

# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

## Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup> (MDGs), agreed by world leaders in 2000, provide a framework for the international community to work together on international development.

The Co-operative recognises the importance of the MDGs and believes its work on international development contributes in varying degrees to all of the eight goals. It is reporting on its contribution to these goals online for the first time.

Supplementary data and protocols

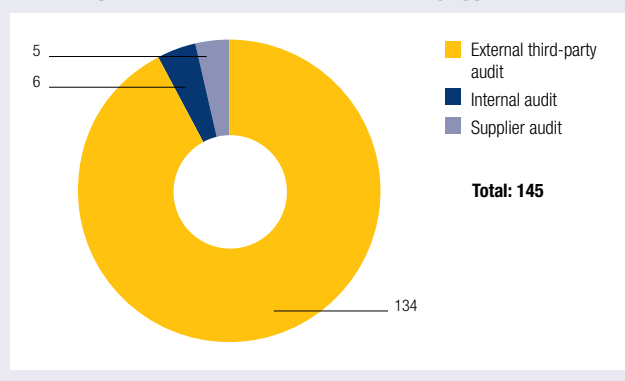
Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	The Co-operative's Initiatives supporting the achievement of the MDGs	Further details in full report
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairtrade and sound sourcing support progress towards halving the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day, and achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all.</li> </ul>	See pages 24–27
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairtrade premiums are often directed into building schools and supporting education, such as with Fairtrade coffee producers at the Aguadas co-operative in Colombia.</li> <li>Via our water, sanitation and green energy projects and support for Playpump™ installations – access to clean water and sanitation is provided, helping to support improved attendance rates for school children.</li> </ul>	See pages 24–26, 30, 79–80
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many suppliers are organised into co-operatives meaning better democratic representation of growers and workers, particularly women. For example, the Kuapa Kokoo cocoa co-operative in Ghana has around 50,000 members and women are represented at the highest levels of the organisation.</li> <li>\$50m microfinance fund has helped support microfinance institutions in 27 countries. Microfinance is an effective tool for the empowerment of women, who represent the majority of borrowers.</li> </ul>	See pages 29–30
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disease spread by poor water and sanitation is a major contributor to child mortality in developing countries. The Co-operative is funding several water, sanitation and green energy projects, supporting over 230,000 people in Togo, Malawi, Panama and Mozambique. In addition to this work, Playpump™ installations to date have helped provide clean water for over one million people in Southern Africa.</li> </ul>	See pages 79–80
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairtrade premiums are often directed into facilities to improve maternal health, such as in Kuapa Kokoo, Ghana, where premiums have been invested in health clinics.</li> </ul>	See pages 24–25
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2008, The Co-operative became the first high-street retailer to sell One condoms – a range of condoms to help fund HIV and AIDS awareness projects in rural Africa. A 30 pence donation is made from the sale of each pack, and to date this has funded HIV and AIDS counselling for over 14,000 people.</li> </ul>	See page 28
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to water and sanitation projects already detailed, support for carbon offset projects both achieve both reductions in CO<sub>2</sub>, and deliver social benefits in developing countries. These projects generate benefits for tens of thousands of people each year through technology transfer and alleviation of fuel poverty.</li> </ul>	See pages 29, 67–68
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bank's Ethical Policy includes several provisions on human rights and international development.</li> <li>The Co-operative has been campaigning on issues of trade justice, fair trade and debt relief for over 10 years. In 2010, The Co-operative launched a campaign to tackle the unfinished business of Third World debt through reform of the Export Credits Guarantee Department.</li> </ul>	See pages 29, 30–31

# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

## The Co-operative Food: country locations of supplier site assessments in 2010

Site assessments took place in: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, 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, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (classified as Latin America and the Caribbean); Egypt and Morocco (classified as North Africa); Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia (classified as Sub-Saharan Africa); Cyprus, Israel and Turkey (classified as Western Asia); India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka (classified as South Asia); and China, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand (classified as East and Southeast Asia).

The Co-operative Food: site assessments by type in 2010



Supplementary data and protocols

The Co-operative Food: improvement actions identified by type and location

Location by region <sup>3</sup>	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Asia	South Asia	East and Southeast Asia	Total
Exploitation of labour	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Freedom of association	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	7
A safe and hygienic working environment	193	21	4	106	1	25	86	436
Child labour	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	8
Living wages to be paid	15	0	0	14	0	4	13	46
Working hours are not excessive	82	10	0	19	3	6	33	153
No discrimination	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
Regular employment	77	11	0	27	0	11	12	138
No harsh or inhumane treatment	4	0	0	6	0	2	3	15
<b>Total non-conformances identified</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>810</b>
Number of site assessments	81	8	1	21	1	6	27	145

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### 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 and 12 high-priority sites were audited again in 2009. Eight of these audits have yet to be uploaded to Sedex.

Overseas suppliers have all signed up to Sedex and by the end of 2010, 11 suppliers (79%) had completed a self-assessment. In 2010, five audits of The Co-operative Clothing's suppliers took place, of which four were commissioned by The Co-operative Clothing. None of The Co-operative Clothing commissioned audits were uploaded onto Sedex before the end of 2010<sup>4</sup> and therefore no details were not included in the main Report. A table detailing the available social audit findings and improvement is provided below:

Supplementary data and protocols

The Co-operative Clothing: completion of improvement actions in 2010							
Provisions	Improvement actions completed in 2010		Incomplete improvement actions (as at 31/12/10)		Explanation of incomplete improvement actions		
	From audits prior to 2010	From audits in 2010	From audits in 2009	From audits in 2010	Due to be completed in 2011	Overdue action	Not active, delisted
Provision 1: Exploitation of labour	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Provision 2: Freedom of association	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Provision 3: A safe and hygienic working environment	0	0	35	9	9	35	0
Provision 4: Child labour	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Provision 5: Living wages to be paid	0	0	6	3	3	6	0
Provision 6: Working hours are not excessive	0	0	7	4	4	7	0
Provision 7: No discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provision 8: Regular employment	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Provision 9: No harsh or inhumane treatment	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Subtotal	0	0	56	16	16	56	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>

The Better Factories Cambodia (BFC) auditing system<sup>5</sup> was also used to monitor The Co-operative Clothing's Cambodian supplier. BFC audits took place in January and December 2010 and resulted in 51 improvement actions, eight of which were resolved in 2010. Progress on the remainder will be known when the next BFC audit is undertaken. Of the 48 improvement actions identified in June 2009, 28 were resolved between June 2009 and December 2010.

# ANIMAL WELFARE

## Higher welfare standards

### Base-level farm assurance standards

The Red Tractor Mark was introduced in 2000 and seeks, amongst other things, to assure consumers that basic animal welfare standards have been met in food production. The retail value of food carrying the Red Tractor Mark totalled over £10 billion in 2010<sup>6</sup>, with some 78,000 UK farmers now accredited.

In the UK, 10 farm assurance standards are covered by the Red Tractor Mark in connection with the production of beef, lamb, pork, chicken and milk products<sup>7</sup>. Independent third-party auditors are used to check compliance with the requirements of the standards.

### Elmwood standards

Elmwood is The Co-operative's own range of higher welfare standards, currently in place for broiler chickens, turkeys and pork (pages 32–35). Elmwood standards exceed base-level farm assurance standards, and in many respects are comparable to RSPCA Freedom Food welfare standards. Details of the various Elmwood welfare standards are provided in the full Report.

### RSPCA Freedom Food

The RSPCA Freedom Food scheme signifies higher animal welfare standards than the Red Tractor Mark or Quality Standard Mark. Five 'freedoms'<sup>8</sup> are sought across the food chain, from birth to slaughter, and the Freedom Food certification mark can be used only on products that have been produced via an approved supply chain. Preference is given, where feasible, to Freedom Food ingredients in the formulation of premium-range products<sup>9</sup>.

### Free-range

EU egg and poultry meat marketing standards stipulate minimum requirements for products to be labelled as free-range. These contain animal welfare provisions, which include birds' daytime access to open-air runs and fixed indoor stocking densities.

### Organic (Soil Association/Organic Farmers and Growers)

Organically produced meat and dairy produce comes from animals reared without the routine use of drugs, antibiotics and wormers<sup>10</sup> permitted in intensive livestock farming, and with access to range outdoors on land free from chemicals and non-organic fertilisers. Organic products account for a small proportion of annual meat and dairy product sales.

### Traditional breeds

Preference is given, where feasible, to ingredients produced from animals reared in traditional breed systems in the formulation of premium-range products. Traditional breeds are indigenous to a certain area and are well adapted to the local conditions and climate. They possess traits such as disease resistance, high fertility and good maternal qualities; are slower-growing animals producing fewer young; and are less susceptible to health problems that can affect modern breeds. To date, products have been sourced from Scottish Aberdeen Angus breed cattle, Bronze breed turkeys and Hampshire breed pigs.

### Eggs and milk

In September 2009, RSPCA welfare standards increased the maximum permitted outside range stocking density for free-range egg-laying hens from 1,000 to 2,000 birds per hectare, with additional requirements such as providing 5% of the total range area with natural cover and dedicating areas of the range for behaviours such as perching and dustbathing. Conventional free-range outdoor standards stipulate a maximum of 2,500 birds per hectare.

Organic milk production specifies that cattle must spend the majority of their lives outside and be fed on a grass-based diet.

### Chicken

Both Elmwood standards and Freedom Food standards stipulate a maximum stocking density of 30kg/m<sup>2</sup> and access to bales, perches and pecking objects. Conventional systems permit a maximum stocking density of 38kg/m<sup>2</sup> and are not required to provide any environmental enrichment.

### Turkey

Free-range standards stipulate a maximum stocking density of 25kg/m<sup>2</sup>; Elmwood standards stipulate a maximum stocking density of 45kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Conventional systems permit a maximum stocking density of 59kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Free-range standards stipulate a minimum slaughter age of 56 days.

### Pork

For pig meat production, UK legislation and farm assurance standards currently exceed EU legislation; for example, sow stalls and tethers have been illegal in the UK since 1999.

Conventional standards permit pigs to be housed on barren, slatted floors with only basic environmental enrichment. RSPCA welfare outdoor-reared standards stipulate piglets are born and reared outdoors until around 40kg (approx. three months of age – half their lifetime), without the use of farrowing crates. Pigs are housed post weaning on solid floors with straw litter and materials that encourage natural behaviours such as rooting, pawing, mouthing and chewing, and, unlike conventional systems, are provided with natural light. Pigs are weaned at a minimum of 28 days; conventional UK standards permit weaning at 21 days. Pigs are stunned using controlled gas methods only which allow the animals to remain in groups and are more effective than electrical stunning permitted by conventional systems.

### Lamb

According to Freedom Food standards, sheep are born and reared on open hills throughout the year. There are no boundaries or fences to keep different farm flocks apart.

### Fish

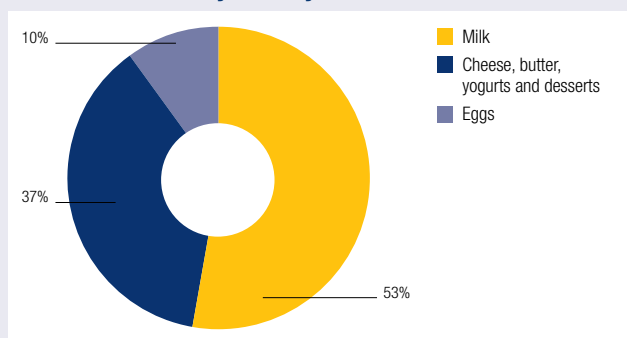
Soil Association standards (which relate to farmed organic trout sold in Food stores) stipulate stocking densities approximately half the level of those for conventional fish farms.

# ANIMAL WELFARE

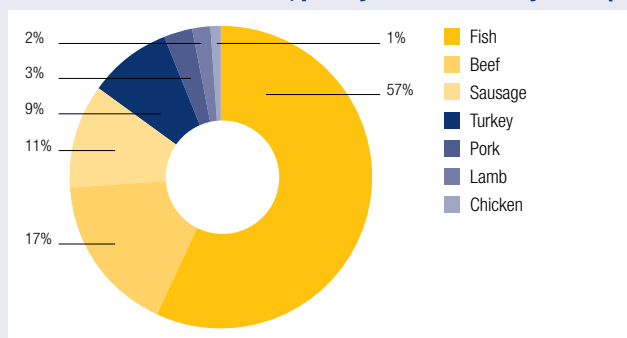
## Sales data

All sales and welfare data is drawn from The Co-operative Food Finance, Buying and Marketing Analysis as at January 2011, and The Co-operative Food Technical Team as at January 2011. Original data is drawn from The Co-operative Food category teams, January 2011. As outlined in the full Report, fresh and frozen meat and poultry is defined as meat and poultry that has been maintained in a chilled environment in its raw condition and which will require full cooking. Products classified as fresh and frozen meat and poultry include beef, lamb and pork joints, steaks, chops, mince, burgers, sausages, bacon and gammon; whole chickens, turkeys and ducks; and chicken, turkey and duck steaks, fillets and portions. For purposes of own-brand sales data, from 2009 'chicken' excludes further prepared products (eg breaded chicken), and 'fish' includes wild caught fish, crustaceans (prawns) and further prepared products (eg fishcakes).

**Total own-brand dairy sales by value**



**Total own-brand frozen meat, poultry and fish sales by value (%)**



**Own brand fresh shell egg and milk sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Eggs</b>				
Freedom Food free-range	86	85	91	89
Organic (Organic Farmers and Growers)	14	15	9	11
<b>Milk</b>				
Base-level Farm Assurance Standard (National Dairy Farm assured)	98	98	98	97
Organic (Soil Association)	2	2	2	3

**Own-brand shell egg and fresh milk sales as proportion of total shell egg and fresh milk sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Shell eggs	71	94	95	90
Fresh milk	90	89	91	89

**Own-brand fresh poultry sales as proportion of total fresh poultry sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chicken	95	96	100	99
Duck	99	99	100	95
Turkey	85	97	100	100

**Own-brand frozen poultry sales as proportion of total frozen poultry sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Chicken	9	18	93	6
Turkey	66	61	76	73

**Own-brand fresh meat sales as proportion of total fresh meat sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pork	72	94	100	96
Bacon	90	98	99	94
Sausage	57	60	63	68
Beef	99	99	99	100
Lamb	98	96	99	100

**Own-brand frozen meat sales as proportion of total frozen meat sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pork	2	31	14	38
Sausage	68	72	77	75
Beef	24	22	41	47
Lamb	98	69	69	96

**Own-brand fresh fish sales as proportion of total fresh fish sales (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
	25	69	87	78

Supplementary data and protocols

# ANIMAL WELFARE

## Own-brand frozen fish sales as proportion of total frozen fish sales (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
	10	12	20	30

## Animal testing

### Toiletries and household products

Toiletries are classified as cosmetics under the EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768. This defines a cosmetic product as any substance or preparation intended for placing in contact with the various external parts of the human body with a view exclusively or principally to cleaning them, perfuming them or protecting them in order to keep them in good condition, change their appearance or correct body odours.

Humane Household Product Standards define household products as: disinfectant, bleach, dishwasher products, floor and furniture polish, cleanser and cleaner, toilet products, washing-up liquid, air freshener, washing powder, laundry tablets, liquid detergent and fabric conditioner.

All reported sales data drawn from The Co-operative Food Finance, Buying and Marketing Analysis Team, as at January 2011.

# DIET AND HEALTH

## Alcohol: Community Alcohol Partnerships

The Co-operative has actively supported the development of Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs) throughout the UK. The CAP model was developed by the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group. It aims to tackle public underage drinking through co-operation between alcohol retailers and local stakeholders, such as Trading Standards, police, local authority licensing teams, schools and health networks. Based on the success of the first CAP scheme in St Neots in Cambridgeshire, The Co-operative is currently involved in 16 CAP schemes in England, as well as one in Scotland, and has plans to become involved in a number of other schemes in 2011.

The following is a list of the CAPs where stores are currently actively engaged:

New Addington (Croydon Council); Bedale, Northallerton, Ripon (North Yorkshire County Council); Sandown (Isle of Wight Council); Edenbridge, Thanet and Canterbury (Kent County Council); St Neots, City of Cambridge, Wisbech (Cambridge City Council); Sharnbrook (Central Bedfordshire Council); Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire County Council); Ludlow (Shropshire Council); Biddulph (Staffordshire County Council); and Rosyth (Fife Council).

Discussions are under way for CAPs in Deerham, Manchester, Nottingham, Caversham, Oxford and Buckinghamshire.

### Accompanying notes

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|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml">www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml</a></li> <li>2 Includes targets on developing an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system, and on dealing comprehensively with developing countries' debt.</li> <li>3 North America and Australasia are not included in this table as no site assessments were undertaken in these regions in 2010.</li> <li>4 These audits took place in November and December 2010.</li> <li>5 The Better Factories Cambodia auditing system is an ILO initiative that monitors and reports on working conditions in Cambodian garment factories with reference to national and international standards, <a href="http://www.betterfactories.org">www.betterfactories.org</a></li> <li>6 Information provided by Assured Food Standards.</li> <li>7 Meat and dairy assurance schemes covered by the Red Tractor Mark include: Assured</li> </ol> | <p>British Meat, Assured Chicken Production, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock, Northern Ireland Farm Quality Assurance Scheme, Quality Meat Scotland, Genesis Quality Assurance, Joint Pig Assurance Scheme, Soil Association Farm Assured, Quality British Turkey and National Dairy Farm Assured Scheme. Not all assured produce bears a logo, and two further standards cover cereals, and fruit and vegetables.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 Freedom from hunger and thirst; freedom from discomfort; freedom from pain, injury or disease; freedom to behave normally; and freedom from fear and distress. <a href="http://www.rspca.org.uk">www.rspca.org.uk</a></li> <li>9 The criteria have been applied to The Co-operative Food 'Truly Irresistible' range: <a href="http://www.co-operative.coop/food/food/truly-irresistible">www.co-operative.coop/food/food/truly-irresistible</a></li> <li>10 A 2007 report from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate showed that antibiotic use for all farm animals had fallen in the UK.</li> </ol> |
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Supplementary data and protocols