



CLASS 4

Jigsaw

MATERIALS NEEDED

Student Handouts: Jigsaw Groups #1 - #5

CLASSROOM NARRATIVE

ACTIVITY: Place students into five groups. Have students study their group's information on the student handout. Ask them to make a chart or graph to illustrate what is important about their information and prepare a presentation to give by themselves to another small group of students.

When students are ready, place one student from each group into a new small group and give them three minutes each to give their presentations to their new small group. Encourage them to ask questions of each other.

NAME:

DATE:

Jigsaw - Group 1

Study your group's information below. Become an expert on it. Make a chart or graph to illustrate what is important about your information and prepare a presentation to give by yourself to another small group of students.

Info for Group #1: Fair Trade Products Around the World

Fair Trade is currently working in 58 developing countries with about 800,000 producers.

Here is a list of some of the products sold through the Fair Trade system and where they are found (the products on this list are growing every day):

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COFFEE • Cameroon • Colombia • Costa Rica • Dominican Republic • Guatemala • Haiti • Indonesia • Mexico • Nicaragua • Papua New Guinea • Peru • Rwanda • Tanzania • Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COCOA • Belize • Bolivia • Dominican Republic • Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRESH FRUIT AND JUICES • Brazil • Colombia • Costa Rica • Dominican Republic • Ecuador • Ghana • South Africa • Windward Islands • Cuba <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WINE • South Africa • Chile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HONEY • Chile • Mexico • Uruguay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEA • India • Sri Lanka • Tanzania • Uganda • Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUGAR • Paraguay • Malawi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VEGETABLES • Egypt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RICE • India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROSES • Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOOTBALLS • Pakistan |
|---|---|---|--|

NAME:

DATE:

Jigsaw - Group 2

Study your group's information below. Become an expert on it. Make a chart, graph or symbol to illustrate what is important about your information and prepare a presentation to give by yourself to another small group of students.

Info for Group #2:

Fair Trade seeks to improve the lives of farmers and agricultural workers by:

- giving farmers more money for their products
- creating a strong, respectful relationship between the farmers and the companies that turn their products into consumer goods
- lending money fairly to farmers so they can invest in their farms
- working to end child labor on farms
- educating farmers about how they can improve the environment around their farm

Fair Trade seeks to help consumers in places like the U.S. by:

- educating consumers about the lives of people who work to bring us food
- offering good-quality food products
- sharing as much information as possible with consumers
- inviting consumers to participate in political activities that seek to improve the lives of farmers

REFERENCE: INTERNATIONAL FAIR TRADE ASSOCIATION (IFAT)

NAME:

DATE:

Jigsaw - Group 3

Study your group's information below. Become an expert on it. Make a chart or graph to illustrate what is important about your information and prepare a presentation to give by yourself to another small group of students.

Info for Group #3:

- Chocolate was estimated to be an \$80 billion industry worldwide and \$13.7 billion industry in the U.S. in 2000.
- In the U.S., Hershey's, Nestle, Russell Stover, and M&M/Mars together control 85% of the chocolate industry.
- 46% of Americans say they "can't live" without chocolate. The average American consumes 11.6 pounds of chocolate a year.
- It takes a large quantity of cocoa to make a pound of chocolate. A cocoa pod may have 30-50 beans. It can take roughly 400 beans to make one pound of chocolate.
- The average income for a cocoa-growing family ranges from \$30 to \$110 per household member per year. 43% of chocolate in the world is from the Ivory Coast in Africa, where child slavery is a known problem.

REFERENCES:

GLOBAL EXCHANGE [HTTP://WWW.GLOBALEXCHANGE.ORG/CAMPAIGNS/FAIRTRADE/COCOA/BACKGROUND.HTML](http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/background.html)
 DOUTRE-ROUSSEL, CHLOÉ (2005). THE CHOCOLATE CONNOISSEUR. JEREMY P. TARCHER/PENGUIN.
 TRANSFAIR USA. [HTTP://TRANSFAIRUSA.ORG/PDFS/FASTFACTS_COCOA.PDF](http://transfairusa.org/pdfs/fastfacts_cocoa.pdf)

NAME:

DATE:

Jigsaw - Group 4

Study your group's information below. Become an expert on it. Make a chart or graph to illustrate what is important about your information and prepare a presentation to give by yourself to another small group of students.

Info for Group #4

FAIR TRADE IMPACT STUDIES

Several independent studies have measured the impact of Fair Trade on disadvantaged farmers and workers. Here is what one of them found out:

In 2007, Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability, and Survival reported on a four-year study of the impact of Fair Trade on a cooperative of coffee producers in Oaxaca, Mexico. It found that Fair Trade pays higher prices to farmers, which increases their household income. Participation in Fair Trade reduces households' debt and enhances people's economic options. Families have the ability to better feed and educate their children. Fair Trade affords peasant farmers some protection if their crops are destroyed by weather or if the market price for their crop drops drastically. In many cases Fair Trade allows these farmers the breathing room needed to engage in more sustainable agricultural practices. Furthermore, the extra capital from Fair Trade can generate important economic ripple effects within communities, providing additional employment even for non-participating families.

However, Fair Trade is not a complete solution. It can't remove the majority of participants from a life of poverty because there aren't enough Fair Trade companies to purchase all of the agricultural products from all of the farmers in the world. The entire trade system must change so that farmers will be paid a fair price for the food that they grow.

REFERENCE

JAFFEE, DANIEL (2007). BREWING JUSTICE: FAIR TRADE COFFEE, SUSTAINABILITY AND SURVIVAL. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS. ISBN: 978-0-520-24959-2

NAME:

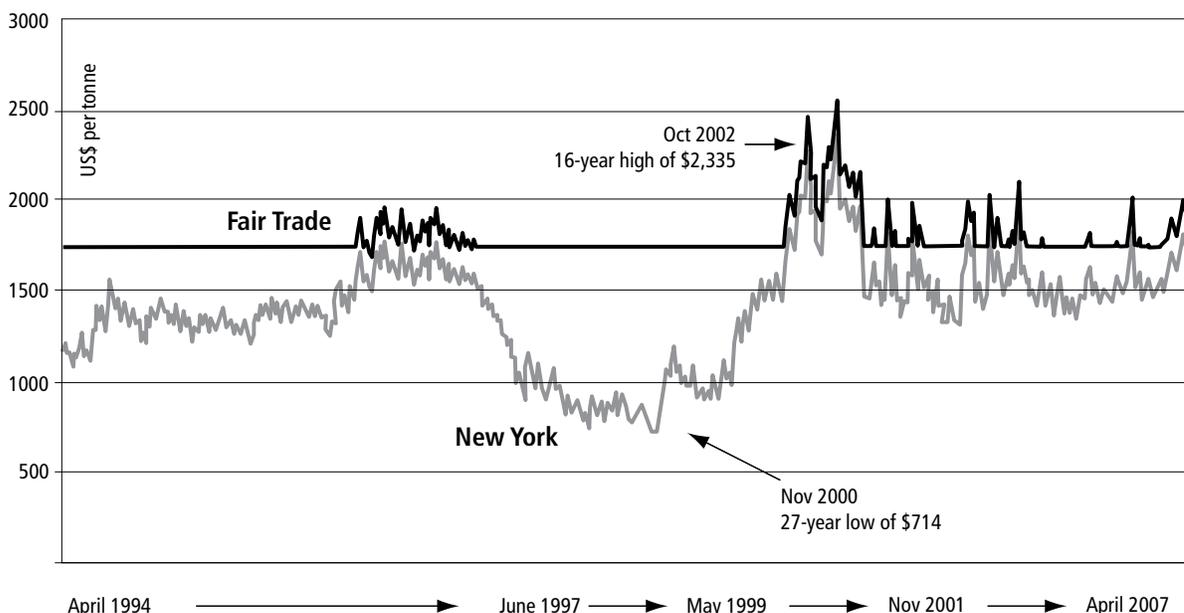
DATE:

Jigsaw - Group 5

Study your group's information below. Become an expert on it. Make a chart or graph to illustrate what is important about your information and prepare a presentation to give by yourself to another small group of students.

Info for Group #5:

The Cocoa Market 1994 - 2007: Comparison of Fair Trade & New York Exchange Prices



NB Fair Trade minimum price = \$1600/tonne + \$150 premium. When New York price is \$1600 or above, then the Fair Trade price = New York price + \$150 premium.
© Fairtrade Foundation

SOURCE: FAIRTRADE FOUNDATION, COCOA 1994-2002: COMPARISON OF FAIR TRADE AND NEW YORK EXCHANGE PRICES

