

Snáitheanna: Bia, Sláinte agus Scileanna Cistineacha, Saol Teaghlaigh Freagrach

Gnéithe: Cumhachtú an Duine Aonair agus an Teaghlaigh, Maireachtáil Fhreagrach agus Inbhuanaithe

Tasc

Inbhuanaitheacht Bia

Torthaí Foghlama

Ba chóir go mbeadh sé ar chumas an scoláire....

- 1.1** Na fachtóirí a aithint a bhfuil tionchar acu ar roghanna bia pearsanta
- 1.15** Tionchar a chuid roghanna bia ó thaobh na héiceolaíochta agus na heitice a iniúchadh
- 2.7** Na bealaí a aithint inar féidir le daoine aonair agus teaghlaigh cur le maireachtáil inbhuanaithe agus fhreagrach teaghlaigh

Rúin Foghlama

Táim ag foghlaim chun/Tá mé in ann...

- Na fachtóirí a phlé a mbíonn tionchar acu ar roghanna bia
- Saincheisteanna a aithint a mbíonn tionchar acu ar inbhuanaitheacht i mbia
- Taighde a dhéanamh ar an tionchar a bhíonn ag mo roghanna bia ar an gcomhshaol agus ar dhaoine eile
- Feachtas cruthaitheach agus éifeachtach a dhearadh
- Mo chuid oibre a chur i láthair daoine eile

Tasc

Feachtas éifeachtach a dhearadh a chruthaíonn feasacht ar an gcomhshaol/dhaoine eile agus a spreagann roghanna bia freagracha agus inbhuanaithe.

Critéir Ratha

Éireoidh leis an scoláire más féidir leis...

- CR1** Feachtas cruthaitheach agus éifeachtach a dhearadh a spreagann piaraí/daoine eile chun breith a dhéanamh ar an gcomhshaol agus roghanna bia á ndéanamh acu
- CR2** Foinsí faisnéise ábhartha/beachta a shainithint
- CR3** Fíricí/torthaí ábhartha a shainithint agus an tionchar a bhíonn ag roghanna bia ó thaobh na inbhuanaitheachta

Comhthéacs teagaisc agus foghlama

Tugadh an tasc seo do scoláirí sa dara bliain (cumas measctha) tar éis dóibh foghlaim faoi inbhuanaitheacht bia (idir eiticiúil agus éiceolaíoch) agus modúl roimhe sin ar thomhaltachas. Úsáideadh roinnt acmhainní a spreag foghlaim féintreoirithe. Cuireadh guth an scoláire chun cinn mar gur roghnaigh an scoláire a réimse ábhair féin agus cuireadh guth an scoláire chun cinn trí aiseolas comhscoláirí i rith na foghlama. Iarradh ar na scoláirí feachtas a dhearadh agus rinne siad ar fad cur i láthair agus rinne go leor díobh póstaer, chuir roinnt bileoga eolais ar fáil agus cur i láthair PowerPoint.

Dálaí

Pléifear an tasc sa rang agus déanfar an obair sa rang agus sa bhaile. Úsáidfidh na scoláirí an t-idirlíon chun taighde a dhéanamh don tasc. Chuir na scoláirí a bhfeachtas i láthair ag deireadh an ranga.

Sampla 1

FOOD Sustainability

FOOD PACKAGING

Ireland is one of the top producers in plastic waste in Europe. It almost equals the amount the UK produces. Ireland accounts for 31% of Europe's plastic waste.

60% of all plastic waste comes from packaging.

In 2016, Ireland produced 282,148 tonnes of plastic packaging waste.

How to Reduce plastic while shopping?

- Buy loose fruit and veg
- Use one durable re-usable bag
- Leave packaging behind when possible
- Ask your butcher to wrap your purchase in paper rather than plastic

Did you know?
The "Shop and drop" initiative encourages consumers to leave packaging in shops.

Did you know?
Ireland generates a total of 61tgs of packaging waste per person each year!

Did you know?
93% of Dublin Bay prawns have ingested microplastics!

CHILD LABOUR

Did you know?
Nestle is one of the leading companies noted for its involvement in child labour.

Over 120 million children are employed between the ages of 5-17 and working as laborers that produce everyday foods.

The agricultural sector is one of the most dangerous in terms of work-related fatalities, accidents and occupational injury.

Children are at risk from falls, cuts, burns and exposure to pesticides, such as weather and temperature.

Children are made to breathe fields by breathing, laboring, tasks, such as weeding, spraying, applying insecticides and using pesticides.

In certain ethnic groups, cattle herding is almost always done by children.

The biggest food products involving child labour are:

- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Soybeans
- Wheat
- Rubber
- Ally

Sourced from Global Citizen

Did you know?
67.5% of child laborers in the agricultural sector are unpaid and made to work for free!

DEFORESTATION

Global increases for demand of commodities such as palm oil and soya beans are driving industrial scale producers to clear forests away at an alarming rate.

Forest clearing for the cause of livestock ranching is also a major contributor to deforestation.

Solutions to help end deforestation.

- Plant a tree in your backyard, local community garden or anywhere nearby
- Go paperless & think about recycling
- Reduce meat consumption
- Buy local & seasonal produce

Take initiative to change our world.

FOOD MILES

What are food miles?
Food miles is the distance food is transported from the time of its making until it reaches the consumer.

How do they affect the planet?
Food miles are a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and to climate change.

83% of CO₂ emissions in the food industry are caused by food miles.

What can we do to help?

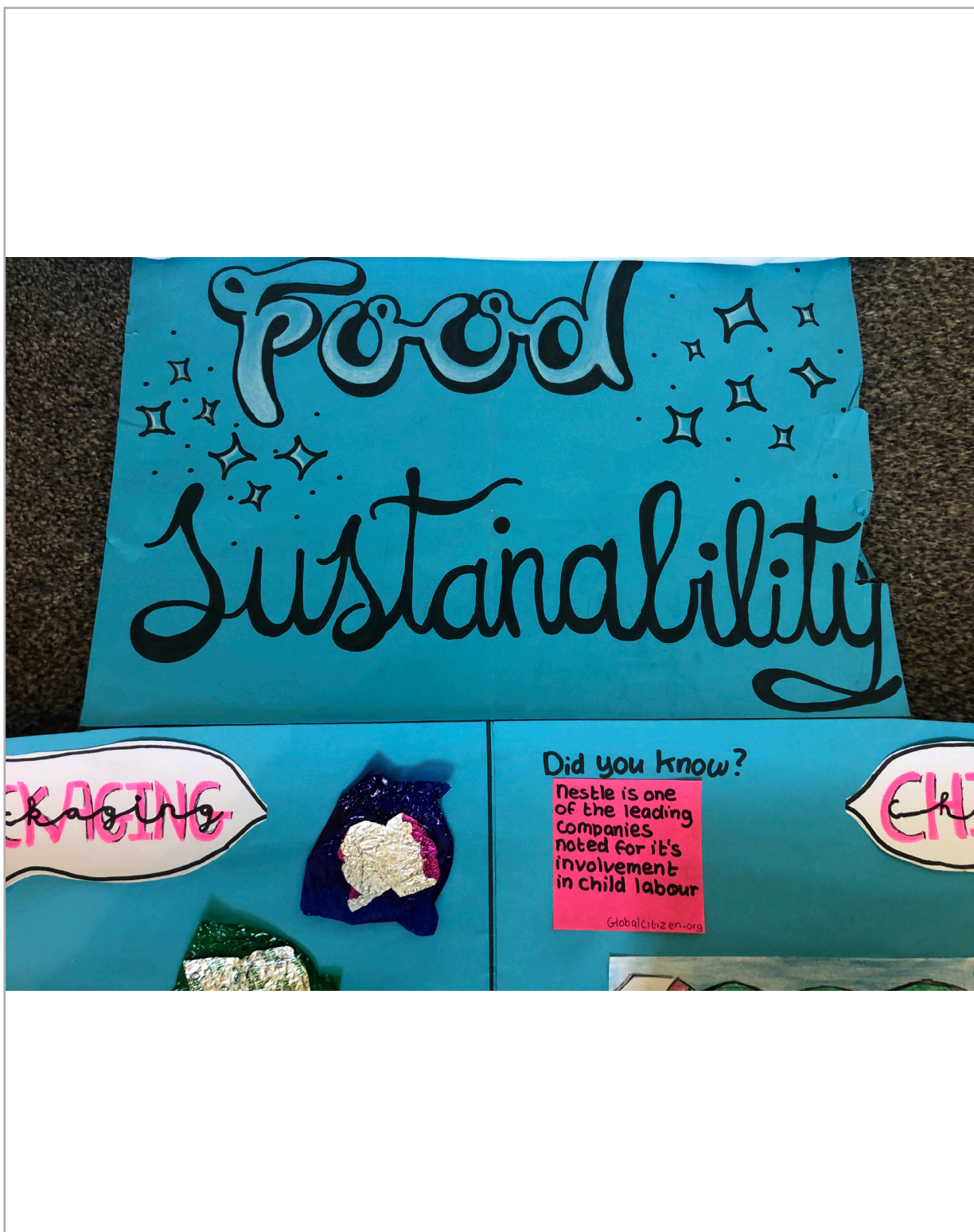
- Think before you buy - Buy local food or regional food that is in season
- Find out about local food sources e.g. a farmer's market
- Choose products with the least amount of packaging
- Talk to your local greengrocer, butcher, fishmonger about the origin of the product
- Buy what you need when you need it

Did you know?
7,200 tonnes of potatoes were imported to Ireland in 2017! as well as 15,000 tonnes of cabbage!

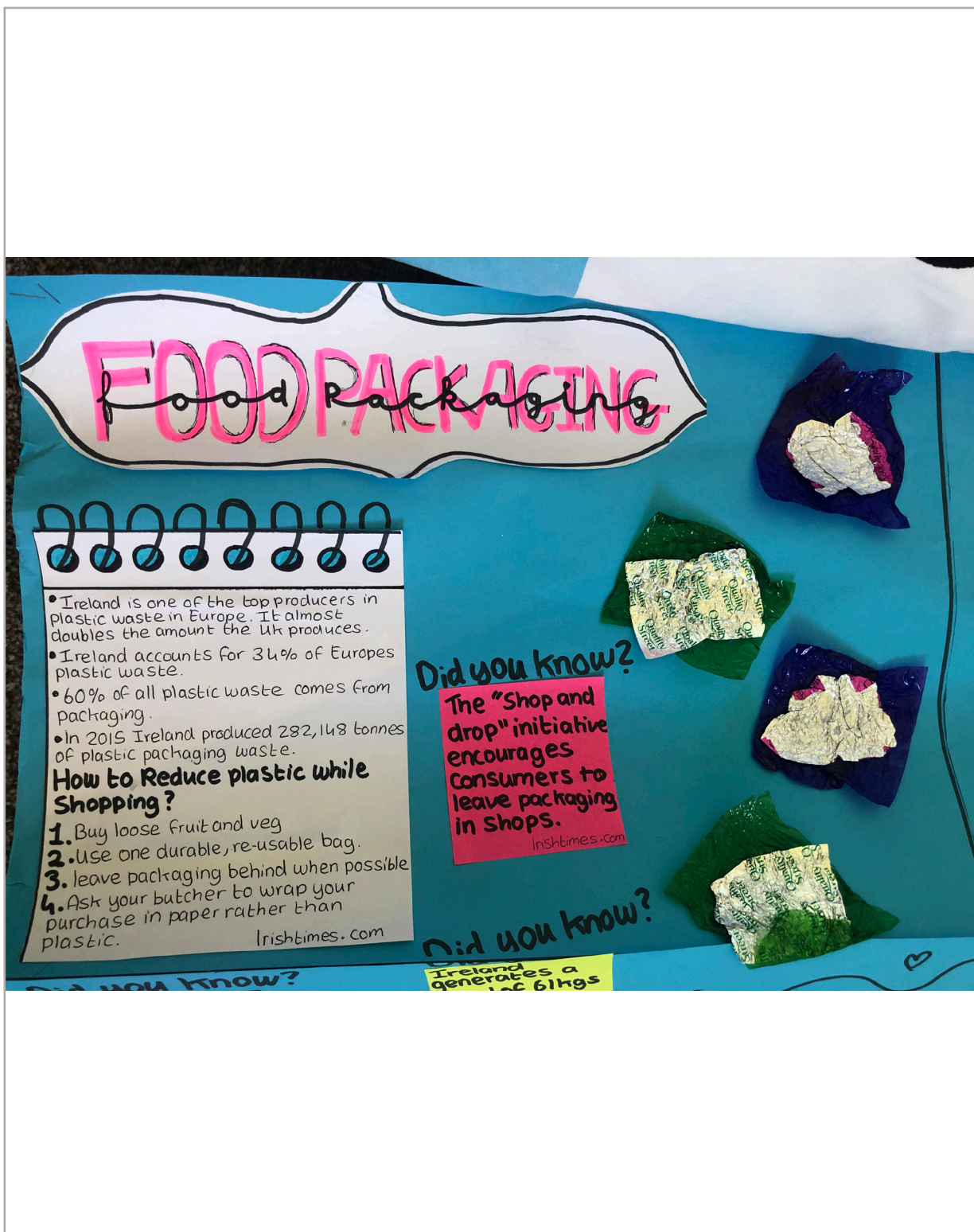
Conclusion!

Within my campaign, I focused on four main areas that are linked to food sustainability. The message of my campaign is that all areas related to the topic of food sustainability are interconnected. The goal of food sustainability cannot be achieved by focusing primarily on one small niche in the problem. Change must occur within all areas. My hope is that my campaign will inform people about what they can do themselves and how they can create change within any of the areas they can.

Sampla 1



Sampla 1




Sampla 1

Did you know?

Nestle is one of the leading companies noted for it's involvement in child labour
Globalcitizen.org

CHILD LABOUR



- Over 129 million children worldwide between the ages of 5-17 are working as laborers that produce everyday foods
- The agricultural sector is one of the most dangerous in terms of work related fatalities, accidents and occupational disease.
- Children are at risk from falls, cuts, wounds and exposure to extreme conditions such as weather and temperature.
- Children are made to prepare fields by performing laborious tasks such as weeding, sewing, applying inorganic pesticides and spraying fertilizers.
- In certain ethnic groups, cattle herding is almost always done by children.

Sourced from onegreenplanet.org

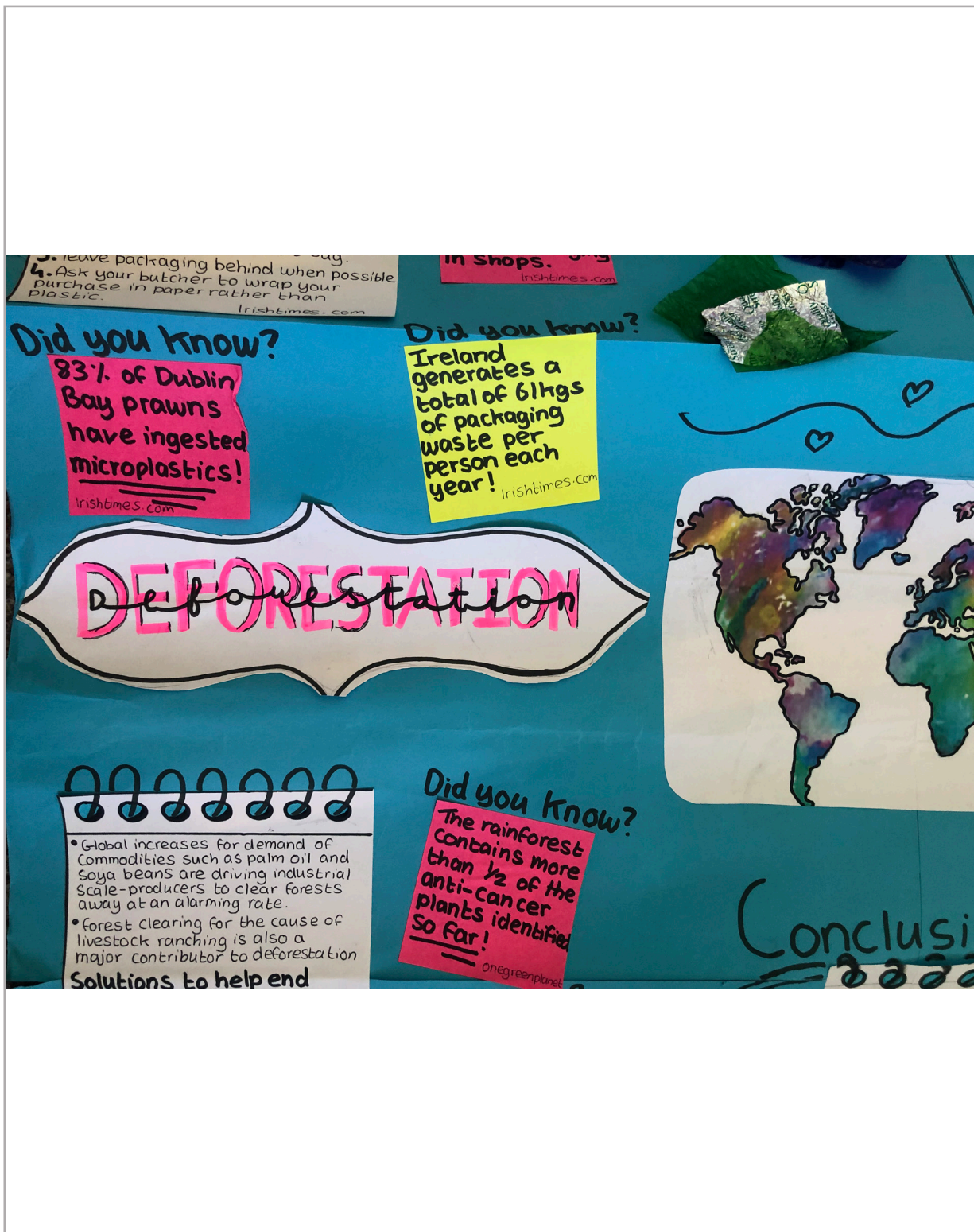
The biggest food productions involving child labour are:

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Sugarcane
- Chocolate
- Beef
- Tea
- Dairy

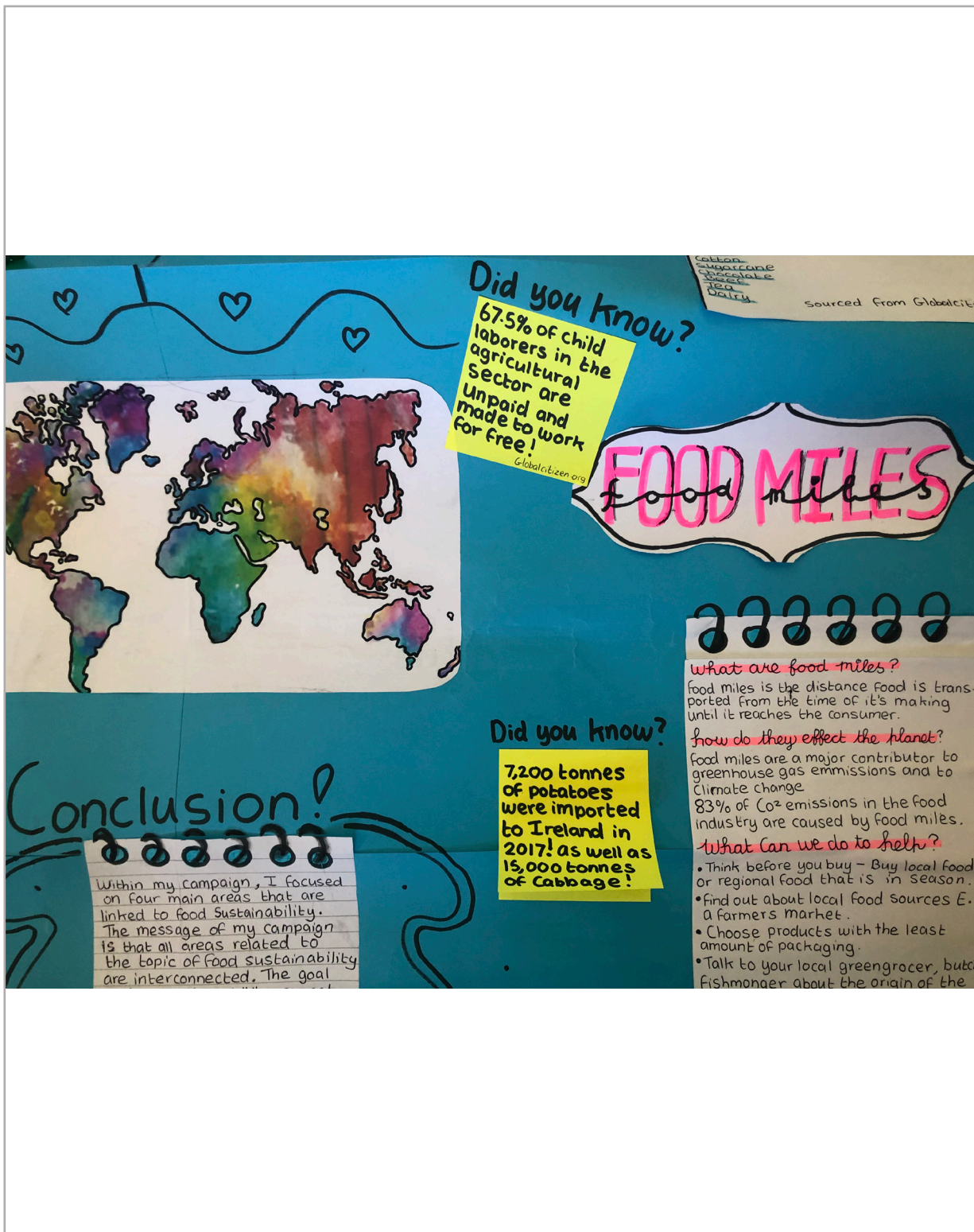
Sourced from Globalcitizen.org

Did you know?

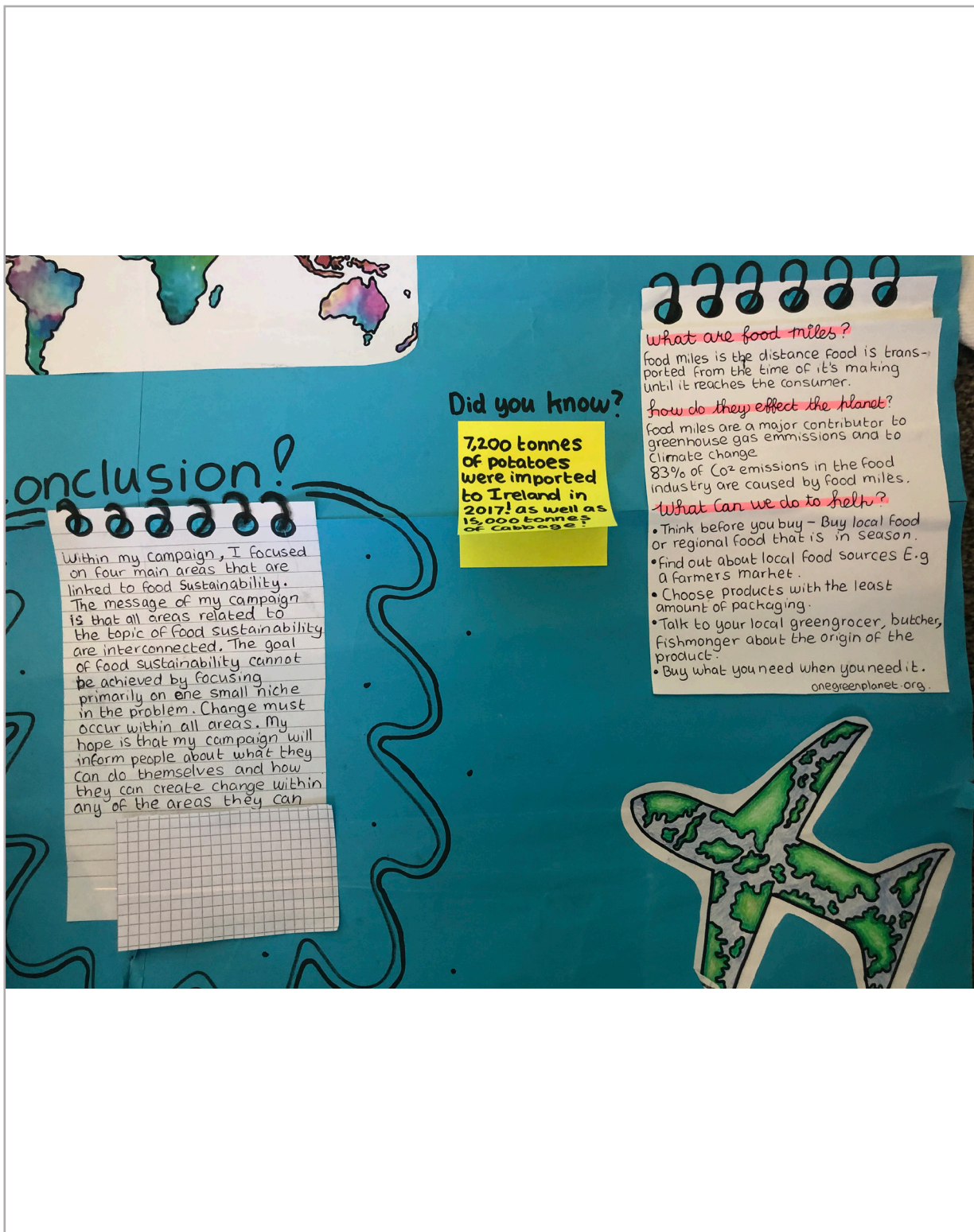
Sampla 1



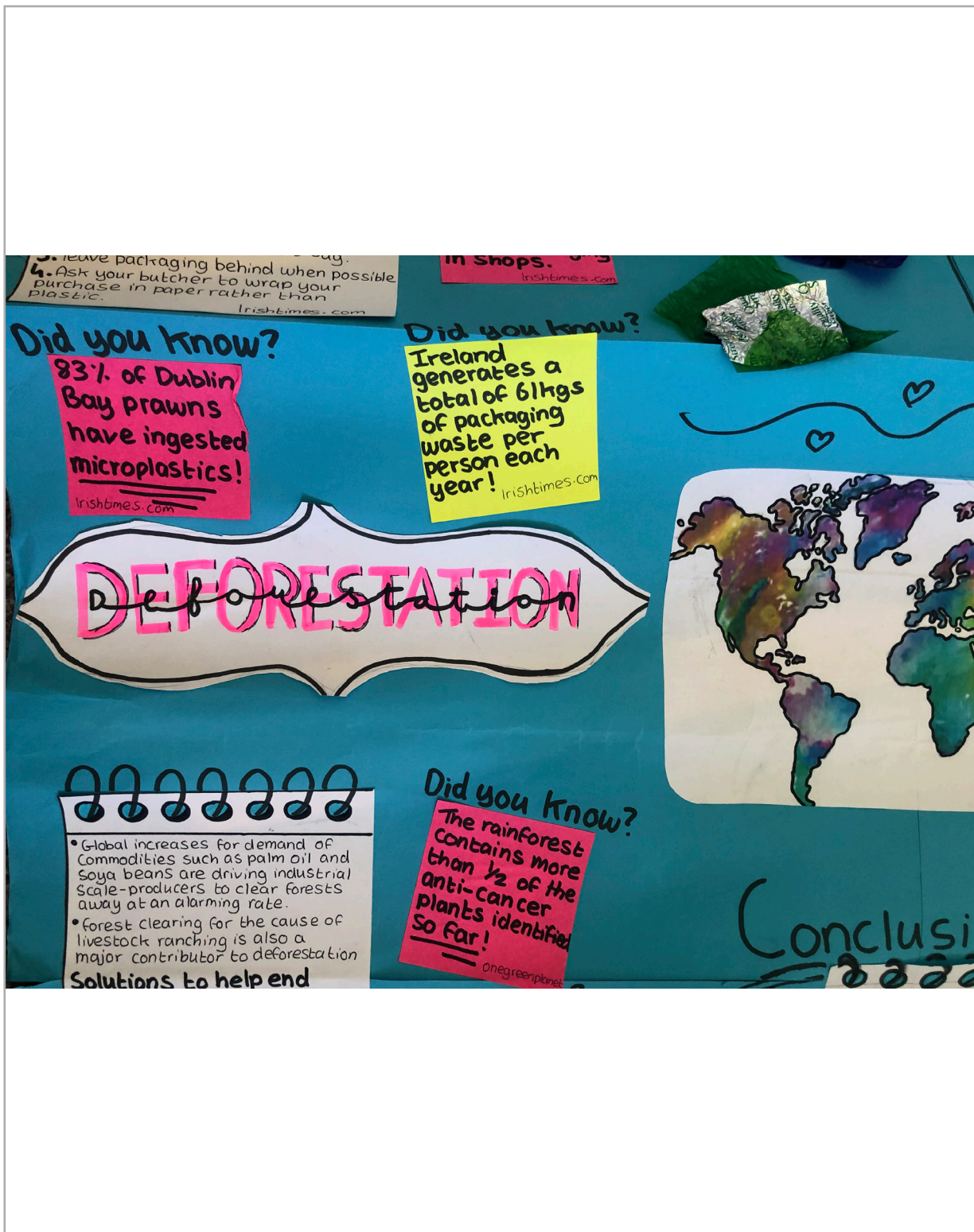
Sampla 1



Sampla 1



Sampla 1



Aiseolas

- CR1** Taispeánadh cruthaitheacht iontach sa phóstaer amhairc ina léirítear go soiléir tosca comhshaoil/éiceolaíochta. Eolas curtha i láthair go soiléir lena chur ina luí ar chomhscoláirí/dhaoine eile chun breith a dhéanamh ar an gcomhshaol agus roghanna bia á ndéanamh acu. Cruthaitheacht soiléir trí íomhánna, léaráidí agus fíricí ábhartha chun aird an lucht féachana a choinneáil. Cuireadh eolas i láthair go hiontach.
- CR2** Úsáideadh raon an-mhaith foinsí eolais sa tionscadal le tacú le tionchar a imirt ar dhaoine eile.
- CR3** Baineadh úsáid iontach as fíricí agus torthaí ábhartha a raibh nasc soiléir acu leis an tionchar a bhíonn ag roghanna bia ó thaobh na inbhuanaitheachta. Tagairt iontach don fhíric go bhfuil nasc idir go leor de na roghanna inbhuanaithe a dhéanaimid. Déantar achoimre an-mhaith ar na réimse sna píosaí ‘céard is féidir linn a dhéanamh’.

Breithiúnas Foriomlán:

Thar barr ar fad



Thar barr ar fad



Os cionn na n-ionchas



Ag teacht leis na hionchais



Níor chomhlíon na hionchais go fóill