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Handbook DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS



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About FoodPrint project

The FOODPrint project, cleverly named to emphasize the environmental impact of food choices, aims to address unsustainable consumption patterns among youth in Europe. The project focuses on empowering young people to lead the way toward a sustainable future by promoting conscious and sustainable food consumption.

Objectives:

Empower Youth for Sustainable Practices: Elevate young people's awareness and competencies in sustainable consumption. Engage under-represented youth demographics in active citizenship and sustainable practices, aligning with the EU Youth Strategy.

Promote Transnational Cooperation: Develop structured, cross-border partnerships among youth organizations across Europe, reflecting the EU's values of solidarity, democratic participation, and inclusive engagement.

Consortium Partners: The FOODPrint project brings together a diverse consortium of partners from various regions:

West Europe: The Netherlands, Germany

South & East Europe: Romania, Slovakia, North Macedonia

South Europe: Greece

These partners have collaborated on successful projects previously, ensuring a strong foundation for effective project management and execution.

Challenges Addressed: The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the complex relationship between food consumption, waste, and environmental impacts among European youth. Distinct patterns emerged between Western and Eastern Europe, with Western Europe facing significant food waste and high fast food consumption, while Eastern Europe dealt with economic constraints leading to less nutritious food choices.



Impact: Food waste is a critical issue across Europe, with approximately 88 million tonnes wasted annually, costing about €143 billion and significantly contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. Young people play a major role in consumerism and food waste, often using food and fashion for self-expression, which leads to unsustainable consumption patterns.

Goals: The FOODPrint project aims to promote sustainable and conscious food consumption among youth, aligning with the EU's goals of reducing waste, supporting circular economies, and conserving biodiversity



Introduction

These FoodPrint non-formal education (NFE) materials address one of the stated above objections in the project, specifically, a shortage of innovative non-formal education methods, and insufficient youth involvement in projects.

The materials are built on the Doughnut Thinking of social inclusion within the boundaries of the planet. The Doughnut theme of “decent jobs and an economy that works for all” addresses the understanding of the food consumption and fosters the awareness raising on our consumerism. This methodology redefines the factor “Growth”. Not only GDP and money determines growth but should include the wellbeing of people and the planet.(produce and consume within the boundaries of the planet).

The non-formal education materials “Doughnut Basics” introduces the Doughnut Economics model to youth and consists of 3 parts:

Doughnut Economics Basics: an introduction to a new way of economical thinking - this chapter covers explanation of the model and its basic concepts explained for youth and educational professionals: youth workers, teachers, trainers.

.Eco-Labeling: A powerful tool that helps consumers make environmentally conscious purchasing decisions.By identifying products that meet sustainability standards, eco-labels provide transparency regarding ethical sourcing, carbon footprint, and ecological impact.

Workshop materials for teachers and youth workers to present to youth the themes and theories mentioned above and engage them with the topic via participation in practical eco-labeling design experience.

Our method

The NFE materials are built using a blended learning approach. Great blended learning experience involves expert, in-person learning. This learning may happen in either formats: offline, in the classroom, and virtually, via online tools. It can take place in different settings: formal education, non-formal education, or through informal learning. The innovation of this approach lies in a mixture of not only



online versus traditional but designing new experiences and creating a course that combines best of all teaching techniques.

MasterPeace's blended learning approach in this NFE materials involves 3 types of learning that trainers/teachers may apply based on availability of resources and the needs of the group:

- Teacher-led - interaction with a teacher/youth trainer. The Youth Worker/trainer/ teacher is not only a source of knowledge but a source of inspiration, a mentor, a helping hand;
- Group work - interaction with peers. Ability to work in a group and achieve results (project-based approach);
- Self-study - youngsters take ownership and responsibility. Ability to work individually, concentrate on the target, and achieve personal results.

The NFE materials are based on the principles and methods of non-formal education. It consists of interactive methods to meet the learning needs of the participants including: theoretical input, individual and group activities, group challenges, presentations, role play, case studies, discussions and other methods. All the materials are created in English and translated into the project partners' national languages¹. YouTube videos that are recommended as examples can be used with local language subtitles or may be replaced with similar videos on the same topic in local languages.

¹ These Non-Formal Education materials in other European languages available here: [Doughnut Economics](#)



Part I. Hello, Doughnut!

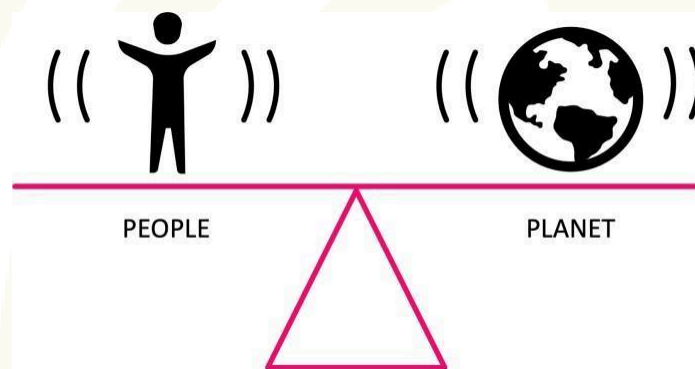


This part of the handbook addresses the needs of the educators in basic knowledge and principles of Doughnut Economics. Together with the “Hello, Doughnut!” tool introduced in the practical part of the handbook (Part III) forms a comprehensive way of learning and teaching the basics of Doughnut Economics.

Today there are more than 8 billion people on The Planet. We all want a nice place that we can call home. How we live and how we consume has an impact on a local and global scale.

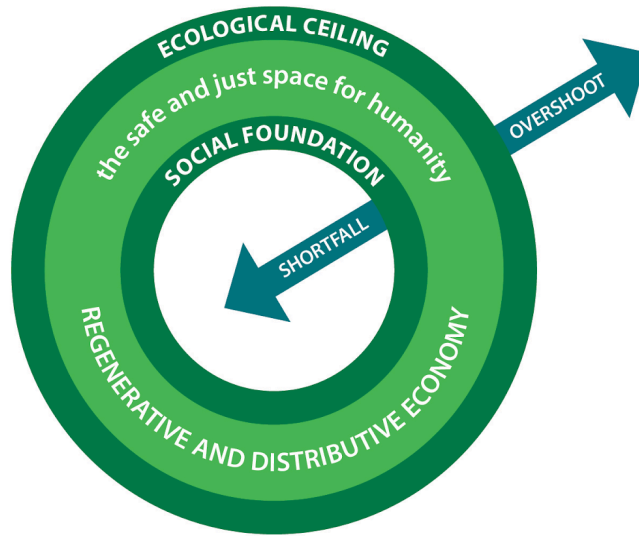
How do we ensure that everyone has a nice place to call home while using the natural resources of our planet earth responsibly so they can support both present and future generations?

We need to learn to live in balance....

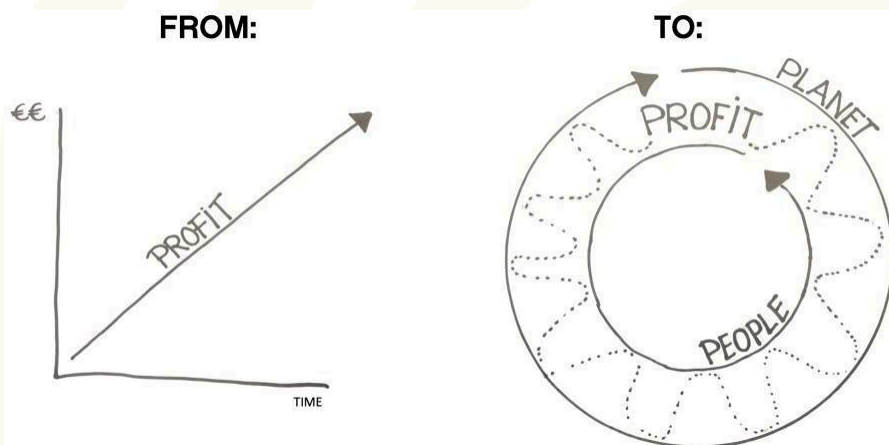


People and the planet need to be in balance: we need a social foundation for a good life for all people and an ecological ceiling for protecting our planet. When you combine these two ‘borders’ it looks like a doughnut:





The traditional economic models, that focus on GDP/profit growth, came with a cost of growing inequality and environmental degradation. Moreover, the focus on creating more and more profit has led to all sorts of environmental issues (climate change, biodiversity loss) and social issues (poverty, inequality). The Doughnut Economy (DE) model, developed by Kate Raworth, addresses these issues.



Goal of the Doughnut Economics model

The goal of the Doughnut Economics is to create a safe and just space for humanity. Leave no one in the hole, whilst protecting the living world.

The Doughnut is one alternative way of thinking about a prosperous world.....Doughnut Economics offers a practical goal for the 21st century To live in the fleshy part of the doughnut! Leave no one in the hole, whilst protecting the living world. How do we get there?

The inner ring: the social foundation

The inner ring of the Doughnut represents the social foundation, which outlines the minimum standards of living that everyone should have access to in order to lead a dignified life. It includes essential human needs like access to clean water, food, health care, education, income, housing, gender equality, political voice, social equity, and peace and justice.

The social foundation is inspired by and derived from the **Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations**. They are commitments made by the leaders of 193 countries back in 2015. So everyone really is entitled to them.

If people fall below this inner ring, they experience "shortfalls" or deficits in basic human rights and necessities. The goal is to ensure that no one is left in this inner circle, struggling to meet their basic needs. In the context of sustainable fashion, this could relate to ensuring fair wages, safe working conditions, and equitable treatment for all workers in the supply chain.

The outer ring: the ecological ceiling

The outer ring of the Doughnut represents the ecological ceiling, which defines the environmental limits or planetary boundaries that should not be exceeded. These boundaries are based on scientific research (first proposed by Johan Rockström) and include critical Earth systems such as climate change, biodiversity loss, land use, freshwater use, ocean acidification, chemical pollution, and air pollution.

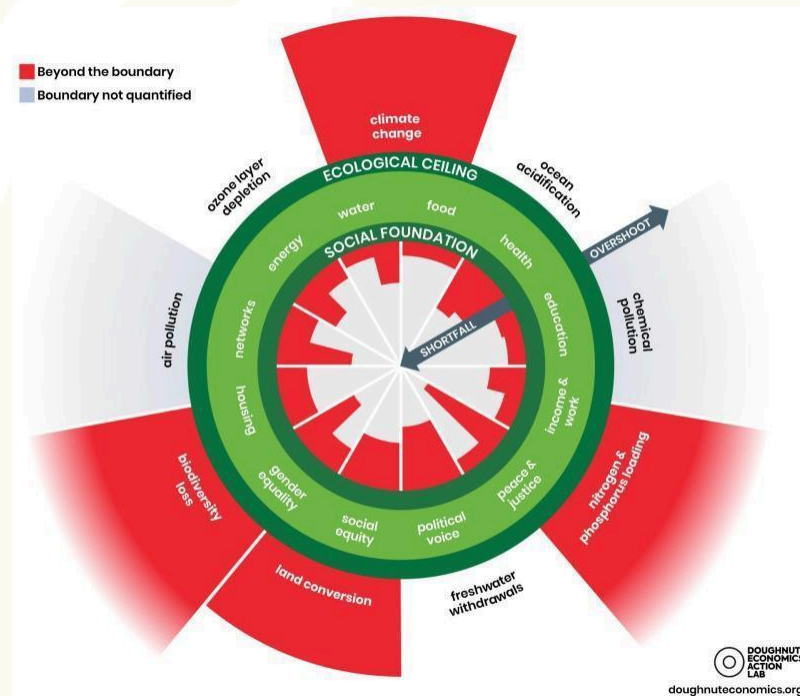


If human activity pushes beyond this outer ring, we risk causing severe and potentially irreversible damage to the planet's ecosystems, leading to ecological overshoot. In the fashion industry, this is particularly relevant when considering the environmental impacts of clothing production, such as carbon emissions, water usage, chemical pollution, and waste generation.

The space between the rings: the safe and just space for humanity

The space between the social foundation and the ecological ceiling is the "safe and just space" where humanity can thrive. It's the sweet spot where everyone's needs are met without compromising the health of the planet. The challenge is to live within this space, ensuring that economic activities support social well-being while staying within environmental limits.

This space represents the ideal balance we should strive for in all aspects of life, including fashion. For example, sustainable fashion practices aim to produce clothing that meets human needs (good wages, ethical production) without exceeding environmental boundaries (using resources responsibly, minimising waste).



Our current planetary home is out of balance

As you can see in the above stated picture, our current home is out of balance. None of the social foundation dimensions are met for everyone. And as of the latest assessments, humanity is overshooting six out of the nine planetary boundaries or environmental limits identified by scientists. These boundaries represent the critical thresholds in Earth's life-support systems that, if crossed, could lead to irreversible environmental damage.

Here's a summary of the boundaries that we are currently overshooting:

Climate change: Excessive greenhouse gas emissions, primarily from burning fossil fuels, have led to a rise in global temperatures and disruptions in climate patterns, pushing us beyond the safe threshold.

Biodiversity loss: The rate of species extinction is significantly higher than the natural background rate, driven by habitat destruction, pollution, over-exploitation, and climate change.

Land-system change: Conversion of forests and other natural ecosystems into agricultural land and urban areas has significantly altered the Earth's land surface, impacting ecosystems and biodiversity.

Biochemical flows (nitrogen and phosphorus cycles): Excessive use of synthetic fertilisers in agriculture has led to the overloading of nitrogen and phosphorus in ecosystems, causing pollution, dead zones in oceans, and loss of biodiversity.

Chemical pollution (novel entities): The release of chemical pollutants, including plastics, heavy metals, and synthetic compounds, has reached levels that are harmful to ecosystems and human health, with widespread environmental contamination.

Freshwater use: Over-extraction of freshwater for agriculture, industry, and human consumption is depleting rivers, lakes, and aquifers, leading to water scarcity and ecosystem degradation in many regions.

Not overshoot (but nearing limits):

Ocean acidification: The oceans are absorbing increasing amounts of CO₂, leading to acidification, which threatens marine life, especially shell-forming organisms.



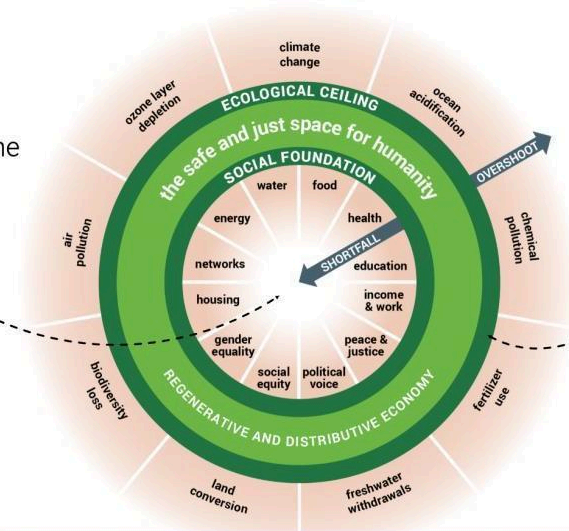
Stratospheric ozone depletion: While the ozone layer is recovering due to international agreements like the Montreal Protocol, it remains a critical area of concern.

Atmospheric aerosol loading: This refers to the concentration of tiny particles in the atmosphere that affect climate and human health. It is a boundary that is difficult to quantify but is a growing concern.

These overshoots signal that human activities are putting enormous pressure on Earth's systems, leading to potentially catastrophic consequences if not addressed. In the context of projects on sustainable fashion, this knowledge underscores the importance of reducing the environmental impact of clothing production and consumption to help bring humanity back within these safe limits.

Leave no one in the hole!

Make sure everyone in the world has everything they need to live well.



Protect the living world!

Make sure nature is healthy, and can keep us healthy.

It's clear: we must act to transform



Relevance for projects on sustainable food choices

Sustainable food choices are crucial for addressing several key global challenges. They help reduce environmental impacts by minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and conserving natural resources. These choices also promote healthier diets, support local economies, and ensure food security for all communities.

By protecting biodiversity and raising awareness about sustainability, sustainable food initiatives contribute to a more resilient and equitable food system. Overall, they play a vital role in creating a sustainable future for our planet.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Food production is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly from livestock farming. Sustainable food choices, such as plant-based diets, can substantially reduce these emissions. For example, producing 1 kg of beef releases approximately 27 kg of CO₂ equivalents, while tofu production emits around 3 kg

Water Usage

Agriculture is a major consumer of freshwater resources. Sustainable practices aim to reduce water usage by promoting crops that require less water and encouraging efficient irrigation techniques. For instance, it takes about 1,856 gallons of water to produce 1 pound of beef, but only 206 gallons for soybeans

Biodiversity

Sustainable food systems prioritize the conservation of biodiversity by avoiding harmful agricultural practices that lead to habitat destruction and species extinction. This includes supporting traditional farming methods and protecting local ecosystems

Waste Reduction

Sustainable food choices also focus on reducing food waste, which is a major environmental issue. By planning meals, composting, and reusing leftovers, we can significantly decrease the amount of food that ends up in landfills, thereby reducing methane emissions and conserving resources

Local and Seasonal Eating



Choosing locally sourced and seasonal foods reduces the environmental impact of transportation and storage. This not only supports local economies but also minimizes the carbon footprint associated with long-distance food transport

The Doughnut Economy provides a comprehensive framework that is highly relevant for both adults and youth working on projects related to sustainable food choices. It offers a lens through which they can critically examine and address the complexities of sustainable living and ethical consumption, equipping them with the knowledge and tools to contribute positively to the world.



It's time to ACT!

When you see the red spots/flags in the DE model, when you look around on the internet, or in your own environment, you may well worry about the future. But then it's good to know that something else is also going on. Many people all over the world are active and contributing towards changing the world for the better. Many are working on all kinds of initiatives that protect nature and make life fairer for all people. Many are also standing up to people who may want to stop the change. Many are bringing the world into Doughnut dough.

You can see the dimensions of Doughnut as knobs that turn to get all of us into the Doughnut.

Some examples of youth already turning these “knobs”...

Portuguese youths take 32 countries to court over climate change

Six young people from areas in Portugal ravaged by wildfires and heatwaves went head-to-head with 32 European governments, alleging in court that their failure to act fast enough on climate change is a violation of their human rights¹.

The Ocean Cleanup

Boyan Slat, the founder of The Ocean Cleanup, pioneered an innovative method to remove plastic rubbish from the oceans, inspiring a generation of young environmentalists worldwide. The organization is now developing and scaling up methods to eliminate plastic from the world's seas, with the goal of having done 90% by 2040. Dutch inventor Boyan Slat founded The Ocean Cleanup at the age of 18 in his hometown of Delft, the Netherlands.

Fridays for Future (FFF)

FFF is a youth-led and -organised global climate strike movement that started in August 2018, when 15- year-old Greta Thunberg began a school strike for climate change. In the three weeks leading up to the Swedish election, she sat outside the Swedish Parliament every school day, demanding urgent action on the climate crisis. She was tired of society's unwillingness to see the climate crisis for what it is: a crisis.



To begin with, she was alone, but she was soon joined by others. On the 8th of September, Greta and her fellow school strikers decided to continue their strike until the Swedish policies provided a safe pathway well under 2° C, i.e. in line with the Paris agreement. They created the hashtag #FridaysForFuture, and encouraged other young people all over the world to join them. This marked the beginning of the global school strike for climate.

Their call for action sparked an international awakening, with students and activists uniting around the globe to protest outside their local parliaments and city halls. Along with other groups across the world,

For more information see:

<https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/youth-vs-europe-unprecedented-climate-trial-kick-off-rights-court-2023-09-27/>

Conclusion

Incorporating the Doughnut Economy framework into working with youth, particularly in projects focused on sustainable lifestyles and conscious consumerism in fashion, equips youth with a comprehensive understanding of how to balance social well-being and environmental sustainability. The Doughnut model's emphasis on living within both social foundations and ecological ceilings is crucial for addressing the complex challenges of the fashion industry, where overconsumption and unethical practices often lead to significant social and environmental harm.

Understanding the two rings of the Doughnut—the social foundation and ecological ceiling—helps youth recognize the importance of meeting human needs while staying within the planet's limits. By exploring how the fashion industry currently overshoots several planetary boundaries, youth can appreciate the urgent need for change and the role that sustainable practices can play in restoring balance. Being regenerative and distributive by design are key principles that guide businesses toward creating value that benefits both society and the environment. Regenerative design focuses on restoring and renewing natural resources, while distributive design ensures that economic benefits are shared equitably. These



principles are particularly relevant in fashion, where sustainable practices can transform the industry into a force for good.

The Doughnut design model for business provides a practical framework for companies to align their operations with these values. By focusing on purpose, networks, governance, ownership, finance, and operations, businesses can contribute to a just and sustainable economy. In the fashion industry, brands that embrace these principles are leading the way in creating ethical and sustainable products that not only meet consumer needs but also promote social equity and environmental stewardship.

In conclusion, the Doughnut Economy offers a powerful lens through which youths and adults can explore and address the interconnected social and environmental issues within the fashion industry. By integrating these concepts into their projects, youth are empowered to become change-makers who contribute to a more sustainable and equitable world.

Want to know more?

TedX Talk by DE author Kate Raworth: <https://youtu.be/Rhcrbcg8HBw>

For more information on the Doughnut design for business tool see:

<https://doughnuteconomics.org/tools/doughnut-design-for-business-core-tool>

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Part II. Eco-Labeling



Eco-Labeling: A Guide to Sustainable Choices

The unique practical value of this project is the Eco-labelling system, developed by partners to be used by youth. This initiative is backed by research² and combines theory and practice. Eco-labeling is a powerful tool that helps consumers make environmentally conscious purchasing decisions. By identifying products that meet sustainability standards, eco-labels provide transparency regarding ethical sourcing, carbon footprint, and ecological impact.



²[Sustainability Priorities Regarding Criteria for a European Food Ecolabel Grounded in Doughnut Economics](#)



Ecolabels are visual indicators of sustainability, commonly found on the packaging of processed foods, on supermarket price tags, or as stickers or small wrappings around unprocessed items. They are separate from nutritional labels and they can cover various aspects of human, animal and planetary health.

Why Eco-Labeling Matters

Informs Consumers: Empowers individuals to choose products that align with environmental values.

Encourages Sustainable Production: Motivates businesses to adopt greener practices.

Fair Trade Labels – Guarantees ethical labor practices and fair wages.

Food ecolabels can be managed by governments, non-profits, or private companies, and some are required by law while others are used voluntarily. Ecolabels also differ in what they focus on, some highlight just one issue, like carbon emissions or water use, while others look at several aspects of sustainability at once. Their design can also vary: traffic light labels use colors to show impact levels, while score labels give an overall grade like A to E based on multiple criteria. On the next page, you'll learn more about the different types of certification.

Types of Eco-Labels

Organic Certification – Ensures food and materials meet organic farming standards.

Fair Trade Labels – Guarantees ethical labor practices and fair wages.

Energy Efficiency Ratings – Highlights appliances with minimal energy consumption.

Carbon Footprint Labels – Indicates a product's environmental impact.

Here are some widely recognized eco-labels:

Blue Angel (Germany) – One of the oldest eco-labels, certifying products that meet high environmental standards

Green Seal (USA) – Ensures products and services adhere to sustainability criteria based on life-cycle assessments



Eco Mark (India) – Awarded by the Bureau of Indian Standards to products that minimize environmental harm.

Energy Star (International) – Indicates energy-efficient appliances that reduce electricity consumption

FSC Certification – Guarantees that wood and paper products come from responsibly managed forests.

Fair Trade Label – Ensures ethical labor practices and fair wages for producers.

Carbon Trust Standard – Recognizes products with lower carbon footprints.

WindMade – Identifies companies and products powered by wind energy.

Eco-labels and Doughnut economics

Looking at the sustainability of food through a Doughnut Economics lense means that you holistically look at how a product impacts the planet and the wellbeing of humans and animals at the same time. The Food Doughnut introduces the most relevant impact categories.

The ecological ceiling of the Doughnut is defined by the Planetary Boundaries. They are like Earth's safety limits, they tell us how much pressure we can put on nature before things go wrong. Scientists have identified 9 important systems that keep the planet stable and life-friendly. These include things like the climate, fresh water, clean air, and biodiversity. If we stay within the boundaries, Earth stays healthy and livable. If we go beyond them, we risk damaging nature in ways that are hard or even impossible to reverse, like major climate shifts, species extinctions, or collapsing ecosystems.

The boundaries are not separate, they are connected with each other. For example: Cutting down too many forests (biodiversity loss) can speed up climate change. Using too many fertilizers (nutrient pollution) can pollute freshwater and harm oceans.

So crossing one boundary can push others out of balance too.



In 2023, scientists confirmed that 6 out of 9 boundaries have already been crossed. That means we're putting too much pressure on nature and need to take action quickly.

Designing an Eco-Label for a Product

In the practical part of these NFE materials (Part III. Workshop FLOW) young people will learn about ways to apply eco-labeling system and will perform their analysis and design eco-labels for selected products. For this purpose an educational guide³ combining the theory and practical setup was developed based on the research.

Future development

Outside of the scope of the **FOOD Print** project, partners are looking into the opportunities to take the next step in making non-formal education on sustainability more interactive and accessible by transforming its educational tool for creating food eco-labels into a mobile app. The original tool was designed to help students and young changemakers understand the impact of food choices and explore how transparency and responsibility can drive sustainable consumption. The envisioned app would make this learning process hands-on — allowing users to assess products, simulate eco-label creation, and see the environmental footprint in real time. By combining gamified learning and practical insights, the app would inspire young people to make informed decisions and advocate for greener lifestyles. This initiative reflects **FOOD Print** project mission to empower youth through creativity, technology, and education for a more sustainable future.

³ [FOOD Print Eco-labeling Educational Guide](#)



Part III. Workshop setup



Duration: minimum required 180 minutes (3 parts)

Target audience: 17+

Goals workshop: - understand the core purpose of Doughnut Economics; - realize how we can combine local actions with global goals; - know how we can contribute individually to our community goals when it comes to food sustainability; - apply knowledge by testing the eco-labeling system in local communities.

Background participants: They have zero knowledge of the Doughnut Economy, so basically any information you share with them will be a success. They are of different backgrounds. The young people are mostly high schoolers, and freshmen or sophomores at University.

Objective:

To create an eco-label that effectively communicates the environmental benefits and sustainability of a product.

Preparation: study the theory part of this handbook (PART I, PART II) and the advised sources of information: [DEAL website](#), [Eco-labeling research advisory report](#) and [Eco-labeling educational tool](#). Go through the Workshop Flow below to understand how much time you have for the theoretical part (2-3 lessons are recommended for Doughnut Basics and Eco-labeling system) and for the practical task (applying the labels) you will need a session outside of the classroom and some research time as a home task.

Instructions⁴: In this non-formal education materials a youth worker/teacher is offered to choose how to build their training from the possible components of a lesson to introduce the Doughnut into a number of cards. The card types include 'preparing to teach' space cards (yellow), insight cards (orange), activity cards (green) and reflect cards (blue). In the workshop flow you will see the eight cards we suggest to compose your lesson with. **Each card is just a visual representation of the topics in the structure of your individual lesson/workshop.** The cards are meant to help your planning and presentations behind them are for showing to the students/participants.

⁴ [Doughnut Economics materials](#)



Download all cards to collect all the cards as PowerPoint files, on your local hard drive. Review the cards. Take your time to decide which ones are best to use in your situation. You already saw a suggestion above, but maybe you have other ideas. Feel free to apply them.

One of the cards is called 'Setting the space'. This aims to set a conducive mindset that will enable you, in the role of facilitator, to make most of the learning materials. It also contains tips on practical preparation.



Once you've selected the cards that you will use, don't forget to read the 'Practical Preparations' slide to finalise your lesson plan! It includes key information to hold a successful learning session, including what materials you may need to prepare and/or print out beforehand.

Have fun!

Note: youth trainers may copy and adjust these NFE materials (including the Canva presentations and handouts) to the needs of the group.



Tools and materials needed: research materials on eco-label standards (e.g., ISO 14024, EU Ecolabel), design tools (e.g., paper, markers, graphic design software), internet access for desk research.

Multimedia resources, projector, interactive quiz, printouts, break-out sessions in small groups, digital whiteboard or flipchart, digital or physical notebooks, markers, pens.



Workshop flow

PART 1 HELLO, DOUGHNUT!

Setting the space: welcome and introduction (10 min.)

Intro into the Doughnut (20 min.)

Meet the Dimensions (30 min.)

PART 2 ECO-LABELS

Eco-labeling (20 min.)

Practical task (10 min.)

PART 3 IMPLEMENTATION

Selection: on the spot activity (time varies)

Research (30 min.)

Label creation (30min.)

Group discussion (20 min.)

Conclusion and sharing (10 min.)



Start here for instructions on how to choose your lesson set up:

[Trainers/teachers instructions](#)

Doughnut card combinations to select: [Presentations for participants/students](#)

Once you choose your Doughnut cards (slides) combination, download them and use them during the lesson.

(!) Remember that some cards contain preparation tasks for the teacher/trainer in the beginning - they are not to share with participants.



TIME	CONTENT	NOTES
10 min	Welcome and Introduction Welcome participants, share objectives, tech Zoom tour (if you run an online session). Introduction about the FOOD Print project's goals, aspirations, tasks and workshop/lesson flow. Icebreaker on trainer's choice (optionally).	
50 min	Intro into the Doughnut. Use here a combination of your chosen Doughnut Activity cards (presentations) to lead the lesson.	Doughnut Activity presentations: Presentations for participants/students
30 min	ECO-Labeling 1) Share with participants the ideas and existing models of eco-labels, show the connection with Doughnut Economics. Encourage discussion and let the participants lead the conversation. 2) Present the eco-labeling tool and explain the task: - In the next part of the workshop participants will participate in the offline analysis of the products found in supermarkets, farms, cafes etc.; - They will perform a desk research to complete the data collection; - And finally create an eco-label for the chosen products Hometask: share with participants a complete FOOD Print Eco-labeling Educational Guide .	Eco-labeling presentation: link to Canva
60 min (time varies)	Offline Activity In this offline part of the workshop participants follow the instructions provided in the Eco-labeling tool create perform research and create their own eco-labels for chosen products.	Eco-labeling tool and instructions for the participants: link to Canva Optional: print



	It's advisable to break participants into smaller groups of 2-4 people and divide food categories, so that their final result is more diverse.	instructions and the questionnaire for the participants
30 min	Sharing and closing In the final part of the workshop let each group present their findings and the created labels. Optional: You may offer follow up steps for your students/participants by developing an implementation plan for use of eco-labels: - Develop a possible strategy for integrating the eco-label into the product's packaging and marketing materials. - Identify key stakeholders (e.g., manufacturers, retailers) to support the eco-label initiative. - Plan awareness campaigns to educate consumers about the eco-label and its benefits.	



Project partners



GROWUNITED



MASTERPEACE

Creating peace.
Together.



center for
intercultural
dialogue



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ROMANIA

