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RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF FAIR TRADE
Per May 2011

Below you find a list of Fair Trade impact studies. If you feel you could complete the list, please do so and contact EFTA at efta@antenna.nl

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2011

What do we really know about the impact of Fair Trade?

Authors: Vagneron, Isabelle; Roquigny, Solveig
Organization: French Platform for Fair Trade
Work: A synthesis of 77 scientific impact studies
More info: Vagneron, I. And S. Roquigny, 2010, "What do we really know about the impact of Fair Trade? A synthesis", Paris: PFCE, 25 p.
Date: 2011

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2010

Research on the Fair Trade Ugandan Coffee Value Chain

Author: Romero González, Ana M.
Organization: Intermón Oxfam
Work: Analysis of the Fair Trade Robusta coffee value chain from Uganda and its impact on Sustainable Livelihoods of Ugandan producers
More info: This research is part of the project "From consumer to consumACTOR: Promoting Fair Trade in key sectors", funded by the EU.
Date: September 2010

The impact of Fair Trade on social and economic development

Author: Le Mare, Ann (2008)
More info: A review of the literature, *Geography Compass* 17 (1) pp69-92.

Unfair Fair Trade

Author: Spendel, Jacek
Organization: Globalization Institute Foundation (a Polish free-market think-tank)
More info: Comment by Toby Quantrill (Fairtrade Foundation): It looks very similar to the report by the free-market Adam Smith Institute released in 2008. He <Toby Q.> observes that the summary of the Spendel piece states that: 'As the evidence shows, Fair Trade not only does not improve the living situation of poor people' but it preserves the undeveloped state of third world economies ... But in fact there is NO new evidence presented for this statement, and indeed very little evidence at all in this paper - just a lot of the same old ideological arguments presented as 'fact'. His assessment is that In so far as there is evidence of the impact of Fairtrade on poor people (including those outside the Fairtrade cooperatives) it does not support the positions stated in this paper. It also repeats the same misunderstandings about how Fairtrade works and giving the wrong information about the percentage of profits that go to retailers. The Fairtrade Foundation published an independent review of the evidence of impact and that is available here:

http://www.fairtrade.org.uk/resources/natural_resources_institute.aspx

Another useful (and fairly comprehensive) response to the assertions in the Adam Smith report, which have been largely repeated in this paper was given here: http://www.brass.cf.ac.uk/uploads/TheFairTradeCupResponsetoAdamSmithD9_1.pdf

Toby has also sent me an internal "speaking points for journalists" on the Adam Smith report which could be useful if any of you is confronted with similar questions, please treat this one as internal document (Fair Trade organisations only).

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2009

The Last Ten Years: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature on the Impact of Fairtrade

Authors: Nelson, Valerie; Pound, Barry
Organization: Natural Resources Institute, UK – University of Greenwich
More info: This study was commissioned by the Fairtrade Foundation, but the findings and views contained herein are those of the authors alone.

Research into the impact of voluntary standards on producers: The Performance of Voluntary Standard Schemes from the Perspective of Small Producers in East Africa

Author: Danish Institute for International Studies, commissioned by Traidcraft (UK)
More info: Our summary of the report is at http://www.traidcraft.co.uk/international_development/policy_work/fair_trade/voluntary_standards, and the full report is at http://www.traidcraft.co.uk/Resources/Traidcraft/Documents/PDF/tx/policy_report_Voluntary_Standards.pdf

Work: Traidcraft has produced a report into the impact of voluntary standards on producers and compared the merits of Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance and UTZ Certification.

- Being part of a voluntary ethical scheme has a positive impact on producers - regardless of the scheme.
- The Fairtrade scheme provides greater overall welfare benefits compared with others. In fact the difference is small - in part, of course, because the world price was higher than the FLO minimum.
- The interviews highlighted the value of training in better agricultural techniques as a way of boosting productivity and income.

Study on Consumers

Author: Globescan, commissioned by FLO
More info: [http://www.fairtrade.net/single_view1.html?&cHash=e1af2f62f7&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=614&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=102](http://www.fairtrade.net/single_view1.html?&cHash=e1af2f62f7&tx_ttnews[backPid]=614&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=102)
Work: Fairtrade flows against economic tide, a global consumer survey on Fairtrade

L'impact du commerce équitable labellisé auprès des petits producteurs

Author: Laroche, Karine; Guittard, Barbara
More info: http://www.maxhavelaarfrance.org/IMG/pdf/Synthese_technique_impact_mai09.pdf

Work: (French) A synthesis report presenting the principle conclusions of impact studies on Fair Trade, based upon the core model of production and organisation of the FLO system: The organisation of small producers.

This report is based upon six impact studies of CEL, which represents small producers which are seen to be broadly representative of the whole FLO system, in the sense that: they deal primarily with the three most important products of CEL, (coffee, bananas, cocoa), Certified organisations for five years or more, where CEL represents a significant part of products sold for at least three years for at least three of the years covered by the study.

They cover the most significant regions in relation to the three products selected, other less central areas, for the same products and less important products.

Choisir sa vie de développement

Author: Max Havelaar France

More info: Bilan de l'impact du commerce équitable. Organisations de petits producteurs 2008 -2009, Max Havelaar, p.17 (2009)

<http://www.maxhavelaarfrance.org/IMG/pdf/Bilanimpact.pdf>

Work: (French)Max Havelaar has engaged to carry out impact studies. Here they have presented six case studies, in an accessible format. This first edition, in a series of case studies, covers six small producers, who export over 30% Fair Trade, and who have been established for sufficient enough time to analyse FT impact. Six coopératives have been chosen in South America, as they have been chosen as representative examples. The next impact studies will look at other areas, such as salaried workers, and different world regions such as Africa and Asia.

This report provides both positive conclusions, and shows where there is room for improvement.

Effets du commerce équitable auprès de communautés du sud Résultats de 3 études de cas.

Author: Duval, Lise

More info: <http://www.maxhavelaarfrance.org/-Les-resultats-du-commerce->

Work: (French) Online Slideshow and recording of speech by the author.

Results of three case studies of producer organisations undertaken in the Dominican Republic and Peru.

The Last Ten Years: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature on the Impact of Fairtrade

Authors: Nelson, Valerie; Pound, Barry

Organization: Commissioned by the Fairtrade Foundation

Work: This study has been commissioned by the Fairtrade Foundation, in order to: 'systematicallyanalyse the impact of Fairtrade certification as demonstrated by the current evidence base'. Over 80+ studies were reviewed, but the evidence base containing in-depth information on the impact of Fairtrade on producers and producer organisations was found to comprise 23 reports containing 33 separate case studies, which have been analysed in detail (a small number of these case studies cover the same co-operatives, e.g. Coocafé in Costa Rica). All of

the reports are published academic and development agency studies, including journal articles, working papers and reports.

More info:

http://www.fairtrade.net/fileadmin/user_upload/content/2009/about_us/201003_NRI_Full_Literature_Review.pdf

Date: September 2009

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2008

The effects of Fair Trade on affiliated producers

Authors: Becchetti, L.; Costantino, M.
More info: case studies from Kenya and Peru" in The impact of Fair Trade a cura di R. Ruben, Wageningen Academic Publishers, Wageningen, 2008

The Impact of Fair Trade on Social and Economic Development: A Review of the Literature

Author: Le Mare, Ann
More info: Geography Compass 2 (008) 10.1111/j.1749-8198.2008.00171.x

Work: This article explores the outcomes of Fair Trade for producers, artisans and their organisations. It asks the question, 'what happens to people who are involved in Fair Trade?', and reviews the case studies and empirical research conducted on Fair Trade for a range of products in different countries. The article is organised around important aspects of development which Fair Trade seeks to influence, including market relations, institutional development, economic development and reductions in poverty, social development, gender equity and sustainable development. The outcomes are diverse and complex, though, most studies found significant impact on social and economic aspects of development, contributing to the capacity to improve and diversify livelihoods. Fostering sustainable commercial organisations is an important contribution of Fair Trade networks. However, there appears to be less success in achieving gender equality and dealing with issues of importance to women. Both the enactment of partnership and the achievement of development goals require continuous commitment, a variety of strategies and cooperation with other actors, such as government and non-governmental organisations.

Estudio en la organización de productores COCLA, Perú

Author: Duval, Lise
More info: Estudio de los efectos y del impacto del comercio justo certificado en el Perú y en República dominicana, 01/2008, p.45, (2008)
http://f3e.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/Sintesis_COCLA_MHF_220eei_28janv08.pdf

Fair Trade and Sustainable Development. The case of «organic/Fairtrade» Cocoa in Ecuador

Author: Roche, G.; Dulcire, M., CIRAD, UMR Innovation Montpellier, France , FTIS 2008, p.10, (2008)
More Info: UMR Innovation Montpellier, France, FTIS 2008, p.10, (2008)

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_18

Work: (French/English/Spanish abstracts) The "bio-equitable" cocoa sector is setting up in Ecuador in partnership between UNOCACE (Unión de las Organizaciones Campesinas

Cacaoteras de Ecuador), which gathers 12 co-operatives, and the French chocolate seller Kaoka. The comparative study of the conventional and "bio-equitable" sectors was carried out on the basis of understanding survey carried out near the producers, researchers and other actors of these sectors. These open talks had like objective to identify and qualify: initial requests of the industrialist chocolate seller; translation of the industrial request, in socio-technical and organisational terms; the construction of a product of differentiated quality and with which effects; the waitings of the farmers; the place and the role of research; and finally the durability of the system of organization built. The sector is governed by a contract resulting from a consensus built under the impulse of Kaoka. The durability of the sector is ensured by the setting in market of a typified product which satisfies the both partners, the reinforcement of the capacities of the organization and a support for the improvement of the yield of the plantations. We characterized its economic, technical and social impacts. The sustainable development needs more than one simple intervention on the price level, the equitable trade should have more integrated action aiming at improving to maintain rural society.

Fair Trade and geographical Indicators : relationships, tensions, synergies. A discussion on the study of roobos in South Africa.

Author: Bienable, E.; Sautier, D.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_85

Work: The present paper focuses on the relations between fair trade (FT) and geographical indications (GI). It brings a contribution to the debate around the respective roles of these quality schemes, by characterizing the processes generated in the supply chains concerned, both from the point of view of smallholder producers' access to markets and of the benefits they receive thereof. This contribution builds on the case of rooibos (*Aspalathus linearis*), a plant endemic to the fynbos ecosystem in South Africa, which is used as a herbal tea and has been involved over recent years into a variety of labelling initiatives. We explore the hypotheses of a complementarity between FT and GI quality schemes: Complementarity along time, taking into account the different moments in the development trajectory of the supply chain and their stakeholders ; and complementarity in terms of organisation, in the process of building quality schemes that imply different opportunities and risks according to the producers.

Café de conservación y Comercio Justo : el caso de las cooperativas de cafeticultores de la Reserva del Triunfo, Chiapas, México

Author: Renard, M.-C.

More info: FTIS 2008, p.13 (2008)

http://www.ftis2008.org/content/download/2399/26581/file/COM93_Renard.pdf

Work: (Spanish) In response to critique of their business practices, transnational corporations have established their own social programmes and systems of certification, such as the CAFÉ Practices of Starbucks. This company also offers a coffee certified by TrasFair USA. This work evaluates the situation of cooperatives which have established commercial relationships with Starbucks. In the region of the Réserve du Triunfo, in Chiapas, born in the 90s, the coffee producer cooperatives are subject to the required control and checks of Starbucks and AMSA-Omnicafé, the biggest exporters from Mexico. This takes place through an integral

strategy which includes, control of production, the commercialisation, the monopoly of the market, and credit. The strategy applied by a NGO, Conservation International, threatened their survival of the cooperatives as organisations by getting rid of their economic and social functions. They were able to break out from this dependence with the help of Fair Trade and from clients whose networks brought a sense of solidarity and support, rather than competition, from other Fair Trade cooperatives from Chiapas. Pressure from the transnational corporations however, has not abated, and the competition between the model of Fair Trade and the more regular practises are always in play against each other.

Fair Trade in Mexico: New Opportunities for Political Development. The Case of the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Región del Istmo (UCIRI)

Author: Chávez Becker, C.

More info: FTIS 2008, p.14 (2008)

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_112

Work: (Spanish) The Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Región del Istmo (UCIRI) has become an organizational reference in the 58 indigenous communities where has presence. Since its creation, in the beginning of the eighties until today, it has established itself as an organization which moves away from the old organizational (and control) mechanisms that characterized the authoritarian and ancienne regime in Mexico. In the present work we present four variables to analyze the UCIRI's organizational structure: representation scheme, mechanisms of decision making, political leaderships and participation in governance networks. With these variables we show briefly how UCIRI defines itself as a pluralistic organization based on consensus and deliberation, and how its organizational scheme promotes democracy. The main Objective of this work is to observe in which way Fair Trade contributes to enhance and to deepen new organizational and political participation alternatives.

Behind the two Fair Trade Models – A Producer Perspective

Authors: Bezençon, V; Etemad-Sajadi, Reza

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_71

Work: Fair Trade presents several benefits to the participating producers and cooperatives, such as higher prices or advance payment. However, the shift from an alternative system led by Alternative Trading Organisations (ATO) to a mainstreaming strategy led by the Fair Trade Labeling Organisations (FLO) could have altered certain producer benefits. This case study first aims at investigating an ATO-led partnership between a Swiss foundation and a Cameroonian cooperative producing and processing fruits, in order to analyse the benefits and problems of such system from a producer perspective. Then, based on the content analysis of published case studies on FLO-certified cooperatives, the underlying objective is to discuss and compare the types of benefits and problems of Fair Trade according to the system in which producers operate.

Making the rich richer? Value distribution in the conventional, organic and fair trade banana chains of the Dominican Republic

Authors: Roquigny, S; Vagneron, I.; Lescot, T; Loeillet, D.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_68

Work: Private voluntary schemes aimed at differentiating the product flourish on global markets. Among these schemes, "sustainable standards" are aimed at promoting values such as environmental friendliness and fairness. The aim of this paper is to question the fairness of these "sustainable standards". To do so, we study the distribution of value and power within the conventional and sustainable (organic and Fair Trade) banana chains. This paper is based on an original six-month investigation that started in the Dominican Republic banana plantations and ended with European global retailers. We show in this article that although the producers do manage to extract a greater share of the rent by participating in sustainable banana chains, the downstream actors are the real winners of the game. More importantly, sustainable banana chains involve the same actors, logistics and relations as their conventional counterparts. All important decisions concerning what must be produced, how and for which market segment are taken by the downstream actor who, in the end, also concentrate most of the power.

Impacts of Fair Trade-certification on Coffee Farmers, Cooperatives, and Laborers in Nicaragua

Authors: Valkia, J; Nygren, A.

More info:

URL:http://www.ftis2008.org/content/download/2265/24673/file/COM51_Valkila_&_al.pdf

Work: This paper analyzes the possibilities and challenges involved in the Fair Trade certification as a movement that seeks to improve the living conditions of small scale coffee growers and coffee labourers in the global South. Six months of fieldwork was conducted in 2005–2006 to study a wide range of farmers, labourers, cooperative administrators, and export companies involved in Fair Trade coffee production and trade in Nicaragua. The results indicate that the Fair Trade's opportunities to provide a significant price premium for participating farmers largely depend on the world coffee prices in the mainstream markets. While Fair Trade has encouraged the social networks of participating farmers and strengthened the institutional capacities of the involved cooperatives, the ability of the Fair Trade to significantly enhance the working conditions of hired coffee labourers remain limited.

Fair trade: a step towards improving the livelihoods of small producers in the South? The case of Fédolive in Morocco

Authors: Chohin-Kuper, A.; Kemmoun, H., Cap Rural, Meknès, Morocco

More info:

URL:http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_15

Work: Small scale farmers face marketing problems in a context of limited outlets in traditional markets for high value local products. Market access to modern retailing chains as well as international markets also encounters difficulties. Does Fair Trade improve small farmers' integration into higher value added marketing

channels? The impact of fair trade is analyzed in the case of a group of olive oil producers, "Femmes du Rif", in Morocco.

Impact of Fair Trade: producers organization's and local market destabilisation. The case of quinoa value chain in Bolivia

Authors: Carimentrand, A.; Ballet, J.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_50

Work: Fair Trade impact is generally analysed without studying the chain context. However, changes in the chain can have effects on producer organisations in the South. On the base of the quinoa chain in Bolivia we show how changes in chain built in the North have destabilised producer's organisations in the South and market local price of the good. Those changes have then affected, nonetheless producers of Fair Trade organisations, but also all local producers, increasing their vulnerability at a moment of time.

Fair Trade : an insurance for all producers ?

Authors: Chambolle, C.; Poret, S.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_63

Work: This paper seeks to check the following idea suggested in a report of European Fair Trade Association (EFTA): "most producers only sell a small part of their total production to the fair trade market. The rest is sold under the usual conditions to the mainstream market. However, by paying a fair price for even a small part of production, there is often a snowball effect on prices paid for the rest of production." We propose an original model of the coffee supply chain with three levels, by taking into account the least favourable situation for the producers : the coffee producers upstream who sell the raw material, in perfect competition; the few large roasters which provide finished products; and a downstream monopoly, that is, a distributor, which sells them to final consumers. Within this framework, a fair trade coffee channel offers to some small producers a guaranteed minimum price when the coffee market price, the spot price, is weak (case of overproduction) and a direct access to the distributor (reduction of the number of intermediaries). The presence of this fair trade channel directly influences the spot price, which is established on the market between the producers not members of the fair trade channel and the roasters. Thus, the spot price is higher when there is a fair trade channel if the overproduction is not too high. We also show that the objective of the fair trade certifier and thus the level of the guaranteed minimum price also influence the spot price; a guaranteed minimum price too high reduces the spot price proposed to the producers out of the fair trade circuit when there is overproduction.

Fair Trade in the honey chain in Mesoamerica : from producers' survival to incubation of sustainable development

Authors: Vandame, R; Touzard, J.-M.; Lombard, N.; Martinet, A.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/content/download/2402/26590/file/COM96_Vandame&al.pdf

Work: Fair Trade nowadays presents itself as a form of structuring commercial trade which aim is to support sustainable development. In this frame, our communication is intent to evaluate how the commitment of producers into Fair Trade can be more than just a support to their incomes, i.e. can contribute to the sustainable development of their territories. We first synthesize the questions rising from the consideration of sustainable development by fair trade. Then we present our fieldwork and methods, and the results of investigations in two beekeepers coops. We finally discuss the conditions that may lead, through committing into fair trade, to a true "incubation" of the sustainable development.

Potential impacts of the "scaling up of Fair Trade" on the dynamics of producer organizations

Authors: Fournier, S.; Eberhart, C.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/content/download/2405/26599/file/COM102_Fournier&al.pdf

Work: Different case studies show that the participation in Fair Trade leads numerous producer organizations to change their strategies. At the beginning, a better purchase price and social plans are enough to reinforce the organization, and its interest for the members. But after that, new projects are brought, to ameliorate or diversify the production system and better answer so the demand existing within the "fair market". It is also likely that an expansion of the organization takes place. The expected impact of Fair Trade on the dynamics of producer organizations is linked with the success of the dynamics of technical and/or organizational innovation. These evolutions, which are in essence positive, can divide the organization members, and reduce internal cohesion and coordination capacity. The expansion of organizations may bring a reduction of actors' proximity, and an evolution of coordination mode, from domestic mode to industrial one. Certain studied examples show the fragility of social link; the most convincing cases being those where a permanent job was performed to support a good coordination, a communication and information of the members. In this evolution context, maintaining a strong cohesion and a good capacity of collective action proves to be the decisive element needed by the organization to benefit from Fair Trade and its actual development. There is therefore a stake for all actors intervening in support organizations.

The popular education in farmer's organizations in Fair Trade System: The Centro de Educación Campesina of the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Región del Istmo

Author: Jurado, S.

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_113

Work: Fair Trade is a movement whose principle is the establishment of fair relationships between producers and consumers as a right way to reach the development of the farmer's communities. It is a movement which has achieved

answers to several demands from communities. In Mexico, the Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Región del Istmo (UCIRI) in the State of Oaxaca, is considered to be an emblematic organization of such movement not only because it was the first of its kind in the country, but because it is an example of the impact of Fair Trade in local development as well. Besides the fair price for coffee, one of the most important demands which were in discussion when the organization was born was the access to an education closer to local reality. The response was a project called Centro de Educación Campesina (CEC), which works with a Popular Education model, and has become an important factor to accelerate the local development process. This way, CEC is an example of the Fair Trade impact in local development, in this case, through Popular Education. There is a need to analyze the project as a key factor to develop and maintain organizations like UCIRI, as well as to analyze other concrete benefits generated from Fair Trade at the family and community level.

Dicen que tenemos muchos dólares »». Tensions between communitarian and associative logics around a fair trade project in the rural community of Chinchera, Peru

Author: Lemay, J.-F.

More info::

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_26

Work: The question of the links between Fair Trade and local development of the communities where producers groups live is still problematic. Some recognize the little impact of Fair Trade in that area and others say that it consolidates island of wealth in seas of poverty. On the other hand, a few researchers postulate an implicit positive link between the two because of the structuring of local networks, an idea anchored in the concept of social capital. To analyse in depth this question, we have developed a research strategy and a methodology during a case study with a group of artisans named Sur Andino in the community of Chinchera in Peru. In this article, we present the results of a first field study (January-march 2008) of a two years research project (2007-09) in this area. During this period, we have built the problematic around the concept of structuring resources and kinship relations that structure conflicts in the community. At the methodological level, we have decided to work with the whole community around an applied research project for the drafting of local development strategic plan instead of doing the research only around the artisan group. In short, the road taken to understand the relation between Fair Trade and local development is the question of the insertion of the artisan group in their community based on the ethnography of the locality with the organization of a conference to promote dialog between the various actors of Chinchera.

“Mejor, Pero No Muy Bien Que Digamos”: The Benefits and Limitations of Fair Trade for Indigenous Coffee Producer Households in Oaxaca, Mexico

Authors: Jaffee, D., Washington State Univ. Vancouver, USA

More info:

http://www.ftis2008.org/programme/liste_des_communications/com_88

Work: This study, based on extensive ethnographic and survey research in Zapotec indigenous communities in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca between 2002 and 2005, offers one of the first comprehensive investigations of the social, economic, and environmental benefits of Fair Trade. It compares members of the

Michiza producer cooperative in the Rincón de Ixtlán region, whose certified organic coffee is sold on the international fair trade market, with unorganized conventional farming families in the same region who sell their harvests through local intermediaries. It offers a nuanced analysis of both the effects of Fair Trade on the household and community economy and the limits of its impact.

The study finds that access to Fair Trade markets generates significant household- and community-level benefits for many participants, enhancing family incomes and improving food security. Fair Trade results in increased gross household incomes, but producers have higher costs of production as well. Participation in Fair Trade is linked with lower levels of debt, and households participating in Fair Trade markets are more food secure than their conventional counterparts.

However, Fair Trade's ability to deliver such improvements to producers, and to attract additional participants, is constrained by several factors. Among these are the added costs and labor burdens of certified organic coffee production, and substantial erosion of the purchasing power of the fair trade minimum prices. In fact, the fair trade farmgate prices in many cases do not even cover farmers' costs of production. While Fair Trade does make a tangible difference in the livelihoods of many producers, these benefits are at present insufficient to persuade most non-member households in these communities to join the cooperative organization.

The paper concludes with recommendations for strengthening and reforming the international Fair Trade system so that participation in Fair Trade would again represent a substantial improvement in livelihoods for these small producer participants.

The Impact of Fair Trade

Author: Ruerd, Ruben

Institute: Wageningen University, The Netherlands

More info:

<http://www.wageningenacademic.com/clientfiles/TOC/Fairtrade.pdf>

Price: E 40,-

Work: Twenty years ago, Fair Trade started as an effort to enable smallholder producers from developing countries to successfully compete in international markets. Better access to market outlets and stable prices are considered key principles for sustainable poverty reduction and stakeholder participation based on 'trade, not aid'. While Fair Trade is primarily conceived as a trading partnership - based on dialogue, transparency and mutual respect - seeking greater equity in international trade, it relies on an organized social movement promoting standards for production practices and delivery procedures, working conditions and labour remuneration, environmental care and social policies in supply chains of certified tropical goods.

Over the past two decades, sales of Fair Trade products have considerably increased. After the first shipments of coffee, the range of products has gradually broadened to include fruit (particularly bananas, pineapple and citrus), tea, cocoa, textiles, cosmetics and a whole series of other products. Global Fair Trade sales have steadily grown to approximately EUR 1.6 billion worldwide, covering almost 600 producer organizations in more than 55 developing countries that represent close to a million families of farmers and workers. In recent years, efforts have been made towards mainstreaming of Fair Trade involving large international companies and retail chains.

While numerous case studies and descriptive overviews are available to illustrate the importance of Fair Trade for producers and their families in developing countries, little quantitative evidence has been presented to review the socio-

economic impact of Fair Trade. This collection of articles provides the first balanced in-depth analysis of the real welfare impact of Fair Trade, paying attention to key dimensions of income, consumption, wealth, environment, empowerment and gender. The core articles are based on extensive field surveys in Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya and Mexico, and provide valuable insights in the contributions and constraints for producers' involvement in Fair Trade. In addition, attention is paid to the broader implications for international trade regimes and the ethical perspectives on Fair Trade.

256 pages

Review of ethical standards and labels: is there a gap in the market for a new "Good for Development" label?

Authors: Ellis, Karen; Keane, Jodie

More info: www.odi.org.uk/resources/

Work: This study reviews a number of the existing ethical standards and labels in terms of their objectives, the scale and scope of their coverage, their impact on participating farmers, compliance costs and broader development impacts. Odi publications, working paper 207

Date: November 2008

"In solidarity catering in Roma (Italy): Public Procurement and Impact of Fair and in solidarity Trade"

Authors: Becchetti, Leonardo; Bustamante, Juana Paola

More info:

http://www.altromercato.it/it/informazione/immagini_informazione/rist_sol/

Work: In this study, Becchetti and Bustamante show that the introduction of Fair Trade products in school canteens creates two potentially positive effects. The first refers to the positive impact it has for Fair Trade and its producers by increasing the demand of Fair Trade products. The second, of a more social nature, was analyzed by asking the public to fill in questionnaires. What was found was first that the introduction of Fair Trade products in school canteens raised awareness about Fair Trade and small producers' situation. Secondly, it impacted on people's appreciation of Fair Trade products, and on their willingness to pay for it.

For example, the share of people who declared to prefer Fair Trade products to traditional ones of equivalent quality increased by nearly 20% (this share was already quite high). The most influencing factor with those interviewed was getting feed back from their children who consumed the Fair Trade products.

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2007

L'èconomia come se le persone contassero: produttori marginalizzati e consumatori responsabili

Authors: Becchetti, L.; Costantino, M.
More info: Prodotti dal sud del mondo e mercati avanzati, a cura di C. Pepe, Edizioni Franco Angeli, Milano, 2007

Etude des effets et de l'impact du commerce équitable labellisé au Pérou et en République dominicaine

Authors: Duval, Lise; Zarioh, Nadia
More info: Résumé du rapport transversal, Orléade Brèche, p.2 (2007)URL:http://f3e.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/Resume_Transversal_MHF_220eei_27mars08.pdf

Work: (French) This report presents a look at the methods used to measure the impact of Fair Trade, put in place in the organisations of Hax Havelaar, and FLO; This study uses an identical method in different terrains, which then uses an analysis grid made up of analysis criteria and evaluation indicators. The results presented here in this report are driven by the results of studies in applicable cases from this grid, on the two types of producer organisations which are certified by FLO: COCLA, a centre of coffee cooperatives in Peru and Banelio, an organisation of banana producers from the Dominican Republic. These two case studies allow us to draw conclusions which allow us to progress with our methodology.

Etude de cas de l'organisation de producteurs Banelino

Author: Zarioh, Nadia
More info: Etude des effets et de l'impact du commerce équitable labellisé en République dominicaine, p.35 (2007)
URL:

(French)http://f3e.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/Synthese_Banelino_MHF_220eei_17janv08.pdf
(Spanish) http://f3e.asso.fr/IMG/pdf/Sintesis_Banelino_MHF_220eei.pdf

Work: (French) Study on the organisation of the Banelino producers, to observe, and analyse the impact of Fair Trade across five themes of evaluation: the reach/impact of Fair Trade, the impact on the members of the group, and their families, the organisation of the producers, the socio-economic development of the area covered by Banelio, environmental changes.

Cutting across these themes of evaluation, we analyse therefore the effectiveness of the Fair Trade FLO system, in regard to its objectives that its inhouse systems are coherent for the area under study. Finally, some difficulties with the FLO system, brought out during the bringing together of focus groups are discussed and proposals made.

Impact du commerce équitable chez les producteurs de café en Equateur - FAPECAFES

Author: Eberhart, Nicolas

More info: p.26 (2007)

URL:

http://www.avsf.org/library/cms_download.php?cat=article_document&doc_id=1141

Work: This study has been produced in the framework of the structures put in place to measure the impact of Fair Trade on the families, organisations, and their lands. It takes the methodological elements proposed by 'Agronomes et Véténaires sans frontières' in 2005, of Max Havelaar France, Max Havelaar Belgium, and of FLOev, from the document « *DISPOSITIF DE MESURE D'IMPACT DU COMMERCE ÉQUITABLE SUR LES ORGANISATIONS ET FAMILLES PAYSANNES ET LEURS TERRITOIRES* ». The author treats many results published in 2006 by VECO Ecuador in the document of 'lessons learned' "*La comercialización asociativa de café en el Sur del Ecuador (1998-2004)*" (Nicolas EBERHART).

Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability and Survival. University of California Press.

Author: Jaffee, Daniel

More info: ISBN 978-0-520-24959-2

Work: Michigan State University assistant professor Daniel Jaffee conducted a four year study of the impact of fair trade on Michiza cooperative coffee producers, in Oaxaca, Mexico. Jaffee's findings, published in the 2007 book "Brewing Justice: Fair Trade Coffee, Sustainability, and Survival", provide a nuanced view of fair trade: "Fair trade's higher prices increase gross household income - although, because most fair trade coffee is also certified organic, producers have higher costs of production as well. Participation in fair trade reduces households' debt and enhances their economic options, affording them the possibility of better feeding and educating their children. Fair trade affords peasant farmers partial protection from some of the worst aspects of commodity crises and in many cases allows them the breathing room needed to engage in more sustainable agricultural practices. Furthermore, the extra capital from fair trade can generate important economic ripple effects within communities, providing additional employment even for non participating families. However, fair trade is not a panacea, and it does not bring the majority of participants out of poverty. (...) Demand for fair trade products must increase dramatically in order to augment the economic benefits for such small farmer families and allow the system to include many more producers of coffee and other commodities around the world."

Assessing the Potential of Fair Trade for Poverty Reduction and Conflict Prevention: A Case Study of Bolivian Coffee Producers

Author: Imhof, Sandra; Andrew, Lee

More info:

http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Assessing_the_Potential_of_Fair_Trade_for_Poverty_Reduction_and_Conflict_Prevention.pdf

Fair Trade and Global Justice: The Case of Bananas in St. Vincent

Author: Torgerson, Anna
More info:
http://www.fairtrade-advocacy.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=18

Dispositif de mesure d'impact du commerce équitable sur les organisations et familles paysannes et leurs territoires

Author: Eberhart, Nicolas
More info: Agronomes & Vétérinaires sans frontières
E-mail: avsf@avsf.org / www.avsf.org
Work: En étroite collaboration avec Max Havelaar France, Max Havelaar Belgique et Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO), Agronomes et Vétérinaires sans frontières a construit et testé au cours des deux dernières années une proposition méthodologique pour la mesure de l'impact du commerce équitable sur les familles paysannes du Sud, leurs organisations et sur le développement de leurs territoires. Les études d'ores et déjà réalisées, ou qui pourront être faites avec cette méthode, devraient permettre de mieux répondre aux exigences d'information du public, et de contribuer également à l'amélioration du système de commerce équitable. Ce document vient d'être publié avec le soutien du Ministère français des affaires étrangères et européennes.
Date: Octobre 2007

Exploring the power to change: Fair Trade, development and handicraft production in Bangladesh

Author: Le Mare, Ann
More info:
Department of Geography, Durham University, Durham, UK
Work: Ph. D. thesis 2007, to be obtained through interlibrary loans. This thesis explores the impact of Fair Trade handicraft production on women in Bangladesh. The analysis applies the Circuit of Culture and concepts from development practice to uncover the varied and complementary meanings and institutional practices of Fair Trade Organizations (FTOs) in Bangladesh, and the essential role they play in defining and delivering the social goals of Fair Trade. The study employs quantitative and qualitative methodologies, comparing Fair Trade producers to other similar women not involved in Fair Trade, and comparing the outcomes of different Fair Trade producer groups. Fair Trade handicraft production has a positive impact on both chronic and transitory poverty, not only because of the fair wage/price offered, but also due to the pro-poor policies and additional financial benefits provided by the FTOs in the study. The social wellbeing of many producers is increased due to the opportunities provided through Fair Trade employment for new experiences, such as being a member of a group, to travel and to meet new people, and to learn new skills. Fair Trade handicraft employment also has an impact on promoting rural-urban linkages, supporting other economic strategies of the household, and providing additional social networks. However, such advantages of Fair Trade are not enough to move people out of poverty, or to deal adequately with the many vulnerabilities experienced by poor people in Bangladesh. Fair Trade activities are geographically and socially specific with impact related to national and local context: thus, improvements in outcomes need to consider the particular social, physical and institutional arrangements within which Fair Trade functions.

Findings from the study have relevance to the theorizing of Fair Trade and to assessing impact, with policy implications for FTOs. The findings also provide insights into debates within development such as the role of social capital in economic relations, measuring and analysing poverty, the impact and uses of micro-finance, and an analysis of the empowerment potential of providing paid work to women.

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2006

Il commercio equo e solidale alla prova dei fatti. Dai gusti dei consumatori del nord all'impatto sui produttori del sud del mondo

Authors: Becchetti, L; Costantino, M.
More info: Edizioni Bruno Mondadori, Milano, 2006

Impact du commerce équitable sur les revenus des agriculteurs : le cas de CONACADO en République Dominicaine

Author: Roche, G.
More info: (2006) URL: http://publications.cirad.fr/une_notice.php?dk=532908
Work: This study, focusing on the period 1999/2004 is based upon the data given by the producer organisations. After a presentation of the context of the production and commercialisation of cocoa in the Dominican Republic, a brief history of CONACADO and its relations with Fair Trade is given. In the second part, a method, hypothesis and materials used will be discussed. In the following sections the results will be presented, then discussed. An evaluation is made on the supplementary revenues effectively perceived by the producers in this field, directly and indirectly by the collective development financial actions, thanks to the Fair Trade premium. The other areas of Fair Trade will be equally analysed in this manner.

Synthèse - Etude d'impact du commerce équitable sur les organisations et familles paysannes et leurs territoires

Author: Eberhart, Nicolas
More info: Dans la filière café des Yungas de Bolivie, p.30 (2006)
URL: http://www.avsf.org/library/cms_download.php?cat=article_document&doc_id=926
Work: This study synthesises the first impact study of Fair Trade made in 2002 on the Yungas producers in Bolivia, and its follow up in 2005. We have distinguished five different areas of change; social, family, organisational, on the land, and on natural resources. For each, we analyse the evolution of the returns brought by Fair Trade between 2002 and 2005.

Growing Ethical Networks: the Fair Trade Market for Raw and Processed Agricultural Products (in Five Parts)

Authors: Farnworth, C.; Goodman, M.
Work: This paper details the world-wide production and consumption markets for fair trade, the main actors and networks involved in these markets and 'movements', the details and implications of the mainstreaming of fair trade and finally, the prospects for fair trade to promote current and future pro-poor development. Fair trade has diverse, potentially contradictory, objectives, making it difficult to measure impact satisfactorily. It can also be argued that these objectives have been defined by the wider fair trade stakeholder body, and that

they may not be relevant to particular producers. For this reason Coocafé and its cooperatives decided to define their own development objectives in order to ensure that an impact study actually meant something to them. There are problems with attribution and thorough impact assessment is vital. Each case study can be seen to be unique. This study details the challenges of impact assessment for fair trade projects, citing the non-economic benefits to be the most problematic to evidence. Case studies by Nabs Suma (Africa) and Sarah Lyon (Latin America).

Available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2008/Resources/2795087119186785/FarnworthC&GoodmanM_GrowingEthicalNetworks%5B1%5D.pdf

Le commerce équitable ou la juste répartition

Author: Diaz Pedragal, Virginie

More info:

Universidad de Paris V – René Descartes, Sorbonne, Laboratoire du CERLIS / CNRS, France

Product: Coffee

E-mail: virginiediaz@yahoo.fr

Work: Critique du système de production et de distribution équitable à travers l'exemple des organisations de producteurs de café en Équateur, Pérou et Bolivie, Thèse de doctorat, École doctorale : Lettres, Sciences Humaines et Sciences Sociales, Discipline : Sociologie, 379 pages

Date: January 2006

Etude de l'impact sur les cultivateurs de café en Bolivie

Author: Eberhart, Nicolas

More info: Agronomes et Vétérinaires sans frontières

Product: Coffee

Available: <http://www.maxhavelaar.com/fr/page.php/impact>

Work: The French research office, CICDA-AVSF has finished, in 2006, a comparative study of Fair Trade on the growers of coffee in the Yungas of Bolivia. The researchers found conclusions at three levels: the family, producers' organizations, and the region – development and investments.

The effects of Fair Trade on marginalised producers : an impact analysis on Kenyan farmers

Author: Bechetti, Leonardo; Constantino, Marco

More info:

Facoltà di Economia, Dipartimento di Economia e Istituzioni, Via Colombia 2, 001333 Roma, Italia

Product: Various products

E-mail: Becchetti@economia.uniroma2.it, argo81@tiscali.it

Work: An analysis of the impact of Fair Trade on monetary and non-monetary measures of well-being in a sample of Kenyan farmers. The econometric findings document significant differences in terms of price satisfaction, monthly household food consumption (self-declared) income satisfaction, dietary quality and child mortality for Fair Trade and Meru Herbs.

Tanzania's Fair Trade tea industry: Is FLO meeting its objectives?

Author: April Thompson
More info: School of International Service of American University
Product: Tea
E-mail: prillytee@gmail.com

Work: In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in International Development. Including description of Global tea market, value chain for tea, working conditions on tea plantations; the Fair Trade Tea market; Tanzania's Tea industry. 86 pages

Date: December 2006

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2005

Panorama du commerce équitable au Brésil

Author: Lagente, Sarah

More info: p.63 (2005)

URL: <http://prospircirad.blogspot.com/files/publi/equitable.pdf>

Work: (French) This work aims to establish the state of Fair Trade in Brazil, a country where the rate of trade development is progressing strongly. After a definition and a general introduction of Fair Trade in the world, the stress will be laid upon the principle promoters and beneficiaries of Fair Trade in Brazil by highlighting the positive and negative sides. Finally, the different business initiatives in Brazil to create a South-South Fair Trade market will be developed upon.

L'impact du commerce équitable sur les producteurs: le cas des coopératives de café et cacao en Bolivie

Author: Huybrechts, Benjamin

More info: p.174 (2005)

URL: http://www.ces-ulg.be/fileadmin/ces-files/pdfs/Publications/2005/Huybrechts_B__2005__Impact_du_commerce_equitable_sur_les_producteurs_en_Bolivie.pdf

Work: (French) This work, (dissertation) Is the result of a year of research on the theme of the impact of Fair Trade on the (organisations) of producers, and the influencing factors on this impact. It is a field study based upon four coffee and cocoa cooperatives in Bolivia.

Confronting the Coffee Crisis: Can Fair Trade, Organic, and Specialty Coffees Reduce Small-Scale Farmer Vulnerability in Northern Nicaragua?

Author: Bacon, C.

More info: World Development Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 497-511

Product: Coffee

New thinking in international trade? A case study of The Day Chocolate Company

Authors: Bob Doherty, Sophi Tranchell

Where to find: Volume 13 Issue 3, (p 166-176)

Product: Chocolate

Work: The Day Chocolate Company (a UK company) was set up in 1997 by Kuapa Kokoo, a Ghanaian cooperative set up in 1994. Today Kuapa has 45000 farmer members in 1100 villages, and provides 10% of Ghana's cocoa supply. Day Chocolate Company sales rose to over £5m in 2004. Between 1993 and 2004 Kuapa received just over \$2m in extra Fairtrade premiums. Some was paid to the farmers, some went on projects such as the construction of four new schools.

Straight from the cotton fields: project impact, learning and next steps

Product: Cotton
Organisation: Traidcraft, UK
Tel: (+ 44) 191 491 0591
Fax : (+ 44) 191 497 6562
Email : geoffb@traidcraft.org.uk
Internet: www.traidcraft.co.uk
Work: Impact analysis of project for smallholder
cotton farmers in Gujarat, rural India
Date: May 2005

The effect of Fair Trade on marginalized producers

Product: Spices from Kenya
Contact: Leonardo Becchetti
Email: becchetti@economia.uniroma2.it

Value Chain Analysis Cotton farmers and textile workers, Improving the access of low-income, disadvantaged producers to Fair Trade markets

Authors: Gent, Christine; Braithwaite, Peter
Products: Cotton and textiles
Website: www.wfto.org
Work: A study, commissioned by IFAT, FLO and EFTA to make recommendations on how the position of cotton farmers and textile workers can be improved, by using value chain analysis, with special attention to 'social values'. The overall purpose is to improve the understanding of Fair Trade's social and economic context. Including recommendations on how Fair Trade practice can be improved and relationships with producers, consumers and other organisations enhanced. 54 pages.
Date: July 2005

Value Chain Analysis Handicrafts

Authors: Traidcraft Market Access Centre
Product: Handicrafts, particularly basketry, wood, ceramics
and jewellery
Website: www.wfto.org
Work: This report has been produced by the Traidcraft Market Access Centre, on behalf of the International Fair Trade Association (IFAT), Fair Trade Labelling Organizations International (FLO) and the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) with the aim to improve the situation of low income handcraft producers in developing countries. The analysis looks at how poor producers are involved in fair and mainstream trade, the key activities of producers and buyers, the returns producers are receiving for their work and the obstacles to their increased income, profit and access to wider markets. Including recommendations on the way forward for working with handcraft producers and increasing their share of profits and access to wider markets.
Date: July 2005

Revaluing Peasant Coffee Production: Organic and Fair Trade Markets in Mexico

Authors: Calo, Muriel; Wise, Timothy A.
Institute: Global Development and Environment Institute, USA
Product: Coffee

Tel: (+) 617 627 3530
Fax: (+) 617 627 2409
Email: GDAE@tufts.edu
Website: ase.tufts.edu/gdae

Work: After providing background on the worldwide coffee crisis, the history of Mexican coffee production, and the growth and functioning of the organic and Fair Trade markets, the authors analyze the organic and Fair Trade coffee markets in the context of market-based mechanisms designed to overcome market failures. In particular they assess how well such mechanisms allow producers of sustainable coffee to capture some of the value of their contributions to ecological integrity and consumer health, as transmitted through the organic and Fair Trade labels and their associated premiums. Based on case from Oaxaca.

Date: October 2005

Value Chain Analysis Rice – Each life starts with a little seed

Author: Dooren, Corné van
More info: www.wfto.org

Work: This study was commissioned by IFAT, FLO and EFTA with the aim to improve the situation of rice farmers in developing countries. Including recommendations on the way forward for working with rice farmers and increasing their share of profits and access to wider markets. 155 pages.

Date: November 2005

Value Chain Analysis Coffee – A fair share for smallholders

Author: Slob, Rob
Product: Coffee
More info: www.wfto.org

Work: This study was commissioned by IFAT, FLO and EFTA with the aim to improve the situation of coffee smallholders in the South. Including recommendations on the way forward for working with the coffee farmers and increasing their share of profits and access to wider markets. 54 pages.

Does fair trade make a difference? The case of small coffee producers in Nicaragua

Author: Utting-Chamorro, Karla
Product: Coffee
More info:
Oxfam Great Britain – Development in Practice, Volume 15

Work: The paper examines the effectiveness of Fair Trade as a development tool and the extent of its contribution to the alleviation of poverty in coffee-producing regions in Nicaragua. 16 pages.

E-Commerce for Development. The Case of Nepalese Artisan Exporters

More info: <http://sdnhq.undp.org/e-gov/e-comm/nepal-artisans-exec-summ.pdf>

Work: The study focuses on the efficacy of CatGen in emerging economies, particularly those in which the benefit of artisans and merchants who are readily familiar with technology is rare. The scope of the study evaluates CatGen in terms of ease of use, feasibility in areas with limited Internet access, affordability, scalability, return on investment, user responses, benefits and drawbacks, and a comprehensive comparison of the platform against leading competitors. Case studies of several typical CatGen users are provided. UNDP, 2005

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2004

Etude de l'impact de 25 ans de commerce équitable sur les producteurs du Sud partenaires d'Artisans du Monde

Author: Mestre, Christophe
More info: Synthèse, p.147 (2004)
URL: <http://www.artisansdumonde.org/docs/etudeimpact.pdf>
Work: (French) Les objectifs de l'étude d'impact étaient donc de:
Faire un point après 25 ans de pratique du commerce équitable par AdM
Il s'agit de chercher à mieux connaître les changements que le CE provoque chez les producteurs, d'identifier quels changements 25 ans de pratique du commerce équitable ont produit chez les producteurs du Sud.
Donner à AdM des éléments utiles à la redéfinition de ses orientations
A partir de ce bilan, il s'agit d'élaborer des propositions contribuant à la redéfinition, à la refondation de l'identité, du rôle et des orientations de AdM.
Renforcer les relations entre la Fédération AdM et ses partenaires producteurs
A partir des conclusions du bilan et des relations directes établies dans le cadre de la réalisation du bilan, il s'agit de définir les enjeux et préciser les contenus de ce que AdM et les producteurs pourraient partager dans le cadre d'une relation de partenariat. » 11

Coffee, Co-operatives and Competition: The Impact of Fair Trade

Author: Milford, Anna
More info: p.83 (2004)
URL: <http://www.cmi.no/publications/file/?1802=coffee-co-operatives-and-competition>
Work: In the course of this report, several areas will be looked at. First, for better insight into the matters in question, an introduction is given to the international coffee market and the Fair Trade labelling system (chapter 2). Several studies of the coffee market have been published (Ponte 2001, Fitter and Kaplinsky 2001, Gresser and Tickell 2002), but it has been difficult to find theories and analyses of the Fair Trade labelling system. Scholars from the fields of anthropology and sociology have published material on the issue (Rice 2001, Auroi 2000, Renard 1996), but few economists seem to have taken interest in it so far, with the exception of LeClair (2002), who writes mainly about alternative trading organisations. In chapter 3 economic modelling is used to establish what conditions will bring about or hinder the co-operative's positive, pro-competitive effect on a purchasing market situation. It will be shown that different assumptions concerning the co-operative's main objectives will have different implications for the welfare of the farmers. The report will then look at other aspects of the co-operative, such as its membership policy and the indirect costs and benefits of co-operative membership and how these affect its market share. We also estimate the effect on the market situation of a less efficient co-operative, and finally there will be an assessment of different types of subsidy and their possible implications.

Confronting the Coffee Crisis: Can Fair Trade, Organic, and Specialty Coffees Reduce Small-Scale Farmer Vulnerability in Northern Nicaragua?

Author: Bacon, Christopher
More info: p.15 (2004)
URL: <http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1053&context=cgirs>
Work: This paper links changing global coffee markets to opportunities and vulnerabilities for sustaining small-scale farmer livelihoods in northern Nicaragua. Changing governance structures, corporate concentration, oversupply, interchangeable commodity grade beans, and low farm gate prices characterize the crisis in conventional coffee markets. In contrast, certified Fair Trade and organic are two alternative forms of specialty coffee trade and production that may offer opportunities for small-scale producers. A research team surveyed 228 farmers to measure the impact of sales on organic and Fair Trade markets. The results suggest that participation in organic and Fair Trade networks reduces farmers' livelihood vulnerability.

Fairtrade Bananas Impact Study Dominica, Windward Islands

Author: The Fairtrade Foundation
More info: p.6 (2004)
URL: http://www.fairtrade.net/uploads/media/dominica_profile_05.pdf
Work: Six page impact study on Fair Trade in bananas from the Windward Islands

Le commerce équitable au Mexique Labels et stratégies

Author: Johnson, Pierre William
More info:
Rapport remis à la Délégation Interministérielle à l'Innovation Sociale et à l'Economie Sociale, p.153 (2004)
URL: http://pwj.free.fr/docs/Mexique_diffusion.pdf
Work: Ce texte est une version grand public d'une étude faite pour la Délégation Interministérielle à l'Innovation Sociale et à l'Economie Sociale (DIES), dont le projet a été reconnu comme « initiative de type II » par le Comité Français pour le Sommet Mondial du Développement Durable (Sommet de Johannesburg). L'étude était motivée par la conscience des limites du commerce équitable d'exportation (principalement de produits agricoles), et par le désir de comprendre le fonctionnement et les objectifs du premier label de commerce équitable destiné au marché intérieur d'un pays producteur. Au moment de l'élaboration des termes de référence de l'étude, l'organisation française Yamana cherchait à développer un label de commerce équitable basé sur la notion de filière. Il lui est apparu intéressant d'échanger méthodes et questionnements avec les artisans du label mexicain. Pour sa part, l'auteur de cette étude a travaillé avec des coopératives de producteurs de café du Sud- Est du Mexique en 1997 et 1998, puis à l'animation d'un réseau facilitant le dialogue, l'échange d'expériences et l'élaboration de propositions entre acteurs du commerce équitable.

Does Fair Trade encourage sustainable development? Could it be considered as a development project?

Author: David Durnez c/o Magasins du Monde
Product: Handicrafts
Tel: (+ 32) 10 43 79 50

Fax: (+ 32) 10 43 79 69
Contact person: Jean-François Rixen
Email: mdmoxfam@mdmoxfam.be

Work: Field study which took place from the end of September 2003 to the beginning of February 2004 mainly in West-Bengal, the Kolkata area. Its aim was to study both the social and economic impact of Fair trade practices at the different levels in the sector of craft production and marketing in order to evaluate Fair Trade as a development project. Undertaken with the help of Les Magasins du Monde-Oxfam and their trading partner EMA (Equitable Marketing Association).
Factulté d Économie de Gestion et de Sciences Sociales. 45 pages.

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2003

One cup at a time, poverty alleviation and Fair Trade in Latin America

Authors: Murray, Douglas; Raynolds, Laura T.; Taylor, Peter Leigh
Name: International Labour Office
Product: Coffee
Website: www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup
Work: The study was designed as a relatively short-term exploration of current conditions in the production of Fair Trade coffee in Mexico and Central America. This report focuses on issues raised and addressed by the investigators and their informants at the level of production.
Date: March 2003

Sign Max Havelaar - Regards sur les Resultats du commerce Equitable

More info: <http://www.maxhavelaar.com/fr/webimages/IMPACTFR.pdf>
Work: In 2003, the Belgian market had eight Max Havelaar FT certified products: coffee, chocolate, bananas, tea, rice, juices, sugar and honey. This impact assessment study focused on examples for each products of cooperatives working with Belgian partners. They highlight the efforts made to reinforce capacity-building of southern producers.
Max Havelaar 2003. Only available in French.

IMPACT STUDIES IN 2002

Fair Trade networks in two cooperatives of western Salvador: an analysis of insertion through a second level organization,

Author: Méndez V., Ernesto
More info: 09/2002, p.31, (2002)
url:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/elsal.pdf>

Work: Fair trade and other alternative markets have become viable options for small coffee farmers in developing countries. This case study evaluated the potential benefits and limitations derived from fair trade networks in two contrasting coffee cooperatives of western El Salvador. One of the cooperatives is already selling through fair trade channels, while the second is in the process of insertion. In both cases, the Association of Small Coffee Producers of El Salvador (APECAFE), a second level organization with a key role in fair trade linkages, has mediated this process. The research was carried out through focus groups, semi-structured and informal interviews, and direct observation. Data from an on-going study on shade coffee, livelihoods and conservation was used to complement this information. Interviews and/or revision of secondary data were done at three different levels: 1) key international (FLO) and national second level organizations (APECAFE) associated to fair trade; 2) the board of directors of each of the two coffee cooperatives; 3) interviews with individual members of the two cooperatives.

Poverty alleviation through participation in fair trade coffee networks,

Author: Martinez, María Elena
More info: The case of the Tzotzilotic Tzobolotic Coffee Coop Chiapas Mexico
Source: 09/2002, p.25, (2002)
URL:
<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/tzotzilotic.pdf>

Poverty alleviation through participation in fair trade coffee networks,

Author: Aranda, Josefina; Morales, Carmen
More info: The case of CEPCO, Oaxaca, Mexico,
Source: 09/2002, p.24, (2002)
URL:
<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/cepco.pdf>

Poverty alleviation through participation in fair trade coffee networks: The case of UCIRI, Oaxaca, Mexico,

Author: Van Der Hoff Boersma, Franz
Source: 09/2002, p.34, (2002)

URL:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/pov.pdf>

Evaluation of the current and potential poverty alleviation benefits of participation in the Fair Trade market:, the case of Unión La Selva Chiapas,

Author: Cabañas, Alma Amelia González ,

More info: Mexico, 08/2002, (2002)

URL:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/pov.pdf>

Evaluación de los beneficios actuales y el potencial para el combate a la pobreza de la participación en redes de comercio justo de café,

Author: González Cabañas, Alma Amalia

Organization: Unión de Sociedades de la Selva

Source: 08/2002, p.39, (2002)

URL:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/selva.pdf>

Poverty alleviation through participation in fair trade coffee networks, Comments on the implications of the Mexico Reports,

Author: Nigh, Ronald ,

Source: 08/2002, p.17, (2002)

URL:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/nigh.pdf>

Work: The OXFAM (2001) report presents anecdotal evidence and several persuasive arguments for a fair-trade approach to solving the coffee crisis. In general, our case studies provide strong support for this argument, as well as adding some new aspects to the argument. The experiences of the organizations outlined in the case studies shine some light on problems with fair trade as it has evolved over the past two decades. These problems suggest where obstacles have arisen to the fair trade strategy to poverty alleviation and also suggest where further work needs to be done. This report will develop three themes. First, I review and comment on the experience of Mexican organizations with fair trade as presented in the reports and in the collateral research carried out on other organizations not selected as case studies. Secondly, I will briefly discuss the results of an initial, informal survey of marketing of fair trade coffee in the United States. And finally, I will discuss some very recent trends in the coffee trade that promise rather fundamental changes in the industry in the near future. Fair Trade and the Mexican Coffee Coops It is clear from the reports that the fair trade has had an important positive impact on smallholder coffee organizations in Mexico. For those organizations that have had the perseverance and luck to get through the difficult registration process and eventually connect with fair trade buyers, fair trade has made an important difference in the livelihoods of growers and in the effectiveness of their

Evaluación de los beneficios actuales y el potencial para el combate a la pobreza de la participación en redes de comercio justo de café,

Authors: Pérezgrovas, Garza; Cervantes Trejo, Edith
Organization: Unión Majomut
Source: 07/2002, p.26, (2002)
URL:
<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/Majomutreportfinal.pdf>

The impact of fair trade on producers and their organisations: A case study with Coocafé in Costa Rica,

Author: Ronchi, Loraine ,
Source: 06/2002, p.31, (2002)
URL: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/PRU/wps/wp11.pdf>
Work: Fair Trade attempts to address the poverty issues of small Southern producers through the payment of a 'fair price' for their goods and the provision of support services for producer organisations. Although Fair Trade is overwhelmingly identified with the 'fair price' paid by participating importers and buyers, sketching the possible avenues of impact reveal that many of the effects of Fair Trade on the quality of life of producers are felt through the organisational development supported by Fair Trade organisations. This study examines the impact of 10 years of Fair Trade in coffee in Costa Rica and reveals the importance of organisational development support for the stakeholders of the nine Costa Rican coffee co-operatives.

Etude d'impact du commerce équitable au Sri Lanka,

Author: Alter Eco , ,
Source: p.82, (2002)
URL:
http://www.altereco.com/_data/documents%20PDF/Etude%20impact%20du%20Commerce%20Equitable%20au%20Sri-Lanka.pdf
Work: (French) Ainsi le but de cette étude est d'évaluer l'impact du commerce équitable sur les producteurs sri lankais dont AlterEco vend les produits. Il s'agit de faire un état des lieux des bénéfices du commerce équitable tant sur le plan économique que social et environnemental.
Pour cela, il est essentiel d'analyser la méthode de mise en place et la gestion de filière pour comprendre le fonctionnement de ces groupes de producteurs. En effet, les progrès sont étroitement liés aux améliorations apportées tant aux méthodes de production concrètes qu'à l'organisation de l'association et de ses membres, notamment en ce qui concerne le processus de prise de décision.
Trois groupes de producteurs ont donc été audités: Small organic Farmers' association qui produit du thé et des épices, Maningalalui devrait bientôt exporter du riz par le système du commerce équitable, et une association qui produit des boîtes en feuilles de palme.

Evaluation of the current and potential poverty alleviation benefits through the participation in Fair Trade coffee networks: Guatemalan Case Study

Author: Lyon, Sarah

Source: p.40, (2002)

URL:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/guatemala.pdf>

Work: The current case study is primarily based upon research conducted by the author over a period of eight monthsiii among members and management of La Voz que Clama en el Desierto R.L., a small coffee producer cooperative located in San Juan La Laguna on the shores of Lake Atitlan in the Western Highlands of Guatemala. Supplementary data was gathered during interviews and participant observation conducted by the author among the members and management of various cooperatives with a Fair Trade market throughout Guatemala's Western Highlands, development agency employees working to strengthen the small producer market and Fair Trade networks, organic coffee certifiers, importers, exporters, roasters and employees of Anacafe, the Guatemalan National Coffee Association.

Impact assesment of fair trade and ethical enterprise development,

Author: Mayoux Linda ,

Source: p.52, (2002)

URL: <http://www.enterprise-impact.org.uk/pdf/IAofFairTrade.pdf>

Poverty Alleviation Through Participation in Fair Trade Coffee Networks

Author: Taylor, Peter Leigh

Website:

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Sociology/FairTradeResearchGroup/doc/pete.pdf>

Résultats de l'étude de l'impact sur les producteurs du Sud de l'action commerce équitable mise en oeuvre par Artisans du Monde depuis 25 ans

Name: Fédération Artisans du Monde

Products: Handicrafts

Address: 53, Boulevard de Strasbourg, 75010, Paris, France

Contact: François Vergès

Phone: (+33) 1 56 03 9350

Fax: (+33) 1 47 709635

Email: artisans-du-monde@globenet.org

Work: Etude de l'impact sur les producteurs artisanaux du Sud de l'activité commerce équitable mise en oeuvre par Artisans du Monde depuis 25 ans.

Effectenstudie en opiniepeiling over eerlijke handel in België

Name: Internationaal Huis

Products: All products

Address: Hoogstraat 139, 1000 Brussel, België

Contact: Samuel Poos

Phone: (+32) 2 2131211

Email: Samuel.poos@minth.be

Work: Studie in opdracht van Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Buitenlandse Handel en Internationale Samenwerking, Directie-generaal Internationale Samenwerking, uitgevoerd door IDEA Consult en Rogil Field Research. Een analyse van de feitelijke positie en organisatie van eerlijke handel in België, van de effecten van eerlijke handel op de producenten en organisaties in de partnerlanden, en van de ervaring, kennis en wensen van de Belgische consument inzake eerlijke handel, en dit op basis van een kwantitatieve en kwalitatieve effectenstudie en een opiniepeiling.

Creating Market Opportunities for Small Enterprises: Experiences of the Fair Trade Movement

Authors: Redfern, Any; Snedker, Paul
Organization: International Labour Office
ISBN: SEED Working Paper No. 30 92-2-113453-9
Website: www.ilo.org/publns
Email: pubvente@ilo.org

Work: The study describes and assesses the experiences of Fair Trade movement over the last two decades. It particularly focuses on how to boost new market opportunities in the developed countries for MSEs in developing countries, as well as promoting better terms of trade for these producers. The objectives of the study are: to address the need for more in-depth information about innovative approaches (for example, Fair Trade's approach to market access and empowerment) to boosting good quality market access for MSEs in developing countries, to provide a review of the success and failures of Fair Trade initiatives, to examine the lessons learned from these experiences.

Project Commerce Équitable, état des lieux – critères – évaluation – prix

Name: Solagral
Address: Jardin Tropical
45bis, av. De la Belle Gabrielle
F-94736 Nogent sur Marne
Tel: (+ 33) 1 43 94 73 34
Fax: (+ 33) 1 43 94 73 36
E-mail: www.solagral.org

Work: Solagral published five studies on Fair Trade. This is part of a project implemented by Solagral during 2002 in partnership with three organisations (in France CIRAD & CICDA, in Belgium CEDAC) and with the financial support of the French government.

Etude d'impact du commerce équitable au Sri Lanka

Author: Alter Eco, Paris, France
Products: Tea and spices, rice, palm-leaf baskets

Work: An analysis of the impact of Fair Trade on Sri Lankan producers in partnership with Alter Eco in France

Monitoring impact of Fairtrade initiatives: A case study of Kuapa Kokoo and the Day Chocolate Company

Author: Ronchi, Lorraine in collaboration with TWIN
Product: Cocoa / chocolate
Available: TWIN Trading, London, UK
Work: Monitoring and evaluation of the Kuapa Day Chocolate Company initiative impacts on producers and consumers of this fair trade initiative.

IMPACT STUDIES BEFORE 2002

Social Audits

Name: Traidcraft Plc
Address: Kingsway, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear, NE11ONE
Phone: (+44) 191 4910591
Fax: (+44) 191 4822690
Email: comms@traidcraft.co.uk
Work: Social Audits
Date: On an annual basis

The development impact of Fair Trade

Name: Traidcraft Exchange
Address: Kingsway, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear, NE11ONE
Phone: (+44) 191 4910591
Fax: (+44) 191 4822690
Email: comms@traidcraft.co.uk
Work: Evidence from the work of Traidcraft and challenges for the future
Date: 1998

Who benefits?

Name: International Institute for Environment & Development
Address: 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK
Contact: Sarah Roberts, Nick Robins, Jo Abbot
Phone: (+44) 388 2117
Fax: (+44) 388 2826
Email: mailbox@iied.org
Further details: ISSN 1562-3319
Work: A social assessment of environmentally-driven trade, a one year scoping exercise undertaken by IIED and partners in the UK, Venezuela, South Africa and Germany. The report aims to increase understanding of the extent and distribution of the social impacts of environmentally driven trade and how these can be monitored. It includes case studies of organic coffee from Venezuela and the introduction of integrated pest management in South Africa and draws out the lessons from Twin and Traidcraft's experience of benefit distribution and impact assessment. 65 pages.
Date: June 1999

Fair Trade, Good business

Name: London School of Economics, Development Studies Institute
Product: Dried fruit
Work: Msc in the Faculty of Economics, dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree. An exploration of the relationship between the participation of the poor and efficient economic structures using dried fruit production in Uganda as a case study, 26 pages.
Date: 1999

Ethical Trade and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods- Case Studies Volta River Estates Fair Trade Bananas Case Study

Work: This study focuses on the impact of fair trade on plantation workers specifically. It outlines the impact of fair trade on an FLO-certified banana plantation in Ghana, which employs 900 full-time workers. The VREL example suggests that plantations can increase livelihood opportunities for certain groups of people without negatively affecting the natural resource base. The contribution to poverty reduction is less clear because while workers' incomes are at least as high as most other wage earning opportunities, the ultimate impact depends on how cash is distributed and used, and the extent to which full-time employment affects the opportunities of others within the family unit. Despite consciously employing those who have lost land because of the plantations, it is possible that some families have had their access to cultivable land reduced without receiving alternative opportunities. The study finds that although there are improvements in its operations and the advantages to accessing the fair trade market, the plantation's long-term future remains in the balance. Both VREL and Ghana are small players in the international banana industry, and the long-term future depends on international policy decisions and the global market. Blowfield, M & Gallet, S. University of Greenwich: Ethical Trade and Sustainable Livelihoods Case Studies Series.; 2000
Available at: www.nri.org/NRET/csvrel.pdf

Fair Trade in Costa Rica: An impact report

Product: Coffee
Name: Loraine Ronchi
Address: University of Sussex, Economics Subject Group
Email: l.ronchi@sussex.ac.uk
Work: Study undertaken in cooperation with, but independently from the Fair Trade Labelling Organizations (FLO). Feedback provided by Southern partners in Costa Rica on their fair trade experience. 50 pages
Date: February 2000

Analysis and conclusions of the participatory impact assessment process of Apeca – Haiti

Product: Coffee
Name: Oxfam GB
Contact person: Annabel Southgate
Email: asouthgate@oxfam.org.uk
Work: An analysis of the most significant changes attributable to the Coffee Program. Strategies and good practices are identified which led to those changes. Includes suggested actions to deepen the progress and to contribute to the sustainability of the process. Executed by Sylvia Villasenor. 25 pages.
Date: April 2000

Fair Trade Study

Products: Coffee and cocoa
Name: Oxford Policy Management
Website: www.dfid.gov.uk/public/what/pdf/fairtrade_study
Work: The objective of the study is to inform DFID's policy of support for Fair Trade by assessing the benefits and costs of Fair Trade in comparison with more traditional trade patterns. The consultants reviewed experience with Fair Trade initiatives and undertook case studies of coffee in Tanzania and cocoa in Ghana. 130 pages
Date: June 2000

NZODA Alternative Trading Organisations Support Facility, Phase 2 – Field Review

Products: Handicrafts
Name: Eileen Davenport and Will Low
Email: ejdavenp@ihug.co.nz
Work: Study of Trade Aid and its overseas partners for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in 2000. The study looked at partners in India and Bangladesh and assessed the use of government support for fair trade and its potential for developmental impacts. This study is also a part of the Trade Aid Social Audit which has just been completed (2001). 130 pages
Date: July 2000

Entwicklungspolitische Wirkungen des Fairen Handels

Products: Handicrafts and food
Name: Misereor, Brot fuer die Welt, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
Further details: Misereor Medien ISBN 3-88916-203-7
Work: Inlandswirkungen des Fairen Handels, Politische Wirkungen des Fairen Handels, Die Wirkungen des Fairen Handels bei seinen Partnern im Sudan, Fairer Handel, wohin? 320 pages
Date: September 2000

The impact of Fair Trade on a Coffee Cooperative in Costa Rica

Product: Coffee
Name: Fair Trade Assistance
Address: P.O. Box 115, 4100 AC Culemborg, The Netherlands
Contact: Hilke van den Bosch
Tel: (+31) 345 545151
Email: HILKE@fairtrade.nl
Work: Study by William Pariente, student at the DEA d'Economie du Developpement, University of Paris Pantheon Sorbonne. Analysis of the impact on coffee producers of the minimum fair trade price, the direct financial impact of fair trade on producers' income and on the cooperative in terms of production as well as the impact of relative price certainty or price security given by the fair price on coffee producers' behaviour: their supply responses, input allocation, production, profits and investments.
Date: October 2000

Productiekosten van coöperaties van bijenkekers die werken in het kader van rechtvaardige handel

Product: Honey
Name: Miel Maya Honing, Belgium
Address: Rue du Mont 13, 4130 Esneux
Phone: (+32) 4 3800618
Email: mielmayahonig@euronet.be
Work: Studie van elf coöperaties in Latijns Amerika, die honing uitvoeren via FLO en vaak exporteren naar Miel Maya Honing. Uitgevoerd door Miguel Angel Munguia Gill. Het opstellen van de kostenschema's en de werkmethode, de uitvoering van het onderzoek en de verwerking van de gegevens gebeurde door het bestuur van PAUAL met de steun van Miel Maya Honing en FLO. Also available in Spanish. 30 pages
Date: October 2000

Impact Assessment Study of Oxfam Fair Trade

Product: Handicrafts
Name: Oxfam Fair Trade
Address: 274 Banbury Road, Oxon OX2 7DZ, England
Contact: Annabel Southgate
Phone: (+44) 1865 311311
Fax: (+44) 1865 313163
Email: asouthgate@oxfam.org.uk
Work: One of the most comprehensive studies made to date (covering 20 groups in 8 countries). The main purpose of this study is the verification (or otherwise) of the claim that Fair trade has an impact on poverty and well-being of producers and their families and provide qualitative and quantitative data from a variety of sources which would allow us to understand how to make Fair trade more effective in alleviating poverty. Undertaken by Raul Hopkins. 60 pages.
Date: November 2000

Subsector Analysis in the Mexican Craftwork: The role of Fair Trade and Xochiquetzal in Tonalá and Chapala, Jalisco, and Olinála, Guerrero

Product: Handicrafts
Name: Fair Trade Assistance
Address: P.O. Box 115, 4100 AC Culemborg, The Netherlands
Contact: Connie Valkhoff
Phone: (+31) 345 545151
Fax: (+31) 345 521423
Email: post@fairtrade.nl
Work: An evaluation of Fair Trader and its partners in the trade activities that Fair Trade manages with different groups of artisans in Mexico. Undertaken by Mario Davide Parrilli in Nicaragua. 28 pages.
Date: November 2000

Payer un juste prix aux cultivatrices de quinoa, un éclairage "gender et développement" sur les défis du commerce équitable dans les Andes Boliviennes

Product: Quinoa, coffee, cocoa
Name: Groupe de Recherches Interdisciplinaires sur l'Amérique latine (GRIAL)
Address: Université Catholique de Louvain, 1, Place des Doyens, 1348 Louvain la Neuve, Belgique
Contact: Sophie Charlier, Isabel Yépez and Elizabeth Andia
Phone: (+32) 10 473368
Fax: (+32) 10 472805
Email: yepez@dvlp.ucl.ac.be
Work: Study of Fair Trade impact, organic farming, gender and development in Bolivia undertaken in cooperation with, but independently from, European Fair Trade organizations (e.g. Gepa). Feedback and statements on Fair Trade impact and its local context provided by several members of farmer groups (Anapqui, El Ceibo), mainly be women.
Date: November 2000

Social Impact of Ethical and Conventional Cocoa Trading on Forest-dependent people in Ecuador

Product: Cocoa
Name: Nelson, V. and M. Galvez
Natural Resources and Ethical Trade Programme
(NRET)
Address: University of Greenwich, Chatham Maritime,
ME4 4TB, UK
Tel: (+44) 1634 883199
Email: nret@gre.ac.uk
Date: 2000

Social Impact of Ethical and Conventional Brazil Nut Trading on Forest-dependent people in Peru

Product: Brazil Nuts
Name: Nelson, V. and M. Galvez
Natural Resources and Ethical Trade Program
(NRET)
Address: University of Greenwich, Chatham Maritime,
ME4 4TB, UK
Tel: (+44) 1634 883199
Email: nret@gre.ac.uk
Date: 2000

Impact Assessment Study

Product: Honey and handicrafts
Name: Oxfam Market Access Team
Address: 274 Banbury Road, Oxon OX2 7DZ, England
Contact: Peter Williams
Phone: (+44) 1865 311311
Fax: (+44) 1865 313243
Email: pwilliams@oxfam.org.uk
Work: Continuation of last year's study on Flor de
Campanilla and Copavic in Mexico, Pekerti and Bethesda in Indonesia
Date: 2001

L'impact de l'apiculture dans l'économie familiale des membres de la cooperative Xochit-Xanat, Mexique

Product : Honey
Name: Maison Internationale
Address: Rue Haute 139, 1000 Bruxelles, Belgique
Contact: Graciela Arriaga
Work: Study on honey
Date: February 2001

The Fair Trade Marketing of Handloom Products from South India

Product: Handloom products
Name: Hélène Jolette
Email: helene.jolette@sympatico.ca
Work: Master's Thesis submitted for M.Sc. degree to
explore the practice of the Fair Trade marketing channel with the example of
handloom products from South India
Date: February 2001

Sustainable Coffee Survey of the North American Specialty Coffee Industry

Product: Coffee

Name: Worldbank
Address: 1006 South 9th street, Philadelphia,
PA 19147-4798 USA
Contact: Daniele Giovanucci
Tel: 215 922 7518
Fax: 215 922 5733
Email: Dgiovanucci@worldbank.org
Work: Detailed analysis of development of sustainable
coffees, including Fair Trade, in North America
Date: May 2001

Eerlijke handel in Guatemala

Product: Handicrafts
Name: Landelijke Vereniging van Wereldwinkels
Address: Catharijnesingel 82, 3511 GP Utrecht,
The Netherlands
Contact: Erika Spil
Tel: (+31) 30 2316312
Email: LVWW@Wereldwinkels.nl
Work: Verslag van een controlebezoek aan eerlijke
handelsproducenten in Guatemala, met nadruk op vragen rondom een eerlijke prijs.
Date: Mei 2001

ONGOING STUDIES

Assessment of Traidcraft plc's Fair Trade impact on selected handicraft exporters in Bangladesh

Contact person: Geoffrey Bockett
E-mail: geoffb@traidcraft.org.uk
Tel: (+44) 191 4976528

Description: This study is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK in collaboration with Durham University and Traidcraft. The doctoral student Ann LeMare has completed her field-work on Traidcraft plc's interaction with its suppliers in the handicraft sector. She has started the writing up of her thesis, which is due for submission in the Autumn of 2007, but she will have most of her thesis completed by December 2006.

Date: 2004 to 2007

In addition to the main PhD study, Ann le Mare will establish two longitudinal studies shortly. These will be run in collaboration with the producer organisations in Bangladesh so that long-term change and impact of Fair Trade can be assessed over a number of years following a well defined methodology.

Assessment of Traidcraft plc's Fair Trade impact on Kasinthula Cane Growers in Malawi

Contact person: Geoffrey Bockett
E-mail: geoffb@traidcraft.org.uk
Tel: (+44) 191 4976528

Description: This study is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK in collaboration with Newcastle University and Traidcraft. A doctoral student will be recruited in May 2006 and the study will start in October 2006.

Date: 2006 to 2009

Impact assessment on Local Fair Trade Organisations

Contact person: Geoff Moore and Mark Hayes
E-mail address: geoff.moore@durham.ac.uk

Description: There exists within the Fair Trade 'movement' a considerable quantity of data which may help to answer some of the empirical questions that arise from these theoretical academic considerations. FLO, IFAT, the national Fair Trade agencies such as the Fairtrade Foundation in the UK, EFTA, supermarkets such as The Co-operative Group, financial agencies supporting the Fair Trade movement such as Shared Interest, and Fair Trade buying organisations such as Traidcraft all collect data for their own purposes related in some way to Local Fair Trade Organisations. The broad research proposal, therefore, is to collate and analyse this secondary data set and, based on this analysis, to conduct primary empirical work, probably case study-based. This is a major piece of research for which external research funding will be required. Before the the major research can begin, it is first necessary to establish what data is held by the existing agencies and, just as important, to ascertain what level of access could be granted to this data. At the same time, this first phase would establish contact with the different agencies and gain their commitment (or otherwise) to the research.

Date: Starting May 2006

CONSULTANTS ON THE IMPACT OF FAIR TRADE

Ethics etc... Social Accounting Consultancy, England

Address: 40 Balmoral Terrace, South Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 1YH, UK
Contact: Richard Evans
Tel/fax: (+44) 191 284 7001
E-mail: ethics.etc@btinternet.com

Natural Resources and Ethical Trade Programme (NRET)

Address: University of Greenwich, Chatham Maritime, ME4 4TB, UK
Contact: Dr Anne Tallontire
Tel: (+44) 1634 883199
Email: [**nret@gre.ac.uk**](mailto:nret@gre.ac.uk)

New Economics Foundation, England

Address: Cinnamon House, 6-8 Cole St, London SE1 4YH
Contact: Simon Zadek
Phone: (+44) 171 407 7447
Fax: (+44) 171 407 6473
Email: info@neweconomics.org

FAKT

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Fax: (+49) 711 2109555
E-Mail: FAKT_GER@compuserv.com
Contacts: Thomas Rebohle, Martin Dietz

Oxford Policy Department

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Tel: (+44) 1865 207300
Fax: (+44) 1865 250580
E-mail: admin@opml.co.uk
Contact: Stephen Jones, Brendan Bayley

Sustainable Markets Group, International Institute for Environment and Development

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Tel: (+44) 171 3882117
Fax: (+44) 171 388 2826
Email: mailbox@ooed/prg

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Contacts: Sarah Roberts or Nick Robins
Emails: nick.robins@iied.org, sarah.roberts@iied.org

Raul Hopkins

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Will Low and Eileen Davenport

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Fax: (+64) 9 478 9426
Email: ejdavenp@ihug.co.nz

Dr Peter Knorringa, Senior Lecturer in Local and Regional Development

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Tel: (+31) 70 4260584
Fax: (+31) 70 4260799
Email: knorringa@iss.nl

Solagral

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45bis, av. De la Belle Gabrielle
F-94736 Nogent sur Marne
Tel: (+ 33) 1 43 94 73 34
Fax: (+ 33) 1 43 94 73 36
Internet: www.solagral.org

Dr Mark Hayes, Visiting Fellow at Newcastle Business School, Northumbria University

Email: mark.hayes@fairtraderesearch.net
Internet: www.fairtraderesearch.net

Geoff Moore, Professor of Business Ethics, Durham Business School, Durham University

Email: geoff.moore@durham.ac.uk