

A Jewish Guide to Fairtrade



Partner organisations



www.bod.org.uk The Board of Deputies spans the complete life of the Jewish community in Britain – its development, its needs and aspirations and above all its security. For over 240 years it has defended the interests, religious rights and customs of Jews in the United Kingdom. Its Environment and Social Issues Action Group (ESIAG) is part of the core work of its Community Issues Division.



www.jcclondon.org.uk The Jewish Community Centre for London aims to provide Jews with a lasting sense of community and to promote the best of Jewish values. At its core is building Jewish life through cultural, social, educational and recreational activities. Social action is a central value of the JCC.



www.pearsfoundation.org.uk The Pears Foundation seeks to act as a catalyst to empower individuals, particularly young people, to become confident and active members of their community and country, by promoting positive identity based on social action, contribution and volunteering.



www.tzedek.org.uk Tzedek is a Jewish overseas development and educational charity based in the UK. Tzedek works regardless of race or religion with some of the poorest communities of the world, providing direct support to small-scale sustainable self-help development projects for the relief and elimination of poverty.



www.ujia.org Ensuring a positive future for young people is at the heart of all that UJIA does. UJIA's strategy is designed to help guarantee a sustainable and positive future for the people of the Galil, northern Israel and the Jewish community of the UK. UJIA supports this publication as part of its commitment to social responsibility education; the views within do not necessarily reflect those of UJIA trustees.

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Acknowledgements:

Compiled by: Poppy Berelowitz

Edited by: Hannah Weisfeld, Faaiza Bashir and Veronica Pasteur.

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Foreword

By Henry Grunwald,
President,
Board of Deputies
of British Jews



The British Jewish community has a long history of charitable giving and activity. I am sure that every reader of this guide receives constant requests for donations to charities, Jewish or not. Many of you will already be giving of your time as well as whatever financial contribution you are able to make.

We also recognise that our activities must be directed outwards – to the wider world – as well as supporting our own communal charities.

‘Tzedakah’, the Jewish word for charity, is central to our values and, indeed, our prayers. The root of the word ‘Tzedakah’ is ‘Tzedek’ – the Hebrew word for Justice, and the Torah – Jewish law – teaches us; ‘Tzedek, Tzedek Tirdof’ – ‘Justice, justice shall you pursue’.

It follows that the concept of justice, of fairness, is the very root of our charitable activities. It should be a priority for each of us to apply these principles in every aspect of our daily lives, especially in areas where a little thought and action on our part can have a much larger effect on the lives of so many, far less fortunate than ourselves. That is why this guide is so important. It shows us how we can and must choose Fairtrade options whenever we can.

Not only is there no conflict between our Judaism and this campaign – our religion requires us to apply the principles of Fairtrade in all that we do.

I am therefore very happy to commend *A Jewish Guide to Fairtrade* to you all.

Henry Grunwald QC

President, Board of Deputies of British Jews



Introduction

By Harriet Lamb,
Executive Director,
Fairtrade Foundation



Fairtrade has become a widely recognised household name and Fairtrade's popularity in the UK is rooted in the work of thousands

of campaigners up and down the country. Their achievements are proof that ordinary people like you and me can create change, and can turn our ambitions about making trade fairer into a living reality.

Fairtrade gives each one of us an opportunity to be part of a wider movement – one that is changing the world now, and for the better. Years ago, visiting Garstang in Lancashire – Britain's first Fairtrade Town – on a cold, damp winter's day, I was struck both by how far removed we are from the heat and dust of the villages at the other end of the Fairtrade community and yet also how close we all are to the farmers and their families as they struggle to make ends meet. Part of the magic of Fairtrade is that we are linked not just through buying and selling but because we share the same concerns – that an unequal world is an inherently unstable world – and believe in the same solutions that centre on putting people and the planet first.

Taking action for Fairtrade is something powerful. For each of the seven and a half million people – farmers, workers and their families – who currently participate in and are shaping Fairtrade, there are countless others queuing up to join the system if only we can open more markets for their goods. But they can only sell their goods as Fairtrade if we can increase sales here. The Jewish community, synagogues and organisations have already been active in building support for Fairtrade and I hope this guide will inspire even greater commitment. You can make a difference. Choose Fairtrade and Make it Happen.

Harriet Lamb

Executive Director, Fairtrade Foundation

What is Fairtrade?

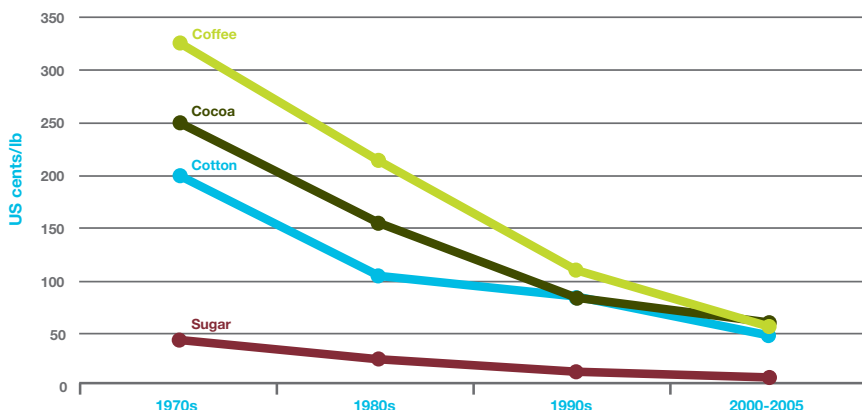


Many farmers and workers in developing countries struggle to provide for their families. Poor market access and unfair trade rules often mean that the price they get for their crop does not cover the cost of production. Fairtrade is a rapidly growing international movement which seeks to guarantee a better deal for farmers and workers in the developing world. A product that is Fairtrade certified carries a label, the FAIRTRADE Mark.

What is a better deal?

- Agreed stable and sustainable prices for producer organisations.
- Longer-term trading relationships providing stability for producers.
- Support in gaining the knowledge and skills that producers need to develop their businesses.
- The Fairtrade price includes a premium which is set aside for farmers and workers to spend on social and environmental projects or to strengthen their organisations. This gives communities the power and resources to develop and invest in long-term improvement.

Global commodity prices



Source: "The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2006", FAO.



Why do we need Fairtrade?

The graph opposite illustrates the long-term downward trend in commodity prices in real terms, when inflation is taken into account. As a result of the catastrophic fall, many producers fail to get a fair share of the huge financial benefits that result from international trade in the commodities they produce.

World commodity prices can be extremely volatile, making it hard for producers to plan for the future. If farmers earn less than it costs to run their farms, they face real hardship – struggling to put food on the table or keep their children in school.

Who benefits from Fairtrade?

Fairtrade works with disadvantaged farmers in the developing world.

- Small scale farmers suffer from poor market access and unfair international trade rules such as tariffs and rich country subsidies. Fairtrade ensures the price they get for their crop covers the cost of sustainable production and allows them to plan for the future.
- Farm workers frequently do not share the benefits of global trade. Fairtrade aims to protect workers' rights to decent pay, a safe working environment as well as the right to join a trade union.

When you see a FAIRTRADE Mark on a product, it means:

- Producer organisations receive an agreed and stable price for their products that covers the cost of sustainable production and enables them to support their families and provide for a better future.
- Producer groups also receive an additional amount of money on top of that, called the Fairtrade premium. The group decides democratically how this should be spent – improvements to health care, clean water supplies, schooling or business improvements such as processing facilities or building warehouses – the choice is theirs.
- Producers are working to implement more sustainable farming methods by reducing chemical usage, recycling waste or investing the premium in their own environmental projects. The Fairtrade system does not insist on organic production, but the premium can be used to support producers wishing to convert to organic farming.

The Fairtrade Foundation is the UK's leading authority on Fairtrade, committed to tackling poverty and injustice through trade. An independent, non-profit body, the Fairtrade Foundation licenses the use of the FAIRTRADE Mark on products in the UK that meet international Fairtrade standards. By bringing producers and consumers closer together, we are helping to build a citizens' movement for fairer trade.

Case study: Banana producers in the Windward Islands



Cornelius says
'There is certainly
no doubt about it –
Fairtrade has saved
the Islands. Without
it we would be in
desperate trouble'.

Cornelius Lynch grows bananas in the Mabouya Valley community of St Lucia in the Windward Islands. He was one of the first to export Fairtrade bananas to the UK nearly a decade ago. He helped set up the Fairtrade movement in St Lucia through the farmers' organisation Windward Island Farmers Association (WINFA) and is now manager of St Lucia's Fairtrade Organisation.

Cornelius and his wife Eudoxia work hard on the farm to support their five children, aged four to nineteen. But these are difficult days for Cornelius as the price of fertiliser and equipment for his land continue to rise.

Cornelius says his biggest concerns are not the frequent hurricanes that damage his banana crops but the international trade rules that mean the EU must reduce preferential treatment of small producers like Cornelius in the Windward Islands in favour of less socially and environmentally friendly producers. Fairtrade supports small farmers, like Cornelius, to protect their livelihood. For Cornelius, Fairtrade is a lifeline. He says:

'Fairtrade has had a huge impact on me and our communities in many ways. Beginning with improving the standard of living, changing the mindset of little or no regard for the environment, bringing people of common objectives together, empowering producers and communities, and the list goes on. In short, Fairtrade has proven to be our window of hope in this global environment.'

All of St Lucia's banana farmers are Fairtrade certified, meaning producers receive the minimum Fairtrade price for their bananas plus an additional Fairtrade premium. The farmers decide between themselves how best to spend the premium for the benefit of their members and the wider community. WINFA has purchased medical equipment for local hospitals and has more recently used the Fairtrade premium on projects to improve eight local schools, including providing running water to one school during the dry season when there is usually a shortage of water in the community. Other schools have benefited from receiving furniture, computers and printers and the installation of electricity so that pupils can learn in a better environment.



Case study: Cotton producers in Gujarat, India

At Agrocel, a Fairtrade co-operative in Gujarat, India, Chakuben and Laljibnai Narranbhai make natural pesticides and fertilisers for cotton from chilli, garlic, and even cow dung and urine. The fair price the couple receive for their work has brought new opportunities for their family.

‘I did not get any education but I want my children to. Because of the Fairtrade price, I can send them to school’ says Laljibnai.

These natural pesticides are saving the co-operative money, protecting workers’ health and are kinder to the environment than conventional practices. Fairtrade standards encourage farmers to continually cut down on their use of pesticides and if possible, work towards full organic production on their farm.

The Narranbhais and the other members of the Agrocel co-operative rely heavily on cotton for their income. They receive 37% more for their Fairtrade certified cotton than they would have earned on the conventional market. This additional money, along with the Fairtrade premium, has allowed them to invest in their farms and the future of their communities.

At Agrocel, 99% of the cotton produced is Fairtrade, and 30% of that is organic. Farmers growing cotton certified as Fairtrade are also encouraged to grow other crops such as maize, sesame and cumin. It is better for the soil than always growing cotton, and means they have something to fall back on if the cotton crop fails. The premium has funded training in farming techniques for members of Agrocel, to help them get the best yields from their cotton. In this arid area of India rainwater is precious. Using the Fairtrade premium Agrocel members have planted fruit trees. They earn extra money by selling the fruit and the trees play their part by preventing soil erosion and replenishing ground water levels.

After the cotton leaves the Agrocel farmers, it goes to be spun into yarn to make Fairtrade cotton clothing. When you buy cotton carrying the FAIRTRADE Mark you know cotton farmers always benefit. You can read the full article about Fairtrade cotton in the Fairtrade Foundation newsletter on www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources



Frequently asked questions



Q: Should I buy local or Fairtrade?

A: The Fairtrade Foundation recognises that many farmers in the UK face similar issues to farmers elsewhere, but its specific role is to support farmers in the developing world.

Fairtrade is not in competition with UK farmers and the purchase of locally produced and Fairtrade products are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Fairtrade focuses mainly on tropical agricultural products such as coffee and bananas that cannot be grown in temperate climates. For some items such as honey and flowers, local supply is not able to meet the total demand. It has been estimated that both UK flowers and honey account for less than one third of the UK market, so imports are necessary to keep up with consumers' shopping preferences. Often the choice facing shoppers is not necessarily between local honey and Fairtrade certified honey but between Fairtrade honey and conventional honey imported from the US or China for example. What is important is that we all try to make informed choices wherever possible.



Q: Should I buy products from Israel or Fairtrade products?

A: The Fairtrade Foundation is committed to raising awareness

of how buying products carrying the FAIRTRADE Mark empowers disadvantaged producers in developing countries and improves their livelihoods. There are only a few Fairtrade products available in the UK that could also be sourced from Israel, such as oranges, orange juice and avocados. Many Jews feel it is important to support the Israeli economy. In these instances, however, it is up to each person to weigh up these choices and shop accordingly.

Q: Are supermarkets profiting from Fairtrade?

A: Fairtrade shows that trade can put people at the heart of the transaction whilst being commercially viable. Supermarkets do not operate as charities and will not dedicate valuable shelf space to products that are not commercially viable.

It is illegal for Fairtrade to intervene in end retail prices. Fairtrade makes sure producers receive a fair price and premium at the start



of the chain between producers and buyers. The profit margins on Fairtrade items are decided by the retailer – some of them have switched entire product lines to Fairtrade without changing the price customers pay. It is up to each person to make choices based on what they consider value for money and on how they want trade to work.

Q: How do I know farmers benefit when I buy a Fairtrade product?

A: FLO-Cert, an independent certification and auditing system, operates in more than seventy countries to certify producer organisations that meet Fairtrade standards. Fairtrade standards are designed to build the capacity of producer organisations, enable democratic decision making and participation as well as encourage environmentally sound farming practices. Uniting farmers and workers strengthens their position in the market and makes it harder for individuals to be exploited.

The Fairtrade Labelling Organisation (FLO) ensures Fairtrade products can be accounted for at every stage of the supply chain, from farmers to buyers to traders to the end seller. Labelling a product Fairtrade means shoppers can be sure producers have received a Fairtrade price and premium.

Q: Is the quality of Fairtrade products as good as my favourite brands?

A: Fairtrade products are available to suit different tastes, budgets and lifestyles. Fairtrade products must meet exactly the same quality requirements as any other products sold on conventional terms. The difference is that the close, long-term trading relationships between buyers and producers in the Fairtrade system give farmers a far greater understanding of the quality demanded by UK markets.

Q: Is buying Fairtrade products a good idea, given concerns on climate change?

A: There is no doubt that climate change demands urgent action at every level. An effective, meaningful, international response will not ruin poor people's prospects for development by taking away their right to trade on fair terms. Fairtrade products cannot be grown in a UK climate, therefore these products are imported regardless of whether they carry the FAIRTRADE Mark.

Fairtrade represents millions of producers who are already experiencing the devastating consequences of more frequent and severe climatic events. They have contributed the



least to carbon emissions yet face a future of increased drought, flooding, disease and famine. Fairtrade enables communities to prepare for a changing future and respond to natural disasters. Long term relationships and established co-operative structures give producers the confidence and support they need.

Fairtrade also enables farmers to develop sustainable farming practices and programmes to protect their own environment. For example Fairtrade producers are preserving rainforests through the sustainable harvesting of nuts or coffee.

Q: Do producers who are not part of Fairtrade co-operatives suffer as a result of Fairtrade?

A: The collective bargaining power of Fairtrade co-operatives means that traders who were previously able to force farmers into selling their goods at low prices have to pay the co-operative a fair price. Those farmers who are outside the Fairtrade co-operative can also benefit from this rise in prices. In addition, the Fairtrade premium is often spent on projects like roads, maternity clinics and schools which benefit the entire community.

As the Fairtrade market continues to grow, more producers will be able to sell more of their products on Fairtrade terms.

Q: Are all Fairtrade products organic?

A: Not necessarily. Fairtrade criteria do require sustainable farming techniques and require higher prices to be paid for organic products. However, Fairtrade premiums are often used to train producers in organic and sustainable techniques like composting and integrating recycled materials, which can help them make progress in organic conversion in the future.

Q: Does Fairtrade decrease competition between producers in developing countries?

A: Fairtrade is a voluntary model of trade that brings consumers and companies together to offer organisations that represent small farmers and hired labour a price for their produce that covers the cost of sustainable production and provides a sustainable livelihood.

Fairtrade is a market response model of trade: the farmers receive a Fairtrade minimum price and premium only if they have a buyer willing to pay them. Nearly



all producer groups also sell to the conventional market. Producers tend to use their additional income from Fairtrade to improve their homes, send their children to school and improve the quality of their existing crop, rather than to increase production. In time, this may also provide sufficient funds for producer groups to diversify into other products or income-generating schemes in order to reduce dependence on a single crop.

Q: I already buy Fairtrade products. What more can I do for producers in developing countries?

A: The Fairtrade Foundation is a member of the Trade Justice Movement – a coalition of organisations committed to campaigning for trade rules which benefit poor people and the environment. You can find out more and join the latest campaign by visiting www.fairtrade.org.uk/action and www.tjm.org.uk

Q: Why do some products claim to be 'fair trade' but do not carry the FAIRTRADE Mark?

A: Some organisations, also called Alternative Trading Organisations (ATOs), are purely dedicated to trading fairly and have been doing so for many years before Fairtrade

certification was established. The process of agreeing international Fairtrade standards can take time, and for many of the products these organisations sell, there may not yet be standards available to certify their products.

There are, however, some other companies making their own 'fair trade' claims without having the independent scrutiny of the FAIRTRADE Mark, or being part of a recognised network such as World Fair Trade Organization (IFAT). You need to ask what these claims are based upon. If you want to be sure that farmers and workers are receiving the better deal offered by Fairtrade, always look for the FAIRTRADE Mark.



Fairtrade certification Mark

Jewish sources



Although the concept of Fairtrade is a modern one, the ethics and values behind it are ancient. The Jewish Fairtrade campaign is rooted in Jewish values and the texts in this section cover Jewish attitudes to five related areas:

- **Poverty**
- **Treatment of workers**
- **Justice in the marketplace**
- **Consumption**
- **Sustainability**

The following texts have been chosen to reflect a spread of original Biblical text, including Torah and Prophets; Rashi's commentary on the Biblical text; Talmudic discussion; Midrashic reflection and medieval halachic texts of the Rambam (Rabbi Moses Maimonides).

In each topic there are some guiding questions which are important to keep in mind if you are teaching the texts.

Poverty

Questions to think about:

1. How does Judaism view poverty?
2. How should you treat someone who is at risk of becoming poor?
3. What type of obligation do we have to those in need? When are we responsible?
4. Is our responsibility to the Jewish or wider community?



וְכִי־יִמּוּךְ אֲחִיךָ וּמִטָּה יָדוֹ עִמָּךְ וְהִחֲזַקְתָּ בּוֹ גֵר
וְתוֹשֵׁב וְחִי עִמָּךְ: אֶל־תִּקַּח מֵאִתּוֹ נֶשֶׁךְ וְתִרְבִּית
וְיִרְאֵת מֵאֲלֵקֶיךָ וְחִי אֲחִיךָ עִמָּךְ

Leviticus 25:35-36

When your brother begins to slip into poverty and his hand becomes shaky next to you, strengthen him even though he may be a stranger or sojourner, so that he may live with you. Do not take from him interest or increase his debt, and fear your God; and your brother will live with you.

אֵל תַּנְיַחְהוּ שְׂיִרְד וַיִּפֹּל וַיְהִי קָשָׁה לְהִקְיָמוֹ, אֲלֹא
חֲזַקְהוּ מִשְׁעַת מוֹטָת הַיָּד. לָמָּה זֶה דּוֹמָה, לְמִשְׁאֵי
שְׁעַל הַחֲמוֹר, עוֹדָהוּ בְּמִקְוֵמוֹ [ס"א עוֹדָהוּ עַל
הַחֲמוֹר], אֶחָד תּוֹפֵס בּוֹ וּמַעֲמִידוֹ, נָפֵל לְאָרֶץ,
חֲמִשָּׁה אֵין מַעֲמִידִין אוֹתוֹ

Commentary of Rashi on Leviticus 25:35

Do not let him slip down until he falls completely, for then it will be difficult to raise him; rather strengthen him at the time he begins to fall. To what is this comparable? To a burden upon a donkey; while it is still on the donkey, one person can hold it and set it in place; if it falls to the earth, even five people cannot set it back.

אֵין בְּעוֹלָם קָשָׁה מִן הָעֲנִיּוֹת שֶׁהוּא קָשָׁה מִכָּל יִסּוּרִין
שֶׁבְּעוֹלָם, אִמְרוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ כָּל הַיִּסּוּרִין לְצַד אֶחָד
וְהָעֲנִיּוֹת לְצַד אֶחָד

Midrash Exodus Rabbah 31:12

There is nothing in the world more grievous than poverty – the most terrible of sufferings. Our teachers have said: if all the troubles in the world are assembled on one side and poverty is on the other, poverty would outweigh them all.

Treatment of workers

Questions to think about:

1. What is our obligation to people who work for us?
2. What is our responsibility to Jewish and non-Jewish workers?
3. What do these texts say about the importance of profit?



לא־תַעֲשֶׂה שְׂכִיר עֲנִי וְאֶבְיֹֹן מֵאֲחִיד אוֹ מִגֵּר, אֲשֶׁר
בְּאַרְצְךָ בְּשַׁעֲרֶיהָ: בְּיוֹמוֹ תִּתֵּן שְׂכָרוֹ וְלֹא־תָבוֹא עָלָיו
הַשֹּׁמֵשׁ כִּי עֲנִי הוּא וְאִלּוּ הוּא נָשָׂא אֶת־נַפְשׁוֹ וְלֹא־
יִקְרָא עָלֶיךָ אֱלֹהִים וְהָיָה בְּךָ חַטָּא

Deuteronomy 24:14-15

You shall not abuse a needy or destitute labourer, whether a fellow countryman or a stranger in one of the communities of your land. You must pay him his wages on the same day, before the sun sets, for he is needy and his life depends on it; else he will cry to the Lord against you and you will incur guilt.

יד פועל על העליונה.

Babylonian Talmud, Baba Metzia 77a

In disputes between employers and workers, the rights of the worker were given preference over those of the employer.

Justice in the marketplace

Questions to think about:

1. What do these texts say about successful business?
2. What is our responsibility in working with Jewish and non-Jewish traders?
3. How can we ensure our work is conducted in a fair way?
4. What is the Jewish attitude to how people should conduct themselves in the market place?



וְכִי־תִמְכְּרוּ מִמֶּכֶר לְעַמִּיתְךָ אוֹ קָנָה מִיַּד עַמִּיתְךָ
אֶל־תּוֹנוּ אִישׁ אֶת־אָחִיו
Leviticus 25:14

If you sell anything to your neighbour or
buy anything from your neighbour, you
shall not wrong one another.

אֲנִי ה' חֹקֵר לֵב
בְּחֹן קְלִיּוֹת
וְלִתֵּת לְאִישׁ כַּדְרָכּוֹ [כְּדָרְכָיו]
כַּפְרֵי מַעֲלָלָיו:
קָרָא דָגֵר וְלֹא יֵלֵד
עֹשֶׂה עֶשֶׂר וְלֹא בְמִשְׁפָּט
בְּחָצִי יָמוֹ [יָמִין] יַעֲזָבֵנוּ
וּבְאַחֲרֵיתוֹ יִהְיֶה נָבָל

Jeremiah 17:10-11

I, the Lord, probe the heart,
And search the innermost thoughts,
To repay every man according to his ways,
With the proper fruit of his deeds.
Like a partridge hatching what she did
not lay,
So is the one who amasses wealth by
unjust means.

In the middle of his life it will leave him,
And in the end he will be proved a fool.

אמר רבא: בשעה שמכניסין אדם לדין אומרים לו:
נשאת ונתת באמונה
Babylonian Talmud, Shabbat 31a

Said Rava, when a man enters the court
of judgment (after death), they ask him: did
you conduct all your dealings in good faith?

אסור לרמות את בני אדם במקה וממכר או לגנוב
את דעתם, ואחד עובד כוכבים ואחד ישראל שוים
בדבר זה
**Rambam, Mishneh Torah,
Hilchot Mechirah 18:1**

It is forbidden to cheat people in buying
or selling or to deceive them, whether
they are Jewish or gentile – they are
equal in measure.

Consumption

Questions to think about:

1. Where do our goods come from?
2. How many people are involved in producing what we consume?
3. Does it matter who grows the food we buy?
4. What do these texts suggest we should think about when we consume?



וּבְקִצְרְכֶם אֶת־קְצִיר אֲרָצְכֶם לֹא תִכְלֶה פֶּאֶת שְׂדֶךְ
לְקַצֹּר וְלִקֵּט קְצִירְךָ לֹא תִלְקֹט: 'י וְכִרְמְךָ לֹא תַעֲדֹלֵל
וּפְרֹט כְרִמְךָ לֹא תִלְקֹט לְעֵנִי וְלִגֵּר תַעֲזֹב אֹתָם אֲנִי
ה' אֱלֹקֵיכֶם

Leviticus 19:9-10

When you reap the harvest of your land, you shall not reap all the way to the corners of your field, or gather the gleanings of your harvest. You shall not pick your vineyard bare, or gather the fallen fruit of your vineyard, you shall leave them for the poor and the stranger: I am God, your Lord.

בן זומא היה אומר: כמה יגיעות יגע אדם הראשון
עד שמצא בגד ללבוש: גזז ולבן ונפץ וטוה וארג,
ואחר כך מצא בגד ללבוש, ואני משכים ומוצא כל
אלה מתוקנים לפני.

Babylonian Talmud Brachot 58a

Ben Zoma used to say: how much work did Adam the first person have to do until he had clothing to wear! He sheared the wool, he cleaned it, he disentangled it, he spun in into threads, he wove the threads, and afterwards he had a garment to wear. But I rise early in the morning and find all these labours already prepared before me.

אסור לקנות מן הגנב החפץ שגנב ועון גדול הוא
שהרי מחזיק ידי עוברי עבירה וגורם לו לגנוב
גניבות אחרות, שאם לא ימצא לוקח אינו גונב
Rambam, Mishneh Torah, Geneivah 5:1

It is forbidden to purchase anything that has been stolen from a thief, it is a great sin because it supports transgressors and encourages thieves to steal again. If a thief cannot find a buyer for his stolen goods he will not steal.

Sustainability

Questions to think about:

1. How should you support people in need?
2. Does it matter how you give?
3. What do these texts say about sustainability?



וּסְפַרְתָּ לָךְ שִׁבְעַת שָׁבָתוֹת שָׁנִים שִׁבְעַת שָׁנִים שָׁבַע
כְּעִמִּים וְהָיוּ לָךְ יָמֵי שִׁבְעַת שָׁבָתוֹת הַשָּׁנִים תִּשָּׁע
וְאַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה: ט וְהַעֲבַרְתָּ שׁוּפָר תְּרוּעָה בַּחֹדֶשׁ
הַשִּׁבְעִי בַּעֲשׂוֹר לַחֹדֶשׁ בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים תַּעֲבִירוּ שׁוּפָר
בְּכָל־אַרְצְכֶם: י וְקִדַּשְׁתֶּם אֶת שְׁנַת הַחֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה
וְקִרְאתֶם דְּרוֹר בְּאֶרֶץ לְכָל־יִשְׂרָאֵל יוֹבֵל הוּא תִּהְיֶה
לָכֶם וּשְׁבָתָם אִישׁ אֶל־אֲחֻזָּתוֹ וְאִישׁ אֶל־מִשְׁפַּחְתּוֹ
תִּשָּׁבוּ:

Leviticus 25 8:10

You shall count off seven Sabbaths of years – seven times seven years – so that the period of seven weeks of years gives you a total of forty-nine years. Then you shall sound the horn loud; in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month. On the Day of Atonement you shall have the horn sounded throughout your land. You shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim freedom throughout the land for all its inhabitants. It shall be a jubilee for you: each of you shall return to his holding and each of you shall return to his family.

אמר ליה רבא לרפרם בר פפא: לימא לן מר מהני
מילי מעלייתא דהוה עביד רב הונא - אמר ליה:
...כל פניא דמעלי שבתא הוה משדר שלוחא
לשוקא, וכל ירקא דהוה פייש להו לגינאי - זבין
ליה, ושדי ליה לנהרא. - וליתביה לעניים - זמנין
דסמכא דעתייהו, ולא אתו למיזבן.

Babylonian Talmud Ta'anit 20b

Rava said to Rafram Bar Papa: 'Tell me some of the good deeds which Rabbi Huna used to do'. Rafram said to him. 'On the eve of every Shabbat he would send a messenger who would buy up any vegetables the market gardeners had left over and he would throw them in the river.' But why not distribute them to the poor? Because it might happen that the poor would come to rely on these free vegetables and would not have allotted enough money to purchase them directly (when these leftovers were not available).

שמנה מעלות יש בצדקה זו למעלה מזו, מעלה
גדולה שאין למעלה ממנה זה המחזיק ביד ישראל
שמך ונותן לו מתנה או הלואה או עושה עמו
שותפות או ממציא לו מלאכה כדי לחזק את ידו עד
שלא יצטרך לבריות לשאול.

**Rambam, Mishneh Torah
Laws of Gifts to the Poor 10:7**

The highest level of tzedekah (charity) is when you support someone by giving him a gift, or a loan, or entering into partnership with him, or create a job for him so that he supports himself until he no longer needs to depend upon others.

Action – What can you do?



Fairtrade Fortnight

Fairtrade Fortnight is the Fairtrade Foundation's biggest annual campaign when shoppers, campaigners, licensees, retailers and supporting organisations all come together to create a buzz around Fairtrade. Each year there is a big launch event in central London, a regional producer tour and thousands of events across the country.

Campaigners up and down the UK, in Fairtrade towns, schools, universities or synagogues organise events to raise awareness about Fairtrade. In 2008 more than 10,000 events took. Read on for ideas of how to get involved this year. For all the latest details about Fairtrade Fortnight visit **www.fairtrade.org.uk/fortnight**

Fairtrade Fortnight, in February/March is a great time of year to promote Fairtrade in your community, but here are some ideas for actions you can take all year round.

Individuals

As consumers, we do not need to accept trade injustice. By making the simple decision to switch to Fairtrade products we can, while shopping, help create a more just society for those who produce our goods. Every time we purchase a Fairtrade product and encourage others to do the same we are not only ensuring that producers are receiving a better deal but we are also joining a huge movement to send out a clear message to our community and to the government that we want trade to be fairer.

As a result of people making small changes in their everyday lives we have seen huge growth in some sectors – 1 in 4 bananas bought in the UK are Fairtrade, 25% of all roast and ground coffee bought in British supermarkets is Fairtrade and 70% of UK adults now recognise the FAIRTRADE Mark. But with the global challenges of food shortages and climate change, Fairtrade is needed now more than ever and we all have the power to create positive change.



What you can do in your home

- Each time you go food shopping try and add one new Fairtrade product to your shopping list.
- Let your local shop know which Fairtrade product you would like to buy from their store. Photocopy the letter at the back of this guide or order 'Stock it' postcards from www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources
- Keep your fruit bowl stocked up with Fairtrade certified fruit; you can buy Fairtrade mangoes, grapes, pineapples, oranges, lemons, bananas and many more.
- Invite your friends over for a dinner party and cook using Fairtrade products. Check out www.fairtrade.org.uk/recipes
- Buy *The Fairtrade Everyday Cookbook* or *Divine Heavenly Chocolate Recipes with a Heart* as a present for someone. See page 32 for more details.
- You can buy T-shirts, socks, towels and even bed linen made from Fairtrade cotton. See www.fairtrade.org.uk/products for a list of Fairtrade cotton products and where you can buy them.

What you can do in your workplace

- Switch to using Fairtrade tea and coffee in your workplace. Check out www.traidcraft.co.uk/caterer for more details of Traidcraft's catering account.

- Let colleagues know about Fairtrade by organising a Fairtrade breakfast or coffee morning. You can order resources like posters and leaflets from www.fairtrade.org.uk/work
- Read about other workplaces who have made the switch to Fairtrade and register your workplace's commitment to Fairtrade by visiting www.fairtrade.org.uk/work.

What you can do at your simcha

- If you are having an event or simcha, ask the caterers to use Fairtrade ingredients. You could tell guests on the invitation that you will be serving Fairtrade products.
- Buy Fairtrade kippot – see page 20 for more details

Fairtrade kosher food

When you buy a Fairtrade kosher product, you know that the product has met the highest possible standards of kashrut, and that the terms of business have met high standards of ethical behaviour.

How can I buy kosher Fairtrade products?

There are listings of Fairtrade kosher products on page 24-25 and in *The Really Jewish Food Guide* which you can order from www.theus.org.uk/jewish_living/us_shop/ A variety of fruit and vegetables, tea, coffee, honey, dried fruits, nuts, spices and fruit juices now carry the FAIRTRADE Mark and are widely available in supermarkets.



Synagogues

Become a Fairtrade Synagogue

Fairtrade Synagogues commit to use, promote and raise awareness of Fairtrade products, to help ensure a fair deal for producers in developing countries.

To become a Fairtrade Synagogue your synagogue needs to meet three goals:

- Use Fairtrade tea and coffee for all synagogue meetings for which you have responsibility
- Move forward on using other Fairtrade products such as sugar, juice and fruit
- Promote Fairtrade during Fairtrade Fortnight and at other times of the year through events, prayer and other activities whenever possible.

For an application form visit www.fairtrade.org.uk/faiths

Educate your community about Fairtrade

- Organise a Fairtrade event. You can use resources in this guide or prepare your own sermon on Fairtrade and trade justice.
- Run activities for your *cheder* about Fairtrade. You can use the lesson plans in this guide or other activities on www.tzedek.org.uk or www.fairtrade.org.uk/schools

Promote the use of Fairtrade produce

- Buy Fairtrade products for your *kiddush* such as fruit and biscuits.
- Hold a Fairtrade meal in your synagogue, ask people to contribute Fairtrade products.
- Run a Fairtrade stall at your synagogue. You can start your own Fairtrade stall by visiting: www.traidcraft.co.uk/fairtrader
- Hang Fairtrade fruit in your Succah.
- Hold a Fairtrade tasting event so people can see the range of Fairtrade products and decide which Fairtrade tea, coffee or chocolate is their favourite.

Buy kippot made with Fairtrade cotton!

The Jewish Fairtrade campaign have produced kippot, using Fairtrade cotton yarn which has been ethically sourced and made. By purchasing a kippah you are ensuring that cotton farmers in the developing world can improve their livelihoods.



If you would like to order Fairtrade cotton kippot to give as presents or have them individualised for a simcha or in your synagogues please contact fairtrade@jhub.org.uk



Schools

Become a Fairtrade school

A Fairtrade School uses Fairtrade products where possible, takes action in support of Fairtrade and learns about how global trade works and why Fairtrade is important. You can find the Schools Action Guide and register to become a Fairtrade school on www.fairtrade.org.uk/schools. Here are ideas for introducing Fairtrade to pupils, teachers and parents:

Run assemblies on Fairtrade

Assemblies run by pupils or teachers could explore the following issues:

- What is Fairtrade and how does it benefit producers?
- What does Judaism say about treating people fairly?
- Where do the products we buy come from and who produces them?
- What can we do in our school to spread the benefits of Fairtrade?

For more ideas see Tzedek's education pack on trade at www.tzedek.org.uk and find a list of organisations who have produced resources on www.fairtrade.org.uk/schools, which includes www.fairtradeschools.org/resources/assemblies

Hold a Fairtrade coffee morning for staff

- Invite speakers to talk about Fairtrade or download a ready-made PowerPoint presentation from www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources. Aim to finish the event with a firm commitment from staff to only use Fairtrade tea, coffee and sugar at future meetings and in the staff room.

Use Fairtrade products in your tuck shop

- Get Fairtrade fruit and snacks stocked at your tuck shop – you might need to get a resolution passed at your school council.

Speak to the head teacher and catering staff at your school

- Pupils could write letters or organise a petition to let the head teacher and catering company know how strongly they feel about using Fairtrade products. Encourage them to stock Fairtrade products or use Fairtrade ingredients such as Fairtrade rice for school lunches.

Switch your school uniform

- Campaign for your school uniform provider to make their clothes using Fairtrade certified cotton.



Ideas for teachers

Teaching about Fairtrade can help you to achieve learning objectives in a whole range of subjects. Visit Global Dimension: www.globaldimension.org.uk for ideas for lesson plans and classroom activities.

Fairtrade work could relate to:

Citizenship KS2: Unit 05, Living in a Diverse World

Geography KS2: Unit 24, Passport to the World

Geography KS3: Unit 18, The Global Fashion Industry

Ideas of ways to teach Fairtrade

- Jewish Studies – Jewish text study on the Jewish obligation to workers.
- Geography – Where are our goods from? What climates are they produced in? Who makes/grows our goods?
- PSHE – Getting involved in civil society, learn to plan and run a Fairtrade campaign.
- Maths – Calculating profits and creating budgets to understand the Fairtrade premium.

Check out lesson plans on page 28

Use Jewish festivals to educate pupils about Fairtrade

There are many festivals which Fairtrade can be related to. We learn about slavery and exploitation at Pesach, feast on fruits at Succot and send food parcels at Purim.

For more details please see www.tzedek.org.uk where further resources are available.

Youth movements and Jewish Societies (JSoc)

Youth movements and Jewish societies help to form the Jewish identity of many young people and are perfect places to raise awareness about Jewish obligation to Fairtrade. Here are some ways to get involved:

Include Fairtrade in prayer

- Have Fairtrade as a theme for a Shabbat service or Shabbaton. You can use the Jewish sources or activities in this guide.

Organise a Fairtrade Friday night

- Run a Fairtrade Friday night dinner where as many products as possible are Fairtrade. Why not invite someone to come and talk to participants about Fairtrade? Contact fairtrade@jhub.org.uk for more details.

Use T-shirts made of Fairtrade cotton

- Order Israel Tour and camp T-shirts that are made using Fairtrade cotton. Check out Epona www.eponaclothing.com and Bishopston Trading www.bishopstontrading.co.uk who can print Fairtrade cotton T-shirts and bags for events.

Produce a Fairtrade cookbook

- Produce a Fairtrade cookery book to raise awareness about Fairtrade and sell it to your members. You could split the money raised between a development project and your organisation.



Organise a fashion show

- Feature clothes made of Fairtrade cotton. Download a fashion show guide on www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources

Hold a Fairtrade bagel brunch

- Invite your members to a bagel brunch and serve Fairtrade tea, coffee, sugar, fruit and chocolate. Explore Jewish texts and sources which relate to ethical buying.

Hold a film showing

- Hold a film night at your student union. Show a film or documentary about Fairtrade. You could finish the evening with a panel discussion. **Visit www.fairtrade.org.uk/films** for short films to download or see page 32 for more ideas.

Fundraise

- Use Fairtrade as a theme when fundraising for your organisation. You could organise a raffle with a Fairtrade hamper as a prize, produce and sell a Fairtrade cookery book or organise a film showing and charge for entry.

Get sporty

- Organise a football or basketball tournament using Fairtrade sports balls and serve Fairtrade refreshments at half-time. You could even fix the rules to demonstrate how unfair rules can affect competition.



Become a Fairtrade University or College

- Work together with other societies at your university and campaign to become a Fairtrade University or College. For further details visit: www.fairtrade.org.uk/universities

Campaign for Fairtrade stock

- Ask members of your JSoc or youth movement to campaign for campus shops, cafés and local Jewish shops and kosher caterers to stock Fairtrade products. See page 26 for the sample store manager letter.

Cafés and restaurants

Suggest to kosher cafés and restaurants that they serve Fairtrade tea, coffee, juice and other products and that they make customers aware of this. A sample letter that can be given to store managers can be found on page 26 of this guide.

Kosher Fairtrade products



A variety of Fairtrade fresh fruit and vegetables is available including: apples, avocados, bananas, clementines, coconuts, grapefruit, grapes, lemons, limes, lychees, mandarins, mangoes, oranges, pears, pineapples, plums and satsumas. In addition there is Fairtrade tea, coffee, honey, dried fruits, nuts, spices and fruit juices.

This is a list of Kosher Fairtrade products available in the UK checked by the United Synagogue Kashrut Division of the London Beth Din and listed in *The Really Jewish Food Guide 2009*.

Chocolate

Divine

Dark Chocolate (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Apricots (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Brazils (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Fruit & Nut (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Mangoes (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Mini Eggs (Parev)
Dark Chocolate Mint (Parev)
Milk Chocolate (Dairy)
Milk Chocolate Coffee (Dairy)
Milk Chocolate Coins (Dairy)
Milk Chocolate Hazelnut (Dairy)
Milk Chocolate Mini Eggs (Dairy)
Milk Chocolate Orange (Dairy)
White Chocolate (Dairy)

Green & Black's Organic

Maya Gold Fairtrade (Dairy)
Cocoa Fairtrade (Parev)

Plamil

Dairy Free Alternative to Milk Chocolate (Parev)

Sugar

Billington's

Demerara (Parev)
Golden Granulated (Parev)

The Co-operative

Demerara (Parev)

Sainsbury's

Brown Soft Dark (Parev)
Brown Soft Light (Parev)
Demerara (Parev)
Golden Caster (Parev)
Golden Granulated (Parev)
Granulated Organic (Parev)

Silverspoon

Demerara (Parev)

Tate & Lyle

White Granulated (KLBD Parev)

Tesco

Golden Granulated (Parev)

Waitrose

Demerara (Parev)
Golden Granulated (Parev)





Whitworths

- Fairtrade Demerara (KLBD Parev)
- Fairtrade Granulated (KLBD Parev)
- Fairtrade Granulated Golden (KLBD Parev)

Spices

Bart's

- Black Peppercorns (KLBD Parev)
- Cardamom Pods (KLBD Parev)
- Cinnamon Sticks (KLBD Parev)
- Cloves Whole (KLBD Parev)
- Ginger Ground (KLBD Parev)
- Mixed Spice (KLBD Parev)
- Turmeric Ground (KLBD Parev)
- Vanilla Pods (KLBD Parev)

Snacks

Doves Farm

- Chocolate & Crispy Rice (Parev)
- Low Fat Fruity Oat (Parev)

Kallos

- Rice Cakes Sesame No Salt (Parev)

Ice cream

Ben & Jerry's

- Chunky Monkey (Dairy)
- Vanilla (Dairy)
- Vanilla Toffee Crunch (Dairy)



Honey

Rowse

- Honey Chilean Fairtrade (KLBD Parev)
- Honey Mexican Fairtrade (KLBD Parev)

Juice

Calypso

- Pure Fruit Juices (Parev)



Some of these products can be ordered wholesale from suppliers listed at **www.fairtrade.org.uk/products** or you can order them online, or look out for products in local shops and supermarkets.

(KLBD) Kashrut Division London Beth Din



Letter to store manager



Dear Sir/Madam,

I visited your store today in _____
and I would love to be able to buy more Fairtrade products next time I shop here.
As a customer, I want to know that farmers in the developing world are receiving
a decent price for their produce.

Fairtrade encourages better working conditions, local sustainability, and fair terms
of trade for farmers in developing countries because it requires companies to pay
a fair price for products.

I would particularly like to find these products in your store:

As a regular customer I would appreciate it if you could pass on my request to the
person responsible for purchasing.

I would be grateful if you could let me know when these products become available.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Name:

Address:



Banana and white chocolate chip muffins

Ingredients

300g plain flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
125g Fairtrade demerara sugar
125g butter, melted
225ml milk
2 large free-range eggs
2 Fairtrade bananas, mashed
150g Fairtrade white chocolate,
chopped into small pieces

Method

1. Preheat oven to 200°C/400°F
2. Sieve the flour into a large mixing bowl
3. Mix in the baking powder
4. Stir in the sugar
5. Add the milk and eggs to a separate bowl – beat the mixture
6. Mash in the bananas and chopped chocolate to the milk and egg mixture
7. Combine the two wet and dry mixtures and gently fold in
8. Spoon into 12 muffin cases
9. Place in the oven and bake for 20-25 minutes until golden and well risen.

Tip: Place a Fairtrade vanilla pod in your Fairtrade sugar for storage – a quick easy way to make vanilla-infused sugar!



Programmes and resources for young people



Here are ideas for five activities that you could carry out with your school, cheder or youth group. The learning aims are:

- To enable children to identify the connections between their own lives and the lives of those living in other parts of the world.
- To learn about Fairtrade and how it can contribute to a better deal for the poorest producers in the world.
- To learn that responsibility towards others is a Jewish value.

Activity 1: Globingo!

- Hand each participant a Globingo worksheet
Download a Globingo worksheet at www.tzedek.org.uk/go_learn/teachers/schools/ (Trade Education KS2 page 35) and hand round copies to each participant.

Participants should walk around the room asking the Globingo questions to others.

- They must fill in each box without repeating the same name or country.
- Once a pupil has filled out each box they should shout Globingo!
- Ask pupils to feedback the countries they wrote down.
- What does this activity show us?

- How would this activity have been different if we had played it 50 years ago with our grandparents?

Sample questions for Globingo – find someone who:

- Has had a visitor from another country to their home.
- Enjoys eating food from other countries.
- Has a parent or relative who was born in another country.
- Has visited another country in the last year.
- Has learnt something about another country on TV recently.
- Enjoys music from another country.
- Can name a famous sports or film star from another country.
- Writes to friends or family in another country.

This activity shows us some of the ways in which we connect to other people living around the world. We are particularly connected to others in the things that we eat.

Ask pupils for some examples of food which they eat that comes from other places around the world. If not already mentioned ask pupils if they know where chocolate comes from? Ask pupils to tell you their favourite chocolate bar.

לֹא־תַעֲשֶׂק שֹׁכֵר עֲנִי וְאֶבְיֹן מֵאַחִיד אוֹ מִגֵּרָךְ אֲשֶׁר
בְּאַרְצְךָ בְּשַׁעְרֶיהָ: בְּיוֹמוֹ תִּתֵּן שֹׁכְרוֹ וְלֹא־תָבוֹא עָלָיו
הַשֹּׁמֵשׁ כִּי עֲנִי הוּא וְאֵלָיו הוּא נִשְׁא אֶת־נַפְשׁוֹ וְלֹא־
יִקְרָא עָלֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵה' וְהָיָה בְּךָ חָטָא

Deuteronomy 24:14-15

You shall not abuse a needy or destitute labourer, whether a fellow countryman or a stranger in one of the communities of your land. You must pay him his wages on the same day, before the sun sets, for he is needy and his life depends on it; else he will cry to the Lord against you and you will incur guilt.

Activity 2: Taste test

- Begin by handing pupils a piece of non-Fairtrade chocolate. If using chocolate with a logo on ask pupils to close their eyes so they don't see which piece it is.
- Pupils should eat and then describe the chocolate. What does it taste like? What is nice about it? What is not so nice about it?
- Then hand out the second Fairtrade piece of chocolate. Ask participants to describe this piece of chocolate.
- What do they think is the difference between the two? Do they know what chocolate is made from?

Chocolate always has cocoa and cocoa butter. It usually has sugar and sometimes it has milk. Cocoa and cocoa butter come from cocoa beans. Chocolate is one of the most popular foods in the western world. It is dependent on a supply of cocoa from developing countries (do they know what this term means?) Ironically most cocoa farmers have never tasted a manufactured bar of chocolate.

Remember to check that no one has nut or milk allergies! As an alternative they could taste different Fairtrade fruits.

Activity 3: Jewish source

Read the text above and discuss the following:

- How should we treat workers?
- What example of mistreatment is in the text?
- Why should you give a worker his wages at the right time?

For additional Jewish sources please see pages 12-17.

Activity 4: Design a chocolate bar wrapper

You have been invited to design a new Fairtrade chocolate bar. Think about:

- The name of your chocolate bar.
- What information do you want to get across?
- What flavour will it be?
- How will you let people know the benefits of buying your chocolate bar?

You can then form a colourful display of wrappers in your classroom!



Activity 5: Lynda's story

Aim

To help pupils use listening skills to identify the benefits Fairtrade has brought to one group of farmers.

Resources

- Each pupil will need two pieces of scrap paper/card to hold up, one red and one green
- The information about the Kuapa Kokoo farmers on the following pages.

Method

- Read the information which follows about Lynda and the Kuapa Kokoo farmers to the pupils.
- Ask them to listen carefully, and hold up their red card whenever they hear about a difficulty the farmers have to face and the green card whenever they hear about the benefits of Fairtrade.

“Hello. My name is Lynda. I'm 12 years old and I live in Mim, a village in Ghana. I have two brothers and four sisters. My parents are divorced and I live with my dad, who is a cocoa farmer. After school I often help him in the cocoa fields, particularly during harvest time. Most of my friends' parents are cocoa farmers too. Although my village has no running water or electricity, the young people there are like everywhere else in the world. We love music, fashion and dancing.

In Ghana there are about one and a half million cocoa farmers. In the last 30 years the price they are paid for their cocoa beans has dropped right down, so they hardly make any money to live on. Sometimes they have to borrow money, but it's difficult to pay back their debts. To make things worse, there have been bush fires and months with no rain. The cocoa tree is very tall – up to 15 metres high. When the pods are growing it is vital to keep a close eye out as rats, insects and weeds can destroy them.

About ten years ago, one group of cocoa farmers joined together to form a group called Kuapa Kokoo. They sell some of their



cocoa through Fairtrade. This means they get more money for each sack of beans – and they know they will have a regular income. The Kuapa Kokoo farmers can use the Fairtrade money for training and to buy farming tools to help with their work. They learn how to look after the environment, and grow their cocoa without using harmful chemicals. Kuapa Kokoo includes women and men – there are now far more women working in the organisation and making important decisions. There are new schools for us too – the extra money from Fairtrade can help pay for our school fees and school books.

Kuapa Kokoo trains its farmers so they know how to weigh and bag their beans. This had been a problem because some cocoa buyers would cheat the farmers by using inaccurate scales which did not weigh fairly. Since we've been selling our cocoa through Fairtrade we have new water pumps for clean water. My Dad and the other farmers also learn about managing their money and how to make extra money in the 'hungry season' when the cocoa is growing – for example by making soap from the cocoa husks, which means a waste product is being recycled! More

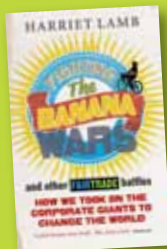
and more villages want to join Kuapa Kokoo, but they can't sell all their cocoa through Fairtrade – there still isn't enough demand for Fairtrade chocolate in the UK.”

From Bananas & (Cocoa) Beans, Reading International Solidarity Centre (2003) available on www.risc.org.uk

Discussion

- Ask the pupils to feed back the information they have heard. This could be recorded on the board as lists of difficulties and benefits. Each list could then be transferred to cards and sorted in a range of ways, for example, difficulties which can be overcome versus difficulties which are beyond peoples control; direct benefits which relate to the money the farmers are paid versus indirect benefits which make life better, but are hard to measure.
- Ask the pupils how we can be involved in reducing the difficulties and adding to the benefits.

Resources



Books

1. *Fighting the Banana Wars and Other Fairtrade Battles* by Harriet Lamb. Published by Ebury, February 2007
2. *The Fairtrade Everyday Cookbook*. Published by DK, February 2007
3. *50 Reasons to Buy Fair Trade* by Miles Litvinoff and John Madeley. Published by Pluto Press, January 2006
4. *A Fair Feast: 70 Celebrity Recipes for a Fairer World* by Vicky Bhogal. Published by Simon and Schuster, September 2005
5. *The No-Nonsense Guide to Fairtrade* by David Ransom. Published by New Internationalist, September 2006
6. *Charlie & Lola But I Do Know All About Chocolate* by Lauren Child. Published by Penguin, February 2007
7. *Fair Trade* by Alex Nicholls and Charlotte Opal. Published by SAGE, July 2005
8. *The Rough Guide to Ethical Living*. Published by Rough Guides, November 2006
9. *Divine Heavenly Chocolate Recipes with a Heart* by Linda Collister. Published by Absolute Press, September 2007
10. *Brewing Justice - Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability and Survival* by Daniel Jaffee. Published by Blackwell, April 2007

Films

1. *Black Gold* [2007] DVD by Nick Francis and Mark Francis
2. *The Great African Scandal* produced by Robert Beckford

Short films can be downloaded from www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources/films

Useful links

www.fairtrade.org.uk

The Fairtrade Foundation is the campaigning and certification organisation behind the FAIRTRADE Mark.

www.fairtrade.net

Fairtrade Labelling Organisations International (FLO) is a non-profit, multi-stakeholder association involving 23 member organisations, traders and external experts. The organisation develops Fairtrade standards and provides support to Fairtrade Certified Producers by assisting them in gaining and maintaining Fairtrade certification and capitalising on market opportunities.

www.flo-cert.net

The independent certification company that coordinates all tasks and processes related to the inspection and certification of producers and traders.



www.fairtradelondon.org.uk

London is the world's largest Fairtrade City – find out how you can get involved in the campaign.

www.bafts.org.uk

The British Association of Fair Trade Shops. A network of independent shops across the UK that promote and sell Fairtrade and fairly traded products.

www.ifat.org

The World Fair Trade Organisation. A network of more than 350 Fair Trade Organisations in 70 countries. It aims to improve the livelihoods and well-being of disadvantaged producers by linking and promoting Fair Trade Organisations, and speaking out for greater justice in world trade.

www.traidcraft.co.uk

Traidcraft fights poverty through trade, helping people in developing countries to transform their lives. It is a company selling fair trade products as well as being a campaigning organisation and a development organisation working directly with producers in developing countries.

Speakers

If you would like a speaker to come to your community please contact **fairtrade@jhub.org.uk**. Traidcraft also have a network of people across the UK that can deliver presentations about Fairtrade. Visit **www.traidcraft.co.uk/speakers** for more details. During times such as Fairtrade Fortnight there may also be speakers from the Fairtrade Foundation available.

Campaign Updates

For the latest news and information on the Jewish Fairtrade Campaign please see **www.tzedek.org.uk/get_involved/campaigning/**

Contact and feedback

We would like to hear your comments on this publication. Please contact **fairtrade@jhub.org.uk**

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With the support of:



Fairtrade Foundation
3rd Floor, Ibex House, 42-47 Minories
London, EC3N 1DY
Tel: 020 7405 5942, Fax: 020 7405 5943

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