

**Geography Topic : Fairtrade**

**Year 6**

**Terms 4, 5 and 6**

**Key Knowledge**

**What is Fair Trade?**

The Fair Trade movement is a global organisation committed to helping producers/farmers in developing communities. Money raised from Fair Trade products, such as tea, bananas, coffee and chocolate, goes towards improving the working conditions, local sustainability and trade terms for farmers and workers, and their communities. Farmers get a guaranteed and fair price for their product

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|----------------------------|---|
| Key Facts                  | Fair trade sets minimum standards for the pay and conditions of workers.  |
|                            | The Fair Trade Organisation guarantees a fair, minimum price for products.  |
|                            | The organisation supports producers in improving their living conditions.   |
|                            | About 5 million people benefit from Fair Trade in 58 countries.   |
|                            | Fair trade products include tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and cotton.   |
| Advantages of Fairtrade.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides producers with a fair price, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.</li> <li>Ensures workers get reasonable working conditions this means that injuries and long working hours are avoided</li> <li>It creates jobs for local people, meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development.</li> </ul> |
| Disadvantages of Fairtrade | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The product is usually a higher price than a non-fair trade product - the customer pays more, meaning often the products do not sell and the farmers do not make the money they thought they would.</li> <li>The non-fair trade workers get paid less, meaning some people are forced into greater poverty and will struggle to provide for their families.</li> </ul>               |

**Key Vocabulary**

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Country     | A nation with its own government e.g. UK, USA, Germany  |
| Continent   | The world's main continuous pieces of land (Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica). |
| Ocean       | A huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71% of Earth's surface.  |
| Climate     | The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.   |
| Agriculture | The practice of preparing soil, producing crops and raising livestock (animals) and selling the product.                  |
| Import      | A product brought into a country to be sold there.  |
| Export      | A product sold to a foreign country.  |
| Origin      | Where something begins.   |
| Food miles  | The distance a product has travelled from producer to the person who buys the product.                                    |
| Fair trade  | A system that makes sure a product, usually from a poorer country gets a fair price for the product they are selling.     |
| Produce     | Making or growing something that will be sold.  |
| Poverty     | Being extremely poor  |

**Know how to...**

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| Explain what 'Fairtrade' means  |
| Explain the impact of Fairtrade on producers and consumers  |
| Locate countries where Fairtrade products are grown on a world map  |
| Debate pros and cons of Fairtrade – present from the perspective of different parts of the food chain- farmers, plantation owners, shippers, importers, supermarkets, shoppers. |
| Use various sources of evidence to find out about a specific Fairtrade product and the country in which it is produced.   |

**Detailed Case Study**

Coobana Banana production in Panama, Central America

