



WOOLWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED

*2020 CDP Water Security submission
for 2019 Financial Year*

START

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

Woolworths Holdings Limited (WHL) is a southern hemisphere retail Group that has been listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited (JSE) since 1997. It is one of the top 40 JSE-listed companies with operations in Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia, and New Zealand and has a market capitalisation of R78.2 billion as at 30 June 2019. Approximately 25% of revenue is derived from Australian operations. WHL employs more than 46 000 employees across 14 countries and trades in over 1 500 store locations. The Group trades through three operating subsidiaries, which include Woolworths Proprietary Limited (Woolworths or WSA which operates in South Africa and 11 other African countries), Country Road Group Proprietary Limited (Country Road Group or CRG) and David Jones Proprietary Limited (David Jones or DJ), the latter of which was acquired on 1 August 2014 and formerly listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). In addition, Woolworths holds a minority interest in Woolworths Financial Services Proprietary Limited (WFS), in a joint venture with Barclays Africa Group which holds the controlling interest.

Woolworths offers a range of quality private label clothing and general merchandise and a wide range of perishable, long-life, and non-food products, as well as financial services provided through Woolworths Financial Services. Country Road Group offers stylish high-quality apparel, accessories, footwear, and homeware. David Jones offers a range of international and private label brands in womenswear, menswear, shoes and accessories, beauty products, childrenswear, electronics, and general merchandise.

While the business of fashion and food retailing follows generic business processes, the WHL Group has developed key competencies over the years that enable value creation for all stakeholders and direct how we create value. We believe that the activities in our business model use our resources to optimise value creation. We also recognise the interdependencies between the resources and trade-offs between the costs and benefits offered by the resources that we must manage responsibly. We manage our broader business impact through comprehensive social, ethical, and environmental policies and practices which are defined through our sustainability strategy, known as the Good Business Journey. Unique to our business model is the extent to which the Good Business Journey supports and nurtures future access to our resources, and how we aim to generate sustainable returns for investors and shareholders over the short-, medium-, and long-term.

Through our Good Business Journey, we have embedded sustainability into every aspect of our business and every product we sell, with eight key focus areas: sustainable farming, water, waste, energy, ethical sourcing, transformation, social development, and health and wellness. Our vision is to be the most responsible retailers in the world.

Water

Water remains an overarching focus area of our overall Good Business Journey strategy. We recognise that as a business we have a responsibility not only to conserve water but to promote equitable use of available water resources. We are committed to improving water efficiency, and where possible reducing our water consumption and managing wastewater across our own operations and supply chain through collective action, partnerships, research and education. Water stewardship continues to be an on-going strategic focus for Woolworths as we continue to look deeper into how we can contribute to the resilience of others, including our suppliers and communities through collective action initiatives and by promoting sustainable production methods. It is due to the aforementioned reasons that collaborative efforts with suppliers and key strategic partners such as WWF-South Africa, the National Business Initiative and the United Nations CEO Water Mandate remains crucial.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	July 1 2018	June 30 2019

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Australia
- Botswana
- Eswatini
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

ZAR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Important	Vital	Direct use of water in admin buildings, distribution centres (DC's) and stores for consumption, sanitation, cleaning and occasionally irrigation is essential for the functioning of the facilities and the health and safety of employees. We strongly believe access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for the general well-being of employees is intrinsically linked to productivity (in both our direct operations and supply chains). Availability of sufficient and high quality water is crucial for our business success. WHL suppliers' access to good quality freshwater is absolutely critical for us to be able to source produce and commodities required in both our Foods (Woolworths) and Clothing businesses (Woolworths, Country Road Group and David Jones). At Woolworths, we source over 90% of our food from within the Southern Africa, a relatively water scarce region compared to the world average. Therefore, our business continuity and sustainability is commensurate with the continued functioning of the agricultural sector and the availability of good quality (fit for purpose) water resources for our primary and secondary suppliers. We also recognize that our business success is linked to the continuous and adequate access to WASH services by the communities within which we operate. Local communities and economies are the backbone upon which our business success relies. We cannot over-state the importance of water to human well-being and the functioning of the ecosystem services in which local communities inter-depend.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	Whilst our direct operations (stores, DC's and admin buildings) use predominantly municipal water, we are trying to reduce our dependence on treated water by supplementing water use with grey water and recycled water in our DC's (which tend to be more water intensive) for non-potable water uses. This will continue to grow in focus as uncertainty of supply and water tariffs increase, particularly in South Africa. The use of recycled water is considered important for both our foods and clothing supply chains, particularly in the face of increasing water scarcity in South Africa.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	We have installed water meters in total 78% of our Woolworths facilities (90% of Woolworths stores) to monitor water withdrawals on a real-time basis. The water consumption reports from the online metering system are generated on a monthly basis. Country Road Group and David Jones in Australia are still in the early stages of installing water meter meters across their facilities.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	Water use in direct operations is monitored and measured by a real-time pulse-meter network installed in total 78% of Woolworths our facilities (90% of Woolworths stores) which monitors municipal water withdrawals and groundwater at the head office. We do not actively monitor rain water harvesting in all our sites. Country Road Group and David Jones are still in the early stages of installing water meter meters across their facilities. At the Woolworths Head office, we installed a water treatment system and use this water for ablation, at our car wash as well as for washing up in bathrooms. About 163 000 liters were of ground water was withdrawn at our Montague Gardens Food DC to augment municipal water withdrawals. At Country Road Group, 20.8% of the water at the Omni-channel Fulfillment Centre currently is supplied via rainwater harvesting.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	1-25	The groundwater water which is withdrawn in our head offices and Montague Gardens Food DC is treated by reverse osmosis. We monitor Electric Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, pH concentration and temperature to determine the water's fitness for purpose daily. We largely use municipal water and we are confident in the quality delivered as such we don't monitor municipal water quality.
Water discharges – total volumes	Not monitored	Whilst effluent disposal costs are tracked against water meter data for financial recoveries monthly, we do not actively monitor and report discharge data since we do not discharge significant volumes of wastewater. All water from our direct operations is discharged via sewer to the relevant local municipal treatment facility. And our water discharge volumes are estimated from the municipal invoices.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	100% of all water from our direct operations is discharged via sewer to the relevant local municipal treatment facilities.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	Not relevant	
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Not relevant	
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	
Water consumption – total volume	76-99	Water use in direct operations is monitored and measured by a real-time pulse-meter network installed in 78% of our Woolworths facilities (90% of Woolworths stores). Country Road Group and David Jones are still in the early stages of installing water meter meters across their facilities. We do not directly measure discharge volumes as it is estimated from effluent disposal costs from the municipalities, this allows us to estimate water consumption. In the reporting year water consumption was estimated to be ≈ 66 800 Kl.
Water recycled/reused	51-75	Recycled grey water accounted for 68% of water consumption in our SA corporate buildings . This resulted a year-on-year 22% reduction in municipal water withdrawals (from 19 184 Kl to 14 801 Kl) in corporate buildings.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	As signatory to the WBCSD WASH workplace pledge, we acknowledge the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene and we continue to ensure that all of our facilities maintain strict standards for hygiene and all the employees have access to adequate and safe WASH services. We complete occupational hygiene audits on all of our facilities on an annual basis which ensure that all of our facilities provide fully functioning WASH services to all workers.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	668.05	Lower	The water withdrawals volume decreased 3.8% , resulting a relative reduction of 26.95 megaliters (y-o-y). The decrease in water withdrawals is largely resulted by the upscaling of greywater recycling and re-use in our corporate buildings and distribution centers.
Total discharges	601.05	Lower	This figure is estimated from effluent disposal costs from municipal invoices.
Total consumption	66.8	Lower	A 22% decrease in water withdrawals was realised in our head offices. Having observed 0.5% increase in our at our distribution centres, we will continue to ramp up our efforts of replacing water use in our cooling towers with air-cooling technology. As part of monitoring the results of our ongoing effort to reduce water consumption in Woolworths stores we note that the recorded water consumption (per square metre) for a selection of Woolworths stores monitored between 2019 and 2007 base year, show an aggregate 55.6% reduction in consumption for those stores, and 1.3% decrease y-o-y. Ernst & Young Inc. (EY) has undertaken a limited assurance engagement for the selected KPIs (Total water usage (in kilolitres) for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 of the South African head office buildings, stores and distribution centers based on the metering online system) as presented in the Woolworths Holdings Limited Good Business Journey Report for the 53-week period ended 30 June 2019 (GBJ Report). This engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including environmental and assurance specialists with relevant experience in sustainability reporting. In the reporting period David Jones achieved a 6% water reduction per square metre.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	Lower	WWF Water Risk Filter	Our head offices and distribution centers including some of our stores are located in Cape Town. The city is one of the most water stressed urban regions and in the recent past Cape Town has suffered from a severe and acute drought that threatened 'day zero' (a day in which municipal water in Cape Town would have been shut off). Water shortages remain prevalent in the broader Western Cape semi-arid region. It is within this context that we have set a target focusing mainly on reducing our water footprint in the Breede-Gouritz and the Berg-Olifants water management areas (WMAs). We also intensified our water stewardship activities in these catchments focusing on our stone fruit agricultural supply chain. These water stewardship activities involve: ground water development and clearing of alien species in the riverine and riparian zones. We remain committed to collective actions that are focused at improving river flows, water quality, and therefore, availability of sufficient fresh water resources to sustain indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity. It is within our collective understanding that by protecting fresh water resources from invasive species through the 'Water Balance Project', will provide a basis for improved ecosystem services, multi-stakeholder co-operation and coordination; information and resource sharing; and improved livelihoods in the affected communities at a catchment level.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Relevant but volume unknown	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We do not measure surface water withdrawal volumes. We have built a three million litre water retention dam at our 4-star rated Green Building at Racecourse Gardens, Cape Town. We are not measuring water withdrawals from the resource. The dam collects rainwater from the facility, which gets treated by reverse osmosis technology. There are plans to install water meters to measure water withdrawals from the dam.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	9.76	Lower	At the Woolworths Head Office, 66% of water used this reporting year came from the ground water supply which we purify on-site. In total, we used 14 801 KL at the Head office in this reporting cycle. We have continued to investigate solutions to increase this share of grey water use to ensure we are less dependent on municipal water going forward.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third party sources	Relevant	658.35	Lower	In this reporting year, we used a total of 668 050 KL (2018: 681 914) . Of the overall WHL water usage reported, municipal water accounted for 98%.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third-party destinations	Relevant	601.05	Please select	All water from our direct operations is discharged via sewer to the relevant local municipal treatment facility.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(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?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

All Woolworths tier 1 suppliers are bound to Woolworths business codes of practice and are required to comply with the standards set on the codes. We are committed to upholding high social, ethical and environmental standards in the supply chain. Tier 2 suppliers are also encouraged to follow good environmental practices and subscribe to environmentally-sound principles. We focus our engagement with key Woolworths Foods and some WHL Clothing suppliers that operate in areas of water stress. This encompasses all of our South African primary produce suppliers as well as around 65% secondary suppliers through the Farming for the Future program. We also engage suppliers through our green factory assessment programme which currently covers about 80% of foods suppliers by procurement spend. For the Clothing, Beauty, and Homeware business, we engage suppliers across the world to address inefficient water consumption and wastewater management in line with our chemical detox strategy.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Water availability and quality is a key component of the Farming for the Future programme and directly impacts the sustainability of our fresh produce suppliers as well as the cost of food. We use Water Footprint Index (WFI) that takes into account 116 parameters linked to wateruse efficiency, wastewater, alien vegetation among others, and helps to track an individual supplier's progress year on year. In the reporting year, supplier efficiency against this index showed a 12% improvement. The success of the program has entrenched the culture of resource efficiency across the value chain and continues to improve livelihoods through skills development and jobs creation. Our Factory Assessments enable us to grade our suppliers based on their environmental management. We aim to drive progress in the areas most important to us (water being one of them) and improve scores of our supply base year on year. This program enables us to visibly map potential water risks within the supply chain.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship is integrated into supplier evaluation processes
Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

Unknown

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Coverage applies to Woolworths SA food suppliers. Focus for Woolworths is primary farming and processing supply base in South Africa as they supply over 95% of our fresh produce. Their access or lack thereof to good quality freshwater resources is of high strategic importance to Woolworths (since they operate in a water-scarce country).

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

We integrate sustainability into Woolworths food suppliers using the Green Factory and Farming for the Future programs into overall supplier scorecards - alongside elements including quality, delivery, cost, etc. This means good performance on these programs is incentivized, as high scoring companies are likely to receive more business with Woolworths. i.e. We use these scores in the overall evaluation of a supplier in their supplier scorecards. Both initiatives have a strong water focus. Suppliers who are part of Farming for the Future score higher using our Green Factory Assessment are further rewarded with sustainability attributes for their products. We have a goal to have at least one sustainability attribute for every product we sell by 2020. We are observing a positive response from our customers towards Farming for the Future labeled products.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Encourage/incentivize innovation to reduce water impacts in products and services

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

Unknown

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Significant amounts of water and chemicals are used throughout the fashion supply chain, from the farming and production of raw materials to the wet processing, dyeing and manufacturing of garments. All Country Road Group manufacturers are required to adhere to our high ethical, social and environmental standards and sign the Environmental Code of Practice for the dyeing, printing, and finishing of merchandise supplied. This code aims to ensure that within existing technology, no dye or chemical used in the production of garments, fabrics, leather, and/or textile-related products present unacceptable health or environmental risk during manufacturing, use or disposal. This engagement makes it obligatory for effluent from each textile wet processing facility to be treated prior to discharge to a receiving water system either on-site or at an effluent treatment plant whose discharge content limits are regulated by a local and/or national governmental authority.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

All the foregoing requirements naturally form part of an environmental impact review undertaken as part of a suppliers environmental management system. This is increasingly taking form through the implementation of informal internal systems that are built into the operating procedures of the suppliers to minimize the environmental impacts of the supplied products. With regards to addressing our water foot-print associated with the sourcing of key strategic raw commodities, Country Road Group has partnered with tanneries that are accredited to the Leather Working Group – an environmental standard which promotes best practice in chemical management and wastewater treatment. While cotton is the largest material used across Country Road Group and David Jones private label collections, the businesses have focused on supporting sustainable cotton farming practices which use less water and chemicals in the production process.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

As a business we have an important role to play in promoting the correct behavior when it comes to resource use, especially water. It is a limited and finite resource, a requisite for well functioning ecosystem services and a driver of local economies which are the backbone of our business success. Our main objective through these engagements is building capacity in the supply chain for continuous improvement of resource efficiency and management, as a means of improving social and environmental outcomes and to ensure non-negotiable adherence to our our businesses Codes of Practices.

Through our businesses Codes of Practices we are committed to upholding high social, ethical and environmental standards in the supply chain. This is underpinned by our strong values, 'sustainability' in particular, which is the foundation of our brand and is well integrated into the way we do business, measure performance and reward the right behavior. We are committed to ensuring that both Woolworths Holdings Limited (WHL) and our suppliers operate in a way that respects and protects the environment. Not only is this what our customers expect, but we believe that suppliers and business partners that share our values, and adhere to social and environmental standards are important for our business sustainability and brand equity.

We also communicate regularly through various media platforms and in-store on our water, commitments and progress to customers, employees and suppliers via our marketing and communication channels to help grow awareness among these stakeholders.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods
External consultants
National-specific tools or standards
Other, please specify (Climate projections, Farming For the Future audits)

Comment

Water is a strategic assessment focus across the entire Woolworths Holdings Group; therefore it is included within the enterprise risk assessment process in all Group companies, as well as bi-annual sustainability reviews with each business unit. The assessment process aims to be as thorough as possible, therefore includes all of our direct operations. Our risk assessments include assessment of short term e.g. drought to long term e.g. climate change risks. In addition, we put water risk assessments in our comprehensive Farming For the Future program.

Supply chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an enterprise risk management framework

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
International methodologies
Other

Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard
Internal company methods
External consultants

Comment

Risk assessments primarily focused on where we have good visibility, e.g. Woolworths Foods supply chain, which is well understood. Assessing supply chain risk in the clothing supply chain is more complicated due to the complex and globalized nature of clothing manufacture – hence supplier risk assessment among our clothing suppliers is limited to a few keys, strategic facilities at this stage. We conduct water risk assessments in the Foods value chain using Woolworths 'Farming for the Future annual water availability and quality risk assessment'.

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Other

Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

Comment

Water risks (and climate change) are included as a consideration when we are developing and reviewing strategies related to the sourcing of key raw material inputs e.g. cotton, cocoa, coffee.

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization’s water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	We understand that water scarcity is a global challenge that requires local solutions. Woolworths Farming for the Future annual water availability and quality risk assessment to assess water availability at basin level to assess risks associated with water availability and water quality.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, sometimes included	Irrigation water quality is a consideration in our sourcing of fresh produce, from a human health perspective. Continuous evaluation and monitoring are completed by buying and technology team. Through our Chemical Detox and Eco-Factories programmes we are working with our Fashion, Beauty and Homeware (FBH) private label suppliers in China, India, Bangladesh, Mauritius, Madagascar, and South Africa to not only ensure compliance but to improve the quality of effluents beyond compliance standards so to minimize the environmental impacts. Suppliers need to produce effluent permits and report on the water quality parameters that are monitored in situ.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	Given that agriculture uses 60% of water resources in South Africa, it is critical that we identify any current or possible risks in relation to stakeholder conflict, particularly in the face of increasing water scarcity. Not managing these risks appropriately may impact our reputation and social licence to operate. We rely on our Risk and Governance and Corporate communications and PR teams as well as buyers and technical teams to identify and evaluate stakeholder risks, and engage directly with farmers on such issues in our Farming for the Future audits to identify possible catchment / community conflict.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	Availability of raw materials required for our Foods and Clothing products (produce, meat, coffee, cocoa, soy, palm oil, and cotton, etc.) is extremely important to ensure the profitability and longevity of our business. Aside from internal technical knowledge of buying teams, we work with strategic partners such as WWF to identify implications of our operations and our products on water use as well as and vice versa through life cycle assessments and other strategic research projects. Broadly we use the Water Risk Filter is a useful tool to evaluate commodity-specific risks. For some commodities, we rely on input from industry associations/assurance providers such as the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) and UTZ (cocoa) to feed into our risk management processes.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	Our internal Risk, Legal and Compliance teams continually assess changes to regulatory regimes, water pricing forming a component of the internal knowledge base that we rely on. Broadly we use tools such as the Water Risk Filter to identify high level risks from a regulatory capacity standpoint. At a more detailed level, we assess risks in relation to changes in water-use allocations and water use licencing through our farming for the Future programme, and are engaged around the subject of water tariffs through our partnership with the National Business Initiative.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	Biodiversity impacts and their interaction with water issues are particularly important in our Foods supply chain. Through Farming for the Future we are able to assess the impacts of a farm on local level biodiversity and ensure a certain standard of ecosystem stewardship. In addition through work with WWF (and various other organisations) we are able to identify ways we reduce these risks at a local level, for example through supporting alien vegetation clearing. Tools such as the SA Vulnerability Atlas provide a good understanding of the implications of climate change on biodiversity an ecosystems.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	We acknowledge and uphold the human right to water, sanitation and hygiene and ensure that all of our facilities maintain strict standards for hygiene. Woolworths is a signatory to the WBCSD WASH at the workplace. All of our facilities are required to operate in accordance with strict health and safety requirements, and are regularly audited against these requirements. We have utilized the WASH Self Assessment tool to assess our initial risk exposure. Our suppliers and service providers are bound by the Woolworths Code of Business principles and our first tier suppliers undergo an Ethical Audit a third party auditor. Hygiene is one component of this audit and ensures that all suppliers have.
Other contextual issues, please specify	Please select	

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	We have seen a remarkable increase in interest from our customers in relation to water particularly due to the water scarcity issues currently being faced in South Africa. It is critical that we consider this in the development of new products, suppliers and stores to minimise reputational and brand risk and also ensure that we communicate our progress and commitment to water management. We engage with customers on a continual basis through variety of media and communications channels, including in-store plasma screens, social media and traditional marketing.
Employees	Relevant, always included	Access to clean water for our employees is fundamental to the operation of the business, therefore the risk of employees not having access to water is always factored into our risk assessments. We work with our employees in creating awareness around water issues at work and in the home through training, communications and competitions on an ongoing basis.
Investors	Relevant, always included	Woolworths is committed to improving disclosure about the financial and material risks posed by water issues and our own usage reduction strategies on behalf of investors, and also responding to concerns raised by them. We report related data through the CDP, annual sustainability reporting and a variety of other benchmarking indices on an ongoing basis.
Local communities	Relevant, sometimes included	We have seen an uptick in interest from communities we operate in, particularly during the drought and water restrictions and as such are increasingly looking at our business in the context of local water users and our 'right to operate'. We also monitor community risks among our supply base and view our water stewardship and farming for the future projects as being one way we can promote collective thinking and cooperation among catchment users. This engagement occurs in stores (through water messaging and awareness drives), via media e.g. TV, radio and news or at project level workshops, e.g. as part of our Water Stewardship community meeting.
NGOs	Relevant, always included	NGOs play an important role in communicating the expectations of stakeholders to Woolworths and the retail industry more generally; as such they are factored into our risk assessments. We engage with NGOs at shareholder and public or scheduled meetings as and when the need arises, as well as through structured partnerships with WWF-SA, catchment management agencies and others.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, sometimes included	Given that agriculture uses 60% of all of South Africa's water resources and that risk within a catchment is a factor of available supply vs demand, it is important to understand the nature of dependency of other water users in a catchment particularly within our Foods supply chain. As part of our Ceres water stewardship project in collaboration with WWF-SA we are engaging water users around the use of groundwater, which an emerging risk as a result of the drought. We recognize our unique position in the value chain to be able to bring together water users and suppliers in order to address water risks.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	We are increasingly engaging with water regulators (e.g. the national Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry (DAFF) at the policy discussion level, in aligning our approach in support of national objectives as well as sharing industry insight. This engagement occurs both on an adhoc basis, as well as scheduled stakeholder engagement seminars.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, sometimes included	In South Africa we have been working with the oldest and best functioning Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) in the country through our Ceres Water Stewardship project. The legal and policy framework for the future of CMAs in South Africa is uncertain however.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Relevant, sometimes included	This is included on an ad-hoc basis as projects require.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	We work across our supply chain to manage risks associated with fresh water and wastewater and are committed to improving practice at the supplier level. At Woolworths, we work with Foods suppliers directly through the Farming for the Future and the Green Factories programme aimed at primary producers, and scheduled supplier training and development. Clothing suppliers are engaged by relevant technical experts within the business who are working to eliminate use of certain chemicals through our Eco-Factories and Detox programmes on an ongoing basis.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	Where necessary we engage with utilities at a local level around tariffs, billing and infrastructure projects (including Rand Water and Umgeni Water). Typically this engagement is on an as-needed basis at present, or via work being completed by our partner organisation the National Businesses Initiative related to water pricing. We also support and engage with local municipalities on a regular basis, e.g. City of Cape Town Water and Waste Forum. The forum is aimed at sharing practical knowledge and support for taking action amidst the water scarcity climate and other environmental issues prevalent at the Cape Town Metro in which we are headquartered.
Other stakeholder, please specify	Relevant, always included	Media: To enable communication of water awareness programmes and initiatives we engage the media on a regular basis.

W3.3d

(W3.3d) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

The water risk assessment process aims to be as thorough as possible and includes all of our direct operations and suppliers where we have good visibility e.g. Woolworths Foods supply chain, which is well understood (basin-level assessment). Our clothing supply chain is more complicated due to the complex and globalised nature of clothing manufacture – hence supplier risk assessment among our clothing suppliers is limited to a few key, strategic facilities (regional-level assessment).

We rely on a number of methods to assess water risks at a medium-long time horizon. For direct and local suppliers we assess risks as a basin level using available datasets WRI Aqueduct, NWIS, and long term climate projections (CSAG). In our supply chain, we also rely on internal buyers and technologists who engage regularly with farmers, suppliers, and other stakeholders. At a value chain level, we use life cycle analyses to assess product life cycle impacts which enable a better understanding of sourcing decisions and strategies.

Water is included in biannual BU reviews with Head of Sustainability. Where risks are significant they will be incorporated into WHL's enterprise risk management framework. Dedicated risk teams conduct a risk assessment with EXCO's annually. The methodology assesses risks on exposure and controlled residual basis, where mitigation measures are taken into account. The risk assessment is reviewed with the relevant risk owner on a quarterly basis to assess any exposure/mitigation changes taking into account various scenarios. Risks are assessed in terms of their impact on our core function i.e. ability to trade as a retailer given our operational context, and brand reputation.

Water risks identified the food supply chain resulted in the investment in our Farming for the Future program. This level of understanding informs sourcing strategies e.g. guided suppliers away from growing water-intensive produce in water-stressed areas. It also guides strategies for raw materials e.g. cotton.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

To WHL, a substantive impact would arise where the company was not able to complete its core function as a result of impact in direct operations or the supply chain, or that a financial, reputational, regulatory or customer impact arises, as per the WHL Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The framework defines risks according to a sliding scale e.g. CRITICAL (substantive) risk is defined as an event with a "high" likelihood (>90%) and a loss in BU profit of between 2.5 - 7.5%, through to a "possible" likelihood (31-50%) event with a potential to impact individual business unit profit by 15%. From a reputational perspective, a substantive change is defined as reputational damage that puts the company at risk of being affected by limited to persistent widespread negative comment or perception.

WHL's combined assurance endeavours to maximise risk and governance oversight, maximise control efficiencies and optimise overall assurance to the audit and risk committee. The defined risk universe which is reviewed and updated annually by the WHL Risk and Governance teams taking into account existing management controls, reviews and self-assessment, the reviews conducted by internal assurance providers, compliance monitoring, key risk profile changes, reviews conducted by external assurance providers, management reviews and self-assessment and extent of assurance coverage.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	84	1-25	Applies to buildings fundamental to business continuity: Foods distribution centres, head-office as well as well as our stores in the Western Cape Province (the Cape Town Metropole in particular). The region has been declared disaster area in the recent past due to drought, the impacts of which are expected to pervade over the next few years. Climate change projections also indicate a general drying trend in the Western Cape.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Berg-Olifants
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Number of facilities exposed to water risk

84

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

Unknown

Comment

While the drought conditions vary temporally and spatially in the Western Cape province, the overall drought status outlook of the province has been on the decline, this is according to the drought status overview published by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). In the Western Cape, these facilities are mainly located within 'drainage basin G' in the Berg-Olifants catchment area. As of June 2019, this drainage area has been identified to be of high risk in terms of water availability and water quality based on the Woolworths Farming for the Future annual water availability and quality risk assessment.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Berg-Olifants
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Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress
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Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales

Company-specific description

This applies to buildings that are fundamental to business continuity: distribution centers, head-office as well as our stores in the Western Cape. The region experienced severe drought in the recent past, the impacts of which are expected to pervade over the next few years. Disruptions in operations following water supply interruptions and/or increased water restrictions would cause disruption to business operations and sales. This can potentially hinder access to safe and adequate WASH services and this is likely to compromise the health and safety of Woolworths employees and that of our customers. This situation is likely to be significantly worsened by the effects of climate change under business as usual scenario. As highlighted on South Africa's National Climate Response paper — current projections suggest that the limits of economically viable land-based water resources will be exceeded 2050 and the downscaled climate modeling suggests that the western and interior parts of the country will be more prone to drought. Climate Change and the increasing population growth will further exacerbate water stress in the Berg-Olifants. The inability of Woolworths stores, plus several strategic admin buildings in the Western Cape to trade would have a severe impact on the Woolworths brand and profitability.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium-high

Likelihood

More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Primary response to risk

Establish site-specific targets

Description of response

The consequence of a persistent multi-year drought in the city's catchment areas presented one of the most significant risks ever faced by Woolworths, which is headquartered in Cape Town. To deal with this risk, Woolworths invoked an emergency taskforce, led by senior business management, to develop requisite business continuity plans. While still maintaining required levels of hygiene, the following processes were incorporated into operating plans: Installation of back-up supply tanks for all stores in the Western Cape region so to harness and store rain water. Incorporation Grey water rerecycling and re-use. We rolled out smart metering systems to monitor water consumption in real-time and other water efficiency measures through our internal green building protocol to reduce our water withdrawals in the catchment. We also developed a formalized cleaning procedure to maintain hygiene in stores, minimizing the use of potable water. We developed a groundwater abstraction system (with Reverse Osmosis purification capacity) at our Cape Town distribution center, and expanding head office 1.4 ML groundwater treatment plant capacity. We are continuing replacing water-cooled refrigeration system at our Food DC with the air-cooled system. This is to manage higher operating costs due to the increased water tariffs and to remain competitive.

Cost of response

467442

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous motoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R467,442 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Breede-Gouritz
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Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical	Increased water stress
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Primary potential impact

Increased production costs due to changing input prices from supplier

Company-specific description

Water is central to everything we do. We rely on a steady and clean supply of water across our entire value chain to grow, process, and manufacture our clothing and food products. As the climate changes freshwater resources are becoming increasingly scarce and insufficient in terms of both water quality and availability to meet agricultural, industrial, and domestic water needs and to maintain ecosystems. It follows therefore that water scarcity in the Breede Gauritz Catchment area will not only impede local economic development but human health and livelihoods. In the Cape Town metropole, water tariffs have been increased following the implementation of punitive charges for high water users. This has resulted in a significant increase in operating costs relating to the purchase of water for Woolworths suppliers. Higher water tariffs also put additional cost pressures on our customers, who are already fighting the escalating cost of living. To our suppliers, water will remain a key economic input. As the water supply becomes more erratic and uncertain, it will impact food price inflation, product quality, safety, and availability to Woolworths customers.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

High

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Primary response to risk

Supplier engagement	Promote greater due diligence among suppliers
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Description of response

The Annual Water Footprint Index Assessments, as part of the Farming for the Future audits, are conducted with aim of decreasing suppliers' water footprints over time and to determine any inherent risk to the supply of products to Woolworths. This assessment covers 116 parameters, including irrigation water usage and quality, wastewater and legal compliance. There are currently 483 farmers on the Farming for the Future programme, of which 304 are secondary suppliers (all in all, providing coverage of 84% of Woolworths private label produce and horticulture lines). During FY19, 179 primary and 304 secondary suppliers were assessed against the Farming for the Future standard and they achieved a 12% improvement in the Water Footprint Index Assessment. An annual green factory assessment is conducted whereby currently 130 supplier sites (all of whom are our large, strategic, exclusive, local, private label suppliers) self-assess and report on key sustainability issues including water management and risk, fresh water and wastewater usage and water quality.

Cost of response

467442

Explanation of cost of response

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R467,442 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Through roll out of Improved monitoring via a real-time metering, focus on water awareness and training with employees and investment in water harvesting, storage and recycling technologies we have reduced the amount of water used in our operations since 2007, and have also improved the accuracy of billing thereby leading to significant savings from billing recoveries. Water management KPIs have also been incorporated into the balanced scorecards (linked to financial incentives) of our real estate, stores, distribution centre and sustainability teams regarding operational water reduction targets in all Group companies. Woolworths sends detailed reports to every facility on a monthly basis indicating how the store/ DC/ admin building is performing against its specific format benchmark (per m2). Supplier water efficiency targets are built into the scorecards of our Food and Clothing sourcing and technology teams. The influence of KPI's has led to greater visibility and focus on water as a key material issue, with the outcome being progress towards our water reduction commitments.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

641080

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

This figure is an estimate based on the municipal water savings that have been realised across our buildings in South Africa, as derived on the metering data.

Type of opportunity

Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity

Sales of new products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Our Good Business Journey is a source of innovation in our products. In 2015, we have set a target to ensure that every product we sell has at least one sustainability attribute, which may include, inter alia: production in an energy and water efficient factory, made with eco-chemicals, new manufacturing processes that reduce water use, inclusion of recycled content, among others. We have developed a number of products that offer customers the chance to tread lighter on the environment, such as Farming for the Future products, recycled polyester clothing (uses less water); recycled polyester jeans made with eco-chemicals (and free from sandblasting) as well as phosphate free washing detergents, among many others. In the year we developed a new range of bath products in response to the drought, designed to be quick rinse and grey-water safe (for use in the garden). We believe that the high levels of sustainability awareness amongst our customers, coupled with concerns about water scarcity and quality challenges in SA, will create a strong market for water efficient products.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Type of opportunity

Markets

Primary water-related opportunity

Stronger competitive advantage

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We have done significant research on water-related risks in certain key catchments, and the on the ground information found that our suppliers were up to three times more water efficient than the global average for certain products (e.g. peaches). This enables us to work with the suppliers on a broader catchment level rather than divest from risky regions. We are also looking at longer term water impacts on regions to identify other sourcing opportunities in water-rich areas elsewhere in Africa. Through working with suppliers to reduce water use, improve waste water management; and address wider-catchment level risks through collective action in water stewardship initiatives we are able to improve the resilience of our supply chain against future supply risks and therefore materially benefit the future of our business.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Type of opportunity

Other

Primary water-related opportunity

Other, please specify (To make strides against SDG 6 through collaborative efforts)

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Water is not only central to our business continuity, but is largely of strategic importance in our supply chains, to the functioning of ecological systems, a driver of local economies and also a prerequisite for human well-being. Given the increasing competing water need, it has become clearer to us that isolated and unilateral approaches are inadequate towards addressing the inherent complexities in water challenges. Instead, actions to address water related problems requires collective and concerted efforts between the communities, both private and public sector including civil society organisations and local stakeholder representatives at all levels. This proposition has given us an opportunity to forge working relationships with broader society. As a signatory of the UN-Global Compact, Woolworths has been proactive in supporting and participating in various stakeholder alliances so to encourage collective action towards addressing complex water challenges and realize positive water outcomes at scale and inline with global goals i.e. SDG6 We are working with WWF-SA, UN CEO Water Mandate and the National Business Initiative (NBI) for the advancement of context based water targets in South Africa. In 2017 we funded an NBI study to identify cross-sectoral and cross country water stewardship linkages between large SA corporations. We are also engaging the WRI on enterprise-wide water targets.

Estimated timeframe for realization

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

We have not quantified the financial impact.

W5. Facility-level water accounting**W5.1****(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.****Facility reference number**

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Head office complex

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Berg-Olifants
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Latitude

-33.9

Longitude

18.4

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

14.8

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

8.88

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

5.92

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

13.32

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

0

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

1.48

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

This has resulted in the shift to using 68% of greywater in our South African corporate buildings.

Facility reference number

Facility 2

Facility name (optional)

Montague Gardens Distribution Centre

Country/Area & River basin

South Africa	Berg-Olifants
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Latitude

-33.9

Longitude

18.5

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.92

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Much lower

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

7.92

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

7.12

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Lower

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

7.12

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

0.7

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

At our Montague Garderns distribution center in Cape Town we have focused primarily on installing rainwater harvesting technology to increase the reuse of rainwater. Using a three-step reverse osmosis purification process, rainwater stored in the reservoir at the center is filtered and used for ablution and tray washing. Currently, we do not measure the volume of water withdrawals from this reservoir. There are plans to do so in for the near future.

Facility reference number

Facility 3

Facility name (optional)

77 stores in the Western Cape

Country/Area & River basin

Please select

Latitude

-33.2278

Longitude

21.8569

Located in area with water stress

Yes

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division

<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

83.7

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Higher

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

83.7

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

75.33

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

75.33

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

8.4

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The water consumption was higher due to the aggregate 3% increase in water withdrawal volume across all the Western Cape Stores. In the previous reporting year, we only focused on key strategic food stores. We are currently taking into consideration all the stores within the Breede-Gauritz and Berg-Oliphants catchments in the Western Cape.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Assurance procedures followed in accordance with ISO14064-3 (2006)

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

76-100

What standard and methodology was used?

Our water withdrawals are independently audited as part of our Carbon Footprint report by Global Carbon Exchange . The verification is carried out in accordance with the International Standard ISO 14064-3 (2006) 'Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions'.

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

Water recycled/reused

% verified

Not verified

What standard and methodology was used?

<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water-related innovation Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	WHL has a publicly available Position Statement (available on our website: http://www.woolworths.co.za/images/elasticera/New_Site/Corporate/Woolworths_Water_Position_Statement.pdf) and it provides the overall vision for water management - intended to provide stakeholders with a consolidated view of our commitments. The position statement extends to both direct operations and the supply chain – where we recognise a significant proportion of our water impacts to reside. We commit to driving better performance through our own operations and supply chain.

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Director on board	The Woolworths Holdings Board oversees the work of the Sustainability Committee as well as our Risk and Compliance Committees. The Sustainability Committee, a sub-committee of the WHL Board, provides a single point of view and direction for all WHL sustainability focus areas, incl. water and meets half-yearly to oversee progress in achieving all aspects of the Good Business Journey, as well as addressing any sustainability-related risks to the business. The main purpose of the committee is to ensure that the sustainability strategy and objectives are effectively integrated into the business. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by a non-executive director. The Group CEO and Woolworths CEO are members of the committee, together with three independent directors, one of whom chairs the Social and Ethics committee. These independent directors each have significant expertise and experience in a range of corporate sustainability issues.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - all meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	The role of the Sustainability Committee is to ensure that the Group's sustainable development strategy positions the Group as a leader in retail where it has operational presence. It further ensures that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner, while meeting societal needs. Progress towards meeting climate-related targets and goals, are monitored at an operational level by the executive committee and championed by the Group Director: Marketing and Sustainability.

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group Director: Marketing&Sustainability)

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Half-yearly

Please explain

Progress towards meeting water targets and goals are monitored at an operational level by the executive committee and championed by the Group Director: Marketing and Sustainability. The management and coordination of sustainability across all our operations sit with the Group Head of Sustainability, who reports into the Group Director: Marketing and Sustainability.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Sustainability committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Half-yearly

Please explain

The Sustainability Committee, a sub-committee of the Woolworths Holdings Board, has oversight of the Group's sustainability strategy. The committee is chaired by a non-executive director and meets twice a year to review the progress of our sustainability program, as well as to approve strategic matters arising for continuity of the program. The Group Chief Executive Officer and the Woolworths SA Chief Executive Officer are members of the committee, together with three independent directors. These independent directors each have significant expertise and experience in a range of corporate sustainability issues. The David Jones and Country Road Group Executive Committees review Good Business Journey progress on a regular basis as well. Both David Jones and Country Road Group Boards also receive Good Business Journey progress updates at each Board meeting.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Incentivising of sustainability-related KPIs, which include water-related targets. The attainment of sustainability KPIs is linked to the individual scorecards, which is linked to the Group's balanced scorecard. The Board reviews the Group's balanced scorecard quarterly to monitor the performance of the six strategic focus areas at Group and operating entity level. In order to focus on the achievement of the Group's or entity's strategy, up to 60% of an individual's performance measurement (IPM) includes objectives aligned with the achievement of the operating entity's strategic focus areas.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team	Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in efficiency - supply chain	To achieve a performance-based culture and an alignment with shareholders, through value creation. The total reward mix is geared towards a high percentage of pay "at risk" for the achievement of stretched goals which are aligned to company performance, individual performance and employee behavior. This is to motivate executives and senior management to achieve short-term strategic, financial and non-financial objectives in the one-year business plan. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.
Non-monetary reward	Please select	Please select	

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

- Yes, direct engagement with policy makers
- Yes, trade associations
- Yes, funding research organizations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

WHL is a member of the United Nations Global Compact CEO Water Mandate. Through this, we have become a participant in a pilot project for setting context-based targets for water. This pilot project will also assist us in re-framing our water targets into more contextual targets. This will help in not only enhancing the existing water stewardship work we are engaged in but to also frame our work within a more holistic view in addressing the unique challenges and needs of those areas in managing water resources. In the last year, together with the NBI, Woolworths hosted the CEO Water Mandate in South Africa to initiate discussions on setting context-based water targets in the countries. Woolworths has formed research-based partnerships with NGOs, WWF-SA, and have been engaging with the national South African Department of Water and Sanitation in water policy. We are a signatory to the We Mean Business Water commitment and are working with the CEO Water Mandate, National Business Initiative and the Alliance for Water Stewardship to drive water stewardship awareness and work in South Africa. Woolworths is a member of various public policy and trade association groups including, inter alia: Business Unity South Africa, Consumer Goods Council of South Africa. We engage at a public policy level with various government departments (e.g. Department of Water and Sanitation) through our stakeholder engagement directorate.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

- Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
- WHL_GOOD_BUSINESS_JOURNEY_REPORT_2019.pdf
- WHL_INTEGRATED_ANNUAL_REPORT_2019.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Sustainability and embedding the Good Business journey across our operations is a long term business objective.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water is identified as a key risk to WHL's long term business objectives, therefore has been considered seriously in the strategy for achieving long term business objectives. Investment in initiatives like the Woolworths Farming for the Future program have been developed on the back of this strategic approach.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Key Good Business Journey/ Water CAPEX requirements are included in financial planning cycles, as are programmes such as Farming for the Future. In addition, further budgetary needs for business unit level Good Business Journey targets and commitments are considered in financial planning for each business unit prior to the start of each financial year.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

5

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

Please explain

This is estimated in relation to the budget allocated for sustainability initiatives.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We are in the process of finalizing science-based targets for GHG emissions and hope to be part of a pilot for context-based water targets in the coming year (we are sponsoring some work by the National Business Initiative and CEO Water Mandate).

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Has your organization identified any water-related outcomes from your climate-related scenario analysis?

No

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

There is certainly value in using internal water pricing, however, at this stage we are focusing on finalizing an appropriate enterprise-wide target. In addition, we are looking to establish a context-based water target for the water basin in which we are active in a water stewardship project. We also plan to expand our water stewardship work in South Africa to a second water basin the North of the country.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Business level specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Water is identified as one of the material issues within the business and is therefore one of the eight key focus areas of our group-wide sustainability program. As we operate in some of the most water-stressed parts of the world, goal and target setting are incorporated across all businesses and geographies, although these are a lot more advanced in South Africa due to the maturity of our program in the country compared to Australia. At this stage, our target and goal setting is based on best practice and not science-based. We use available tools and research (e.g. life cycle assessments, water stewardship, scientific research) to develop targets and goals. We are engaged in the use of context-based targets starting in mid-2018, and therefore are planning to be able to take a more nuanced, scenario-based approach in the future. We also focus on delivering strategic business value (making ourselves and our suppliers more efficient and resilient) and also meeting the development priorities of the countries in which we operate, e.g. education and food security in South Africa. We also consider our role in delivering against SDG 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals when developing these targets. Water management KPIs have been incorporated into the corporate balanced scorecards (linked to financial incentives) of our real estate, stores, DCs, and sustainability teams regarding operational water reduction targets in all Group companies. Woolworths sends detailed reports to every facility on a monthly basis indicating how the store/ DC/ admin building is performing against its specific format benchmark (per m2). Supplier water efficiency targets are built into the scorecards of our Food and Clothing sourcing and technology teams. The influence of KPIs has led to greater visibility and focus on water as a key material issue, with the outcome being progressed towards our water reduction commitments.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water use efficiency

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

This 2020 target necessitates municipal-water intensity reduction in our direct operations by 50% in stores, 70% in administrative buildings, and 50% in Distribution Centres against 2007 base-year. This target is in line with WHL's sustainability strategic objective of improving resource efficiency, water recycling, and re-use, and intensifying municipal water augmentation across direct business operations.

Quantitative metric

% reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply

Baseline year

2007

Start year

2010

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

We have reduced our relative water consumption across our South African stores by 56%. Water consumption (KL per m2) in South Africa DC's per distributable unit (DU) was 0.29 Kl/m2 against a decreasing target of 0.40 KL/m2. Greywater accounts for 66% of Hed Office campus water consumption. This has been achieved through the implementation of municipal water augmentation and water efficiency measures over the years, including behavioral change among Woolworths employees.

Target reference number

Target 2

Category of target

Water consumption

Level

Basin level

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Reduce municipal water withdrawals in water-stressed areas relative to 2015 base-year. We recognize the continuous increase of competing for water needs within the water-scarce local communities in which we operate. Woolworths is proactively working towards reducing municipal water consumption in the water-stressed catchments and augmenting its water supply with renewable-groundwater where possible.

Quantitative metric

% reduction in total water consumption

Baseline year

2015

Start year

2016

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

40

Please explain

Woolworths is headquartered in Cape Town, Western Cape Province. The province falls predominantly within the BreedeGouritz and the Berg-Olifants water management areas (WMAs). These are the most water-stressed WMAs in South Africa, with Cape Town being considered the most urban stressed water region in the country. In early 2018, the threat of Cape Town running out of water hit global headlines as the reality of the taps running dry became a real possibility. The consequence of a persistent multi-year drought in the city's catchment areas presented one of the most significant risks ever faced by Woolworths. As a result of this, water consumption in the Berg-Olifants and Breede-Gouritz catchments in the Western Cape was reduced by 37%, 41%, and 44% for stores (division 4), head office, and distribution centers respectively in the reporting year compared to 2015.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices

Level

Business

Motivation

Risk mitigation

Description of goal

Grow uptake of the Woolworths Farming for the Future program among primary and secondary supplier base in Southern Africa to further promote sustainable (water-efficient) farming practices among a wide supplier base. This is recognized as an integral part of our long term Foods business division strategy since more than 95% of our fresh produce is supplied in South Africa. Irrigated agriculture uses 60% of the country's available water resources, and the risks associated with food security from water security (ranging from increasing water prices and insecurity of water supply) cannot be overstated. South Africa has been classified as a water-stressed semi-arid country, with limited annual rainfall compared to the world average. Through Farming for the Future, we also aim to share and promote supplier best practices through capturing and sharing the learning from top suppliers across multiple indicators of the program. Through the Woolworths Farming for the Future program, we engage with farmers to reduce water wastage and pollution. Farmers are encouraged and supported to improve soil quality which in turn increases water retention, and adopts efficient irrigation techniques, minimal use of pesticides and fertilizers, and improve quality of wastewater on farms.

Baseline year

2007

Start year

2007

End year

2020

Progress

The Woolworths Farming for the Future program manages the entire farming process from the ground up, with soil quality and water efficiency at the heart of the program. Healthy soil requires fewer chemical inputs and less water, resulting in reduced chemical run-off and soil erosion, with positive biodiversity impacts. The related auditing and certification scheme works with the farmers to continually improve their performance. Of the 483 (2018: 331) suppliers that were engaged in the year, 304 were secondary suppliers. In total 179 (2018: 136) of our primary suppliers and 304 (2018: 195) of our secondary supplier base were assessed against the Farming for the Future standard. Overall, these farmers achieved a 60% pass rate (2018: 90%) against the program criteria. If newcomers who underwent their first assessment are excluded from this calculation, the pass rate increases to 92%. Progress is measured by our Water Footprint Index (WFI) tool which makes use of 116 individual parameters that include water use parameters for all relevant water-related practices on-farm and processing facilities. The environmental aspects used in the WFI calculations include, inter alia, soil management, irrigation water management, environmental legal requirements, biodiversity management, pest management, and wastewater processing. This information is collected through the annual or bi-annual independent audit by Enviroscientific (ES).

Goal

Watershed remediation and habitat restoration, ecosystem preservation

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of goal

It's estimated that over 7% of South Africa's water is being lost to water-hungry invasive alien vegetation. The Ceres area in the water-stressed Breede-Catchment is home to many of Woolworths' fruit and vegetable suppliers. Therefore, the availability (or lack thereof) of freshwater resources in this area is of strategic concern to Woolworths. It was for this reason that Woolworths and Marks & Spencer, together with WWF-South Africa, the Alliance for Water Stewardship and the German Development Bank (GIZ) initially identified the opportunity to work with a group of stone fruit farmers in the area with the aim to help identify shared water challenges that could be solved collectively. Through our strategic partnership with WWF-SA, we committed to establishing one water stewardship project a year. We have two water stewardship projects to date, one in the Ceres region with our stone fruit suppliers and the other in Mpumalanga, where a majority of our tropical fruit, sugar, and citrus suppliers operate.

Baseline year

2007

Start year

2014

End year

2020

Progress

We continue to partner with WWF-SA's through the Water Balance project, which aims to protect some of South Africa's most vulnerable water source areas through the removal of alien (invasive) vegetation. With funding from Woolworths, an alien clearing coordinator was appointed to manage this project and work in partnership with farmers, government agencies, and water-use associations. The coordinator managed to secure additional funding from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Natural Resources Management (NRM). Additional funds were raised via other donor sources to aid in the expansion of the alien clearing program. The success of this program has resulted in alien plant clearing of more than 115 hectares in the Breede-catchment, to release freshwater back into the environment. This model has been replicated in Riviersonderend (which supplies Theewaterskloof – the largest dam in the Western Cape which holds more than 40% of Cape Town's water supply). We have also been engaging with various key stakeholders in the Ceres valley to develop a baseline for geohydrological conditions and irrigation consumption. The intention is to create a Ground Water (GW) monitoring network to enable the long-term sustainability of groundwater use in the catchment. Together with WWF-SA, Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (CMA) has explored and identified opportunities for collective action on water stewardship projects in the greater Sabie and Crocodile catchments.

Goal

Providing access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities

Level

Country level

Motivation

Increase freshwater availability for users/natural environment within the basin

Description of goal

Woolworths committed to investing in water infrastructure for schools and announced the launch of an ongoing MySchool MyVillage MyPlanet fund, the Woolworths Water Fund to improve and provide water infrastructure for schools around drought-prone areas. The project aims to create greater resilience; water sustainability and water

sovereignty at schools by installing water tanks for rainwater harvesting and storage. In line with our aim to support innovative and scalable programs, we have also partnered with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Gauteng Department of Education. Through this partnership, we are aiming to install 30 handwashing stations at 30 under-resourced schools over the next 3 years.

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2018

End year

2022

Progress

Through the Water Fund in the reporting year, we installed rainwater harvesting tanks (with 10 000 liters storage capacity as well as filtration systems where required) in 42 under-resourced schools for use in drinking, cooking, irrigation, and ablutions. Rainwater harvesting from rooftops has proven to be a highly effective strategy for improved water management and reducing pressure and reliance on municipal water supplies for these schools. The harvested water can be safely used for washing hands and flushing toilets. In addition, this supply of rainwater is used to irrigate food gardens so that even in times of drought, schools can still produce vegetables to supplement their feeding schemes with fresh and healthy foods.

Goal

Engagement with suppliers to reduce the water-related impact of supplied products

Level

Business

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

Through our responsible sourcing strategy, we engage with suppliers with the goal of minimizing the water-related impacts of private label supplied products. Our 'responsible sourcing' strategy involves the procurement of products as well as raw material commodities in ways that promotes a healthy environment. This involves the uptake of sustainable cotton, so to achieve 100% use of sustainable cotton (Better Cotton Initiative, organic cotton) across our private label brands by 2020, and to improve wastewater quality beyond compliance requirements through our chemical detox strategy of eliminating hazardous chemicals in all Woolworths private-label apparel by 2022.

Baseline year

2014

Start year

2014

End year

2022

Progress

As we use more cotton than any other fiber across our fashion business, we have an important role to play in encouraging sustainable agricultural practices in cotton production. In the reporting year, Woolworths sourced Better Cotton for the equivalent of 80% of all cotton garments (up from 60%). This improvement is largely manifested through the strong partnership with Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) and our focus on engagement and training programs with employees and top of clothing suppliers. On the other hand, our Chemical detox strategy is a phased approach and entails engaging suppliers to achieving zero discharge of all 11 priority hazardous chemicals from the life-cycle and all production procedures that are associated with the making and using of all products Woolworths clothing sells by 2022. Due diligence and testing are in place to ensure the chemicals adhere to and can be verified against the OEKO-TEX® 100 standards. In the reporting year we achieved 57% detoxification across our clothing range, this is below our 60% target, Instead of tackling one chemical at a time, we have taken the approach of tackling all 11 chemicals simultaneously.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water withdrawals from Woolworths South Africa (corporate offices, distribution centers and stores) as well as David Jones	Other, please specify (ISO14064-3 (2006))	Water usage at our direct operation is verified as part of scope 3 of the annual carbon footprint verification.
W1 Current state	Water withdrawals from Woolworths South Africa (corporate offices, distribution centers and stores) as well as David Jones	Other, please specify (Limited Assurance by Ernst and Young: Water usage for Woolworths head office, stores, and distribution centres)	The Group has always looked at obtaining independent opinion on our progress as a crucial part of gaining and maintaining credibility with our stakeholders. Ernst & Young Inc. (EY) was also engaged to perform a limited assurance engagement for certain quantitative information contained in this current report as follows: - Water usage for Woolworths head office, stores, and distribution centers

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

None

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Roy Bagattini	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

To find out more about what we're doing, visit

*We appreciate any feedback on our Good Business Journey Report.
Please contact GoodBusinessJourney@woolworths.co.za*