

Oddizzi World Explorers

KS2 Week 11 - Food and farming



Login details

To access online resources please go to **www.oddizzi.com/schools/login**

Oddizzi subscribers: Use your oddizzi class login and password.

Map skills

Use your **continents and countries** map to label where food that we eat is grown.

1. Melons from Senegal
2. Pineapples from Ghana
3. Roses from Kenya

Online investigator

Login to **www.oddizzi.com** and click on *explore the world - food and farming - food miles*

Watch the film on **green beans**. Can you count how many people are involved in the process of getting the beans to other people? Write down as many different jobs that you see in the film as possible.

Quiz time

Login to **www.oddizzi.com**.

Click on **Quiz** at the top of the page. Find the **Food and farming** quiz. We suggest trying **Level 2**.

See how many points you can score! Can you beat your score from last time?

Putting pen to paper

Login to **www.oddizzi.com** and click on *explore the world - food and farming - crops or cattle*

Choose one of the growers around the world to read about. Write a **newspaper article** imagining you have interviewed them about what their life is like.

What if...

Discuss this made up scenario with your family over breakfast or dinner.

What if...we had to grow all our own fruit and vegetables at home?



Watch this

Login to **www.oddizzi.com** and click on *explore the world - food and farming - food production*

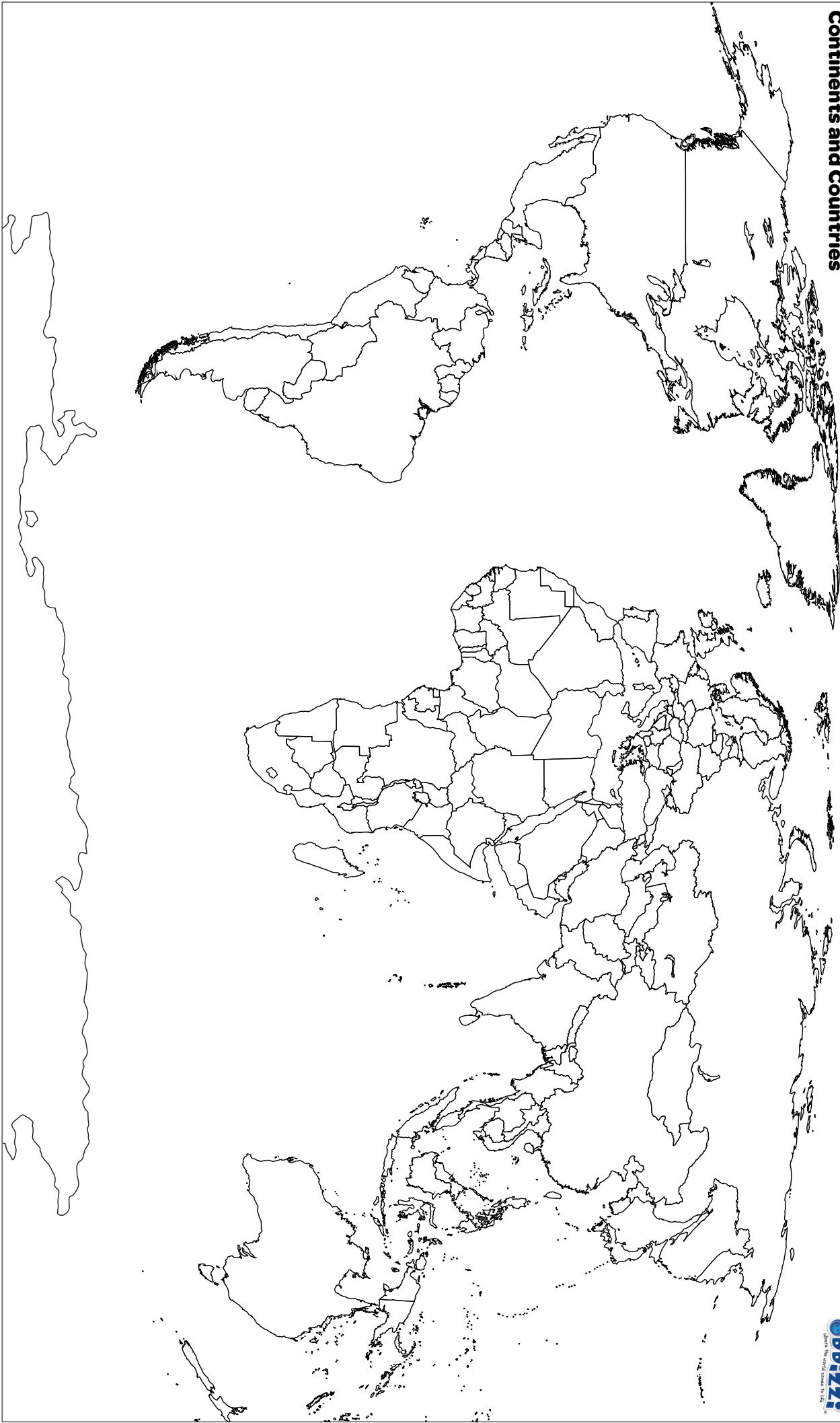
Watch: Melon production in Senegal, West Africa

Use the **Food production film reflection sheet** to answer questions on what you have just watched.

Read it

Read the new article **Palm Oil**.

Answer the questions based on what you have read.



Instructions: Watch the film and answer the questions below.

oddizzi.com | Explore the World – Food and Farming – food production



Film: Melon production in Senegal, West Africa

3 things I have learnt:

1.	2.	3.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2 things that made me go 'wow!':

1.	2.
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

1 question I have:

1.
<hr/>
<hr/>

Palm oil – the issues

Christmas is just around the corner – and lots of people are thinking about trees. But not Christmas trees – palm trees!

It all began with an advert produced by a food company called Iceland. The advert told the story of an orangutan whose home was destroyed by producers of palm oil.

The advert was first created by an environmental organisation called Greenpeace. It was banned from TV in the UK because it was 'too political'. However, millions of people watched and shared it on the internet.

Palm oil is everywhere

Look around your local supermarket: approximately half of all the things you can see will contain palm oil. It's found in bread, pizzas, chocolate, shampoo and lipstick – and lots of other products! It makes things taste good, feel nice and look shiny.

What is palm oil?

Palm oil is a type of vegetable oil that comes from the fruit of oil palm trees, it is a super-efficient crop. One palm tree can produce a lot of oil – more than many other crops. The trees are easy to grow and don't need many pesticides. Oil palm plantations in tropical countries provide work for thousands of people.

Dr Emma Keller, World Wildlife Fund (WWF): 'Palm oil has provided jobs for millions of small farmers, helping them to get out of poverty'

So....what's the problem?

Palm oil has become the world's most popular vegetable oil and we need lots of room to grow the trees. Palm trees need a tropical (warm and wet) climate to grow, so some countries, such as **Indonesia** and **Malaysia**, are clearing huge areas of tropical rainforest to make room for them. The rainforest is being cut down to make space for other crops too, and for cattle-farming. This is called 'deforestation'.

It is reported that an area the size of a football pitch is torn down in Indonesia's rainforest every 25 seconds, with palm oil driving the destruction.

Animals like Orangutans, Asian elephants, Sumatran rhinos and Sumatran tigers live in these rainforests. When the trees are cut or burnt down, they lose their homes. Many of them die.

Other animals, birds, insects and plants lose their homes too. The world's rainforests are full of lots of different species – we haven't even studied some of them yet.

People who live in the rainforests have to move too, before the trees are burned down. The fires send a gas called carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This pollutes the air, making it hard for people to breathe.

WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard, 2016: 'When palm oil is grown in the wrong place and in the wrong way, it can be devastating'



Orangutans in Indonesia



Palm nut fruits and palm oil



Palm oil plantation in Borneo



Oil palm plantation truck unloading palm fruit



Ripe palm fruits

Bad news for all of us – wherever we live

Carbon dioxide is a ‘greenhouse gas’: it makes the earth heat up. That changes our weather, making it more hot, windy and wet, and destroys ecosystems (networks of plants and animals).

Is there an answer?

Iceland used its Christmas advert to announce that it would stop using palm oil in its ‘own-brand’ products. But some people think that banning it completely could cause more problems. Other kinds of vegetable oil – like rapeseed or soybean oil – need more land. That could mean that more of the rainforest is cut down.

Perhaps the answer is to use a different kind of palm oil. Some palm oil is produced from ‘sustainable sources’ – it’s grown on plantations that haven’t destroyed the rainforest. This kind of oil is called ‘certified sustainable palm oil’ or CSPO.

WWF, 2016: ‘There is no excuse for any company not to be buying enough CSPO now to cover 100 per cent of its palm oil use’.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) says there is already enough CSPO for all of our needs. Lots of companies, large and small, already use it. The WWF has made a ‘scorecard’, showing which companies use CSPO: Boots and Marks and Spencer are top of the list!

Weblink: <http://palmoilscorecard.panda.org/>

Are you worried about palm oil in your own shopping basket? You could start to buy products that contain certified sustainable palm oil. This link shows you which products sold in the UK use sustainable palm oil.

Weblink: <https://www.actforwildlife.org.uk/get-involved/take-conservation-action/take-the-sustainable-palm-oil-challenge/shopping-list/>

If you love Jammie Dodgers – good news! They’re on the list.



An aerial view of deforestation



How can I help?

There’s a lot you can do. Take a careful look at labels to make sure the products you buy use sustainable palm oil. Email the companies that make these products to tell them why you think it’s important.

But you might need to take a dictionary shopping with you – is ‘palm fruit oil’ the same as palm oil? And what about ‘palmitic acid’? You guessed it – they’ve all got something to do with palm oil!

Palm trees aren’t usually Christmas trees – but this year Iceland has made us all think a lot more about them. Will it make you change the way you shop?

Palm oil – the issues

Christmas is just around the corner – and lots of people are thinking about trees. But not Christmas trees – palm trees!

It all began with an advert produced by a food company called Iceland. The advert was originally made by Greenpeace, an environmental organisation. It told the story of an orangutan whose home was destroyed by producers of palm oil. The advert was banned from TV in the UK: it couldn't be shown because it was 'too political'. The advert 'went viral' instead – millions of people watched and shared it on the internet.

Palm oil is everywhere

Look around your local supermarket: approximately half of all the things you see on the shelves will contain palm oil. What do chocolate, shampoo, lipstick and a loaf of bread have in common? You guessed it – they've got palm oil in their list of ingredients! Palm oil makes bread easy to bake. It keeps the colour bright in lipstick and stops our hair drying out in shampoo. Palm oil makes chocolate nice and shiny (and even tastier)!

What is palm oil?

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So....what's the problem?

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The rainforest is being cut down to make space for other crops too (like soya beans), and for cattle-farming and logging. This process is called 'deforestation'. It is reported that an area the size of a football pitch is torn down in Indonesia's rainforest every 25 seconds, with palm oil driving the destruction.

Animals like Orangutans, Asian elephants, Sumatran rhinos and Sumatran tigers live in these rainforests. When the trees are cut or burnt down, they lose their homes and many of them die.

The habitats of millions of smaller animals, birds, insects and plants are destroyed too. The world's rainforests are the most biodiverse places on earth: they're home to around 80% of all the earth's species. There are plants in the rainforest we haven't even studied yet. Deforestation is like 'destroying a book we haven't yet read', say scientists.

People who live in the rainforests are forced to move, before the trees are burned down. The fires release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, affecting people living many miles away. In June 2013 children in Singapore had to remain inside their homes when forest fires made the air outside too polluted to breathe.

WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard, 2016: 'When palm oil is grown in the wrong place and in the wrong way, it can be devastating'



Orangutans in Indonesia



Palm nut fruits and palm oil



Palm oil plantation in Borneo



Oil palm plantation truck unloading palm fruit



Ripe palm fruits

Bad news for all of us – wherever we live

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas: it forms a blanket round the earth, trapping heat. Rainforests – nicknamed ‘the lungs of the planet’ – do a good job of removing this gas, but they can’t do this if they’ve been cut down. Greenhouse gases make the earth warmer and our weather more extreme. As the earth heats up, ecosystems are damaged and human health suffers.

Is there an answer?

Iceland used its Christmas advert to announce that it would stop using palm oil in its ‘own-brand’ products. But some people believe that banning it completely would cause further problems. They argue that using other types of vegetable oil, such as rapeseed or soybean oil, to meet global demand could make matters worse. Alternative crops would require more land and could lead to further deforestation, especially in the Amazon, a major soy-producing region.

Using palm oil that has been produced without damaging the environment is one way to help protect the rainforests. Palm oil produced from ‘sustainable sources’ - from trees grown on plantations that haven’t destroyed the rainforest - could be the way forward. This is called ‘certified sustainable palm oil’ or CSPO - you might start to see those letters on food labels soon.

WWF, 2016: ‘There is no excuse for any company not to be buying enough CSPO now to cover 100 per cent of its palm oil use’.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) says there is already enough CSPO for all of our needs. Lots of companies, large and small, already use it. The WWF has created a sustainable palm oil ‘scorecard’, showing which companies are acting responsibly. Big brands Boots and Marks and Spencer are top of the class!

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How can I help?

There’s a lot you can do. You might choose only to buy products that use sustainable palm oil – and leave the others on the shelves. You can email the companies that make these products to tell them why.

Make sure you check the labels carefully. In the EU, labels must say if a product contains palm oil. But you might need to take a dictionary shopping with you – is ‘palm fruit oil’ the same as palm oil? What about ‘palmitic acid’ or ‘stearamidopropyldimethylamine’?! You guessed it – they’ve all got something to do with palm oil!

Palm trees aren’t usually Christmas trees – but this year Iceland has made us all think a lot more about them. Will it persuade you to change the way you shop?



An aerial view of deforestation





1. Draw yourself in the circle to become a detective!
2. Answer the questions below to complete your mission.

A. Tick 'true' or 'false' for the statements below.

Statements	True	False
1. Palm oil is used in lots of products found in supermarkets.		
2. Palm oil grows in cold and dry countries.		
3. Palm oil is a type of vegetable oil.		

B. Circle the correct answer.

4. Palm oil plantations can be found in which country?

- a. United Kingdom
- b. Malaysia
- c. Sweden

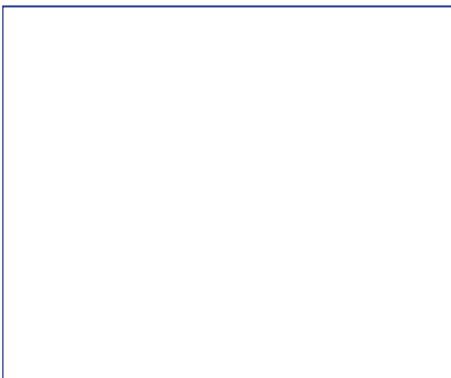
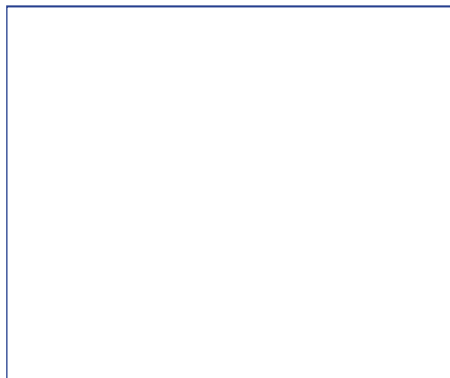
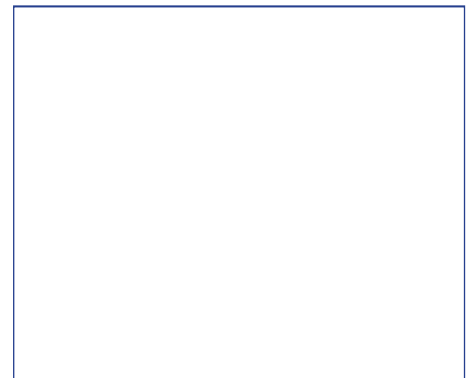
5. What is the term for the clearing of rainforests?

- a. Destruction
- b. Deforestation
- c. Hacking

6. CSPO stands for...

- a. Care standards for palm oil
- b. Country specific palm oil
- c. Certified sustainable palm oil

C. Draw three animals that are affected by deforestation.

D. Why do you think it is important for companies to use CSPO?



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C. Draw three animals that are affected by deforestation.

**Orangutans
elephants
rhinos
tigers**

D. Why do you think it is important for companies to use CSPO?



There's lots to think about - and lots more questions to ask!

Do you think the Iceland advert should have been banned? Why don't we allow political adverts to be shown on the TV?

Iceland is still selling products from other companies that are made from palm oil. Is this OK?

The Iceland advert 'went viral' on the internet – millions of people watched it. Do you think Iceland knew this would happen?

We're filling the oceans with plastic – and we're destroying rainforests. Do you think it's ever possible to produce things that don't harm somebody or something?

What problems would arise if alternative oils were used, like soybean or coconut oil? This website will help: <https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/8-things-know-about-palm-oil>

Has the advert – or this article – persuaded you to make a change to your own life?

Do you think big companies really listen to their customers? Do they listen to children?

Writing Tasks

Write a letter to a company that doesn't use CSPO in their food products persuading them to use sustainable palm oil.

Pretend you are an orangutan that lives in a rainforest in Borneo. Write a piece describing the day your home was destroyed by humans clearing the forest for a palm oil plantation.