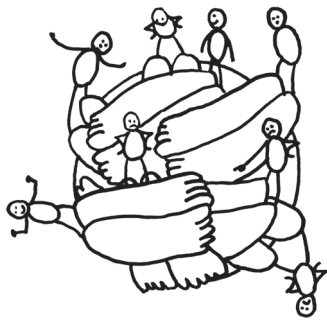


EXHIBITION

GUIDE FOR A DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION ABOUT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



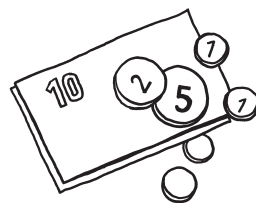
DEVELOPMENT



STRATEGIES



POVERTY



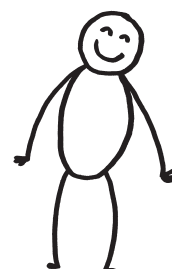
DONATING



BENEFITING

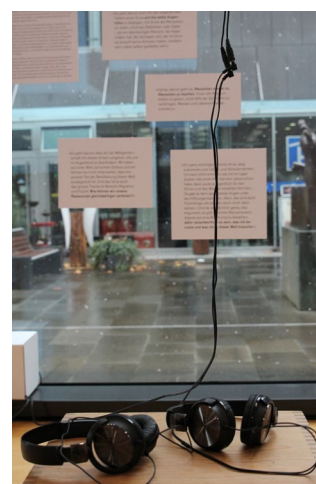
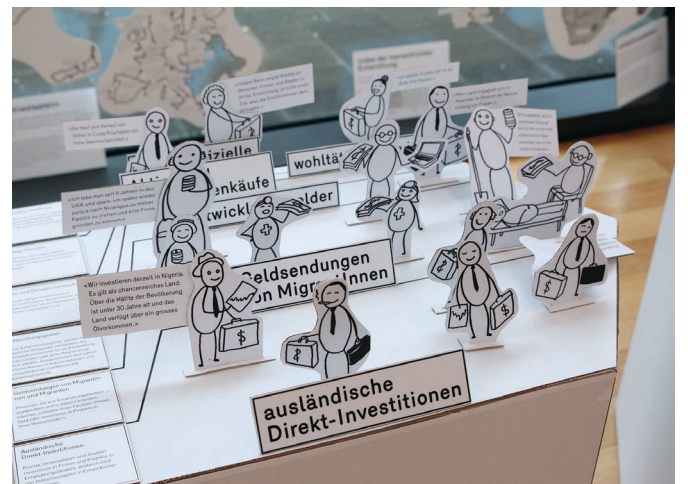


INVOLVEMENT



DIGNITY

IMPRESSIONS



OVERVIEW

CONTENT

The exhibition "kuska" provides an insight into the history, background and mechanisms of development cooperation.

The goal is to understand the history of development cooperation and global interrelations, as well as to bring to the fore the issue of one's own involvement and the difficulties of "doing the right thing".

OPTIONS

The exhibition can take the form of posters or of cardboard objects. Accompanying both options are a 4-minute film and an audio interview.

FOR WHOM?

The exhibition was elaborated for schools and organisations who work in development cooperation.

MATERIALS

Poster exhibition: printer, paper

Object exhibition: printer, paper, cardboard, handicraft materials (optional: projector)

Both: TV + headphones

TIME REQUIREMENT

Poster exhibition: 1–2 hours
(printing, hanging up)

Object exhibition: 2-3 days
(printing, handicraft work, setting up)

USE AND COPYRIGHT

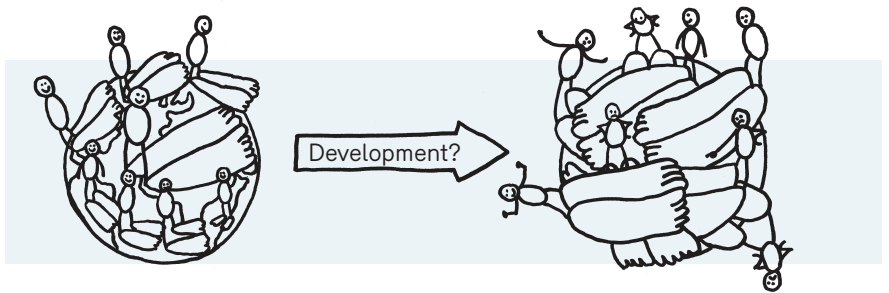
All materials may be used and modified for non-commercial purposes.

TOPICS

1. DEVELOPMENT

Who is in need of DEVELOPMENT?

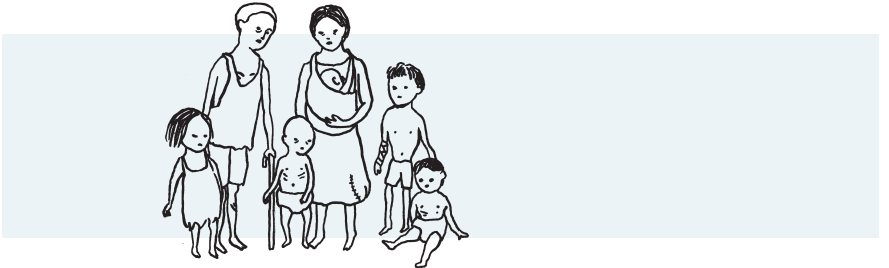
- A societies where poverty prevails
- B societies who are endangering the planet with their wasteful way of life
- C both



2. POVERTY

How has global extreme POVERTY changed in the last 25 years?

- A halved
- B stayed the same
- C doubled



3. STRATEGIES

What STRATEGIES should be used to tackle extreme poverty?

- A sending food, medicine and clothes
- B sending money
- C taking less instead of giving more



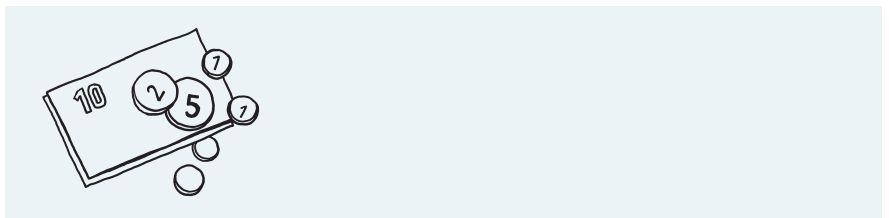
4. BENEFITING

Do high income countries BENEFIT more from developing countries or the other way around?



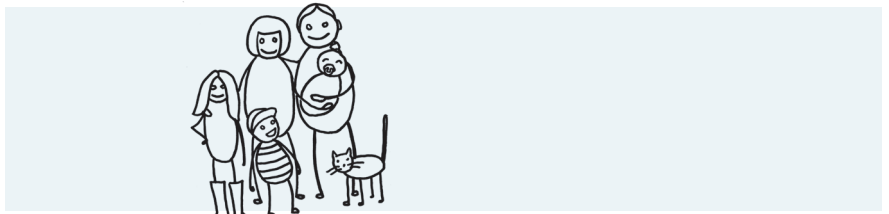
5. DONATING

Should I DONATE money directly or through intermediary organisations?



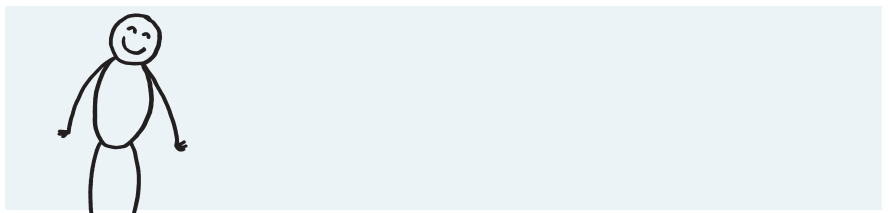
6. INVOLVEMENT

Why are you INVOLVED in helping other people?



7. DIGNITY

Is a person's DIGNITY compromised by receiving development aid?

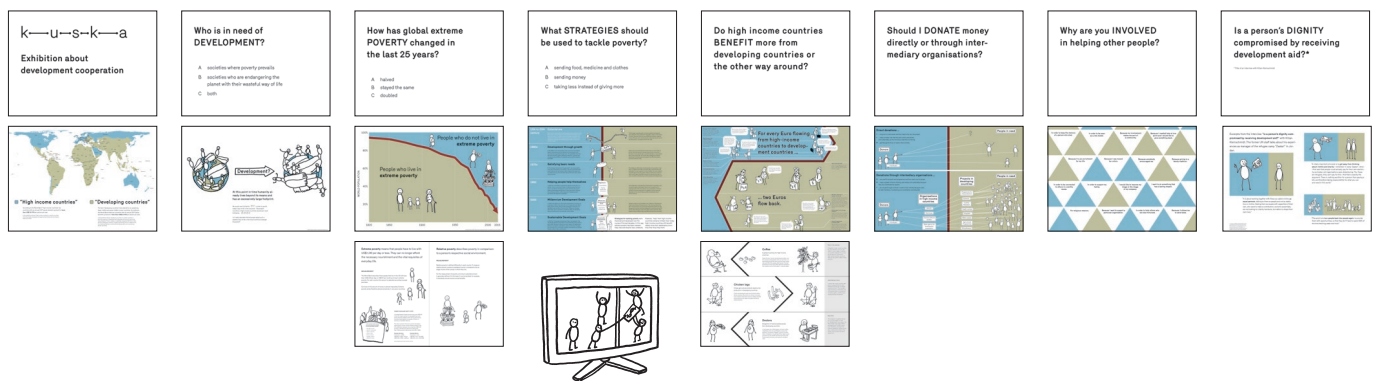


OPTIONS

The exhibition can be set up for viewing by using three-dimensional objects, by printing posters or by combining both options.

In contrast to the "poster exhibition", the "object exhibition" includes games and interactive elements and therefore requires more time.

POSTER EXHIBITION



OBJECT EXHIBITION



Note:

The object exhibition was developed further since the first exhibition at Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein in 2015. Therefore the exhibition views do not always match the instructions and the print templates.

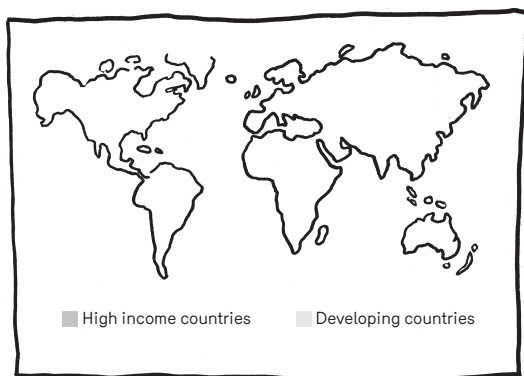
CONTENTS & PREVIEW

TITLE

Title: kuska – Exhibition about development cooperation

Content: The World Bank divides the world into countries with low, middle or high income. Those with low or middle income are usually called "developing countries". However, the term is controversial since it implies that only poor countries are in need of development.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



World Map

POSTER EXHIBITION



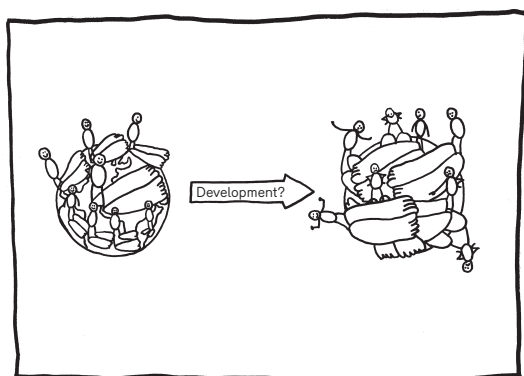
A1 poster to print

TOPIC 1: DEVELOPMENT

Question: Who is in need of DEVELOPMENT?

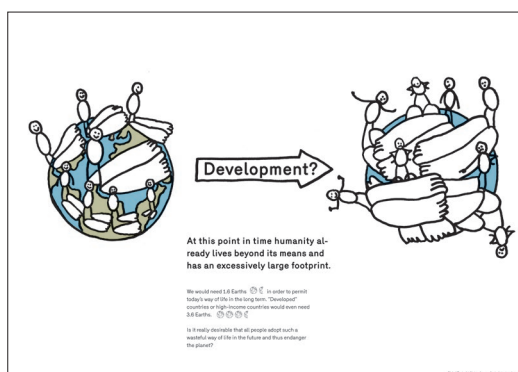
Content: At this point in time humanity already lives beyond its means. Is it however desirable that all countries need as many resources as high income states and thus endanger the planet?

OBJECT EXHIBITION



Globes which show the ecological footprint of the world today and in the future

POSTER EXHIBITION



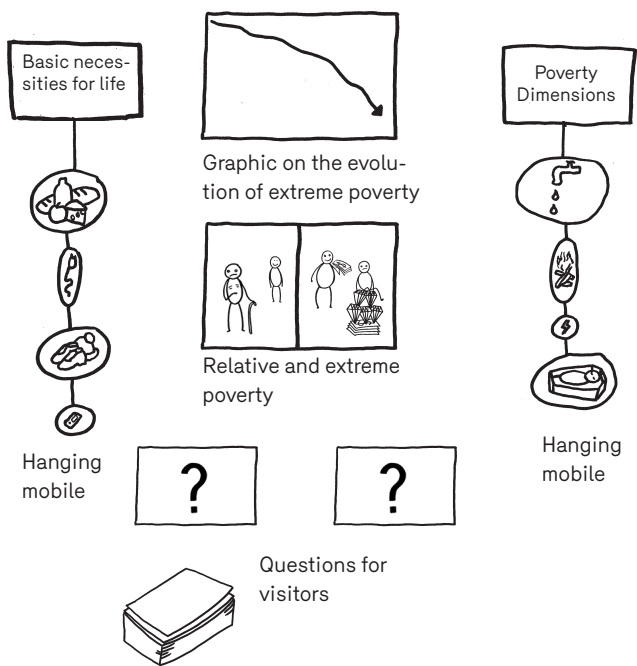
A1 poster to print

TOPIC 2: POVERTY

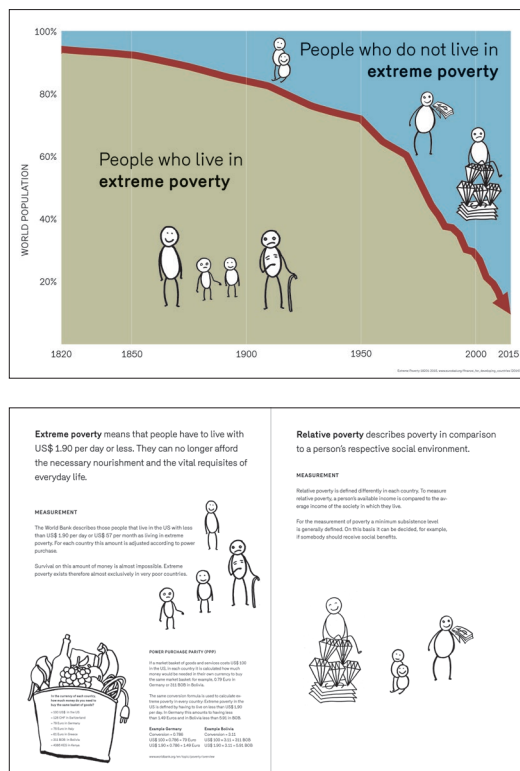
Question: How has global extreme POVERTY changed in the last 25 years?

Content: Difference between extreme and relative poverty, definition of hunger and gathering statements on one's personal perception of poverty.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



POSTER EXHIBITION



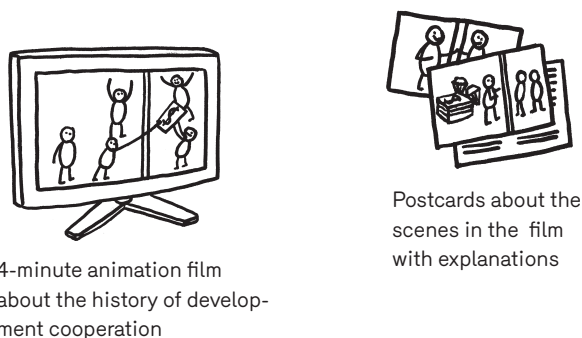
A1 poster to print

TOPIC 3: STRATEGIES

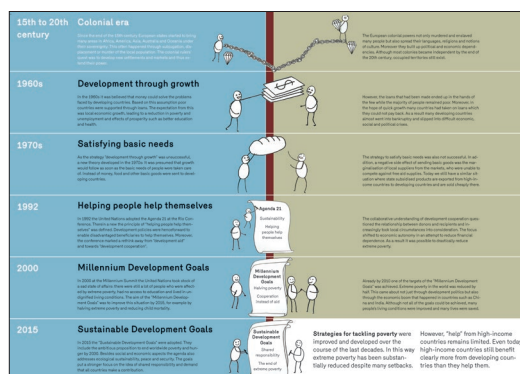
Question: What strategies should be used to tackle poverty?

Content: The history of development cooperation and strategies for tackling poverty over decades.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



POSTER EXHIBITION



A1 poster to print

TOPIC 4: BENEFITING

Question: Do high income countries BENEFIT more from developing countries or the other way around?

Content: Development cooperation only accounts for a small amount of the money which flows back and forth between developing countries and high income countries. In contrast to what the general perception might be, high income countries benefit clearly more than developing countries when all the money is tallied up.

OBJECT EXHIBITION

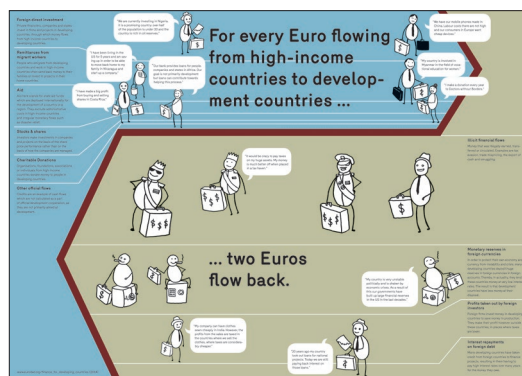


Examples of how high-income countries take advantage of developing countries



Two arrows with explanations, figurines and quotes

POSTER EXHIBITION



A1 poster to print



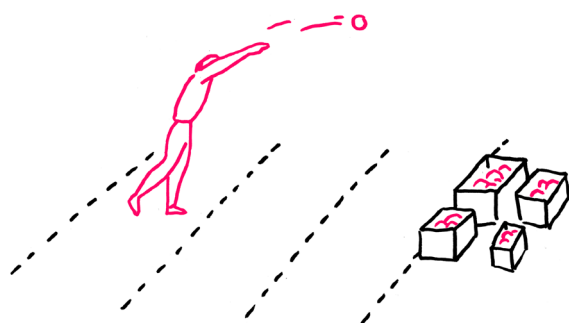
A1 poster to print
(Examples of how high-income countries take advantage of developing countries)

TOPIC 5: DONATING

Question: Should I DONATE money directly or through intermediary organisations?

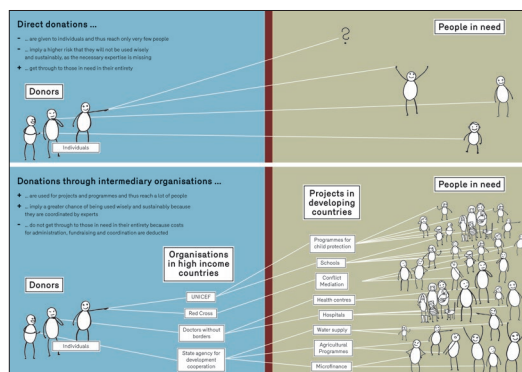
Content: The fight against global poverty is only possible if big organisations with trained professionals take part in it. Small organisations can make a contribution but their impact radius is limited.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



Game with ping-pong balls which are used to represent donations. The players have to decide if they spend part of their donation for overhead costs or if they take a higher risk that their donation does not get through to those in need.

POSTER EXHIBITION



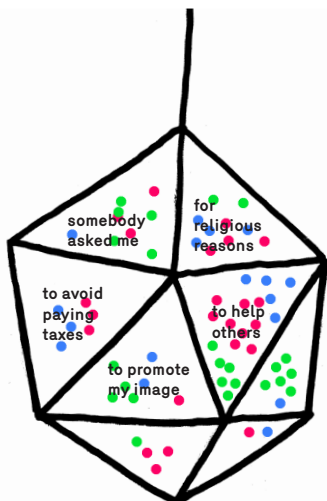
A1 poster to print

TOPIC 6: INVOLVEMENT

Question: Why are you INVOLVED in helping other people?

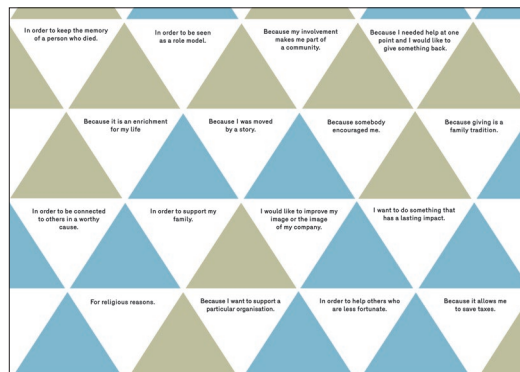
Content: The reasons for getting involved with helping others are multi-faceted and vary from the desire to do something good to more practical motives such as avoiding taxes.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



Globe with different reasons for involvement for and coloured stickers for visitors

POSTER EXHIBITION



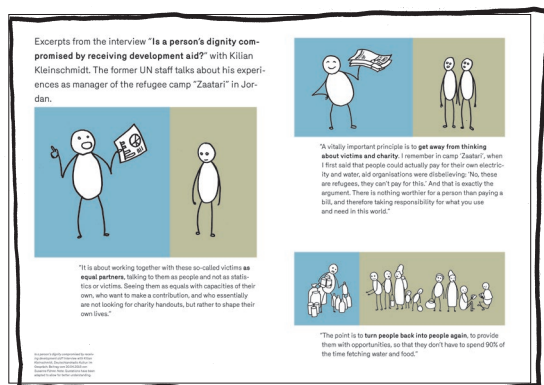
A1 poster to print

TOPIC 7: DIGNITY

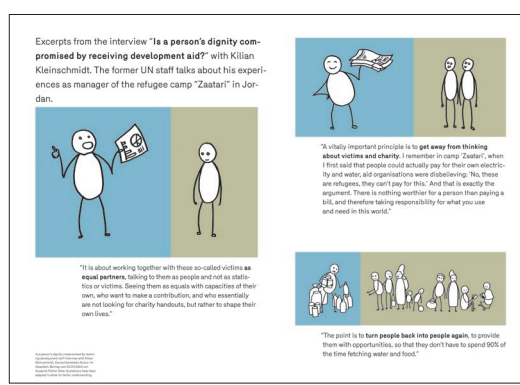
Question: Is a person's dignity compromised by receiving development aid?

Content: Kilian Kleinschmidt talks in an interview about the question of the dignity of people in extreme situations and clearly explains what cooperation at eye level means and how important it is to move away from victimisation and charity hand-outs.

OBJECT EXHIBITION



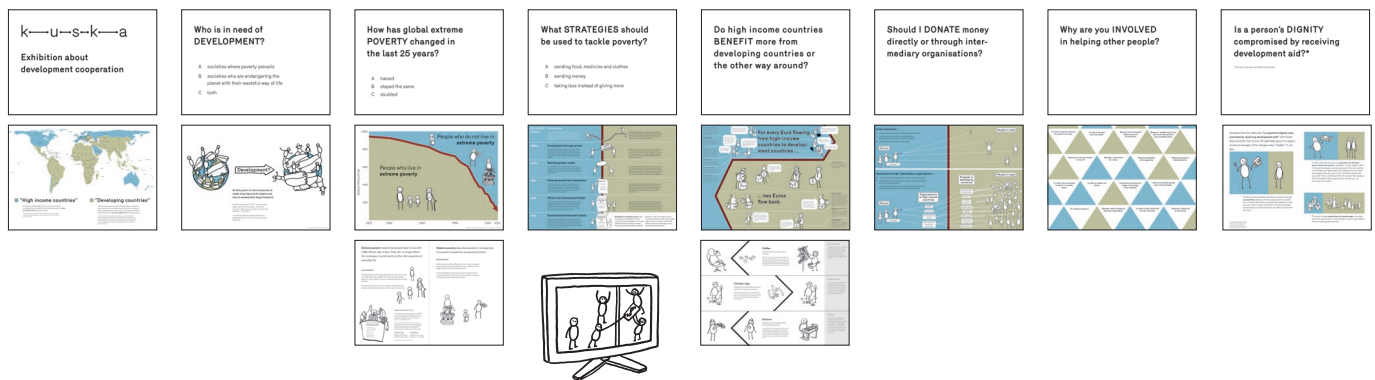
POSTER EXHIBITION



A1 poster to print

POSTER EXHIBITION

GUIDE FOR AN EXHIBITION ABOUT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH POSTERS



DESCRIPTION

The "Poster Exhibition" consists of posters in A1 format which can be printed and hung up. Ideally the exhibition is complemented with a short animation movie.

AIM

The aim of the "Poster Exhibition" is to vividly convey the exhibition topics and to make the exhibition available in little time.

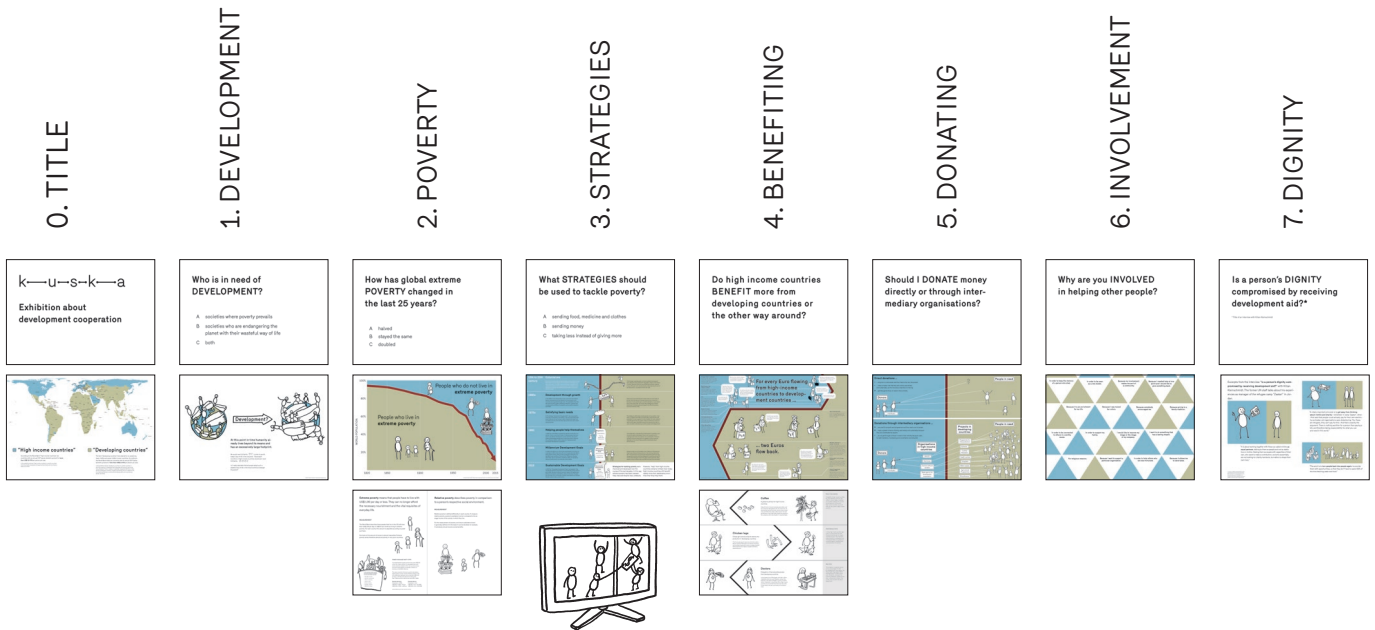
TIME REQUIREMENT

Approximately two hours

PLACE

The exhibition can be set up anywhere. Ideally there is a wall to hang up the texts or a window facade that allows the title and the questions to be seen from both sides.

OVERVIEW



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Download posters and print them on A1 paper. Alternatively print them on A3 paper, cut them and stick them together. Hang posters up with double-sided tape as shown above.
2. Download introductory texts and print on A4 paper. Hang them beside the posters or staple them together and lay them out for visitors.
3. Download movie and transfer it to a playback device for TV. Connect headphones and place the TV as shown above.
4. Buy coloured stickers and place them close to the topic INVOLVEMENT for visitors to participate.

TIP for A3 printing:

1. Open with Adobe Reader
2. Print
 - > Page Sizing and Handling
 - >> Size: Actual size
 - >> Poster: 93%

LIST OF MATERIALS

For downloading at www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en

- > Posters
- > Introductory Texts
- > Movie for STRATEGIES (Topic 3)

Other resources

- [] TV with playback device for film and two headphones with double adaptor

Expendable Materials

- [] 18 x A1 paper (or: 72 A3-Paper)
- [] 8 x A4 paper
- [] double-sided tape
- [] coloured stickers for INVOLVEMENT

For A3 paper:

- [] glue stick

Tools

- [] A1 or A3 printer
- For A3 paper:
 - [] carpet knife
 - [] ruler
 - [] cutting mat

OBJECT EXHIBITION

GUIDE FOR A DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION ABOUT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH CARDBOARD OBJECTS



Exhibition at Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein, 2015

DESCRIPTION

The "object exhibition" consists of texts and three-dimensional objects that can be made out of cardboard.

AIM

The aim of the "object exhibition" is to vividly convey the exhibition topics by including playful elements.

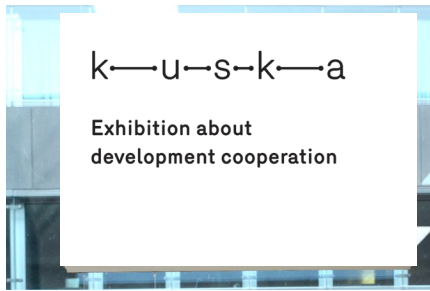
TIME REQUIREMENT

2–3 days

PLACE

The exhibition can be set up anywhere. Ideally there is a wall to hang up the texts or a window facade that allows the title questions to be seen from both sides.

OVERVIEW



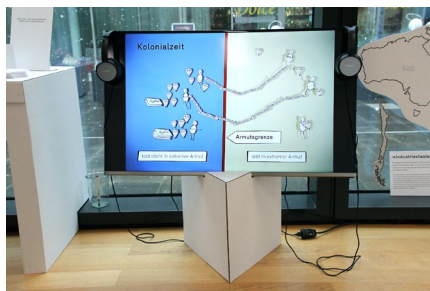
0. TITLE s. 14



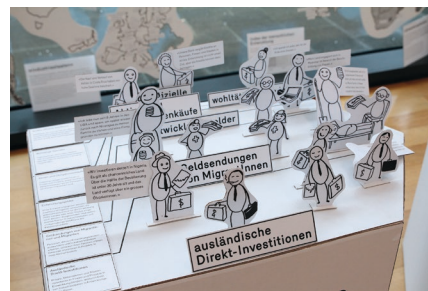
1. DEVELOPMENT s. 18



2. POVERTY s. 22



3. STRATEGIES s. 28



4. BENEFITING s. 33



5. DONATING s. 42



6. INVOLVEMENT s. 50



7. DIGNITY s. 55

LIST OF MATERIALS

For downloading at www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en

- > Print templates for Object Exhibition
- > Movie for STRATEGIES (Topic 3)

Tools

- A3 printer (or A4 printer)
- carpet knife
- black pen
- pencils

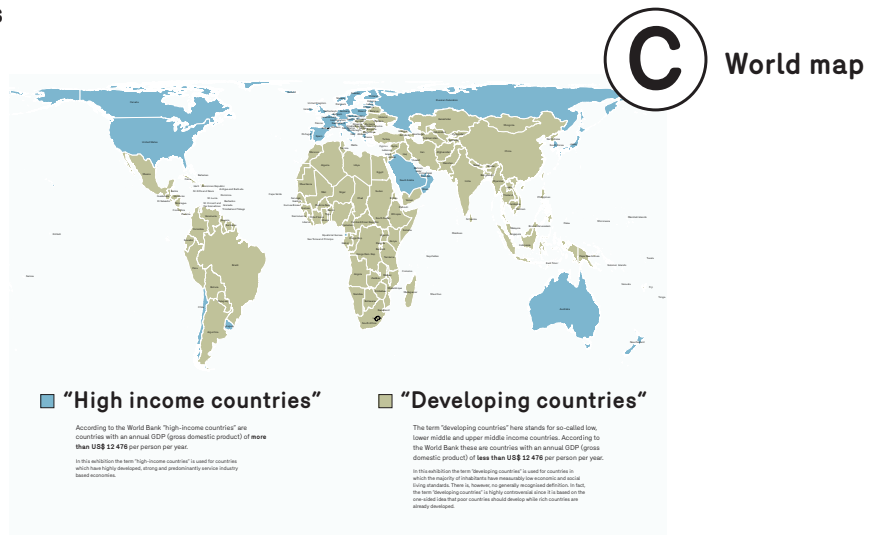
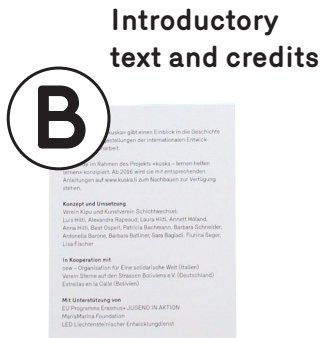
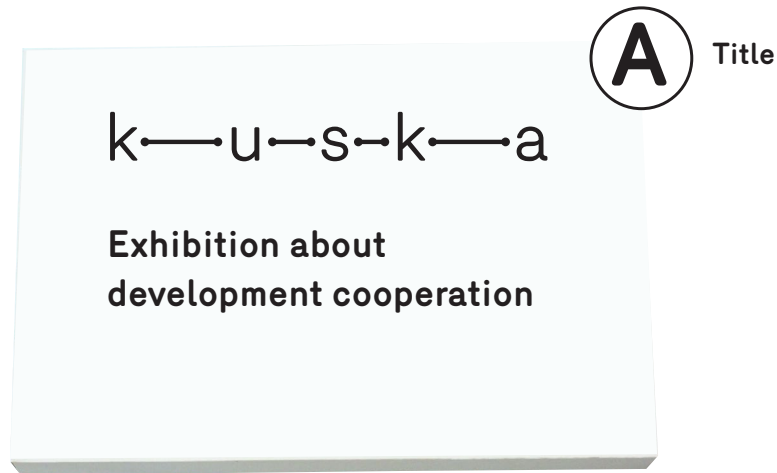
Expendable Materials

- A3 paper (or A4 for A4 printer)
- 24 x white corrugated cardboard (120x90cm, 3 mm thickness)
- nylon string
- liquid glue
- spray glue
- masking tape
- safety pins
- needles
- coloured stickers in 3 colours

Other resources

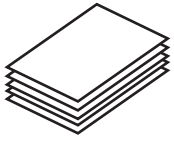
- TV with playback device for film and two headphones with double adaptor
- table
- ping-pong balls (at least 5, ideally ca. 50)

OVERVIEW



MATERIALS

MATERIALS



2 x A1 paper
1 x A3 paper

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together
- Instead of printing the title, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker

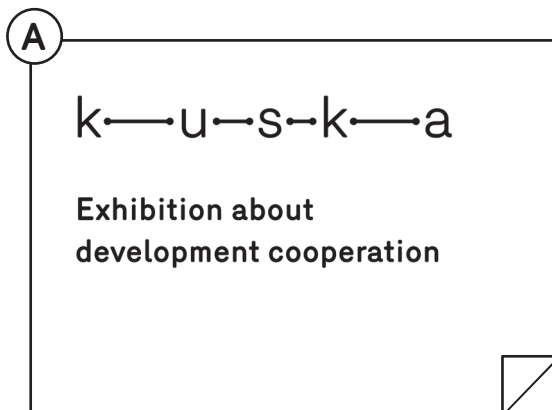
TOOLS



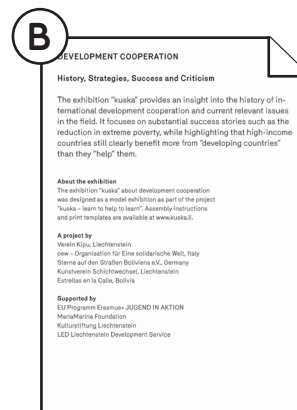
printer

PRINT TEMPLATES

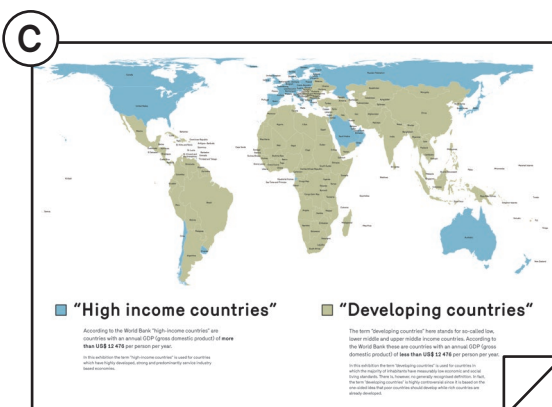
www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates for Object Exhibition > 0. Title



1 page A1 or 4 pages A3



1 page A3



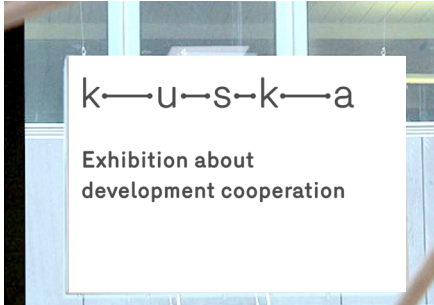
1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

TIP FOR PRINTING ON A3 PAPER

1. Open with Adobe Reader
 2. Print
- > Sizes and Handling
 - >> Size: Actual size
 - >> Poster: Tile Scale: 93%

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A TITLE



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

→ ALTERNATIVE

- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

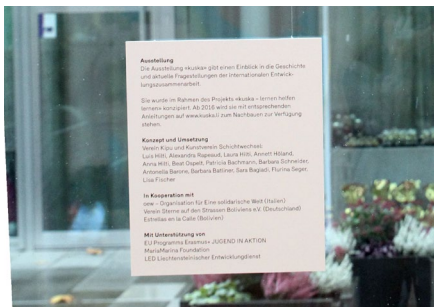
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 0. Title
- A_Title

1. Print title on A1 paper (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

→ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project title on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT AND CREDITS



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 0. Title
- B_Introductory text

1. Print the introductory text.

C WORLD MAP



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

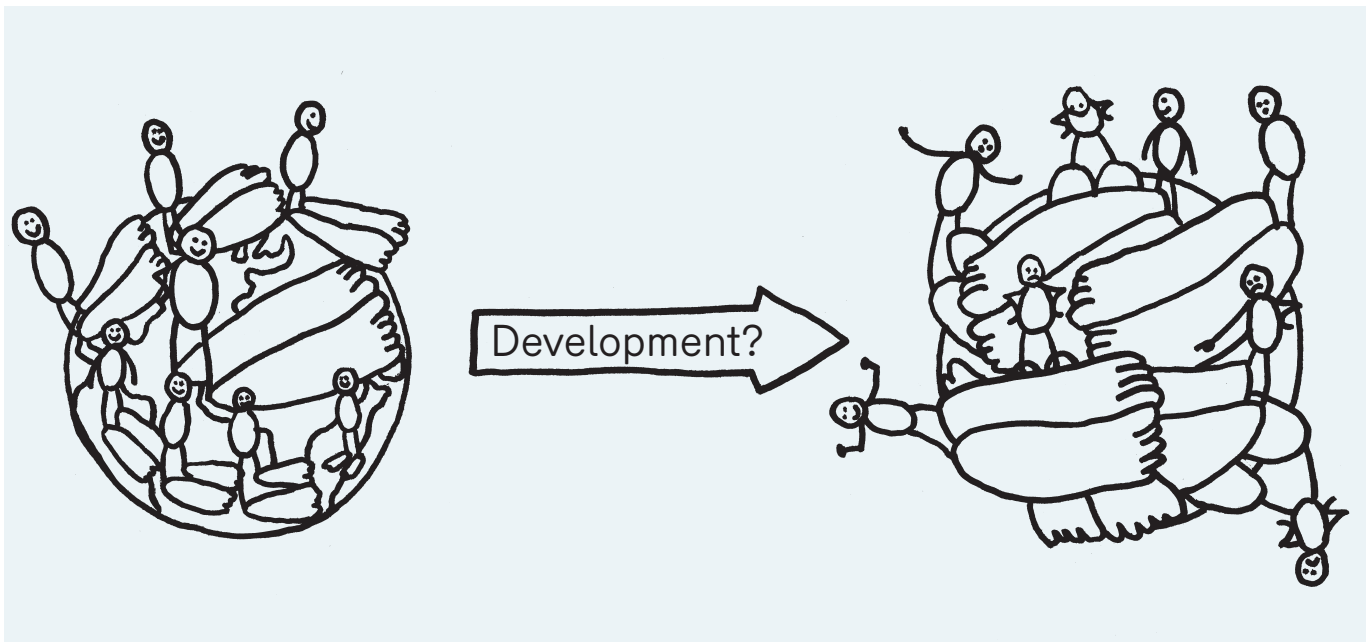
- 1. Development
- C_World Map

1. Print World Map on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

TOPIC 1

DEVELOPMENT

WHO IS IN NEED OF DEVELOPMENT?



The term “development aid” first appeared after the end of the Second World War. Wealthy states set themselves the goal of supporting the “development” of poorer countries and thereby put an end to worldwide poverty.

Today the term “development aid” has been replaced with “development cooperation”. The idea behind this is that wealthy countries should not set requirements for “developing countries” but rather work together with them.

The term “development” is controversial as it is based on the one-sided assumption that poor countries ought to develop, while wealthier countries are already developed. Considering that high-income countries endanger the planet with

their wasteful ways of life, the question of who should learn from whom emerges.

In 2015 the UN member states adopted the “Sustainable Development Goals”. These goals are guided by the idea that all countries of the world need to make a contribution in order to improve the living conditions of the world population in a durable and sustainable way. For sustainable development is development “that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland report, 1992).

OVERVIEW

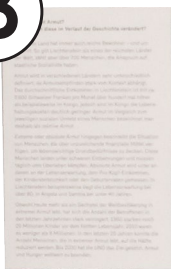
A

Question



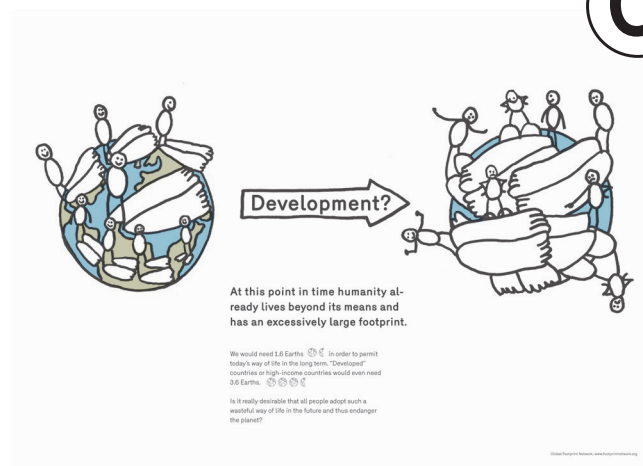
Introductory text

B



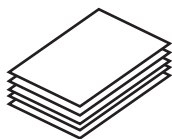
C

Graphic about the ecological footprint of the world now and in the future



MATERIALS

MATERIALS



2 x A1 paper
1 x A3 paper

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together
- Instead of printing the question, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker

TOOLS



printer

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 1. Development

A

Who is in need of DEVELOPMENT?

A societies where poverty prevails
 B societies who are endangering the planet with their wasteful way of life
 C both

1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

B

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

History, Strategies, Success and Criticism

The exhibition "kuska" provides an insight into the history of international development cooperation and current relevant issues in the field. It focuses on substantial success stories such as the reduction in extreme poverty, while highlighting that high-income countries still clearly benefit more from "developing countries" than they "help" them.

About the exhibition
 The exhibition "kuska" about development cooperation was designed as a mobile exhibition as part of the project "kuska - learn to help to learn". Assembly instructions and print templates are available at www.kuska.li.

A project by
 Veronik Kups, Lichtenenstein
 osw - Organisation für Eine solidarische Welt, Italy
 Sterne auf den Straßen Böhleins e.V., Germany
 Kuruzwelein Schlichtechnol, Lichtenenstein
 Estrélas en la Calle, Bolivia

Supported by
 EU Program Erasmus - JUVENTUD IN ACCIÓN
 MariaMarina Foundation
 Kulturstiftung Lichtenenstein
 LED Lichtenenstein Development Service

1 page A3

C

At this point in time humanity already lives beyond its means and has an excessively large footprint.

We would need 1.6 Earths in order to permit today's way of life in the long term. "Developed" countries of high-income countries would need more 3.6 Earths.

Is it really desirable that all people adopt such a wasteful way of life in the future and thus endanger the planet?

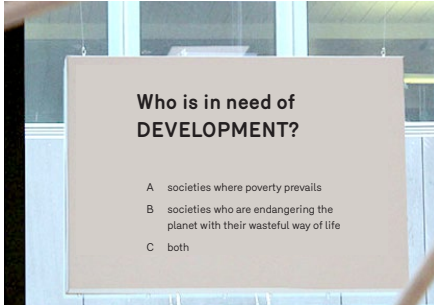
1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

TIP FOR PRINTING ON A3 PAPER

1. Open with Adobe Reader
 2. Print
- > Sizes and Handling
 - >> Size: Actual size
 - >>> Poster: Tile Scale: 93%

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

→ ALTERNATIVE

- cardboard
- black pen
- computer + projector

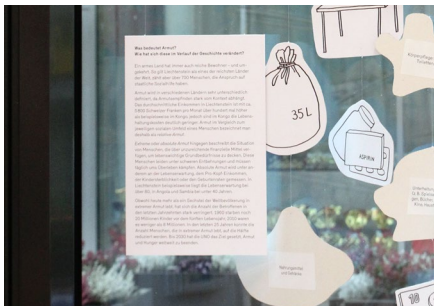
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 1. Development
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

→ **Alternative:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

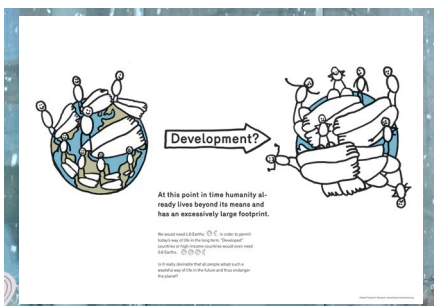
1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 1. Development
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text on A3 paper.

C GRAPHIC ABOUT THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF THE WORLD



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A1 Paper (or 4 x A3 Paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 1. Development
- C_Graphic

1. Print graphic on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

TOPIC 2

POVERTY

HOW HAS GLOBAL EXTREME POVERTY CHANGED IN THE LAST 25 YEARS?



Basic needs for life

Examples from European legislative texts which are used to define the subsistence level in the respective countries.

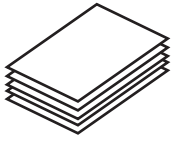
Poverty is defined differently from country to country. Poverty in relation to a person's specific social environment is referred to as relative poverty. On the other hand extreme or absolute poverty describes the situation of people who do not have sufficient financial means to cover their vital basic needs. Absolute poverty is measured by such factors as life expectation, income per capita, child mortality or birth rate.

Although today more than a sixth of the world's population live in extreme poverty the number of those people affected has been substantially reduced in the last decades. In 1960, 20 million

children died before the age of five, while in 2010 there were less than 8 million deaths. In the last 25 years the number of people who live in extreme poverty has been halved. The UN has set the goal to eradicate poverty and hunger worldwide by 2030.

MATERIALS

MATERIALS



2 x A1 paper
17 x A3 paper



3 x white corrugated cardboard (120 x 90 cm, 3 mm thickness)

TOOLS



printer

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together.
- Instead of printing the title, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 2. Poverty

A

How has global extreme POVERTY changed in the last 25 years?

A halved
B stayed the same
C doubled

1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

B

DEVELOPMENT

**What is development?
Who needs to develop, and how?**

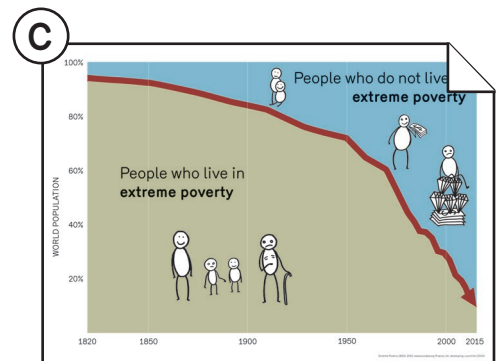
The term "development aid" first appeared after the end of the Second World War. Wealthy states set themselves the goal of supporting the "development" of poorer countries and thereby put an end to worldwide poverty.

Today the term "development aid" has been replaced with "development cooperation". The idea behind this is that wealthy countries should not set requirements for "developing countries" but rather work together with them.

The term "development" is controversial as it is based on the one-sided assumption that poor countries ought to develop, while wealthier countries are already developed. Considering that high-income countries endanger the planet with their wasteful ways of life, the question of who should learn from whom emerges.

In 2015 the UN member states adopted the "Sustainable Development Goals". These goals are guided by the idea that all countries of the world need to make a contribution in order to improve the living conditions of the world population in a durable and sustainable way. For sustainable development is development "that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland report, 1992).

1 page A3



D

1 page A3

E

HANGING MOBILE: DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY / DRAWINGS

11 pages A3

F

HANGING MOBILE: BASIC NEEDS / DRAWINGS

17 pages A3

G

If I had just 2 Euros per day* to cover all my living expenses, what would I buy?

* Extreme poverty in Europe means to have 2 Euros or less at one's disposal. Survival on this amount of money is almost impossible. Extreme poverty exists therefore almost exclusively in very poor countries.

1 page A3

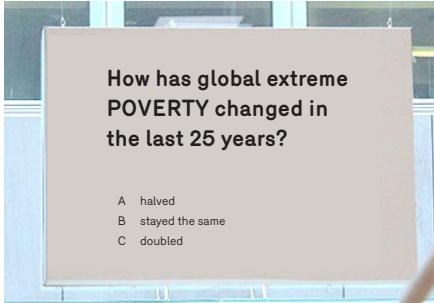
H

If I could no longer afford ..., I would feel poor.

1 page A3

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)
- ➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

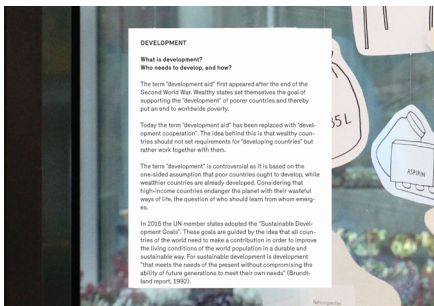
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 2. Poverty
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

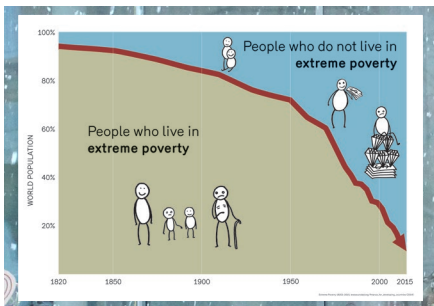
- 1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 2. Poverty
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text.

C GRAPHIC



D EXTREME AND RELATIVE POVERTY

LIST OF MATERIALS

- 2 x A1 paper (or 8 x A3 paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 2. Poverty
- C_Graphic
- D_Poverty

1. Print graphic and poster on "extreme and relative poverty" on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

E HANGING MOBILE DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY



1. Print drawings and title. Mount on cardboard with spray glue and cut out along the dotted line.

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Use thick paper instead of mounting paper on cardboard.

2. Print reverse sides and cut along the dotted line. Mount on the back of the drawings. Make a hole at the top of the drawings and the title and knot several elements to a nylon string. Hang strings on a stick or on the back of the question (A) with adhesive tape

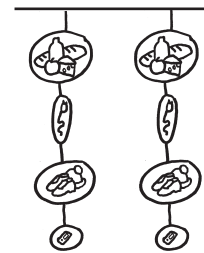
LIST OF MATERIALS

- [] A3 paper
- [] 2 x white corrugated cardboard
- [] spray glue
- [] carpet knife
- [] needles
- [] nylon string
- [] sticks (e.g. wooden, 1 m) or
- [] adhesive tape

➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
[] thick paper

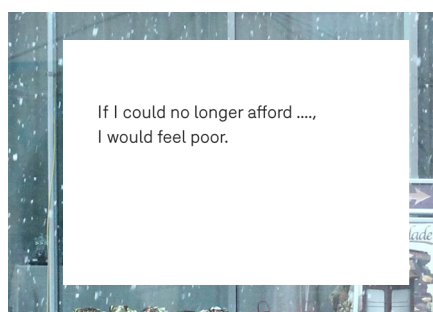
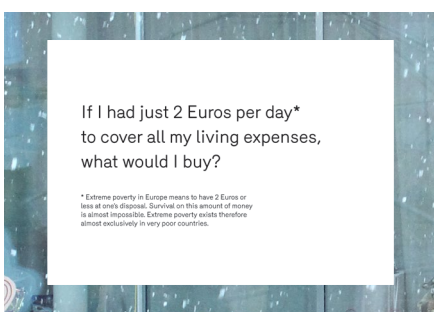
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 2. Poverty
 - E_Hanging-mobile_Dimensions-poverty
 - F_Hanging-mobile_Basic-necessities



knot several elements to nylon string and hang strings to a stick

G QUESTION POVERTY



1. Print questions.

2. Build box according to instructions on the following page. Place note paper and pens next to it.

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Use any other box available.

LIST OF MATERIALS

- [] A3 paper
- [] 1 x white corrugated cardboard (30x30cm)
- [] carpet knife
- [] white glue
- [] pens
- [] note paper

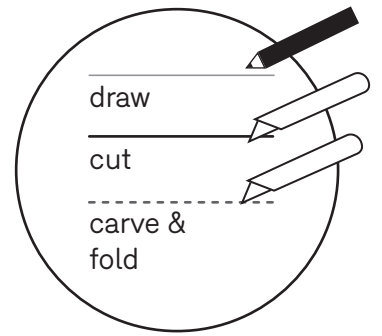
➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
[] box

PRINT TEMPLATES

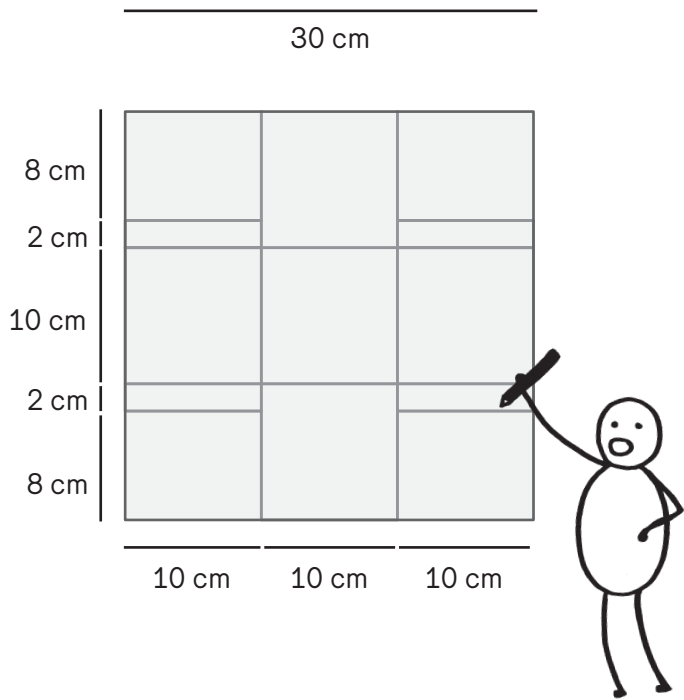
- 2. Poverty
 - G_Question_Poverty
 - H_Question_Feeling-poor

H QUESTION FEELING POOR

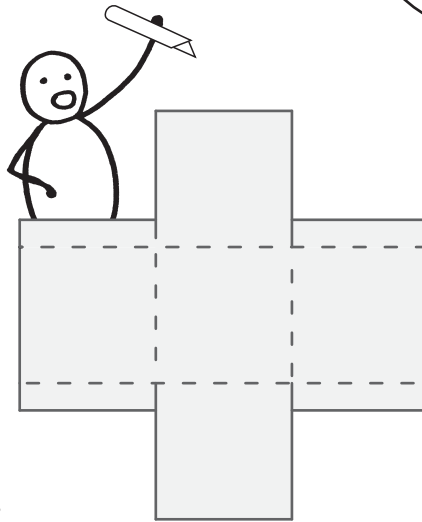
H NOTE PAPER BOX FOR QUESTION ABOUT "FEELING POOR"



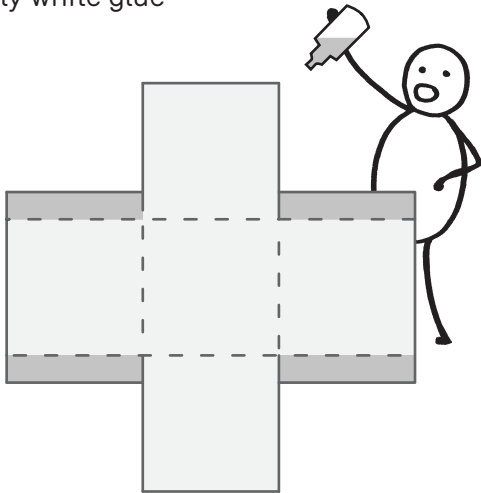
1 measure cardboard & draw in measures



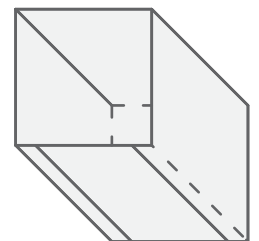
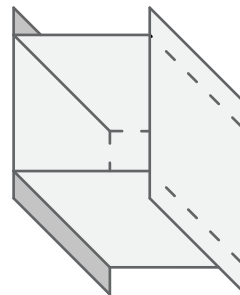
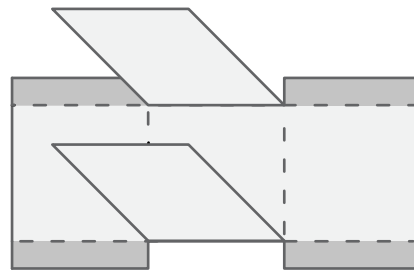
2 cut or carve



3 apply white glue



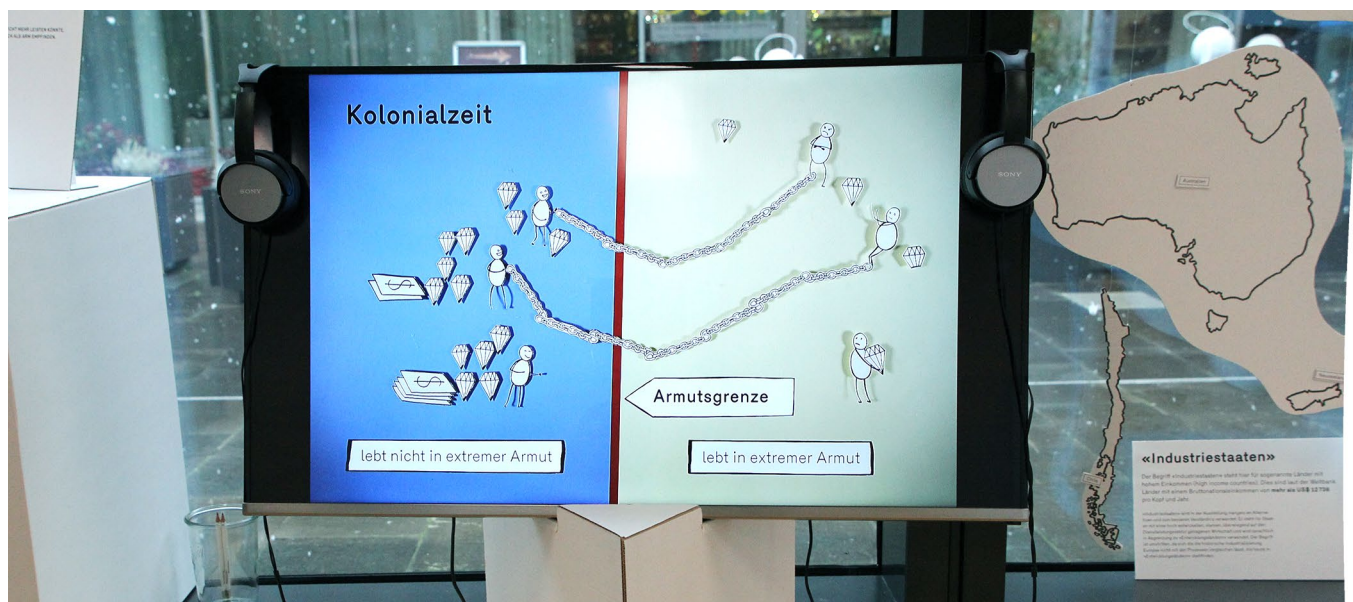
4 fold & stick together



TOPIC 3

STRATEGIES

WHAT WERE THE STRATEGIES TO TACKLE WORLDWIDE POVERTY DURING THE LAST DECADES?



People have always tried to find a way to survive. This was achieved through food production and commerce, but also through wars, slavery and exploitation.

It is a relatively new phenomenon in human history that rich countries want to fight poverty in other countries. One reason for this is the awareness that poverty leads to political instability and that it may have a negative impact globally and also therefore on rich countries. At the same time, with the technical advancements of the 20th century, the eradication of global poverty seemed for the first time to be possible.

For this purpose different strategies for tackling poverty have been used since the end of the Second World War. Many failed, not least because the nations giving "aid" often placed their own interests in the foreground. The conclusion is that there is no easy recipe to fight poverty and that it can only be fought in collaboration with the countries and the people who are affected.

OVERVIEW

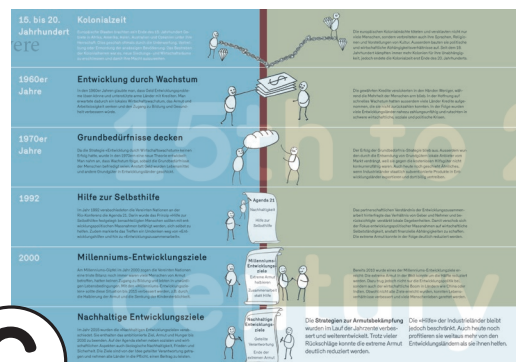
What STRATEGIES should be used to tackle poverty?

- A sending food, medicine and clothes
- B sending money
- C taking less instead of giving more



Question

Introductory text



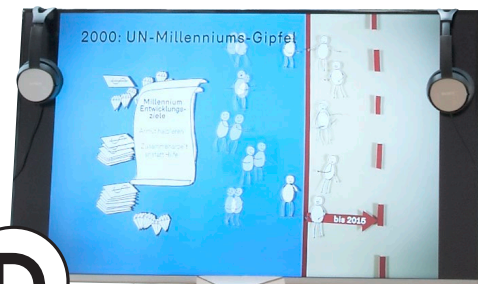
Graphic on strategies to tackle poverty



Postcards: For the most important film scenes there are postcards with pictures and explanations (e.g. for visitors to take away)

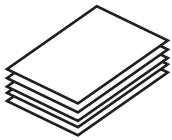


4-minute animation film about the history of development cooperation



MATERIALS

MATERIALS



2 x A1 paper
 1 x A3 paper
 4 x A4 paper (print any number of postcards to take away or print postcards at printer's shop)

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together.
- Instead of printing the title, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

TOOLS



printer

OTHER RESOURCES



TV



playback device e.g. USB Stick



headphones (optional)

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 3. Strategies

A

What STRATEGIES should be used to tackle poverty?

- A sending food, medicine and clothes
- B sending money
- C taking less instead of giving more

1 Page A1 or 4 Pages A3

B

POVERTY

What does poverty mean?
 How has it changed over the course of history?

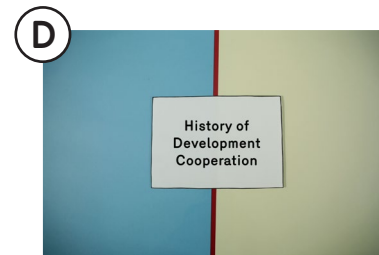
Poverty is defined differently from country to country. Poverty in relation to a person's specific social environment is referred to as *relative poverty*. On the other hand *extreme or absolute poverty* describes the situation of people who do not have sufficient financial means to cover their vital basic needs. Absolute poverty is measured by such factors as life expectation, income per capita, child mortality or birth rate.

Although today more than a sixth of the world population live in extreme poverty the number of those people affected has been substantially reduced in the last decades. In 1960 20 million children died before the age of five, while in 2010 there were less than 8 million deaths. In the last 25 years the number of people who live in extreme poverty has been halved. The UN has set the goal to eradicate poverty and hunger worldwide by 2030.

1 page A3

FILM

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en
 > Film for Strategies



mov-Datei

C

The infographic is divided into five horizontal sections, each with an illustration and text. The sections are: 1. Kolonialzeit (Colonial era), 2. Entwicklung durch Wachstum (Development through growth), 3. Grundbedürfnisse decken (Covering basic needs), 4. Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe (Help to self-help), 5. Nachhaltige Entwicklungsziele (Sustainable Development Goals). The text describes the evolution of development cooperation from colonial times to the present, highlighting key milestones and the role of international organizations like the UN.

1 Page A1 or 4 Pages A3

E

The thumbnail shows a stack of postcards with illustrations of people and a small text box. The text box contains the following text: 'Poverty is defined differently from country to country. Poverty in relation to a person's specific social environment is referred to as relative poverty. On the other hand extreme or absolute poverty describes the situation of people who do not have sufficient financial means to cover their vital basic needs. Absolute poverty is measured by such factors as life expectation, income per capita, child mortality or birth rate. Although today more than a sixth of the world population live in extreme poverty the number of those people affected has been substantially reduced in the last decades. In 1960 20 million children died before the age of five, while in 2010 there were less than 8 million deaths. In the last 25 years the number of people who live in extreme poverty has been halved. The UN has set the goal to eradicate poverty and hunger worldwide by 2030.'

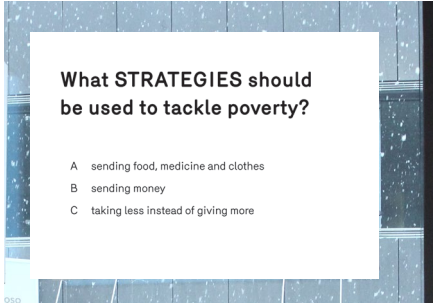
8 postcards A6 (16 pages)

TIP for printing on A3 paper

1. Open with Adobe Reader
 2. Print
- > Sizes and Handling
- >> Size: Actual size
 - >> Poster: Tile Scale: 93%

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

→ **ALTERNATIVE**

- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

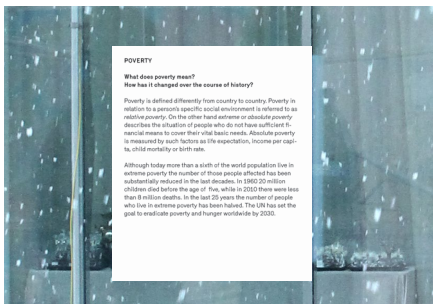
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Strategies
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

→ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

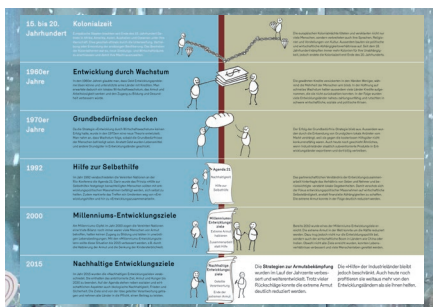
1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Strategies
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text.

C GRAPHIC



LIST OF MATERIALS

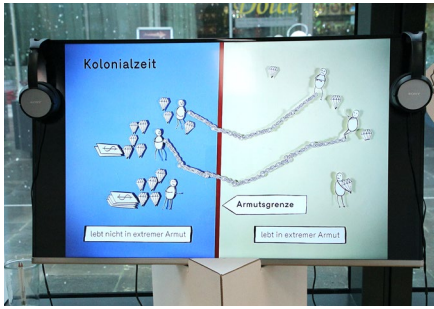
1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Strategies
- C_Strategies

1. Print graphic on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

D FILM



LIST OF MATERIALS

- TV
- playback device, e.g. USB stick
- headphones (optional)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Strategies
- D_Film

1. Depending on the model of the TV, load film onto USB stick or burn on DVD. Headphones are recommended to prevent visitors from being disturbed by the film soundtrack.

E POSTCARDS



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 4 x A4 paper (or 8 x A6 paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Strategies
- E_Postcards

1. Print postcards at a printer's shop or print on A4 pages (front and reverse side of postcard on 1 A4 page) and lay them out for visitors to take away.

OVERVIEW

Do high income countries **BENEFIT** more from developing countries or the other way around?

Question

A

Introductory text

B

Examples of how high-income countries benefit from developing countries

C

Coffee
A golden business for high-income countries
The coffee industry is a major source of foreign exchange for many developing countries. High-income countries benefit from the coffee trade through the sale of coffee beans and the production of coffee-based products.

Chicken legs
Chicken legs are a popular food item in high-income countries. Developing countries benefit from the production and export of chicken legs to high-income countries.

Doctors
Engagement of highly professional doctors from developing countries
High-income countries benefit from the engagement of highly professional doctors from developing countries, who provide medical services and expertise.

ausländische Direkt-Investitionen
Fremdwährungen

For every Euro flowing from high-income countries to development countries ...

D

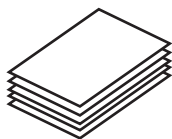
Two arrows with explanations, figurines and quotes about the cash flows from high-income countries to developing countries and back.

Fremdwährungen
Schwarzgeld

... two Euros flow back.

MATERIALS

MATERIALS



5 x A1 paper
9 x A3 paper
3 x A4 paper



9 x white corrugated card-board (120x90 cm, 3 mm thickness)



white glue



spray glue
(or glue stick)

TOOLS



printer



carpet knife



pencil

ALTERNATIVES

Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together.

Instead of printing the title, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.



masking tape



nylon string

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 4. Benefiting

A

Do high income countries BENEFIT more from developing countries or the other way around?

1 Page A1 or 4 Pages A3

B

STRATEGIES

What were the strategies to tackle worldwide poverty during the last decades?

People have always tried to find a way to survive. This was achieved through food production and commerce, but also through wars, slavery and exploitation.

It is a relatively new phenomenon in human history that rich countries want to fight poverty in other countries. One reason for this is the awareness that poverty leads to political instability and that it may have a negative impact globally and also therefore on rich countries. At the same time, with the technical advancements of the 20th century, the eradication of global poverty seemed for the first time to be possible.

For this purpose different strategies for tackling poverty have been used since the end of the Second World War. Many failed, not least because the nations giving "aid" often placed their own interests in the foreground. The conclusion is that there is no easy recipe to fight poverty and that it can only be fought in collaboration with the countries and the people who are affected.

1 Page A3

C

 Coffee A golden business for high-income countries! Since 20 million tonnes of coffee are produced each year, the world's most popular beverage, it has become a multi-billion dollar industry. The coffee industry is a major source of income for many developing countries, but the benefits are often unevenly distributed.	 Export of raw materials Developing countries often export raw materials to high-income countries. This can be a source of income, but it also means that the countries are dependent on the demand for these materials in the high-income countries.
 Chicken legs Cheap agricultural products destroy the production in developing countries. The EU provides support for many types of agricultural products, which can be sold at a lower price than the market price. This can lead to a loss of income for farmers in developing countries.	 Export of services High-income countries often export services to developing countries. This can be a source of income, but it also means that the countries are dependent on the demand for these services in the high-income countries.
 Doctors Emigration of trained professionals from developing countries. In the EU, many doctors and other trained professionals emigrate to high-income countries. This can lead to a shortage of these professionals in the developing countries.	 Brain Drain The emigration of trained professionals from developing countries to high-income countries is often referred to as brain drain. This can lead to a loss of income and expertise for the developing countries.

1 Page A1 or 4 Pages A3

D

4 Page A1 or 16 Pages A3

D

For every Euro flowing from high-income countries to development countries ...

2 Pages A1

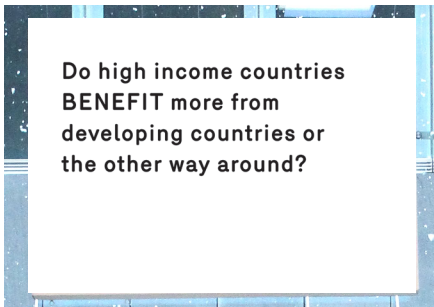
D

FIGURES AND QUOTES

7 Pages A3

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)
- ➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

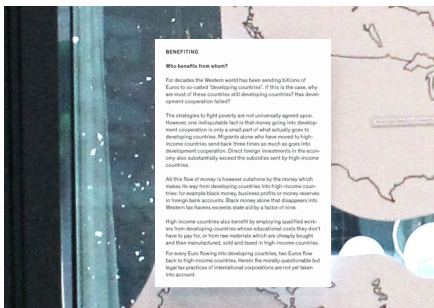
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Benefiting
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

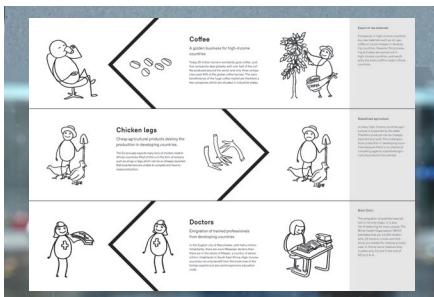
- 1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Benefiting
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text.

C GRAPHIC



LIST OF MATERIALS

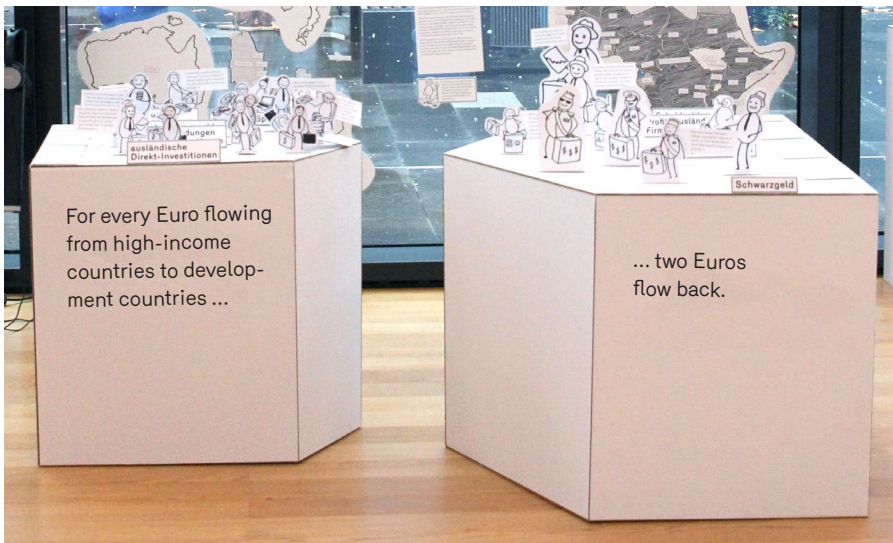
- 3 x A4 paper
- 1 x A3 paper
- cardboard
- spray glue
- carpet knife
- nylon string

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Benefiting
- C_Graphic

1. Print graphic on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

D ARROWS



PRINT TEMPLATES

- 3. Benefiting
- D_Arrows

LIST OF MATERIALS

- 6 x A1 paper (or 16 x A3 paper)
- 7 x A3 paper
- 8 x white corrugated cardboard
- spray glue
- carpet knife

→ ALTERNATIVE

- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

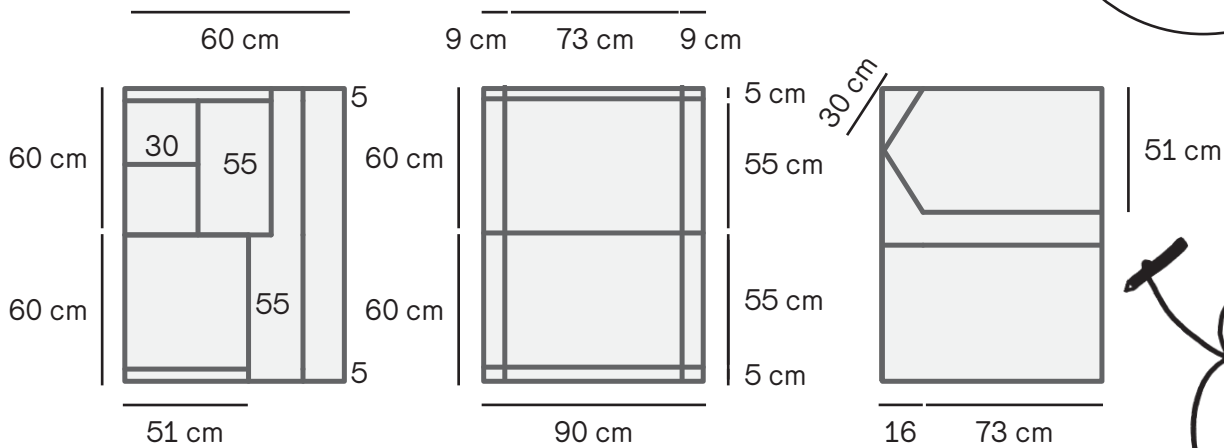
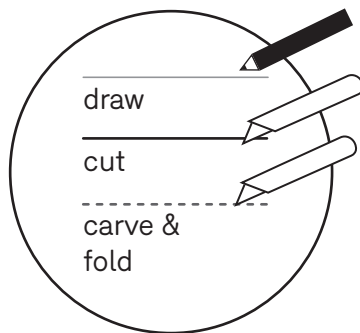
1. Build arrows according to the instructions on the following pages.
2. Print the labels for the arrows and mount them on the arrows with spray glue.

→ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project labels on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

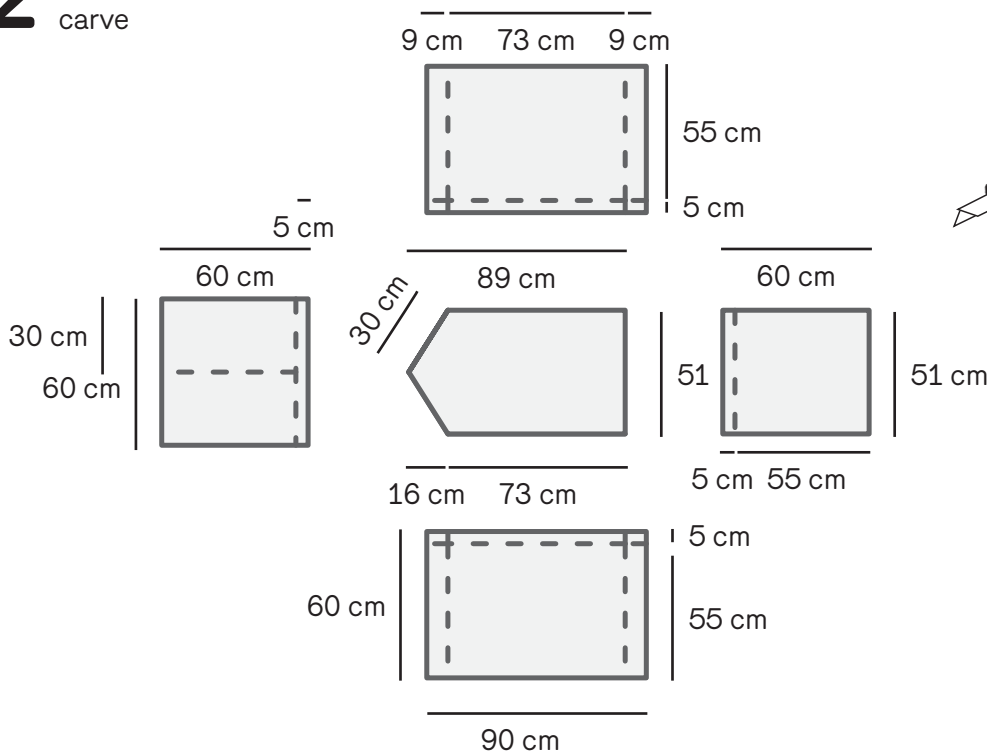
3. Print figurines, mount them on cardboard with spray glue and cut out with carpet knife. Glue on the arrows according to the instructions on the print templates.

D SMALL ARROW

1 measure cardboard & draw in measures

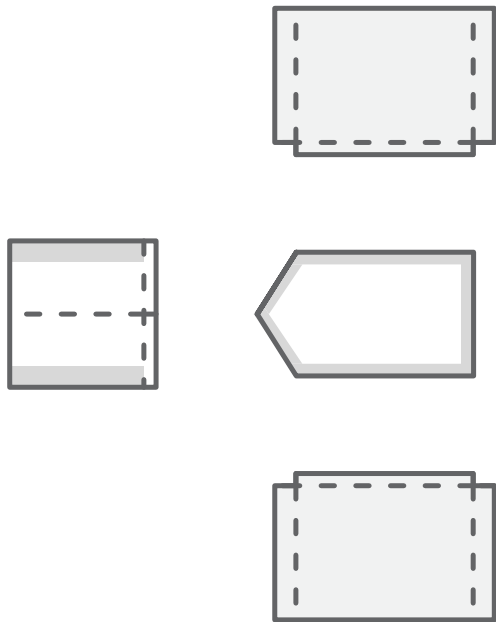


2 cut or carve

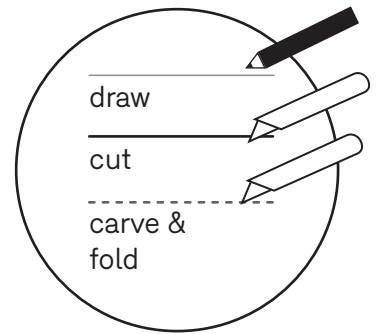


D SMALL ARROW

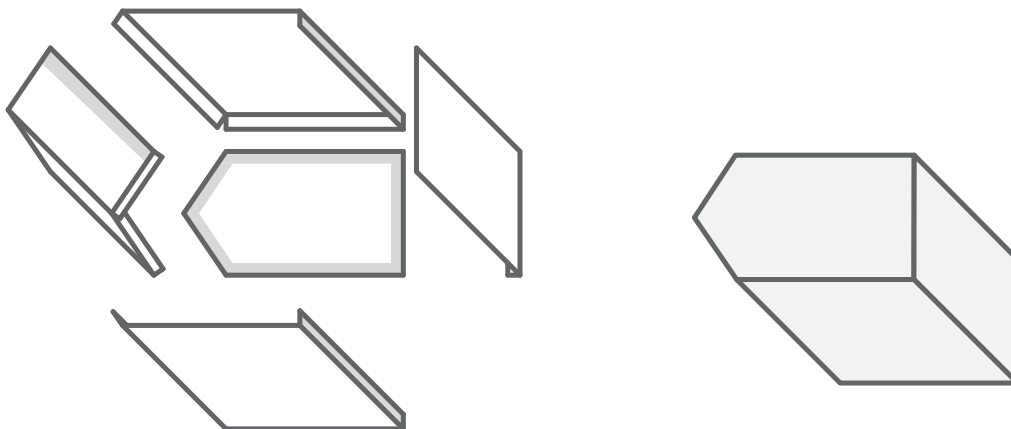
3 apply white glue



TIP: Hold together parts with masking tape until they stick together.



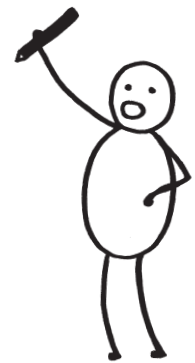
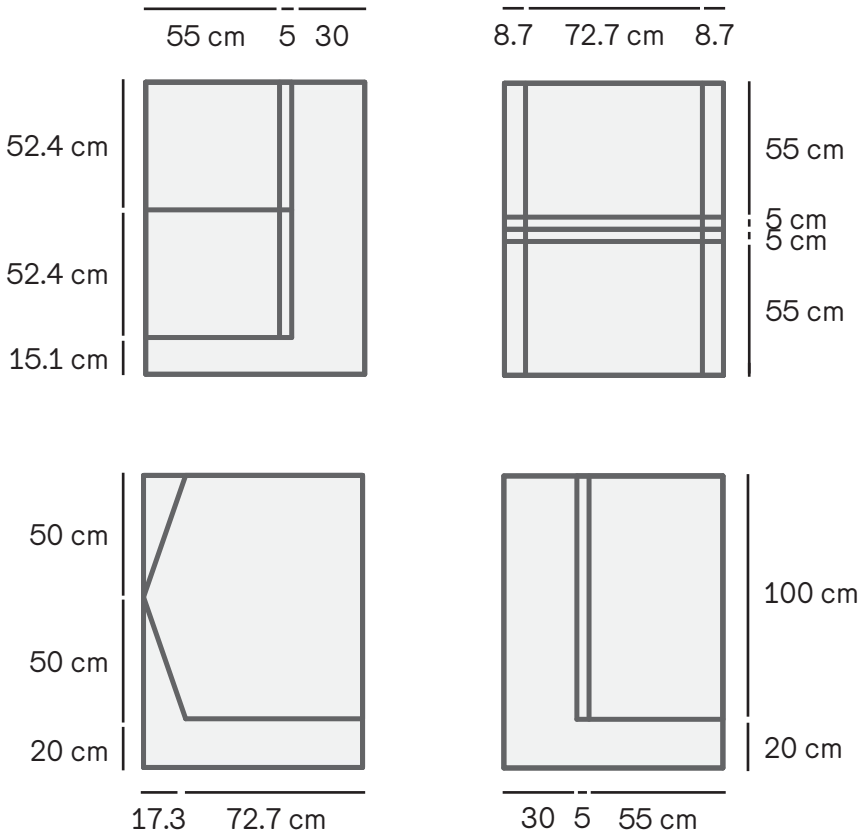
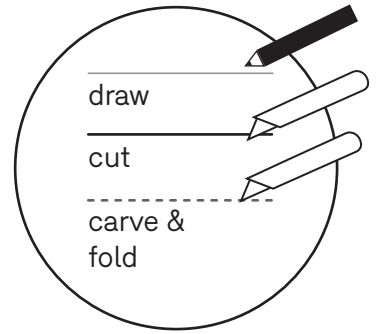
4 fold & stick together



1. Build arrows according to the instructions above.
2. Print arrows on A0 page or on several A3 pages to be joined together.
3. Print figurines, cut them out and stick them on the arrows.

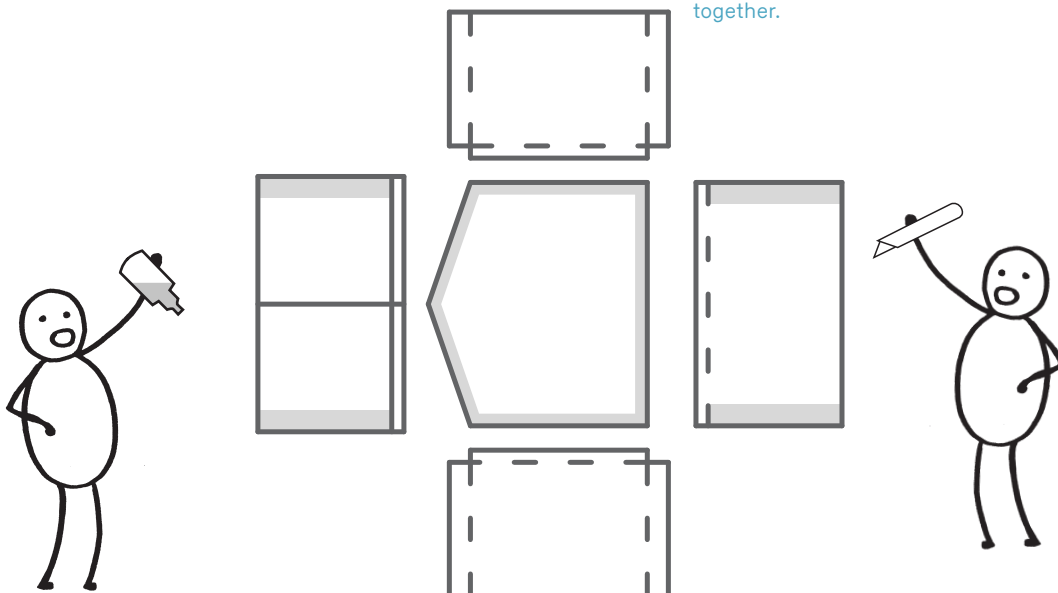
D BIG ARROW

1 measure cardboard & draw



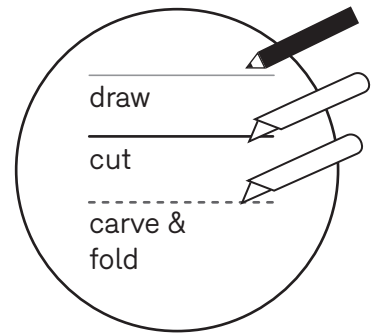
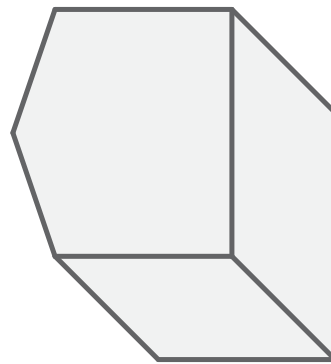
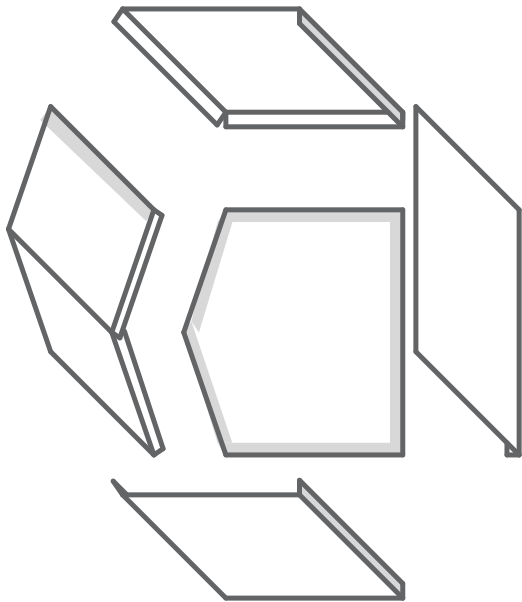
2 cut or carve & apply white glue

TIP: Hold together parts with masking tape until they stick together.



D BIG ARROW

3 fold & glue together



1. Build arrows according to the instructions above.
2. Print arrows on A0 page or on several A3 pages to be joined together.
3. Print figurines, cut them out and stick them on the arrows.

TOPIC 5

DONATING

SHOULD I DONATE MONEY DIRECTLY OR THROUGH INTERMEDIARY ORGANISATIONS?



Between donors and beneficiaries there are usually organisations in high-income countries which collect, administer and distribute donations. They incur costs which are then deducted from the donations. Not exactly ideal, wouldn't you agree? Why is it that not every cent gets through to those in need?

The fight against global poverty is only possible if big organisations with trained professionals take part in it. These organisations are able to coordinate and monitor long-term programmes and improve them by means of evaluations. Overhead costs serve the purpose to guarantee professionalism, to allow for transparent reporting and to collect more donations.

There are small organisations who are able to pass the donations directly to people in need thanks to voluntary work. Ideally they have experts at their disposal who ensure the sensible use of funds and monitor the projects. However, the impact radius of small organisations is limited.

Future generations will not measure today's efforts by how much money we will have spent on overhead costs. On the contrary, the question will be if we have made any progress in the fight against poverty. We should therefore not only ask about the overhead costs, but rather what contribution an organisation makes to the global fight against poverty.

OVERVIEW

A

Question

Should I DONATE money directly or through intermediary organisations?

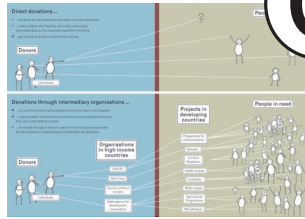
Introductory text

B



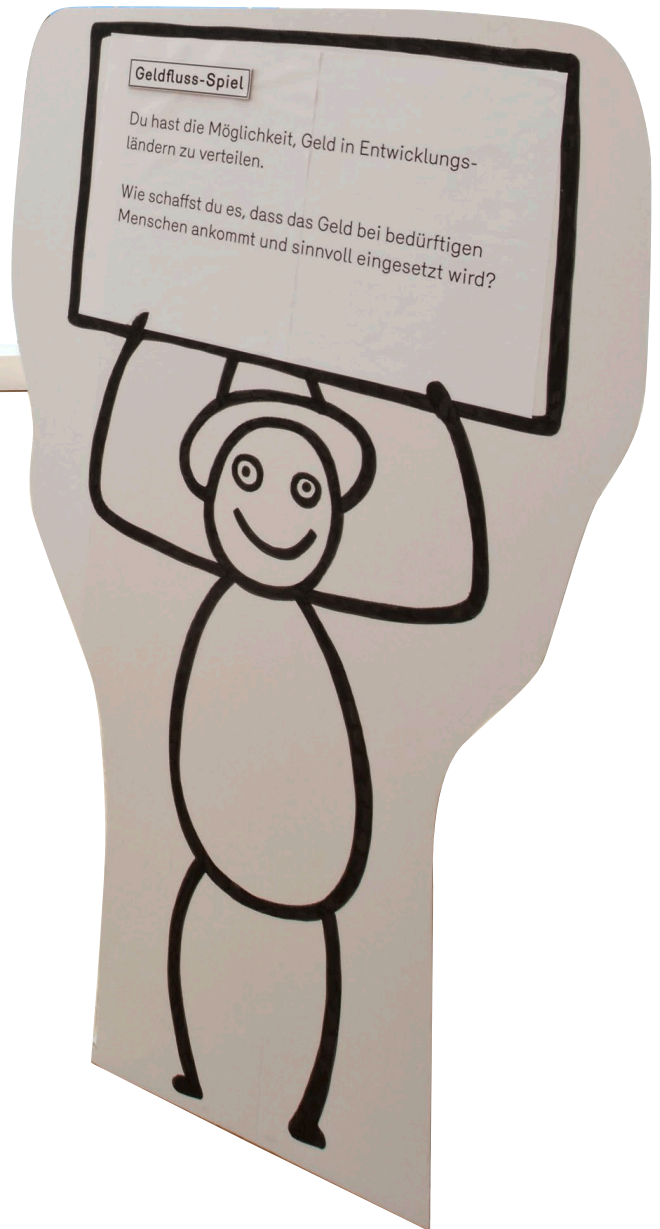
C

Poster about the question if money should be donated directly or through intermediary organisations



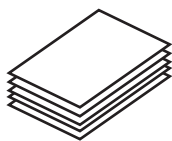
D

Game with ping-pong balls that requires deciding if a donation should arrive "directly" or if visitors are ready to spend a part of the donation on the monitoring of a project



MATERIALS

MATERIALS



4 x A1 paper
23 x A3 paper



8 x white corrugated card-board (120 x 90 cm, 3 mm)



white glue



spray glue
(or glue stick)



masking tape

TOOLS



printer



carpet knife



pencil

OTHER RESOURCES



ping-pong balls

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 5. Donating

A

Should I DONATE money directly or through intermediary organisations?

1 page A1 (or 4 Pages A3)

B

DONATING

Should each cent go directly to the people in need?

Between donors and beneficiaries there are usually organisations in high-income countries which collect, administer and distribute donations. They incur costs which are then deducted from the donations. Not exactly ideal, wouldn't you agree? Why is it that not every cent gets through to those in need?

The fight against global poverty is only possible if big organisations with trained professionals take part in it. These organisations are able to coordinate and monitor long-term programmes and improve them by means of evaluations. Overhead costs serve the purpose to guarantee professionalism, to allow for transparent reporting and to collect more donations.

There are small organisations who are able to pass the donations directly to people in need thanks to voluntary work. Ideally they have experts at their disposal who ensure the sensible use of funds and monitor the projects. However, the impact radius of small organisations is limited.

Future generations will not measure today's efforts by how much money we will have spent on overhead costs. On the contrary, the question will be if we have made any progress in the fight against poverty. We should therefore not only ask about the overhead costs, but rather what contribution an organisation makes to the global fight against poverty.

1 page A3

C

Direct donations ...

- ... are given by individuals and thus reach only very few people
- ... carry a higher risk that they will not be used wisely and sustainably, as the necessary expertise is missing
- ... get through to those in need in their entirety

Donors (Individuals) → **People in need**

Donations through intermediary organisations ...

- ... are made for professional programmes and thus reach a lot of people
- ... carry a greater chance of being used wisely and sustainably because they are coordinated by experts
- ... do not get through to those in need in their entirety because costs for administration, fundraising and coordination are deducted

Donors (Individuals) → **Organisations in high income countries** (UNICEF, Red Cross, Doctors without borders, State agency for development cooperation) → **Projects in developing countries** (Programmes for child protection, Conflict Mediation, Health centres, Water supply, Agricultural Programmes, Microfinance) → **People in need**

1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

D

Cash Flow Game

You have the chance to distribute money to developing countries. How can you ensure that the money reaches people in need and gets used wisely?

2 pages A1 (or 8 Pages A3)

D

© BONES TALL ...

The goal of the game is that those in need receive as many balls as possible. Take 6 balls and start the game.

Throw all 6 balls directly to the people in need. More money is donated but the risk is higher that it does not reach those in need or that it does not get used sensibly.

or

The risk is too high. Move forwards and give up 1 ball to an organization for administrative costs at the next station.

Donors

4 pages A3

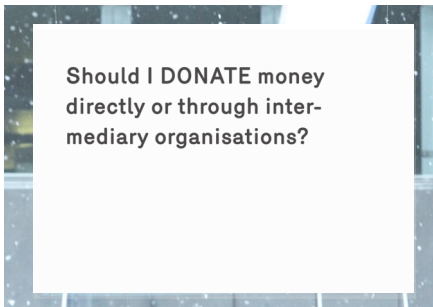
D

© FIGURES

2 pages A3

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 Paper)
- ➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

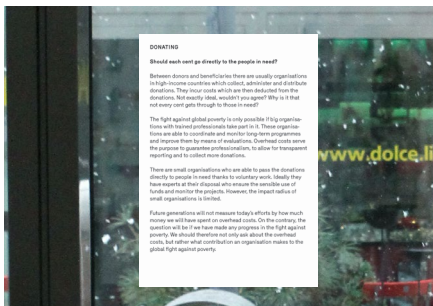
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 5. Donating
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

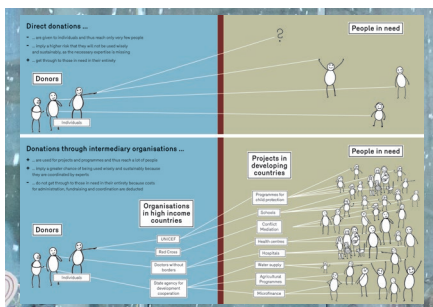
- 1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 5. Donating
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text.

C DONATING



LIST OF MATERIALS

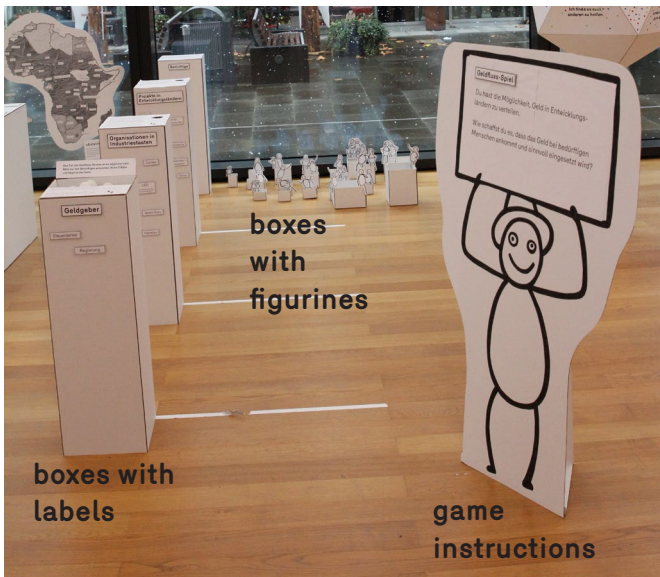
- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 5. Donating
- C_Donating

1. Print graphic on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

D GAME



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 2 x A1 paper
(or 4 x A3 paper)
- 6 x A3 paper
- 8 x white corrugated cardboard
- spray glue
- carpet glue
- masking tape
- ping-pong balls

→ ALTERNATIVE

- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + projector

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 5. Donating
- D_Game

GAME INSTRUCTIONS

Print game instructions and hang them on a wall or put them on a table.

→ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project figurine for game instructions on cardboard, trace the text with a black marker and stick instructions onto it.

BOXES MIT LABELS

1. Build "Donors" box with space for ping-pong balls. See instructions on the following pages.
2. Build boxes for "Organisations in high-income countries" "Projects in development countries" and "People in need". See instructions on the following pages.
3. Place all boxes with a distance of 1m and create a line on the floor behind each box using masking tape.

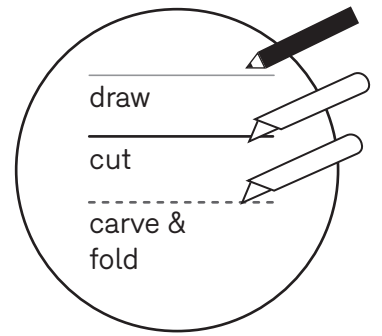


BOXES WITH FIGURINES

4. Build boxes of various sizes for "People in need". See instructions on the following pages.
5. Mount figurines on cardboard with spray glue, cut them out with a carpet knife and stick them on the boxes.

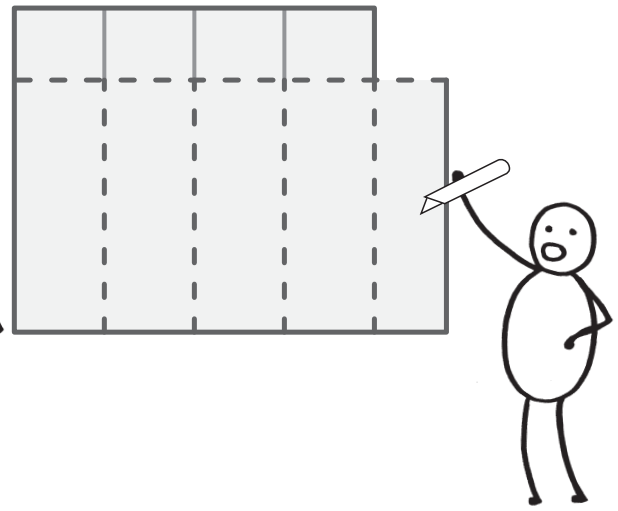
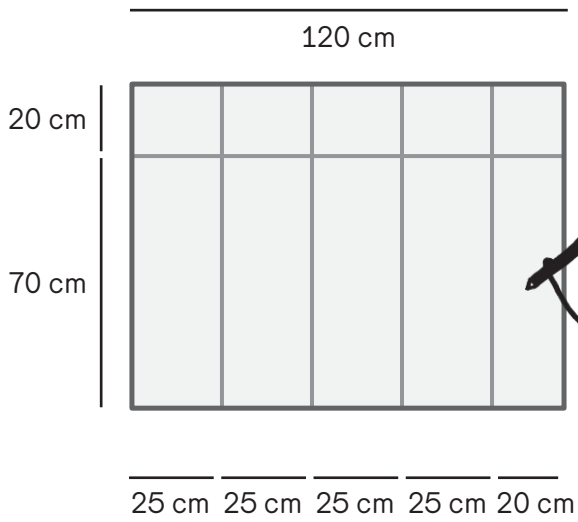
→ **Alternative:** Use any other box available.

D BOXES WITH LABELS



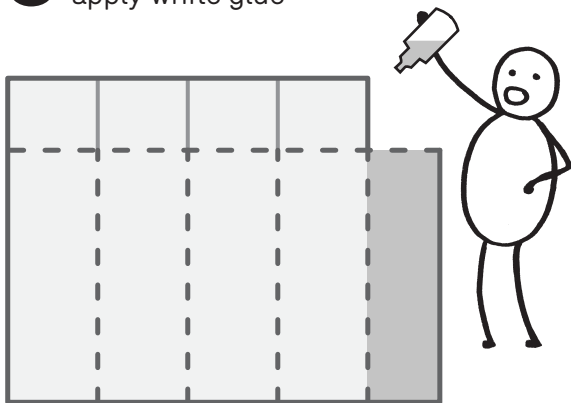
1 measure cardboard & draw in measures

2 cut or carve

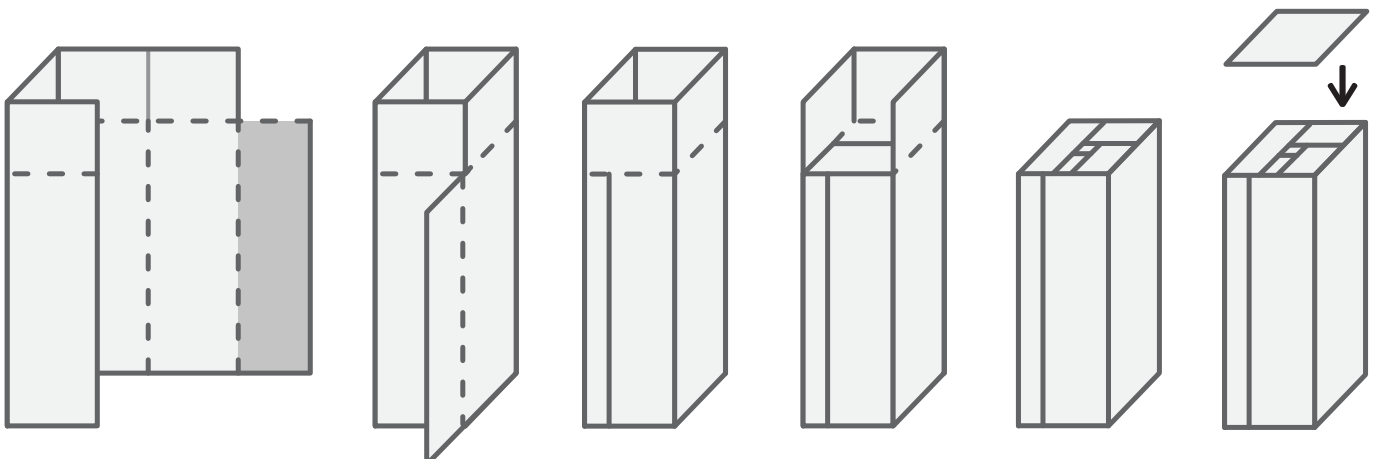


3 apply white glue

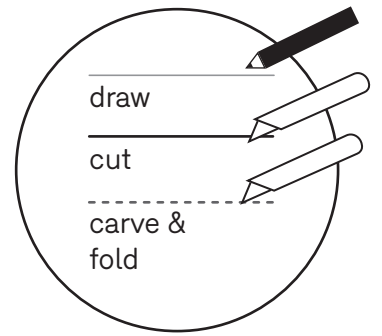
TIP: Hold together parts with masking tape until they stick together.



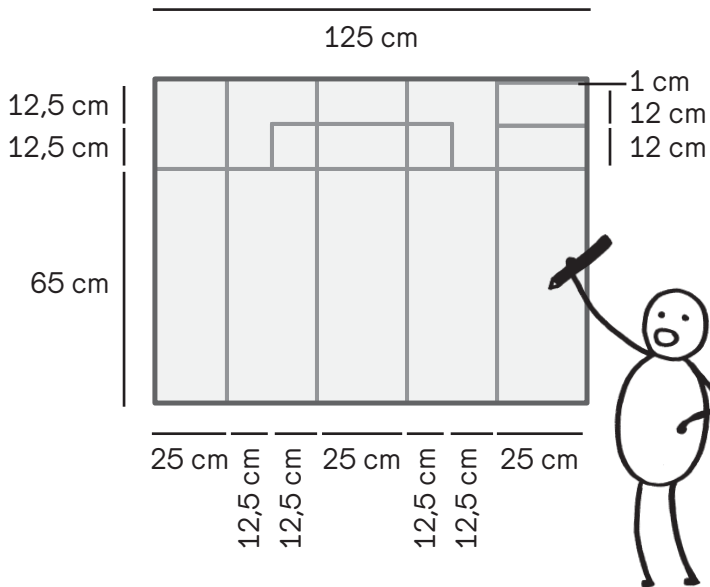
4 fold, stick together & mount labels



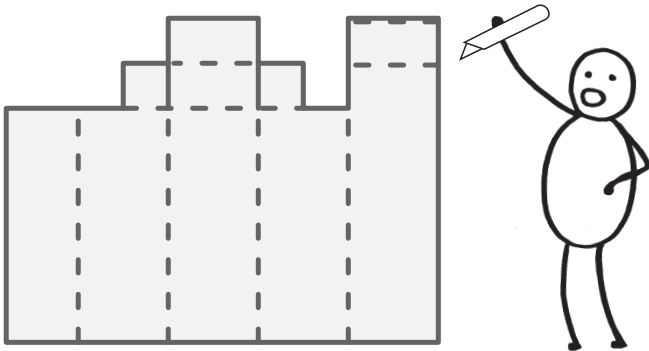
D BOXES WITH LABELS



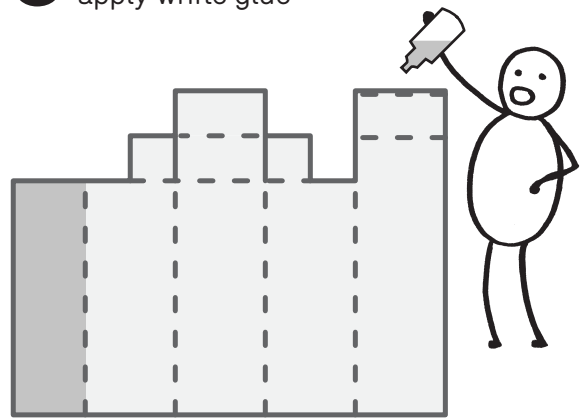
1 measure cardboard
& draw in measures



2 cut or
carve

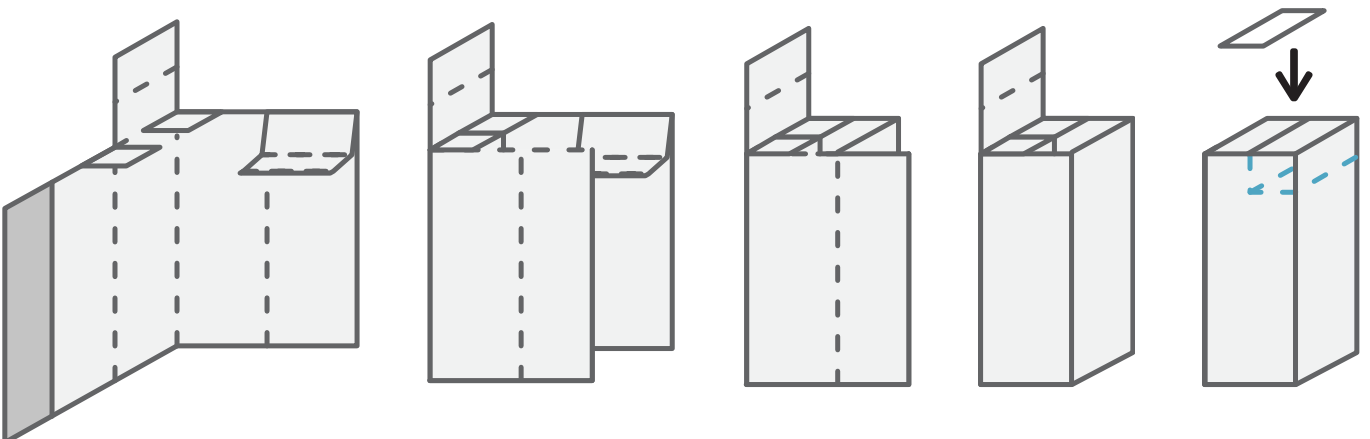


3 apply white glue



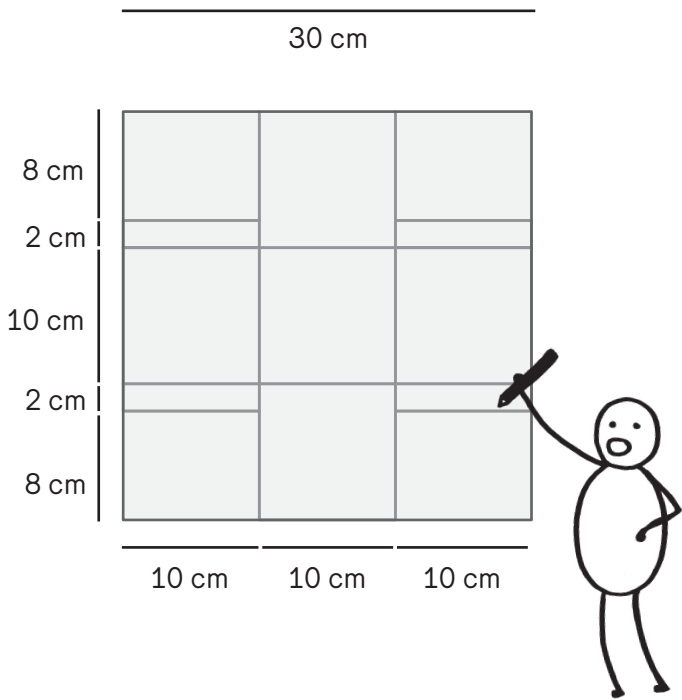
TIP: Hold together parts with
masking tape until they stick
together.

4 fold, glue together & mount labels

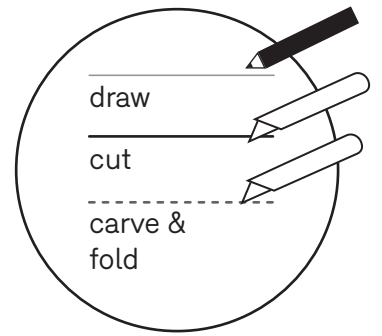
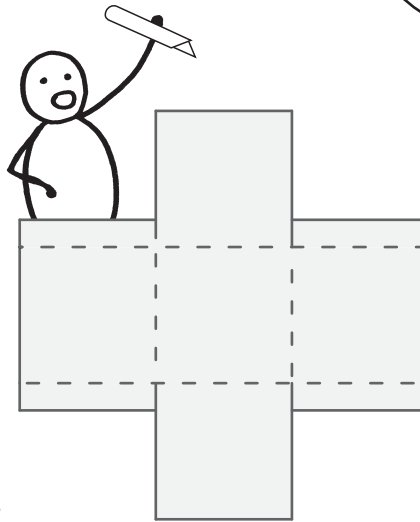


D BOXES WITH FIGURINES

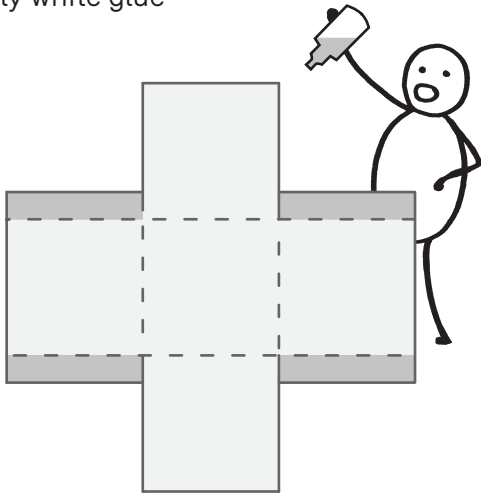
1 measure cardboard & draw in measures



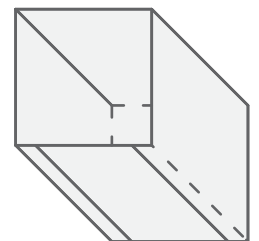
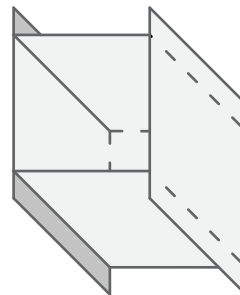
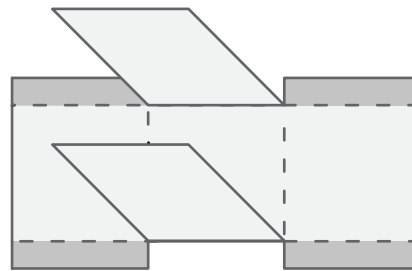
2 cut or carve



3 apply white glue



4 fold & stick together



TIP: Hold together parts with masking tape until they stick together.

TOPIC 6

INVOLVEMENT

WHY ARE YOU INVOLVED IN HELPING OTHER PEOPLE?



Why do people work voluntarily, donate money or take time for their fellow human beings? Is commitment about travelling half of the world and saving human lives? Is it useful to be engaged in a place which we do not know much about and where we have a limited ability to speak the language? Or does it make more sense to be engaged where we live and where we have a greater knowledge of the people and their needs?

Many people engage themselves on a daily basis in order to help others. It is however not always easy to decide where it makes sense to become involved. The history of development cooperation shows that deeds carried out with good intention do not always have a positive outcome and can also cause harm.

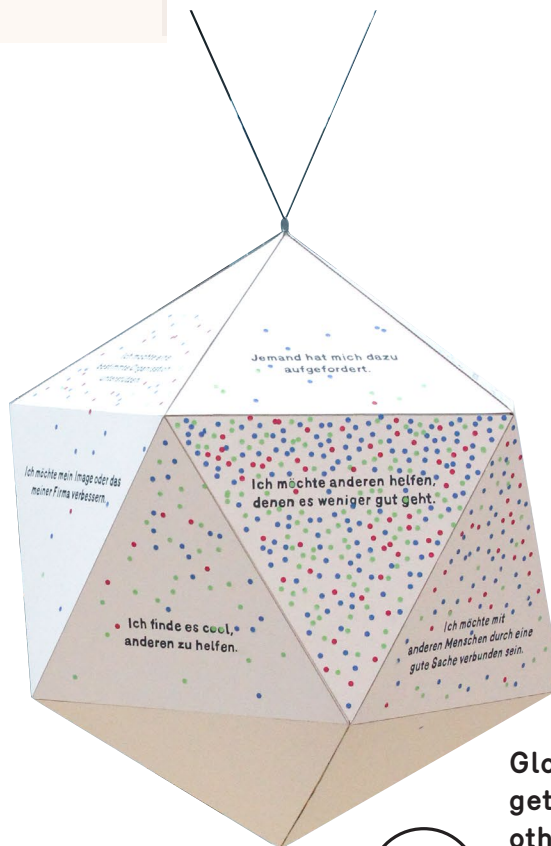
Despite this it is worthwhile to show solidarity. To be born into a rich country has nothing to do with achievement or performance but rather luck. And also within small communities we have different opportunities based on sex, ethnicity, where we were born or the educational background of our parents. These are opportunities which in high-income countries are much more pronounced than in developing countries.

OVERVIEW

A Question

Why are you INVOLVED in helping other people?

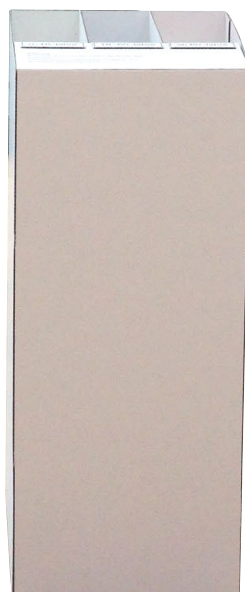
B Introductory text

A small rectangular card with introductory text, partially obscured by the letter 'B' in a circle.

Globe with reasons for getting involved in helping other people and...

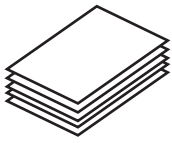
C

... coloured stickers for visitors



MATERIALS

MATERIALS



1 x A1 paper
6 x A3 paper



4 x white corrugated cardboard (120 x 90 cm, 3 mm)

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together.
- Instead of printing the question, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.



white glue



spray glue
(or glue stick)



masking tape



string

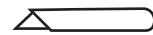


stickers
(3 colours)

TOOLS



printer



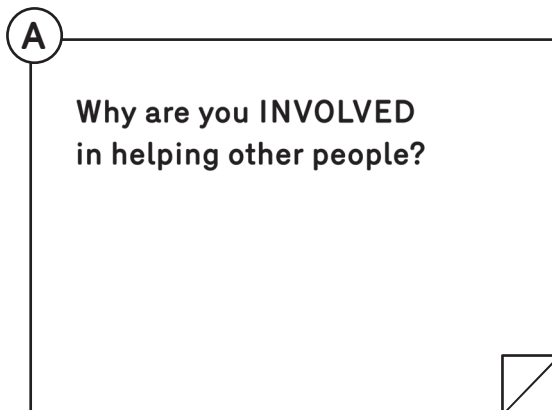
carpet knife



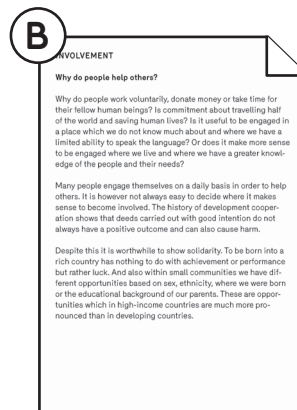
pencil

PRINT TEMPLATES

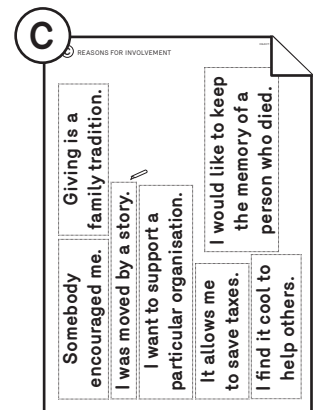
www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 6. Involvement



1 page A1 (or 4 pages A3)



1 page A3



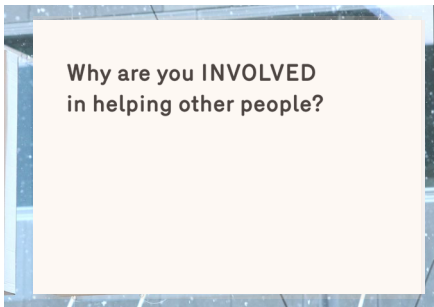
5 pages A3

TIP for printing on A3 paper

1. Open with Adobe Reader
 2. Print
- > Sizes and Handling
 - >> Size: Actual size
 - >> Poster: Tile Scale: 93%

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)
- ➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
- cardboard
- black marker
- computer + Projector

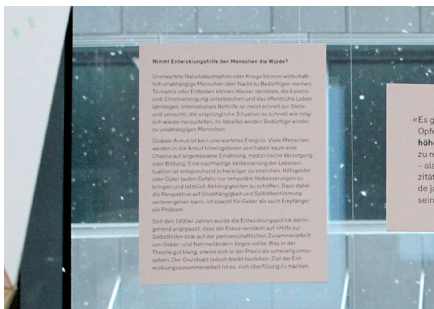
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 6. Involvement
- A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 1 x A3 paper

PRINT TEMPLATES

- 6. Involvement
- B_Introductory text

1. Print introductory text.

C GLOBE



LIST OF MATERIALS

- 5 x A3 paper
- cardboard
- spray glue
- carpet knife
- string

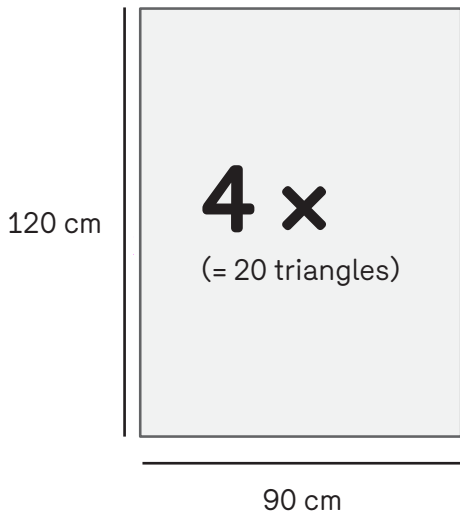
PRINT TEMPLATES

- 6. Involvement
- C_Reasons for involvement

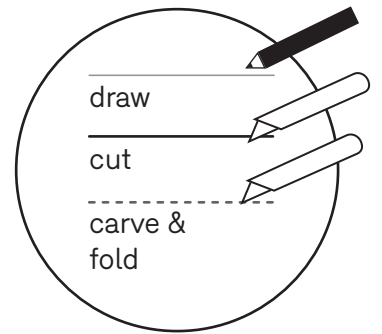
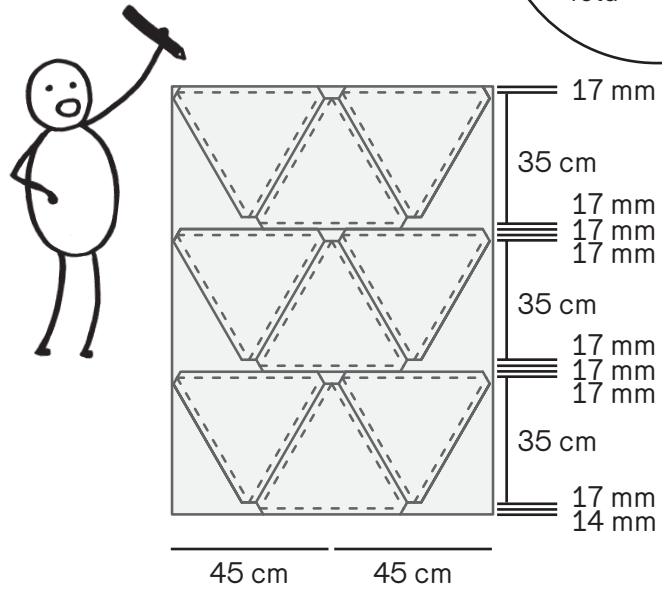
1. Build globe according to the instructions on the following pages.
2. Print reasons for involvement and cut them out. Stick a reason for involvement on each of the triangles.
3. Make a hole with a needle in the top of the globe and hang globe to the ceiling with a string.
4. Place coloured stickers close to globe.

C GLOBE

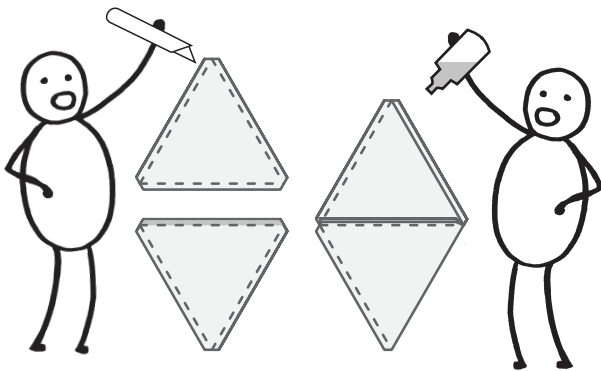
1 Measure cardboard



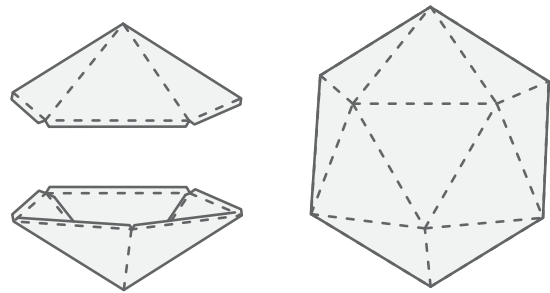
2 measure & draw



3 cut, carve and apply white glue



4 fold & stick together



TIP: Hold together parts with masking tape until they stick together.

OVERVIEW

Is a person's DIGNITY compromised by receiving development aid?*



Question

* Title of an interview with Kilian Kleinschmidt

Introductory text



...be provided without creating dependencies?

...of natural disasters or wars can turn financially independent people into people in need overnight. Tensures on earth, quakes can raise houses to the ground, leave people without food or electricity and paralyze public life. In most cases international emergency aid is quick to mobilize and seeks to restore the former situation as quickly as possible. In the long term, people in need will become independent again in time.

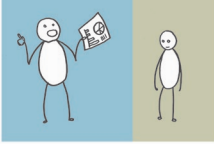
Global poverty is not an unexpected situation. Many people are born into poverty and hardly have the chance to receive proper healthcare, medical care or education. Due to this a sustainable improvement of living conditions is more difficult to achieve. Through the provision of aid money or goods, there is the danger of only achieving a temporary improvement to people's lives and eventually creating dependencies. The fact that the perspective on independence and self-determination might get lost is a problem for both the donors and the recipients of aid.

Since the 1990s the focus in the politics of development shifted to the idea of "helping people help themselves" and to the collaborative partnership of donor and recipient countries. What sounded good in theory has been difficult to put into practice. The principle however remains the same: the goal of development cooperation is to make itself superfluous.




Quotes from an interview with Kilian Kleinschmidt


Excerpts from the interview "Is a person's dignity compromised by receiving development aid?" with Kilian Kleinschmidt. The former UN staff talks about his experiences as manager of the refugee camp "Zaatari" in Jordan.



"It is about working together with these so-called victims as equal partners, talking to them as people and not as statistics or victims. Seeing them as equals with capacities of their own, who want to make a contribution, and who essentially are not looking for charity handouts, but rather to shape their own lives."



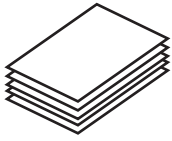
"A vitally important principle is to get away from thinking about victims and charity. I remember in camp 'Zaatari' when I first said that people could actually pay for their own electricity and water, aid organizations were disbelieving. Yes, these are refugees, they can't pay for this. And that is exactly the argument. There is nothing worthier for a person than paying a bill, and therefore taking responsibility for what you use and need in this world."



"The point is to turn people back into people again, to provide them with opportunities, so that they don't have to spend 90% of the time fetching water and food."

MATERIALS

MATERIALS



2 x A1 paper
1 x A3 paper

ALTERNATIVES

- Use A3 paper instead of A1 paper and join pages together.
- Instead of printing the question, write it with a black marker or project it on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

TOOLS



printer

PRINT TEMPLATES

www.kuska.online/ausstellung/?lang=en > Print templates für Object Exhibition > 7. Dignity

A

Is a person's DIGNITY compromised by receiving development aid?*

* Title of an interview with Kilian Kleinschmidt

1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

B

DIGNITY

How can help be provided without creating dependence?

Unexpected natural disasters or wars can turn financially independent people into people in need overnight. Tsunamis or earthquakes can raze houses to the ground, leave people without food or electricity and paralyse public life. In most cases international emergency aid is quick to mobilise and seeks to restore the former situation as quickly as possible. In the ideal scenario people in need will become independent again in time.

Global poverty is not an unexpected situation. Many people are born into poverty and hardly have the chance to receive proper nutrition, medical care or education. Due to this a sustainable improvement of living conditions is more difficult to achieve. Through the provision of aid money or goods, there is the danger of only achieving a temporary improvement to people's lives and eventually creating dependence. The fact that the perspective on independence and self-determination might get lost is a problem for both the donors and the recipients of aid.

Since the 1990s the focus in the politics of development shifted to the idea of "helping people help themselves" and to the collaborative partnership of donor and recipient countries. What sound good in theory has been difficult to put into practice. The principle however remains the same: the goal of development cooperation is to make itself superfluous.

1 page A3

TIP for printing on A3 paper

1. Open with Adobe Reader
 2. Print
- > Sizes and Handling
 - >> Size: Actual size
 - >> Poster: Tile Scale: 93%

C

Excerpts from the interview "Is a person's dignity compromised by receiving development aid?" with Kilian Kleinschmidt. The former UN staff talks about his experiences as manager of the refugee camp "Zaatari" in Jordan.

"It is about working together with these so-called victims as equal partners, talking to them as people and not as statistics or victims. Seeing them as equals with capacities of their own, who want to make a contribution, and who essentially are not looking for charity handouts, but rather to shape their own lives."

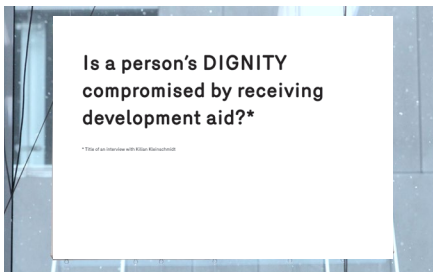
"A really important principle is to get away from thinking about victims and charity. I remember in camp 'Zaatari', when I first said that people could actually pay for their own electricity and water, aid organisations were disorienting: 'No, these are refugees, they can't pay for this.' And that is exactly the argument: There is nothing worthwhile for a person than paying a bill, and therefore taking responsibility for what you use and need in this world."

"The point is to turn people back into people again, them with opportunities, so that they don't have to spend the time fetching water and food."

1 page A1 or 4 pages A3

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

A QUESTION



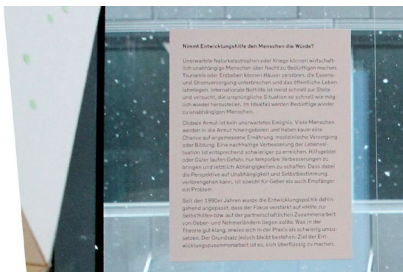
- LIST OF Materials**
- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)
- ➔ **ALTERNATIVE**
- cardboard
 - back marker
 - computer + projector

- PRINT TEMPLATES**
- 7. Dignity
 - A_Question

1. Print question on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).

➔ **ALTERNATIVE:** Project question on cardboard and trace the text with a black marker.

B INTRODUCTORY TEXT

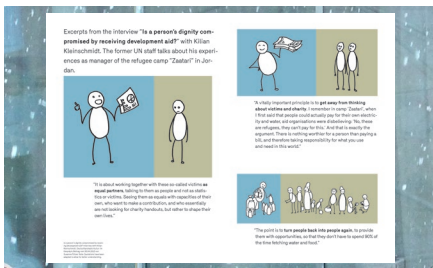


- LIST OF Materials**
- 1 x A3 paper

- PRINT TEMPLATES**
- 7. Dignity
 - B_Introductory-text

1. Print the introductory text.

C QUOTES FROM THE INTERVIEW



- LIST OF Materials**
- 1 x A1 paper (or 4 x A3 paper)

- PRINT TEMPLATES**
- 7. Dignity
 - C_Quotes

1. Print graphic on A1 page (or on four A3 pages to be joined together).