





the best homemade recipes

EAT

Comparative Research Network

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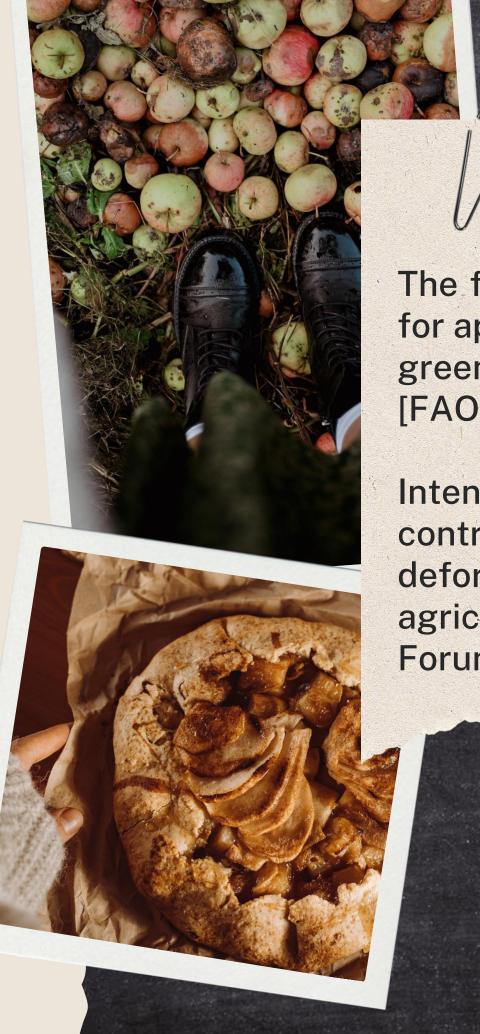
VEGETARIAN AND VEGAN #G

INTRODUCTION

#### Instructions

Choosing regional and seasonal: understanding

- 1 their role in reducing carbon footprints.
- 2 Choosing sustainable farming
  Managing your food waste (including the utilization of apps and understanding
- 3 expiration dates, will be scrutinized for its potential in minimizing resource depletion)
- Sustainable packaging (emphasizing the need for eco-friendly alternatives)
- Going veg (environmental benefits and personal health)



### INGREDIENTS

The food industry is responsible for approximately 26% of global greenhouse gas emissions [FAO].

Intensive farming practices contribute to <u>80%</u> of global deforestation linked to agriculture [World Economic Forum].

ENJOY!



# CHOOSING REGIONAL AND SEASONAL

INGREDIENTS

Buying <u>regional</u> and <u>seasonal</u> refers to making choices based on the geographical origin and the natural growing cycles of foo items.

Instructions

#### **Cupboard Exploration**

1 Take a close look at the labels on various food items you have.

#### Seasonal Fridge Check

Examine the contents of your refrigerator, paying special attention to fruits and vegetables.

AND YOU, WHAT ARE YOU BUYING? LET'S CHECK!

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

#### INGREDIENTS

Animal husbandry refers to the practice of breeding, raising, and caring for livestock such as cattle, poultry, and pigs.

Choosing sustainable animal husbandry practices is <u>crucial</u> for mitigating the environmental impact of livestock production.

#### Instructions

Debate: Conventional vs. Sustainable Practices:

- Divide the class into two groups: one representing conventional animal husbandry practices and the other representing sustainable practices.
- Assign each group to research and prepare arguments supporting their assigned position.

  Hold a structured debate where each group
- 3 presents their arguments and counters the opposing group's points.
  - **Encourage respectful dialogue and critical**
- 4 thinking as students defend their positions and challenge opposing viewpoints.

LET'S EAT!



# FOODU WASTE

Refers to the discarding or disposal of edible food that is still safe and suitable for human consumption.



#### HOW TO AVOID IT?

#### **Meal Planning and Portion Control:**

1 Try to plan your meals in advance and only purchase what you need.

#### **Food Preservation Methods:**

Such as freezing, canning, pickling, and drying.

#### **Creative Cooking and Recipe Adaptation:**

Be creative in the kitchen!

#### **Community Sharing Initiatives:**

- 4 Such as food banks, community fridges, or gleaning programs.
- **5** Apps to Save Food

#### UNDERSTANDING

#### EXPIRATION DATES:

#### "Best Before" Date:

The date until which the food product is expected to retain its quality, flavor, and nutritional value when stored properly.

#### "Use By" Date:

Applied to perishable foods that are highly perishable and may pose a health risk if consumed after this date.

## PACKAGING

#### Instructions

#### **Packaging Audit**

Encourage students to discuss their findings and propose alternative packaging solutions.

#### **Design Challenge**

2 Have students present their designs to their peers and evaluate them.

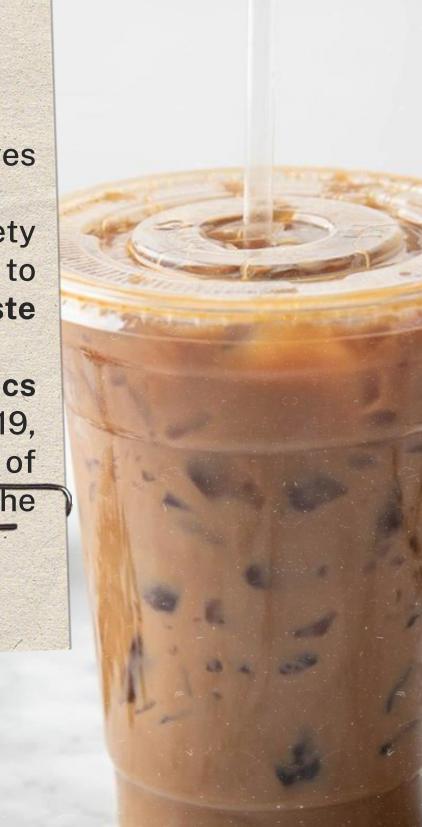
SERVE

#### INGREDIENTS

While packaging serves important

functions in ensuring food safety and quality, it also contributes to environmental and waste challenges.

The EU Single-Use Plastics Directive, adopted in June 2019, aims to reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.





## GO VEG!

## Let's clarify some terminology:

#### **Vegetarian:**

Excludes meat, poultry, and seafood, but may include other animal-derived products such as dairy and eggs. Some also consume honey, while others

avoid it.

#### Vegan:

2 Excludes all animal products. Vegans eat exclusively plant-based foods.

Flexitarian (Semi-Vegetarian):

3 Primarily plant-based but occasionally includes consumption of animal products.

#### **Pescatarian:**

Abstains from meat and poultry but may consume fish and other seafood for protein and other nutrients.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF A NON PLANT-BASED DIET:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Land Use and Deforestation
- Water Consumption and Pollution
- Energy Use
- Waste Generation



## GO VEG!

#### WHAT ARE THE MAIN

#### BENEFITS?

Environmental Sustainability:

Plant-based diets have lower environmental footprint compared to diets rich in animal products.

Animal Welfare:

Prevent animal suffering and promote more compassionate food choices.

Improved Heart Health:

Plant-based diets are lower in saturated fats and cholesterol found in animal products.

Lower Risk of Chronic Diseases:

The abundance of antioxidants, fiber, and phytonutrients in plant foods contributes to their protective effects.

#### Instructions

- 1 Calculating Environmental Impact of Diet
- 2 Plant-Based Meal Planning
- 3 Sharing Local Plant-Based Recipes



LET'S EAT! LET'S EAT!







#### Seasonal Fridge Check

List your fruits and vegetables in the lists below. Tick the items that are in season

Vegetable	es
Name of Item	Seasonal

Fruits	
Name of Item	Seasonal
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	🗆
	🗆
	_ 🗆
	_ 🗆
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#### Cupboard Research

Write the name of the product and place of origin. Next to every product with your country, tick it!

Canned and Preserved foods:  Canned goods (e.g., beans, vegetables, soups) Preserved foods (e.g., jams, pickles, canned fruits)		Essentials  Grains and cereals (e.g., rice, pasta, oats), Baking ingredients (e.g., flour, sugar, baking soda)	
Item  Item  Snacks and Beverages:	Origin		
Snacks (e.g., crackers, chips, nuts) (e.g., tea, coffee, canned or bottled sweet drinks)			
Item	Origin	Dressing and Ketchup, mustard, Item	





## weekly meal planner

