

# Fair Trade



## Lesson Title: Food around the World

- Duration:** 40 minutes
- Aim:**
- To locate countries where bananas are grown.
  - To show how food links us to people in other parts of the world.
- Subjects:**
- Geography
  - SPHE
- Strands:**
- Human Environments
  - Myself and the wider world
- Strand Units:**
- People and other lands
  - Developing citizenship
- Class:** 3rd and 4th Class / Key Stage 2

### You will need:

Each child to bring in a food label, world map, string, atlases, fair and unfair signs, Fair Trade logo, Fair Trade worksheet.



### Introduction:

Ask each child to bring in an item of food or a food label with its country of origin. They should stick the food label or a picture of the food on the world map. Then use a string to attach the country of origin to Ireland. Use the internet or class encyclopaedia to find other foods that come from those countries. Add a flag with the number of kilometres between the food's country of origin and Ireland.

#### STEP 1

##### Discuss the world map

- Which food has travelled the furthest?  
Have any come from Ireland?
- Which food could have been grown in Ireland?  
(e.g. apples, potatoes, tomatoes)
- Which food has to be grown abroad and why?  
(e.g. bananas, pineapples, kiwis)
- Explain that we import food from all over the world because different foods need different climates to grow.  
Ask pupils to use their atlases or the internet to find out about the climate banana trees need to grow (bananas grow in hot, damp, tropical climates).

#### STEP 2

Read the following statements about bananas to the class. Ask the pupils to guess whether they are true or false (*they are all true!*)

- Bananas are the world's most popular fruit.
- A bunch of bananas takes up to a year to ripen.
- There are over four hundred varieties of bananas.
- Banana plants can grow up to nine metres tall.

### Extension Activity:

Pupils draw a picture or cartoon strip showing a banana plantation before and after its crops were sold through Fair Trade.



#### STEP 3

##### What is Fair Trade?

Have a 'walking debate': label one wall of the classroom 'fair' and the other 'unfair'. If the children think a statement is fair, they stand at the 'fair' wall. If they cannot decide they can stand somewhere in the middle.

- Sixth class should decide who plays where in the yard.
- Older children should be allowed go on more school trips.
- More boys should be on the football team than girls.
- Children who do not complete their homework should not be allowed out at lunchtime.

Show the class the Fair Trade logo. Tell pupils that this logo is a promise that the cocoa growers have received a fair amount for their cocoa beans and that they work in good conditions. Distribute the Fair Trade worksheet and ask the children to cut out the weights to make the scales balance. Can the children think of any other products that are Fair Trade?

### Conclusion:

**The Fair Trade Banana Song** (Adapted from Banana Link, 1997)

Ask the children to create a melody and a dance for these lyrics. If they wish, they can make up their own verse at the end. (see pg.2)

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# Fair Trade



Lesson Title: Food around the World



*Fair Trade bananas are the best of the bunch,  
You can have them for your breakfast;  
you can have them for your lunch;  
You can have them for your dinner;  
you can have them for your tea,  
So Fair Trade bananas are great for you and me!*



*Fair Trade bananas come fresh from the tree  
To be shipped across the ocean for the family to eat;  
Everyone agrees that the fruit from the tree  
Is a bargain in the market in its bright yellow jacket!*



*So have a Fair Trade banana or even two,  
And see how much you can do;  
Because remember the farmers have no voice,  
Unless you know Fair Trade is the perfect choice.*



# Fair Trade

Worksheet for 3rd and 4th Class / Key Stage 2

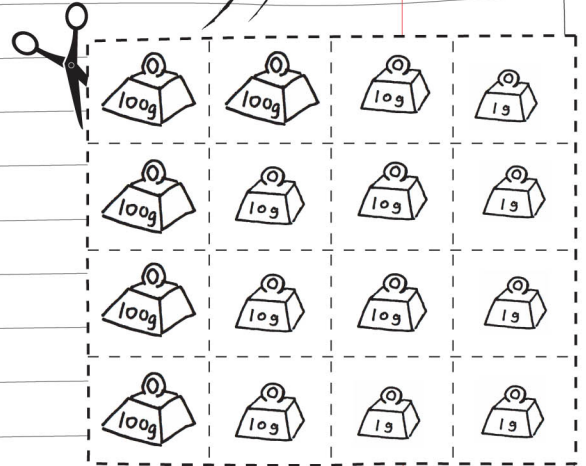
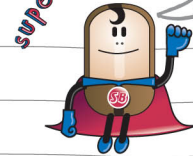
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Join me in  
the battle for  
fair  
trade!

## → Help Super Beanie

by cutting out the weights and putting  
the right number on the scales to make  
them balanced.



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# Fair Trade



## Lesson Title: Our Chocolate Bar Chart

- Duration:** 1 hour
- Aim:**
- To collect data on class chocolate consumption, record and represent it.
  - To introduce Fair Trade.
- Subjects:**
- Mathematics
  - SPHE
- Strands:**
- Data
  - Myself and the Wider World
- Strand Units:**
- Representing and Interpreting Data
  - Developing Citizenship
- Class:** 5th - 6th class / Key Stage 2

### You will need:

Fair Trade logo, Fair Trade fact sheet, Fair Trade chocolate bar, a large chart, colouring utensils.



### Introduction:

**Name game:** Everyone stands in a circle and, taking turns, they say their name together with their favourite bar of chocolate, e.g. *"I'm Martin and my favourite chocolate bar is a Twix"*. The next pupil has to introduce Martin and his favourite chocolate bar before introducing him/herself and stating his/her chocolate preference. This continues around the circle with each pupil having to introduce all those who have had their turn already. (For larger classes, ask the pupils to stand in a number of circles.)

#### STEP 1

Ask each pupil to estimate how many bars of chocolate they eat every week. Work out how much each pupil has spent on chocolate, assuming that each chocolate bar costs 80c/70p. Now calculate how much money the whole class spends on chocolate every week. Ask the children for their reactions to the final figure. Are they surprised? Was the total amount higher or lower than they expected?

#### STEP 2

Divide the class into pairs. The pairs investigate different chocolate bars e.g. how many Kit Kats are eaten, and record the results. Give one pair the task of finding out how many pupils eat Fair Trade chocolate bars.

#### STEP 3

On a large chart, make a bar chart of the number and types of chocolate bars eaten. Pupils draw and colour the designs of chocolate wrappers in the bars on the bar chart. Ask the children questions about the bar chart e.g. which chocolate bar is the most popular, what percentage of the chocolate eaten is Fair Trade chocolate?

#### STEP 4

Brainstorm the word 'trade'. Look at the Fair Trade logo on a Divine chocolate bar or Dairy Milk Fair Trade chocolate. Have the pupils seen it before? Distribute the fact sheet and ask pupils to read it individually. Afterwards, ask them to turn to the person beside them and tell them something new they have learned about Fair Trade. Have a class discussion using questions such as what does Fair Trade mean, how many Fair Trade products are there, and how can buying Fair Trade products help to tackle climate change? .

### Conclusion:

It's a Wrap!

**Discussion:** Explore how the young people's views towards chocolate have developed or changed during the lesson. Encourage pupils to explain what they now know or think about Fair Trade.

### Extension Activity:

Ask the pupils to design a chocolate wrapper to raise awareness of Fair Trade in the school. Don't forget to include the Fair Trade logo!



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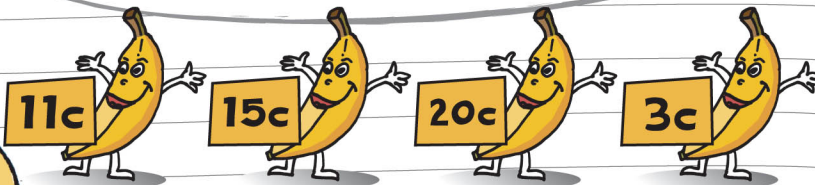
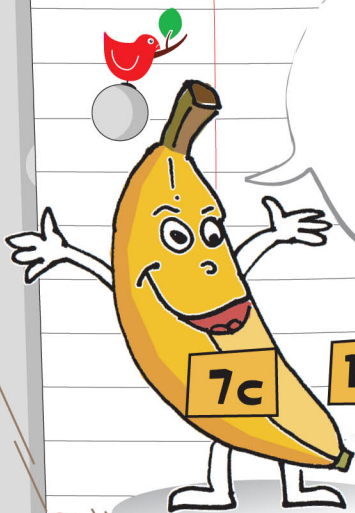


# Fair Trade

Worksheet for 5th and 6th Class / Key Stage 2

Match the bananas to their names

- Barney Banana's cost is in the 5 times table.
- Belinda Banana's cost is in the 3 times table.
- Bradley Banana's cost is not in the 3 times table.
- Breda Banana's cost is even.
- Barry Banana's cost is a single-digit number

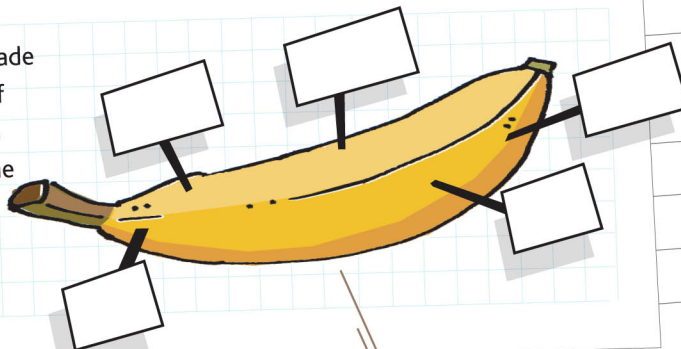


super beanie



Join me in the battle for fair trade!

This conventional banana costs 30c (it is not a Fair Trade banana). Look at the table to see who receives what if the banana is **not Fair Trade** (these are estimates and the numbers may vary depending on what country the banana came from). Divide the banana into parts. Label the different sections, according to who gets each amount.



NOW COMPLETE THE TABLE. ROUND UP TO THE NEAREST PERCENTAGE AND TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES.

	They receive	% of banana's cost	Fraction	Decimal
Farmer	1c			
Plantation Owner	5c			
Shipper	4c			
Importer	7c			
Shopkeeper	13c			

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# Fair Trade



## Fact Sheet

### What is Trade?

Trade is the exchange of goods and services. Trade can happen at a market, in a shop or even on the internet.

### What is Fair Trade?

Fair Trade is a partnership between farmers (producers) and us (consumers) which makes sure that producers get fair prices and good working conditions.

Over 800,000 producers in 48 countries benefit from Fair Trade.



Honduras

#### Fair Trade means that:

- Producers receive a fair price
- Working conditions are healthy and safe
- Child labour is not allowed

#### Fair Trade improves the lives of producers by:

- providing hospitals and schools for their families
- lending money to farmers so they can invest in their farms
- showing farmers how they can improve the environment around their farm

### How do I know if it is a Fair Trade product?

Look out for the Fair Trade logo on the packaging of coffee, cereals, ice-cream, honey, flowers, footballs and 3,000 other products.

The Fair Trade logo is only awarded to producers that have a Trade Union, obey health and safety rules, protect the environment and do not allow children to work.



Nicaragua

### Can buying Fair Trade products help to tackle climate change?

The Fair Trade system encourages producers to use renewable sources of energy. For example, tea farmers in India have replaced the traditional wood-burning stove with a solar-panelled system. Thanks to Fair Trade, coffee farmers in Costa Rica have made environmentally friendly ovens. This means that they no longer need to cut down trees and can preserve the rainforest.

However, some other producers still work long hours in unsafe working conditions and have no choice but to sell their crops to companies that do not pay them fairly. This is because not enough companies are changing to Fair Trade.

### You can help Fair Trade to improve the lives of more producers by:

- Asking your local shop to sell Fair Trade bananas, chocolate and tea.
- Looking at websites to find out more about Fair Trade.
- Visiting the children in younger classes and tell them about Fair Trade.
- Encouraging all of the adults you know to buy Fair Trade products.

Your support of Fair Trade makes a real difference for producers in the poorest parts of the world!



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