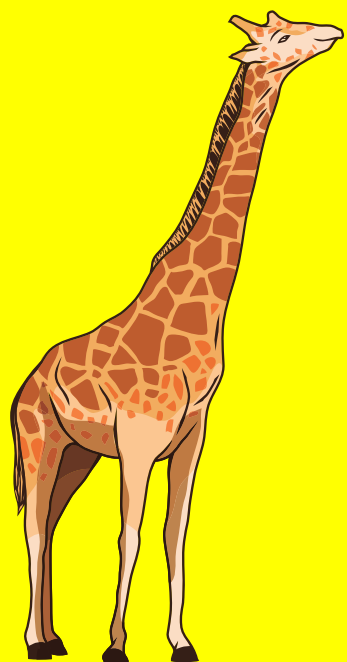
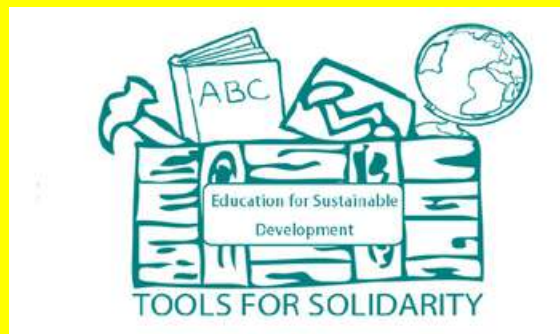




Tools For Solidarity Activity Pack





About this Activity Pack

Aim and Acknowledgments

The aim of the Tools For Solidarity (TFS) Activity Pack is to reinforce the topics covered in primary schools as part of the organisation's Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programme. These include: poverty, fairtrade, inequality, resources and sustainability and life in Tanzania. However, this activity pack can also be used independently of the programme by educators, teachers and youth leaders, or as a home learning resource.

It would not have been possible to create the resource without the time, energy and creativity of TFS volunteers Noel, Jennifer, Rahel, Sam, Paul, Manon, Birgit and Daria. We also wish to acknowledge several people in Tanzania for taking the time to talk to us about their country and culture. Thanks to Emmanuel Chipaka, Tuntufye Hebron Kaponela, Magreth Saimon Nyimbo, Mr Mwandobo, Jofley Romanus Mlowe and Rachel Balthazard. Thanks also to the pupils in Tanzania who spoke to TFS members - they are Sweetbeth Augustino Mahenge, Clever Mhonijma, Christopher Emmanuel, Martin Bahati Sanga, Rayson Kihega and their classmates.

This resource is funded by Irish Aid at the Department of Foreign Affairs. Irish Aid is the Government's overseas development programme which supports partners working in some of the world's poorest countries. Irish Aid also supports global citizenship and development education in Ireland to encourage learning and public engagement with global issues. The ideas, opinions and comments herein are entirely the responsibility of its authors and do not necessarily represent or reflect DFA policy.





How to Use the Pack

You can simply go through the pack from start to finish or pick and choose which activities you do by referring to the contents page. Answers are available at the back of the pack (page 37). The activities have been made with parts of the Northern Ireland and Irish curricula in mind: 'Personal Development and Mutual Understanding', 'The World Around Us' and 'Myself and the wider world' and 'Environmental awareness and care' respectively. The activities are aimed at children who are at Key Stage 2 level or in 3rd, 4th and 5th classes.

While many of the activities have been devised by TFS, some have been taken from other sources. These sources are indicated at the bottom of the relevant pages. The websites indicated have an extensive range of useful teaching resources. We hope you enjoy the activities!

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme

For more information about the ESD programme see our website or get in touch with us:

<http://educationforsustainabledevelopment.weebly.com/>

email: tools.belfast@myphone.coop

phone: 028 9543 5972

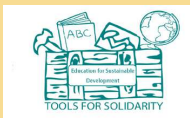
address: Tools For Solidarity, 55a Sunnyside Street, Belfast, BT7 3EX

Róisín Sloan
TFS Education Officer
May 2022



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Is Our World a Fair Place?

Did you know that today there are nearly 7.8 billion people on planet Earth?
That's **7, 800, 000, 000** humans like you and me - that's a lot of people!



Let's pretend the earth is a village of just **100** people.
50 people would be women and 50 people would be men.
25 people would be children and 75 people would be adults.

For the following questions, circle the number you think is correct.

1. How many villagers wouldn't have clean water?
4 9 16
2. How many people in the village wouldn't have enough food?
12 1 5
3. How many people wouldn't have shelter?
2 12 22
4. How many villagers wouldn't have electricity?
15 18 25
5. How many people in our village would not be able to read and write?
2 4 14

Check the answers at the back of the pack. This village is what our world is really like.
Is it a fair place? Why / Why not?



Gender Inequality

Let's think a bit more about question number 5 on the previous page. 14% of people in our world can't read or write. Did you know 2 thirds of those people are women?

This is just one fact which shows that generally women don't have as many opportunities and rights as men in our world. This is known as **gender inequality**. Read the facts below to learn more.

1. More than **130 million** girls are not in school.



2. In terms of power and decision making, women held only **28%** of managerial positions globally in 2019 – almost the same proportion as in 1995.



3. On an average day, women spend about **3 times** as many hours on unpaid domestic work and care work as men.



4. Globally, women earn **16%** less than men on average.



5. It is legal for husbands to stop their wives from working in **18 countries**.

Facts:

1. <https://malala.org/girls-education?sc=header>
2. *The World's Women 2020: Trends and Statistics* by UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
3. UN - <https://worlds-women-2020-data-undesa.hub.arcgis.com/>
4. *Oxfam International Women's Day Slideshow* (updated for 2022) - available on Oxfam Education website
5. *Oxfam International Women's Day Slideshow* (updated for 2022) - available on Oxfam Education website

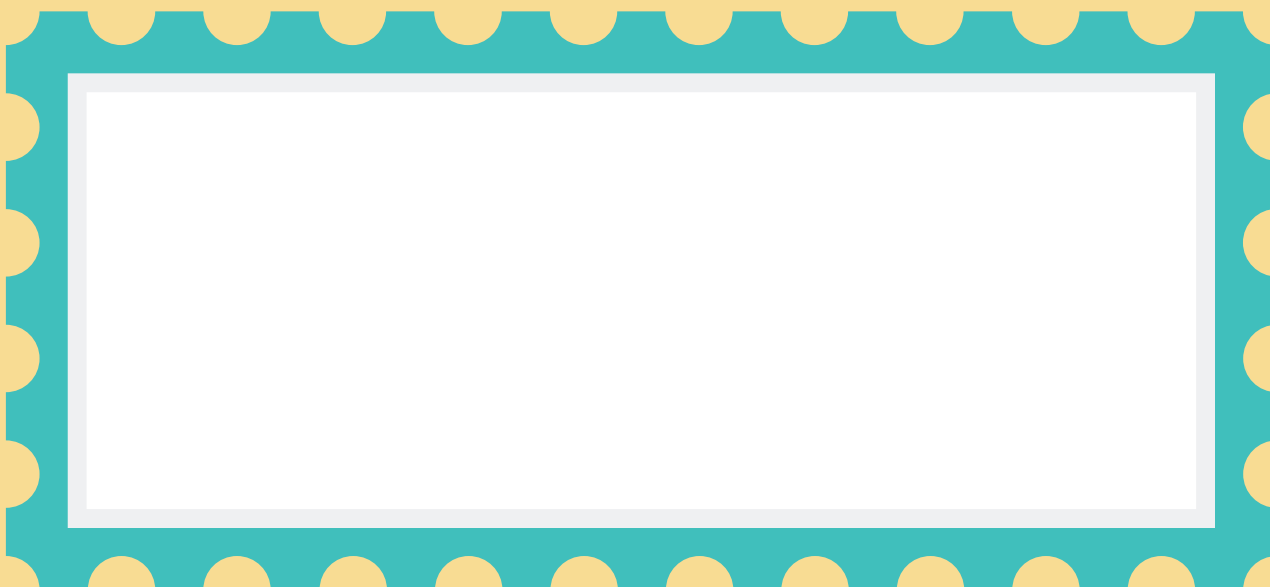
More teaching resources are available at: <https://economistfoundation.org/resources/> - The Economist Educational Foundation's *Girls in Education* resource



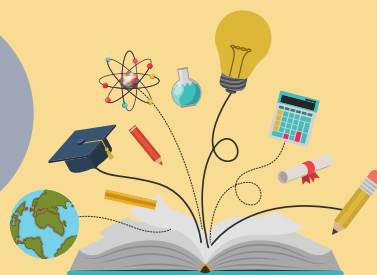
Inequality: Why is Education Important?

Draw a picture in the space below and write a few sentences to illustrate what your favourite subject in school is. What topics have you learnt about this year? Which did you enjoy the most?:





Reflect: On the previous page we saw that 130 million girls are not in school. What things would you be unable to do if you'd never been to school?



On the previous page we saw some of the effects that gender inequality has on women. There are other types of inequality. People might not have as many rights or opportunities because of their race, colour, religion, sexuality, disability, background or the area they come from.

However, there are many examples of people today and throughout history who have said no to inequality! Read about Malala Yousafzai on the next page to learn about how she stood up against inequality.



Saying "No" to Inequality



Name: Malala Yousafzei

Born: July 12th 1997 in Pakistan

Story: In 2008 she was banned from school for being a girl. She spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and their right to learn. That made her a target. In 2012 she was shot on her way home from school...but she survived. After months of surgeries and rehabilitation she joined her family in the U.K. With her father she established Malala Fund. The charity works to make sure girls throughout the world get 12 years of education. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in December 2014.



What an incredible story! Now it's your turn to do some research! Find out about someone who stood up against inequality. Complete the profile below, using the one above as your example. There are some suggestions for people to research below, or of course you can come up with your own idea!

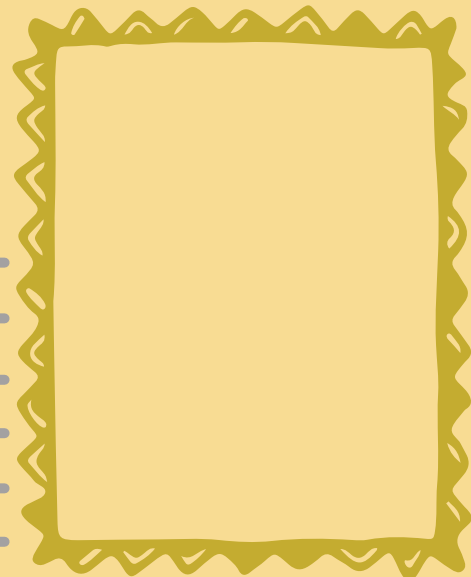
Suggestions: Rosa Parks Martin Luther King Jr Helen Keller



Name: _____

Born: _____

Story:



Information about Malala Yousafzai from *The Malala Fund* website: <https://malala.org/malalas-story>

Photo - Credit: Malin Fezehai for Malala Fund

More teaching resources are available at: <https://economistfoundation.org/resources/> - The Economist Educational Foundation's *Girls in Education* resource

All about Africa!

Find answers at the back of the pack.

1. How many people live in Africa?

- around 1, 000 ● around 1 million ● around 1 billion

2. How many countries does Africa have?

- 14 ● 54 ● 34

3. What is the name of the highest mountain in Africa?

- Mount Everest ● Mont Blanc ● Kilimanjaro

4. What is the name of the largest lake in Africa ?

- Eleanor ● Victoria ● Elizabeth

5. What is the name of the longest river in Africa?

- The Ganges ● The Rio Grande ● The Nile

6. What is the name of the biggest country in Africa?

- Algeria ● Tanzania ● Mozambique

7. What is the name of the smallest country in Africa?

- The Seychelles ● Sudan ● Ghana

8. How many languages are spoken in Africa?

- around 20 ● around 200 ● around 2, 000



We hope you've learned lots about Africa! Now it's your turn to make your own quiz about another country or continent. Complete the questions below and think of some others of your own. Then quiz your friends, family or even your teacher!

All about

.....

How many people live in.....?

● ● ●

How many.....?

● ● ●

What is the name of.....?

● ● ●

What is..... ?

● ● ●

.....?

● ● ●

.....?

● ● ●

.....?

● ● ●

.....?

● ● ●



Learn about Africa with Dominoes!

Instructions

Cut around the solid lines of the rectangles. You should have 12 pieces or dominoes.

Shuffle the dominoes. The blue side of each domino has a clue which matches a green answer.

Arrange the dominoes in a big rectangle so that each clue is beside its answer.

At the end you should have a closed rectangle. See the answers at the back of the booklet when you're finished. Good luck!

1-3 players

baobab	official language of Tanzania	Swahili	tallest mountain in Africa
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania's oldest national park	Serengeti	this country borders Tanzania
Kenya	human rights activist and 1st black president of South Africa	Nelson Mandela	the ancient Egyptians thought of these creatures as sacred
cats	these animals are unique to Africa	wildebeest	almost ____ % of adults in Africa are illiterate
40%	Over ____ % of Africans are under the age of 25	50%	sea which separates Africa from Europe
Mediterranean	the world's longest river flows through northern Africa	Nile	these trees have thick trunks and are found mainly in Africa

A 6x4 grid of 24 empty rectangular boxes. Each box is divided vertically by a dashed line. The left half of each box has a green border, and the right half has a blue border. The boxes are arranged in 6 rows and 4 columns.



Country Factfile

Tanzania

Population: 58 million (32 x N.Ireland)

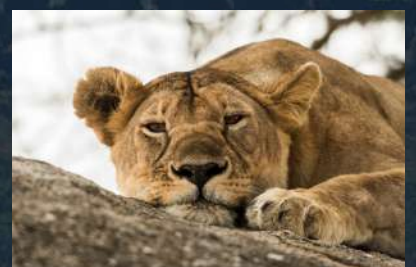
Size: 947, 300 sq.km (68 x N.Ireland)

Capital: Dodoma

Language: Swahili (+ over 100 others!)

Currency: Tanzanian shilling

Average wage: ~ £15 per day





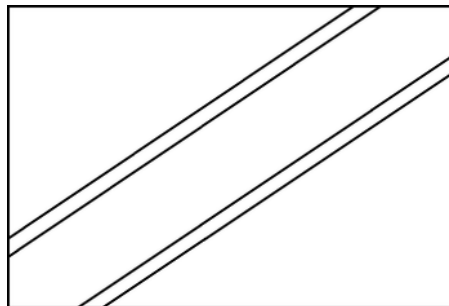
Tanzania: Animals

Find out the missing facts about Tanzania.

Hint: search for Tanzania at www.natgeokids.com

Tanzania

Colour in the flag of Tanzania -->



The painting *below* is in a Tanzanian style called *tingatinga*. Label the animals.

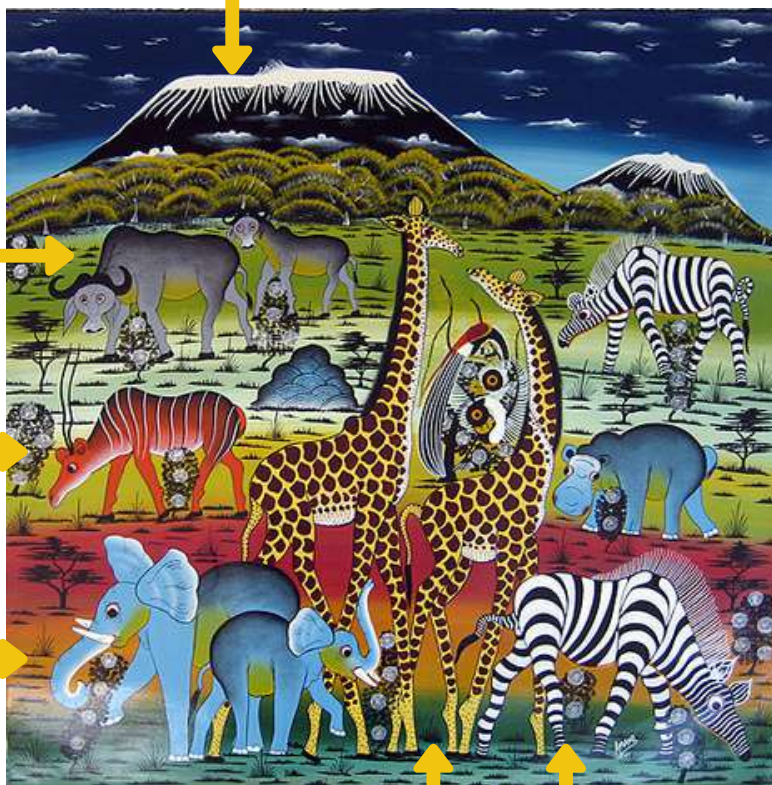
What is the name of this mountain? It is the tallest in Africa.

1. K _ _ _ _ _

2. w _ _ _ b _ _ _

3. gazelle
_ _ _ _ _

4. _ _ _ _ _



5. _ _ _ _ f _

6. _ _ _ _

What Tanzanian animals are missing?...

7. l _ _ _

8. c _ _ _ _ _ e

9. r _ _ n _

Swahili

the official language of
Tanzania

If you have seen The Lion King, you might already know some Swahili:
Hakuna matata! (Meaning: No worries!)

Swahili has many wise proverbs. Can you say these out loud? What do you think they mean? Find the meanings at the back of the pack.

Wapiganapo tembo wawili ziumiazo nyasi

Literally: "When two elephants fight, it's the grass that gets hurt."

Meaning: When the rich and powerful fight, it is the weak and powerless who suffer.

Haraka haraka haina baraka

Literally: "Hurry hurry has no blessing."

Meaning: _____

Hakuna masika yasiyokuwa na mbu

Literally: "There isn't a rainy season without mosquitoes"

Meaning: _____



Swahili

the official language of
Tanzania

Here are some useful phrases in Swahili:

Hello	Habari	How are you?	Hujambo?
Goodbye	Kwaheri	I'm fine, thanks	Sijambo, asante
See you later!	Baadae!	I'm not well	Sijisikii vizuri
Please	Tafadhali	My name is...	Jina langu ni...
Thank you	Asante	Pleased to meet you	Nimefurahi kukufahamu
Yes	Ndio	Do you speak English?	Unaazungumza Kiingereza?
No	Hapana	I don't understand	Sielewi

Swahili also has tongue twisters. Although these are less useful, they are fun to try!

Try saying them slowly and then speed up - how fast can you say them correctly?

Kichwa cha twiga

Giraffe's head

Mpishi mbishi kapika mchicha mbichi.

A chef has cooked spinach that turned out undercooked.



Learn Another Language

Learning another language is great fun and it means you can communicate with more people and learn more about another culture! Choose a language. Find out how to say the words and phrases below and write them down. If you already know someone else who speaks another language you could ask them to help you. Or you can use books or the internet to help you in your research.



Hello: _____

Goodbye: _____

Please: _____

Thank you: _____

Welcome: _____



Can you find a tongue twister or proverb in your chosen language? Write it and its meaning. Draw a picture along with it to show what it means.

Phrase:

Meaning:

Who are Tools For Solidarity?

Tools For Solidarity is a charity which wishes to help people who may be living in **poverty** and who can't afford their basic needs.



Basic Needs

Humans have 4 basic needs to survive. They are **food**, **water**, **shelter** and **something to keep us warm** (e.g. clothes and heating).

Poverty

If someone is living in **extreme poverty** they are missing 1 or more of the basic needs. If someone is in **relative poverty** they have the 4 basic needs but cannot afford other things, e.g. sweets, going to the cinema, a games console, the newest football shirt, a TV and other things.



As well as the 4 basic needs, we humans have other needs to live a happy, healthy life. Can you put the pictures above into the 2 categories: needs and wants? There is also space to add some of your own ideas. Check the back of the pack to see if your needs and wants categories match ours.

Needs:

- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★

Wants:

- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★
- ★

Tools For Solidarity sends tools and sewing machines to our partner organisations in Tanzania and Malawi. The tools and machines sent from Belfast are much better quality than those available to buy in Africa. See the journey of tools / sewing machines in the pictures below.

On the next page you can find out how a sewing machine sent from Belfast has made a difference to the life of a tailor in Tanzania called Rachel.

Reflect: *Why do you think Tools For Solidarity sends tools and sewing machines and not money? What can we achieve with tools? Find out more on the next page.*

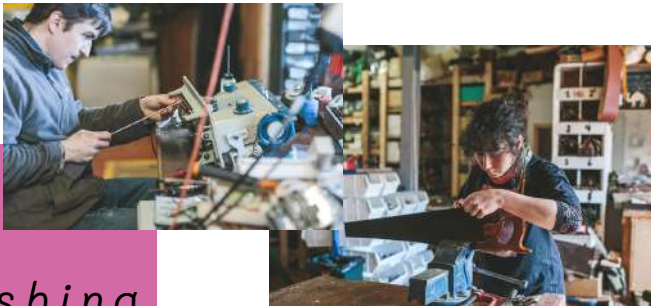
1. We collect / receive donations from people throughout Ireland



2. Sorting tools into the right categories in our workshops



3. Refurbishing and cleaning



4. Filling the container before sending



5. Container arrives in Tanzania



6. Artisan / tailor with the new machine / tools





Tools For Solidarity: Why Tools?

Did you think about why TFS send tools and sewing machines instead of money?

Tools and sewing machines allow people to start or improve their businesses. They can therefore increase their income, which also benefits their families. The problem with sending money is that once it is spent there is no more. Artisans need affordable, high quality tools and machines. These are not widely available in sub-Saharan Africa. Either they are low quality or very expensive. Tools and sewing machines sent from Belfast are durable, meaning they will benefit the artisans for a long time.



What do we need tools for?

Try and think of as many answers as you can (then check the back of the pack).

A Tailor in Tanzania: Rachel's Story

Tools For Solidarity sends sewing machines to the Mwanza Sewing and Training Centre (MSTC) in the Lake Zone of Tanzania.

Rachel bought her sewing machine there in 2019. She also received training from MSTC. She found the business training very useful as she can now calculate how many uniforms she can make with 1 roll of material and what profit she will make. Aside from the training, the good quality sewing machine has been very beneficial.

Rachel's income has gone up from 90, 000 Tanzanian shillings (TSh) to 150, 000 TSh per month. She wishes to open a tailoring shop in the future and hopes that MSTC will continue to support people with disabilities.



1. In which zone of Tanzania is the Mwanza region?

2. How much has Rachel's income increased by?

3. What does Rachel hope to do in the future?

Do you Know these Tools?

Connect the images with their definitions by writing the correct letter. Check your answers at the back!



a) Pliers



b) G-clamp



c) Spanners



d) Saw



e) Screwdriver



f) Chisel



g) Plane



h) Hammer

- 1) I'm used to hit nails in. ____
- 2) I can chip and cut into wood. ____
- 3) I insert and remove screws. ____
- 4) I can cut wire. I can also help to grip something. ____

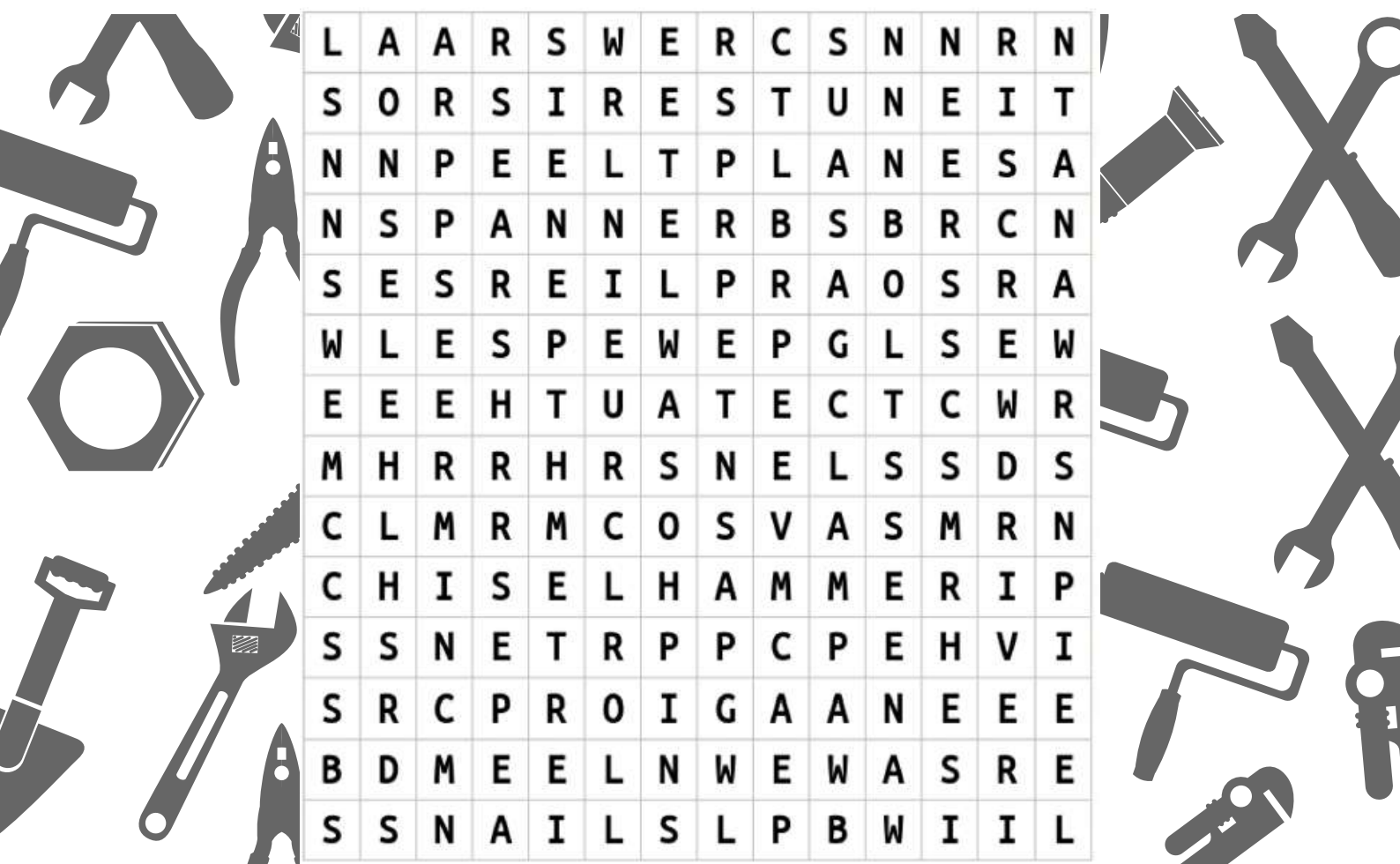
- 5) I hold objects firmly together and keep them steady. ____
- 6) I make a smooth surface on wood. I'm a ____
- 7) People use me to cut wood. ____
- 8) I help to tighten / loosen nuts and bolts. ____

Missing Tools Wordsearch

All the tools that we learned about are lost in the letters below.

Words can go up or down, backwards, forwards or diagonally!

Can you find our missing tools? And what we use them on?



Missing tools:

PLIERS
G-CLAMP
SPANNER
SAW

SCREWDRIVER
CHISEL
PLANE
HAMMER

What we use them on:

NUTS
BOLTS
NAILS
SCREWS



School and Life in Tanzania: What the Students Say

Manon and Birgit from TFS talked to pupils in Gilgal Primary School and Agnes Trust Secondary School to hear about school, life and culture in the Njombe region of Tanzania! Read on to find out more. Complete the activities and questions (they have a star beside them). You will need scrap paper.

Thanks to Martin Bahati Sanga, Rayson Kihega, Sweetbeth Augustino Mahenge, Clever Mhonijma, Christopher Emmanuel and all their classmates for telling us about life in their schools and country!

What time does school start and finish?

Gilgal P.S.: 8-3.30

Agnes Trust: 7-4.30

Wow, an early start!



How long is your school day? _____

In Agnes Trust the students study: maths, Swahili, English, biology, geography, history, civics, English literature, physics and chemistry.



What subjects do you study? Which is your favourite?



Gilgal Primary School

What would you like to be when you grow up?

doctor, soldier, police, pilot, musician, nurse, engineer, pharmacist



Conduct a survey in your class about what people would like to do when they're older. Present your findings in a bar chart. Were there any jobs picked by your class and the Tanzanian pupils?

What are the different aspects of culture in Tanzania?

People are very welcoming. There are many tribes, for example the nomadic Maasai tribe.



Did you know?

There are about 120 African tribal groups in Tanzania.¹ Cool!



Find out the meaning of:

tribe:

nomadic:



Music

Many of the pupils like Bongo Flava - it's a Tanzanian style of music!



How many genres of music can you name?

Name some traditional instruments from your own country.



¹ Information from

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/tanzania>

Find out more on the next page...



Agnes Trust Secondary School



★ Look at the photos. Now imagine your school, your school grounds, your uniform etc. What are the similarities and differences?

What foods do most people eat in Tanzania?

rice, ugali, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cassava, bread, makande

★ Yum! Can you name any foods from your own region? Write and decorate a menu inspired by your country / region.



ugali

ugali - a type of maize porridge

makande - made with maize and beans, you can add vegetables and spices

cassava - a root vegetable which can be roasted, boiled or eaten fresh

What do you like about Tanzania?
We like...

- culture
- traditions
- weather
- environment
- national parks
- Swahili
- music
- food

What would you change about Tanzania?

- improve technology
- improve education
- the fact that many people are poor

★ There are poor people in all regions of the world. Learn about poverty on page 14.

★ Reflect: What do you like about the place you come from?
What would you change about it?

★ Research Tanzania including the 8 points above. Put your findings into a colourful booklet. Make sure to include drawings / pictures!



School in Tanzania: Insight from the Teachers

Manon and Birgit from TFS also talked to teachers in Tanzania (sincere thanks to the teachers named at the start of this booklet). Read their interview and find activities to complete along the way in yellow!

Reflect: Can you describe how the school system works here? Is it a fair system?...Is there anything you would change?

1. How does the school system work in Tanzania?

We have primary school (ages 7-13), ordinary level education (ages 14-18), advanced level education (ages 18-21) and university level (ages 21-24). There is free education, especially for primary level and ordinary education - families do not pay fees but provide their children with important school items such as bags, exercise books and school uniforms. There are also private schools where families pay fees.

Reflect: What facilities do you have in your school? Are they different to the ones mentioned?

2. What resources and facilities are available in your school? Is your school a typical example of a Tanzanian school?

Yes [it is a typical example]. There are books, blackboards, tables and chairs and equipment for sports.

Action: Interview someone older than you about their schooldays. What has changed? You could even record the interview and show your class. Ask permission first!

3. If a child drops out of school, are there other opportunities for them?

There are other outside opportunities such as agricultural activities and crafts. There is also vocational training (to learn a trade).

4. What problems do you face as a teacher in Tanzania?

I'm faced with lack of teaching materials like books and computers for searching different materials.

5. What makes it difficult for some children here to continue their education?

Poverty is one of the problems that hinders students from obtaining an education. Family problems. Some children do not attend school due to distance from home to school.

6. How does gender and disability affect children's education?

In terms of gender, girls are discouraged from studying some subjects such as science. With regard to disability, unfortunately children may fail to get education due to lack of important materials which can enhance their studies.

Did you know? Around the globe, nearly 50% of children with disabilities are not in school.¹ Action: do a drawing or painting with the title 'Education is for everyone'.

7. What do you enjoy most about teaching?

The way the students perform well in my subject (English). How students answer the questions I give them. Exploring my skills.

Reflect: We are all teachers - sometimes we teach our friends, siblings or even our pets! Think of one thing you've taught someone.

¹ Information from Unicef.org



Tanzania Photo Collage

We were impressed by how these women could carry all this rice!...And with the colourful clothing!



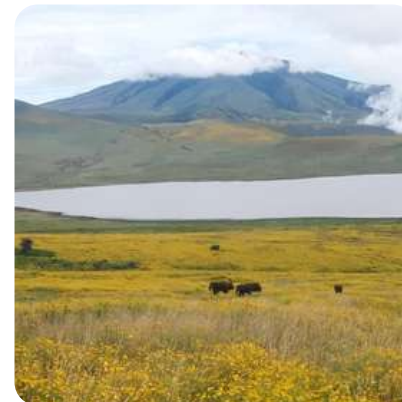
What different modes of transport are there in Tanzania? In the U.K. and Ireland we rely heavily on cars. What problems does this cause for the planet?



Tanzania is home to some beautiful scenery and wildlife! Which animal is hiding in this tree? What is the name of the mountain below?



These boys have done an excellent job reusing to make toy cars! What materials have they used? What materials have you reused recently? To learn more about reusing go to page 24.

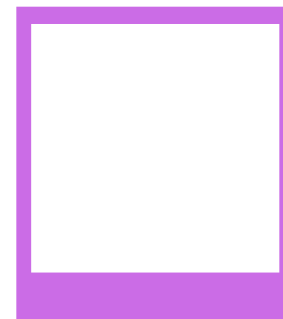
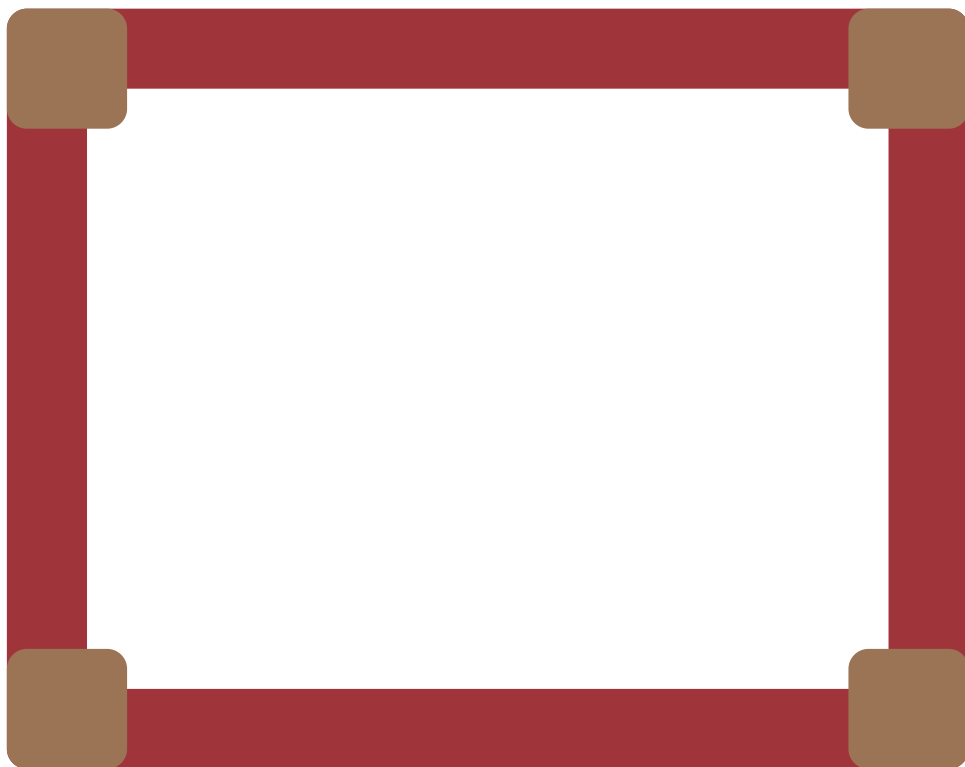
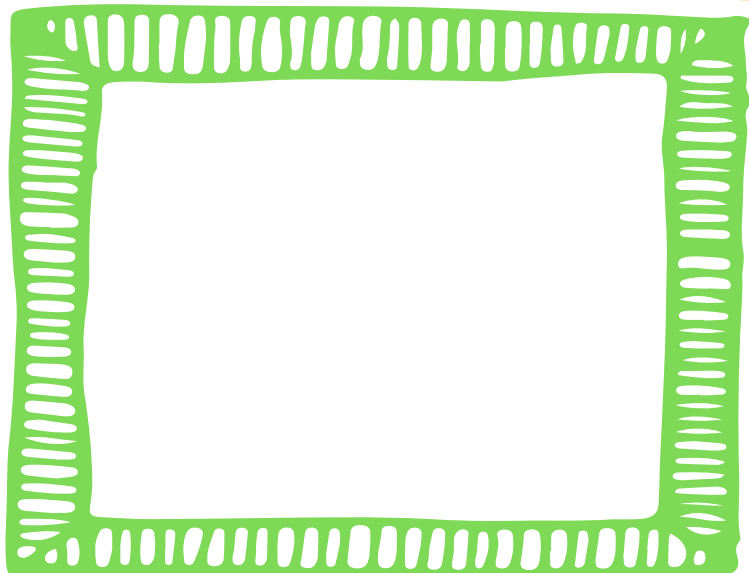
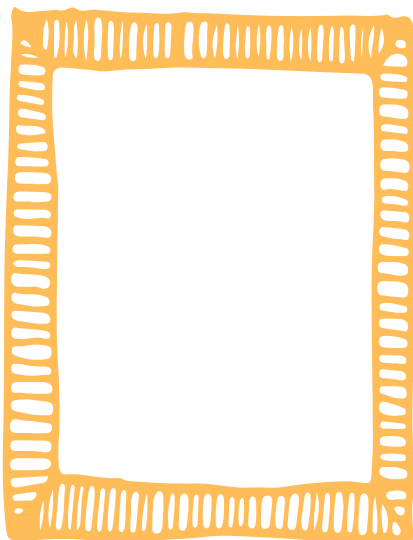
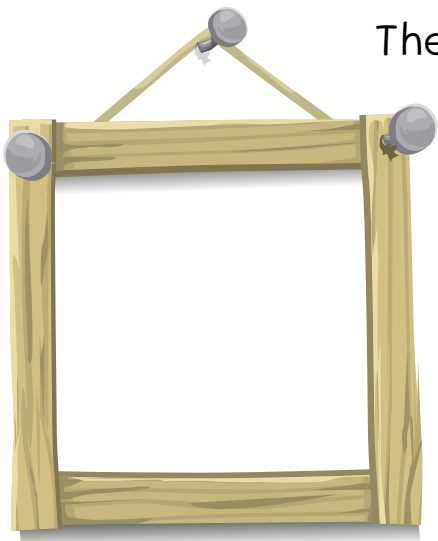


Thanks to Tools For Solidarity volunteers, Birgit and Sam, for the photos.



Now it's your turn! Make a collage including photos and drawings of your country, area and culture. You might want to include pictures of wildlife, scenery and people (including you)! To give you some ideas about what to include we asked Aoibhe and Thomas what they like most about Belfast.

They said Cave Hill and W5 are their favourite places in the city.





Reduce Reuse Recycle



These 3 'R's show what we can do to tackle our waste problem...

But why in that order?

REDUCE is better than **REUSE**, **REUSE** is better than **RECYCLE**
...and all are better than throwing stuff away!

Why? It is because of another R : **RESOURCES!**

All of our stuff uses up limited resources to make it:

MATERIALS + ENERGY + LABOUR + TIME



Why is reduce the most important of the 3 'R's?

Why do you think it is better to reuse a jar rather than recycle it?

Can you think of 3 things that you can recycle?

What could you reuse them for instead?

Recycle

Reuse

1. _____ → 1. _____

2. _____ → 2. _____

3. _____ → 3. _____



Let's Tackle Waste!



Can you help Wasteful Walter? He keeps buying things that he doesn't really need...like the T-shirts in his wardrobe that he still hasn't worn...or the food in his fridge that he forgets about and has to throw out! He's also not sure which materials we can recycle and which we can't. Walter has heard that we are using up too many of Earth's resources and wants to change. He would like to learn more about reducing, reusing and recycling. There are many other people like Walter. Using the space below, design a poster which shows how we can tackle the problem of waste!

What Products Come from Africa?



We are connected to African countries in many ways. Here you can see some products that we get from Africa.



As you can see on the map we can get tea from Tanzania and other African Countries.

What else do we get from Africa?
(Have another look at the map.)



- Metal for our _____ often
comes from Congo.

Tip: We use it to communicate.

Did you know?

- Some local coffee and tea companies from Northern Ireland sell coffee and tea from Tanzania. You can find Tanzanian tea in Suki Tea's breakfast tea blend for example.

Food and Drinks

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____

○ _____





What is Fairtrade?

Hello, my name is
Adila.
I am a fairtrade
cocoa farmer.

This is my life:

- I get paid a fair price that's enough to support my family.
- I can receive free training to improve my farming.
- My children can go to school.
- I receive the same money as my male colleagues.





Hello, I am Hasani.
My cocoa gets bought
by a non-fairtrade
company.

This is my life:

- Sometimes I struggle to support my family because the price I get for my cocoa beans goes up and down.
- The company I work for does not support us with our farming and we can't negotiate the money we get.
- I can only afford to send my eldest child to school.
- Women at my workplace are treated in an even worse way than I am.



Fairtrade

Adila and Hasani are both cocoa farmers but their lives still differ from each other.

What are the differences?



Why do you think it is good to buy fairtrade products?



This is the fairtrade symbol.
Think: Where have you seen this symbol before?





Reading: Fairtrade Flowers

There are many different fairtrade products. There are even fairtrade flowers. Read the 'Fairtrade Flowers' information on the next page to answer the questions below. When finished, you can check your answers at the back of the pack.

1. How many flower workers benefit from working with Fairtrade?
2. Name 4 countries in East Africa where you can find Fairtrade flowers.
3. What is the benefit of the Fairtrade minimum wage for flower workers?
4. How do the Fairtrade Standards help to protect the environment?
5. Which country produces less greenhouse gas emissions from the production of roses?
☐ Netherlands
☐ Kenya
6. The Fairtrade Premium is extra money which workers get to spend on improving their communities. What did Grace and her community spend the Fairtrade Premium on?

FAIRTRADE FLOWERS



Fairtrade means farmers and workers across the world receive better prices for the goods that they produce. There are over 50,000 flower workers working with Fairtrade to get a better deal. They work hard to grow, harvest and pack the flowers so we can enjoy them all year round!

WHERE DO FAIRTRADE FLOWERS GROW?

Almost all Fairtrade flowers come from East African countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda. You can also find Fairtrade flower farms in Ecuador and Sri Lanka.



WHAT DOES FAIRTRADE MEAN FOR FLOWER WORKERS?

Working on a Fairtrade certified flower farm has many benefits! Fairtrade have set a **minimum wage** for flower workers, which means they cannot be paid below a certain amount.

The workers also receive a **Fairtrade Premium** for every flower stem they sell. This is an extra amount of money that can be used to benefit the whole community. The workers decide together what to spend the money on.

FAIRTRADE STANDARDS



The **Fairtrade Standards** help farmers to farm in a way that does not harm the environment. Fairtrade flower farms must limit the amount of chemicals and pesticides they use.

DID YOU KNOW?



Greenhouse gas emissions from growing roses in the Netherlands are **5.5 times higher** than Fairtrade roses grown in Kenya!

There are 69 shades of Fairtrade flower available in the UK. What is your favourite colour of flower?



Grace works on a Fairtrade certified flower farm in Kenya. Grace and her community have used the Fairtrade Premium for buying medicine, school fees for the children, and cookers for their homes.



FAIRTRADE
FOUNDATION



Fairtrade Banana Board Game

Welcome to Panama! Can you get from Marcial's farm to the port safely?

Read the instructions on this page and use the game on the next page to play!

You will need:

- a print out of the game on the next page
- some counters (you can make different colours by colouring some scrap paper)
- a dice
- challenge cards (page 35) - ask for help to cut them out
- true or false cards (page 36) - ask for help to cut them out

3-4 players (or you can play in teams if there are enough people)

Instructions:

1. Take turns to roll the dice. The player/team with the highest number goes first.
2. Move your counter the number of spaces the dice lands on.
3. Get lucky by landing on the right steps to speed up your journey, but watch out for hazards which will mean you have to move backwards!
4. If you land on a multiple of 5 (except 20 and 30) you have to answer a question from the true / false cards. If you get it right, move forward 3 spaces!
5. If you land on a multiple of 7, you must take a challenge card and do the challenge.
6. To win the game, get to the port first. Good luck!



COME ON IN TO COOBANA Comercio Justo

WELCOME TO PANAMA! THIS IS OUR BANANA CO-OPERATIVE. CAN YOU GET FROM MARCIAL'S FARM TO THE PORT SAFELY? SPIN THE SPINNER TO MOVE ALONG THE PATH. FIRST PLAYER TO REACH THE PORT WINS!

START

1

2

3

4

Go forward one

Congratulations.
You're now
Fairtrade certified!

5

6

Go forward two

You learn to cut
waste and
save cash
at Fairtrade
training.

17

Go forward two

You invest your
profits and
increase
production by
50%.

18

19

Go 20
back to the
beginning

21

22
Go forward
three

The village school
raises chickens.
You keep some
and sell the eggs.

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30
Roll again

31

32
Go back
three

33

34

35

36
Go forward
two

Your conservation
project saves
baby turtles.

Go 37
back to the
beginning

38

39

40

41

42

43
Go forward
three

44

45

46

47

48

49

FINISH

Congratulations!
Your bananas are
ready to trade.

FAIRTRADE FORTNIGHT 2018
26 FEBRUARY – 11 MARCH



Challenge Cards



Name as many fairtrade products as you can.

The player / team has to keep their eyes closed for a turn.

Come up with a chant about bananas or fairtrade before you can proceed.

Give the best explanation you can of why we should support fairtrade and how we can.

Hop on the spot until your next turn!

Come up with your best explanation of what a co-operative is.

Name the colours in the Fairtrade logo.

Make up a short dance before you can proceed.

Name 3 things we could eat for a healthy breakfast.

Name a country in Central America.



Bananas grow on trees.

False - bananas grow as a plant. They are actually a herb!

Supermarkets sell the majority of bananas in the U.K.

True - 80% of bananas in the U.K. are sold in supermarkets.

Chocolate bars are made from beans.

True - not baked beans of course...cocoa beans!

Cocoa trees grow in the desert.

False - the desert would be too dry for cocoa beans to grow. Cocoa trees grow best in the rainforest.

On average a person in the U.K. eats roughly 100 bananas a year.

True

Cotton is a material which comes from sheep.

False - cotton is a plant! As with chocolate and bananas, you can also find fairtrade cotton.

70% of the world's hand-stitched footballs are made in Pakistan.

True. Fairtrade aims to ensure fairer wages and good working conditions for football workers.

Some of the people who grow the things we buy don't earn enough money to have happy, healthy lives themselves.

True. However our choices make a big impact. We can make sure workers get a fair wage and conditions by buying fairtrade products.

Brazil nuts only grow in Brazil.

False - Brazil nuts grow in countries such as Bolivia and Peru, as well as Brazil.

The Fairtrade Premium is money which workers can use to benefit their community.

True - it can be used to improve school buildings and water and electricity supply.



Answers

Is Our World a Fair Place?

1. 9
2. 12
3. 22
4. 18
5. 14

All About Africa

1. around 1 billion
2. 54
3. Kilimanjaro
4. Lake Victoria
5. the Nile
6. Algeria
7. the Seychelles
8. around 2,000 - Did you know? Africa is home to approximately one third of the world's languages.¹ Wow!



Tanzania: Animals

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Kilimanjaro | 6. zebra |
| 2. wildebeest | 7. lion |
| 3. gazelle | 8. crocodile |
| 4. elephant | 9. rhino |
| 5. giraffe | |

Swahili

Haraka haraka haina baraka
Meaning: haste makes waste

Hakuna masika yasiyokuwa na mbu
Meaning: with anything good comes something that is bad

¹ <https://alp.fas.harvard.edu/introduction-african-languages>



Needs and Wants

Needs

shelter
education
health care
friends

Wants

car
phone
games console

Do you know these tools?

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1) h | 5) b |
| 2) f | 6) g |
| 3) e | 7) d |
| 4) a | 8) c |

What do we need tools for?

We need tools to:

- make and repair clothes and shoes
- build houses, schools and hospitals
- plant and harvest food
- build and repair cars, other road vehicles and bicycles
- manufacture household items such as cookers, pots, pans and buckets
- make furniture
- plumb houses and provide water supplies
- make tools

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Why is reduce the most important of the 3 'R's?

Reduce is the most important of the 3 because it means that we don't use up Earth's resources in the first place. It means that we buy less stuff. Therefore fewer things are made and fewer natural resources are used. Reducing is also easy to do because it doesn't require time, labour or energy. Just think - if you don't buy stuff you don't need, you could save a lot of the planet's resources (e.g. forests). This is good news for wildlife and means less pollution as well! Reusing and recycling are important, but they don't save Earth's resources as much as reducing does.

Why do you think it is better to reuse a jar rather than recycle it?

Reusing the jar won't cause pollution. Recycling causes some pollution because we use *energy* to make the object into something else. The object (in this case the jar) would have to be smashed or melted or both. We also save money by reusing the jar - for example if we use it as a pencil holder, it means we don't have to go and buy a new container for pencils. Reusing is also more fun - we can decorate or change the reused item however we choose!

What products come from Africa?

- metal for our *phones*
- bananas
- chocolate (cocoa beans)
- coffee
- sugar

Fairtrade Flowers Reading:

1. Over 50,000 flower workers
2. Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda
3. The Fairtrade minimum wage means that farmers cannot be paid below a certain amount.
4. Fairtrade flower farmers must limit the amount of chemicals and pesticides they use on their farms.
5. Kenya
6. medicine, school fees and cookers



Tools For Solidarity
55A Sunnyside Street
Belfast BT7 3EX

Tel/Fax: +44 (0)28 9543 5972
E-mail: tools.belfast@myphone.coop

