



Lesson Plan Senior High School (15-18 yr. Olds)

Aim: To grow student's awareness of how and where cocoa is grown, chocolate is made and the injustice in the supply chain through child labour and human trafficking in Cote d'Ivoire especially but also west Africa and ways in some choices they can make about responding to it. Then to help students understand what they can do to make choices about how they respond to injustice.

Lesson Sections	Equipment	Resources
1. Ask the students: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name all the different types of chocolate that you have tasted? the different types of chocolate? b. What is your favourite type of chocolate? 	White board/ blackboard	For background material look at the list on the Schools resources page on the website





2. Quiz: (Could be put on PowerPoint)

- a. How much chocolate do you think an average Australia's eats each year?
 - i. 1-2 Kgms?
 - ii. 3-4 Kgms
 - iii. 5-6 Kgms? (✓)
 - iv. 7-8Kgms?
- b. What are the 3 major ingredients in plain chocolate?
 - i. Flour?
 - ii. Sugar? (✓)
 - iii. Cocoa? (✓)
 - iv. Water?
 - v. Milk? (✓)
- c. What region of the world is most of the cocoa grown?
 - i. India?
 - ii. Sahara Desert?
 - iii. China?
 - iv. West Africa? (✓ - about 80%)
 - v. Antarctic?
- d. Which country in West Africa is the biggest producer of cocoa?
 - i. Nigeria?
 - ii. Ghana?
 - iii. Cote d'Ivoire (sometimes called Ivory Coast)? (✓ - it produces around 38% of the worlds cocoa)
 - iv. Liberia?
- e. How many main steps are there in the Chocolate supply chain?
 - i. 2?
 - ii. 3?

If using PowerPoint then data projector and computer





3. What is slavery?

Human trafficking can be defined as:

"the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."

([UN Protocol](#) to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons)

Slavery and its prohibition is enshrined in international treaties and in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights which the international community is commemorating its 50th Anniversary. Article 4 of the Universal Declaration guarantees that 'No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

But still, slavery is not dead. It continues to be reported in a wide range of forms:

- traditional chattel slavery, (Slaves who are classified as property who could be bought, sold, traded or inherited)
- bonded labour,
- serfdom,
- child labour,
- migrant labour,
- domestic labour,
- forced labour
- slavery for ritual or religious purposes
- forced marriage





<p>4. Watch the Freedom United Clip on Modern Slavery - https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=167&v=kj4xEi_iN7U Or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=inlmtkcQhRw which looks at child labour causes in Cote d'Ivoire Or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHDxy04QPqM - showing what has been happening in West Africa in the cocoa growing (now 6 years old) Or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h5OsUU2RY9M - Good introduction to life on cocoa farms and child labour</p>	<p>If using clips then data projector and computer</p>	
<p>5. Slavery and child labour exists in west Africa especially in the cocoa growing farms of Cote d'Ivoire. It happens because the farmers do not make enough from cocoa to send their children to school or to employ adult workers. Poverty is the key factor in slavery in most places around the world - people risk leaving home to find something better. This is what happens in Cote d'Ivoire. Young people in neighbouring countries like Burkina Faso, want to find a better life and are tricked into believing there are good paying jobs in the Cocoa farms in Cote d'Ivoire.</p> <p>What do you think you would do if you had, no money, no opportunities, no welfare, no family money and around 7 children in the family? What risks would you be willing to make to find something better?</p>		





6. How can things change? What can we do that will have any affect?
- a. A change theory is a way of explaining how things can change.
 - b. Here is a STOP THE TRAFFIK theory:
 - i. In the developed countries we are consumers, we have the resources to buy products. Manufacturing and labour-intensive agriculture and aquaculture has gone off shore (because labour is cheaper)
 - ii. Slave traders buy and sell people (around a US\$150billion/ year trade)
 - iii. Around 80% are sold to manufacturing (factories), Agriculture (farming), aquaculture (seafood/ fishing) to produce goods cheaper.
 - iv. We buy these products.
 - v. We can ask for tractability (what is happening in the supply chain and from where?) and transparency (make this known on company websites).
 - vi. Companies will come to realise consumers can and will make choices on what they buy and check their suppliers and produce a clean supply chain.
 - vii. This will stop the demand for slave labour and starve the slave traders.
 - viii. This means we can make a real difference in a lot of slavery around the world!

7.





8. Individually, in pairs or a small group, compose a letter that you would want to write to a chocolate company to express what you would like to see happen to help prevent child labour and slavery the production of chocolate. Or produce a poster or an infographic that expresses what you think needs to happen. Then share it with the class.

Or

Develop a campaign for a living income to be paid to farmers for the sale of their cocoa. Some things to take into account:

- It is estimated cocoa farmers only get 4% of the price of a 100g 30% cocoa content, chocolate bar (that's less than 1 square of a chocolate bar going to the farmer).
- A 100g, 30% cocoa content (milk chocolate) bar costs A\$1.50 .
- Australian's eat an average of 5kg of chocolate per person each year.
- Many experts are estimating a cocoa farmer needs to earn 3 times more than their present income even get close to a living income.
 - i. At current prices, and at the average Australian's consumption, (5kg/yr.) we would need to pay around 12 cents more for each 100g chocolate bar - or on average A\$60 more per year for cocoa farmers to be getting closer to a living income.





9. What can you do to help these children who are or have been caught in child labour and slavery in Cote d'Ivoire?
- Look for these symbols when you buy chocolate or look up chocolate company policies and practices on their website to see what they are doing - and buy chocolate from those you think are doing the right thing.
 - Tell your parents/ parent, guardian which chocolate you would prefer based on your research and decisions?
 - Ask the shops you buy chocolate from if they know if the chocolate supply chain and cocoa source has been checked to see if steps have been taken to check for child labour or slavery?
 - Write a letter, send an email, or send a message on Facebook, Instagram, twitter or other social media to/about chocolate companies to say you don't want to have children abused in the growing of the cocoa in your chocolate! You might like to say things like:
 - Dear Producers (the biggest being Cargill, Barry Callebaut and Olam) and chocolate companies the biggest being Ferrero, Hershey, Lindt, Mars, Mondelez/Cadbury, Nestle - who produce 80% of the worlds chocolate
 - Thank you for the programs you have started to support cocoa farmers in West Africa
 - There has been a significant drop in cocoa prices and farmer's income
 - Farmers remain in extreme poverty which is a driver of child labour and human trafficking
 - A living income is needed that allows for basic housing, food and essentials; plus, small



UTZ, Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade are certifying companies



- Cocoa Life is Mondelez (Cadbury, Toblerone etc) <https://www.cocoalife.org/the-program>



<http://www.chocolate.lindt.com/world-of-lindt/sustainability/the-lindt-spruengli-farming-program/>



<http://www.nestlecocoaplan.com/>





10. As homework or an additional exercise:

Go to <https://traffikfreechocolate.com.au> Click the “Find Good Chocolate button at the top. On that page students can:

1. Sign-up or Log-on.
2. Give permission for us to use your location
3. Take a photo of a product with one of the displayed logos on it.
4. Your photo will be automatically uploaded.
5. Earn a point for each photo.

These can then be shared with the class in the next lesson. There is also a map which will show others where good chocolate is available.

