Alliance for Water Stewardship Assessment Report

Prepared for Onubafruit S.C.A.

(AWS-000449)

Prepared by: SGS

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REPORT DETAILS

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of services covers the conformity assessment of water use in compliance with the AWS International Water Stewardship Standard (Version 2.0) for Onubafruit S.C.A. (hereinafter referred to as “the site”), consisting of Valdeoscuro farm. The head offices and tax address are located in Huelva – 21001, in Spain.

The assessment has been completed in compliance with the AWS Certification requirements, Version 2.0 dated March 2019.

The site started operating in 2003 when a group of entities decided to join forces with the aim of meeting the commercial needs of their partners. Onubrafruit S.C.A. is a second degree cooperative, in charge of aligning the production of more than 1000 farming families. The products grown are: strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, pomegranates, stone fruits, persimmons, avocados and citrus fruits.

Audit was conducted by SGS, Tecnos, S.A.U., (hereinafter referred to as “SGS”) on February the 8th and 9th on remote. Steps 1,2,3 and 4 were audit these days. Site visit and Step 5 audit was conducted on March, the 2nd.

A total of 10 findings were raised during the audit process, and they were categorized as 0 minor non-conformance, 0 major non-conformance, 3 observation and 7 improvement opportunity.

Given the review of evidence produced and site visit inspections performed at the Onubafruit, SGS recommends that Onubafruit is awarded AWS Core Certified status with a surveillance audit interval of annual frequency.

2. SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

The scope of services covers the conformity assessment of water use in compliance with the AWS International Water Stewardship Standard (Version 2.0) for Onubafruit S.C.A. (hereinafter referred to as “the site”).

Onubafruit produces strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, pomegranates, stone fruits, persimmons, avocados and citrus fruits. Both the producing farms and the packing centers are located within the geographical area of the Guadiana Basin and Tinto, Odiel y Piedras Basin.

The company includes the Valdeoscuro farm, in Huelva.

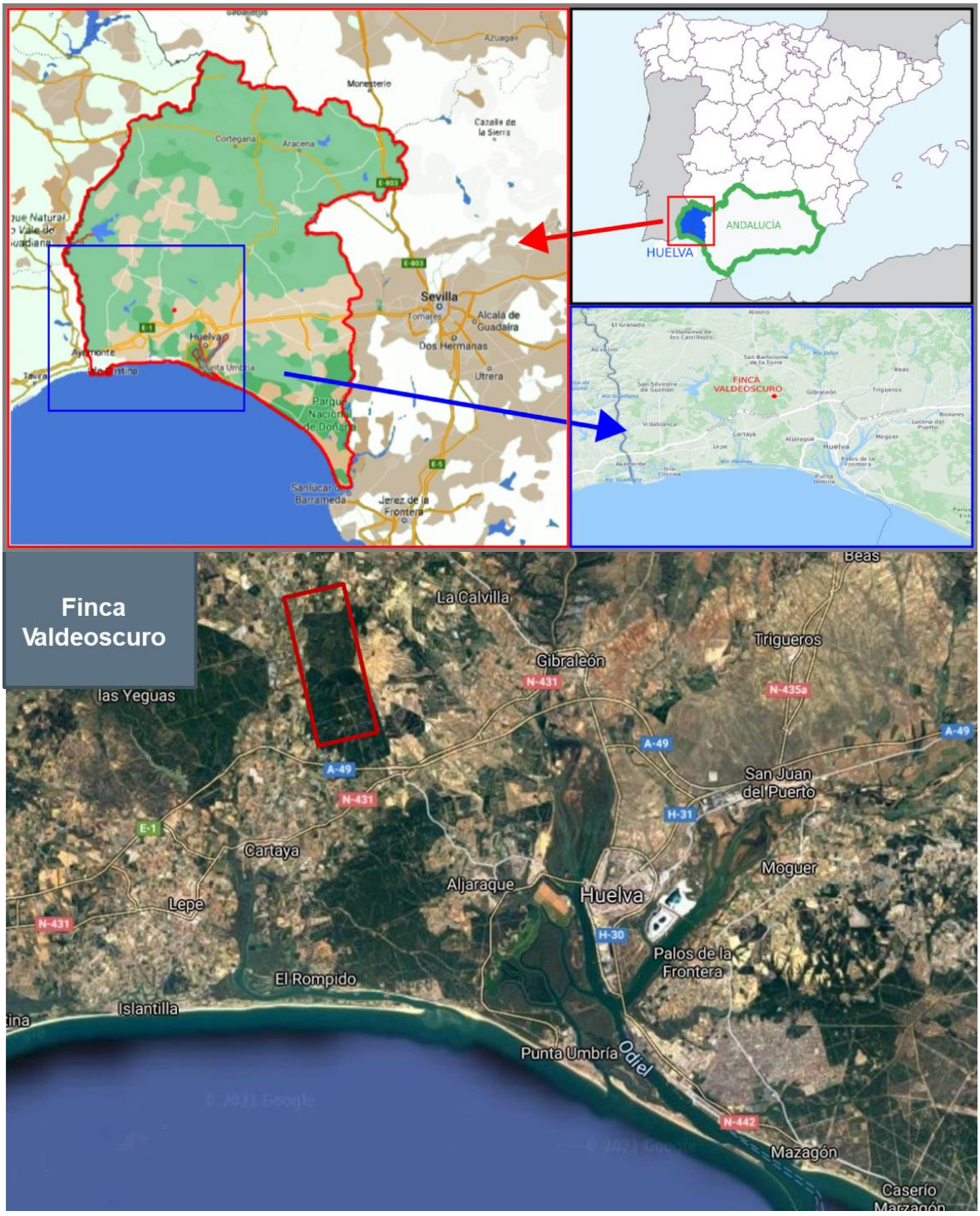


Figure 1. Location of Valdeoscuro farm.

The assessment has been completed in compliance with the AWS Certification requirements, Version 2.0 dated March 2019.

Audit was conducted on February the 8th and 9th on remote. Steps 1,2,3 and 4 were audit these days. Site visit and Step 5 audit was conducted on March, the 2nd, 2022. Table 1 presents SGS audit team. The audit plan is attached as a separate document.

Table 1. SGS Audit Team.

Audit Team	Qualifications/Experience	
Paula Gómez	Team Member	AWS certified auditor, with more than 15 years experience in environmental impact assessment, audit and training.
Jerónimo Casas	Technical Reviewer	AWS certified auditor and Accreditation Manager.

3. STAKEHOLDER ANNOUNCEMENT AND CONSULTATION

During the conformity assessment, the audit team spent 0,5 day on the stakeholder consultation meeting, and 1,5 day on:

- the inspection of site´s installations and activities at their farms and packing plant, together with personnel interviews and document reviews.
- with document reviews by remote.

Site provided most of the requested supporting documentation as evidence whilst on site. SGS provided initial feedback on the gaps between site's current management and the level required by the standard during the closing meeting of the conformity assessment on March, 14th, 2022

Following the AWS Certification Requirements, before the on-site conformity assessment, site´s prepared a stakeholder announcement, which stated intention to pursue AWS certification.

Besides submitting to AWS for publication on the AWS website, the stakeholder announcement was also posted in their notice board and in their social media:

Onubafruit
14 de diciembre de 2021 ·

Anuncio para implicados en la certificación AWS.

Somos conscientes de la necesidad de una buena gestión sostenible del agua. Por ello, queremos certificarnos los días 13 y 14 de enero en el estándar AWS. Se abre un proceso de consulta de 30 días a actores implicados.

Más detalles en el documento adjunto.

Puedes consultar el estándar en https://a4ws.org/

ALLIANCE FOR WATER STEWARDSHIP

Onubafruit. Grow along

Anuncio para los implicados en la certificación AWS

Onubafruit SCA está buscando certificarse por primera vez en el estándar AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship) V2.0 para el siguiente sitio:

Nombre del sitio	Finca Valdeoscuro
Dirección del sitio	Paraje Nuevo Valdeoscuro, Polígono 15, Parcela 1, 21500 Gibraleón
País	España
Nº de referencia AWS	N/A
Fecha de auditoría	13th – 14th Enero 2022
Formato	Presencial
Nivel de auditoría	Core
Alcance de auditoría	Sitio único
Tipo de auditoría	Auditoría inicial de certificación

Auditoría programada para el **13 – 14 de Enero 2022**. La auditoría se realizará in situ.

De acuerdo con los requisitos de AWS, los grupos de interés están invitados a proporcionar sus comentarios sobre el sitio donde se va a realizar la auditoría AWS.

Para proporcionar comentarios

Para comentarios al respecto podrán hacerlo antes del **14 de Enero de 2022**, concertando una entrevista a través del siguiente contacto:

Nombre auditor	Paula Gómez Geras
Nombre de la empresa auditora	SGS
Email	paula.gomezgeras@sgs.com
Teléfono	+34 636 296 427

NOTA:
El público en general y los interesados podrán contactar con AWS directamente para hacer preguntas sobre el estándar AWS, quejas o procedimientos de apelación. Página web: a4ws.org email: assurance@a4ws.org

Figure 2. Information Disclosure posted on social media.

During the conformity assessment, three stakeholders in representation of the companies Comunidad de Regantes Sur-Andévalo, Lidl and Plataforma Regadío del Condado, participated to the consultation.

Onubafruit held several stakeholder meetings. On March 2nd was interview "Lidl"; on March 8th was interview "Comunidad de Regantes Sur-Andévalo" and on March 11th was interview "Plataforma Regadío del Condado". Evidence of these meetings were showed during the assessment and these are listed below:

Table 2. Stakeholder meetings.

Name	Description
Comunidad de Regantes Sur-Andévalo	Meeting with manager of Comunidad de Regantes Sur-Andévalo. March 8th, 2022.
Lidl (main customer)	Meeting with Lidl Senior Consultant. March 2nd, 2022.
Plataforma Regadío del Condado	Meeting with Manager of Plataforma Regadío del Condado. March 11th, 2022.

4. DESCRIPTION OF CATCHMENT

General Scope.

The Valdeoscuro (Onubafruit) farm is located in the Guadiana Basin and Tinto, Odiel y Piedras Basin.

The water resources available in the basin consist of its own conventional and non-conventional water resources.

The farm is located within the Tinto, Odiel y Piedras Basin. The water resources used by the Valdeoscuro farm are taken from the River Piedras pond and the Piedras pond canal through the Sur Andévalo irrigation community.

On the other hand, it must be taken into account that part of the water resources are of external origin to this territorial area and come from the Guadiana Basin, specifically from the Chanza River Basin.

The resources of the Chanza Riverbasin, which belong to the Guadiana Basin, are managed by Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. The Chanza Pond is located on the border between Spain and Portugal in the western part of the province of Huelva (Andalucia), in the Chanza riverbed. It has a reservoir surface area of 2.219 ha and a total volume of 384 hm^3.

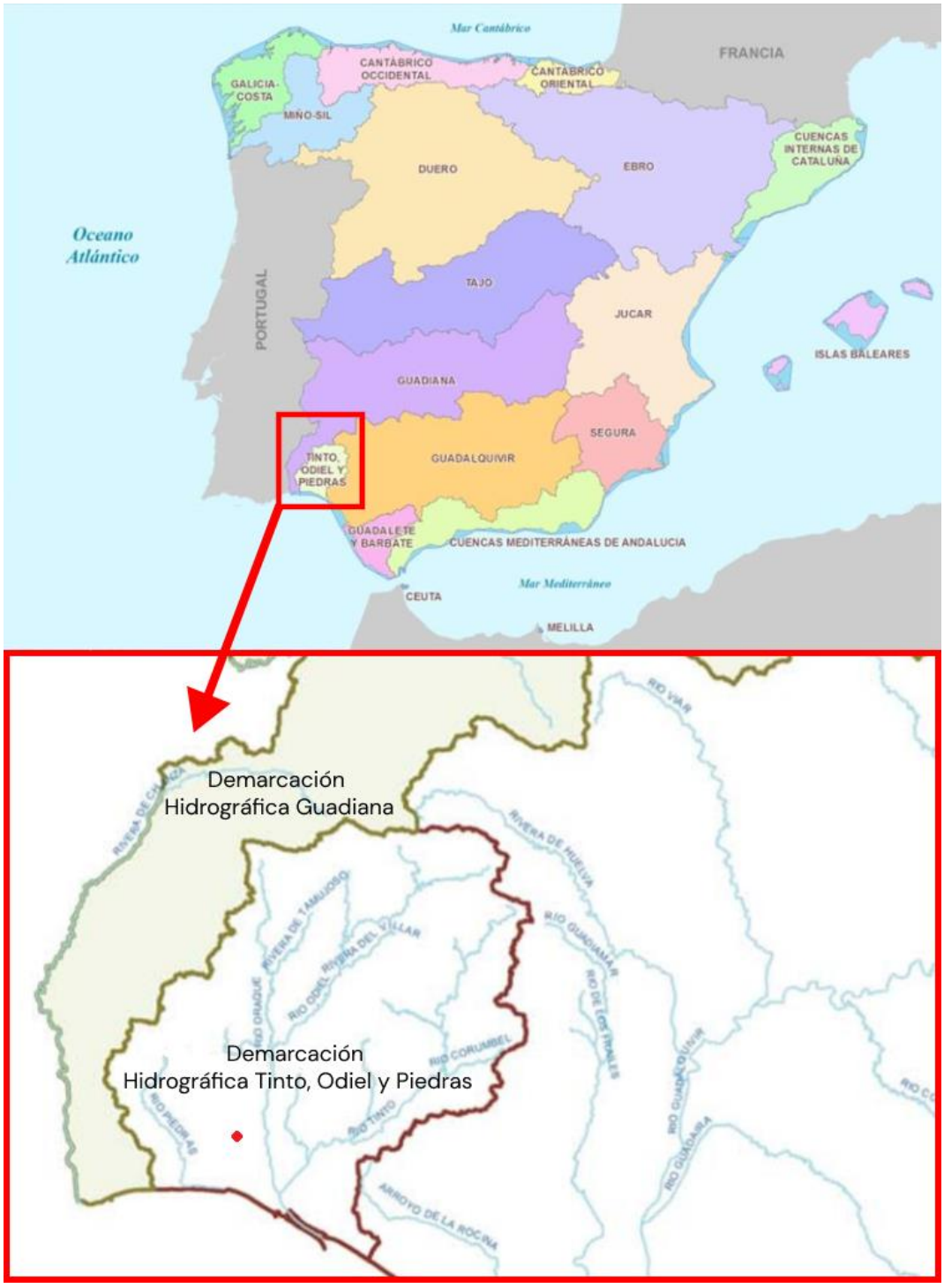


Figure 3. Territorial scope of Guadiana and Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Basins.

Part of the farm's water resources come from outside this territorial area and come from the Guadiana Hydrographic Demarcation, specifically from the Chanza River Basin.

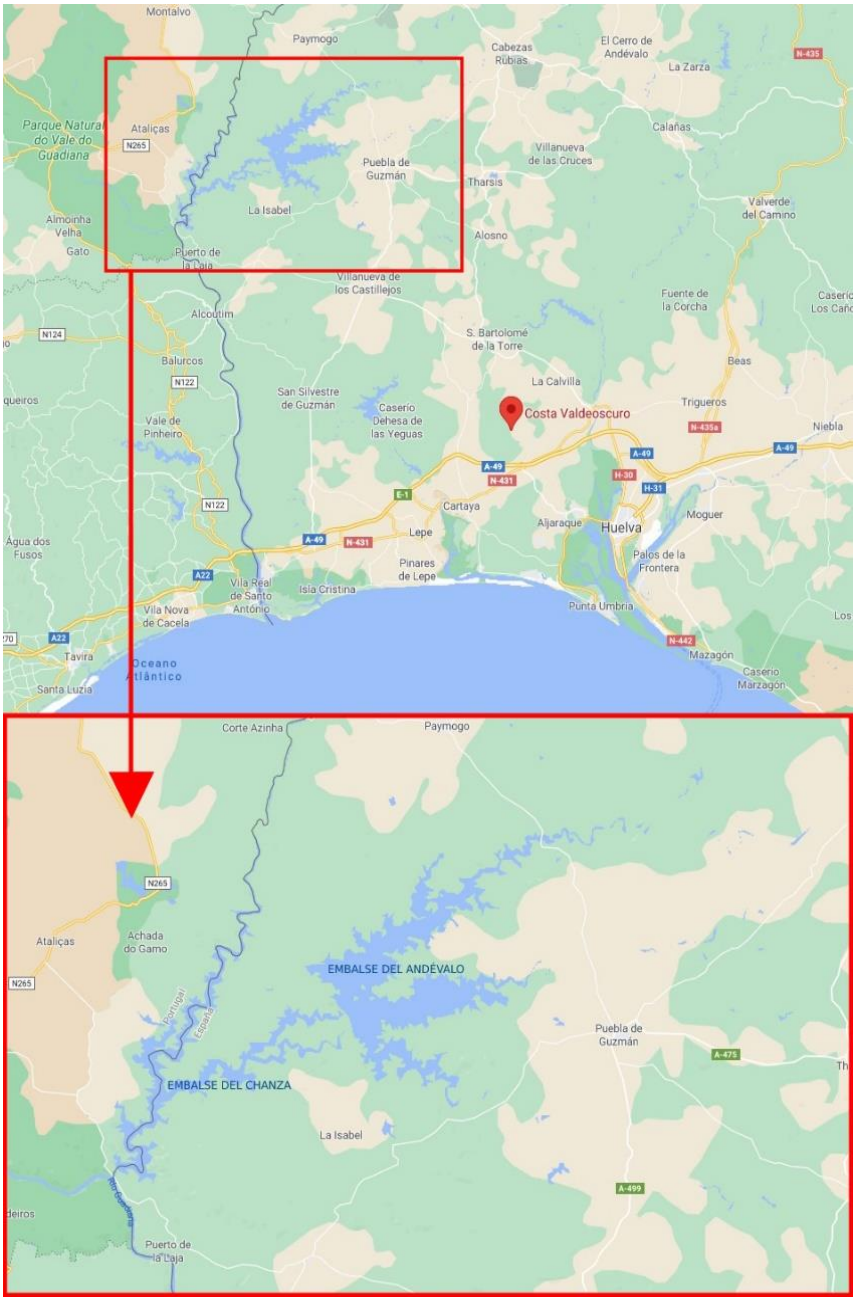


Figure 4. Chanza River Basin.

The Guadiana Basin is bordered by Tajo to the north, Jucar to the east and Guadalquivir and Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Rivers to the south, with a Spanish surface area of 55.528 km^2. To the west continues the Guadiana basin in Portugal.

The surface water masses can be classified according to their category or their nature. These masses are grouped depending on the hydraulic infrastructure and water use regulations in management systems that take advantage of natural water resources and, according to their quality, configure the volume of available resources in the basin. Taking part of the Guadiana Basin are more than 20 groundwater masses which area represents 22,484 km^2 approximately.

The Guadiana Hydrographic Basin is characterized by its Mediterranean vegetation in which water frequently circulates only during torrential climatic episodes.

Moreover, it houses 100 Protected Natural Areas of the Natura 2000 Network, 37 Special Protection Areas for Birds (ZEPA) and 63 Sites of Community Importance (LICS).

The climate of the Guadiana River Basin is of the Mediterranean-continental type. Its main characteristic is the existence of a well-defined dry season and very marked thermal oscillations. The average annual rainfall is around 550 mm.

The water resources used by the Valdeoscuro farm are taken from the River Piedras pond and the Piedras pond canal through the Sur Andévalo irrigation community. This is possible thanks to the regulation of the Chanza-Andévalo and Bocachanza pond system, through the El Granado canal and the San Silvestre Tunnel.

The Irrigation Community takes water from the Piedras pond and the Piedras canal and transfers it by means of a subway pumping system through pipes to two reservoirs located on the Valdeoscuro estate. From these reservoirs the water is pumped to the different farmers' plots.

Figure 5. Situation of the tunnels and canals in the basin.

The water balance of the resources available in the area must take into account both the water resources of the basin where we are (Piedras) and the external water resources from the Encomienda Zone, which includes the Chanza river basin (through the regulation of the Chanza and Andévalo ponds) and the extraordinary resources from the Bocachanza pumping.

The water resources available for the total of the demarcation would be 982,4 hm^3:

- 702 hm^3: natural runoff, surface and subway.
- 203 hm^3: resources from the Encomienda Zone of the Chanza Basin (belonging to the Guadiana DH), as a result of the exploitation of the Chanza and Andévalo reservoirs, owned by the TOPHD (the Guadiana Hydrographic Confederation cedes the exploitation of these reservoirs to the

TOPHD). This water is channeled from the Chanza reservoir to the Piedras reservoir, through the Canal del Granado and the San Silvestre Tunnel.

- 2,4 hm^3: reuse of reclaimed urban wastewater.
- 75 hm^3: extraordinary resources from the Bocachanza pumping station (only with water shortage).

Comunidad de Regantes Sur Andévalo, has a concession of 36.6 hm^3, which it collects from the Piedras reservoir and the Piedras Canal. From these points the water is pumped to the 2 regulating reservoirs on the Valdeoscuro estate.

The zoning for estimating the water resources of the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Hydrographic District limits the study area to the Costa de Huelva-Andévalo area (2.575 km^2).

Figure 6. Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Hydrographic District limits.

The Encomienda Zone is located in the so-called Southern Subzone of the Guadiana basin and comprises the Guadiana estuary area and its main tributaries in the Spanish zone, the Rivera de Chanza and the Chanza - Andévalo large reservoir system (2.274,6 km^2).

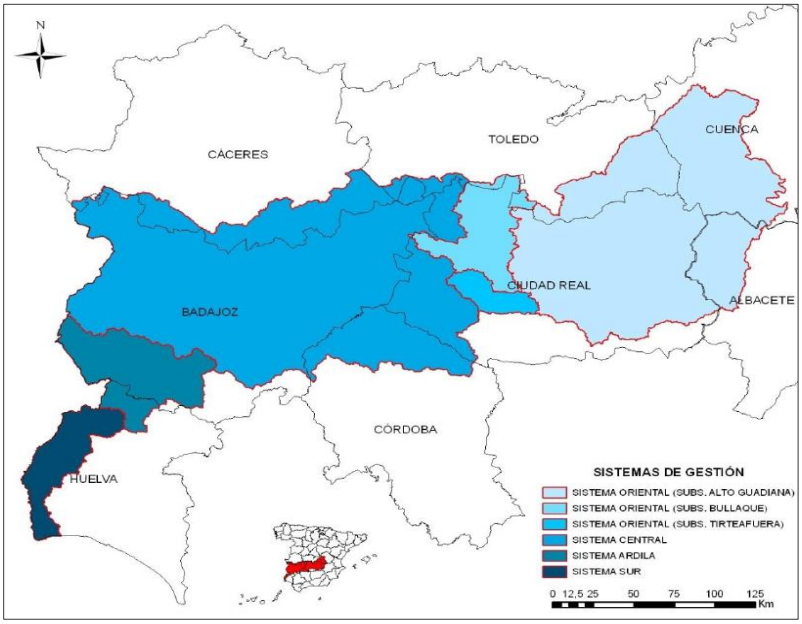


Figure 7. Guadiana Basin management systems.

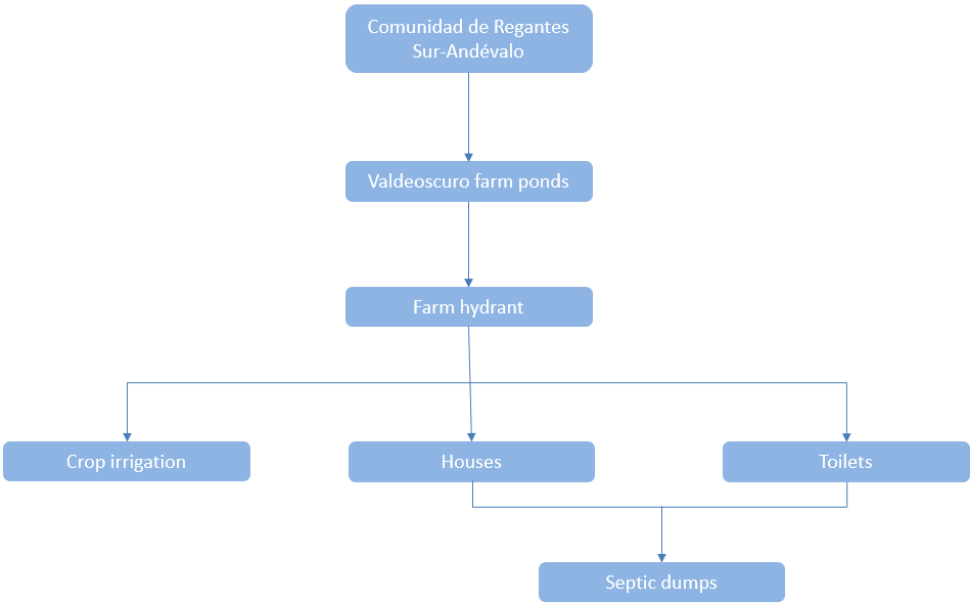
AWS Scope.

The Valdeoscuro farm is owned by the cooperative S.C.A Costa de Huelva. Its members have held a rental contract for the plots for the use and management of the land for farming since 2015. There are currently a total of 47 farmers on the Valdeoscuro farm. The farm is located within the Demarcación Hidrográfica del Tinto, Odiel y Piedras.

Figure 8. Location of Valdeoscuro farm.

Farmers use water primarily to irrigate crops. The plants are supplied with the water they need and are able to absorb, thus avoiding the washing of water and nutritive salts to deeper subsoil areas. Therefore, there are no losses, water storage or surpluses derived from production processes.

The scheme of the farm's water balance would be represented as follows:



Water consumption varies throughout the year, with higher consumption during the summer months, when the plants demand more water and the strawberry fields are prepared for the new season.

According to the water resource inventories of the respective hydrological plans (2022-2027) for the defined subzones, the water balance has been calculated.

Taking into account the values of precipitation, actual evapotranspiration (ETR) and recharge, the amount of surface water available would be 546,66 hm3 of total runoff.

Regarding the quality of the water analyzed in the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras basin, there is no severe contamination in the water bodies.

It should be noted that from a chemical point of view, groundwater is affected by nitrates and the presence of pesticides in particular.

5. SITE PHOTOS

Table 3. Photographs taken from the Site.

 Solar panels on the site	 Pond on the site	 Reforestation zone	 Crop farm
 Precision irrigation system	 Birdhouses (conservation and biodiversity)	 Chemical storage (fertilizers)	 Pond pipes
 Toilets	 Product storage (for the future)	 Septic tank (not used yet)	

6. SUMMARY OF SHARED WATER CHALLENGES

Onubafruit has developed a list of main shared water challenges. Below a list of the identified shared water challenges:

a. Optimize irrigation water.
b. Increasing soil conservation areas.
c. Reducing air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy.
d. Reduce groundwater contamination.
e. Continue participation in the San Silvestre Tunnel platform for the rehabilitation of the old tunnel and construction of an additional supply tunnel.
f. Continue participation in Spring audits.

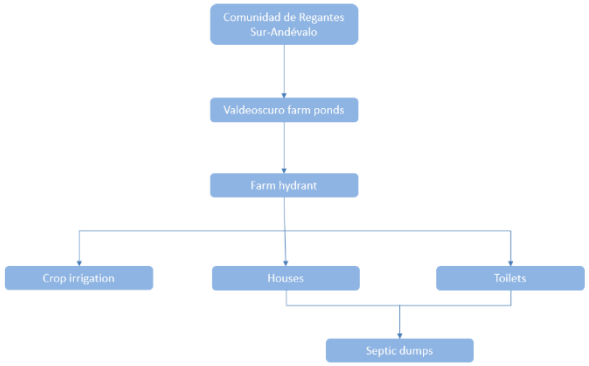
Information below has been extracted from reference “2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx”, provided by Onubafruit S.C.A.

7. INDICATORS CHECKLIST

Clause	Details	Yes	No	Comments/Evidence
1	**GATHER AND UNDERSTAND**			
1.1	***Gather information to define the site's physical scope for water stewardship purposes, including: its operational boundaries; the water sources from which the site draws; the locations to which the site returns its discharges; and the catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and upon which it is reliant.***			
1.1.1 (core)	The physical scope of the site shall be mapped, considering the regulatory landscape and zone of stakeholder interests, including: - Site boundaries; - Water-related infrastructure, including piping network, owned, or managed by the site or its parent organization. - Any water sources providing water to the site that are owned or managed by the site or its parent organization. - Water service provider (if applicable) and its ultimate water source.	☒	☐	Finca Valdeoscuro (Huelva) has 870 ha, dedicated to strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, blueberry and avocado cultivation. Of these, 225 ha are reserved for forestry use and 651 ha for agricultural use. See 1.1.1 210519 VO LINDE COMPLETA A3.png There are two reservoirs for collecting irrigation water, with their network of pipes. There are no discharge points; water infiltrates into the ground. There is only one wastewater discharge to a septic tank, which is adequately treated. The Site belongs to Tinto-Odiel y Piedras Basin, but the water source comes from the irrigation canals of the Cuenca del Guadiana. 

	- Discharge points and wastewater service provider (if applicable) and ultimate receiving water body or bodies. - Catchment(s) that the site affect(s) and is reliant upon for water.			Document 1.1.4 - Proveedor Servicio Aguas_COSTA_ VALDEOSCURO.pdf indicates that Comunidad de Regantes Sur-Andévalo supplies irrigation water to the two ponds on the farm. 1.1.2 - Infraestructura CRS.pdf describes the hidraulical infraestructures.
1.2	***Understand relevant stakeholders, their water related challenges, and the site's ability to influence beyond its boundaries.***			
1.2.1 (core)	Stakeholders and their water-related challenges shall be identified. The process used for stakeholder identification shall be identified. This process shall: - Inclusively cover all relevant stakeholder groups including vulnerable, women, minority, and Indigenous people. - Consider the physical scope identified, including stakeholders, representative of the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body or bodies. - Provide evidence of stakeholder consultation on water-related interests and challenges.	☒	☐	Onubafruit has identified 9 key stakeholders. 1. Cooperatives employees. 2. Cooperatives management. 3. Customers (Lidl main customer). 4. San Bartolomé de la Torre City Council. 5. San Bartolomé de la Torre Residents. 6. Suppliers. 7. Growers. 8. Sur Andevalo Irrigation Comunity. 9. Arba NGO. Onubafruit has developed an influence matrix: 1. Identifying stakeholders. 2. Evaluating the stakeholders and mapping them into 4 zones. 3. Identifying how to engage each stakeholder according to their level of interest and influence. This matrix can be found in 1.2 Stakeholder Analysis Tool 180626 - copia – copia.xlsx, together with the data for its creation. Disclosure and awareness of the standard is shown during the meetings with stakeholders: ACTA-REUNIÓN 02.09.2021 Arba.pdf and ACTA REUNION-10.05.2021 REGANTES.pdf ***1.2.1.OBS.*** It is recommended to identify the stakeholders in a clearly way.

	- Note that the ability and/or willingness of stakeholders to participate may vary across the relevant stakeholder groups. - Identify the degree of stakeholder engagement based on their level of interest and influence.			
1.2.2 (core)	Current and potential degree of influence between site and stakeholder shall be identified, within the catchment and considering the site's ultimate water source and ultimate receiving water body for wastewater.	☒	☐	Onubafruit has identified and assessed the influence between the site and stakeholders within the Catchment. Stakeholder identification mappings and influence matrix are shown: 

1.3	***Gather water-related data for the site, including water balance; water quality, Important Water-Related Areas, water governance, WASH; water-related costs, revenues, and shared value creation.***			
1.3.1 (core)	Existing water-related incident response plans shall be identified.	☒	☐	Onubafruit has four procedures about incident response plans. Specifically, for phytosanitary products, fires and diesel discharges. 1. D-MANFITOA.V03 (061017) Manejo fito. Antes de tratar.docx 2. D-MANFITOD.V01 (061214) Manejo fito. Durante y despues.docx 3. I-ACCIDENTE.V02 Procedimiento en caso de accidente.docx 4. I-DGASOIL.V01 (070420) Descarga Gasoil.docx Until this date, Onubafruit there have been no water-related incidents at the farms, warehouse or offices.
1.3.2 (core)	Site water balance, including inflows, losses, storage, and outflows shall be identified and mapped.	☒	☐	Onubafruit has realized a site water balance. The scheme of the farm's water balance would be represented as follows: 

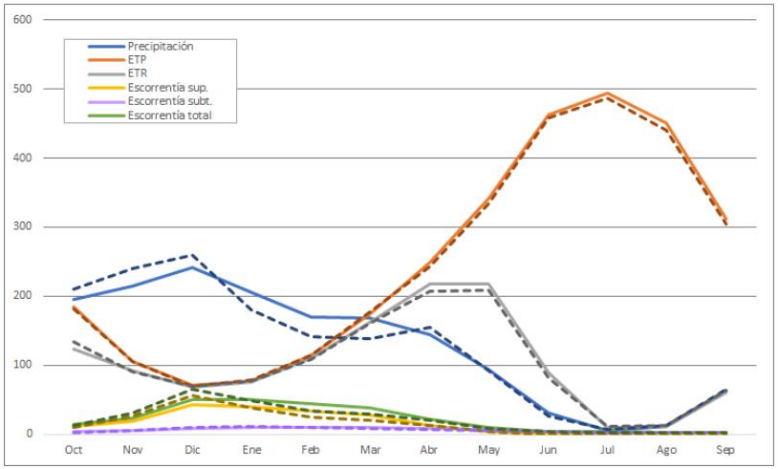
1.3.3 (core)	Site water balance, inflows, losses, storage, and outflows, including indication of annual variance in water usage rates, shall be quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water balance for people or environment, an indication of annual high and low variances shall be quantified.	☒	☐	Water consumption varies throughout the year, with higher consumption during the summer months, when the plants demand more water and the strawberry fields are prepared for the new season. According to the water resource inventories of the respective hydrological plans (2022-2027) for the defined subzones, the water balance would be as follows:

TOP - Subzona Costa de Huelva Andévalo	Superficie (km²)	Precipitación	ETP	ETR	Esc. Superficial	Recarga	Esc. Subterránea	Escorrentía total
Hm³	2575	1542,32	3035,51	1237,25	190,02	40,28	74,77	264,79

Guadiana - Subzona Sur	Superficie (km²)	Precipitación	ETP	ETR	Esc. Superficial	Recarga	Esc. Subterránea	Escorrentía total
mm	2275	610,22	1144,11	474,33	110,08	12,00	13,81	123,90
Hm³	2275	1388,25	2602,85	1079,10	250,43	27,30	31,42	281,87

TOTAL	Superficie (km²)	Precipitación	ETP	ETR	Esc. Superficial	Recarga	Esc. Subterránea	Escorrentía total
Hm³	4850	2930,57	5638,36	2316,35	440,45	67,58	106,19	546,66

Fuentes *ANEJO 3: INVENTARIO DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS.Plan Hidrológico del tercer ciclo de planificación: 2022–2027.*
ANEJO 2.- INVENTARIO DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS. Plan hidrológico Demarcación Hidrográfica del Tinto, Odiel y Piedras 2022-2027

				Taking into account the values of precipitation, actual evapotranspiration (ETR) and recharge, the amount of surface water available would be 546,66 hm3 of total runoff. 
1.3.4 (core)	Water quality of the site's water source(s), provided waters, effluent and receiving water bodies shall be quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water quality status for people or environment, an indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, high and low variances shall be quantified.	☒	☐	Onubafruit analyze the irrigation water, without any incidence or critical parameters. In document PL-PCSF.V15 (210531) Plan de Calidad Sanitaria de la fruta.docx they present a quality plan in which they establish the conditions for product analysis. In short, Onubafruit has no water quality problems.

1.3.5 (core)	Potential sources of pollution shall be identified and if applicable, mapped, including chemicals used or stored on site.	☒	☐	Onubrafruit controls the possible contamination of the soil by nitrates or fertilizers. There are warehouses on the farm to store hazardous products. There is a collection point for waste from these products, which is closed and managed by a waste manager. Likewise, diesel oil is stored at an authorized point. There is an approved tank and containment wall with a fire extinctor and rules in case of spills.  It can be seen in the document P-RESIDUOS.V06 (210921) GESTION DE RESIDUOS.docx
1.3.6 (core)	On-site Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified and mapped, including a description of their status including Indigenous cultural values.	☒	☐	Within the Valdeoscuro estate there is a protected area of 225 ha of Mediterranean forest reserve, but it has no special declaration, only as a forest area. This area, therefore, cannot be transformed. The Mediterranean forest that makes up this area includes species such as oaks, cork oaks, eucalyptus, pines, mastic, rockrose, lavender, thyme and rosemary. In addition, slopes and areas that have suffered earth movements have been reforested. These areas play an important role in the ecosystem, as they serve as a reservoir for native species, promote the biodiversity of the estate, prevent soil loss and favor the water balance of the ecosystem. In addition, water furrows and wadis that serve as natural water drainage in the event of rainfall have been respected.

				On the other hand, the farm has two ponds in perfect condition. One of them has 21,000 m^2, while the second has 4,100 m^2. Both infrastructures are owned, fenced and maintained by the irrigation community. These infrastructures are capable of holding 115,000 m^3 of water in total between the two ponds.   Document 210519 VO LINDE COMPLETA A3.png represents the mapping of these areas in question. ***1.3.6.OBS.*** It is recommended to map the forest area located within the Site (225 ha).
1.3.7 (core)	Annual water-related costs, revenues, and a description or quantification of the social, cultural, environmental, or economic water-related value generated by the site shall be identified and used to inform the evaluation of the plan in 4.1.2.	☒	☐	Onubafruit includes water-related costs in document True cost model v.0 empty (1).xlsx

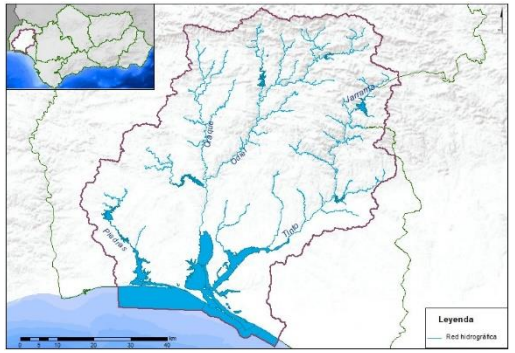
1.3.8 (core)	Levels of access and adequacy of WASH at the site shall be identified.	☒	☐	There is no sewage system on the Valdeoscuro farm. Workers have access to drinking water through drinking water bottles. Bathrooms are supplied with the same water used for irrigation.
1.4	***Gather data on the site's indirect water use, including: its primary inputs; the water use embedded in the production of those primary inputs the status of the waters at the origin of the inputs (where they can be identified); and water used in out-sourced water-related services.***			
1.4.1 (core)	The embedded water use of primary inputs, including quantity, quality, and level of water risk within the site's catchment, shall be identified.	☒	☐	The virtual water linked to the productive processes of the farm is mainly related to the incorporation of certain inputs to the productive process. The main inputs are fertilizers, phytosanitary products, plants, etc. The document INSUMOS AWS.xlsx shows the main inputs and the amount required to carry out an annual production on the farm in question.
1.4.2 (core)	The embedded water use of outsourced services shall be identified, and where those services originate within the site's catchment, quantified.	☒	☐	There is no outsourced services identified.
1.5	***Gather water-related data for the catchment, including water governance, water balance, water quality, Important Water-Related Areas, infrastructure, and WASH***			
1.5.1. (core)	Water governance initiatives shall be identified, including catchment plan(s), water-related public policies, major publicly-led initiatives under way, and relevant goals to help inform site of possible opportunities for water stewardship collective action.	☒	☐	The Water Directive of the European Union represents the main axis of water regulation at the community level. On the other hand, the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Hydrological Plan is responsible for identifying the bodies of water, their status and defining the endowments and uses of the basin's water resources. This plan establishes a potential increase in water resources from reclaimed water for the 2027 horizon of 10 hm^3.

				On the other hand, the Albufeira Agreement regulates the extraordinary transfer of the Bocachanza, whose average flow is expected to increase to 28,8 hm^3 by 2027. This plan also envisages increasing hydraulic infrastructures such as the Coronada, the Alcolea pond and the Trigueros canal by 2033. These last two actions will allow the irrigation of some 23.000 new hectares and will provide greater flexibility to the Huelva System. In addition, pressure is currently being exerted on governments to finally carry out the San Silvestre tunnel works, as mentioned above. As for the 2039 horizon, the entry into service of the Coronada, Pedro Arco and Tariquejo reservoirs is foreseen, as well as the commissioning of the Bocachanza II pumping station in drought situations. The planned increase in irrigation surface area is 8.037 hectares, with an associated demand of 36,4 hm^3 per year.
1.5.2. (core)	Applicable water-related legal and regulatory requirements shall be quantified, including legally defined and / or stakeholder verified customary water rights.	☒	☐	The legal requirements affecting the catchment area are: - Wastewater: Decreto 109/2015, March 17th, approving the Regulation on Discharges to the Public Hydraulic Domain and the Maritime-Terrestrial Public Domain of Andalucia. See legal requirement in section 2 of article 9. - Nitrates: Real Decreto 261/1996, February 16th, on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. - Water rights are ensured in Spain.
1.5.3. (core)	The catchment water-balance, and where applicable, scarcity, shall be quantified, including indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, variance.	☒	☐	The water balance of the resources available in the area must take into account both the water resources of the basin where we are (Piedras) and the external water resources from the Encomienda Zone, which includes the

				Chanza river basin (through the regulation of the Chanza and Andévalo ponds) and the extraordinary resources from the Bocachanza pumping. The water resources available for the total of the demarcation would be 982,4 hm3: - 702 hm^3: natural runoff, surface and subway. - 203 hm^3: resources from the Encomienda Zone of the Chanza Basin (belonging to the Guadiana DH), as a result of the exploitation of the Chanza and Andévalo reservoirs, owned by the DHTOP (the Guadiana Hydrographic Confederation cedes the exploitation of these reservoirs to the DHTOP). This water is channeled from the Chanza reservoir to the Piedras reservoir, through the Canal del Granado and the San Silvestre Tunnel. - 2,4 hm^3: reuse of reclaimed urban wastewater. - 75 hm^3: extraordinary resources from the Bocachanza pumping station (only with water shortage). Comunidad de Regantes Sur Andévalo, has a concession of 36.6 hm^3, which it collects from the Piedras reservoir and the Piedras Canal. From these points the water is pumped to the 2 regulating reservoirs on the Valdeoscuro estate.

				The zoning for estimating the water resources of the Tinto Odiel and Piedras Hydrographic District limits the study area to the Costa de Huelva-Andévalo area (2.575 km²).  The Encomienda Zone is located in the so-called Southern Subzone of the Guadiana basin and comprises the Guadiana estuary area and its main tributaries in the Spanish zone, the Rivera de Chanza and the Chanza - Andévalo large reservoir system (2.274,6 km²). Regarding the quality of the water analyzed in the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras basin, there is no severe contamination in the water bodies.
1.5.4. (core)	Water quality, including physical, chemical, and biological status, of the catchment shall be identified, and where possible, quantified. Where there is a water-related challenge that would be a threat to good water quality status for people or environment, an indication of annual, and where appropriate, seasonal, high, and low variances shall be identified.	☒	☐	With respect to the quality of the water analyzed in the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras basin, there are no severe contaminations in the bodies of water that could have repercussions on production or the environment.

The ecological status of the surface water bodies is detailed below.



Masa de agua					Estado ecológico								
Código	Nombre	Categoría	Naturaleza	Tipo	IGA	% cianobacterias	Clorofila a	Biovolumen	BIOL	Cont. Específicos	FQ	E. Ecológico	Nivel de confianza
ES064MSPF000206660	EMBALSE DE ODIEL/PEREJIL	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T10	2	2	2	U		1		2	Alto
ES064MSPF000206670	EMBALSE DE CORUMBEL BAJO	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T10	3	4	5	U		1		3	Alto
ES064MSPF000206680	EMBALSE DE LOS MACHOS	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T10	3	3	4	U		1		4	Alto
ES064MSPF000206690	EMBALSE DE EL SANCHO	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04	2	2	2	U		3		3	Alto
ES064MSPF000206700	EMBALSE DE SOTIEL-OLIVARGAS	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04	2	2	2	U		1		2	Alto
ES064MSPF000206710	EMBALSE DE JARRAMA	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04	2	2	2	U		1		2	Alto
ES064MSPF000206720	EMBALSE DE PIEDRAS	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04	2	3	3	U		1		3	Alto
ES064MSPF004400040	MONTE FELIX-TORIL	Lagos	Artificial	E-T04	U	U	2	U		1		2	Bajo

On the other hand, chemical analyses of surface water also show good results from the Piedras pond:

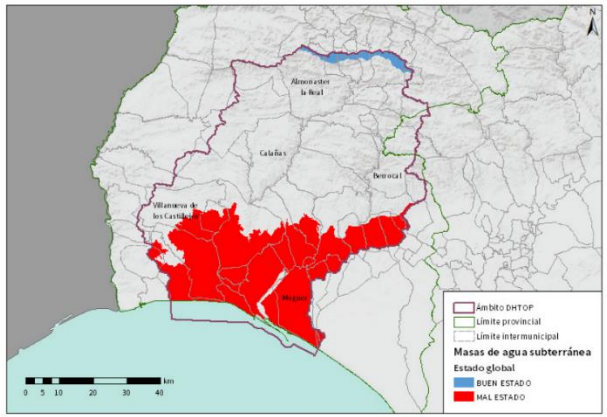
EUMSPF Cod	Nombre	Estado químico	Categoría	Naturaleza	Tipo	Incumplimiento indicadores	Nivel confianza
ES064MSPF000206700	EMBALSE DE SOTIEL-OLIVARGAS	No alcanza el buen estado	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04	Cadmio	Alto
ES064MSPF000206710	EMBALSE DE JARRAMA	Buen estado	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04		Alto
ES064MSPF000206720	EMBALSE DE PIEDRAS	Buen estado	Lagos	Muy modificada	E-T04		Alto
ES064MSPF004400040	MONTE FELIX-TORIL	Buen estado	Lagos	Artificial	E-T04		Alto
ES064MSPF004400130	RIO TINTO	No alcanza el buen estado	Rios	Natural	R-T19	Arsénico, cobre, zinc, cadmio, plomo	Alto
ES064MSPF004400140	RIVERA DEL JARRAMA II	Buen estado	Rios	Natural	R-T08		Alto
ES064MSPF004400350	LAGUNA DE LA JARA	Buen estado	Lagos	Natural	L-T29		Alto
ES064MSPF004400360	LAGUNA DE LA MUJER	Buen estado	Lagos	Natural	L-T29		Alto
ES064MSPF004400370	LAGUNA PRIMERA DE PALOS	Buen estado	Lagos	Natural	L-T29		Alto

Regarding groundwater, the quantitative status of groundwater in our study area (Lepe-Cartaya) is good:

EUMSBT Cod	Nombre masa	Extracciones (hm3/año)	Tendencia piezométrica	Intrusión marina	Recurso disponible (hm³/año)	Índice de explotación	Nivel de confianza	Estado cuantitativo
ES064MSBT000305930	NIEBLA	13,58	Estabilidad	No	18,6	0,73	Medio	Buen estado
ES064MSBT000305940	LEPE-CARTAYA	16,07	Estabilidad-ascenso	No	33,7	0,48	Medio	Buen estado
ES064MSBT000305950	CONDADO	4,45	Estabilidad	No	17,7	0,25	Medio	Buen estado
ES064MSBT004400010	ARACENA	0,83	NA	No	3	0,28	Medio	Buen estado

From the chemical point of view, groundwater is affected by nitrates and the presence of pesticides in particular:

Nombre masa	MSPF asociadas	ETDAS	Nitratos	Conductividad	Cloruros	Arsénico	Fluoruros	Presencia plaguicidas	Nivel de confianza	Estado químico
NIEBLA	Mal estado	N/A	Mal estado	Mal estado	Mal estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Si	Alto	Mal estado
LEPE-CARTAYA	Mal estado	Mal estado	Mal estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Si	Medio	Mal estado
CONDADO	N/A	Mal estado	Mal estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Si	Alto	Mal estado
ARACENA	B/M[1]	N/A	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	Buen estado	No	Alto	Buen estado



It should be noted that from a chemical point of view, groundwater is affected by nitrates and the presence of pesticides in particular.

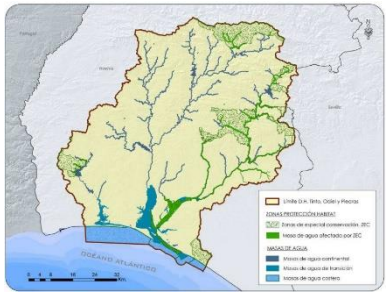
1.5.5 (core)	Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified, and where appropriate, mapped, and their status assessed including any threats to people other natural environment, using	☒	☐	IWRAS are identified in document 280222 Manual AWS1.docx. Within the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Basin, a variety of IWRAs have been identified downstream of the Valdeoscuro farm.

scientific information and through stakeholder engagement.

These water bodies are the following:

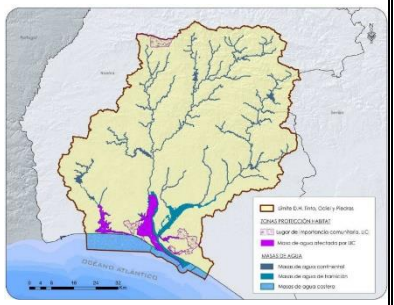
1. Estuario del Río Tinto: water body affected by a Special Conservation Area (from the Spanish acronym, ZEC).

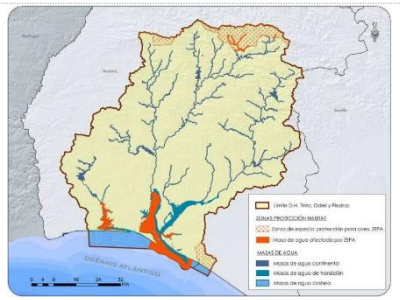
6407300013	ES6150029	ESTUARIO DEL RIO TINTO	ZEC	**Hábitat relacionados con el medio hídrico** Ríos y estuarios sometidos a la dinámica mareal. Bancos de arena o de fango. Lagunas (incluidas las salinas de producción): 1.115,94 ha Marismas salobres o salinas. Prados salinos. Estepas salinas: 23,24 ha **Superficie total: 1.166,62 ha** **Calidad e importancia** La importancia de este espacio le viene conferida por ser la zona de estuario del río Tinto y ser de las pocas representaciones de este tipo de hábitat en Andalucía.



2. Marismas del Odiel: body of water affected by Special Bird Protection Area (from the Spanish acronym, ZEPA).
3. Marismas del Río Piedras y Flecha del Rompido: body of water affected by Special Bird Protection Area (from the Spanish acronym, ZEPA).

6407400001	ES0000025	MARISMAS DEL ODIEL	LIC/ZEPA	**Hábitat relacionados con el medio hídrico** Ríos y estuarios sometidos a la dinámica mareal. Bancos de arena o de fango. Lagunas (incluidas las salinas de producción): 1.989,45 ha Marismas salobres o salinas. Prados salinos. Estepas salinas: 3.116,81 ha Dunas. Playas de arena : 66,31 ha **Superficie total: 6.618,09 ha** **Otras especies importantes** ***Spartina densiflora*** ***Salicornia ramosissima***



				6407400006	ES6150006	MARISMAS DEL RIO PIEDRAS Y FLECHA DEL ROMPIDO	LIC/ZEPA	**Hábitat relacionados con el medio hídrico** Rios y estuarios sometidos a la dinámica mareal. Bancos de arena o de fango. Lagunas (incluidas las salinas de producción): 433,63 ha Marismas salobres o salinas. Prados salinos. Estepas salinas: 1.153,37 ha Dunas. Playas de arena : 48,18 ha **Superficie total: 2.409,08 ha** **Especies de peces que figuran en el Anexo II de la Directiva 92/43/CEE** *Cobitis taenia* *Chondrostoma polylepis* **Calidad e importancia** Área de marismas y arenas litorales muy buena para la invernada y paso de la Espátula Común (Platalea leucorodia). Importante zona para la reproducción, invernada y paso de muchas aves limícolas y otras especies de zonas húmedas. Imprescindible para el hábitat 1320 e importante para hábitats prioritarios de la Directiva 92/43/CEE.	
1.5.6. (core)	Existing and planned water-related infrastructure shall be identified, including condition and potential exposure to extreme events.	☒	☐	According to Annex 2 (page 51) of the water resources of the Tinto, Odiel and Piedras Hydrographic Confederation, for the 2021 and 2033 planning horizons it is estimated that new regulation infrastructures will be in place that will increase the available surface resource. The most important infrastructures are the Alcolea and Coronada ponds for the 2033 horizon. In addition, according to the studies carried out in this Hydrological Plan, which are detailed in Annex 6, the use of the Bocachanza pumping station in the different scenarios analyzed is summarized in the following table: **Escenario** / **Volumen medio anual bombeado desde el bombeo de Bocachanza (hm³)** / **Volumen máximo anual bombeable desde el bombeo de Bocachanza (hm³)** Actual: 16 / 75 2021: 30 / 75 2033: 48 / 150 The following table summarizes the estimated available resources in each of the scenarios analyzed, and where the future increases in resources caused by the implementation of future regulation infrastructures foreseen in								

				this Hydrological Plan have been taken into account. Therefore, no future water shortages are expected given the sustainable water management proposed for the future.
1.5.7. (core)	The adequacy of available WASH services within the catchment shall be identified.	☒	☐	The entire basin has a drinking water supply and sanitation network, therefore, there are no challenges in this regard.

Recursos hídricos disponibles para el Sistema Tinto, Odiel y Piedras			Volumen anual (hm³)		
Origen del recurso			Actual	2021	2033
Sistema Tinto, Odiel y Piedras	Superficiales	Piedras-Los Machos	10.8	10.8	9.9
		Sotiel Olivargas	14.6	14.6	13.4
		Nerva - Jarrama	16.3	16.3	15
		Corumbel	3.8	3.8	3.5
		El Sancho	16.4	16.4	15.1
		Otros embalses	2.7	2.7	2.5
		Alcolea	–	125	115
		Coronada	–	–	75.8
		Chanza-Andévalo (Zona Encomienda)(*)	203	203	187
		Incremento de recurso por funcionamiento conjunto de las diferentes infraestructuras de regulación	5	20	18.4
	Subterráneos		70	70	64.4
	Reutilización			2.3	2.3
	Recurso utilizado en el bombeo de Bocachanza (**)		16	30	48
	Total Sistema Tinto, Odiel y Piedras		358.6	514.9	570.3

(*) para la atención de las demandas de la D.H. Tinto, Odiel, Piedras y del sistema Sur de la D.H. Guadiana.

(**) con un volumen máximo anual bombeable de 75 hm3 para los escenarios actual y 2021 y de 150 hm3 para el escenario 2033.

1.6	***Understand current and future shared water challenges in the catchment, by linking the water challenges identified by stakeholders with the site's water challenges.***			
1.6.1 (core)	Shared water challenges shall be identified and prioritized from the information gathered.	☒	☐	The water challenges shared between the site and the stakeholders are defined below, in order of priority: 1. Local water availability: water is an essential element for the social and economic development of the area of influence of the hydrographic basin. The supply of hundreds of thousands of citizens in the province of Huelva depends on this account. In addition, the industrial, agricultural and tourism sectors are nourished by this water. Climate change, desertification, rising temperatures, decreasing rainfall and other environmental factors are pushing the water supply in the province of Huelva to the limit. At the same time, this supply is limited and threatened by deficiencies in the maintenance and sizing of the basic hydraulic infrastructures that supply most of the province of Huelva, such as the San Silvestre tunnel. This tunnel was built in 1971 within the Chanza-Piedras-Los Machos system, making it possible for the main pillars of the provincial economy to have access to water. Today, five times more water passes through this tunnel than was originally planned for its construction. This fact endangers the water supply and the development of the province. The Platform for the San Silvestre Tunnel has been developed and we are part of it. 2. Overexploitation of water: a multitude of economic activities are carried out in the river basin that require large quantities of water to develop their potential. The growth of urban areas, the installation of new industrial plants, the increase in the number of farms and the increase in the number of hotel rooms mean that water use is increasing. Awareness of reduction and efficiency in the use of water resources and the application of technologies that provide water reduction mechanisms are key for the basin to maintain its water levels over time.

				3. Water pollution: there are many users who benefit from the basin's water and, therefore, there are many potential pollutants that can influence water quality. The origin of these pollutants could come from the following sources: - Discharges of diffuse polluting waters. - Solid waste discharges. - Agrochemical leachate. - Industrial pollution.
1.6.2. (core)	Initiatives to address shared water challenges shall be identified	☒	☐	1. Optimize irrigation water. This objective has the following goals and actions: - Communicate to partners about results obtained from studies carried out on farms with installed probes. - Request a budget from Infocultivo company with the number of members who have requested its implementation. - Implement humidity control probes and adjust irrigation to demand. 2. Increase in soil conservation areas. This objective has the following goals and actions: - Meeting with the ARBA association for the approach and study of reforestation. - Allocate common areas for reforestation and areas of interested partners. - Reforestation of selected areas. 3. Reduction of air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy. This objective has the following goals and actions: - Request a quotation from the assigned company. - Installation of the photovoltaic plant. 4. Reduce groundwater pollution. This objective has the following goals and actions:

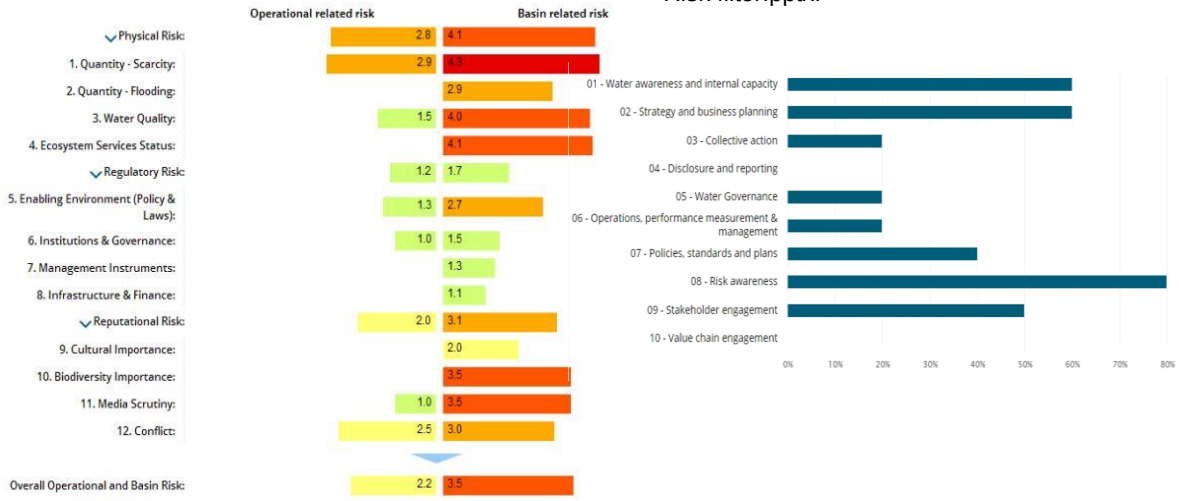
- Meeting with the assigned company to begin the study of the installation of probes for measuring nitrogen leaching.
- Request a quotation from the assigned company.
- Installation of probes and start of the study.
- Carry out irrigation program adjusted according to the results of the study.

5. Continue the participation in the platform of the San Silvestre Tunnel for the sanitation of the old tunnel and construction of an additional supply tunnel. This objective has the following goals and actions:

- Follow the schedule of meetings programmed by the platform.
- Attend meetings and provide support.

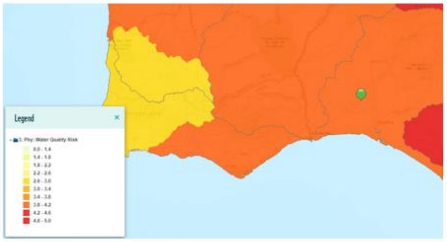
6. Continue to participate in Spring audits. This objective has the following goals and actions:

- Continue to participate in Spring audits.

1.7	***Understand the site's water risks and opportunities: Assess and prioritize the water risks and opportunities affecting the site based upon the status of the site, existing risk management plans and/or the issues and future risk trends identified in 1.6.***			
1.7.1 (core)	Water risks faced by the site shall be identified, and prioritized, including likelihood and severity of impact within a given timeframe, potential costs, and business impact.	☒	☐	Water-related risks for the Valdeoscuro farm have been assessed and are presented in the document 1.7 Water Risk filter.pptx:  Water Risk Filter BASIN WATER RISK RESULTS Physical: 1. Water Scarcity Physical: 2. Flooding Physical: 3. Water Quality Physical: 4. Ecosystem Services Status 1.0 - Aridity Index 1.1 - Water Depletion 1.2 - Baseline Water Stress 1.3 - Blue Water Scarcity 1.4 - Available Water Remaining (AWARE) 1.5 - Drought Frequency Probability 1.6 - Projected Change in Drought Occurrence 2.1 - Estimated Flood Occurrence 2.2 - Projected Change in Flood Occurrence 3.1 - Surface Water Quality Index 3.1.1 - BOD 3.1.2 - Electrical Conductivity 3.1.3 - Nitrogen 4.1 - Fragmentation Status of Rivers 4.2 - Catchment Ecosystem Services Degradation Level 4.3 - Projected impacts on Freshwater Biodiversity 1 749015 ONUBA FRUIT Valdeoscuro 3,0 3,0 5,0 4,0 5,0 4,0 5,0 3,0 1,0 4,0 4,0 4,0 4,0 4,0 4,0 5,0 Water Risk Filter BASIN WATER RISK RESULTS 5 - Regulatory: Enabling Environment (Policy & Laws) 6 - Regulatory: Institutions & Governance 7 - Regulatory: Management Instruments 8 - Regulatory: Infrastructure & Finance 9 - Reputational : Cultural Importance 10 - Reputational: Biodiversity Importance 11 - Reputational: Media Sensing 12 - Reputational: Conflict 5,1 5,2 5,3 6,1 6,2 6,3 7,1 7,2 7,3 8,1 8,2 8,3 9,1 10,1 10,2 11,1 11,2 12,1 12,2 5.1 - Water Strategy 5.2 - Sophistication and Clarity of Water Related Legal 5.3 - Implementation Status of Water Management Plans (SDG 6.1 - Corruption Perceptions Index 6.2 - Freedom in the World Index 6.3 - Business Participation in Water Management (SDG 6.5.1) 7.1 - Management Instruments for Water Management (SDG 6.5.1) 7.2 - Groundwater Monitoring Data Availability and 7.3 - Density of Runoff Monitoring Stations 8.1 - Access to Safe Drinking Water 8.2 - Access to Sanitation 8.3 - Financing for Water Resource Development and Management 9.1 - Cultural/Religious Value Rules 10.1 - Freshwater Endemism 10.2 - Freshwater Biodiversity Richness 11.1 - National Media Coverage 11.2 - Global Media Coverage 12.1 - Conflict News Events 12.2 - Hydro-political Likelihood 1 749015 ONUBA FRUIT Valdeoscuro 1,0 4,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 3,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 2,0 5,0 2,0 3,0 4,0 4,0 2,0

Water scarcity

Water quality



Flooding

Ecosystem condition

BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand)

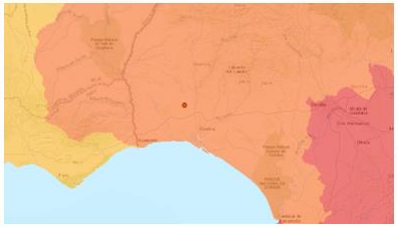
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Biological oxygen demand (BOD) is a widely used umbrella proxy for overall water quality. This risk sub-indicator is based on predictions of biological oxygen demand in rivers, as an annual average.

Damania et al. (2019)

n/a Very low risk Very high risk

Electrical Conductivity



Electrical Conductivity (EC)

Electrical conductivity (EC) is a proxy for salinity balance and pH alteration. This risk sub-indicator is based on predictions of electrical conductivity in rivers, as an annual average.

Damania et al. (2019)

n/a Very low risk Very high risk

Nitrogen

Nitrogen (N)

Nitrogen (N) is a proxy for nutrient loading in water bodies. This risk sub-indicator is based on predictions of nitrogen (nitrate/nitrite) in rivers, as an annual average.

Damania et al. (2019)

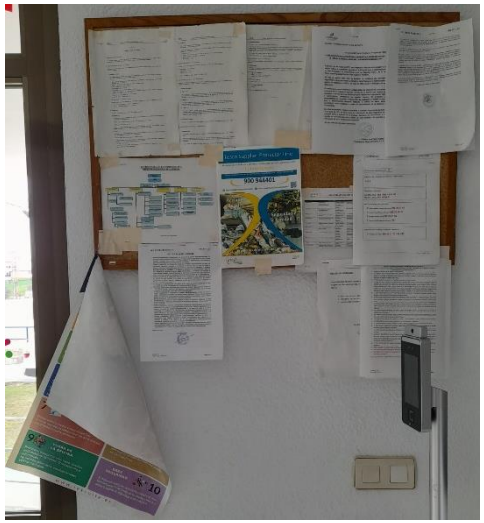
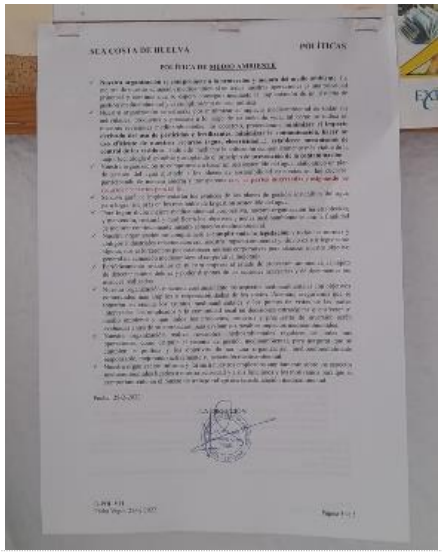
n/a Very low risk Very high risk

				• Scarcity of water due to climatic reasons and overexploitation, with a greater probability of drought episodes in the future. • Water pollution: Ecosystems and biodiversity affected. • Degraded ecosystems and impacts on biodiversity associated with freshwater. • Reputational risks due to the impact on endemic freshwater species, media coverage and possible conflicts over the use of water.
1.7.2 (core)	Water-related opportunities shall be identified, including how the site may participate, assessment and prioritization of potential savings, and business opportunities.	☒	☐	The following opportunities have been identified: - Improve irrigation efficiency. In this way, water consumption can be reduced, which translates into savings in water-related costs. In addition, this would imply a reduction in the use of fertilizers that are included in irrigation, which would also imply economic savings in this sense. To achieve these objectives, the cooperative would rely on the irrigation community, specifically on the irrigation advisory service. - Improving the availability of water on the land is another opportunity from which the farm can benefit by adapting the land to increase infiltration, reduce erosion and prevent runoff. To achieve this objective, the cooperative is supported by the NGO Arba Huelva, which selflessly collaborates in reforestation projects on the Valdeoscuro farm. - Improve the water supply for the farm and for the province in particular. The scarce water infrastructures in the province of Huelva are leading to current supply risks. The San Silvestre Tunnel Platform supports and lobbies governments to promote the necessary works to ensure irrigation and supply water to the province. - Improve the levels of contamination of the environment of Valdeoscuro and, therefore, of the water that flows through it. With the reduction of the use of fertilizers (especially nitrates) and the reduction of diesel generators,

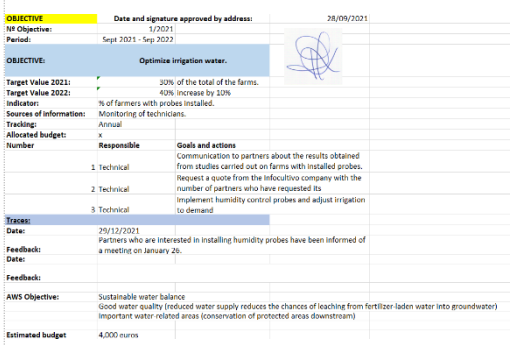
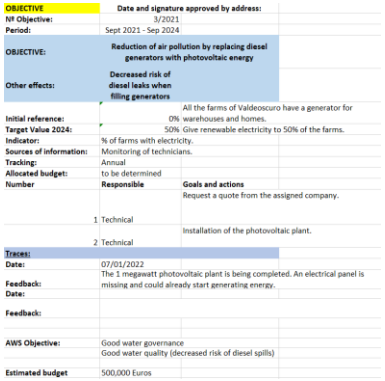
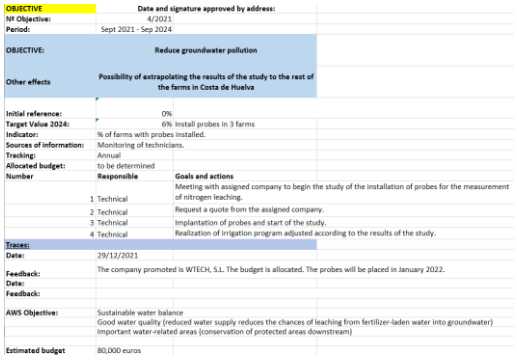
				it will favor the reduction of the contamination of the waters of the farm and a saving in the use of fertilizers. The farm will be able to offer healthier and more valuable products in the markets. See Offline_Questionnaire Onuba filled.xlsx
1.8	***Understand best practice towards achieving AWS outcomes: Determining sectoral best practices having a local/catchment, regional, or national relevance.***			
1.8.1. (core)	Relevant catchment best practice for water governance shall be identified.	☒	☐	Good water governance: The evaluated organization has determined as best practices related to good water governance in the basin: - Public disclosure of water use and water quality data for others to use. - A comprehensive plan for sustainable water management that is well implemented, routinely reviewed and updated, e.g., AWS. - Engage with organizations and stakeholders to promote sustainable water management. This includes reforestation programs in collaboration with non-profit organizations, public schools, universities, etc. See 1.8 Identificación de mejores prácticas.docx
1.8.2. (core)	Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for water balance (either through water efficiency or less total water use) shall be identified.	☒	☐	Sustainable water balance: The evaluated organization has determined as best practices related to sustainable water balance in the basin: - Work with an expert or organization specializing in irrigation efficiency and water resource management. - Use state-of-the-art irrigation equipment that improves water use efficiency.

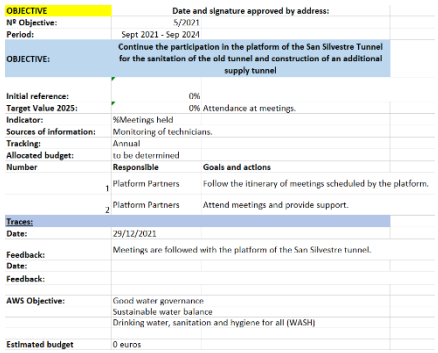
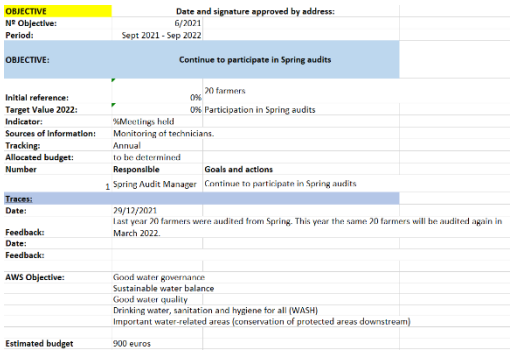
				- Invest in rainwater harvesting and rainwater harvesting technologies to take advantage of the resources that would be lost through runoff. - Work on all farms with technologies aimed at controlling water use and providing plants with only the water they require at any given time. - Work on projects to reuse wastewater and water from sea desalination. - Promote sustainable water use among farm workers through training, posters or other communication methods. - Reduce evapotranspiration by incorporating organic matter into the soil from pruning residues. - See 1.8 Identificación de mejores prácticas.docx
1.8.3. (core)	Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for water quality shall be identified, including rationale for data source.	☒	☐	Good water Quality: The evaluated organization has determined as best practices related to good water quality in the basin: - Use total oxidation treatment plants for farm wastewater. - Implement a plan to reduce pesticide and fertilizer use. - Implement a leachate study and reduction plan, especially nitrates. See 1.8 Identificación de mejores prácticas.docx
1.8.4. (core)	Relevant catchment best practice for site maintenance of Important Water-Related Areas shall be identified.	☒	☐	IWRA: The evaluated organization has determined as best practices related to Important Water-Related Areas in the basin: - Carry out a maintenance and reforestation plan for important water-related areas with the help of specialists. - Maintain all potential runoff areas in a good state of conservation.

				- Establish a regular monitoring program to observe any changes or impacts on an IWRA. - Support public communication initiatives (such as billboards) to raise awareness of an IWRA and discourage actions by others that could damage it. See 1.8 Identificación de mejores prácticas.docx
1.8.5 (core)	Relevant sector and/or catchment best practice for site provision of equitable and adequate WASH services shall be identified.	☒	☐	WASH: The evaluated organization has determined as best practices related to WASH in the basin: - Install drinking water purification systems for irrigation water for use in homes. - Provide a common drinking water supply point. - Bring a water supply and sanitation system to the fields. See 1.8 Identificación de mejores prácticas.docx

2	**COMMIT AND PLAN**			
2.1	***Commit to water stewardship by having the senior-most manager in charge of water at the site, or if necessary, a suitable individual within the organization head office, sign and publicly disclose a commitment to water stewardship, the implementation of the AWS Standard and achieving its five outcomes, and the allocation of required resources.***			
2.1.1. (core)	A signed and publicly disclosed site statement OR organizational document shall be identified. The statement or document shall include the following commitments: - That the site will implement and disclose progress on water stewardship program(s) to achieve improvements in AWS water stewardship outcomes - That the site implementation will be aligned to and in support of existing catchment sustainability plans - That the site's stakeholders will be engaged in an open and transparent way - That the site will allocate resources to implement the Standard.	☒	☐	The company's environmental policy includes the points relating to water governance in the document 2022 D-POL.V11 (220225) Politicas.doc. Onubafruit has announced the AWS certification on its social media and policies are posted on the bulletin board:  

2.2.	***Develop and document a process to achieve and maintain legal and regulatory compliance.***			
2.2.1. (core)	The system to maintain compliance obligations for water and wastewater management shall be identified, including: - Identification of responsible persons/positions within facility organizational structure - Process for submissions to regulatory agencies.	☒	☐	In order to achieve compliance with the legal aspects related to water, an action plan is drawn up in which the following aspects are clearly indicated: - Responsible for updating the legal requirements related to water. - Procedure for updating these requirements. - Summary of legal requirements. - Procedure for verifying compliance with the requirements. See 2021 D-PGA.V.04 PLAN DE GESTIÓN DEL AGUA.doc
2.3	***Create a water stewardship strategy and plan including addressing risks (to and from the site), shared catchment water challenges, and opportunities.***			
2.3.1. (core)	A water stewardship strategy shall be identified that defines the overarching mission, vision, and goals of the organization towards good water stewardship in line with this AWS Standard.	☒	☐	The objectives of the sustainable water plan for the Valdeoscuro farm are as follows: 1. Increase of humidity control stations. 2. Reforestation of the farms located in Valdeoscuro. 3. Reduction of atmospheric pollution. 4. Reduction of groundwater contamination. 5. Continuity of communications with the San Silvestre Tunnel Platform to ensure a good water supply.

				The actions and deadlines to achieve them are reflected in the document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx.
2.3.2 (core)	A water stewardship plan shall be identified, including for each target: - How it will be measured and monitored - Actions to achieve and maintain (or exceed) it - Planned timeframes to achieve it - Financial budgets allocated for actions - Positions of persons responsible for actions and achieving targets - Where available, note the link between each target and the achievement of best practice to help address shared water challenges and the AWS outcomes.	☒	☐	Document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx, includes these items.  OBJECTIVE — Date and signature approved by address: 28/09/2021 Nº Objective: 1/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2022 OBJECTIVE: Optimize irrigation water. Target Value 2021: 30% of the total of the farms. Target Value 2022: 40% increase by 10% Indicator: % of farmers with probes installed. Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: x Number — Responsible — Goals and actions 1 Technical — Communication to partners about the results obtained from studies carried out on farms with installed probes. 2 Technical — Request a quote from the Infocultivo company with the number of partners who have requested its 3 Technical — Implement humidity control probes and adjust irrigation to demand Traces: Date: 29/12/2021 Feedback: Partners who are interested in installing humidity probes have been informed of a meeting on January 26. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Sustainable water balance Good water quality (reduced water supply reduces the chances of leaching from fertilizer-laden water into groundwater) Important water related areas (conservation of protected areas downstream) Estimated budget 4,000 euros  OBJECTIVE — Date and signature approved by address: Nº Objective: 2/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2024 OBJECTIVE: Increase in soil conservation areas. Initial reference: 5% of the total deforested forest area. Target Value 2024: 15% increase by 10% Indicator: % of reforested farms. Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: 0. The ARBA association works for profit. Number — Responsible — Goals and actions 1 Technical — Meeting with the ARBA association for the approach and study of reforestation. 2 Technical — Allocate common areas of reforestation and areas of interested partners. 3 Technical — Reforestation of the selected areas. Traces: Date: 29/12/2021 Feedback: Collective reforestation actions have been carried out on the farm in the month of November and December 2021. Another collective reforestation action is planned in January 2022. In addition, the Arba association is carrying out individual reforestations. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Good Water Governance (soil loss prevention) Sustainable water balance Important Water-Related Areas Good Water Quality Estimated budget 1500 euros  OBJECTIVE — Date and signature approved by address: Nº Objective: 3/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2024 OBJECTIVE: Reduction of air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy Other effects: Decreased risk of diesel leaks when filling generators All the farms of Valdeoscuro have a generator for Initial reference: 0% warehouses and homes. Target Value 2024: 50% Give renewable electricity to 50% of the farms. Indicator: % of farms with electricity. Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: to be determined Number — Responsible — Goals and actions 1 Technical — Request a quote from the assigned company. 2 Technical — Installation of the photovoltaic plant. Traces: Date: 07/01/2022 Feedback: The 1 megawatt photovoltaic plant is being completed. An electrical panel is missing and could already start generating energy. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Good water governance Good water quality (decreased risk of diesel spills) Estimated budget 500,000 Euros  OBJECTIVE — Date and signature approved by address: Nº Objective: 4/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2024 OBJECTIVE: Reduce groundwater pollution Other effects: Possibility of extrapolating the results of the study to the rest of the farms in Costa de Huelva Initial reference: 0% Target Value 2024: 6% Install probes in 3 farms Indicator: % of farms with probes installed. Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: to be determined Number — Responsible — Goals and actions 1 Technical — Meeting with assigned company to begin the study of the installation of probes for the measurement of nitrogen leaching. 2 Technical — Request a quote from the assigned company. 3 Technical — Implantation of probes and start of the study. 4 Technical — Realization of irrigation program adjusted according to the results of the study. Traces: Date: 29/12/2021 Feedback: The company promoted is WTECH, S.L. The budget is allocated. The probes will be placed in January 2022. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Sustainable water balance Good water quality (reduced water supply reduces the chances of leaching from fertilizer-laden water into groundwater) Important water-related areas (conservation of protected areas downstream) Estimated budget 80,000 euros	

				 OBJECTIVE: Date and signature approved by address: Nº Objective: 5/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2024 OBJECTIVE: Continue the participation in the platform of the San Silvestre Tunnel for the sanitation of the old tunnel and construction of an additional supply tunnel Initial reference: 0% Target Value 2025: 0% Attendance at meetings. Indicator: %Meetings held Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: to be determined Number / Responsible / Goals and actions 1 Platform Partners: Follow the itinerary of meetings scheduled by the platform. 2 Platform Partners: Attend meetings and provide support. Traces: Date: 29/12/2021 Feedback: Meetings are followed with the platform of the San Silvestre tunnel. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Good water governance; Sustainable water balance; Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH) Estimated budget: 0 euros  OBJECTIVE: Date and signature approved by address: Nº Objective: 6/2021 Period: Sept 2021 - Sep 2022 OBJECTIVE: Continue to participate in Spring audits Initial reference: 20 farmers Target Value 2022: 0% Participation in Spring audits Indicator: %Meetings held Sources of information: Monitoring of technicians. Tracking: Annual Allocated budget: to be determined Number / Responsible / Goals and actions 1 Spring Audit Manager: Continue to participate in Spring audits Traces: Date: 29/12/2021 Feedback: Last year 20 farmers were audited from Spring. This year the same 20 farmers will be audited again in March 2022. Date: Feedback: AWS Objective: Good water governance; Sustainable water balance; Good water quality; Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH); Important water-related areas (conservation of protected areas downstream) Estimated budget: 900 euros
2.4.	***Demonstrate the site's responsiveness and resilience to respond to water risks***			
2.4.1 (core)	A plan to mitigate or adapt to identified water risks developed in co-ordination with relevant public-sector and infrastructure agencies shall be identified.	☒	☐	The Water Management Plan reflects measures to ensure efficient water use and application. Among the measures, the following are emphasized: - Complying with current laws concerning water use. - Correct water distribution. - Ensure adequate irrigation efficiency. - Ensure good management of irrigation intervals to ensure efficiency. - Have a prediction of irrigation water use. - Have a maintenance plan for the irrigation system and machinery. - Mitigate risks related to contamination sources.

				See 2021 D-PGA.V.04 PLAN DE GESTIÓN DEL AGUA.doc
3	**IMPLEMENT**			
3.1.	***Implement plan to participate positively in catchment governance.***			
3.1.1. (core)	Evidence that the site has supported good catchment governance shall be identified.	☒	☐	Document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx shows how the objectives are implemented and the level of compliance with each objective. Evidence of site support for good water governance is reflected in objectives 5 and 6.
3.1.2. (core)	Measures identified to respect the water rights of others including Indigenous peoples, that are not part of 3.2 shall be implemented.	☒	☐	It was possible to show that there are no indigenous peoples in the basin. Water Rights are guaranteed by Spanish Law. The supply of drinking water to seasonal workers is guaranteed.
3.2.	***Implement system to comply with water-related legal and regulatory requirements and respect water rights.***			
3.2.1. (core)	A process to verify full legal and regulatory compliance shall be implemented.	☒	☐	Onubafruit carries out the verification of the laws related to water resources through an external consultant, which guarantees compliance with these laws.
3.2.2 (core)	Where water rights are part of legal and regulatory requirements, measures identified to respect the water rights of others including Indigenous peoples, shall be implemented.	☒	☐	It does not apply Not applicable in Spain, Water Rights are guaranteed by Spanish Law.

3.3.	***Implement plan to achieve site water balance targets.***			
3.3.1 (core)	Status of progress towards meeting water balance targets set in the water stewardship plan shall be identified.	☒	☐	Document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx identify the targets and their progress towards achieving the water stewardship plan.
3.3.2 (core)	Where water scarcity is a shared water challenge, annual targets to improve the site's water use efficiency, or if practical and applicable, reduce volumetric total use shall be implemented.	☒	☐	The main risk in the area where the Valdeoscuro farm are located is the scarcity of water. For this reason, two of the six shared challenges identified in water management refer to this problem: - Optimization of irrigation water. - Increase of land conservation areas. See 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx
3.3.3. (core)	Legally-binding documentation, if applicable, for the re-allocation of water to social, cultural, or environmental needs shall be identified.	☒	☐	It does not apply
3.4.	***Implement plan to achieve site water quality targets.***			
3.4.1. (core)	Status of progress towards meeting water quality targets set in the water stewardship plan shall be identified.	☒	☐	The objectives related to water quality are under development. So far, they have had no problems with irrigation water quality. - Reduction of air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy. - Reducing groundwater contamination. - Continue to participate in Spring audits.

				In document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx is developed the progress meeting water quality targets.
3.4.2. (core)	Where water quality is a shared water challenge, continual improvement to achieve best practice for the site's effluent shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.	☒	☐	Onubafruit is aware that analyses are performed on its wastewater, complying with the established limits. These analyses are performed monthly by third parties and annually by the competent authority.
3.5.	***Implement plan to maintain or improve the site's and/or catchment's Important Water-Related Areas.***			
3.5.1. (core)	Practices set in the water stewardship plan to maintain and/or enhance the site's Important Water-Related Areas shall be implemented.	☒	☐	The practices carried out to maintain the IWRAS are: - Carrying out a maintenance and reforestation plan of important water-related areas with the help of specialists. - Maintain all potential runoff areas in good conservation status. - Establish a regular monitoring program to observe any changes or impacts on an IWRA. - Support public communication initiatives (such as billboards) to raise awareness of an IWRA and discourage actions by others that could damage it.
3.6	***Implement plan to provide access to safe drinking water, effective sanitation, and protective hygiene (WASH) for all workers at all premises under the site's control.***			

3.6.1. (core)	Evidence of the site's provision of adequate access to safe drinking water, effective sanitation, and protective hygiene (WASH) for all workers onsite shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.	☒	☐	Access to drinking water is provided through the distribution of drinking water bottles. In the toilets, irrigation water is used. 
3.6.2. (core)	Evidence that the site is not impinging on the human right to safe water and sanitation of communities through their operations, and that traditional access rights for Indigenous and local communities are being respected, and that remedial actions are in place where this is not the case, and that these are effective.	☒	☐	Spanish law guaranteed the water access.

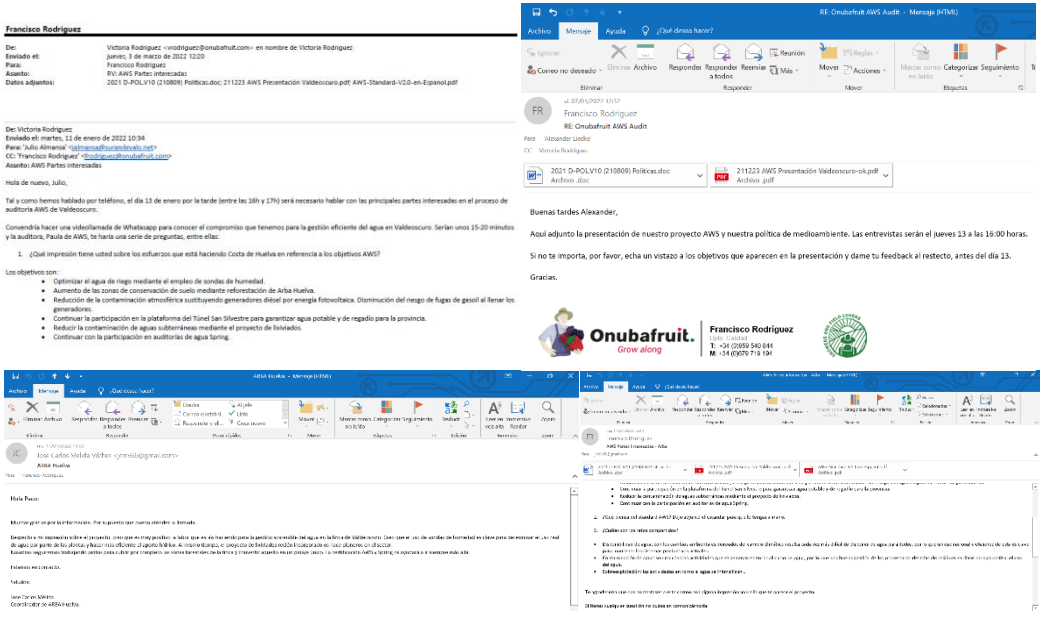
3.7.	***Implement plan to maintain or improve indirect water use within the catchment.***			
3.7.1. (core)	Evidence that indirect water use targets set in the water stewardship plan, as applicable, have been met shall be quantified.	☒	☐	The virtual water linked to the productive processes of the farm is mainly related to the incorporation of certain inputs to the productive process. The main ones are fertilizers, phytosanitary products, plants, plastics, irons, etc. Document INSUMOS AWS.xlsx shows the main inputs and the quantity required to carry out an annual production on the farm in question.
3.7.2. (core)	Evidence of engagement with suppliers and service providers, as well as, when applicable, actions they have taken in the catchment as a result of the site's engagement related to indirect water use, shall be identified.	☒	☐	There are no suppliers within the catchment.
3.8	***Implement plan to engage with and notify the owners of any shared water-related infrastructure of any concerns the site may have***			
3.8.1. (core)	Evidence of engagement, and the key messages relayed with confirmation of receipt, shall be identified.	☒	☐	Stakeholders have confirmed receipt of the key messages relayed.
3.9	***Implement actions to achieve best practice towards AWS outcomes: continually improve towards achieving sectoral best practice having a local/catchment, regional, or national relevance.***			

3.9.1. (core)	Actions towards achieving best practice, related to water governance, as applicable, shall be implemented	☒	☐	Document 3.9 implementacion mejores practicas.xlsx, identifies these actions: - Public disclosure of water use and water quality data for others to use. - A comprehensive plan for sustainable water management that is well implemented, reviewed, and routinely updated, e.g., AWS - Engage with organizations and stakeholders to promote sustainable water management. This includes reforestation programs in collaboration with non-profit organizations, public schools, universities, etc.
3.9.2. (core)	Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of water balance shall be implemented.	☒	☐	Document 3.9 implementacion mejores practicas.xlsx, identifies these actions: - Work with an expert or organization specializing in irrigation efficiency and water management. - Use state-of-the-art irrigation equipment that improves water use efficiency. - Invest in rainwater harvesting and rainwater harvesting technologies to take advantage of resources that would otherwise be lost to runoff. - Work on all farms with technologies aimed at controlling water use and providing plants with only the water they need at any given time. - Work on projects to reuse wastewater and water from sea desalination. - Promote sustainable water use among farm workers through training, signage or other communication methods. - Reduce evapotranspiration by incorporating organic matter into the soil from pruning residues.
3.9.3. (core)	Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of water quality shall be implemented.	☒	☐	Document 3.9 implementacion mejores practicas.xlsx, identifies these actions: - Use total oxidation treatment plants for farm wastewater. - Implement a plan to reduce pesticide and fertilizer use.

				- Implement a leachate study and reduction plan, especially for nitrates.
3.9.4. (core)	Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of the site's maintenance of Important Water-Related Areas shall be implemented.	☒	☐	Document 3.9 implementacion mejores practicas.xlsx, identifies these actions: - Carry out a maintenance and reforestation plan for important water-related areas with the help of specialists. - Maintain all potential runoff areas in good conservation status - Establish a regular monitoring program to observe any changes or impacts on an IWRA - Support public communication initiatives (such as billboards) to raise awareness of an IWRA and discourage actions by others that could damage it
3.9.5. (core)	Actions towards achieving best practice, related to targets in terms of the site's maintenance of WASH shall be implemented.	☒	☐	Document 3.9 implementacion mejores practicas.xlsx, identifies these actions: - Install irrigation water potabilization systems for use in households - Provide a common drinking water supply point. - Bringing a water supply and sanitation system to the fields.

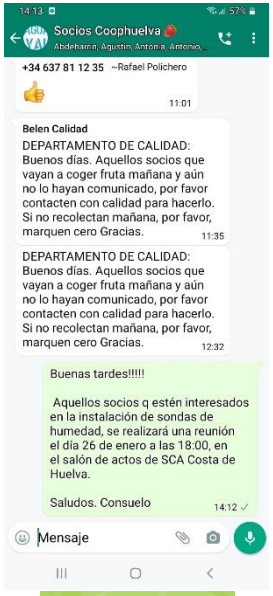
4	EVALUATE			
4.1	***Evaluate the site's performance in light of its actions and targets from its water stewardship plan and demonstrate its contribution to achieving water stewardship outcomes.***			
4.1.1 (core)	Performance against targets in the site's water stewardship plan and the contribution to achieving water stewardship outcomes shall be evaluated	☒	☐	Performance against targets in the site´s water stewardship plan is indentified in document 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx: - Optimize irrigation water - It is in its initial phase, ending in September 2022. Farmers are informed about the methodology and deadlines. - Increase in soil conservation areas - Training, awareness and dissemination. Planting of native plants, mastic trees, holm oak, cork oak (Mediterranean forest).    - Reduction of air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy. - Reduce groundwater pollution - Beginning when the installation of the probes is finished. - Continue the participation in the platform of the San Silvestre Tunnel for the sanitation of the old tunnel and construction of an additional supply tunnel. - Continue to participate in Spring audits.

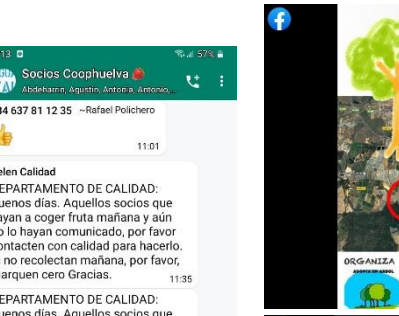
4.1.2. (core)	Value creation resulting from the water stewardship plan shall be evaluated.	☒	☐	Value creation resulting is defined in 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx. At the end of the campaign, September 2022, it will be possible to initially assess the value created by the actions, followed by monitoring year after year. The objectives are evaluated from time to time to keep track of the actions accomplished. At the end of the year, a final summary is planned, detailing the extent to which each objective has been achieved and the value it has contributed to the project.
4.1.3 (core)	The shared value benefits in the catchment shall be identified and where applicable, quantified.	☒	☐	Shared value benefits are defined in 2.3 Objetivos (1).xlsx.
4.2	***Evaluate the impacts of water-related emergency incidents (including extreme events), if any occurred, and determine the effectiveness of corrective and preventative measures.***			
4.2.1. (core)	A written annual review and (where appropriate) root-cause analysis of the year's emergency incident(s) shall be prepared and the site's response to the incident(s) shall be evaluated and proposed preventative and corrective actions and mitigations against future incidents shall be identified.	☒	☐	There have been no incidents during the period evaluated.

4.3.	***Evaluate stakeholders' consultation feedback regarding the site's water stewardship performance, including the effectiveness of the site's engagement process.***			
4.3.1 (core)	Consultation efforts with stakeholders on the site's water stewardship performance shall be identified.	☒	☐	Stakeholder consultation efforts on the site's water stewardship performance are reported in emails:  ***4.3.1.OBS.*** It is recommended to develop a survey to facilitate the stakeholder engagement and evaluation process.

4.4.	***Evaluate and update the site's water stewardship plan, incorporating the information obtained from the evaluation process in the context of continual improvement.***			
4.4.1. (core)	The site's water stewardship plan shall be modified and adapted to incorporate any relevant information and lessons learned from the evaluations in this step and these changes shall be identified.	☒	☐	It will be reviewed on Surveillance audit.
5	**COMMUNICATE & DISCLOSE**			
5.1	***Disclose water-related internal governance of the site's management, including the positions of those accountable for legal compliance with water-related local laws and regulations.***			
5.1.1. (core)	The site's water-related internal governance, including positions of those accountable for compliance with water-related laws and regulations shall be disclosed.	☒	☐	Disclosure of the Management Plan and Water Governance in: - Emails to stakeholders. - Presentation aimed at stakeholders (211223 AWS Presentación Valdeoscuro.pptx). The person responsible for legal compliance is Consuelo Morano.

Disclosure of the objectives has taken place through social media or publications. See presentacion huella nitrato.pdf and Metodología Huella de Nitrato Andalucía nov20 versión reducida JDA.pdf





5.2 ***Communicate the water stewardship plan with relevant stakeholders.***

5.2.1. (core) The water stewardship plan, including how the water stewardship plan contributes to AWS Standard outcomes, shall be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

☒ ☐

Onubafruit describes the Strategic Plan in the document "" and the actions that contribute to the achievement of the AWS objectives.

Objective	Actions	Status 2021 / Goal 2022	AWS Objective
Optimize irrigation water through the use of probes	•Communication to partners about probes •Request a quote from the company Infocultivo •Implement humidity control probes and adjust irrigation to demand	30% of farms à increase to 40% (10% more farms with probes installed)	•Sustainable water balance •Good water quality (reduced water supply reduces the chances of leaching from fertilizer-laden water into groundwater) •Important water-related areas (conservation of protected areas downstream)
Increase in soil conservation areas.	•Meeting with the ARBA association for the approach and study of reforestation. •Allocate reforestation areas. •Reforestation of the selected areas.	5% of total reforested areasà increase to 15% (10% more reforested areas)	•Good Water Governance (soil loss prevention) •Sustainable water balance •Important Water-Related Areas •Good Water Quality
Reduction of air pollution by replacing diesel generators with photovoltaic energy Reduction of the risk of diesel leaks when filling generators	•Request a quote from the assigned company. •Expansion of the plant Photovoltaic.	All the farms of Valdeoscuro have a generator for warehouses and homes. Give renewable electricity to 50% of the farms.	•Good water governance •Good water quality (decreased risk of diesel spills)
Continue participation in the San Silvestre Tunnel platform	•Follow the itinerary of meetings scheduled by the platform. •Attend meetings and lend support.	The platform aims to achieve the sanitation of the old tunnel and the construction of an additional supply tunnel	•Good water governance •Sustainable water balance •Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH)
Reduce groundwater pollution Possibility of extrapolating the results of the study to the rest of the farms	•Begin the study of the installation of probes for the measurement of nitrogen leaching. •Request a quote from the assigned company. •Implantation of probes and beginning of the I am a student. •Realization of irrigation program adjusted according to the results of the study.	Initial state 0% farms with probes à 6% Install probes in 3 farms	•Sustainable water balance •Good water quality (reduced water supply reduces the chances of leaching from fertilizer-laden water into groundwater) •Important water-related areas (conservation of protected areas downstream)
Continue to participate in Spring audits	•Complete Spring audits in the peak production period	Audits planned for March	•Good Water Governance •Sustainable water balance •Good Water Quality •Important Water-Related Areas •Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH)

Interaction with the following stakeholders:

- Comunidad de Regantes Sur Andévalo.
- ARBA Huelva.
- Authorities - San Silvestre Tunnel Platform.
- Lidl.

				Secondary: - Facebook Costa Huelva. - Farmers. - Suppliers. - Neighbors.
5.3	***Disclose annual site water stewardship summary, including the relevant information about the site's annual water stewardship performance and results against the site's targets.***			
5.3.1. (core)	A summary of the site's water stewardship performance, including quantified performance against targets, shall be disclosed annually at a minimum.	☒	☐	It will be reviewed on Surveillance audit.
5.4	***Disclose efforts to collectively address shared water challenges, including: associated efforts to address the challenges; engagement with stakeholders; and co-ordination with public-sector agencies.***			
5.4.1. (core)	The site's shared water-related challenges and efforts made to address these challenges shall be disclosed.	☒	☐	The site´s shared water-related challenges and efforts made has been disclosed in the followings actions: - Communication to partners about probes - Request a quote from the company Infocultivo - Implement humidity control probes and adjust irrigation to demand - Meeting with the ARBA association for the approach and study of reforestation. - Allocate reforestation areas. - Reforestation of the selected areas.

				- Request a quote from the assigned company. - Expansion of the plant Photovoltaic. - Follow the itinerary of meetings scheduled by the platform. - Attend meetings and lend support. - •Begin the study of the installation of probes for the measurement of nitrogen leaching. - Request a quote from the assigned company. - Implantation of probes and beginning of the I am a student. - Realization of irrigation program adjusted according to the results of the study. - Complete Spring audits in the peak production period
5.4.2. (core)	Efforts made by the site to engage stakeholders and coordinate and support public-sector agencies shall be identified.	☒	☐	On the platform's website you can consult the members who participate in it and information about meetings and the latest developments (https://plataformatunelsansilvestre.com/).
5.5	***Communicate transparency in water-related compliance: make any site water-related compliance violations available upon request as well as any corrective actions the site has taken to prevent future occurrences.***			
5.5.1. (core)	Any site water-related compliance violations and associated corrections shall be disclosed.	☒	☐	In the current year, there have been no violations compliance. Before the summer of 2021 there was a fire in a eucalyptus area. Onubafruit is reforesting the affected area with native plants. They have carried out reforestation according to their incident plan.

5.5.2. (core)	Necessary corrective actions taken by the site to prevent future occurrences shall be disclosed if applicable.	☒	☐	No corrective actions have been necessary to prevent future compliance violations.
5.5.3. (core)	Any site water-related violation that may pose significant risk and threat to human or ecosystem health shall be immediately communicated to relevant public agencies and disclosed.	☒	☐	It has not happened.

8. AUDIT FINDINGS

A findings log was issued to Onubafruit which detailed the findings raised during the audit. As there were a large number of documents supplied to SGS as evidence and each one had to be reviewed, the findings log acted as a live document and was updated periodically until all indicators and documents had been reviewed for compliance. Onubafruit was then afforded time to respond to the findings and supply additional information for SGS to the review and to either accept and close the finding or request further information or action. Once all findings were closed by the Lead Auditor all documentation and audit trail were then reviewed by the Certifier.

MAJOR NON CONFORMANCES

No major non conformance was raised during the audit process.

MINOR NON CONFORMANCES

No minor non conformance was raised during the audit process.

OBSERVATIONS

Three observation was raised during the audit which are only to be considered as improvement opportunities. No action is necessary during this audit period, but these issues would most likely come under scrutiny during a surveillance audit scenario.

Table 4. Observations and New Information Requests raised during the AWS audit process.

No.	Type	Ref.	Details
1	Observation	1.2.1.OBS	It is recommended to identify the stakeholders in a clearly way.
2	Observation	1.3.6.OBS	It is recommended to map the forest area located within the Site (225 ha).
3	Observation	4.3.1.OBS	It is recommended to develop a survey to facilitate the stakeholder engagement and evaluation process.

9. SUMMARY

In reviewing the body of evidence presented by Onubafruit it is apparent that a considerable quantity of effort and work has been put into the preparation for the audit for Alliance for Water Stewardship Certification.

10. OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

The certification audit for Onubafruit against the AWS Standard is for the initial assessment of conformity and as such allows for some areas for improvement going forward.

As this was the first year assessment focus of the review has been centred on the documented plan and implementation of it to date.

Seven improvement opportunities were raised during the audit. No action is necessary during this audit period.

- Identify the Cooperative's employees who have managerial power over the Cooperative.
- Mark the Chemical Storages on the map.
- Survey suppliers on water use and quantity used.
- Establish a water consumption reduction target.
- Identify water demand in the Water Management Plan.
- Report on actions under objectives of water stewardship plan
- Identify applicable legal requirements and indicate how new ones are identified.

11. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMANDATIONS

Given the review of evidence produced and site visit inspections performed at the Onubafruit, SGS recommends that Onubafruit is awarded AWS Certified status with a surveillance audit interval of annual frequency.

12. REFERENCES

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