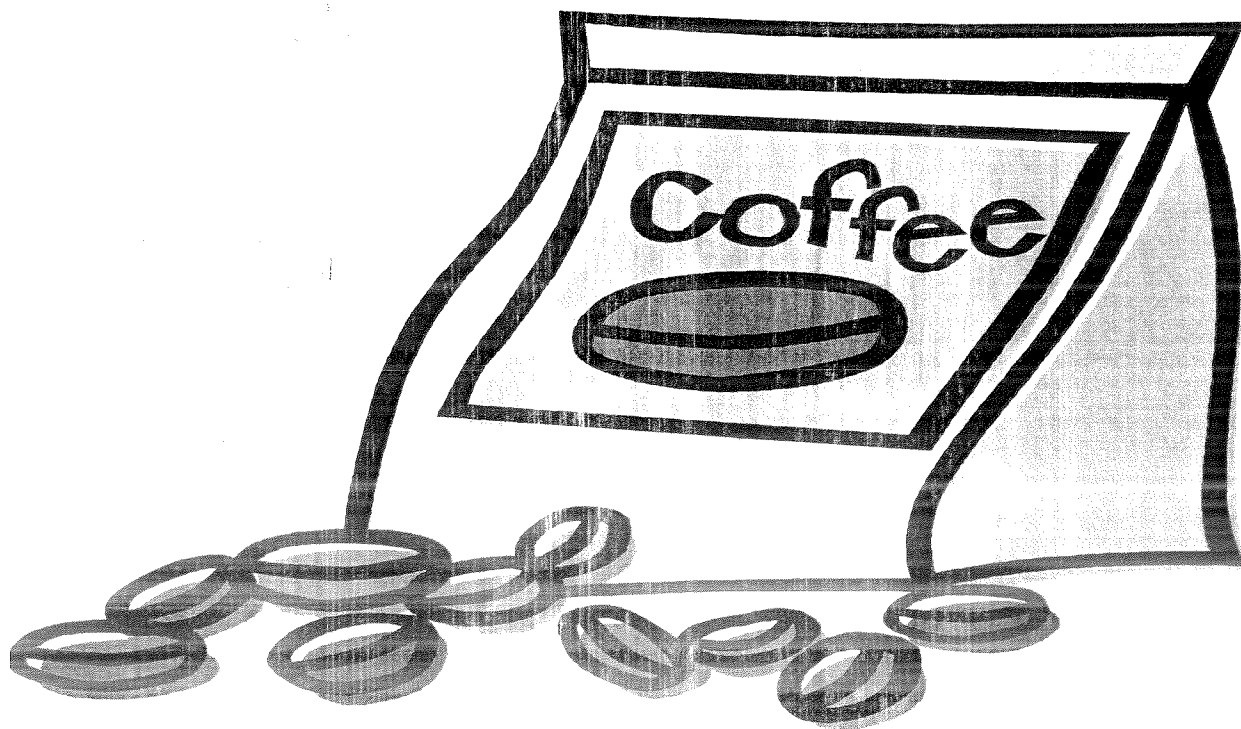


Fair Trade Coffee: A Resource for Parishes and Schools

Compiled by Melanie Murphy
for the
Justice and Peace Commission
Archdiocese of Kingston
2006



Action Plan for Getting Started

- 1) Familiarize yourself with the issues by reading through this binder
- 2) Approach your parish priest(s) and present the initiative. Give him a copy of "Faith in Action Fair Trade Coffee Initiative" and "Background on Coffee"
- 3) Speak to the parish council to get their approval and support. Give them the same handouts. Use "Possible Presentation to Parish Council" if you wish.
- 4) Schedule a meeting with the Knights of Columbus, CWL, Hospitality Committee and any other parish group that serves coffee at its functions. Present the issues to them and ask them to switch to using only fairly traded coffee.
- 5) Speak after Masses on an assigned Sunday to all the parishioners, briefly informing them about the issues, how they are involved, how they can change, and what the Faith in Action initiative is all about. Feel free to use "Parish Announcement" for this.
- 6) Beginning this same Sunday, put inserts and announcements in bulletins that explain various aspects of the coffee industry and fair trade. Examples can be found in the binder. You can do this each week, once a month, or with whatever frequency you think your parishioners will appreciate, to make the issues known.
- 7) Hold a more in-depth meeting on a Sunday afternoon, or a weeknight, one or two weeks after you speak after masses, so that people interested in learning more have the opportunity to do so. Use "Parish Workshop" if you wish.
- 8) The following Sunday hold a coffee social after mass, whereby only fairly traded coffee is served.
- 9) Find a local supplier of certified fair trade coffee who is willing to work with your parish, taking orders and delivering them one Sunday a month.
- 10) Make up an order form for the coffee and have it available after mass each first Sunday of the month. Have your volunteers available to take these orders and appoint one person to phone or fax them to the supplier.
- 11) On the second or third Sunday of each month, have your volunteers available to organize and distribute the orders either at the back of the church, or in the parish centre.

Faith in Action Fair Trade Coffee Initiative

What it involves:

- 1) Speaking to parish groups such as the parish council, CWL, Knights of Columbus and hospitality committee to explain the issues and suggest that they serve only fairly traded coffee at their meetings, etc, and that they make a public statement about this.
- 2) Speaking to parishioners after each mass on a particular Sunday to explain the issues. The key concept we want to get across is that our purchasing choices are supporting exploitation, and that our call as Christians is to challenge exploitation wherever we see it, starting first with ourselves.
- 3) Setting up a monthly coffee club, whereby families and individuals could order coffee through the church on a particular Sunday every month, and a week later, they could pick up their orders in the parish centre. The purpose of this is to make it as easy as possible for people to support this kind of initiative. The certified fair trade coffee supplier in Kingston is Multatuli Coffee Merchants, owned by Richard Ottenhoff, however for deaneries other than the central one, there may be other, more local suppliers you can support.
- 4) A display board set up at the back of the church which briefly explains the issues
- 5) A more in-depth presentation on the issues, to be held on a week night, or a Sunday afternoon, the week after the presentations are done at mass.
- 6) An article in the Journey explaining what we are doing, in the hopes that other churches will want to do the same thing.

Other Possible Ideas Incorporating Lay Faith Development Day Suggestions

- 1) A study group, which could look at the various social teachings of the church. Hopefully more concrete social justice initiatives will emerge from this group, and can be incorporated under the "Faith in Action" title.
- 2) Hospitality Sundays once a month, at which fair trade coffee would be served...this provides public witness to what we are trying to accomplish, allows parishioners to try the coffee, and fosters community.

Background about Coffee

Coffee is the world's second most valuable traded commodity after oil, and the most valuable agricultural product in world trade. It is estimated that over 100 million people worldwide are involved in the growing, processing, trading and retailing of this product. It is grown in 50 tropical and subtropical countries and covers 10.7 million hectares around the equator.

Of the 20 million farmers who cultivate this crop, two thirds of them cultivate less than 5 hectares. This gives them a harvest of between 1000-3000 pounds of coffee beans per year, with an income of \$500-\$1000 per year. The remaining one third of farmers work on large plantations.

The Bad News:

Between 1994 and 2001 there was a major collapse in the price of coffee on the world market. This was a result of three factors:

- 1) The abandoning of the International Coffee Agreement which regulated the amount of beans that could be sold on the market.
- 2) The emergence of Vietnam as a leading coffee producer thanks to government investment and World Bank loans (their supply was tripled)
- 3) The World Bank pressured governments to disband national coffee policy organizations which helped mediate between growers and the market. This institution also "encouraged" governments to reduce or eliminate government subsidies and state controlled agricultural support programs as part of Structural Adjustment Programs.

The Result:

Massive drop in prices! When world prices plummet, growers suffer an immediate reduction in income. For many farmers this means they have failed to recover their production costs for several years running.

The Plight of Growers:

Small independent coffee farmers are in a disadvantaged position for a variety of reasons.

- 1) They are in a weak bargaining position: they have little or no means to process or transport their crop to the market, therefore they are forced to rely on middlemen (coyotes) who purchase the crop at a very low rate and sell it at a much higher rate, pocketing the profit.
- 2) Most have no more than a grade three education and do not understand the intricacies of the world market.
- 3) Many have a debt-driven necessity to sell their crop the moment it is ripe, when prices are at their lowest. Because there is only one major harvest a year, farmers get desperate for cash and will take whatever they can get.
- 4) There is little access to loans with fair interest rates, which means large debts must be incurred to cover the costs of fertilizer, labour and living costs.

- 5) In many cases farmers do not have legal titles to the land they are farming, therefore they have no collateral to obtain a loan.
- 6) Credit shortages also undermine the attempts of farmers to set up co-operatives since these co-ops lack the finances to buy the crop, fertilizer, equipment, etc.
- 7) In order to save on labour costs, children are often withdrawn from school to help. In many cases, the economic status of these families is so low that the parents cannot afford to have their children in school in the first place.
- 8) Farmers who work on large plantations are subject to sweatshop conditions.

All of the above mentioned problems lead to increased social instability and unrest, a decline in education, and an increase in malnutrition.

The Cost to the Environment:

In the 1970s and 1980s the Green Revolution brought about a shift to technified agriculture to increase yields. USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and other organizations gave \$80 million for Central American plantations to replace traditional techniques with "sun cultivation" techniques. This new form of production involves cutting down trees, monocropping and an increased use of fertilizers and pesticides. The result has been the destruction of forests and biodiversity of 1.1 million hectares, pesticide pollution, degradation of soil and water sources as coffee pulp is dumped into water ways, and habitat destruction leading to species extinction. The Smithsonian Institute has stated that coffee production is the #1 threat to extinction of songbirds in the hemisphere.

The Solution:

The fair trade industry grew out of a movement that began in Europe forty years ago and was largely initiated by churches hoping to provide relief to refugees and other poor communities selling their crafts. By the late 1970s, these small organizations became known as Alternative Trade Organizations (ATOs).

In the late 1980s the first fair trade label, Max Havelaar, was developed by its Dutch founder and provided a seal attesting to the fair trade nature of its products.

In 1997 the Fairtrade Labelling Organization (FLO) was introduced as the umbrella organization under which all other fair trade labels fell.

What is Fair Trade?

Fair Trade is an international system of doing business based on dialogue, transparency, and respect. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions for producers and workers in developing countries.

Fair Trade Philosophy: The people who do the work and actually grow the coffee should reap a fair living from this valuable crop.

In order to receive certification as a Fair Trade Coffee Producer, the following conditions must be met:

- 1) Small landholders must be organized in cooperatives or other organizations with a democratic structure.
- 2) Workers must be paid a decent wage, have the right to join unions, and have access to good housing where applicable.
- 3) No child labour or forced labour may be used.
- 4) Producer organizations must prove they are investing in Fair Trade Certified Premiums to improve working conditions, product quality, and increasing the environmental sustainability of their activities.

In order to receive certification as a Fair Trade Coffee Trader, the following conditions must be met:

- 1) Traders must pay a price to producers that covers the cost of sustainable production and living which is determined by the FLO (this is currently set at \$1.26 for normal coffee and \$1.41 for organic coffee).
- 2) Traders must pay a Fair Trade Premium that producers can invest in community development projects.
- 3) Traders must partially pay in advance, if asked by the producer.
- 4) Traders must sign long-term contracts.

Who benefits and how?

Small Scale Farmers and Workers:

- ~Fair trade has helped build economic independence and empowerment for certified farmer cooperatives and their workers, bringing them economic stability and a higher standard of living.
- ~There is improved access to low or no-interest loans and microcredit agencies.
- ~Increased availability of technical assistance for building infrastructure to increase production.
- ~Technical training and skill diversification

Consumers:

- ~ Have the option of purchasing according to principles and values
- ~ Empowers them to be a player in the solution to global trade inequity.
- ~ Receive products of superior quality
- ~ Assurance of an ethical source of food products

Environment:

- ~ Fair Trade rewards and encourages farming and production practices that are environmentally sustainable

Certification System:

Monitoring and certification at the core of the system guarantees the supply chain is built on and functions according to the standards of fairness, transparency and accountability.

All Fair Trade Certified products come from certified producer organizations. Beyond the source, the entire supply chain is monitored to ensure the integrity of labeled products.

Coffee Supply Chains

Conventional Supply Chain

Consumer

Store/Café

Food Distributor

Coffee Company

US Broker

Exporter

Processor

Middleman/Coyote

Small Farmer

Fair Trade Supply Chain

Consumer

Store/Cafe

Fair Trade Coffee Distributor

Farmer Cooperative

Small Farmer

In the conventional coffee chain, beans can change hands up to 150 times, from tree to supermarket. In fair trade coffee chains, middlemen are cut out, providing a more direct and personal link from producer to consumer.

Helpful websites for more information:

Catholic Relief Service

www.crsfairtrade.org/beyond/index.htm

Lutheran World Relief

www.lwr.org/coffee/index.asp

Oxfam

www.oxfam.ca/campaigns/fairTrade.htm

Transfair

www.transfair.ca/en/fairtrade

Possible Presentation to Parish Councils

- 1) Introduce the issue
What is happening in the coffee industry
 - all time low prices paid to producers
 - resulting poverty, social instability, child labour, malnutrition, debt
- 2) Canadian Statistics
Canadians drink 15 billion cups a year
We spend \$600 billion a year on home coffee consumption
We spend \$2.2 billion a year in coffee shops
- 3) What this means for Catholics
We are supporting a system which exploits others.
Possible bible passage to use: Matthew 25, 31-45: Before we can feed and clothe others we must first make sure we are not the cause of their poverty in the first place.
Our consumption of free trade coffee violates every principle of Catholic Social Teaching
 - *Dignity of each person: poverty undermines this dignity
 - *Dignity of work and workers: coffee growers are not given their basic rights
 - *Common Good: consumers are not contributing to this because they are causing exploitation, not solving it, and farmers are so wrapped up in their struggle for survival that they have little time to contribute in other ways to their community
 - *Preferential Option for the Poor: Free trade coffee favours big business rather than small, impoverished farmers. It puts profits before people.
 - *Solidarity: we are not living in solidarity with our brothers and sisters in developing nations if our consumption habits continue to keep them in impoverished situations.
 - *Environmental Stewardship: Free trade coffee farming practices are **not** environmentally friendly or sustainable, as they use chemicals and pesticides, take a harsh toll on the soil and rely on deforestation which causes extinction of species which made their homes in the trees.
- 4) The Good News: Fair Trade
We are in a position to stop contributing to this form of corporate and social sin.
Explain fair trade
Explain who benefits
Explain the monitoring system
- 5) Introduce "Faith in Action Coffee Initiative"
Outline the plan
Explain what your expectations are regarding the parish council's support

Parish Announcement

This morning while we celebrated mass, over twenty million farmers in more than fifty tropical countries worldwide were working on small scale farms, planting and harvesting coffee beans for our consumption. The current situation of these farmers is terrible, because they are not paid a fair price for their coffee. Instead they are controlled by fluctuating prices on the commodities market, which makes it impossible for them to plan for the future. And right now, these prices are at a thirty year low. Their wages are so low that putting food on the table for their families is a constant struggle, making malnutrition a daily reality, and in many cases, there is no money to pay for school fees for their children, who instead become child labourers condemned to the same inescapable cycle of poverty that entrapped their parents. Hundreds of thousands of small coffee farmers have lost their jobs due to the current coffee crisis, and in many situations, farmers must choose between starvation and growing illicit crops such as coca, which is used to make cocaine.

This problem requires our immediate attention, because every time we purchase coffee, we are unwittingly participating in a system that is condemning so many of our brothers and sisters to a life of poverty and exploitation. Jesus tells us, in Matthew 25, that to gain the Kingdom of Heaven we must feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, and clothe the naked. But before we can do this, we must first make sure we are not the cause of this poverty. And unfortunately, in this case, we are.

The current coffee system violates every principle of catholic social teaching. So when we take part in it, WE are violating every principle of catholic social teaching.

But it doesn't have to be this way because there is an alternative. In the late 1980s an alternative economic model was developed which promotes more equitable, less exploitative dealings with producers in developing nations. It is called Fair Trade and it is based on the belief that the people who grow the coffee should reap a fair living from this crop.

Under fair trade rules, farmers are paid a set wage for their crop, which is a fair amount higher than the world market price and exploitative middlemen are eliminated from the supply chain so that the farmers can get a bigger piece of the profit. Farmers are organized into workers cooperatives, which invest in community development initiatives such as health centres and education, and farmers are given incentives to use environmentally sustainable farming practices.

Fair trade also lets consumers have a clear conscience about their purchases, and allows us to make consumer choices based on our values and beliefs.

In order to make fair trade coffee as accessible as possible to the parishioners here at St. Joseph's a coffee club is being initiated. On the first Sunday of each month, you will have the opportunity to order fair trade coffee, which you will be able to pick up at the parish centre on the following Sunday. This is not a fundraiser. The price we pay is the

price you pay. And you should know that fair trade coffee costs a bit more than conventional coffee, because fair prices are being paid to the farmers. But it is a small price to pay for human rights, solidarity, and a clear conscience.

The coffee club will start next Sunday, and more information can be found in this weekend's bulletin. If you are interested in learning more about these issues, you are invited to an information night to be held at the parish centre on .

Thank you for your time.

Coffee Handout: The Basics

Coffee is the world's second most valuable traded commodity after oil and the most valuable agricultural product in world trade. Over 100 million people worldwide are involved in the growing, processing, trading and retailing of this product, and it is grown in over 50 tropical and subtropical countries, covering 10.7 million hectares around the equator. Of the 20 million farmers who cultivate this crop, two thirds of them cultivate less than five hectares, giving them an income of between \$500-\$1000 per year.

These small scale farmers are at a disadvantage for a variety of reasons:

*They are in a weak bargaining position: they have little or no means to process or transport their crop, therefore they must rely on middlemen who purchase the crop at a very low rate and sell it at a much higher rate, pocketing the profit.

*In order to save on labour costs, children are withdrawn from school to help. In many cases, the economic status of these families is so low that parents cannot afford to have their children in school in the first place. Instead, these children are condemned to the same inescapable cycle of poverty as their parents.

*There is little access to loans with fair interest rates, which means large debts must be incurred to cover the costs of fertilizer, labour and living costs.

*Many have a debt-driven necessity to sell their crop the moment it becomes ripe, when prices are at their lowest. Because there is only one harvest a year, farmers become desperate for cash and will take whatever they can get.

All of these problems lead to increased social instability and unrest, a decline in education, and an increase in poverty and malnutrition.

The cost to the environment

In the 1970s and 1980s the Green Revolution brought about a shift to technified agriculture to increase yields. USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and other organizations gave \$80 million for Central American plantations to replace traditional techniques with "sun cultivation" techniques. This new form of production involves cutting down trees, monocropping, and an increased use of pesticides and fertilizers. The result has been the destruction of forests and biodiversity of 1.1 million hectares, pesticide pollution, degradation of soil and water sources as coffee pulp is dumped into waterways and habitat destruction leading to species extinction.

The Solution: Fair Trade

Developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, fair trade is an alternative approach to conventional international trade. It is a trading partnership between producers, traders and consumers which provides a more equitable and sustainable form of exchange. It does this by providing better trading conditions and by raising awareness of conditions endured by workers in many countries.

Fair Trade practices include:

Paying fair prices to producers which recognize the true value cost of labour and production

Buying directly from the producers, thereby eliminating corrupt middlemen who take large shares of the profit.

Paying an advance of up to 50% to allow producers to buy the necessary materials.

Working with producers who benefit their members socially as well as economically.

Working with democratically-run organizations like cooperatives and self-help groups.

Monitoring and Certification at the core of the system guarantees the supply chain is built on and functions according to the standards of fairness, transparency and accountability. All Fair Trade Certified products come from certified producer organizations. Beyond the source, the entire supply chain is monitored to ensure the integrity of labeled products.

What this means for us as Catholics

Canadians drink 15 billion cups of coffee a year. we spend \$600 billion a year on home coffee consumption and we spend \$2.2 billion a year in coffee shops. We are unwittingly supporting and maintaining a system which exploits and impoverishes our brothers and sisters in developing nations.

Our consumption of conventionally traded coffee violates every principle of Catholic Social Teaching:

- *Dignity of the person: Poverty undermines this dignity
- *Dignity of work and workers: coffee growers are not given their basic rights as workers
- *Common Good: consumers (US!) are not contributing to this because rather than solving exploitation, we are causing it. Farmers are so wrapped up in the struggle to survive that they are unable to contribute in other ways to their community.
- *Preferential Option for the Poor: Free trade coffee favours big business rather than small, impoverished farmers. It puts profits before people.
- * Solidarity: We are not living in solidarity with our brothers and sisters in developing nations if our consumption habits continue to keep them in impoverished situations.
- *Environmental Stewardship: Free trade coffee farming practices are not environmentally friendly or sustainable.

Faith in Action Fair Trade Coffee Initiative

In order to educate our parishioners and be a living witness of what we preach, the Faith in Action Fair Trade Coffee Initiative has been developed to give parishes a concrete way of dealing with this injustice.

It involves:

- 1)Speaking to parishes groups such as the CWL, Knights of Columbus, and hospitality committees to explain the issues and suggest that they serve only fairly traded coffee at their gatherings, and that they make a public statement about this.
- 2)Speaking to parishioners after each mass on a particular Sunday to explain the issues.
- 3)Holding a fair trade coffee hospitality Sunday, where fairly traded coffee could be sampled after masses.
- 4)Setting up a monthly coffee club, whereby families and individuals could order coffee through the church on a particular Sunday each month, and a week later, pick it up in the parish centre. The purpose of this is to make it as easy as possible for parishioners to support fair trade practices.
- 5)Scheduling a more in-depth presentation for any interested parishioners to be held on an evening or a weekend afternoon.
- 6)Bulletin inserts explaining different aspects of the issue could be placed in the bulletins on a weekly, twice monthly or monthly basis to keep people informed and thinking of the issues.

Fair Trade Coffee Bulletin Inserts

Coffee is the world's second most valuable traded commodity after oil, and the most valuable agricultural product in world trade. It is estimated that over 20 million farmers in 50 countries worldwide rely on the cultivation of this crop for their livelihood. The bad news is that the price they are paid for this coffee is too low to cover the price of production, which means these small farmers and their families are condemned to a life characterized by poverty, malnutrition, little or no access to education, and social instability. But as a consumer you have the ability to change this, and as a Christian, you have a moral imperative to change this. Support fair trade coffee!

The current production of coffee involves cutting down trees, monocropping and using high amounts of pesticides and fertilizers, which are taking their toll on our earth. The result has been the destruction of forests and biodiversity of 1.1 million hectares, pesticide pollution, degradation of soil and water sources as coffee pulp is dumped into waterways, and habitat destruction leading to species extinction. In contrast the fair trade system relies heavily on, and encourages and rewards farming and production practices that are environmentally sustainable and organic.

Fair Trade promotes more equitable, less exploitative dealings with producers in developing countries. Farmers receive a fair price for their products, exploitative middlemen are cut out, long-term relationships are developed between farmers and buyers, and farmers are organized in democratically operated cooperatives which bring significant benefits to workers and their communities.

The first principle of Catholic Social Teaching reinforces the dignity that each person, regardless of race, creed, location, etc. possesses. The poverty that many coffee farmers are faced with makes living with dignity very difficult. Fair trade represents an alternative approach to trade that is rooted in a commitment to cherish and uphold the sacredness and dignity of each person.

Fair trade certification is a business model with a difference. There are producers, importers, processors, retailers and consumers, but the difference is in the monitoring and certification, which is a fundamental part of the fair trade system. This system ensures that producers are paid fairly and the number of intermediaries is minimized.

As Catholics we are called to make a Preferential Option for the Poor. This means that in all our activities, we must demonstrate a special concern for the most vulnerable members of our human family, and take actions on their behalf. In today's economy, small scale coffee farmers can easily be categorized as poor and vulnerable, which is why fair trade makes so much sense. It offers us an easy way to exercise an option for the poor through the every day consumer choices we make.

Fair Trade coffee bulletin inserts

Bulletin inserts to educate and inform people about Fair Trade Coffee. See resolution passed by the 130th Diocesan Convention in November, 2004.

Inserts prepared by Nancy Sullivan.

1) Coffee Connects Us to the World

Did you know that coffee is the next-most heavily traded commodity in the world, second only to oil? Eighty countries around the globe, from Nicaragua and Colombia in Latin America to Ethiopia and Kenya in Africa, depend heavily on coffee exports for revenue. With fancy coffee stores springing up like mushrooms, wouldn't you think this would be a very profitable time for coffee growers? NO! That is why (INSERT CONGREGATION NAME) is now serving "Triple-Certified" Coffee. Just as we want justice in our city, so we want to use our coffee dollars for just ends.
Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

2) What is Fair Trade Coffee all about?

Fair Trade means an equitable and fair partnership between consumers in North America and producers in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The chief concern of the Fair Trade movement has been to ensure that the vast majority of the world's coffee farmers get a fair price for their harvests in order to achieve a decent living wage. Fair Trade guarantees to poor farmers organized in cooperatives around the world: a living wage (minimum price of \$1.26/pound regardless of the volatile market); much needed credit at fair prices; and long term relationships. These fair payments are invested in health care, education, environmental stewardship and economic independence. Fair Trade Certified coffee is the first product being introduced in the United States with an independently monitored system (through TransFair), to ensure that it was produced under fair labor conditions. TransFair eliminates many of the middlemen and then audits the importer, broker and roaster to ensure that the established price was paid for the coffee and their logo is licensed as proof of certification.
Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

3) The Life of a Coffee Grower

In 1997, the average cost of coffee on the international market was \$1.34/lb. Today it is less than \$0.50/lb. Farmers often walk a long way on steep paths through dense forests to tend the coffee plants. After the harvest, when each ripe coffee berry is handpicked, the farmers must carry their crop many miles to a processing center. This journey is sometimes made by mule, but more often the farmers carry the heavy sacks on their backs.

After processing, the farmers must take the coffee to the coast for export - this trip will usually take days and is typically traveled on foot. How much coffee can one person carry this distance, only to make \$.50/lb. at the end?

Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

4) The Coffee Grower's Life

At \$.50/lb. for their crop, millions of Latin American and African coffee farmers are barely surviving. They depended on the coffee crops to provide basic necessities in the past, but women coffee workers in the Dominican Republic say they cannot pay even nominal charges for basic healthcare. Many of us know women who struggle to care for their families: these Dominican women must grow their own food, sew all the clothing for their families. Devaluing of coffee crops has even forced many farmers to reduce essential expenses by selling their cattle, taking children out of school or even eating less. Seasonal laborers in

Chiapas, Mex. earn less than \$2/day, making their situation even more desperate.
Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

5) African Coffee Growers

More than 700,000 families are dependent on growing coffee in Ethiopia. This country, after years of war and drought, is one of the poorest in the world. The global devaluation of coffee has resulted in a loss of almost \$300 million over the last two years in Ethiopia, where the coffee crop accounts for about 2/3 of all export revenue. This translates into a nearly 50% reduction in the country's annual export earnings. How can people in this situation possibly pay for healthcare, education or the other basic needs? What can we at (INSERT CONGREGATION NAME) do to bring life more abundantly to these, our brothers and sisters?

Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

6) Coffee and the Kingdom

"Thy kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven..."

Jesus preached about the Kingdom, but he lived it, as well, eating and drinking with outcasts, the sick and the poor. We are also called to live into this vision of Kingdom in our daily lives. Many of us drink coffee every day, but few of us stop to think about how our morning ritual links us to millions of others around the world who grow that coffee. Using Fair Trade Coffee at (INSERT CONGREGATION NAME) is one way to bring us closer to them and act out the Biblical imperative to live justly.

Drink Fair Trade Coffee!

