A roadmap towards water security for food & drink supply

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Protecting critical water resources for food supply, for nature and for local communities.

2030 food and drink

Contents

Foreword

Water is essential to life and vital to the economy, shaping everything from the cost of food and drink, to urban planning, and where we live and work. When something is universally vital, the question of how it is used by different groups of people can quickly lead to disputes.

Intensive agriculture, urban land-use and aging water infrastructure often pollutes waterways and threatens valuable wetlands, peatland and biodiversity.

The Climate and Nature Emergency makes all of this much harder to manage. If the country continues to operate as usual, by 2050 the amount of water available in England could be reduced by 10 to 15 percent, some rivers could have between 50 and 80 percent less water during the summer, and we will not be able to meet the demands of people, industry and agriculture.

The National Framework for Water Resources, published in 2020, says that if significant action is not prioritised, then by 2050, around 3,435 million extra litres of water per day will be needed to cover public water supply in the face of population growth, climate change, protection of the future environment and better resilience to droughts.

We need to raise the value of water for everyone, providing greater clarity and certainty about what's expected over the long term and how that will be enforced. We already have some of the tools to provide this and the Environment Agency has made 320 abstraction licences more sustainable, returning 47 billion litres of water to the environment, equivalent to supplying over 850,000 people every year.

Foreword

We need a strategic approach to water management, coupled with faster progress on delivering improvements. Improving and protecting river and wetland ecosystems is vital.

But I'm not going to pretend we've got it all. All water users must look to show leadership, but not assume ownership of water, to enhance water security.

There are many societal and economic opportunities in creating a high quality water environment that is resilient to climate change.

Actions such as peat restoration, creation of saltmarsh in estuaries, tree planting and wetland creation in the right places can enhance water quality, reduce flood risk, improve the reliability of water abstraction and absorb carbon at the same time.

This Roadmap is a call to action for businesses in the food and drink supply chain to move beyond compliance in water management towards more effective water stewardship. It sets out the need for cross-sector collaboration and provides a practical framework for businesses to take action and work collectively to enhance water security for people, nature and the economy for generations to come. It's a step in the right direction, we must not underestimate how much we all still need to do.

Emma Howard Boyd CBE
Chair of the Environment Agency

Foreword

The UK's appetite for year-round fruit and vegetables is putting a huge burden on water resources around the world. Whether it's for use in home cooking or by restaurants and food services, fruit and vegetable production is thirsty work, agriculture as a whole accounts for 70% of all water use globally and is a significant driver of the steep decline in freshwater biodiversity.

This puts an immense burden on the freshwater ecosystems and local communities that share these water resources. UK food and drink businesses that source from areas of 'water stress' have a key role to play in helping to ensure that water is managed sustainably.

The two most important ways for businesses to improve the management of water are by ensuring that their supply chains adopt best practices in water management at the farm level, and by supporting efforts to ensure good governance of water at the catchment and basin scale. In essence, this means they need to ensure fair allocations of water between commercial production, communities and nature. Focusing on farm-level changes to water management in the absence of good water governance will not reduce water risks or achieve sustainability in water management.

Addressing both of these aspects together is crucial and these are core principles in the Roadmap.

This Roadmap Towards Water Security for Food & Drink Supply is a world-leading example of a whole-sector commitment to address water challenges in shared sourcing landscapes. It recognises that it is only through working together towards common goals, and addressing the management of water at a catchment scale, can we genuinely achieve sustainability for water in our fruit and vegetable imports.

David Edwards
Director of Food Strategy, WWF-UK

Introduction

This Roadmap towards Water Security for Food & Drink Supply (the 'Water Roadmap') sets out a vision and key pathways to address the challenges we collectively face in protecting critical water resources for food supply, for nature and for local communities.

It is a joint vision for the outcome we are seeking across the UK food & drink industry as a whole: to deliver the Courtauld Commitment 2030 water target that 50% of the UK's fresh food is sourced from areas with sustainable water management.

The Water Roadmap also aims to deliver an important contribution towards UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 (availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), as well as protecting and restoring biodiversity, and contributing to Net Zero goals through the implementation of nature-based solutions.

The Water Roadmap includes:

- **The actions that individual businesses need to take over time to help deliver this vision** - progressing through the five stages of the WWF water stewardship ladder (Page 13)
- **The milestones along our collective journey** - for the food & drink sector as a whole – to meet the vision we have set for 2030 (Page 17)
- **The delivery framework** – including the steps to develop and deliver water stewardship projects (Page 18)
- **The reporting framework** – ensuring accountability, providing assurance that the right level of progress is being made and that intended outcomes are being achieved. (Page 23)

WRAP and the Courtauld Commitment 2030

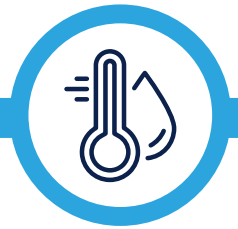
The Water Roadmap is coordinated by WRAP, and delivered by a large number of water stewardship expert bodies, on-the-ground delivery agencies and UK food & drink organisations, many of whom are Courtauld 2030 signatories and supporters.

To help deliver the ambition of the Water Roadmap, all UK food & drink organisations are urged to join.

Supporting organisations

Supporting organisations

Why are we taking action?



1. To address climate-related risks

- The Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) identifies water security as one of the most material climate-related risks relevant to the food industry.
- This is a commercial imperative, and Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) has recently estimated that, for agri-food businesses, the cost of inaction on water security is almost 20 times the cost of action.
- Exposure can be reduced by improving management of water, reducing pressure on supplies and minimising pollution – at all stages in the supply chain.

2. Security of supply

- Increasing the proportion of fruit & vegetables in our diets is an important objective flagged in the National Food Strategy – but many of the countries that we source the UK's produce from are water stressed; and lack of water already limits growth of our horticulture sector in some areas.
- Agriculture is responsible for c.70% of the world's freshwater withdrawals, and up to 90% in some developing countries (Source: World Bank).
- This means there is a critical need to safeguard water supplies to ensure resilient supply of food & drink products and ingredients for the future.

Global demand for water is projected by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to increase by 50% by 2030 and the UN projects a 40% global water shortfall by 2030.

Even in the UK, the Environment Agency has warned that around 3,400 million extra litres of water could be required each day if no action is taken to improve water usage between 2025 and 2050.

Why are we taking action?

3. To protect nature

- Nature underpins all economic activity and provides critical adaptation services such as carbon removal, water retention and flood mitigation. However, the recent Committee on Climate Change Assessment of UK Climate Risk flagged critical risks to the viability of freshwater habitats.
- Rivers, lakes and wetlands cover a small percentage of the Earth's surface, yet are home to approximately 10% of all animal species, including 50% of all fish species (ResearchGate)
- WWF has estimated that nearly 1/3 of all freshwater fish are threatened with extinction – due to human activity, including agriculture and pollution.
- In England, only 14% of rivers are in good ecological health, and all fail to meet chemical standards. Of these failing rivers, agriculture impacts nearly two thirds (Rivers Trust).
- A priority for action is the need to reduce diffuse pollution and ensure suitable conditions for freshwater species to exist.

4. To help local communities

- FAO estimates that 1/6th of the world population lives in a rural area with very high water constraints and competition for available supplies. This has become a significant tension in some areas which grow crops for export that put pressure on water availability.

5. To aid the path towards Net Zero

- Water risks can be reduced through implementation of nature-based solutions, with multiple beneficial outcomes when targeted in the right way, including habitat creation, reducing soil losses and increasing carbon storage – contributing to Net Zero objectives.
- CDP reports a growing number of businesses benefiting from approaches that integrate water security and Net Zero objectives in this way.

What outcomes are we seeking?

Water is a shared resource and will be impacted by a wider range of users – not just food & drink businesses. Outcomes cannot be guaranteed because they are dependent on other users. But given the importance of water to produce our food & drink; and because of the scale of water use for food production globally, it is important to set a goal for action.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) give us the framework for action needed at a global scale. The most relevant is **SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

The role of businesses in delivering against SDG 6 is defined by SDG Compass as:

*"Business can contribute to the alleviation of these water challenges by **adopting a water stewardship[1] strategy** that addresses the economic, environment, and social dimensions of water. By adopting stewardship, companies are able to **make a positive contribution to improved water management and governance** that addresses their risks while contributing to sustainable development".*

As a group of food & drink businesses and supporting organisations, collectively we can achieve much more than we can individually. And by using our collective actions and having a stewardship focus in defined areas we believe we can make a meaningful difference to help achieve sustainable water management (towards SDG 6) in the areas that are producing the products & ingredients we rely on.

1 **Water stewardship** is the use of water that is socially and culturally equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that includes both site and catchment-based actions (Alliance for Water Stewardship, 2019).

What outcomes are we seeking?

The Courtauld Commitment 2030 has adopted the following objectives for the UK food industry, which will need action both from those leading businesses already committed to act through Courtauld, but also from any business that is reliant on the availability of clean water in their operations or supply chains. As such, this Roadmap serves as a wider mechanism towards this same end goal.

As well as businesses continuing to increase water use efficiency in their own operations, our combined objective is that, by 2030, the UK food & drink industry will have:

Helped to achieve sustainable water management to improve the quality and availability of water at catchment scale in the top 20 most important product & ingredient sourcing areas in the UK and overseas[2]

With an overall target by 2030 that:

50% of fresh food is sourced from areas with sustainable water management[3]

This will form an important contribution towards SDG 6, as well as protecting & restoring biodiversity and contributing to Net Zero goals through the implementation of nature-based solutions.

2 Together aiming for this coverage, but not preventing action in others. See page 20 for how the 'top 20' will be defined over time.
3 The most effective means to understand whether water resources are being managed sustainably is to assess their use at landscape and regional-level, not just on individual farms or sites. WWF estimate that the current baseline is c.14%.

What actions are we taking?

The WWF Water Stewardship Ladder

To help achieve sustainable water management, in our role as food & drink businesses we commit to taking action and becoming good water stewards.

This means following the steps along the Water Stewardship Ladder – a framework developed by WWF which defines steps businesses can take to reduce exposure to water risks. It requires going beyond just site-based water management, to also engaging with others in the catchments we operate in and source from, to collectively address shared water challenges.

Within this framework, the actions that we can meaningfully take differ dependent on what type of business we are – for example what operations we control, where we sit in the supply chain, and what influence we have. But working as a supply chain, we all have a part to play.

Food & Drink Retailer Actions

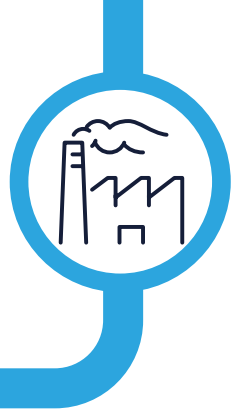
As Food & Drink Retailers...

To begin with we will...	As we progress we will...	As water stewardship leaders we will...
Monitor water use in our own operations and improve efficiency	Improve our understanding of our supply chain water risks (e.g. meeting **TCFD** or future **TNFD** requirements)	Continue to support collective action / stewardship projects in strategically important sourcing locations*
Identify water risk hotspots in our supply chain – e.g. starting with high volume or high risk items like fresh produce, using the **WWF Water Risk Filter** or similar tools	Identify suppliers operating in high water stress areas and encourage them to engage with water stewardship initiatives in their local catchment	Increasingly use our influence to advocate for better water governance**
Develop our internal awareness of water issues, our reliance on water, and commitments to act	Support collective action / stewardship projects* – in at least 3 strategically important sourcing areas over time	
	Use our influence to advocate for better water governance**	

* As directed by project leads, to meet the needs identified in the catchment e.g. providing seed funding for project coordination where needed, awareness raising with suppliers, supporting adoption of best practice actions identified at local level, participating in business boards; etc.

** As directed by WWF, Rivers Trust and others.

Food & Drink Manufacturer / Processor Actions



As Food & Drink Manufacturers / Processors...

To begin with we will...	As we progress we will...	As water stewardship leaders we will...
Monitor water use in our own operations and improve efficiency	Improve our understanding of our supply chain water risks (e.g. meeting **TCFD** or future **TNFD** requirements)	Continue to support collective action / stewardship projects in strategically important sourcing locations**
Develop our understanding of the water context & water stress (quality & quantity) risks in the catchments where our sites are located*	Support a collective action / stewardship project** – e.g. in a site catchment that is subject to water stress or a strategically important sourcing area	Increasingly use our influence to advocate for better water governance***
Develop site water balance or water quality targets that recognise the site and catchment context*. Starting with sites in high water stress areas	Identify suppliers operating in high water stress areas and encourage them to engage with water stewardship initiatives in their local catchment	
Start to identify water risk hotspots in our supply chain – e.g. starting with high volume or water-intensive raw materials / ingredients, using the **WWF Water Risk Filter** or similar tools	Begin to use our influence to advocate for better water governance***	

* e.g. as outlined in the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard

** As directed by project leads, to meet the needs identified in the catchment e.g. providing seed funding for project coordination where needed, awareness raising with suppliers, supporting adoption of best practice actions identified at local level, participating in business boards; etc.

*** As directed by WWF, Rivers Trust and others.

Hospitality & Food Service Business Actions

As Hospitality & Food Service (HaFS) businesses....

To begin with we will...	As we progress we will...	As water stewardship leaders we will...
Monitor water use in our own operations (where directly managed) and improve efficiency – e.g. drawing on the Foodservice Equipment Association (FEA) good practice checklist outlined in Annex 3	Improve our understanding of our supply chain water risks (e.g. meeting **TCFD** or future **TNFD** requirements)	Continue to support collective action / stewardship projects in our strategically important sourcing locations*
Where not directly managed – identify local on-site responsibility and agree operating principles based on the FEA's checklist (Annex 3)	Identify suppliers operating in high water stress areas and encourage them to engage with water stewardship initiatives in their local catchment	Increasingly use our influence to advocate for better water governance**
Start to identify water risk hotspots in our supply chain – e.g. starting with high volume or high risk items like fresh produce, using the **WWF Water Risk Filter** or similar tools	Support a collective action / stewardship project ourselves* – e.g. in a strategically important sourcing area	
Develop our internal awareness of water issues, our reliance on water, and commitments to act	Begin to use our influence to advocate for better water governance**	

* As directed by project leads, to meet the needs identified in the catchment e.g. providing seed funding for project coordination where needed, awareness raising with suppliers, supporting adoption of best practice actions identified at local level, participating in business boards, etc.

** As directed by WWF, Rivers Trust and others.

The scale of action needed over time

Overarching goal: By 2030, 50% of the UK's fresh food is sourced from areas with sustainable water management.

Stewardship ladder step	Key performance indicators (KPIs)		2021 (at launch)	2023	2025	2027	2030
Awareness	Number of businesses with public commitment to Roadmap actions	Major retailers	10 ✓	All	All		All
		HaFS* businesses	5 ✓	10	20		50
		Suppliers	35 ✓	100	200		300
Knowledge of impact	% of businesses that have undertaken risk mapping			80%			100%
Internal action	% of businesses with internal water targets & monitoring progress			100%			100%
Collective action	Number of collective action catchment projects underway		6 ✓	8	12	14	20
	Number of organisations supporting collective action projects		100 ✓				500
	Litres of water replenished back to nature through project interventions**		1 billion litres ✓				10 billion litres
Overall improvement in water management	% of UK's fresh food from areas with sustainable water management ***		c.14% ✓				50%

NB - KPIs will be adapted over time as measurement approaches improve – e.g. to quantify wider benefits from project-level interventions in delivering biodiversity or natural capital improvements, carbon removals, etc. We will also be seeking to include a measure of the degree to which resilience has been increased among agricultural suppliers.

* HaFS - Hospitality and Food Service

** Based on the 'Replenish' accounting method – which quantifies beneficial outcomes that improve water quality, reduce water use, etc., as an equivalent volume of water.

*** To be quantified by WWF, as part of the **WWF Basket Metric**

Delivering this vision

Achieving these outcomes will require a collective effort; and what we can achieve together is much greater than the sum of individual parts.

ROLE OF FOOD & DRINK BUSINESSES

Food & drink businesses will adopt the actions set out above, and report on progress. An annual reporting framework is outlinedin Annex 1.

GOVERNANCE

WRAP, via the **Courtauld Commitment 2030** framework, will convene a **governing body** of businesses, water experts, government bodies and NGOs to agree the 'Top 20' sourcing areas to focus effort on, monitor overall progress, aid cross-project learning and advise on challenges that arise.

NETWORK OF COLLECTIVE ACTION PROJECTS THAT BUSINESSES CAN ACTIVELY TAP INTO

Water stewardship expert bodies such as Rivers Trust, WWF, Alliance for Water Stewardship, WRAP & others internationally, will work together and develop the most efficient funding models to establish a network of collective action projects in key sourcing areas that businesses can actively tap into.

Each project will make clear what and where interventions can most effectively be targeted to achieve sustainable water management at catchment level – and will include input from local delivery bodies and governmental organisations.

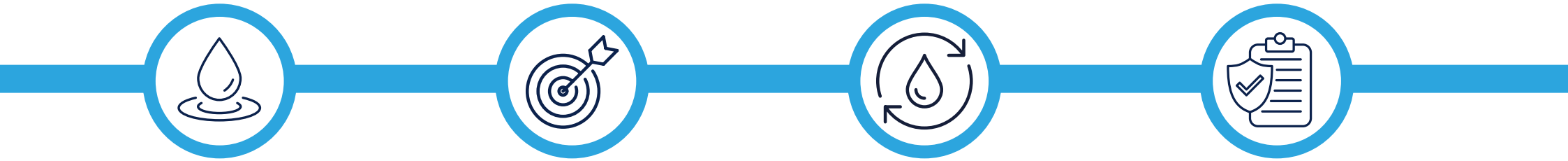
KEY PROJECT DELIVERY PARTNERS

The Rivers Trust

WWF

Collective action projects

Drawing on learnings from pilot projects developed as part of the Courtauld Commitment, each project will follow a similar model – but with specific activities relevant to the local context.



Identify the most important local water issues, and where interventions can most effectively be targeted for greatest effect.

This will be based on a comprehensive assessment of the catchment context, including: water risks, how water is governed, existing initiatives, wider stakeholders (beyond food & drink), etc. In some cases, this might require a scoping study to compile the necessary evidence. In others, this context will already be well defined (e.g. within River Basin Management Plans in the UK), but the role of food & drink businesses in helping to deliver local objectives may need defining.

Target efforts accordingly.

The actions needed will be dependent on the catchment context. They might range from on-the-ground work with agricultural suppliers (e.g. training, technical support); strengthening standards where needed; coordinating wider knowledge exchange or advocacy for better governance & monitoring, etc. For each project, a project plan will outline the balance of effort needed across these different types of activity, who needs to implement these actions – and the business case to do so.

Develop longer term delivery and funding mechanisms.

An important objective of each project will be to identify how to sustain delivery over the longer term. For example, establishing linkages with other activity in the catchment and how these could be leveraged for best effect, identifying wider funding sources to tap into, etc.

Monitor and report on outcomes.

Each project will aim to deliver reductions in water stress, measured against the most important water stress impacts and issues in that location. The most relevant KPIs will be selected based on the local context (see examples on following page).

The Rivers Trust

WWF

Catchment Based Approach

Collective action projects

Defining the 'Top 20' sourcing areas to focus effort on

We will seek to establish collective action projects in an agreed 'Top 20' critical product & ingredient sourcing areas in the UK and overseas that have been identified as 'high water risk'.

This will be determined based on:

- A review of priority catchments in the UK where collective action from food and drink companies is likely to bring most water stewardship reward;
- A WWF review of global fresh produce sourcing locations and projected exposure to water stress; and
- Collective views from Courtauld 2030 food and drink business signatories. Following the action to 'identify water risk hotspots in supply chains', there will be an ongoing open call via the Courtauld Commitment framework for businesses to identify where (countries, regions) they have identified risks and would be interested to work with others.

The first 10 priority sourcing areas will have been agreed by the end of March 2022, and will include the current Courtauld Commitment 2030 pilot project areas:

- East Anglia (CamEO/Broadlands)
- Kent (Medway)
- South West England (Tamar)
- Welsh borders (Wye & Usk)
- South Africa (Koue Bokkeveld/ Groenlandberg)
- Kenya (Lake Naivasha Basin)
- Southern Spain (Murcia/Valencia/ Andalucía)

The remaining 10 priority areas will be agreed within the first two years of launching the Roadmap (Autumn 2023) – to enable time for businesses to have identified water risks in their supply chains and help inform the prioritisation.

For other locations:

We have developed a set of guiding principles for what 'good water stewardship' projects should include (Annex 2).

The intention is that these criteria can be used by businesses when seeking out and engaging with local initiatives.

The Courtauld 2030 Water Projects Oversight Panel will also serve as a governing body to help steer businesses towards credible stewardship projects, and to advise on ways initiatives could be strengthened.

Links with government objectives

LINKS WITH GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives and approaches outlined in this Roadmap are aligned with key policy objectives across all UK nations:

- In England the 25 Year Environment Plan for England sets out goals for improving the environment within a generation. Achieving clean and plentiful water by Improving at least three quarters of England's waters to be close to their natural state is a priority goal within this, as well as leaving a lighter footprint on the global environment.

- In Scotland, the Scottish Government's Environment Strategy sets out a vision for Scotland's environment and identifies the outcomes on which Scotland needs to focus to achieve it. One of these outcomes is that 'Scotland's nature is protected and restored with flourishing biodiversity and clean and healthy air, water, seas and soils'.
  A range of existing policies and legislation contribute to delivering this outcome including the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 and River Basin Management Plans, which aim to protect and improve Scotland's water quality and water resources whilst providing for the sustainable growth of its economy.

- In Wales, the Water Strategy for Wales sets out the long-term policy direction for Wales in relation to water. The aim is to ensure a more integrated and sustainable approach to managing water in Wales, and in this context the strategy also contributes to the implementation of Wales' wider natural resource management policy.

- In Northern Ireland, DAERA has responsibility for protecting the aquatic environment by regulating water quality and hydrological processes whilst considering the needs of industry, agriculture and the protection of public health. All relevant policy actions are listed here.

Recognising that the UK has a responsibility to help ensure sustainable water use in the locations that it sources products and ingredients from globally, the UK Government was instrumental in launching the Glasgow Declaration for Fair Water Footprints on 5th November 2021 at COP26.

This is a ground-breaking step towards transforming the way the world's water resources are managed, in order to build climate resilience and support the needs of ecosystems, communities and businesses.

Signatories to the Declaration commit to a series of actions, including accelerating credible water stewardship, to help achieve SDG 6. This Roadmap provides a practical mechanism for food & drink businesses to take action in support of the Glasgow Declaration, and we will formalise this link as delivery plans for the declaration develop.

> **"The Glasgow Declaration represents a unique partnership...We are united in the common ambition of managing water in a more equitable and sustainable way, that benefits people, our economies and our planet"**
>
> **Rt. Hon Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park**, Minister for Pacific and the Environment at the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Useful resources

- Waterwise - provides guidance and training for sites looking to improve their water management.
- The Alliance for Water Stewardship provides guidance and third-party verification for sites that are leaders in their water stewardship practices.
- Footprint Media has developed an excellent Guide to responsible water use in foodservice. Further resources and guidance for HaFS businesses can be found in Annex 3.
- The WWF Water Risk Filter is a useful tool to aid risk mapping.
- The Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) website provides an online community platform and knowledge hub for any organisations and individuals interested in participating in collaborative and cross-sector management of the water environment.
- CaBA Agriculture Hub is a free online tool to help landowners, businesses and others to identify water related issues and opportunities and key sources of information, advice and funding.
- The Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), have created a framework to assist companies in reporting environmental and social information as part of their mainstream reports. This includes specific guidance on water-related disclosures. This is aligned to TCFD recommendations and other reporting practices (such as CDP) and includes suggestions, checklists and examples of good practice.
- A recent report by PwC and Sainsbury's includes a full landscape review of the current state of action on water, including a range of case studies and links to tools and resources: Uncharted Waters: Preserving our most vital resource.

Reporting on progress

Reporting is needed at several levels to ensure accountability, to provide assurance that the right level of progress is being made, to identify challenges and any changes needed to the delivery approach – and ultimately to understand if intended outcomes have been achieved.

Food & drink businesses will report on their progress in adopting the actions set out above:

- Either to WRAP as part of the annual Courtauld Commitment 2030 reporting (for Courtauld 2030 signatories) or, where businesses are not part of the Courtauld Commitment 2030, to relevant trade bodies (such as the Food & Drink Federation the Chilled Foods Association, and Dairy UK).
- An annual reporting framework is outlined in Annex 1 – cross-referenced against CDSB, TCFD, CDP and other reporting frameworks.
- Increasingly it will become an expectation that businesses report water-related information in an integrated manner, alongside financial reporting. This is because water-related matters (e.g. risks) for food & drink businesses are financially material and so investors are increasingly expecting that they should not be addressed separately. The Climate Standards Disclosure Board (CDSB) Water Guidance (noted above) has been produced to assist companies in the disclosure of water-related financial information and include guidance and resources to aid companies in collating and reporting information.

Project leads will report on outcomes from catchment projects – in line with agreed water stewardship objectives & KPIs for that catchment.

WWF will report on overall improvement in sustainable water management (including sustainable water balance and water quality status) in key catchments.

WRAP will collate and publish annual progress updates on behalf of the collective.

Reporting on progress

Example project-level Key Performance Indicators

ACTIVITY METRICS (COLLATED TWICE ANNUALLY)	OUTCOME METRICS (2-3 YEAR TIMEFRAME)
• No. farm management plans in place • No. interventions adopted (e.g. margins, silt traps, tree planting, etc.) • No. education/engagement activities • No. stakeholders contributing • Additional funding leveraged, etc.	• **The amount of water returned to communities and nature** based on a 'replenish' accounting method – which quantifies beneficial outcomes that improve water quality, reduce water use, etc., as an equivalent volume of water. • **Others – locally specific:** e.g. water quality status of local water bodies, increased water availability, tonnes soil retention, soil structure improvement.

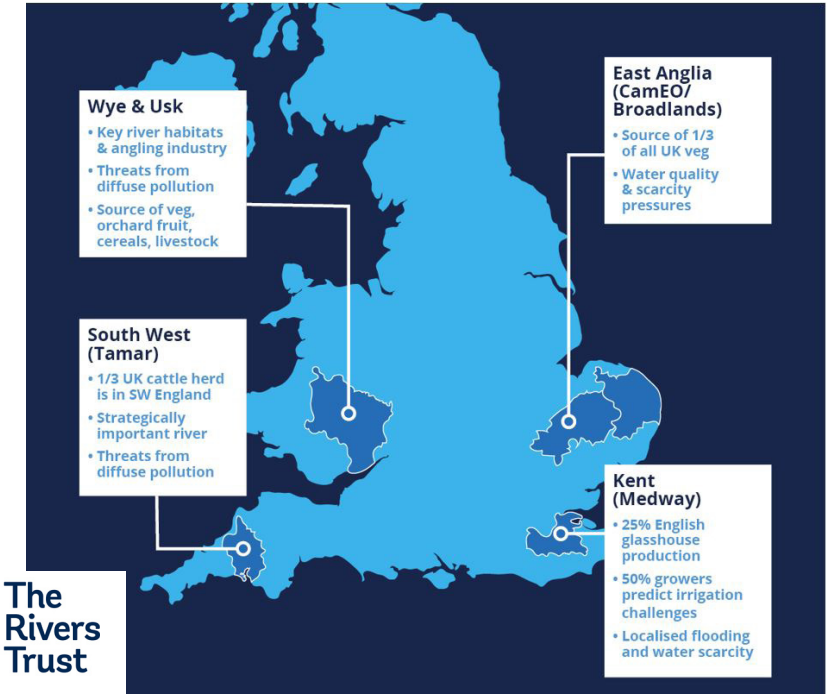
Testing collective action in practice

Courtauld Commitment 2030 pilot projects

Through the Courtauld Commitment 2030, WRAP has been working with the Rivers Trust and WWF to establish a number of collective action projects in key sourcing areas that are subject to water stress. The aim of these pilot projects was to test whether developing a critical mass of action could have a meaningful outcome in these locations.

The approach has been hugely successful and we are starting to see the momentum grow, with >100 businesses involved, reaching >500 growers to implement interventions (mostly nature based solutions), leading to >2000 ha of land improvements and >1 billion litres water replenished back to nature.

A recent progress update and contact details for each project is included in the 2021 Courtauld Annual Report.



Glossary of terms

Catchment
The geographical zone in which water is captured, flows through and eventually discharges at one or more points. The concept includes both surface water catchment and groundwater catchment. A surface water catchment is defined by the area of land from which all precipitation received flows through a sequence of streams and rivers towards a single river mouth, as a tributary to a larger river, or to the sea. A groundwater catchment is defined by geological structure of an aquifer and groundwater flow paths. It is replenished by water that infiltrates from the surface. It has vertical thickness (from a few metres to 100s of metres) as well as area. Depending on local conditions, surface and groundwater catchments may be physically separate or interconnected. "Catchment of origin" refers to a catchment, distinct from the site's catchment(s), where a product or service is manufactured or sourced. It may be anywhere from an adjacent catchment to the other side of the world. Alternative terms are watershed, basin and river basin. (AWS Standard V2.0).

Collective action project
Collective action can take the form of participation in public fora to address water management issues, support for freshwater conservation projects in catchments of importance to company operations, partnerships with catchment groups, NGOs or other companies that pool technical, human and financial resources to conserve freshwater resources, and participation in collective actions to improve water management. (WWF).

The Courtauld Commitment 2030
The Courtauld Commitment 2030 is an ambitious voluntary agreement that enables collaborative action across the entire UK food chain to deliver farm-to-fork reductions in food waste, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water stress that will help the UK food and drink sector achieve global environmental goals.

Courtauld Commitment 2030 pilot projects
In 2018, WRAP, in partnership with WWF, the Rivers Trust and a number of leading businesses, announced a new ambition to work together in key sourcing areas to tackle increasing challenges related to water stress. Since then, more than 100 businesses and on-the-ground delivery organisations have worked together on pilot projects – which have provided a unique opportunity to test the collective action approach, with a view to scaling up and rolling out more collective action projects globally via this new Roadmap. Initially collective action projects were focused in six locations that are important for the UK's food & drink production & supply (four in the UK, one in Kenya and one in South Africa). These have served as pilots, demonstrating the approach can deliver meaningful change. To date, more than 1 billion litres of water have been replenished back to nature through project interventions. More information is available in the Courtauld Commitment 2030 Annual Report.

Diffuse pollution
Pollution from widespread activities with no one discrete source, e.g. acid rain, pesticides, urban run-off, etc. (European Environment Agency).

Eutrophication
A process of pollution that occurs when a lake or stream becomes over-rich in plant nutrient; as a consequence it becomes overgrown in algae and other aquatic plants. The plants die and decompose. In decomposing the plants rob the water of oxygen and the lake, river or stream becomes lifeless. Nitrate fertilizers which drain from the fields, nutrients from animal wastes and human sewage are the primary causes of eutrophication. (European Environment Agency).

Replenish accounting method
A method developed by the World Resources Institute, Quantis, LimnoTech and Valuing Nature which quantifies beneficial outcomes that improve water quality, reduce water use, etc., as an equivalent volume of water.

Water governance
Water governance encompasses all aspects of how water is managed by governments, regulators, suppliers and users. It includes water resources management, protection, allocation, monitoring, quality control, treatment, regulation, policy and distribution. Good water governance ensures responsible sharing of water resources in the interests of users and the natural environment in line with the principles of water stewardship. (AWS Standard V2.0).

Water quality
The quality of a natural water body in terms of physical, chemical and biological parameters. The relevant quality standards are defined by national or local regulation and guidelines. Where these are absent, then international standards and guidelines should be applied. Good water quality status is where it meets the requirements of native flora and fauna, and for human needs where applicable. The status is not required to be pristine (i.e. contaminant free) or of drinking water quality (which would be classed as high water quality status). (AWS Standard V2.0).

Glossary of terms

Water scarcity
The lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region for environmental and human needs. Physical water scarcity is when there is insufficient water in natural water bodies. It may be a natural condition (e.g. in arid regions) or may result from excessive water abstractions for human uses. Economic water scarcity is when there is insufficient supply to humans when water is naturally abundant. It is a result of under investment in water supply infrastructure, whether due to poverty or mismanagement. A common method to measure water scarcity status for countries or regions is to compare total annual renewable water resources with population. When there is less than 1,000 m^3 per person per year, a country/region is classed as experiencing 'water scarcity', and for below 500 m^3 per person per year, 'absolute water scarcity'. (AWS Standard V2.0).

Water security
The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of and acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability. (UN Water)

Water stewardship
Water Stewardship is a framework and set of practices that help businesses manage risks, cut costs, and build trust while promoting long-term water security for all (UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate).

The use of fresh water that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that involves site- and catchment-based actions. (AWS). Otherwise known as Volumetric Water Benefit Accounting (VWBA) this approach empowers companies with a comprehensive, standardized and science-based methodology to calculate and valuate the benefits of water stewardship activities. This new method enables businesses and other key stakeholders to better tackle shared water risks at catchment-scale. (World Resources Institute).

Water risk hotspots
A water risk hot spot is an area where a company is experiencing significant water risk in its supply chain, where the water risk could by physical, reputational or regulatory. For example, a company sourcing wine from the Western Cape in South Africa might experience physical water risk due to water scarcity limiting production. (WWF).

Water balance
An assessment of all water flows and storage volumes of an entity. In the Standard, it is required to be applied to the site, and separately for the catchment. The assessment should measure all water inflows, throughflows, outflows, water storage volume and changes in storage. The first step is to identify and map each component, and then to quantify it. These are combined into the water balance equation, which should balance (at least approximately): {water outflow} = {water inflow} + {change in storage}. Sustainable water balance is the condition whereby ongoing water use in the catchment has no long-term negative impact on the natural environment and legitimate water users. It is typically assessed on an annual timescale. For a sustainable balance, total net water abstractions do not exceed natural replenishment of water bodies, while also ensuring water bodies maintain viable flows and water levels to sustain themselves, and the species that depend on them, in a healthy condition. A condition where outflows are consistently larger than inflows is a non-sustainable water balance. (AWS Standard V2.0).

Water Stewardship Ladder
A framework developed by WWF that identifies 5 steps companies can take to better manage freshwater resources and become good water stewards.

1.	Water awareness
2.	Knowledge of impact
3.	Internal supply chain and action
4.	Collective action
5.	Influence governance

Steps 4 & 5 highlight the need for businesses to move beyond internal water management (which won't be sufficient to fully address water risks) and commit to sustainable management of shared water resources through collective action with other businesses, governments, NGOs and communities, and by influencing the rules that determine how water is managed. For businesses to become good water stewards, steps four and five are essential.

Water stress
Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of fresh water resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.). (European Environment Agency).

Annex 1: Annual Business Reporting

Table A1 - Information requested to inform reporting against Roadmap milestones

NB – reporting will either be to WRAP as part of annual Courtauld Commitment 2030 reporting. Or, where businesses are not part of the Courtauld 2030, to relevant trade bodies.

Annual information request	Information expected	Best practice expectation	Cross-reference with other reporting frameworks (e.g. CDP[1], TCFD[2], CDSB[3])
Internal targets and action			
Does your business have a water-related target for your own operations?	Yes/no.		CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (targets).
Please describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets – and how they reflect the site and catchment context.	Qualitative description.	Looking for evidence that water targets are focused on material issues (e.g. for some sites/locations water quality may be a more important issue than water quantity; or for some businesses site-level water use is immaterial and it may be important to focus instead on supply chain).	CDP (2021) - W8.1. CDP also flags a gap in companies with water pollution targets and includes a new question on wastewater treatment (W1.2). Volumetric reporting is a recommended TCFD metric for agri-food. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (targets - contextual).
Please provide details of your water targets and the progress made.	[Where available] Quantitative progress for last full reporting year (against reduction/efficiency or water quality targets).	Year-on-year progress.	CDP (2021) - W8.1a. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (water strategies and policies) and REQ-05 (performance).

1 CDP 2021 - Water Security Questionnaire.
2 TCFD Supplemental Guidance for Agri-Food/WBCSD – TCFD -Food, Agriculture and Forest Products. NB – a new Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) is also in development (currently in 'build' phase). This is expected to recommend consideration of an organisation's impact on water within reporting. Once requirements are finalised, we will provide relevant cross-references.
3 Climate Standards Disclosure Board (CDSB) Framework Application guidance for water-related disclosures and CDSB Framework for reporting environmental and climate change information. NB – the CDSB water guidance has been produced to assist companies in the disclosure of water-related financial information and include guidance and resources to aid companies in collating and reporting information across all of these areas.

Annex 1: Annual Business Reporting

Table A1 - Information requested to inform reporting against Roadmap milestones

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Annual information request	Information expected	Best practice expectation	Cross-reference with other reporting frameworks (e.g. CDP[1], TCFD[2], CDSB[3])
Does your organisation undertake a water-related risk assessment for sites or supply chain?	Yes/ No. Where yes - description of risk assessment and scope (e.g. in line with TCFD recommendation: % sites/% of supply chain where climate risk assessments have been conducted).	Identify water risk hotspots across sites and in supply chains – e.g. starting with high volume or water-intensive raw materials/ingredients, using the WWF Water Risk Filter or similar tools.	CDP (2021) - W3.3, W3.3d. Recommended TCFD metric for agri-food: % sites/% of supply chain where climate risk assessments have been conducted - with water risks specifically noted as an important component of climate-related risks for agri-food. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-03 (water-related risks).
Supplier engagement & collective action			
Are you supporting collective action/stewardship projects in any locations?	Qualitative description of engagement in collective action projects (which projects, actions taken, etc).	All roadmap supporters supporting at least one collective action project Retailers/major food businesses supporting collective action in at least 3 strategically important sourcing areas over time.	Many of the other metrics across Table A1 and A2 (and project outcomes) are dependent on business support for projects. Requirement of AWS standard. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-01 (governance on stakeholder engagement) and REQ-02 (water policies and strategies).
Where local stewardship initiatives aren't in place – have you identified any areas in which you would be interested to collaborate with others?	List		CDP (2021) - SW2.1. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (management of water strategies and policies) and REQ-06 (future outlook). Requirement of AWS standard.
Are you supporting advocacy actions to drive better water governance?	Qualitative description of advocacy actions taken.	Advocacy positions in different geographies will be identified by local project leads.	CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-01 (governance).

Table A2 - Information additionally RECOMMENDED that businesses seek to gain greater understanding of in order to meet future likely needs for climate risk disclosures, to investors, customers or for other commercial purposes

*NB – reporting of this information is **NOT** be required, but is recommended for internal purposes.*	**Example information that might be expected**	**Likely best practice expectation**	**Cross-reference with other reporting frameworks (e.g. CDP[1], TCFD[2], CDSB[3])**
Knowledge of impacts and risk			
Which water-intensive agricultural commodities that your organisation sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?	List.	No specific benchmark – example could be to identify for top 50% of supply (e.g. by volume).	CDP (2021) - W-FB1.1a. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (business dependencies on water).
For each of the above, do you know the proportion (e.g. by volume) that is produced/sourced from catchments with high water stress?.	Approximate %, where known.		CDP (2021) - W-FB1.2e. Recommended TCFD metrics for agri-food: % of supply committed in regions of high water stress. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-03 (water-related financial risks).
For each of the above, do you know the proportion (e.g. by volume) that is produced/sourced from catchments with sustainable water management?.	Approximate %, where known [NB – WWF are developing an approach for designating catchments/regions as having 'sustainable water management'].		WWF basket metric: % sourcing from regions with sustainable water management. CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-03 (water-related financial risks and opportunities).
Supplier engagement & collective action			
For supply from high water stress areas, what proportion of suppliers have you engaged with on water-related issues?.	Approximate %, where known.	Identify suppliers operating in high water stress areas and encourage them to engage with water stewardship initiatives in their local catchment.	CDP (2021) - W1.4a ("What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks, and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent"). CDSB Framework and Water Guidance – REQ-02 (management of water policies and mitigation of water-related risks). Not specifically noted in TCFD recommendations, but would be appropriate metric: % of suppliers operating in regions of high water stress that are engaged in stewardship initiatives. Also see project-level metrics; many of which align with recommended TCFD metrics.

1 CDP 2021 - Water Security Questionnaire.
2 TCFD Supplemental Guidance for Agri-Food/WBCSD – TCFD -Food, Agriculture and Forest Products.
3 CDSB Framework Application guidance for water-related disclosures and CDSB Framework for reporting environmental and climate change information. NB - the CDSB Water Guidance has been produced to assist companies in the disclosure of water-related financial information and include guidance and resources to aid companies in collating and reporting information across all of these areas.

Annex 2: Water Stewardship Projects Scorecard

As part of implementing this Roadmap, water stewardship expert bodies and on-the ground delivery bodies will establish a network of collective action water stewardship projects in key sourcing areas that businesses can actively support.

Given the wide range of interpretations of the term 'water stewardship', it has been agreed that an overarching Water Projects Oversight Panel should evaluate projects to determine if they meet the expectations and generally accepted understandings of best practice water stewardship.

With this in mind, this document establishes a criteria checklist against which water stewardship projects will be evaluated.

The criteria are intended to cover both water stewardship projects that are developed & governed by supporters of this Roadmap – as well as projects run by external consortia/ organisations that businesses wish to consider as meeting their commitment towards supporting collective action.

The checklist is not intended to be adopted with a pass/fail approach, but projects will be reviewed periodically by the Water Projects Oversight Panel and there is an expectation that progress is made to address areas where projects do not meet the criteria. For external projects, businesses that are involved in those projects should make demonstrable efforts to address shortcomings against the criteria where they exist, recognising the challenges of doing this in projects run by organisations that are not part of the governance structure of either the Courtauld Commitment or this Roadmap.

This is an internal tool to aid governance and sound delivery of this Roadmap and reflects the consensus view of the Courtauld 2030 Water Projects Oversight Panel. As such, it does not necessarily comprehensively represent the corporate view of any one organisation and it is not intended to be applied in other contexts.

In developing this list of criteria, we have referred to key relevant sources to ensure consistency and coverage, including the Alliance for Water Stewardship standard, the IWasp framework, OECD Principles on Water Governance, and CEO Water Mandate material. While none of these are intended to serve the specific purpose of this criteria checklist, each has elements that relate to water stewardship project criteria, which is why they have been integrated here.

Annex 2: Water Stewardship Projects Scorecard

Project assessment criterion	Rationale/guidance	Indicators
Preparation		
1. All business participants should, as a priority, ensure legality of suppliers and operations in the project area; and in the medium term make significant progress towards best practice water management in their own operations and their supply chains.	In project locations there is an expectation that project participants are, at the very least, compliant with local legislation and can demonstrate this.	- Audit of permits, where relevant - Adherence to production standard/ certification.
2. There should be a comprehensive assessment of the project context (preferably before any implementation), that covers key issues including: • understanding water risks • environmental flows • identification and capacity assessment of stakeholders • existing relevant water initiatives • water governance arrangements.	Before any action is undertaken there should be a shared understanding of what the key water issues are, based on evidence. This may require catchment data to be collated or new data to be collected in data-deficient.	Situation analysis document.
3. Actively develops partnerships with other relevant initiatives in the project location, and recruits key stakeholders.	Most locations have a long history of water management with many organisations working on water issues. Projects should seek to add value to these where the objectives are aligned and not develop parallel or competing initiatives.	Meeting minutes, joint statements with other projects etc.
4. Projects should be open to any stakeholder groups and communities that are interested and want to engage constructively, recognising that not all stakeholders have formal or informal institutions that can represent them.	The projects should not exclude any stakeholder groups that wish to engage constructively but this criterion recognises that there may in some cases be fundamental differences in interests with some groups that may not be easily reconcilable.	Stakeholder analysis, representation on project groups.

Annex 2: Water Stewardship Projects Scorecard

Project assessment criterion	Rationale/guidance	Indicators
Setting goals and objectives		
5. The project should have an explicit objective to progress sustainable water management for all water users, communities and ecosystems, not water source protection for single sectors.	Projects should not, for example, be based on securing more water for export horticulture, at the expense of local communities, smallholders or ecosystems.	Objectives stated in a written project plan, commensurate with project activities.
6. Projects should be based around collective action, should identify the shared risks and objectives of all participants and set objectives that address priority shared risks.	Projects should have clearly defined targets, with relevant metrics / KPIs linked to quantified outcomes. These should be appropriate to the catchment context (i.e. the most relevant water stress issues). The project should define both input metrics to track activities; and outcome metrics to track progress in delivering reductions in water stress.	Objectives stated in a written project plan, commensurate with water risks/issues identified. Progress towards them reported to the oversight panel.
7. The project should have agreed objectives and a strategy for scaling up through systemic changes to governance rather than incremental replication, recognising that meaningful change at scale and long-term sustainability of outcomes requires good governance of water.	The following is our working definition of 'governance': the rules, conventions and laws relating to how water is managed, and the formal/informal institutions that make decisions based on them. The exact nature of governance objectives will vary from place to place but projects could, for example, have an objective to support the implementation of a sustainable water allocation or land use plan, or advocate for long-term government funding for catchment management.	Objectives stated in a written project plan, and progress towards them reported to the oversight panel.

Annex 2: Water Stewardship Projects Scorecard

Project assessment criterion	Rationale/guidance	Indicators
Project delivery		
8. The decision making power of all participant groups should be equitable, regardless of the resources being provided to the project.	Projects should not be a mechanism to service the interests or deliver projects to benefit one or a few.	Written project governance structure.
9. Activities, workplans, decision-making, advocacy activities, monitoring and evaluation, and financing should all be transparent to participants and non-participants alike.		Public availability of project documents, meeting minutes etc.
10. The project should have a written workplan that can reasonably be expected to achieve the agreed objectives, with clearly articulated roles and responsibilities for each participant.	Each participant should contribute according to their scale and available resources.	Written workplan available. Progress reported to the oversight panel.
11. The project should be periodically be subjected to an evaluation by an independent assessor, which is made publicly available.		Public evaluation document.
12. There should be a responsible exit plan at the end of the project, or a mechanism developed for sustainable long-term engagement.		Written workplan should outline strategy for exit and project outcomes sustainability.

Annex 3 – Monitoring & improving water use efficiency in Hospitality & Food Service: a good practice checklist

FEA Foodservice Equipment Association
Information Involvement Influence

Recognising some of the particular challenges for Hospitality and Foodservice (HaFS) businesses, the Foodservice Equipment Association (FEA) has developed this checklist of good practice actions to manage and reduce water use in commercial kitchens.

Equipment

- ✓ Hands-free basins (with foot or knee operation) or automatic taps for hand-washing stations (which also improve hygiene and safety).
- ✓ Water saving diffusers or valves on taps with inbuilt flow limiting devices or aerators to reduce water used.
- ✓ Install water flow control devices that automatically control running time and temperature.
- ✓ If a mixed water temperature is essential, fit a thermostatic water valve.
- ✓ Appropriately sized sink bowls with fitted with drain plugs.
- ✓ Floor cleaning machines can reduce the water required to cover large areas more safely and be more effective at lifting debris.
- ✓ If dishwashers are already on site, ensure pre-rinsing is done prior to small wares washing (to extend the water tank cleanliness).
- ✓ Review rinsing practices and only use a spray arm for lightly soiled items (not for extended periods on heavily soiled items).
- ✓ Ensure all trays are fully loaded to maximise efficiency of water and energy per cycle.
- ✓ When designing kitchens, calculate the correct size of ware-washing equipment (see below) to avoid over/under filling, which leads to inefficient use of water. (See below).
- ✓ Select equipment that has the minimum operating water consumption for the operational requirements.

Annex 3 – Monitoring & improving water use efficiency in Hospitality & Food Service: a good practice checklist

FEA Foodservice Equipment Association
Information Involvement Influence

Practices and preparation

- ✓ Plan defrosting cycles safely under refrigeration and avoid use of rapid running water to defrost products.
- ✓ Consider aerated water system sinks for fresh seafood holding, rather than running water.
- ✓ Consider double sink method for washing vegetables (removing debris in sink one, with final rinse in sink two).

Cooking

- ✓ Consider steaming vegetables instead of boiling and look to purchase equipment with the capability to measure and deliver just the required amount of water. This also helps conserve energy.
- ✓ Choose automated steam combination ovens programmed to deliver cooked as required products).
- ✓ Bratt pans and boiling kettles: choose equipment that automatically modulates cooking temperatures and processes. This will ensure there is no burning or sticking which reduces water needed for cleaning.
- ✓ When using self-cleaning, rather than opting for a full clean, choose the mode most appropriate to need or eco mode whenever possible.
- ✓ Consider using sous vide techniques and slow and low cooking methods that avoid rapid boiling, braising and moisture loss.

Water treatment

- ✓ Get water checked so that the right treatment system is used that also matches the equipment's needs.
- ✓ Water softeners must be set up correctly and use a high-efficiency valve to minimise waste.
- ✓ Reverse osmosis must use a high-quality membrane and monitor the percentage of water that goes to the drain in the process.
- ✓ Carefully consider all water treatment and process systems to ensure minimal consumption, unless for a critical application.

Annex 3 – Monitoring & improving water use efficiency in Hospitality & Food Service: a good practice checklist

FEA Foodservice Equipment Association
Information Involvement Influence

Staff training & awareness:

- ✓ Ensure staff are trained in water conservation.
- ✓ Display visible reminders about how to conserve water around the kitchen in strategic locations e.g. posters or notices above sinks.
- ✓ If manual taps are used, train staff on how to use them efficiently e.g. minimise time running; properly turn off.
- ✓ Introduce dry-wiping of plates and pans prior to pre-wash or pot wash to remove debris.
- ✓ Ensure that staff are trained to use drain plugs in sinks when washing-up/pre-rinsing.

Measuring & monitoring:

- ✓ Consider installing water metering on main water supplies to kitchen equipment to measure and report overall usage.
- ✓ Ensure planned preventative maintenance is in place to monitor efficiency and ensure leakages are not present.

Tools and resources for Hospitality & Food Service businesses:

- Members of CIBSE can access the free guide 'TM50 Energy Efficiency in Commercial Kitchens' which has information in Chapter 10 relating to the use of water and the associated energy costs. The cost for non-members is £40.00.
- BREEAM standards (e.g BREEAM In use) provides guidance on Water Efficiency and helps businesses assess and monitor water use.
- The British Water Fats, Oils and Grease Code of Practice offers advice and solutions for those in the catering industry.

The Courtauld Commitment 2030 is a voluntary agreement that enables collaborative action across the entire UK food chain to deliver farm-to-fork reductions in food waste, GHG emissions and water stress that will help the UK food and drink sector achieve global environmental goals.

Find out more about the **Courtauld Commitment 2030**

WRAP works across six continents with governments, businesses and citizens to create a world where resources are sourced and used sustainably.

WRAP's mission is to accelerate to accelerate the move to a sustainable resource efficient economy through re-inventing how we design, produce and sell products; re-thinking how we use and consume products; and re-defining what is possible through re-use and recycling.

Find out more at **www.wrap.org.uk**

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Company Registration No. 4125764
Charity No. 1159512

Second Floor, Blenheim Court, 19
George Street, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 5BH