



Climate Change & Human Rights Working Group Meeting

The Food Network for Ethical Trade –Thursday 25th April 2024



Competition Law Statement

“Today we are meeting to discuss the Food Network for Ethical Trade.

We take competition compliance seriously. Whilst discussions can cover matters of interest to our industry, we cannot discuss or exchange sensitive commercial information.

If at any time during this meeting, you think our discussions may be in breach of competition rules, please inform the Chair. The Chair may close the meeting at any time if she believes that discussions are in breach of competition law”

This meeting will be recorded and shared with FNET members, and the presentation slide deck will be saved on the FNET website.

Climate & Human Rights working group: Agenda

25th April 1-3pm

Approximate timing	Item
13.00 – 13.10	Introduction, leads update and upcoming workshop on heat stress
13.10 – 14.30	Part 1: Water – understanding water risks, integration into human rights due diligence and member case studies.
13.10 – 13.20	• FNET water survey summary – <i>Suzanne Natelson, FNET</i>
13.20 – 13.40	• Break-out discussion – <i>Iwona Janik, Head of Technical & Ethical Sourcing, Ethical Food Company (Chair)</i>
13.40 – 13.50	• Case study - <i>Willie Wood, Head of Technical, World Wide Fruit</i>
13.50 – 14.00	• Overview of key water risks in food supply chains & WRAP Water Stewardship Programme, <i>William McManus, Sector Specialist – Food, WRAP</i>
14.00 – 14.10	• Case study – <i>Emily Pearce, Senior Sustainable Sourcing & International Development Manager, Coop</i>
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14.30 – 15.00	Part 2: Guide on Climate & Human Rights Due Diligence – Group discussion and feedback – <i>Suzanne Natelson, FNET</i>

Climate & Human Rights working group leads



Natalie McWilliam
*Group Head of
Sustainable
Sourcing*
Dps (currently on
maternity leave)



Ed Brent
*Sustainability
Manager -
Carbon*
M&S



Iwona Janik
*Head of
Technical &
Ethical Sourcing*
Ethical Food
Company



Shannon Hilton
*Sustainability
Co-ordinator*
dps



Hannah Radvan
*Human Rights
Manager*
M&S

Next meeting – in-person on heat stress

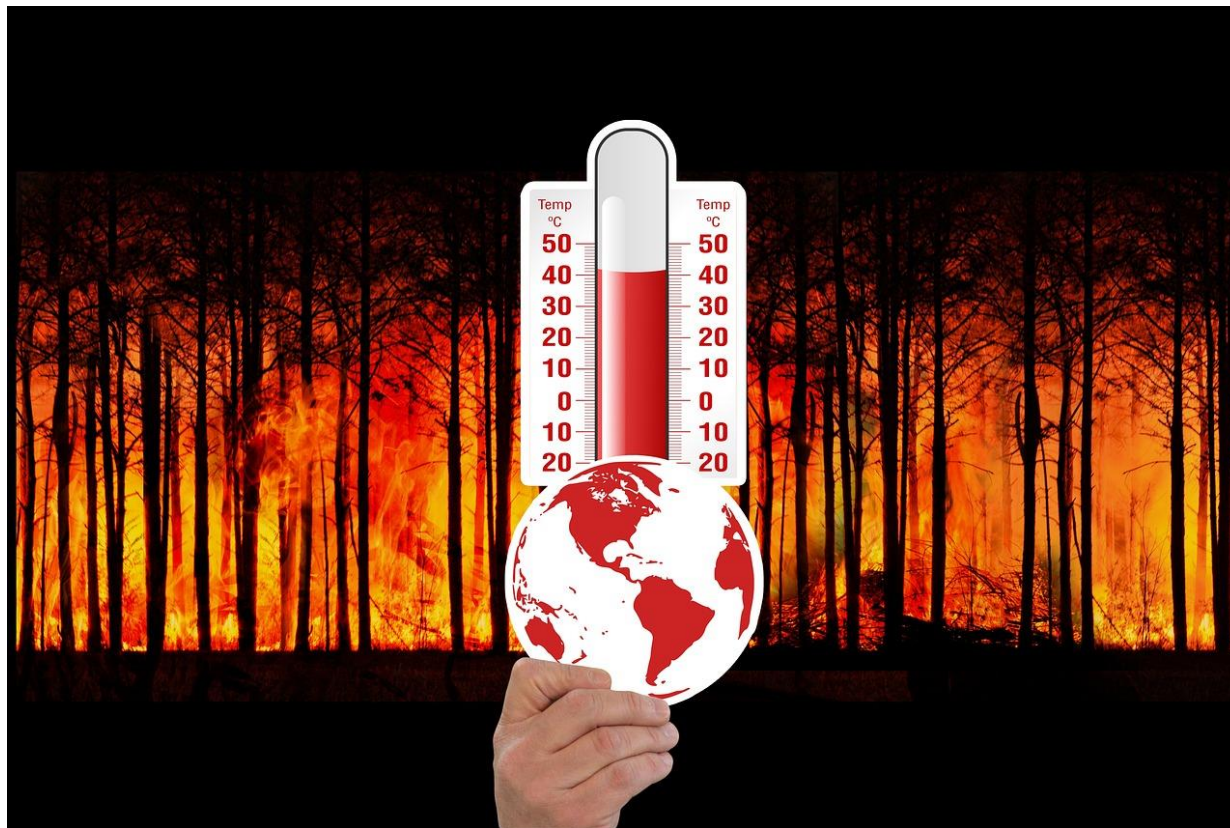
Date: Early June? Wednesday 5th of June?

Location: Any volunteers? Around 30 people

Objectives: Members to share their initiatives/concerns/work on heat stress in preparation for the coming season

Are there initiatives members would like to hear more about?

Please share agenda points with Suzanne asap.



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FNET water & human rights summary

Meeting output: A briefing summarising the meeting discussion, water initiatives shared and recommended resources for members.






Please share any recommendations in the chat or email them by 1st May to Suzanne.

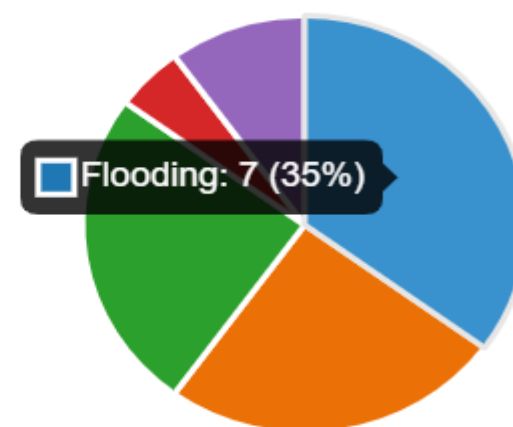


Summary of FNET water survey – April 2024

1. Which water risks are you seeing in your supply chain?

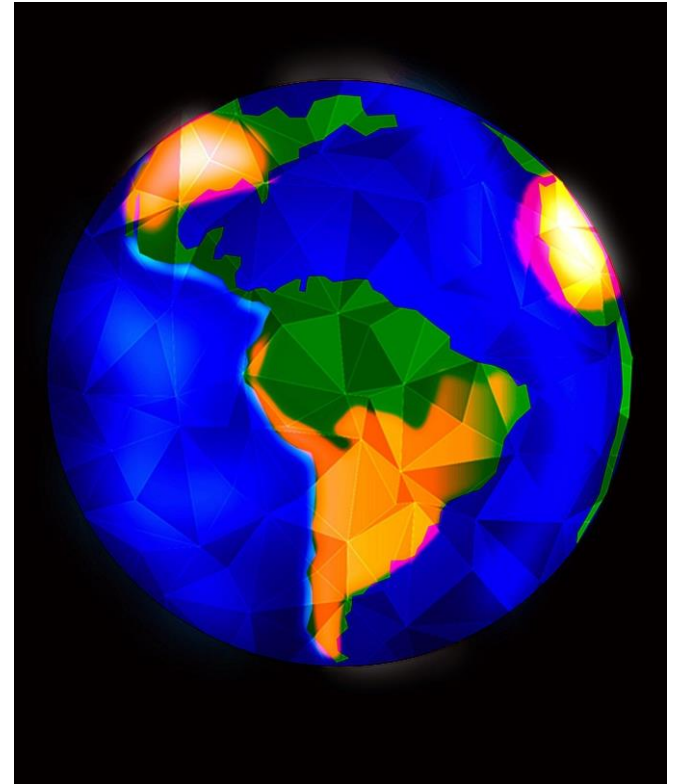
More Details

 Flooding	7
 Scarcity	5
 Pollution	5
 Increase in water-borne diseases	1
 Other	2



Water Initiatives

- ❖ 7 out of 8 respondents are participating in a water initiative
- ❖ 1 member - water risk mapping, contingency supply, participation in an industry group to understand how to manage flooding/drought
- ❖ Signatories to the WRAP Courtauld 2030 Water Roadmap - mentioned by 6 of the companies, and participation in collective action projects in UK, Spain, Kenya, South Africa and Peru.
- ❖ 1 member has commissioned a report on water footprint in key hotspot areas.
- ❖ 1 member has a commitment to source 50% of fresh food from areas of sustainable water management by 2030
- ❖ Mapped supply chain water risk at farm level using the WWF Water Risk Filter and extended country/commodity risk assessment out to 2030. This has highlighted specific risks around future water scarcity and the interrelationships between climate related risks.



Some “human/worker-related” challenges

Awareness

Impacts are within Tier 2 and below in supply chain so limited oversight

Current standards (e.g. Global GAP) are not effective at assessing and managing sustainable use of water resources.

Current programs are typically environmentally focused and impacts on workers and communities are less well represented in current industry initiatives.

Impact

Increased lower hour contracts or lower wages, less job security etc.

Reduced water security due to increased demand for in water vulnerable regions worsened by pollution

Changes to rainy seasons in key fresh produce areas impacting planting and incomes for smallholders.

Risks of polluted water from overuse of chemicals in cotton industry.

Difficulties around access to water by communities - large influxes of migrant workers at peak season.

High water stress areas - Lack of or no access to safe and sufficient water and sanitation facilities for local residents and/or on farms

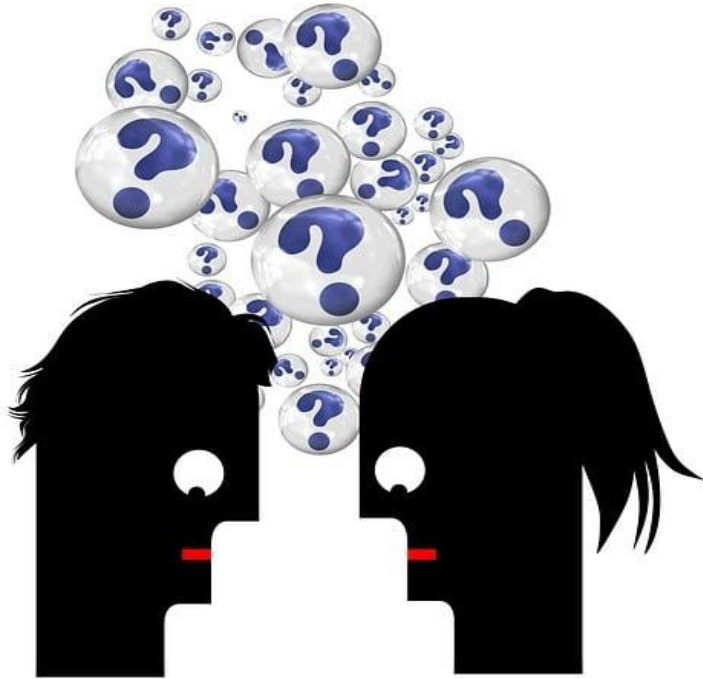
Where water is unavailable from public sources, people have to buy water from tanks at an inflated cost, impacting those living in poverty

How can FNET help?

- ❖ Horizon scanning and support to be less reactive on water.
- ❖ Information-sharing between businesses: suppliers and growers can help to raise visibility of where water issues are occurring in our supply chain
- ❖ Actions being taken by different businesses and learning what is effective and what isn't.
- ❖ Communication with environment colleagues and programmes to ensure input on human rights perspective and teams are joined-up e.g. some human rights 101 courses for environment teams



Meeting preparation insights



Water Witness report

- ❖ Research in the Ica region in Peru after 2010 water emergency
- ❖ Ica-Villacurí aquifer depletion and its impact on local communities and the environment.
- ❖ Initiatives were launched and this research is assessing the effectiveness of these initiatives.
- ❖ Report to be launched in May, has recommendations for range of stakeholders including supply chains.



Small group discussion

- How can companies incorporate the potential impacts on human rights from water risk in due diligence and mitigation?
- How can FNET bring forward work in this area. What are some opportunities for collaboration?
- Nominate a lead to share in the meeting when you return.



Climate & Human Rights working group: Agenda 25th April

1-3pm

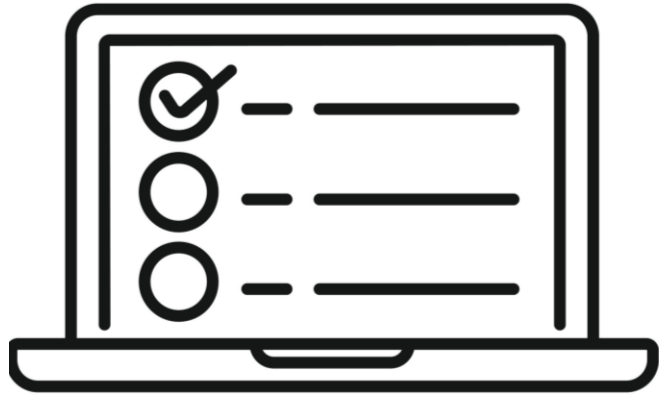
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WORLDWIDE *fruit*

Water Stewardship

Dreem Fruit, South Africa. A Delecta farm that participated in the WFL Water Stewardship case studies.

Grower & WUAs Engagement & Surveys



5-Step WWF Water Stewardship Journey

- 12 WFL RSA suppliers participated
- Breede-, Berg-, & Olifants /Doornriver Catchments

☐ South Africa, Spain, Chile, Peru targeted surveys

Output - Reporting



Overview of initiatives:

- Invasive species clearing
- Groundwater monitoring
- Water risks within catchments

☐ South African, Spain Chile & Peru insights reports generated

19 Case Studies

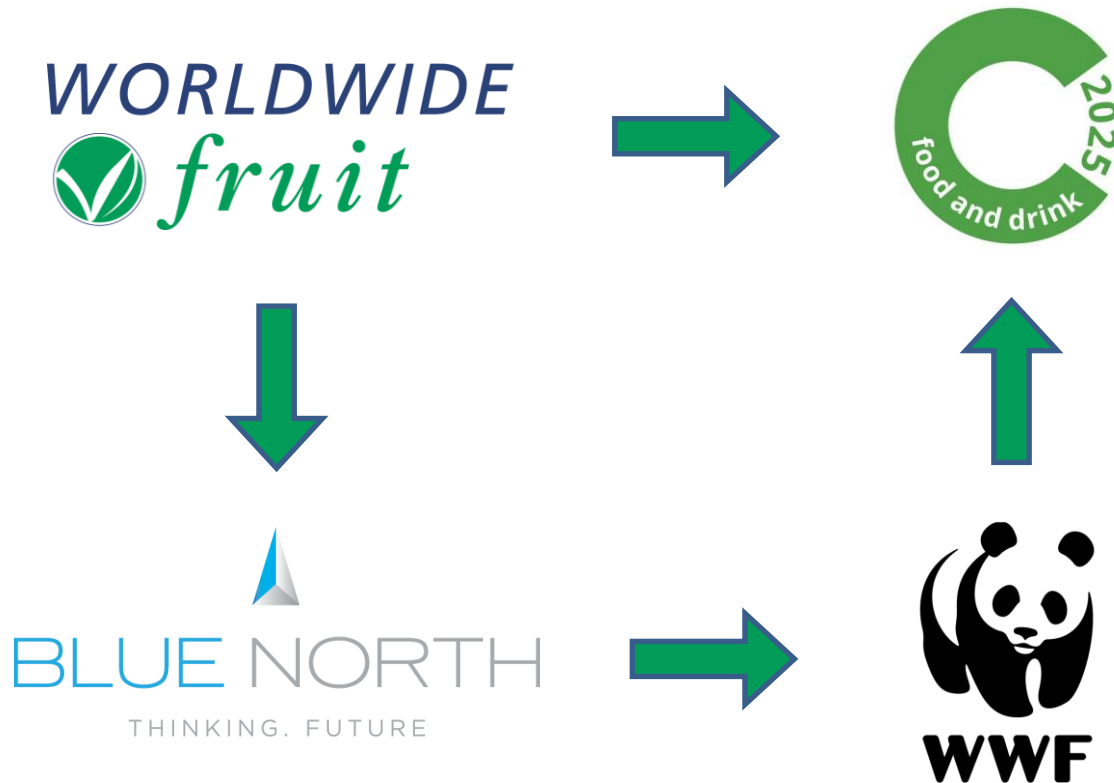


Focussed on water challenges

- Lessons learned
- Success stories
- Current & future sustainability strategies

☐ South Africa, Spain, Chile, Peru – sustainability/water stewardship case studies

Worldwide Fruit - Signatory to the Courtauld Water Ambition Project



OUR WATER RESOURCES ARE UNDER STRESS...

in England...

14% of rivers over-abstracted

86% of rivers do not meet good ecological status

and in global supply chains

90% of UK's fruit & 50% of vegetables
come from overseas*

8 of the top 10 countries
we source from are drought-prone

(*excluding potatoes)

WHICH IS WHY WE NEED THE



PRIORITISING
shared supply chains

DELIVERING
collective action projects

"Together our aim is
that the UK's fresh
produce, and other key
foods, are sourced from
areas with sustainable
water management."



WORLDWIDE  *fruit*



BLUE NORTH

THINKING. FUTURE



1. Grower Survey
2. Water User Association Survey
3. Other Water Stewardship Initiatives
4. Water Stewardship Case Studies

Waterford Farm, South Africa. A TFFG farm that participated in the Water Stewardship case studies.

Photo: © Carina Wessels

The Grower & Water User Association Engagement

Grower survey main conclusions:

- Water at the farm level is generally managed efficiently
- More collaboration is required in catchments
- Water management issues outsourced to WUAs
- Lack of government support and involvement

Water User Association survey conclusions:

- Sufficient engagement with WUAs
- Monitoring of catchment level groundwater levels lacking
- Lack of government support and involvement



Paul Clüver, South Africa. A Kromco farm that participated in the Water Stewardship case studies.

Photo: © Carina Wessels

Water Stewardship Initiatives

De Keur Estates – conserving water through regenerative farming.



Cerasus Farming – harvested export quality crop throughout the drought by adopting a biological approach.



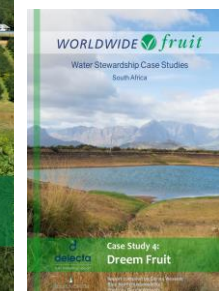
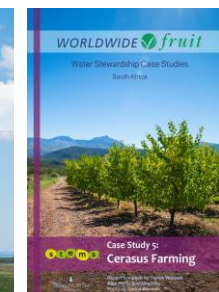
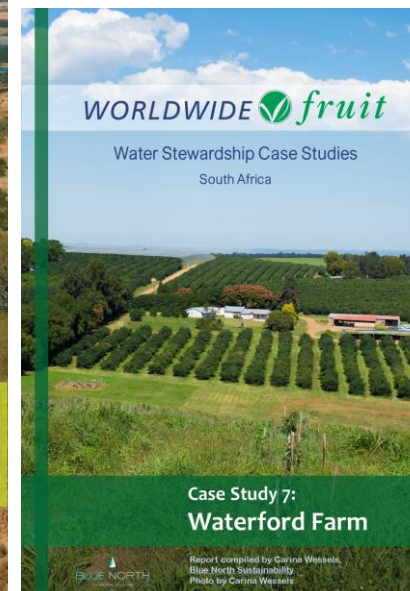
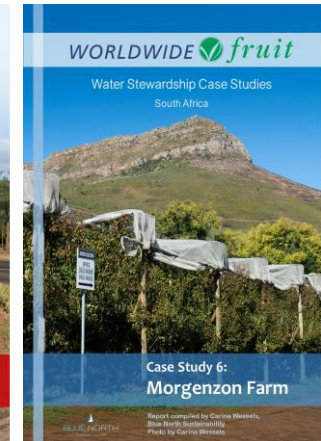
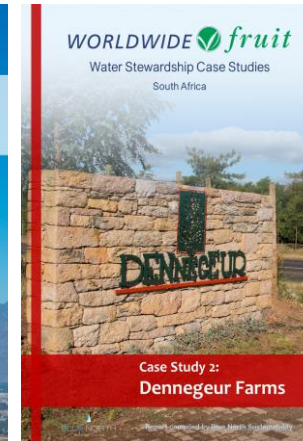
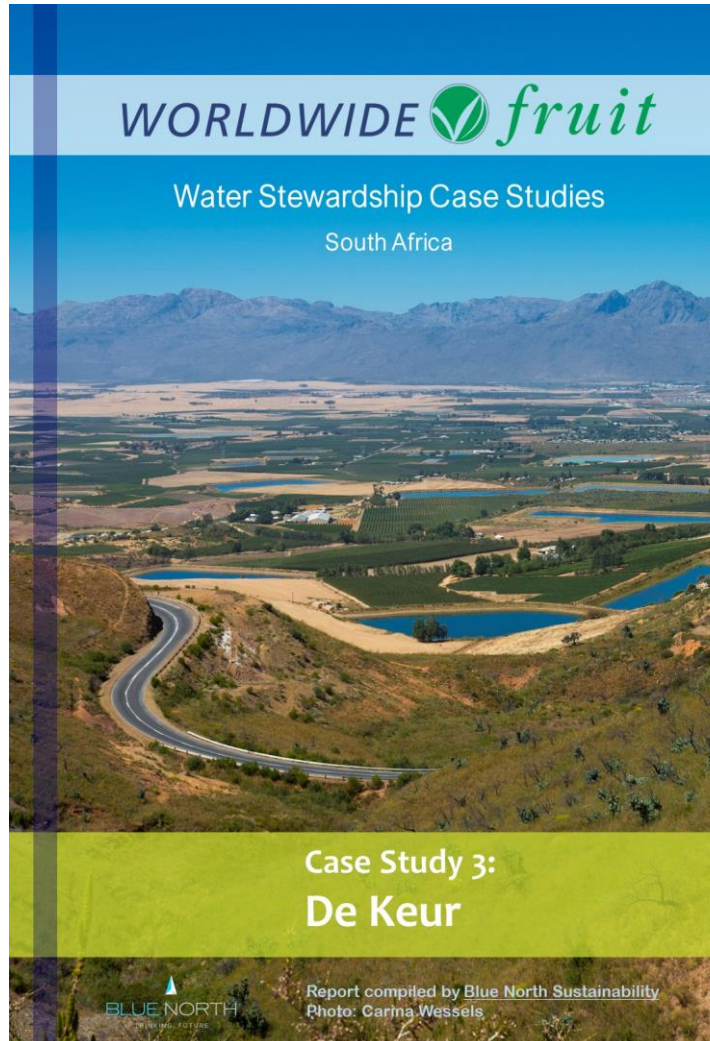
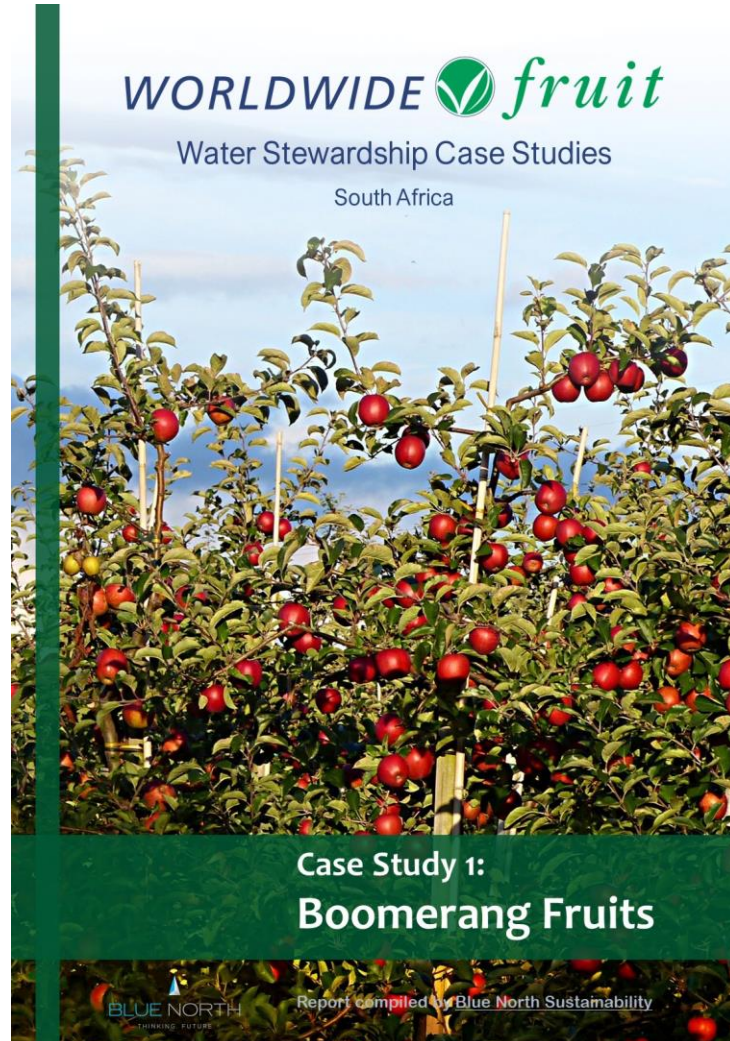
Dreem Fruit – promoting biodiversity for a healthy ecosystem and soil health.



Morgenzon – indigenous tree wind breaks and ecological corridors save water and promote biodiversity.



WFL Water Stewardship Case Studies



WFL 2024 Case Studies – A Change In Focus

WORLDWIDE  *fruit*

Water Stewardship Case Studies

Peru Case Study 1:

Beta

WORLDWIDE  *fruit*

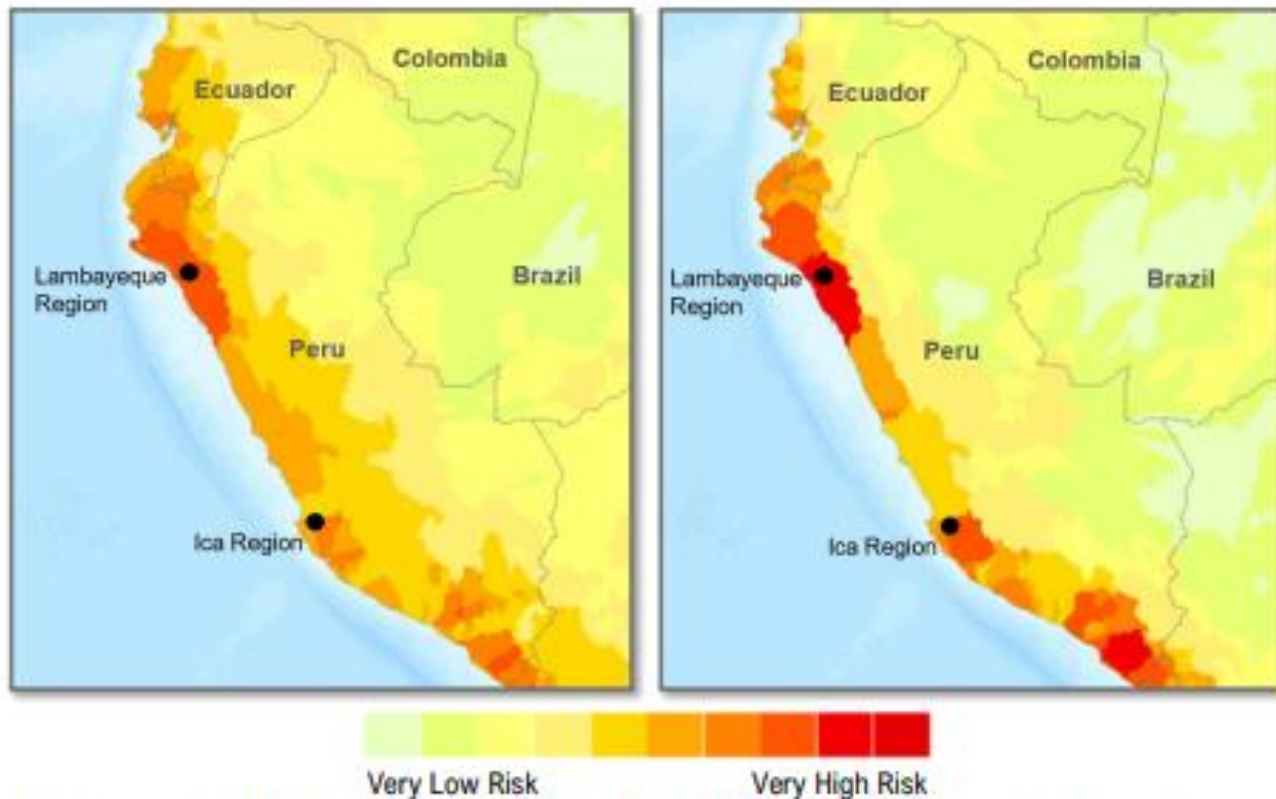
Water Stewardship Case Studies

Peru Case Study 2:

Virú

4. WWF Water Risk Filter: water risks for Peru

The Olmos Project, in the Lambayeque Region, as well as the Ica Region, where Beta produces avocados, are particularly at risk, as can be seen in the WWF Water Risk Filter results below.



Physical risk (left) and water scarcity risk (right) results maps of Peru. Beta's avocado growing locations in the Olmos Project, Lambayeque Region, as well as the Ica Region are indicated with black dots. Ninety plus percentage of avocados supplied to WFL are grown in the Olmos Project, in the Lambayeque Region.

To actively participate in sustainable water resource management activities in the areas where their production sites are located, they have identified the most important stakeholders. These stakeholders include the ANA, Local Water Authority (ALA), water user boards, and communities near their production sites. They keep their stakeholders informed about their water management performance through audits based on Global G.A.P, NURTURE Module (Tesco), GRASP, SPRING, and SMETA standards. Beta specifically obtained [SPRING](#) certification in 2022 and will recertify in 2023. SPRING (The Sustainable Program for Irrigation and Groundwater Use) incorporates a wide range of criteria to assess whether sustainable water management is being carried out.

Beta's certifications and social initiatives:

**Stakeholders Directly Involved
Today On The Ground With
Sustainable Water Management**



In the Ica Valley, groundwater takes precedence over surface water, particularly for irrigating agro-export crops. The groundwater table has progressively receded from 30 to 180 meters below ground level, with an increasing risk of saline intrusion from the nearby coast. According to ANA, if the depletion of the groundwater table continues at its present rate, the lifespan of current wells in Ica will likely only last between 5 to 11 years.



Courtauld 2030 Water Roadmap

Presentation for FNET

Will McManus – Specialist, WRAP

25th April 2024



Why water?

We know healthy rivers are vital - yet the latest health assessments show that **still none of England's river stretches are in good or high overall health:**

- **0% are in good overall status**
- **0% are in high overall status**
- **23% are classed as in poor or bad overall status**
- **85% of river stretches fall below good ecological standards; only 15% achieve good or above ecological health status**

[State of Our Rivers, 2024](#) (The Rivers Trust)

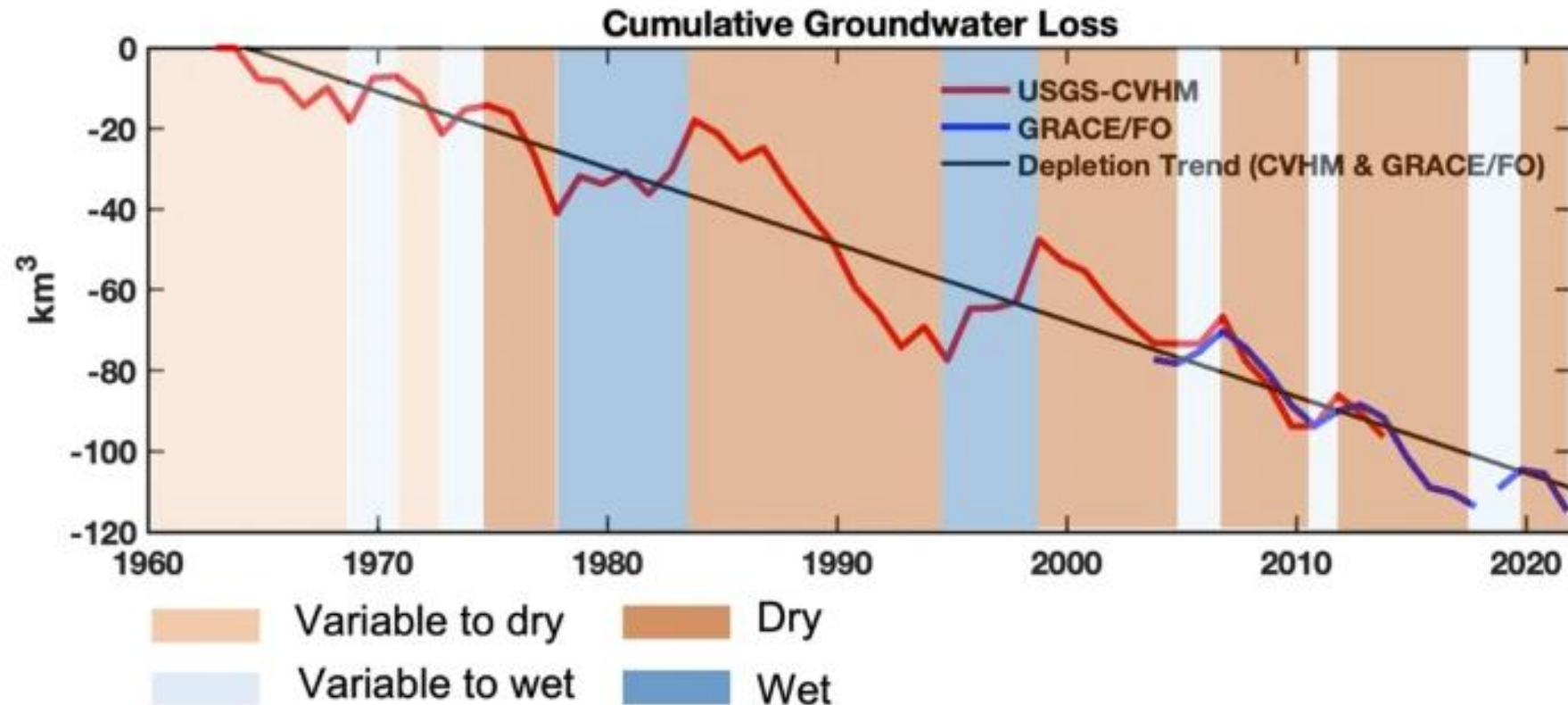
[Home](#) / [Key issues](#) / [State of Our Rivers](#)

State of Our Rivers

Healthy rivers are a powerful ally in mitigating the effects of climate change; they can protect communities from flood and drought events, and they bolster ecosystem and biodiversity resilience. Yet, the majority of our rivers in the UK & Ireland are **far** from healthy.

Why water?

Fig. 4: Yearly cumulative groundwater losses in the Central Valley.



Liu, PW., Famiglietti, J.S., Purdy, A.J. *et al.* Groundwater depletion in California's Central Valley accelerates during megadrought. *Nat Commun* **13**, 7825 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-35582-x>



Why water?

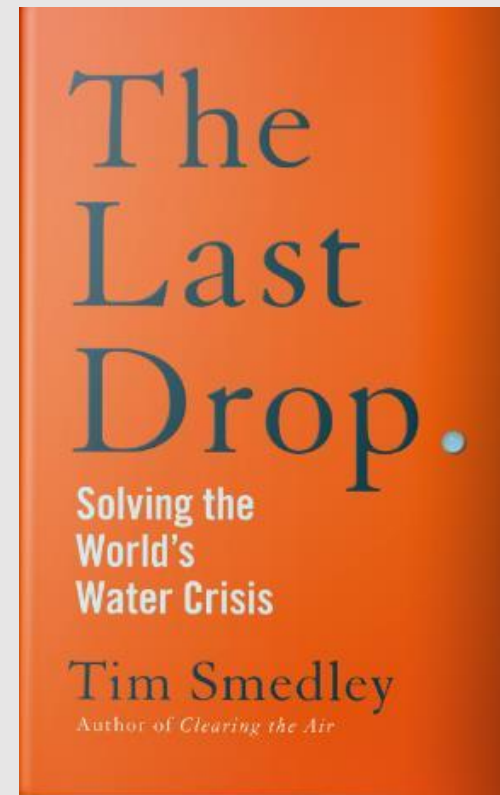
Agriculture uses 70% of the world's accessible freshwater (WWF)



Why water?

“Avocados grown in the Petorca region [in Chile] require some 1,200-2,000 litres of irrigation to produce one kilogramme of fruit. This gives each avocado an individual water footprint of around 273 litres. Throwing away half an avocado turning brown in your fridge, therefore, wastes 136 litres of water. A Petorca villager meanwhile is given an allowance of only 50L of water a day, transported in by truck, to cover all their needs.”

Tim Smedley, *The Last Drop* (2023)





Why water?

- By 2030, global demand for water is expected to double (FAO) while the UN predicts a 40% water shortfall
 - The Environment Agency is warning of serious water shortages in the UK if no action is taken.
-
- 70% of global freshwater withdrawals are for agriculture
 - More than 80% of UK fruit comes from overseas, often from drought-prone areas
 - 0% of all rivers in England and Northern Ireland are classed as being in good overall health and of these failing rivers, agriculture impacts nearly two thirds.
 - Water is a vital shared resource that we all rely on
 - Water stress is already impacting on food supply and posing material business risk
 - However, businesses don't know where to start and there is a general lack of knowledge about water stewardship.



The Courtauld Commitment 2030



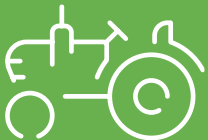
The Courtauld Commitment 2030 is a UK success story - a voluntary agreement that enables collaborative action across the entire UK food chain to deliver farm-to-fork reductions in food waste, greenhouse gas emissions and water stress that will help the UK food and drink sector achieve global environmental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

The impact our signatories have helped make so far includes:



Consumer food waste prevention

Helping consumers save £5bn of food from going in the bin each year and enabling 1 in 3 adults to make the connection that wasting food feeds climate change by supporting Food Waste Action Week.



Supply chain food waste reduction

In 2021, 140 businesses with year-on-year data reported an average 17% reduction in food waste, saving around 250,000 tonnes or £365m of food in their operations.



Surplus food redistribution

320,000 tonnes of food, worth £1bn, has been redistributed to those in need over five years.



Reducing greenhouse gases

The Courtauld Commitment 2025 measured a c.8% absolute reduction in GHG emissions associated with the UK's food & drink system between 2015 and 2019.



Water stewardship

More than 100 food & drink businesses and on-the-ground delivery organisations are now working together on pilot projects in high water risk areas: across the UK, South Africa and Kenya, with new activity in Spain being developed. Across project areas, more than 1 billion litres of water has been replenished back to nature through interventions, reaching more than 6000 farmers and growers.



What is The Water Roadmap?

A pathway to achieve WRAP's Courtauld 2030 target "to source at least 50% of the UK's fresh food and drink from areas with sustainable water management" by 2030

There are no fees to sign up to the Water Roadmap. Annual reporting is required, but it is light touch (minimal data required). Follow link below if you would like to sign up...

[Courtauld 2030 Water Roadmap | WRAP](#)

A business commits to:

- Set water-related targets
- Identify water risk hotspots
- Report on progress
- Join collective action projects





The Courtauld 2030 Water Roadmap

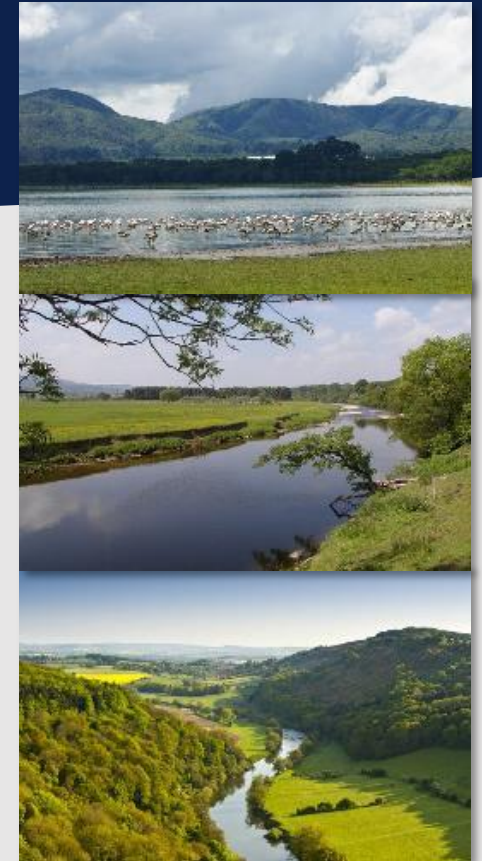
Who would you be joining?





Collective action projects – *What is the benefit to you?*

1. Improve security of food supply
2. Access to catchment-level stakeholder groups/business boards:
 - A seat at the table
 - Insight into water risk in your key sourcing areas
 - Peer-to-peer knowledge sharing
 - Ability to influence and shape the project work and plans
3. Enable you to demonstrate your active participation in water stewardship
4. Access to an independent annual review of the project
5. Comms and marketing opportunities
6. Maximising return on investment – *club funding enables a larger impact from a relatively small investment per business.*



*[pictured: freshwater systems
in Lake Naivasha, Kenya; East
Anglia, UK; Wye Valley, UK]*



Collective action projects

Existing projects - UK



The Rivers Trust



The Wye & Usk Foundation

Wye & Usk

- Key river habitats & angling industry
 - Threats from diffuse pollution
- Source of veg, orchard fruit, cereals, livestock

South West

- Currently defining expanded project region boundaries
- Strategically important river habitats
- 1/3 UK cattle herd is in SW England
 - Threats from diffuse pollution & scarcity

Westcountry



Rivers Trust



NORFOLK
RIVERS TRUST

Norfolk, CamEO & Broadlands

- Source 1/3 of all UK veg
- Water quality & scarcity pressures



Kent - Medway

- 25% English glasshouse production
- 50% growers predict irrigation challenges
- Localised flooding and water scarcity



Collective action projects

Existing projects - Overseas





Collective action projects

Next set of projects (2023-24)

UK/ROI



1. Cumbria (Waver-Wampool)
2. West Wales (Cleddau/Teifi)
3. Northern Ireland (Lough Neagh)

Overseas



4. Chile
5. Morocco



South African Western Cape – focus on clearing invasive tree species



Over the project area, hundreds of jobs have been created to support the invasive tree species clearance

Testing the biomass business model : value-added products

Wood is chipped = mulch or chips for biochar = applied to orchards = healthy soil & reduced water usage

Local sustainable businesses developed to offer these services





WWF Kenya: Water Stewardship project + 'Catchment-to-tap'

THANK YOU...

Will McManus

William.mcmanus@wrap.org.uk

wrap.org.uk
[@WRAP_UK](https://twitter.com/WRAP_UK)




wrap

Co-op Food

Our recipe for sustainability



What's driving us

A photograph of a forest with trees on fire, with thick smoke rising from the flames.


'The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived' - UN chief Antonio Guterres

"The global food system is responsible for up to 30% of the world's total Greenhouse Gas Emissions" - IPCC


A photograph of parched, cracked earth, indicating severe drought conditions.

785 million people globally still lack access to safe, clean drinking water. - WHO

By 2030 - If nothing changes - global fresh water demand is expected to outstrip supply by 40%. - Turning the Tide Report

A photograph of various fast-food items including a burger, fries, donuts, and a drink with a straw.

"The biggest cause of non-communicable disease is food. Unless we fix the problem, the country will become more miserable, sick and impoverished" - Henry Dimbleby

A photograph of a green agricultural field with a dirt path, under a blue sky with clouds.

"By 2050, we will need to produce 60 per cent more food to feed a world population of 9.3 billion" - FAO

Our commitments



Sourcing & creating with care

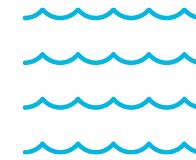
Our products will be created with respect for people and the planet



Net Zero in our operations by 2035 and across our entire business by 2040



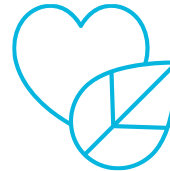
Committed to **maintaining high animal welfare** and driving continuous improvements. Delivering **100% British** fresh and frozen protein



Committed to **WRAPs Water Roadmap** and collective action to achieve sustainable water management in key sourcing locations



Reduction of our plastic footprint by 30% by 2025



Healthy and sustainable choices that are accessible for everyone



No deforestation across primary deforestation-linked commodities by end of 2025



Halve food waste in our own operations by 2030

Treating people fairly

Everyone that produces our food will get a fair deal



UK's biggest supporter of **Fairtrade**



Ensuring a **fair deal and resilient livelihoods** for everyone in our supply chain



Leaders in tackling global **water poverty**

Inspiring sustainable behaviour

We'll work together to make a difference



Campaigning to promote more **sustainable member and customer behaviour**



Working with our **members and communities** to make a difference

The importance of a water secure future



Our response to today's global health crisis must also address the effects of the climate emergency, with sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services that are fit for the future.

Climate change is accelerating and amplifying WASH challenges

- The increasing unpredictability of weather patterns are making extreme events and natural disasters more frequent and intense.
- By 2040, the UN estimates that one in four children will be living in areas of extremely high water stress, threatening their health and futures.
- By 2050, 52% of the world's population will live in water-stressed regions.
- 72% of all water withdrawals are used for agriculture.
- Of total global climate finance flows, only 5% is spent on helping communities and business to adapt, and water programmes receive less than 3% of all tracked global climate finance.
- Ensuring water security – sustainable, resilient water resources and services – is the best way to address climate vulnerability and inequalities, and reduce the effects of climate change to allow communities, nature and economies to thrive
 - Well-managed water systems can protect access to reliable water supplies
 - Decent sanitation systems can resist floods
 - During pandemics, hygiene behaviours such as handwashing are a crucial first line of defence against the spread of disease



Sources:

MIT [MIT Joint Program on the Science and Policy of Global Change]

UN Water [Summary Progress Update 2021: SDG 6 — water and sanitation for all]

<https://washmatters.wateraid.org/the-resilient-water-accelerator>



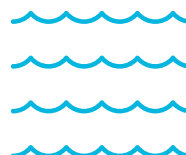
Clean Water for All



Leaders in tackling global **water poverty**



Ensuring a **fair deal and resilient livelihoods** for everyone in our supply chain



Committed to WRAPs Water Roadmap and collective action to achieve sustainable water management in key sourcing locations



>15 years of partnership.

The UK's only supermarket charity water – donating 3p/litre on OL bottle sales

>£20m raised to date,
>3 m lives changed



In 2018 Co-op became the pioneering partner

Raising 1p/litre across all branded bottled water sales

>£3.4m raised to date funding water solutions across the world

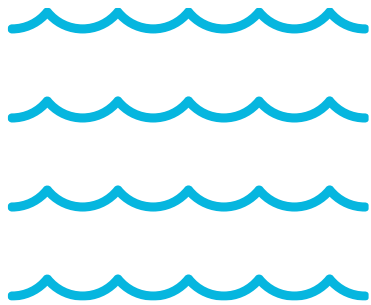


Collective ambition that at least 50% of fresh food is sourced from areas with sustainable water management by 2030 (compared to ~14% now).

Investment in collective action projects in priority sourcing areas



Thank you



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WYE UPDATE

SUMMARY

RETURNING THE WYE TO HEALTH

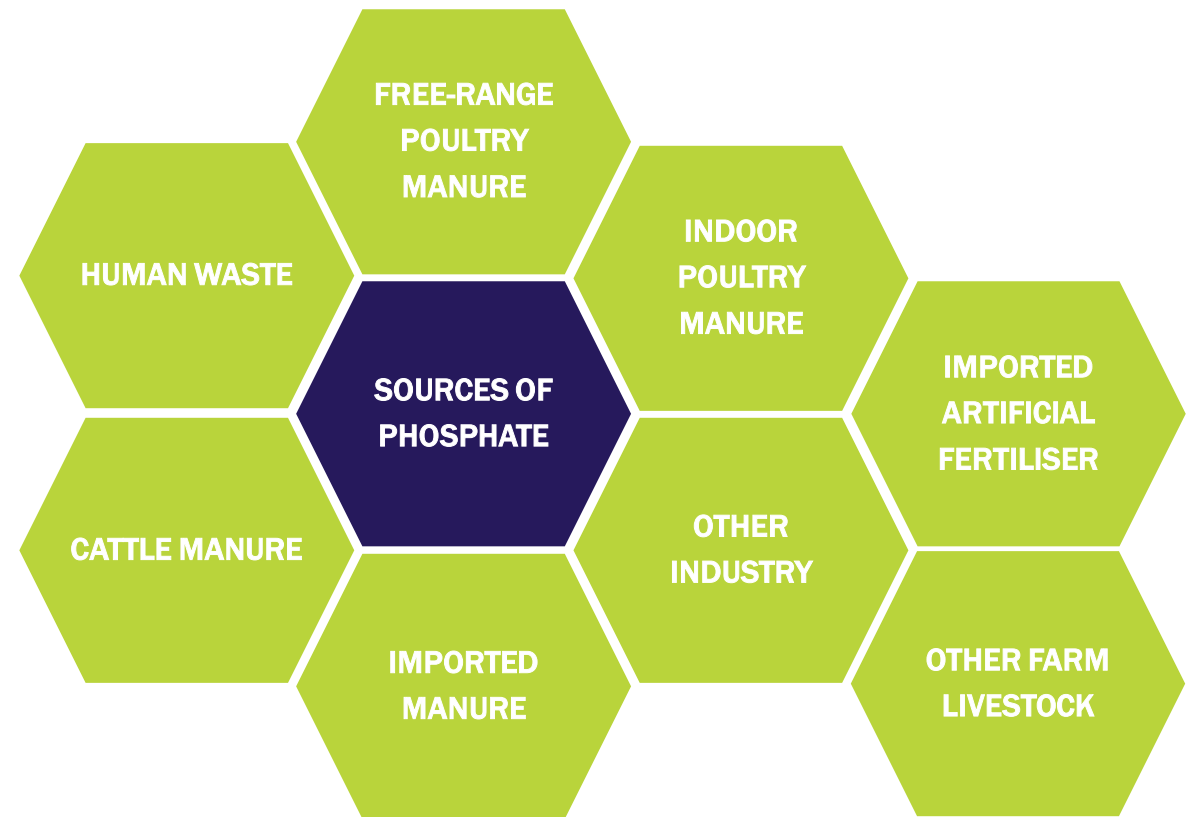
- **The River Wye is one of Britain's most beautiful rivers, popular with swimmers, fishers and many others, but it's in trouble.**
- Over recent years, the amount of wildlife in the river has reduced and it's become a murky green in places, the result of algal blooms.
- There are many reasons for its decline. One of them is phosphate pollution but they all need to be addressed.
- Poultry farming, and poultry manure, are often named as the main reasons for phosphate pollution and, as the biggest poultry business in the area, a lot of that is directed at us.
- Back in 2021 we promised to be 'part of the solution' and have since published a roadmap that explains how we will make sure that our supply chain isn't making the problem worse.
- We will achieve the objectives in our roadmap but it won't be enough on its own to improve the river. Others need to step up too.



PHOSPHATES

Phosphates are the most talked about cause, and the one most closely connected to us.

- Phosphates are “rocket fuel” for crops.
- In the river, however, they fuel algae – crowding out other plants and contributing to algal blooms.
- Phosphates come from many places in the catchment.
- The real issue is not where it comes from, but how excess levels end up in the river.
- There are 2 main ways – directly to the waterways or via the land.



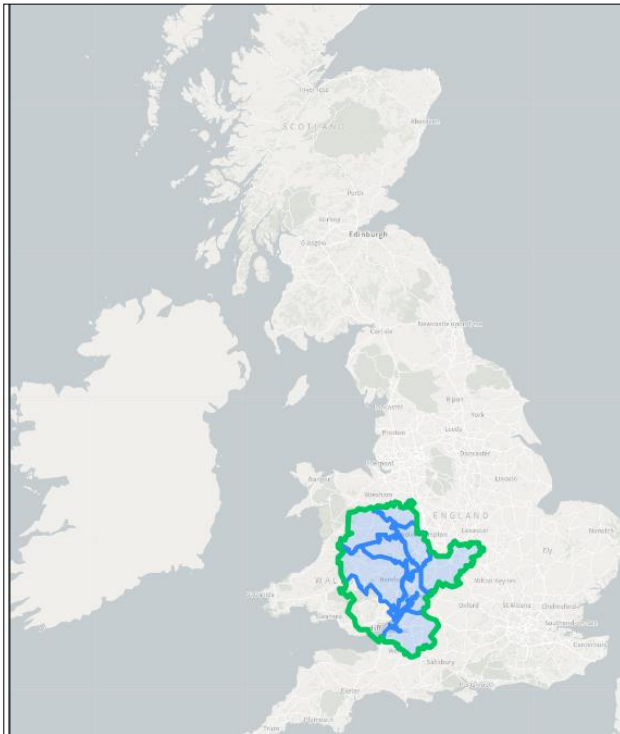
UK WATER

- Cross border management presents challenges between the two different enforcement bodies: NRW & EA
- CaBA- Catchment Based Approach, embeds collaborative working at a river catchment scale

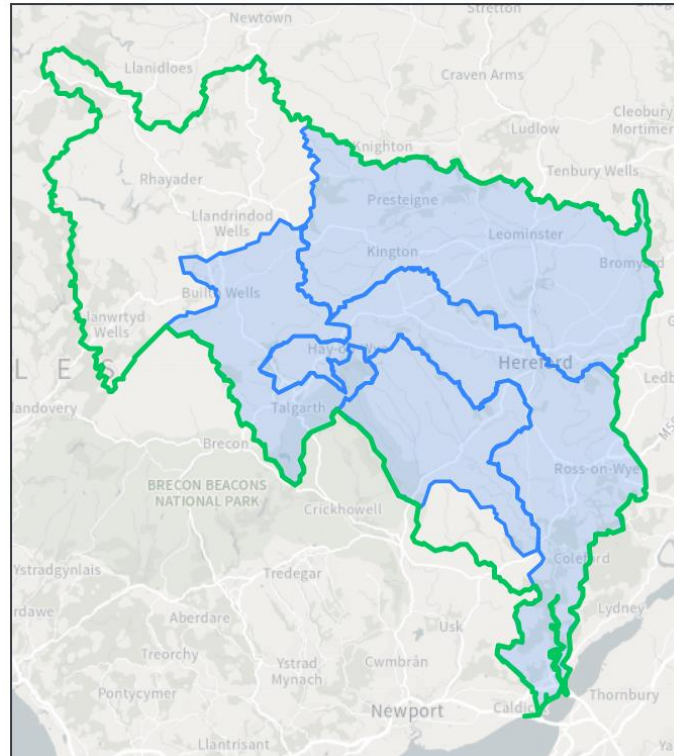


OUR
PLANET

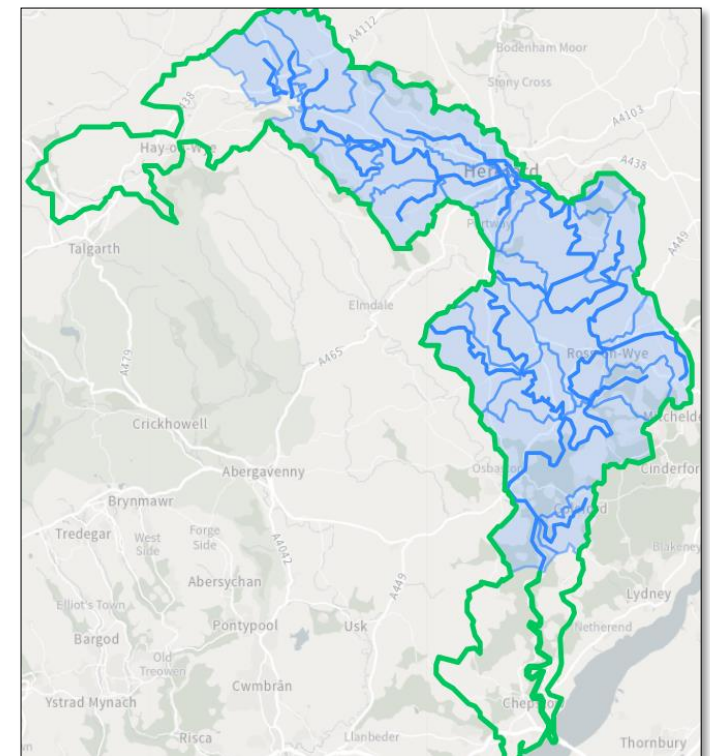
Basin- Severn



Management Catchment- Wye



Operational Catchment- Wye OC



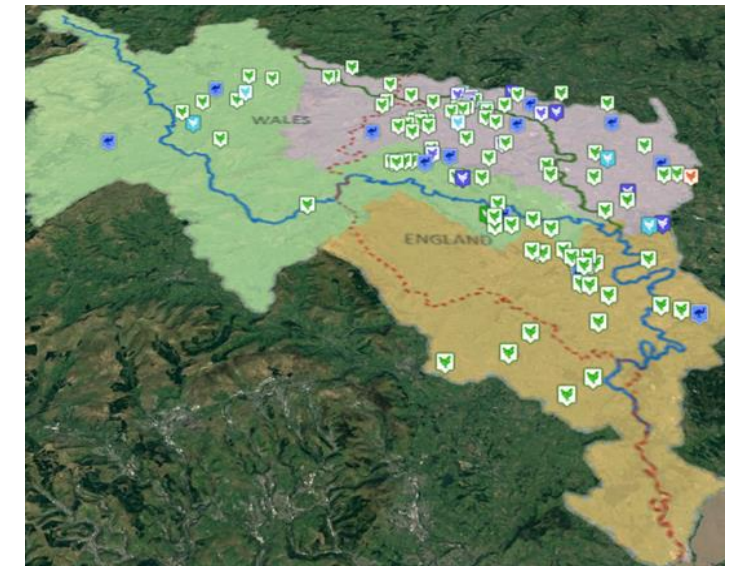
[Source: Wye MC Management Catchment | Catchment Data Explorer](#)

LOCAL TENSIONS:

RIVER WYE MC ROADMAP



OUR
PLANET



- By 2024, our supply chain will not contribute excess phosphate to the Wye catchment. This is how:
 - **Data** – we understand our contribution and where it comes from, but ineffective unless others follow our lead
 - **Diversion** – take all sold litter away from the land, either out of catchment, to Litter burners or to Anaerobic Digestion using logistics partner
 - **Assurance** –demonstrate responsible usage for anyone using their litter on their land through RT
- Working in partnership with experts like WWF, WRAP, Wye & Usk Foundation and Lancaster University

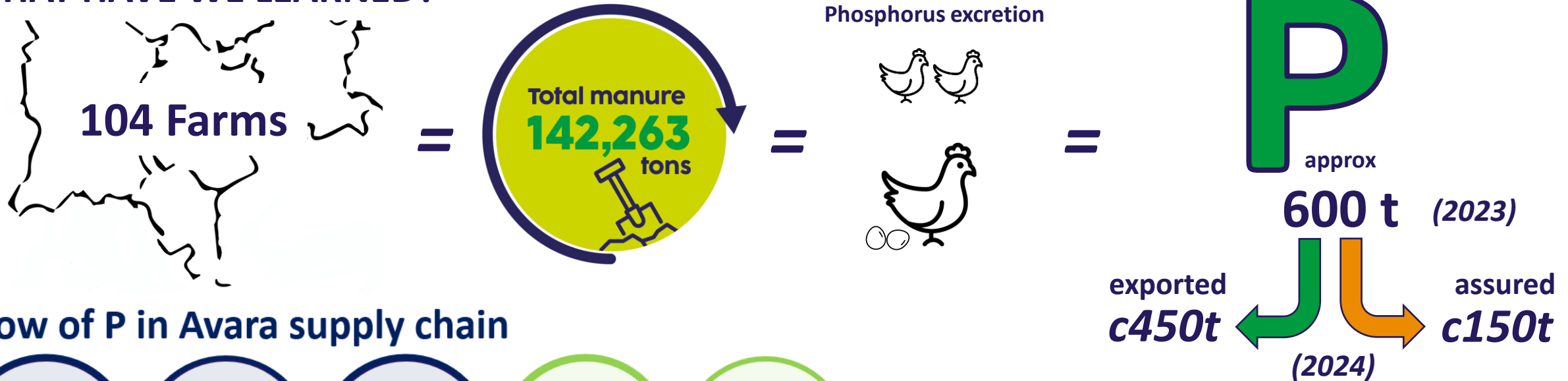
DATA IS THE KEY

A RATIONAL APPROACH BASED ON FACTS IS NEEDED

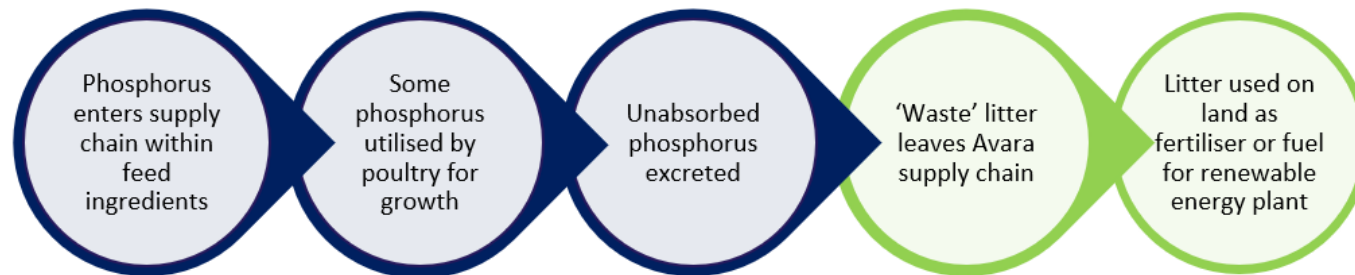


OUR
PLANET

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?



Flow of P in Avara supply chain



Since January 2024 c74% of manure from our supply is leaving catchment. Only 26% remains in catchment under higher assurance third party audited.

DIVERTING THE 74% UTILISING MANURE IN A CIRCULAR ECONOMY AWAY FROM CATCHMENT



OUR
PLANET

Long term, sustainable solutions will take time to implement. **Diversion has an immediate, quantifiable impact, while those solutions develop.**

Any manure not required by the originating farm must be diverted away from catchment land, with full traceability over the end destination.

We are projecting, on average, **2,000t** of manure will be diverted each week. Over **100,000t** per year.

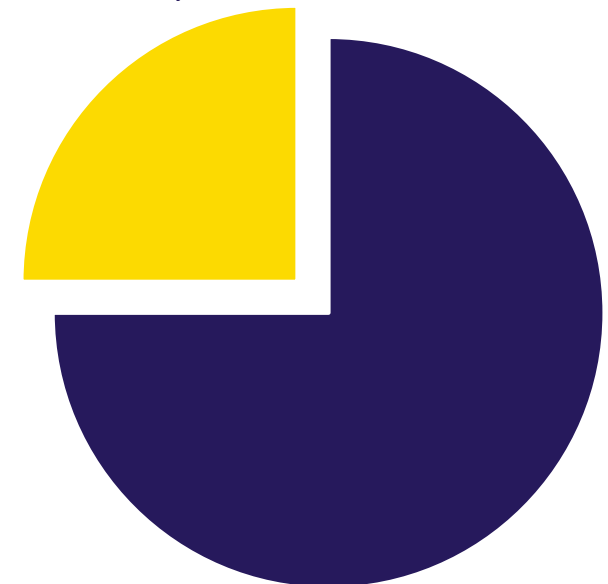
Our objective is to support innovative solutions that maximise the benefit and value of manure in circular economies utilising bio-refineries

However

We are confident that this will directly influence the **supply** of poultry manure in the catchment, but will not affect **demand**.

*We know some **exported manure is already being replaced**. But where, how and to what standards/oversight?*

Poultry manure destination 2024



■ Exported from Wye Catchment

ASSURING THE 26% ROBUST SOIL STANDARDS



OUR
PLANET

We need *evidence* that manure is being used responsibly and not contributing to excess levels in the soil.

Robust standards and independent assurance is vital. We will achieve this through a new Red Tractor scheme.

Following trial and consultation during 2023, Red Tractor has published the final standards. Auditing in our supply chain will start in the spring of 2024.

These standards close the loophole in the FRW, where applying N correctly allows over application of P.

Moving away from simple legal compliance helps removes some complexity created by separate legal frameworks.

Greater assurance over 30 catchment farms is a good start, but 30 farms is a tiny fraction of the 3500 arable and fresh produce farms in the catchment.

RIVER WYE ROADMAP



OUR
PLANET

2023

-  Working with logistics provider to remove manure from WMC
-  Support two local AD plants
-  Test circular economy with existing AD plant provider
-  Develop Soil Management Standards with Red Tractor
-  Ongoing data collection,
-  Engaging with relevant bodies- W&UF, EA, NRW Farm Hereford,

2024

-  Logistics company to remove all surplus litter from WMC, develop traceability platform
-  Provide contractual support for AD plants being developed
-  Launch Soil Management Standard pilot with Red Tractor from January 2024
-  Ongoing data collection
-  Engaging with relevant bodies- W&UF, EA, NRW Farm Hereford,

2025

-  No litter/ digestate spread in WMC unless compliant Red Tractor Soil Management Standards
-  In catchment AD plants operational
-  Circular economy established for CO₂, power and biofuel
-  Ongoing data collection, communicate progress, dialogue with relevant bodies

Q&A and Discussion



Climate & Human Rights working group: Agenda 25th April

1-3pm

Approximate timing	Item
13.00 – 13.10	Introduction, leads update and upcoming workshop on heat stress
13.10 – 14.30	Part 1: Water – understanding water risks, integration into human rights due diligence and member case studies.
13.10 – 13.20	• FNET water survey summary – <i>Suzanne Natelson, FNET</i>
13.20 – 13.40	• Break-out discussion – <i>Iwona Janik, Head of Technical & Ethical Sourcing, Ethical Food Company (Chair)</i>
13.40 – 13.50	• Case study - <i>Willie Wood, Head of Technical, World Wide Fruit</i>
13.50 – 14.00	• Overview of key water risks in food supply chains & WRAP Water Stewardship Programme, <i>William McManus, Sector Specialist – Food, WRAP</i>
14.00 – 14.10	• Case study – <i>Emily Pearce, Senior Sustainable Sourcing & International Development Manager, Coop</i>
14.10 – 14.20	• Case study - <i>Emily Don, Head of Sustainability, Avara</i>
14.20 – 14.30	• Discussion & Action
14.30 – 15.00	Part 2: Guide on Climate & Human Rights Due Diligence – Group discussion and feedback – <i>Suzanne Natelson, FNET</i>

FNET “How to include climate change in HRDD” Guide

Objectives

- 1) Practical resource for members to include climate change in their human rights due diligence
- 2) Resource to share case studies to illustrate company action for members to learn.
- 3) Signposting for members on risk assessment tools, and the risk assessment process.
- 4) Can be shared with different teams e.g. colleagues working on sustainability.
- 5) As members continue to develop HREDD – to add case studies to support further action.

Guide Annex 1



HOW TO CONDUCT EFFECTIVE CLIMATE AND HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

CONTENTS

How to conduct effective climate and human rights due diligence in food supply chains.....	1
What is the relationship between Climate Change and Human Rights?	2
How to use this guide	2
Step 1: Risk Mapping (Assessing)	4
What is assessing or risk mapping and why do it?.....	4
How to assess risks? In practice	4

Guide contents

Follows the HRDD structure – risk assessment, prioritisation, action, measuring and communication.

- ❖ **Risk assessment** – includes a summary of the risk assessment review we did last year, when members looked at 6 tools/indices.
- ❖ **Prioritisation** – how members can prioritise which products/geographies according to severity and likelihood
- ❖ **Action** – Sharing case studies and suggestions for action to mitigate the effects of climate on human rights
- ❖ **Measuring & Communicating** – What to include in project design to monitor impact and suggestions for internal and external communication



Case studies, case studies & more case studies

Please share examples of:

1. Risk assessment tools & indices you use
2. Element of your company's work on climate and HRDD.

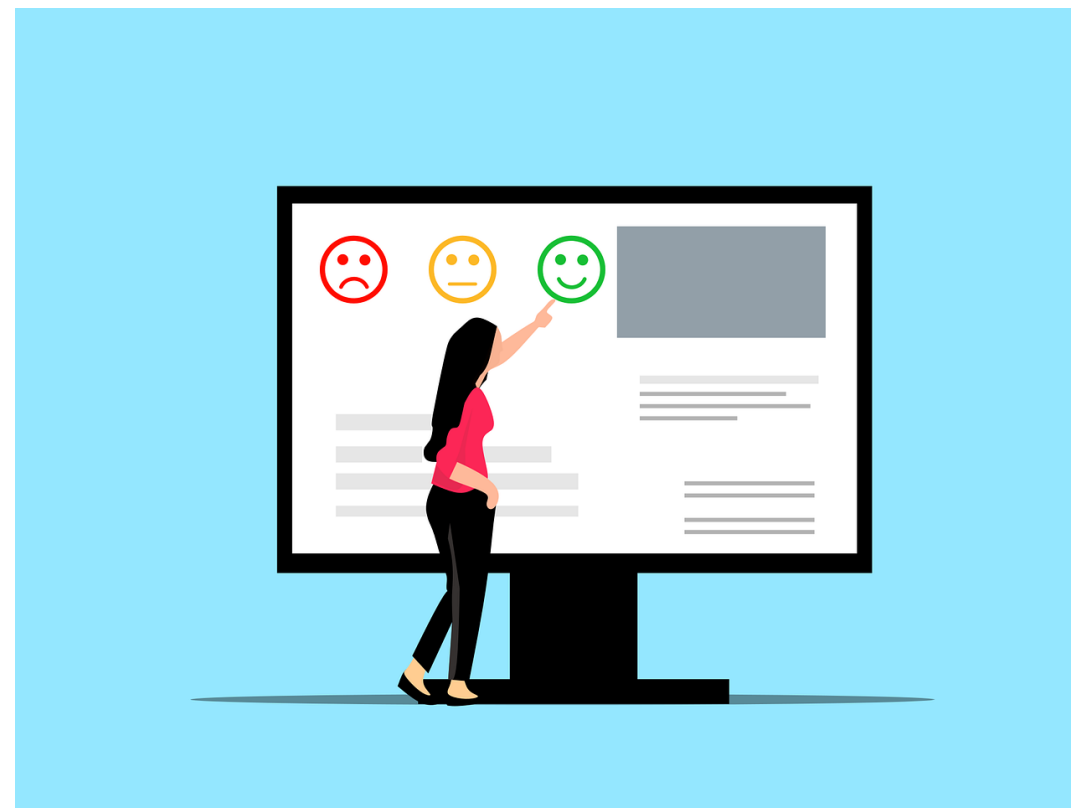
For example:

- Have you included climate data points in an in-house risk assessment,
- Have you identified some priority raw materials to do further investigation on climate impacts on workers,
- Have you spoken with your commercial teams about the impact of extreme weather on farmers,
- Do you have regular cross-departmental meetings to update colleagues.



Feedback

- ❖ Is the guide clear and practical?
- ❖ Would you use it in its current form?
- ❖ Does some additional information need to be included?
- ❖ Can some information be removed?
- ❖ Is any of the information incorrect?
- ❖ Would you like more prescriptive information in the risk assessment section?



Summary: Next Steps

Month	Action	Working group input
Ongoing	Add data to Climate Impact Map. Link is on weekly news email	All FNET members
April – May 1st	Climate/HRDD Guide - Share feedback and case studies with Suzanne	All working group members
April - May 1 st	Share comments on heat stress in-person meeting in June	All working group members
April – May 1 st	Water meeting – share initiatives and resources with Suzanne for water resource briefing	All working group members



Thank you

www.foodnetworkforethicaltrade.com

