



Learning Objective



We are learning whether the banana trade is fair and why.

KL: Is the banana trade fair?





Today we are...





Geographers!

Geography is the study of the shape and features of the Earth's surface, including countries, vegetation, climates and how humans use the world's resources.

Geographers can:

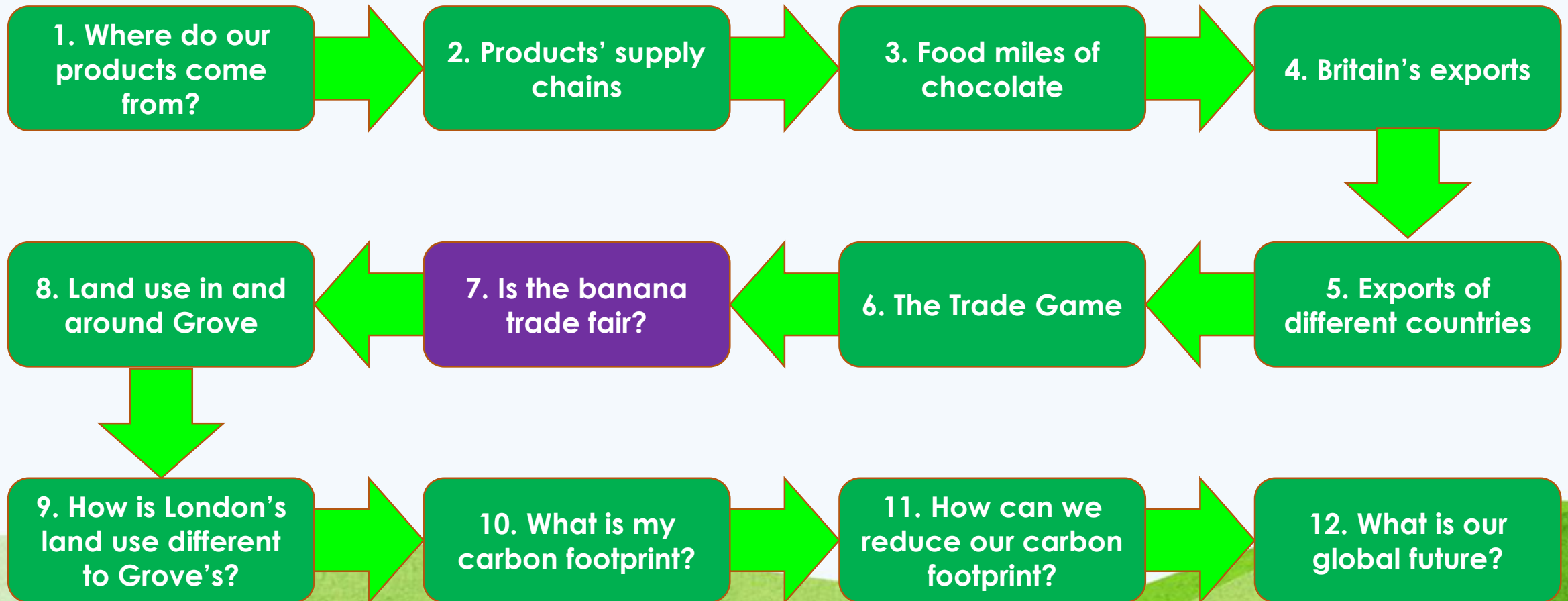
- Learn to help protect the world
- Understand the differences between people across the world
- Help plan how and where people live



Geography!



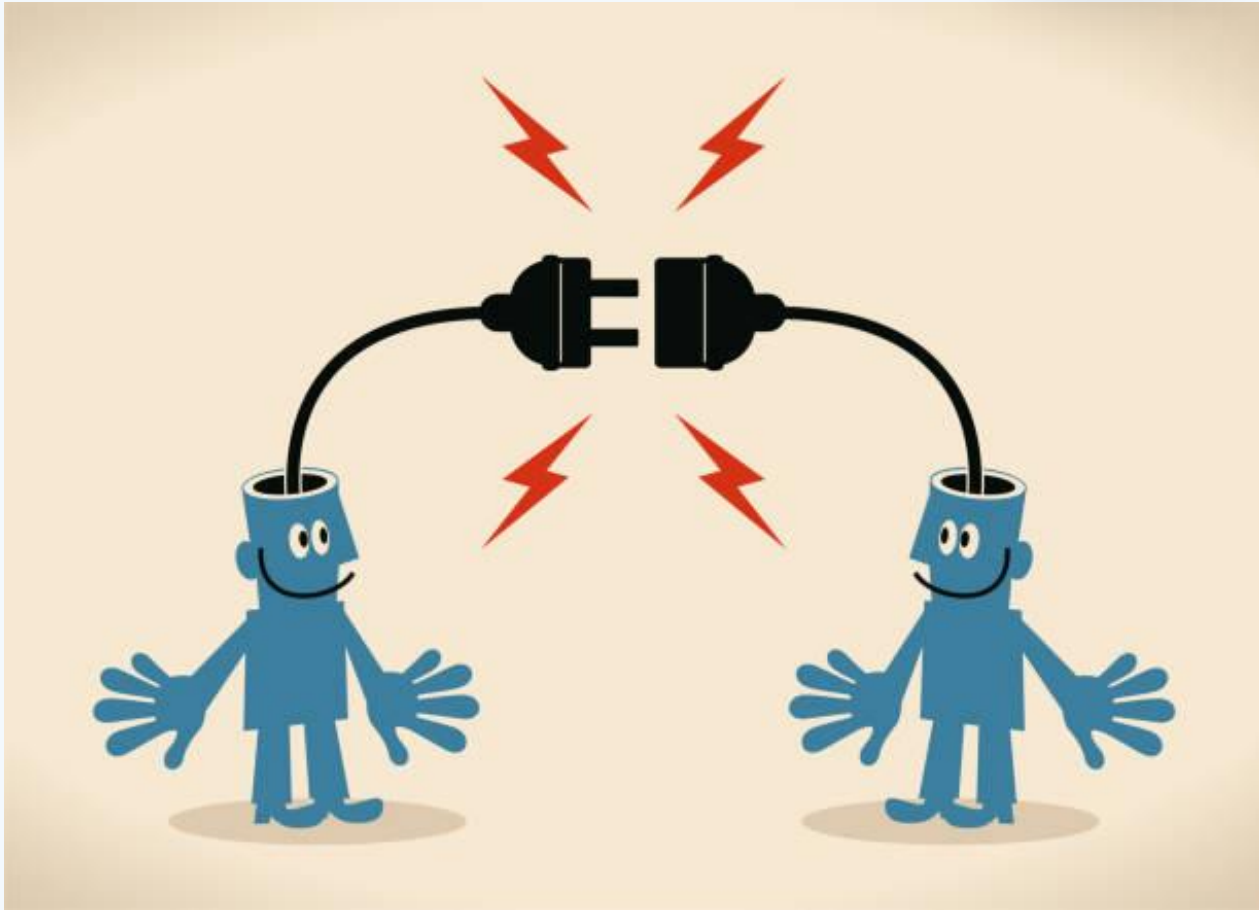
Resources, Trade and Sustainable Living





Why are we learning this?

What connections does this have with other lessons and previous lessons?



Vocabulary – Match the word to the definition:

1. company

a) A person who purchases goods or services.

1. profit

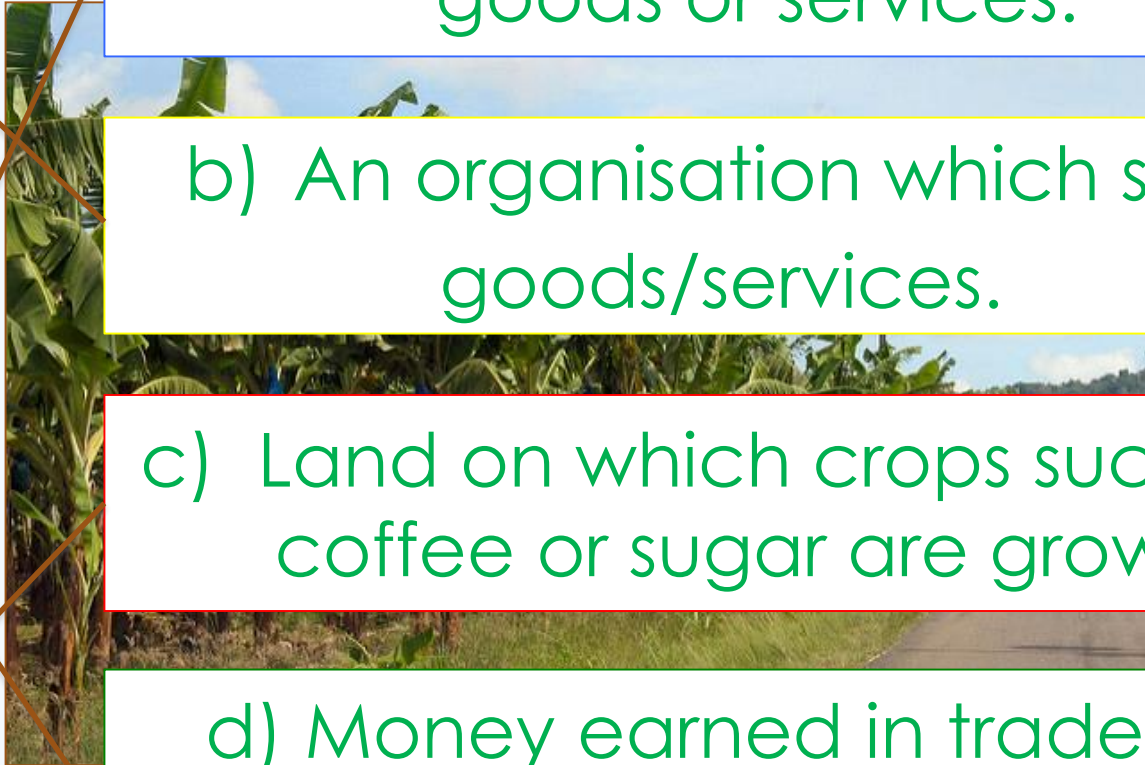
b) An organisation which sells goods/services.

2. consumer

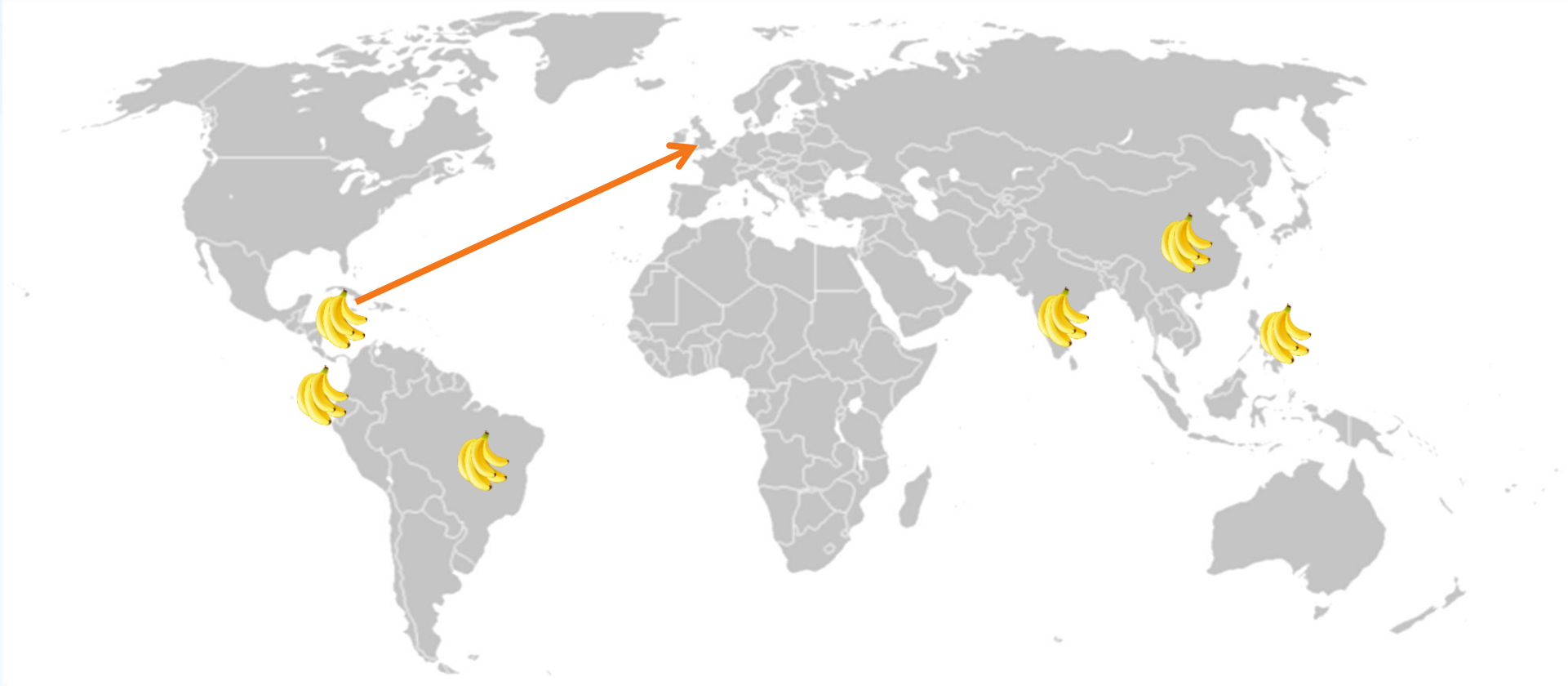
c) Land on which crops such as coffee or sugar are grown.

1. plantation

d) Money earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing/selling.



Bananas



Top banana producers: India, China, Philippines, Ecuador, Brazil

A worker at a plantation picks the bananas from the tree.



The owner of the plantation organises for the bananas to be washed and packaged.



The packaged bananas are shipped on boats to the UK.



On arrival the bananas are put out on display for you to buy.



The bananas are transported by lorry to the supermarket.



The bananas are ripened and packed into boxes before going to the supermarket.



Here are some of the people involved in the banana supply chain.

Banana worker



Plantation owner



Shipper



Importer and ripener

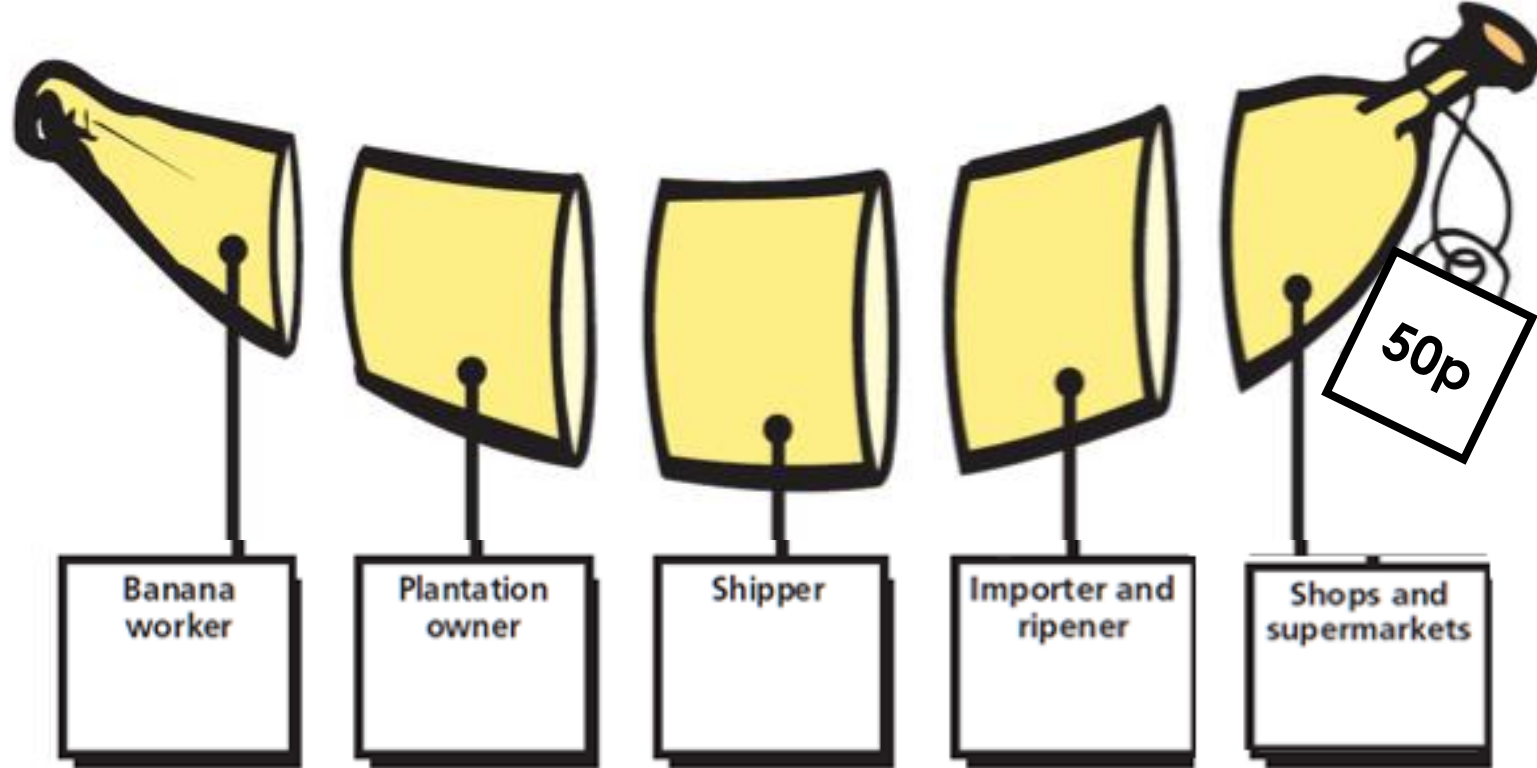


Shops and supermarkets



Which person/company do you think profits the most (i.e. makes the most money)?

Imagine a banana costs 50p. How much do you think goes to each of the links in the banana supply chain?



Who have you given the most/least money to? Why?

Remember, your amounts should add up to 50p!

Cut your banana out and split it into sections that you think each person in the banana supply chain receives. On each segment, write the amount (remember, all five sections added together must equal 50p!)

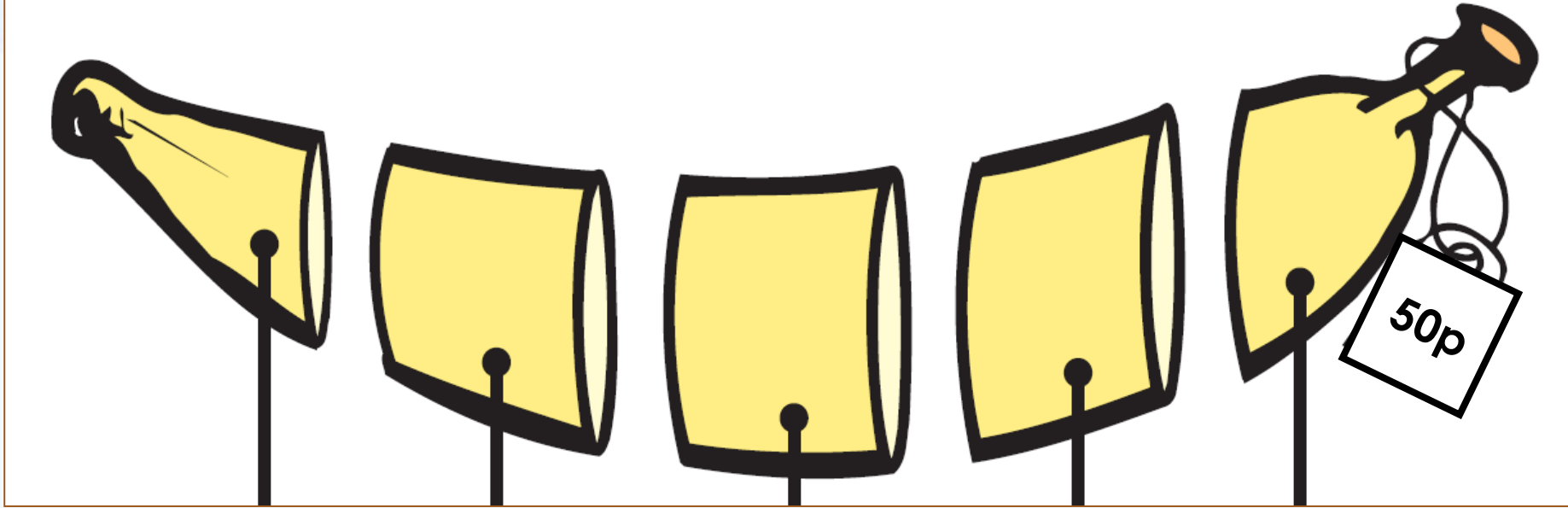


5p



How did you share the money?

Why did you divide it this way?



Now we are going to split into groups.

Each group will take on a role from the banana supply chain.

**Banana
worker**



**Plantation
owner**



Shipper



**Importer
and ripener**



**Shops and
supermarkets**



Banana worker



12-14 hours per day of hard physical labour in hot conditions.

Selecting the best bananas.

Washing bananas – you will have your hands in water all day.

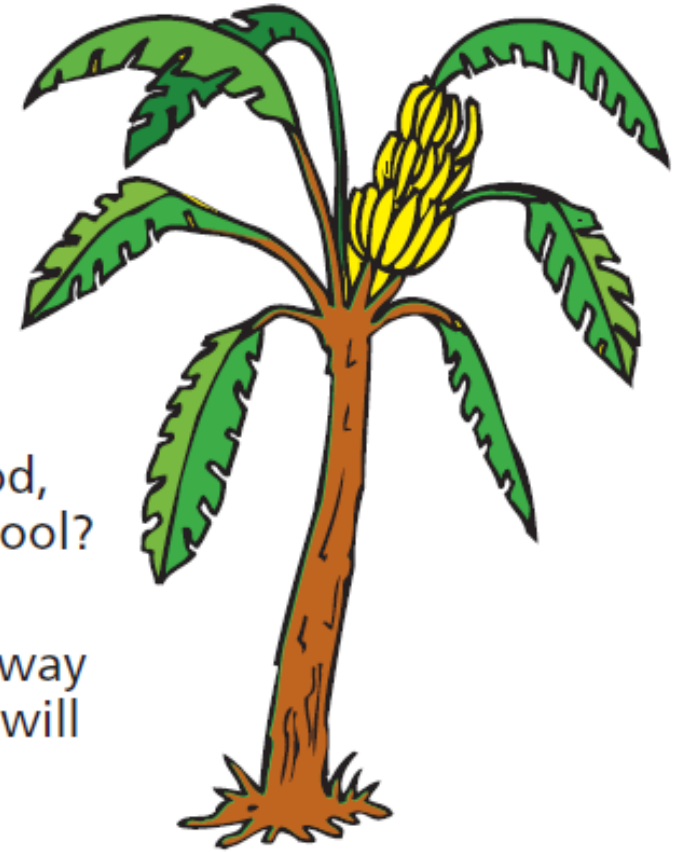
Cutting bananas – you will have to carry heavy loads of bananas on your back.

Applying fertilisers and pesticides – can lead to health risks such as cancer and other diseases.

Pesticides are also sprayed from planes – they are likely to fall on your home or the local school.

Worry: Will you have enough money to buy food, pay medical bills or to send your children to school?

You may not be allowed to meet together with other workers to complain about your pay, the way you are treated at work or where you live. You will be discouraged from joining a trade union.



Plantation owner



Plantation running costs: You will have to pay for expensive pesticides, fuel for pesticide-spraying aeroplanes, tools and machinery.

Cost of lawyers: In case workers sue you for work accidents.

Waste: Regulations in most countries in Europe and most shoppers want “perfect fruit” – no mark on the skin, nice shape etc. This takes a lot of skill and money to achieve. If any of your bananas don’t meet these high standards they have to be scrapped – so you lose money.

Risk factor: You bear the cost if the harvest is bad, or a hurricane or pest destroys your crop.

Modernisation investments: You need money to keep paying for the latest machines and ideas, so your plantation stays up to date and you stay in business.

Cost of land: The longer your land is used to grow bananas, the more the goodness in the soil will be used up and you will need to pay for expensive fertilisers, or buy new land!



Shipper



You face the following costs:

Ships: Big cargo ships are very expensive to buy and keep in working order.

Fuel: You need to pay for fuel for the ships – one load between Latin America and Europe may be at sea for up to five weeks.

Insurance: If a cargo is lost or damaged, it may be your fault and you may have to pay for it.

Refrigeration: On board, the bananas are kept in big fridges to prevent them from ripening during the time at sea. If they ripen too soon they will be spoilt by the time they arrive at the shops.

Port fees: You will have to pay for your ships to be in port at both ends of the sea journey.



Shops and supermarkets



Staff: You have to pay the people who work in your store.

Running costs: Lighting, transport, designing of staff uniforms, carrier bags etc.

Competition: You need to take on new ideas, maybe build a bigger shop, buy new machinery – all to make sure you make more money than other shops and stay in business.

Risk: If the bananas are handled badly or arrive on the shelves over-ripe, your customers will not be happy – they may decide not to shop at your store any more.

Advertising: You will need to advertise what you sell and to show how good your shop is so that shoppers come to buy their shopping at your store rather than going anywhere else.



Importer and ripener



Transport: By truck from the European port to big ripening centres, and from there to the shops.

Contracts: You will have to promise the plantation owner that you will buy a certain amount of bananas each week. You will have to promise the shops you will provide a certain amount of bananas each week. Whatever happens, you will have to keep the promises, even if something goes wrong in the supply chain and you are let down.

Licence fee: You will have to pay for an import license to bring your bananas into the European Union.

Big offices: Importers “need” big, fancy office buildings for the work that their role involves.

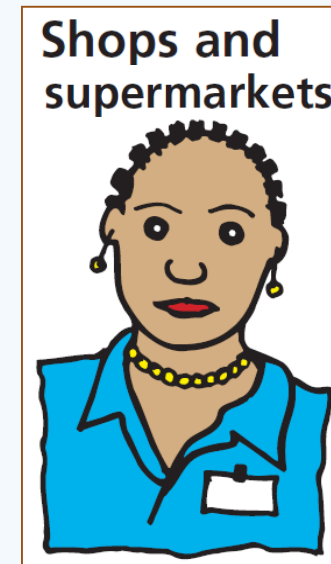
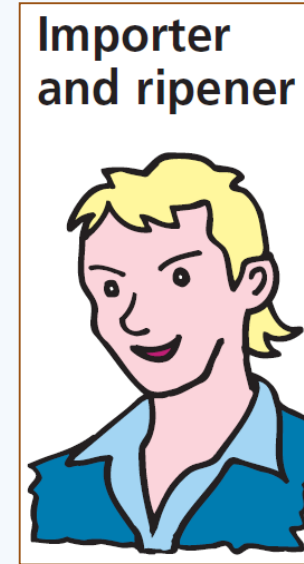
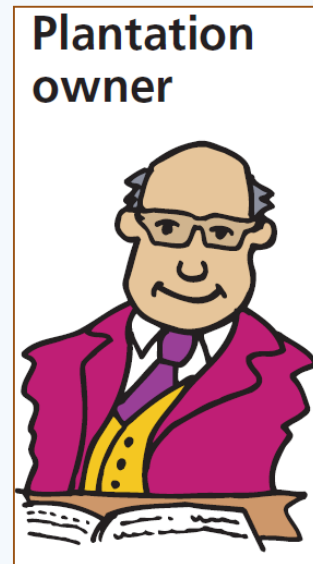
Ripening gas: Ethylene is used to ripen bananas.

Repackaging: After ripening the bananas must be repackaged so you will have to pay for the materials and for the workers to do this.



Read your role cards:

- What jobs or costs are involved in doing your job?
- How much should you be paid?

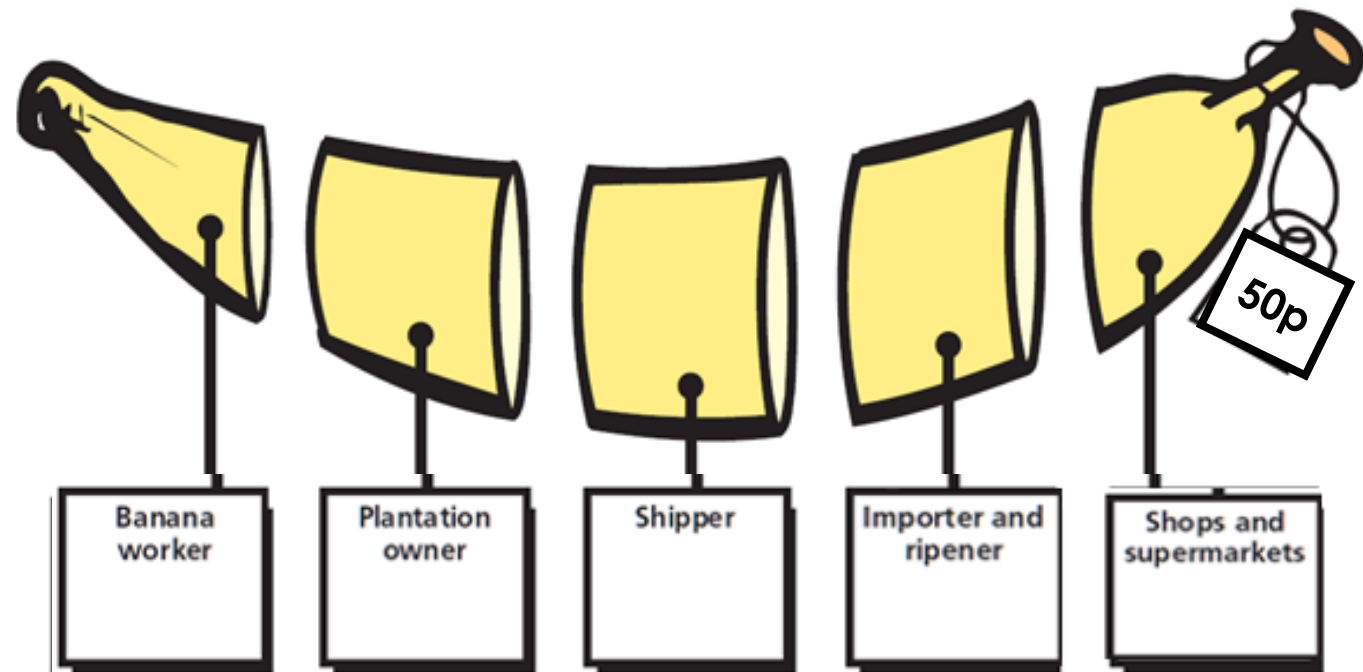


Your Group:

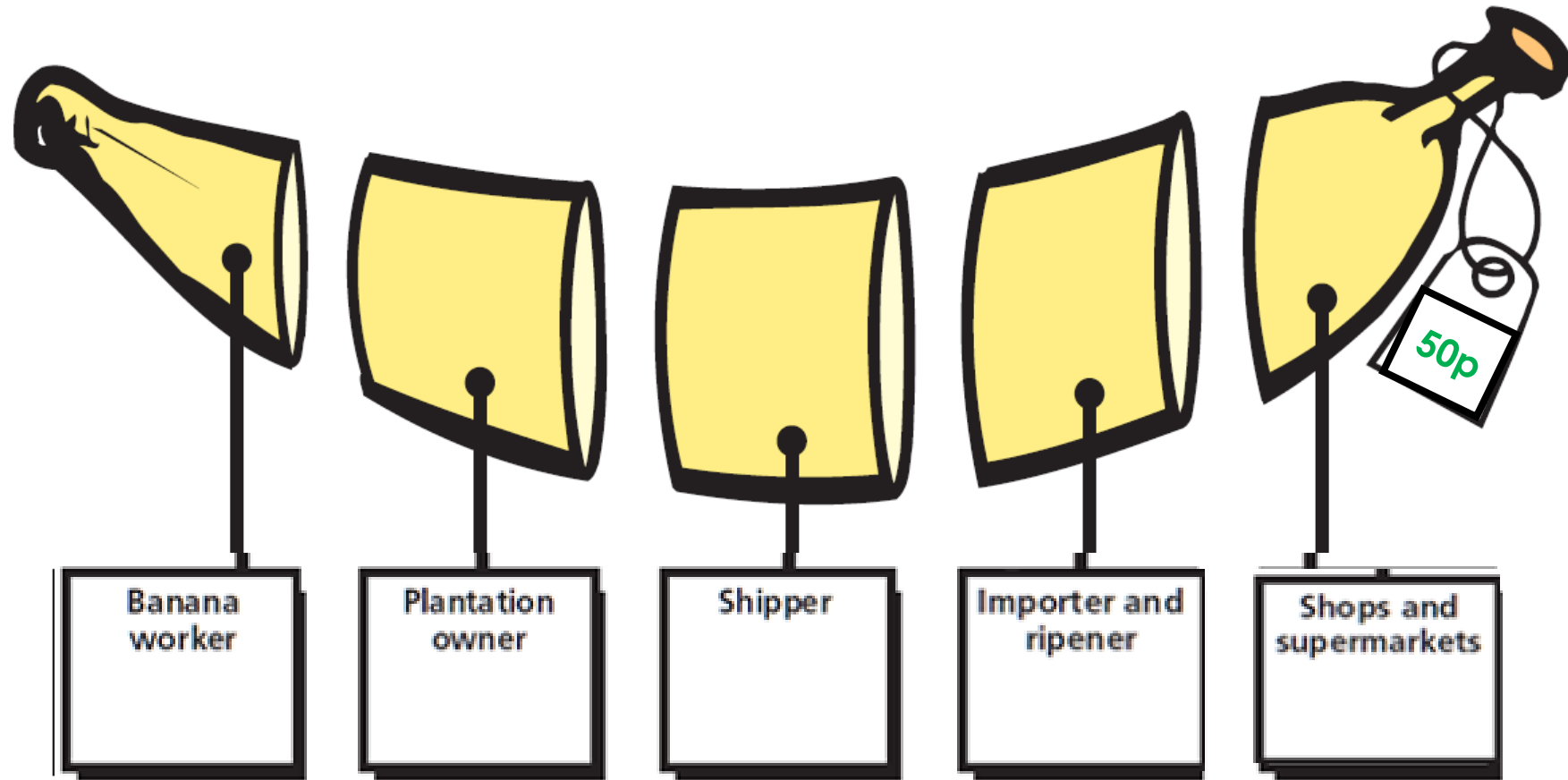
2. What is your role in the banana supply chain?

How much money do you think you should get? Give reasons.

How much do you think the other roles should get? Write it in below:



Let's find out how much each group thinks it should be paid.



Do these amounts add up to 50p?

If not, send a spokesperson from your group to negotiate a price.

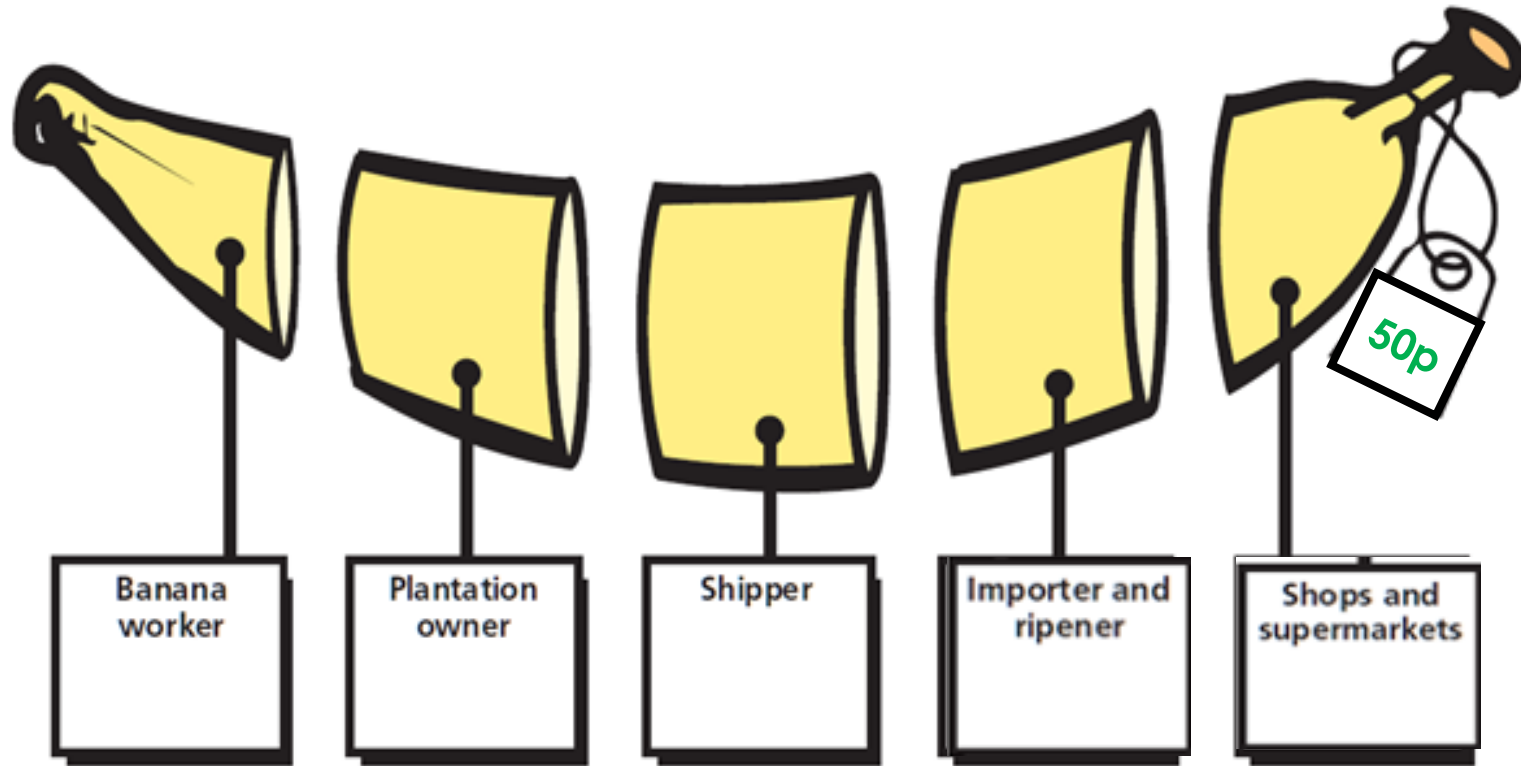
Let's Debate:

Discuss and share with the other groups what profit from each banana you should receive and why.

Every group will have the chance to speak and we will listen with respect!



3. After negotiations, we agreed that each role would get:



Do you think the amount you get is fair? Explain your answer.

This is what each link actually receives:



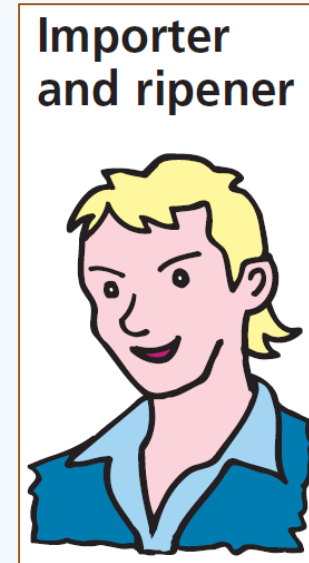
2p



8p



7p



13p



20p

- Is this a fair situation?
- Why do you think the 50p is shared out like this?

This is what each link actually receives:

Banana worker



Plantation owner



Shipper



Importer and ripener



Shops and supermarkets



2p

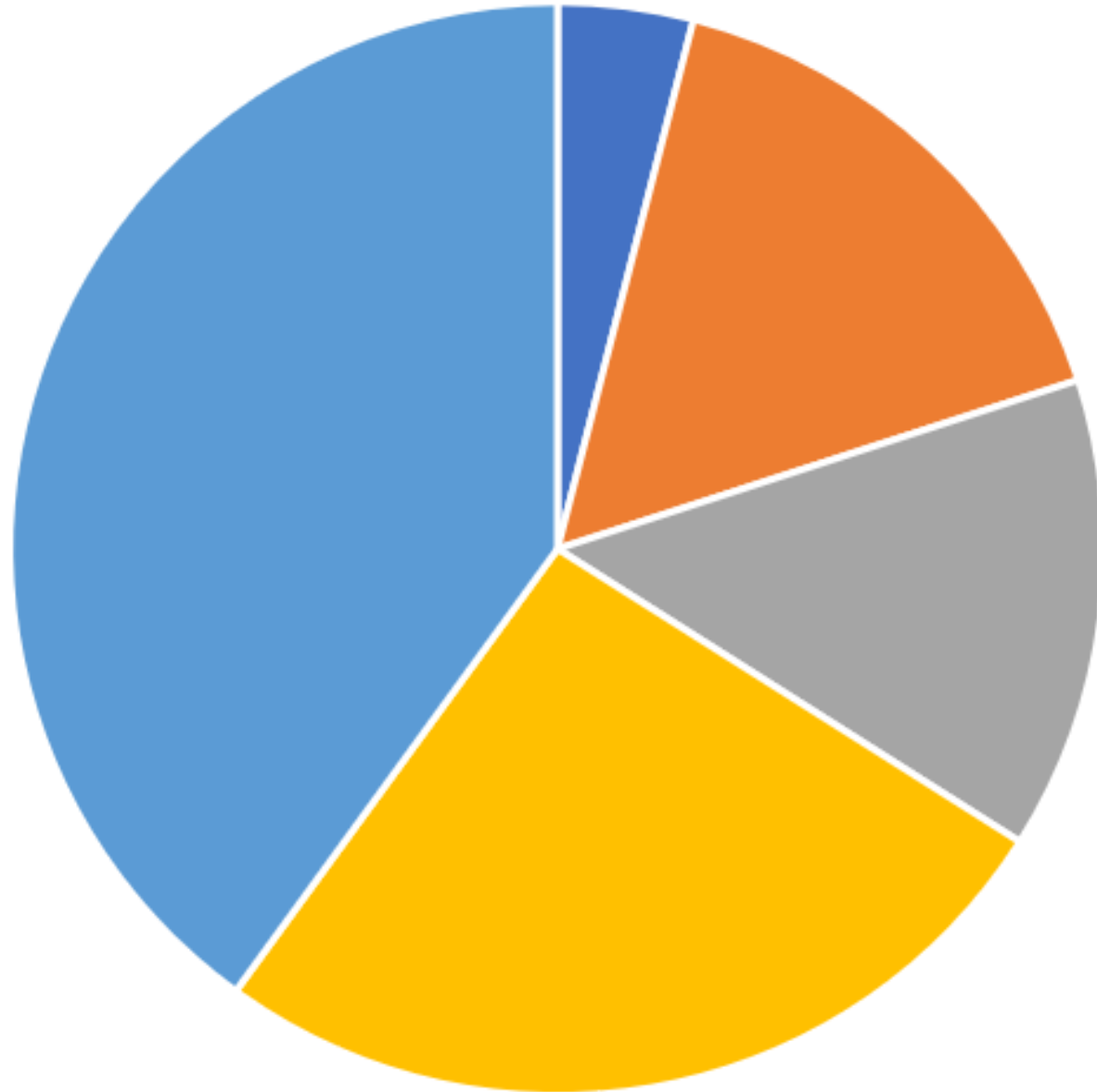
8p

7p

13p

20p

How much does each part of the supply chain receive?



■ Banana worker ■ Plantation owner ■ Shipper ■ Importer/riper ■ Shop/supermarket

What role can we, the consumers, play in improving this situation?

Banana worker



2p

Plantation owner



8p

Shipper



7p

Importer and ripener



13p

Shops and supermarkets



20p



What is Fairtrade?

Fairtrade pays farmers and workers a '**living wage**' so they can afford to house, feed and educate their family.

Groups of Fairtrade workers are also paid a '**social premium**' which they can spend on community projects (e.g. building a school).
Let's find out more...



Plenary

How does Fairtrade link to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

Discuss with your group.



From Human Rights Watch (2002)

Ecuador: Widespread Labor Abuse on Banana Plantations

Harmful Child Labor, Anti-Union Bias Plague Industry

Banana workers in Ecuador are the victims of serious human rights abuses, Human Rights Watch charged in a new report released today.

In its investigation, Human Rights Watch found that Ecuadorian children as young as eight work on banana plantations in hazardous conditions, while adult workers fear firing if they try to exercise their right to organize. Ecuador is the world's largest banana exporter and the source of roughly one quarter of all bananas on the tables of U.S. and European consumers.

Banana-exporting corporations such as Ecuadorian-owned Noboa and Favorita, as well as Chiquita, Del Monte, and Dole fail to use their financial influence to insist that their supplier plantations respect workers' rights, the report found. Dole leads the pack of foreign multinationals in sourcing from Ecuador, obtaining nearly one third of all its bananas from the country.

MORE READING

June 30, 2017 | Letter

Joint Letter to Five Eyes Intelligence Agencies Regarding Encryption

June 27, 2017 | Dispatches

US State Department's Lie About Child Soldiers



Article 32:

You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and fairly paid.



Article 24:

You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment and information to help you stay well.



UN Convention

on the Rights of the Child



In Child Friendly Language

"Rights" are things that every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights. All the rights are connected to each other, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about the rights in terms of what is the best for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.

Article 1
Everyone under 18 has these rights.

Article 2
All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.

Article 3
All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.

Article 4
The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.

Article 5
Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.

Article 6

You have the right to be alive.

Article 7
You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognised by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).

Article 8
You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.

Article 9
You have the right to live with your parents), unless it is bad for you. You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.

Article 10
If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.

Article 11
You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

Article 12
You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

Article 13

You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.

Article 14

You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.

Article 15

You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.

Article 16

You have the right to privacy.

Article 17

You have the right to get information that is important to your well being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.

Article 18

You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.

Article 19

You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.

Article 20

You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

Article 21

You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.

Article 22

You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee (if you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.

Article 23

You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a full life.

Article 24

You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.

Article 25

If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.

Article 25

You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.

Article 27

You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.

Article 28

You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.

Article 29

Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.

Article 30

You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion – or any you choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.

Article 31

You have the right to play and rest.

Article 32

You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.

Article 33

You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.

Article 34

You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.

Article 35

No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.

Article 36

You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).

Article 37

No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel and harmful way.

Article 38

You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.

Article 39

You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected, or badly treated.

Article 40

You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.

Article 41

If the laws of your country provide better protection of your right than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.

Article 42

You have the right to know your rights! Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.

Article 43 to 54

These articles explain how governments and international organisations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.

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Department for
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