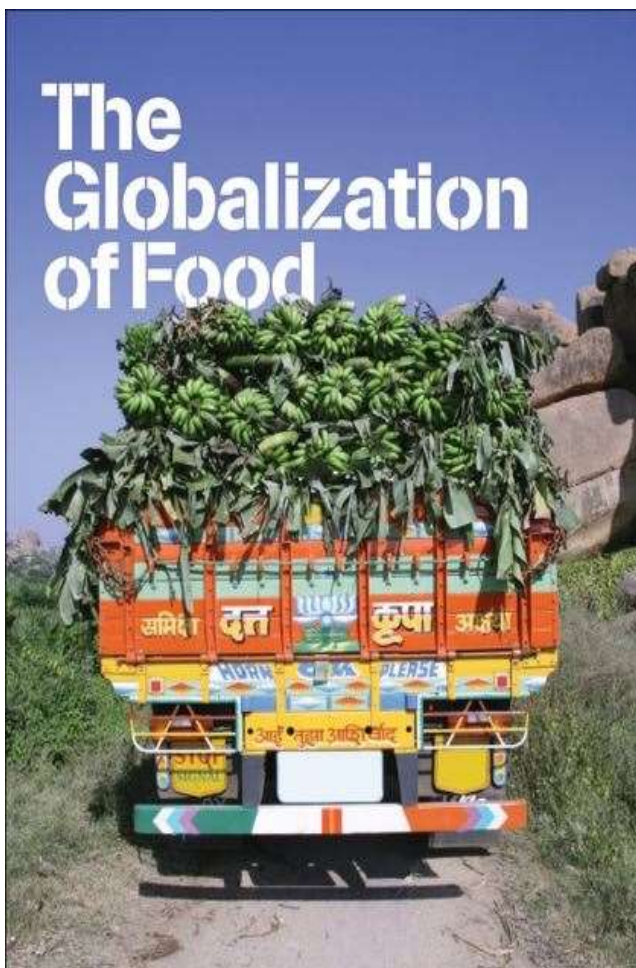
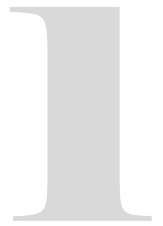




Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Topic2: Food Globalization

Act locally, think globally



Where does our food come from?

What are the environmental

impacts of transporting our food?

What can we do to reduce these
impacts?

What's globalized food?

What are the "globalized"
ingredients and where do they
come from?

What does it mean and imply?

What is Green Food?

Why is organic food more
expensive?

What is Fair trade?

What are the economic benefits of
Fair trade?

What are the environmental
benefits of Fair trade?

What are the social benefits of Fair
trade?

How can we support Fair trade?

European food sustainability vs food waste. Erasmus+ Project (2017-19)

Based on © URI Outreach Center- Food Literacy Curriculum. <http://www.uri.edu/cels/ceoc/EducationResources.html>
And Young People's Trust for the Environment <https://ypte.org.uk>



Topic2: Food Globalization

MY SHOPPING BAG: Why is local food good?

2

1. Transportation and Food Miles
2. Food Quality and Taste
3. Better Farming Practices
4. Support Local Businesses
5. Packaging

For each of the products on the table, identify where they are offered to you from a local business/market/shop or the nearby area or from a global/importing company.











| | meat  | milk  | juice  | soft drink  | milk shake  | cereal  | vegies  | fruit  | ice cream  | takeaway meal  | Other/s |
|--------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------|
| LOCAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLOBAL | | | | | | | | | | | |

Photo-Voice: A visual survey:

Take a picture of your weekly shopping bag for your family (standard consumption of goods) and display the products on a table. Then, analyse the origin of those items and the influence of brand-names and companies in the food sector. Paste the picture here and complete your case study:

**your
image
here**



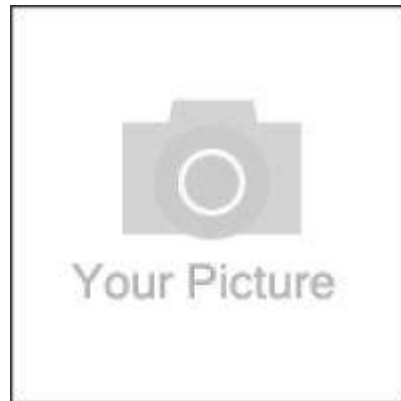
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Topic2: Food Globalization

Green Food & Organic Food

3

Take a picture of the BIO section in a nearby supermarket. Make a list and compare the price of food items and make an analysis of the reasons: Transportation and Food Miles, Farming Practices. Paste the picture here and complete your case study:



Don't Panic, It's Organic!

Organic vegetables and fruit are ones which have not been sprayed with chemicals. Normally farmers use chemicals called pesticides on their fields to protect their crops from damage and disease. Pesticides are used to kill bugs which might damage the crops but they can harm other insects too. This means there is less food for creatures which might like to eat those insects, like bats and frogs. Farmers want to grow as much food as possible on their land in a short space of time so a lot of man-made fertilizers are used. This is called intensive farming. Intensive farming can damage the soil so that even more chemicals have to be used which is bad for wildlife and can pollute the streams. There is also less space for wild flowers and plants to grow which would attract wildlife.

Did you know
organic farmers can only use about four chemicals whereas in intensive farming about 500 are used!

If you see the word "organic" on a label, it means no chemicals were used to grow the plant. Yet sometimes meat and dairy products such as milk, yoghurt, cheese and also eggs are labelled as organic too. This means that the animals are only fed organic food and are looked after better than non-organic farm animals.



It's Just Not Fair!

Imagine doing a paper round and only getting paid 25 pence for all your hard work. That is what it is like for many people around the world who work so hard for almost nothing. Now there is a symbol to look out for when you go shopping - it's the Fairtrade logo. It means that the farmers who grow the food get paid a better, fairer price for all their hard work.



Although the food is not local and has travelled a long way, Fairtrade farmers must look

after the environment where they live, for example by making sure that the rivers don't get polluted with chemicals and by recycling their waste. It also means that the farmers don't have to earn money in other ways which might damage the environment such as by chopping down trees or killing rare animals.

So apart from food miles, there are other things to consider when you go shopping. Here's an idea though - buy things that grow in Britain from British farmers and other foods which we can only buy from abroad such as oranges, bananas, tea, coffee, sugar and chocolate from people who are paid fairly and respect their environment - look for the Fairtrade mark!

European food sustainability vs food waste. Erasmus+ Project (2017-19)

Based on © URI Outreach Center- Food Literacy Curriculum. <http://www.uri.edu/cels/ceoc/EducationResources.html>
And Young People's Trust for the Environment <https://ypte.org.uk>