

# International development and human rights

## Indicators

Fairtrade range and sales value

Improvement actions resolved

Supplier capacity building

Microfinance support

Support for overseas co-operatives and development projects

## Targets 2009

- ✔ Sustain at least 20% year-on-year sales growth of Fairtrade products in The Co-operative Food in 2009 (page 20).
- ✔ Commence water access, sanitation and renewable energy project with Fairtrade sugar cane producer communities in southern Malawi during 2009 (page 27).
- ⚠ Ensure The Co-operative Food's own-brand tier-one production sites complete a self-assessment on Sedex and work with suppliers to progress corrective actions arising during 2009 (page 21).
- ✔ Extend awareness-raising and training sessions on sound sourcing for The Co-operative Food suppliers, with a focus on North Africa, South Africa, China and the UK during 2009 (page 22).
- ✔ Work with suppliers of The Co-operative Clothing to progress corrective actions during 2009, following the roll-out of Sedex to all overseas tier-one production sites (page 23).
- ✔ Develop a Fairtrade cotton product offering from The Co-operative Clothing during 2009 (page 21).
- ⚠ Increase the number of Travelife-accredited properties, used for The Co-operative Travel's own-brand holidays, to 25 by the end of 2009 (page 24).
- ⚠ Launch two new microfinance schemes via The Co-operative Bank during 2009 (page 25).
- ✔ Establish one producer co-operative for tea smallholder farmers in the Kericho area of Kenya, with support from The Co-operative College UK and The Co-operative College Kenya (page 27).

- ✔ target achieved
- ⚠ close to target
- ✘ target not achieved
- ⊞ on track
- ⚠ behind schedule

## Targets 2010

- Ensure all Co-operative Food own-brand tier-one production sites identified as high risk, as at end September 2010, have a valid independent audit in 2010.
- Extend awareness-raising and training sessions on sound sourcing for The Co-operative Food suppliers, with a focus on the UK, China, Italy, Kenya, Thailand and South Africa.
- Provide labour standards training to all relevant Co-operative Clothing merchandisers in 2010 and ensure that systems to monitor labour standards are actively managed throughout 2010.
- Increase the number of Travelife-accredited properties, used for The Co-operative Travel's own-brand holidays, to 25 by the end of 2010.
- Commence a project with The Travel Foundation to create supply links between agricultural co-operatives and hotels used by The Co-operative Travel in Turkey.
- Introduce an affinity product in The Co-operative Pharmacy that supports overseas development during 2010.
- Launch a new microfinance scheme via The Co-operative Bank during 2010.
- To benefit Fairtrade sugar producer communities in Malawi, ensure existing damaged boreholes are repaired, over 300 new latrines are constructed and over 50,000 trees are planted by end 2010.
- Commence water access, sanitation and renewable energy project with Fairtrade banana co-operative communities in Panama during 2010.
- Successfully establish two pilot funeral co-operatives in South Africa.

## Background

When undertaken equitably, and with respect for human rights, trade has an unparalleled capacity to lift people out of poverty and enhance quality of life across the world. The day-to-day pressures of business competition and mainstream customer purchasing behaviour, together with the political, cultural and socio-economic backdrop of many countries, do however make progress on development and the assurance of decent labour standards very challenging. It is estimated that the livelihood of nearly three billion people, or half of the world's population, is made secure by co-operative enterprise which directly employs an estimated 100 million workers; more than all the world's multinational companies<sup>1</sup>.

## Materiality and strategy

'Tackling global poverty' was confirmed, in early 2009, as one of three focuses of The Co-operative's Community Plan (page 15), which prioritises community investment monies. In response, an additional £1m was made available for new initiatives to tackle global poverty in 2009, with a focus on community development uplift projects, overseas co-operative development and campaigning (pages 27–28). A conservative estimate suggests that over half a million individuals in the developing world directly benefited from The Co-operative's international development activity with regard to sales of Fairtrade products and ethical water, in 2009 alone.

The size and global reach of The Co-operative Food business, in particular, have significant implications for international development; in 2009, own-brand products, sourced from over 1,800 production sites in over 55 countries<sup>2</sup>, were within the scope of the ethical trading programme.

In the latest Ethical Policy consultations, undertaken in relation to The Co-operative Food, The Co-operative Bank and The Co-operative Investments, members and customers indicated their wish for the business to pursue measures that promote improved labour standards, economic justice and human rights.

The Co-operative Travel is increasingly working to support sustainable tourism in its own-brand partner hotels (page 24); The Co-operative Pharmacy has made a commitment to help tackle global poverty in its Ethical Strategy, launched in early 2010 (page 24); The Co-operative Funeralcare has helped identify a project to support the development of funeral co-operatives in South Africa (page 27) and, in 2009, The Co-operative Clothing launched a range of Fairtrade cotton workwear (page 21).

## Fairtrade




The Co-operative has demonstrated continued commitment to the FAIRTRADE Mark since it was launched in the UK in 1994. The Mark appears on certain products, guaranteeing that disadvantaged producers and workers in the developing world are getting a better deal.

The UK Fairtrade Foundation estimates that more than 7.5 million people – farmers, workers and their families – across approximately 60 developing countries, benefit from the international Fairtrade system<sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that, of these, over 150,000 benefited from The Co-operative Food's sales of Fairtrade products in 2009<sup>4</sup>. Details of Fairtrade products are provided on a dedicated section of The Co-operative's website<sup>5</sup>, along with details of producers and benefits arising.

Following the acquisition of Somerfield in 2009, former Somerfield stores rebranded to The Co-operative Food carry The Co-operative's extensive Fairtrade range. This move has made Fairtrade accessible to millions more shoppers, and will benefit thousands of Fairtrade producers and workers in the world's poorest countries.

### Fairtrade products and sales value<sup>6</sup>

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of Fairtrade products	151	180	230	260
Number of own-brand Fairtrade products	85	110	146	173
 Fairtrade sales value	£22m	£34m	£49m	£61m
Proportion of UK supermarket Fairtrade sales (%)	N/A	15	16	12 <sup>7</sup>

## Performance benchmark

In 2009, The Co-operative won awards for several of its Fairtrade products. At The Grocer Own-label Excellence Awards, The Co-operative Fairtrade 99 Tea won the Hot Beverages Award. At the fourth annual Fairtrade Wine Awards, The Co-operative won the award for the Best Fairtrade Rosé and the Best Fairtrade Sparkling.

## Achievements: Fairtrade firsts

**1992** The Co-operative sold Cafédirect coffee from 1992, before the FAIRTRADE Mark was introduced in 1994.

**1997** Bank announces that all coffee in vending machines will be Fairtrade.

**2000** Fairtrade bananas brought to the UK and launch of first own-brand Fairtrade product – Co-operative Milk Chocolate, made by Divine.

**2001** Launch of own-brand fairly traded wine in advance of international Fairtrade standards.

**2002** All own-brand block chocolate converted to Fairtrade. Introduction of Fairtrade mangoes and pineapples – a world first.

**2003** All own-brand coffee converted to Fairtrade.

**2007** Launch of the UK's first supermarket Fairtrade cotton carrier bag.

**2008** First supermarket chain to switch entire hot beverage range (tea, coffee and hot chocolate) and cotton wool range to Fairtrade.

**2009** First supermarket to stock Fairtrade Palestinian olive oil. Launch of world's first fairly traded charcoal. Launch of first Fairtrade sparkling rosé wine.

## Charcoal

In April 2009, The Co-operative launched the world's first fairly traded charcoal, in partnership with the independent fair trade organisation, Traidcraft. As there are no international Fairtrade standards for charcoal products, independent standards were developed to reflect the recognised Fairtrade model, ensuring producers have contracts, are provided with free kilns and, typically, receive three times the minimum wage. A social premium is also generated by sales of the charcoal, which helps support community projects. Charcoal production is sustainably managed, and is controlled by the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC). Production of the charcoal in Namibia provides employment to around 1,000 workers.

## Olive oil

In early 2009, The Co-operative Food became the first supermarket to stock Fairtrade Palestinian olive oil – the first Palestinian product to receive Fairtrade certification. Almost 75% of Palestinians live below the United Nations poverty line, and olive and olive oil production is a vital source of income for communities in the West Bank and Gaza. The oil is sourced from the Palestine Fair Trade Producers Company (PFTPC), which is made up of eight co-operatives and around 265 growers.



The Co-operative Fairtrade Palestinian olive oil, introduced in early 2009.

**Workwear clothing**

© In October 2009, The Co-operative Clothing launched a new range of Fairtrade cotton workwear clothing<sup>8</sup> with plans to extend the use of Fairtrade cotton to further garments. The cotton is sourced from Fairtrade-certified cotton farmers in Mali and Burkina Faso.

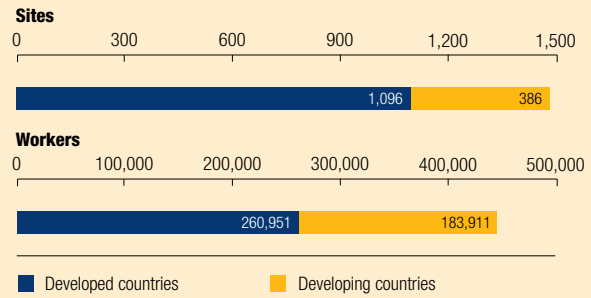
**Sound sourcing: The Co-operative Food**

The Co-operative was a founding member of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) – an alliance of companies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and trades unions who work together with the aim of improving working conditions in supply chains. The Co-operative Sound Sourcing Code of Conduct<sup>9</sup> was revised in 2008 and formally endorsed by the Values & Principles (V&P) Committee in 2009 when it was extended to all Trading Group businesses.

The Co-operative Food is a member of the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex); an internet-based electronic database where suppliers post labour standards information, including social audit reports. Own-brand suppliers<sup>10</sup> are asked to join Sedex<sup>11</sup> and complete a self-assessment registration. The Co-operative Food is actively engaged in a number of Sedex working groups; for example, the Sedex Associate Auditor Group, which works to improve the quality of social audits<sup>12</sup>. Sedex does not verify the quality of the information it holds, and so it is the responsibility of information users to undertake due diligence. The Co-operative Food will only accept social audits conducted by approved independent auditors and undertaken to a recognised robust format; for example, as provided by the Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) guidelines<sup>13</sup>. In 2009, 16 due diligence audits on third-party auditors were undertaken<sup>14</sup>.

By the end of December 2009, 1,470 (2008: 1,230) tier-one and tier-two supplier sites had registered and completed a self-assessment on Sedex, representing over 440,000 workers<sup>15</sup> at peak times. © Over 90% of tier-one sites have completed a self-assessment<sup>16</sup>.

**Number of sites and workers covered by the ethical trading programme in 2009**

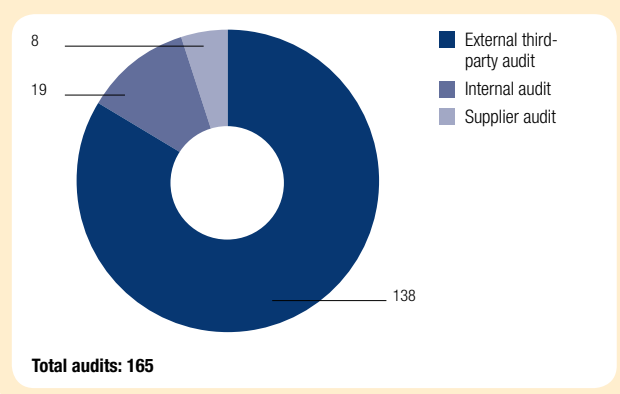


**Accounting systems and reporting**

The Co-operative Food makes an annual submission to the ETI, which contains details of its sound sourcing management programme on a site-by-site basis. The ETI rates and benchmarks performance and categorises the business as ‘beginner’, ‘improver’, ‘achiever’ or ‘leader’. For its 2008 submission (most recent available), The Co-operative was rated as ‘leader’ in one of the five reviewed areas, ‘commitment’<sup>17</sup>, whilst in the remaining four areas<sup>18</sup> it was rated as ‘achiever’. These ratings are consistent with the previous year. The submission was internally audited in early 2009, and was also reviewed by NGO members and independent consultants who provided feedback.

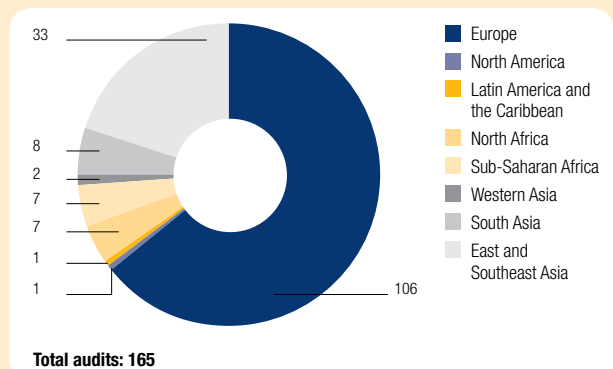
During 2009, 165 site assessments were progressed amongst suppliers to The Co-operative Food to determine the degree of compliance with sound sourcing criteria. A significant proportion of assessments (84%) were undertaken by third parties, the majority of which were approved independent audit bodies and NGOs<sup>19</sup>.

**Site assessments by type in 2009**



Of the 165 site assessments (2008: 173), 121 (73%) related to tier-one sites (2008: 139, or 79% of total) and 44 (27%) to tier-two sites (2008: 37, or 21% of total). As in previous years, the majority (73%) of the sites assessed were connected with food and fresh produce (2008: 74%). The chart on page 22 reflects the location of assessments undertaken in 2009.

Location of site assessments in 2009<sup>20</sup>



The selection of suppliers for assessment is heavily influenced by risk assessment information, held by the Sedex system<sup>21</sup>. 68% of the 53 tier-one suppliers identified as high risk as at the end of 2009 have completed self-assessments on Sedex and been audited in the past two years by an approved audit body. The remaining 17 sites are scheduled for audit in 2010.

In total, 1,294 non-conformances with the Code were identified in 2009 from site assessments undertaken in that year. Sites inspected within developed countries and developing countries<sup>22</sup> produced roughly equivalent levels of non-conformances overall<sup>23</sup>.

However, in relation to certain provisions (freedom of association, child labour, living wages and discrimination), non-conformances arising were proportionally more prevalent in developing countries. For example, 64%, 60%, 56% and 83% of the total non-conformances for the provisions of freedom of association, child labour, living wages and discrimination, respectively, occurred in developing countries. The table below shows the location of non-conformances identified in 2009.

The table on page 23 details both improvement actions resolved in 2009 (split between those identified in audits during 2009, and from audits prior to 2009), and the status of incomplete improvement actions amongst tier-one and tier-two suppliers (both for improvement actions identified in audits during 2009 and during 2008<sup>24</sup>). This represents an increase in disclosure of data and better reflects activity taking place in 2009.

Of the 1,294 improvement actions identified in 2009, 939 (73%) were resolved in 2009. In addition, 390 improvement actions from audits prior to 2009 were resolved in 2009. Monthly monitoring sheets detailing the status of improvement actions are circulated to those who manage supplier relationships. All technical team members have received training on the Sedex system and ethical trade forms part of the role profile of all Technical Managers within The Co-operative Food.

Location of non-conformances identified in 2009

Location by region	Exploitation of labour	Freedom of association	A safe and hygienic working environment	Child <sup>25</sup> labour	Living wages to be paid	Working hours are not excessive	No discrimination	Regular employment	No harsh or inhumane treatment	Total non-conformances identified	Number of site assessments
Europe	3	5	597	6	46	98	1	60	4	<b>820</b>	106
North America	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	1
North Africa	2	2	30	1	7	7	0	0	0	<b>49</b>	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	2	44	1	13	3	0	12	1	<b>76</b>	7
Western Asia	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	<b>15</b>	2
South Asia	0	1	48	1	10	10	0	6	1	<b>77</b>	8
East and Southeast Asia	1	4	148	6	30	47	5	12	0	<b>253</b>	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,294</b>	165

## Completion of improvement actions in 2009

Provisions	Improvement actions completed in 2009		Incomplete improvement actions (as at December 2009)		Explanation of incomplete improvement actions					
	From audits prior to 2009	From audits in 2009	From audits in 2008	From audits in 2009	Due to be completed in 2010		Overdue action		Not active, delisted	
					Tier-one	Tier-two	Tier-one	Tier-two	Tier-one	Tier-two
Exploitation of labour	1	3	2	3	2	0	1	1	1	0
Freedom of association	6	10	10	4	1	3	0	9	1	0
A safe and hygienic working environment	200	685	132	194	174	21	78	51	2	0
Child <sup>26</sup> labour	1	11	7	4	2	2	5	2	0	0
Living wages to be paid	32	75	35	32	17	14	21	14	1	0
Working hours are not excessive	84	84	66	87	66	22	40	24	1	0
No discrimination	12	6	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Regular employment	49	61	18	29	22	7	7	8	2	1
No harsh or inhumane treatment	5	4	4	2	1	1	3	0	1	0
	390	939	279	355	285	70	159	110	9	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,329</b>		<b>634</b>		<b>355 (56%)</b>		<b>269 (42%)</b>		<b>10 (2%)</b>

### Capacity building

© Work continued in 2009 to help build supplier capacity, with overseas workshops and training delivered in Egypt, Morocco and China by the Food Ethical Trading staff and locally-based experts. The sessions were delivered at no cost to the suppliers and covered general labour standards issues as well as challenges particular to the areas in question. In Egypt and Morocco, the vast majority of suppliers attended the sessions and the high level of interest was such that longer-term supplier working groups were set up in these two countries. These will encourage supplier collaboration on common challenges (such as health and safety, effective communication between workers and management and the management of temporary workers), and will initially be supported by The Co-operative Food until they become self-sustaining.

In China, The Co-operative and the local China Training Institute delivered supplier training in collaboration with The Body Shop in 2009, with a particular focus on addressing the root causes of excessive working hours. Further training sessions to develop the capacity of supplier Human Resources managers in China are planned for 2010, following positive supplier feedback. © Plans for additional training with South African suppliers have developed into a broader collaborative initiative with other retailers and local partners to develop a long-term training programme which better meets the needs of the suppliers.

In the UK, The Co-operative Food supported the Association of Labour Providers by hosting four training sessions for suppliers in 2009, on issues relating to the working conditions of temporary and migrant workers. A further northwest regional event, on migrant workers in the UK workforce, is due to be hosted by The Co-operative Food in 2010. A total of 100 participants attended the supplier training activities in the UK and overseas in 2009, equivalent to around 900 person hours.

The Co-operative Food also continues to use workbooks to help build supplier knowledge<sup>27</sup>. The first workbooks were rolled out in 2001, and in 2009 covered 16 countries. They are made available to suppliers on a dedicated supplier website.

As part of activities to integrate ethical trade into core business activities, an ongoing internal training programme is being delivered for key operational functions, including buying, supply chain, product development, technical, customer services, distribution and labelling standards. By the end of 2009, all relevant employees had received training on ethical trade. Work also continued with other retailers and stakeholders to promote improvements to working conditions and auditing standards.

### Sound sourcing: The Co-operative Clothing

A decision was taken in 2008 to improve the ethical performance of The Co-operative Clothing, with a view to it becoming an ethical leader in the corporate clothing industry in the longer term. All overseas tier-one production sites were subject to initial independent social audits in 2008. A further 12 overseas independent social audits<sup>28</sup> were arranged in 2009 – nine in Bangladesh, two in Lithuania and one in China. © In 2009, 68 improvement actions were resolved and a table detailing social audit findings and improvement actions is provided in the online version of this Report . The Better Factories Cambodia auditing system<sup>29</sup> – an ILO initiative that monitors and reports on working conditions in Cambodian garment factories with reference to national and international standards, was also used to monitor The Co-operative Clothing's Cambodian factory. This activity identified a further 48 improvement actions.

A supply chain manager and three additional merchandisers were recruited in late 2009, who will assume responsibility for the management of the labour standards programme during 2010. Management will be supported by effective use of the Sedex

system (page 21). Overseas suppliers have signed up to Sedex and work will continue into 2010 to encourage all suppliers to complete self-assessment information.

The Co-operative Clothing supplies the rebranded employee uniforms for the Food, Pharmacy, Travel, Bank and Funeralcare businesses.

### Sound sourcing: The Co-operative Travel

The Co-operative joined the Travelife Sustainability scheme in April 2009, which exists to promote sustainable tourism. As part of this commitment, The Co-operative Travel is encouraging partner hotels in its own-brand joint venture tour operation, launched in 2009, to engage with the scheme to assist with the monitoring and management of labour and environmental standards. © By the end of 2009, nine joint-venture hotels were Travelife-accredited, falling short of the target of 25. Plans for 2010 include training selected Travel employees on the Travelife Sustainability scheme, which will allow for increased support for suppliers pursuing accreditation. The Co-operative Travel will also monitor Travelife activity, ensuring that a rolling programme of hotel assessments and due attention to issues identified are managed on an ongoing basis. In the longer term, the business aims to feature only accredited hotels in its customer-facing Co-operative Travel Holiday Collection brochure.

### The Co-operative Travel Ethical Strategy

The Travel Ethical Strategy was reviewed and updated in 2009<sup>30</sup> including a new commitment to support the work of The Travel Foundation; a UK charity that supports communities in holiday destinations worldwide by investing in sustainable tourism initiatives. Customers make a voluntary donation of £1 when they book their holiday, which can be opted-out from or increased on request<sup>31</sup>. During 2009, this initiative raised £203,000.

### The Co-operative Pharmacy Ethical Strategy

The Co-operative Pharmacy Ethical Strategy was signed off by the Values & Principles (V&P) Committee in December 2009, and was launched in early 2010. The Strategy includes a commitment to tackling global poverty<sup>32</sup> and, in view of this, the V&P Committee agreed a contribution of £150,000 over three years from 2009, matched by The Co-operative Pharmacy, to support a sanitation initiative co-ordinated by UNICEF.

## Human Rights and Trade

### Policy development

In early 2009, a new Human Rights and Trade Policy was adopted. This sets out the extreme conditions that need to be breached for trade to be suspended with a nation state or designated region or, in the case of a conflict, for it to suspend trade in a particular product.

Three primary conditions are set out in the Policy:

- Where democratic representatives of the indigenous population call for a cessation of all trading activity and consider such a course of action, and the additional economic hardships, as being less detrimental than the continuation of trading links; for example, Burma, where the democratically elected opposition party continues to call for economic sanctions.

- Where there is a broad international consensus that the status of a designated region is illegal and where there is evidence that trade is directly linked to the oppression of the population; for example, the illegal Israeli settlements in the Israeli Occupied Territories, and the illegal Moroccan settlements in Western Sahara.
- Where there is strong evidence that trade is a contributory factor to the perpetuation of a conflict; for example, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Burma

The Co-operative has a history of activity relating to Burma. While there are many oppressive regimes across the world, Burma presents a combination of circumstances that makes a compelling case for action. In line with the call from democratically elected representatives of the Burmese people, The Co-operative does not trade with Burma. The Co-operative Travel has delisted the country as a tourist destination, and The Co-operative Bank will not finance any organisation with a significant presence in Burma.

In 2009, The Co-operative supported a film and a play on Burma, launched a campaign in support of Burmese political prisoners (pages 27–28) and undertook a project in support of Burmese refugees<sup>33</sup>.

## Affinity products and services: raising awareness and funds for development

### Fairbourne Springs

Fairbourne Springs is the first own-label ethical water in the UK. Each sale includes a donation to One Foundation, a charity that works in Africa installing PlayPump™ water systems, which are powered by children playing on roundabouts. In 2009, donations funded 137 PlayPump™ installations, helping an estimated 340,000<sup>34</sup> people gain access to clean water. As a result, since its launch in March 2007, donations from Fairbourne Springs have funded around 260 PlayPumps™, helping over 640,000 people in southern Africa gain access to clean water.



PlayPump™ installation in southern Africa. Every time a customer buys The Co-operative Fairbourne Springs Water, The Co-operative makes a donation to the One Foundation to help fund the installations.

### One Condoms

In 2008, The Co-operative became the first high-street retailer to sell One Condoms<sup>35</sup>, a range of condoms to help fund HIV and AIDS awareness projects in rural Africa. The condoms are available at all Food and Pharmacy outlets throughout the UK. A 30-pence donation is made from the sale of each pack, which is roughly equivalent to funding an HIV test in Africa. In 2009, over 50,000 packs of One Condoms were sold.

### One Big Idea competition

In November 2009, The One Big Idea competition was launched; a partnership between The Co-operative One, Make Your Mark and Enterprise Network (Specialist Schools and Academies Trust). The competition aims to engage people of all ages to create the next One-branded ethical product, to directly improve the lives of thousands of people in Malawi. The winner will work with the One team to source the product and gain practical experience of social enterprise. The product will be developed and launched in selected Food stores later in 2010.

### Oxfam mobile phone recycling scheme

The Co-operative has worked with Oxfam since 2004 to help its customers recycle mobile phones and inkjet cartridges. In 2009, approximately 9,500 phones and 1,650 print cartridges were recycled<sup>36</sup>, generating £25,000 in income for Oxfam (2008: £44,000), and bringing the total raised since the scheme's inception to £316,000<sup>37</sup>. Funding generated supports Oxfam programmes in developing countries, such as in the Mulanje region of Malawi, where drama and songs are used to educate communities about HIV and AIDS.

### CFS and ethical finance

#### Microfinance support

In 2007, the bank created a US\$50m (£25m) fund to help support the development of small businesses, in association with international banks, in some of the world's poorest countries.

© To date, this fund has lent to three microfinance schemes, one of which was agreed in 2009. In November 2009, the bank invested \$1m in the FINCA Microfinance Fund, providing finance for microfinance institutions (MFIs)<sup>38</sup> in Azerbaijan, Congo, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Mexico.



The Co-operative Bank helps to support microfinance institutions in developing countries.

#### Bank screening of finance

During 2009, 152 finance opportunities (2008: 137) were referred to the Ethical Policy Unit in connection with international development and human rights, of which 20 were declined (2008: eight) at a cost of £822,000 in terms of estimated income foregone.

### International development and human rights-related business declines 2009

	Estimated income foregone 2009
<b>Component manufacturer</b> (two instances) £10m lending and £600,000 property finance for a business engaged in the supply of components for a military helicopter transferred to three Middle Eastern and Central Asian oppressive regimes.	£371,000
<b>Hotel operator</b> Three property finance loans totalling £7.5m in which the primary tenant was a UK-based hotel chain. The business was wholly owned by the sovereign wealth fund of a Middle Eastern government classified as an oppressive regime.	£257,000
<b>International banks</b> (eight instances) Interbank facilities for eight international banks part-owned by governments classified as oppressive regimes.	£81,000
<b>Logistics business</b> £1m lending to business supplying strategic parts for military warships transferred to the navies of three South Asian and Middle Eastern oppressive regimes.	£50,000
<b>Aviation equipment manufacturer</b> £2m lending to business engaged in the manufacture and transfer of naval aviation equipment to a South Asian oppressive regime.	£16,000
<b>Communications business</b> £1.5m lending to a subsidiary of an international armaments business. Parent company is one of Europe's largest armaments businesses, and engaged in the manufacture and transfer of military aircraft and missile command and control systems to two Middle Eastern oppressive regimes.	£15,000
<b>Defence equipment manufacturer</b> Banking services for a business engaged in the manufacture and supply of missile loading equipment for military aircraft transferred to a number of Middle Eastern, South Asian and African oppressive regimes.	£15,000
<b>Software developer</b> Banking services to business engaged in production of battlefield control software supplied to four Middle Eastern oppressive regimes.	£15,000
<b>National embassy</b> Banking facilities for the UK embassy of an East Asian government classified as an oppressive regime.	£1,000
<b>Insurance business</b> Banking facilities to the UK office of an insurance business wholly owned by an East Asian government classified as an oppressive regime.	£1,000

### The Co-operative Asset Management engagements

**Human rights** The Ethical Engagement Policy (page 40) includes a commitment to support the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The limited attention to human rights issues by temporary power supplier Aggreko presented The Co-operative Asset Management (TCAM) with cause for concern, given that the company generated some 40% of its turnover in developing countries. TCAM contacted the business in December 2008 noting its positive impact with regard to power shortages and post-conflict/post-disaster reconstruction, but urging the business to consider establishing human rights policies and systems. In 2009 Aggreko advised that while it was unwilling to implement a human rights policy, it would review the integration of human rights concerns into its existing systems and procedures, including its human resources policies. The company subsequently confirmed that this process was underway.

**Sudan** TCAM engaged with Weir Group regarding its operations in Sudan, asking the business to halt expansion in the country until a robust UN peacekeeping force was in place, and to consider establishing a human rights policy to formalise its approach to human rights and political risk in countries in which it operates. Weir Group subsequently advised it had embarked on a programme of 'controlled withdrawal' from Sudan, and published a comprehensive Corporate Ethics Policy, covering human rights principles as well as employee standards, social responsibility, community relations and employees' responsibilities in upholding these standards. Its provisions are based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, core ILO standards, and the Convention for the Rights of the Child.

#### The Co-operative Asset Management UK voting – labour standards

A resolution was filed at the Tesco AGM in July 2009 alleging that agency workers within the company's UK meat and poultry suppliers were subject to discrimination, and calling for the company to take steps to ensure suppliers eliminate discrimination and treat all workers equally regardless of employment status. TCAM highlighted its broad support for the resolution but voted to abstain, citing drafting concerns.

#### The Co-operative Asset Management overseas shareholder resolutions

In 2009, TCAM was presented with 31 overseas shareholder resolutions relating to international development and human rights, of which 28 were supported and three votes of abstention were registered.

Company	Resolution	Vote registered
10 businesses <sup>39</sup>	To adopt/review human rights policies.	Supported
Boeing Co, Caterpillar Inc, ITT Corporation	To report on foreign arms sales.	Supported
General Dynamics, Lockheed Martin Corp, Northrop Grumman Corp	To report on businesses' involvement in space-based weapons programmes.	Supported
Chevron Texaco Corp, Occidental Petroleum Corp	To report on the adequacy of national laws to protect human health in countries of operation.	Supported
Cisco Systems Inc, Coca Cola	To establish a board committee on human rights.	Supported
Cooper Industries Inc, Cummins Inc	To adopt labour standards policies.	Supported
Century Telecom, Google Inc	To adopt reports on, or adopt policies to protect, freedom of access on the internet.	Supported
Kansai Electric Power Co	To amend articles to prioritise improvements to the labour environment for employees.	Abstained <sup>40</sup>
Cisco Systems Inc	To report on steps to reduce likelihood of human rights violations.	Supported
Chevron Texaco Corp	To review guidelines for operating in countries with systematic and ongoing violations of human rights.	Supported

Company	Resolution	Vote registered
Enbridge Inc	To report on the potential for adopting a policy to protect indigenous communities.	Supported
Mattel Inc	To report on working conditions and product safety in supplier factories.	Supported
Toshiba Corp	To pay temporary workers the same rate as employees.	Abstained <sup>41</sup>
United Technologies Corp (UTC)	To report on overseas defence sales contracts, whereby governments purchase direct benefits such as jobs or technology transfers (eg, via licensed production). The proponents argued that such agreements promote weapons proliferation.	Abstained <sup>42</sup>

#### Charity cards in support of international development and human rights

In 2009, The Co-operative Bank offered a range of credit cards in support of a variety of development charities, namely: Action Aid, CAFOD, Children in Crisis, Christian Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, Sightsavers International, Tearfund, WaterAid and Y Care International, as well as the human rights charities, Amnesty International UK (AIUK) and the Medical Foundation for the Victims of Torture. The bank makes a donation to each organisation when an account is opened, and further donations are made in proportion to the amount spent using the card.

Together, in 2009 the cards in support of international development raised a total of £509,000 for the charities (2008: £560,600), and cards in support of human rights charities raised £232,000 (2008: £249,900)<sup>43</sup>.

#### Carbon offset

Carbon offset projects undertaken in 2009 (page 64) on behalf of The Co-operative achieved reductions in CO<sub>2</sub>, whilst delivering social benefits in developing countries:

- **Energy-efficient stoves** emit fewer airborne particles and so can improve indoor air quality, which has attendant health benefits. In addition, less fuel is required, meaning that households reduce their spend on fuel by around 20% compared to standard stoves. It is estimated that over 334,000 people<sup>44</sup> will, ultimately, benefit from the installation of energy-efficient stoves in Cambodia derived from 2009 offsetting activity.
- **Treadle pumps** in India have helped generate extra, year-round income for farmers and, subsequently, reduced the need for long periods of migration for work. Improvement of land management has also helped households to enrich their diet, through the increased variety of crops they are able to grow and increased opportunities to afford livestock. It is estimated that over 265,000<sup>45</sup> people will, ultimately, benefit from the installation of treadle pumps derived from 2009 offsetting activity.
- **Reforestation** licensing agreements have enabled local communities to extract resources from the Kibale Forest National Park (KFNP) in Uganda at sustainable rates<sup>46</sup>. In 2009, the project provided employment for 125 permanent workers and an additional 250 workers in high season, all of whom were

employed from the local population. In 2009, a further £10,000 was agreed to build three kilometres of elephant trenches to prevent park elephants damaging villagers' crops and four water sources in communities neighbouring the park, in addition to those already provided through the project since 2007.

## Community involvement

In 2009, following member endorsement of the Community Plan (page 15), £1m in community investment was pledged to tackle global poverty across the family of businesses, over and above existing revenue commitments such as Fairtrade premiums. Support is being deployed via: development uplift projects in communities where the business already has an existing relationship, with a focus on providing water, sanitation and renewable energy solutions<sup>47</sup>; supporting overseas co-operatives; and campaigns recognising that ethical consumerism and voluntary giving are only part of the solution in eradicating poverty.

### Agroforestry and tree planting in Malawi

In 2008, The Co-operative approved funding of £96,000, over two years, to support a project to improve access to food and wood for poor families and those affected by HIV and AIDS in southern Malawi. It also aims to reduce deforestation in the area. Satemwa Estates is located in the project area and provides tea for the 99 Fairtrade tea blend. The project, run in partnership with Oxfam and co-ordinated on the ground by a number of local NGOs, is helping to support 3,000 poor and vulnerable households in 150 villages. In the first year of the project, around 2,600 households were trained in agroforestry techniques, soil fertility protection, tree planting and nursery establishment and management. Furthermore, over 300,000 tree seedlings were planted. An estimated 15,000 individuals benefit from the project.

### Development uplift projects

- Malawi Fairtrade sugar producers** A community investment contribution of £285,000 over three years, from 2009, is supporting own-brand Fairtrade sugar producers and their communities in Malawi: in total some 10,000 individuals. The Co-operative, via Concern Universal, is providing boreholes and latrines for use by over 1,000 households and two schools, and supporting the planting of over 100,000 trees. The contribution will also fund an initial supply of low-cost, fuel-efficient stoves, and provide support to develop a network to manufacture and sell stoves; benefits that are above and beyond those achieved through the Fairtrade premium. © During 2009, 21 boreholes were constructed or repaired, construction of sanitation facilities commenced and over 1,300 adults and school pupils received hygiene education.
- Mozambique community development** A contribution of £100,000, provided by CFS and The Co-operative's community investment funds, will support the installation of boreholes and latrines and the provision of sanitation education in an area of Mozambique where CFS has previously worked with Save the Children, and where less than 10% of people have access to clean water and sanitation. Additionally, a solar-powered facility will be constructed to pump water for storage, provide power for lighting in schools and to charge mobile phones. In total, 2,000 people are set to benefit.

- Panama Fairtrade banana co-operative** Trade was established with a banana co-operative in Panama during 2009. Work also commenced on a proposal to offer water, sanitation, renewable energy and co-operative development support to it, with delivery commencing in 2010.
- Togo sanitation project** In 2009, a further community investment contribution of £300,000 over three years was pledged to support sanitation work undertaken by UNICEF, comprising £150,000 from The Co-operative, and a further £150,000 from The Co-operative Pharmacy, as part of its Ethical Strategy.

### Overseas co-operatives

- Kenyan tea smallholder farmer co-operatives** A Co-operative Enterprise Hub contribution (page 92) of £125,000 is supporting 8,000 small-scale Kenyan tea growers to organise into co-operatives, increase their market opportunities and achieve Fairtrade certification, thus becoming eligible to supply tea for The Co-operative's 99 Fairtrade tea blend. The contribution is match-funded by the Department for International Development's (DfID) Food Retail Industry Challenge (FRICH) Fund<sup>48</sup>. © Project activity commenced in October 2009 with the development of one co-operative well underway by the year-end.



Members of a Kenyan tea co-operative learn about the history of the Co-operative Movement. (Image from The Co-operative College)

- Agricultural co-operatives in Turkey** A Co-operative Enterprise Hub contribution of £12,500 funded a scoping study in 2009 to assess the opportunities for farmers to develop co-operative structures, and to identify opportunities for them to supply the tourism sector in Turkey. The study identified the opportunity to link agricultural co-operatives with hotels used by The Co-operative Travel and a project to realise this will be implemented in the Fethiye area of Turkey with the Travel Foundation in 2010.
- Funeral co-operatives in South Africa** A Co-operative Enterprise Hub contribution of £46,000 has been approved to support two pilot funeral co-operatives to provide value-driven services to poor communities in South Africa, and fund a feasibility study of the South African funeral sector. The Co-operative Funeralcare will help to provide mentoring and advice throughout the project.

## Influence and action

### Burma – outreach and human rights campaign

In 2009, The Co-operative engaged with members and customers on human rights issues relating to Burma, via screenings of the film *Burma VJ*, a supporting campaign 'Free the VJs', and continued support for *The Burma Play*:

- **Burma VJ** In 2009, The Co-operative supported the UK distribution of the award-winning film, Burma VJ. The film tracks young 'video journalists' who risk their lives to tell the story of the 2007 Burmese uprisings and subsequent repression by the ruling military regime. In July 2009, the film was launched at a one-off 'Saffron Premiere', when 40 cinemas across the UK linked live via satellite to the BAFTA in London. The evening included a full film screening, a video message from actor Richard Gere, and a live debate with the makers of the film. At the end of 2009, the film's website had attracted 46,000 unique visitors and the film had been seen by over 8,000 people at 100 cinemas around the UK.



'Saffron Premiere' of Burma VJ, a film that tracks 'video journalists' as they tell the story of the 2007 Burmese uprisings and subsequent repression.

- **'Free the VJs' campaign** In conjunction with its support for Burma VJ, The Co-operative launched the campaign 'Free the VJs', calling for the release of political prisoners in Burma; in particular, five political prisoners who appear in the film. Members and the general public were asked to write to the United Nations to secure the release of Burma's 2,100 political prisoners.
- **The Burma Play** In 2009, The Co-operative supported seven performances of the Burma Play at venues across the country.

#### Oxfam Climate Change Platform

In February 2009, The Co-operative was invited to join the Oxfam Climate Change Platform, a group of UK businesses considered to be leaders in addressing climate change. The Platform was designed to 'lead by example' and help demonstrate, and call for bold action to combat, climate change in the UK, a remit that influenced The Co-operative's decision to support The Wave campaign. In March and July 2009, letters co-signed by Chief Executive Peter Marks, were sent to the then Prime Minister Gordon Brown in relation to the G20 and G8 meetings.

#### The Wave campaign

In 2009, £200,000<sup>49</sup> was committed to support The Wave campaign, to mobilise Co-operative members to attend a family-friendly march on climate change in London on 5 December 2009 ahead of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen (page 57). The Co-operative and its members called for a safe and fair deal for developing countries, including financial support to enable the switch to a low carbon economy and adaptation to climate change. The Co-operative chartered three trains and 50 coaches from 30 locations across the UK, and over 2,500 of its members attended on the day – the largest mobilisation of Co-operative members seen in recent times.

Organised by the Stop Climate Chaos (SCC) Coalition, The Wave was the biggest climate change march ever seen in the UK, and

The Co-operative is the first, and only, UK business to have mobilised consumers to demonstrate in an environmental march.

The Scotland Regional Membership team also supported The Wave in Glasgow. In total around 7,000 people took part in the march, organised by SCC Coalition Scotland. In addition, other regional activities took place.



Co-operative members gather in Grosvenor Square, London for the start of The Wave march.

#### The Supermarket Ombudsman

In 2008, the Competition Commission concluded a two-year inquiry into the grocery market. A report set out plans to tighten and broaden the provisions of the Supermarket Code of Practice (SCoP) so that more grocery retailers would be required to abide by its terms. It also sought to establish a Supermarket Ombudsman to oversee the revised code.

The Co-operative engaged fully with the Competition Commission inquiry, as reported in the 2008/09 Sustainability Report.


In August 2009, the Competition Commission published a new and extended Groceries Supply Code of Practice (GSCoP). The Co-operative had voluntarily adhered to the previous SCoP, but The Co-operative Food business<sup>50</sup> is now captured within the extended scope of the GSCoP. The Competition Commission also published a formal Recommendation to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills to establish an Ombudsman.

#### The Co-operative Asset Management engagement – freedom of association

In March 2009, a new labour law, the Employee Free Choice Act, was introduced for consideration to the US Congress, aiming to simplify the process by which employees can form, join, or assist trades unions. The Act has been opposed by companies such as Wal-Mart and groups including the US Chamber of Commerce<sup>51</sup>.

In 2009, TCAM joined a group of UK investors in approaching 12 FTSE 350 companies, with a significant presence in the United States, urging them to prepare for the Act, and requesting details of companies' public policies regarding the legislation and details of any lobbying activity carried out in support of, or against, the Act. In addition, TCAM was among the signatories to an investor letter to the Standard and Poors 100 companies (which includes Wal-Mart), co-ordinated by the United Nations' Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI). Both work streams continued in 2010 following analysis of responses.

## Read more in this Report

- The Co-operative Clothing sound sourcing social audit findings (online version of this Report .
- Campaign and support for the Beaver Lake Cree Nation's legal challenge against tar sand developments on their ancestral lands (page 66).
- Fairtrade cotton carrier bags (page 71).

## Accompanying notes

- 1 [www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Who-we-work-with/Co-operatives](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Who-we-work-with/Co-operatives)
- 2 43% of The Co-operative Food's product spend relates to own-brand products.
- 3 Figures published 2008, [www.fairtrade.org.uk](http://www.fairtrade.org.uk)
- 4 The Fairtrade Foundation calculated that 7.5 million people in the developing world benefited from global sales of Fairtrade products in 2008, which totalled £2.3bn (most recent data available). The Co-operative's Fairtrade sales in 2008 totalled £49m (2.13% of global sales) and therefore in 2008, it was estimated that over 150,000 people benefited from The Co-operative's Fairtrade sales. Figures for global Fairtrade sales in 2009 are not available, but The Co-operative's Fairtrade sales value increased in 2009 to £63m, and around 30 new Fairtrade products were introduced in addition to those already stocked, so it can be estimated that there are at least the same number of Fairtrade beneficiaries in 2009.
- 5 [www.co-operative.coop/food/ethics/Ethical-trading/Fairtrade](http://www.co-operative.coop/food/ethics/Ethical-trading/Fairtrade)
- 6 The figures in this table are for existing Co-operative Food stores only and do not include former Somerfield stores or Somerfield stores rebranded as The Co-operative Food.
- 7 The reduction in Fairtrade market share can be attributed to large increases in Fairtrade sales in three of the large supermarket retailers: Tesco, Asda and Morrisons. Moreover, The Grocer magazine, 20 February 2010, notes that the switch of Cadbury's Dairy Milk to Fairtrade, 'has played a huge part in boosting the value of the overall Fairtrade food and drink market'.
- 8 The range comprises a unisex polo shirt, unisex T-shirt, long apron, bar apron and bib apron.
- 9 [www.co-operative.coop/soundsourcingcode](http://www.co-operative.coop/soundsourcingcode)
- 10 In-scope suppliers include all tier-one sites and some tier-two sites. A tier-one site is a production site at which goods are finished ready for supply to, or sale by, the end company. A tier-two site is a production site which supplies goods or materials to a tier-one site for incorporation into the finished product. In December 2009, there were 1,482 production sites on Sedex, of which 756 were tier-one.
- 11 Sedex enables suppliers to share information, such as self-assessment and audit reports, with multiple customers, thus removing unnecessary duplication and costs. Sedex gives the Food business access to detailed and accurate information on suppliers, assisting with reporting requirements for the ETI and enabling more effective risk assessment of the supply base.
- 12 Other working groups that The Co-operative Food is engaged in include the Product Development Working Group, which works with the Sedex secretariat to develop the Sedex system so it continues to meet members' ethical trade requirements, and the Environmental Group, which looks at developing the scope of the Sedex system to cover environmental issues. The Co-operative's representation in these groups has influenced work including a review of risk assessment ratings applicable to different audit results.
- 13 The SMETA guidelines were updated in 2008, following consultation with key stakeholders.
- 14 Costs of the due diligence audits were covered by The Co-operative Food and took place in the UK, Morocco, Egypt and Indonesia. They were all shadowed by The Co-operative Food Ethical Trading staff.
- 15 Figures as at end December 2009. Of the workers covered by the ethical trading programme, 42% work at sites located in developing countries.
- 16 Of those tier-one sites that had not yet completed a self-assessment form, around one third were suppliers with whom The Co-operative Food has had a trading relationship of less than three months and as such their self-assessment forms were not yet due.
- 17 'Commitment' (the company is a leader in the field of ethical trade).
- 18 'Monitoring, independent verification and reporting' ('produces comprehensive and credible reports on its supply chain'); 'awareness-raising and training' ('provides appropriate training to all involved in ethical trade and is improving awareness of suppliers and their workers'); 'corrective actions' ('has well-established systems for identifying and following up corrective actions to ensure improvements are being made'); and 'management procedures, pricing and incentives' ('has a well-established and systematic approach to ethical trading with clear responsibilities and incentives for staff and suppliers').
- 19 Before the decision to transfer supplier information to Sedex was made, The Co-operative Food's monitoring programme was carried out by its own technical managers and third parties commissioned by The Co-operative Food.
- 20 Supplier sites are located in: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK (classified as Europe); Canada, Greenland and USA (classified as North America); Australia and New Zealand (classified as Australasia); Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Venezuela (classified as Latin America and the Caribbean); Egypt and Morocco (classified as North Africa); Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia (classified as Sub-Saharan Africa); Cyprus, Israel and Turkey (classified as Western Asia); India, Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka (classified as South Asia); and China, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan (Province of China) and Thailand (classified as East and Southeast Asia).
- 21 Through Sedex, a risk profile is determined based on responses to supplier self-assessment, worker profile information, country of operation and sector. In addition, high-risk suppliers are further reviewed by appropriate employees in the Food business to check their risk status.

- 22 Classification of countries is based on the UN's Millennium Development Goals regional classification with countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) classified as developed.
- 23 Of the total 165 assessments undertaken, 35% were undertaken in developing countries; of the 1,294 improvement actions arising, 36% arose from sites in developing countries.
- 24 The status of incomplete improvement actions from audits prior to 2008 is not included in the data as audits over two years old are not considered valid.
- 25 Where 'child' refers to any person under 15 years of age, unless local minimum age law stipulates a higher age for work or mandatory schooling, in which case the higher age shall apply. [www.ethicaltrade.org](http://www.ethicaltrade.org)
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 Workbooks allow sites to assess themselves against the Sound Sourcing Code of Conduct, identify areas of risk, consider improvement actions and pursue continuous improvement. Workbooks also serve as a useful information tool for suppliers, containing information on national and international legislation.
- 28 Of which six were initial and six were follow-up audits.
- 29 [www.betterfactories.org](http://www.betterfactories.org)
- 30 [www.co-operativetravel.co.uk/ethical-strategy](http://www.co-operativetravel.co.uk/ethical-strategy)
- 31 The Travel business also donates an additional £1 to The Travel Foundation for Co-operative own-brand holiday bookings.
- 32 The Ethical Strategy also includes commitments to UK communities, responsible retailing and combating climate change.
- 33 Some 140,000 Burmese people are living as refugees as a result of the Burmese regime's campaign in Eastern Burma, [www.burmacampaign.org.uk](http://www.burmacampaign.org.uk)
- 34 The number of beneficiaries is calculated using an estimate from Global Ethics (the organisation that funds the installation of the PlayPump™ water systems), which states that every pump installed provides access to clean water for around 2,500 people.
- 35 [www.onedifference.org/uk/condoms](http://www.onedifference.org/uk/condoms)
- 36 CMR Ltd data.
- 37 The number of donations of mobile phones has decreased year on year since 2006 due to competition from other schemes and changes to phone users' contract terms. In 2009, the number of donations decreased through the year until an upsurge was seen from September onwards as a result of relaunches of the scheme in Pharmacy, Food and Travel stores (in September, October and November respectively) and the inclusion of mobile phone recycling bags, for the first time, as inserts in the dividend mail-out to trading members in late November/early December 2009.
- 38 MFIs are locally based, specialised institutions that are formal or semi-formal in nature, for example, commercial banks, credit unions and NGOs.
- 39 Altria Group Inc, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Chevron Texaco Corp, Halliburton Company, Intel Corp, Motorola Inc, Nucor Corp, Power Corp Canada, Reynolds American Inc, Urban Outfitters Inc.
- 40 TCAM considered that insufficient information was given to support the resolution.
- 41 TCAM considered that other factors, such as experience, must be taken into account with regard to this issue.
- 42 TCAM considered that the proponents did not specify how the company's current disclosure and standards are inadequate.
- 43 The charity credit cards in support of the development charities, Children in Crisis, Sight Savers International and Y Care International, and for the human rights charity Medical Foundation for the Victims of Torture were discontinued from the end of June 2009. The amounts raised through these cards to the end of June 2009 have been included in the figures and amount to around £2,700 for the three development charities and £2,100 for the Medical Foundation.
- 44 The Co-operative's 2009 contributions to the energy-efficient stove project in Cambodia will ultimately realise 120,249 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> savings. Based on CO<sub>2</sub> savings of 1.5 tonnes per stove over its lifetime, this therefore brought about the manufacture and use of 80,166 fuel-efficient stoves. On average each household has 1.2 stoves and consists of five people, meaning over 330,000 people are likely to benefit.
- 45 The Co-operative's 2009 contributions to the treadle pump project in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in India will ultimately realise 4,716 and 20,590 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> savings respectively, based on CO<sub>2</sub> savings of 0.477 tonnes per treadle pump, and the manufacture and use of 56,236 pumps. On average, each household has one treadle pump and consists of five people, meaning over 280,000 people are likely to benefit.
- 46 The Co-operative Group Sustainability Report 2007/08: [www.co-operative.coop/sustainabilityreport](http://www.co-operative.coop/sustainabilityreport)
- 47 These solutions not only meet essential community needs and raise the standard of living for all, but without water access, women and children can spend more time collecting water, reducing opportunities to get involved in economic activity or education. Similarly, without decent sanitation facilities, diarrhoea and ill health can do the same.
- 48 FRICH is a fund launched by the UK Government's Department for International Development to challenge the private sector to find ways of getting more food from Africa into UK supermarkets and other retail outlets, [www.frich.co.uk](http://www.frich.co.uk)
- 49 Of the £200,000 spent on The Wave campaign, over £110,000 was channelled into supporting the Stop Climate Chaos Coalition with the logistical and event management costs of the march; online banner advertising; and press advertising.
- 50 The GSCoP is based on the Supermarkets Code of Practice but has been amended so that all retailers with groceries turnover in excess of £1bn per year are included within its scope.
- 51 [www.afcio.org/joinaunion/voiceatwork/efca/against\\_list.cfm](http://www.afcio.org/joinaunion/voiceatwork/efca/against_list.cfm)