

### Key Facts

- Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.
- Life can be very hard for farmers and workers in LEDCs. Low wages often fail to cover basic needs of food, clothing and medicine.
- Common Fairtrade foods include:
  - ◆ Fruits - bananas, mangoes, pineapples and grapefruit
  - ◆ Chocolate
  - ◆ Tea and Coffee
  - ◆ Sugar
  - ◆ Honey
- Trade is 'unfair' when farmers get very low pay and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them. Fairtrade aims to protect workers' basic rights. Farmers are guaranteed a fair minimum price for their products.
- To be Fairtrade certified, organisations must meet high environmental standards. Fairtrade products include both food and non-food items.
- The first product to get the Fairtrade Mark was Green and Black's Maya Gold chocolate bar.



# Geography

## Year 3

### Spring 2

## Fairtrade



### Vocabulary

|             | Definition  |
|-------------|---|
| Fair        | Treating people in a way that does not favour some over the others. Everyone getting what they deserve. |
| Fairtrade   | When farmers and producers get fair price for goods.  |
| Economic    | Relating to money and how profitable a trade is   |
| Goods       | Items we buy such as food, toys and clothing.   |
| Import      | Goods brought into a country to be sold there.  |
| Export      | Goods brought out of a country to be sold.  |
| Producer    | Someone who grows or makes food for sale.   |
| Erosion     | The process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents                          |
| Sustainable | Meet the needs of today without destroying the future.  |
| Trade       | The buying and selling of things/ goods.  |
| Prohibited  | That has been forbidden or banned.  |
| LEDC        | Less Economically Developed Countries   |
| MEDC        | More Economically Developed Countries   |

### Diagrams



Fairtrade around the world.



Fairtrade Mark symbol is made up of a blue sky that symbolises optimism, and an arm, raised in the air — this symbolises empowerment. It also has the colour green that symbolises growth.

### Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn:

- To learn why life difficult for farmers in Less Economically Developed Countries
- To learn what Fairtrade is and recognise Fairtrade products
- To learn the economic benefits of Fairtrade
- To learn the environmental benefits of Fairtrade  
To learn the social benefits of Fairtrade
- To learn how we support Fairtrade

### Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- ask and respond to geographical questions, e.g. Describe the landscape. Why is it like this? How is it changing? What do you think about that? What do you think it might be like if... continues?
- analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using aerial photos/pictures such as populations, temperatures etc.
- recognise that different people hold different views about an issue and begin to understand some of the reasons why
- communicate findings in ways appropriate to the task or for the audience

### Key Questions

Why is life difficult for farmers in Less Economically Developed Countries?

What is Fairtrade?

What are the economic benefits of Fairtrade?

What are the environmental benefits of Fairtrade?

What are the social benefits of Fairtrade?

How can we support Fairtrade?

### Key Information

- 1994—Fairtrade mark was introduced.
- 165 million—Fairtrade farmers and workers supported by the organisation.
- 1,226— Fairtrade producer organisations.
- 26% — Of the award money for the plantations is spent on education.
- 120— countries now sell Fairtrade produce.
- 74— Countries produce Fairtrade goods.