exploitation, violence and abuse.

Violence and Drugs

Columbia: Colombia is the world's largest producer of coca and cocaine, and a major producer of heroin. Unfortunately, much of the country's economy is fueled by the production and sale of illegal drugs. Colombia is beset by internal violence as fighting, financed by money from the sale of illegal drugs, continues between cartel militias, paramilitary groups and the government.

Recent drug violence in Columbia, as well as drug-related conflicts abroad, negatively impact many lives. Columbia, Pakistan and the US, 2 steps back.

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters affect hundreds of communities and families globally every year. Natural disasters often mean loss of home, belongings, and sometimes even family members.

This affects: **Ecuador, China and El Salvador.**

Move 3 steps back.

Ecuador: In the last few weeks, heavy rains have caused flooding in the coastal areas of Ecuador and landslides in the highlands. More than three million people are now affected, with over 300,000 displaced from their homes. Given the widespread destruction and loss of land (over half of Ecuador has been affected so far) the Ecuadorian Government has declared a national emergency and is asking for international help.

China: A combination of Earthquakes and drought has hurt the Chinese economy.

El Salvador: Landslides and flooding impact your community.

HIV

Uganda: An estimated 2.1 million children and 22.4 million adults living with HIV — 60% of the global total — live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of those infected, 59% are female, with a growing infection rate of three females for every male infected between the ages of 14-22. Only 9% of HIV-positive pregnant women receive antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother to child transmission, which is when an HIV-positive woman passes the virus to her baby during pregnancy, labor and delivery, or breastfeeding.

Stats:

-Approximately 7.3 million young women are living with HIV/AIDS, in comparison to 4.3 million men, this mean 62% more young women are living with HIV/AIDS than men.

-Two thirds of 15-19-year-olds newly infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are female

Uganda, step back 3.

Education

Many girls around the world do not have the opportunity to get an education, this can be due to girls' early marriages, girls are not given support at home for their education, girls' need to work to help their families, or lack of transportation to school.

This affects: **Pakistan and Sudan and Liberia**

Move Back 2.

Stats:

-Sixty two million girls are out of primary school

-About 20 million girls are out of school in war zones

Sanitation/Disease

Government corruption and widespread poverty means no money for any sort of healthcare or sanitized facilities. Also clean water sources are limited. Inadequate sanitation facilities mean widespread disease and no money for healthcare means no treatment.

This affects: **Sudan and Cambodia.**

Move back 2.

How does this affect girls?

Stats:

-**Sudan** experiences 7.5 million cases and 35,000 deaths due to malaria annually.

-In **Cambodia** only 41% of the population are using improved drinking water sources and only 17% have access to adequate sanitation facilities

When you have read all the crises provided, you may start again.

Facilitator: Multiple Choice Chance Cards:

In your rural community, boys are given more respect than girls because they work in the fields. You consider moving to the city in hopes of better opportunities. Do you decide to go?

Yes- You struggle to survive in the city and work in a polluted factory. Back 1

No- You remain and do housework. You are not given more respect. Remain where you are.

A large corporation employs women at a factory in your community. International protestors say you deserve to earn more money. Many women are tempted to quit in protest, but will lose their income. Do you quit?

Yes- You no longer have income and can't support your family. Back 2

No- You continue to work in the factory. You don't earn much, but it is enough to eat. Forward 1

Your parents struggle financially. You can not afford to go to college. You can enlist in the army to help pay for college. Do you join?

Yes- You are injured at war. You will be able to return to school but your capacity to work is diminished.

Back 1

No- You can not go to college. You can only get jobs that pay minimum wage. Back 1

A US corporation has decided to pay a local plant to produce sneakers. The company wants to hire women workers. You will not earn a lot, but certainly more than you earn now. Do you take the job?

Yes- You are able to feed your family. However, work conditions are very bad. You become seriously ill and are no longer able to work. Back 2

No- You can not feed your family. Back 2

You are told that if you travel with business men, you will work and afford a bicycle which you can use to travel to school and run errands for your family. Do you decide to travel with these men?

Yes- This is a ploy to abduct children for trafficking purposes. Back 2

No- You continue life as you knew it. You struggle to survive, but remain safely in your community. Forward 1

Your family arranges for you to be married, despite your being 13 years old. Your family hopes this will provide you with a better future and resources. Do you get married?

Yes- You are guaranteed food and shelter. You no longer go to school. Stay where you are.

No- You continue school, but your family struggles to feed everybody. Back 1

You work in a factory in the nearby city. Conditions in the factory are bad: you are exposed to chemicals and there are rumors that the boss is abusive to girls. Do you continue to work, risking your health, or decide to leave, knowing your family will struggle?

Work- You contribute financially to your family. Your health deteriorates. Back 1

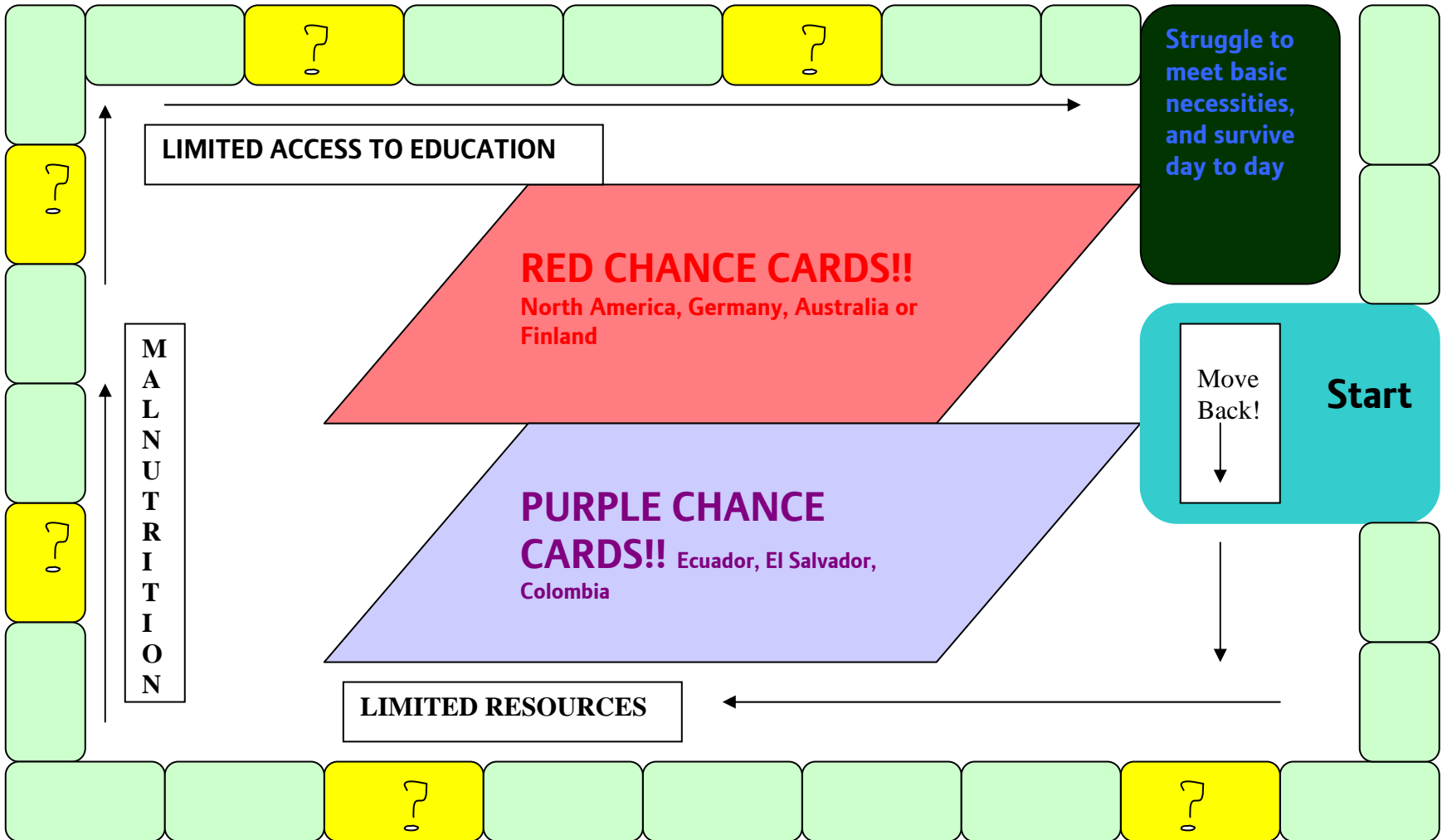
Leave- Your family can no longer afford to feed everybody. You are malnourished. Back 1

A group of business men come to your town. They explain to families that they have an opportunity for girls to work abroad and earn money for the family. Do you decide to leave with the business men?

Yes- This is a trick to traffic women. Back 2

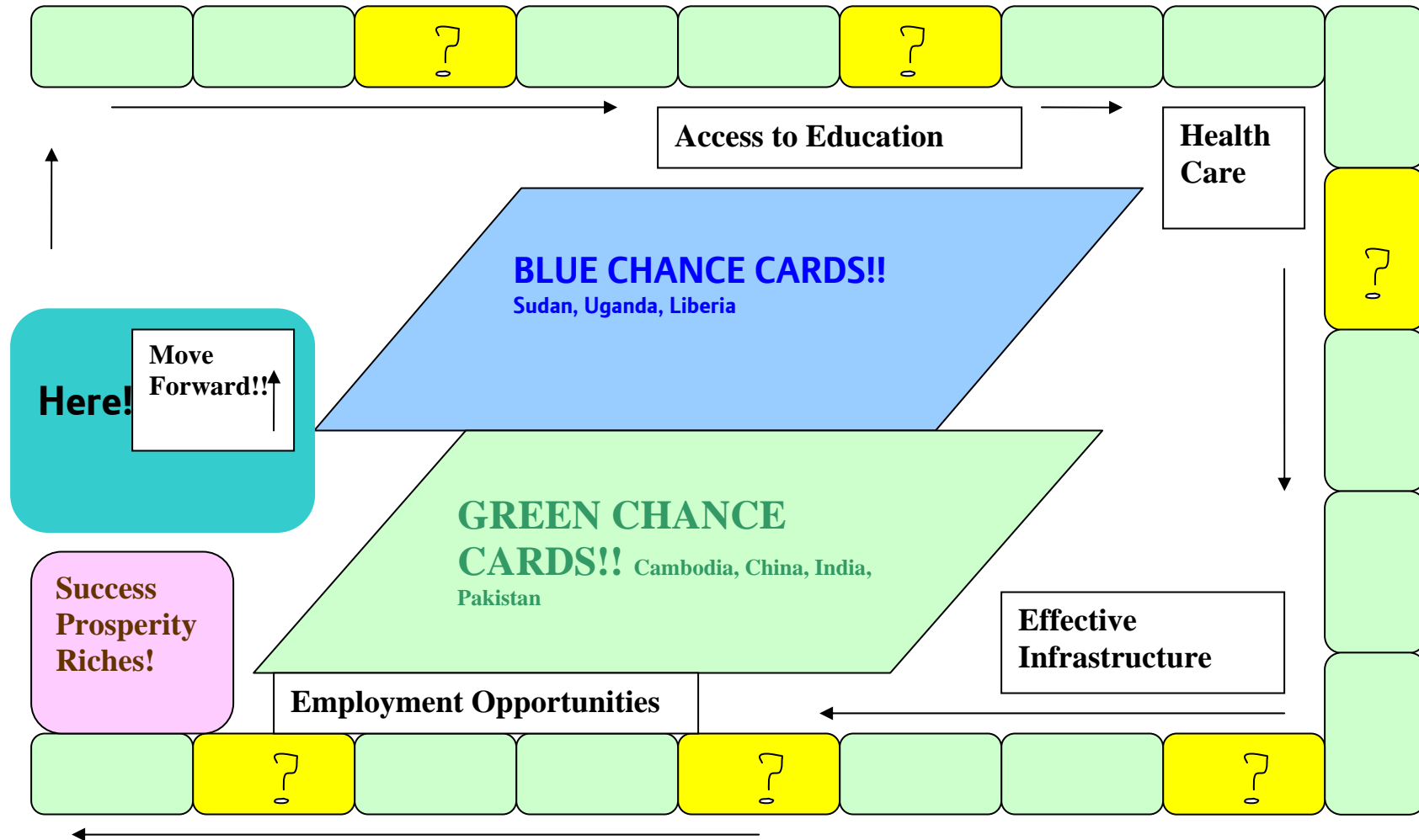
No- Your family struggles as it did before. Stay where you are.

GIRLS AROUND



Game Board 1

THE WORLD



Game Board 2 (Combine both boards to create the entire board game)