



2019 Performance

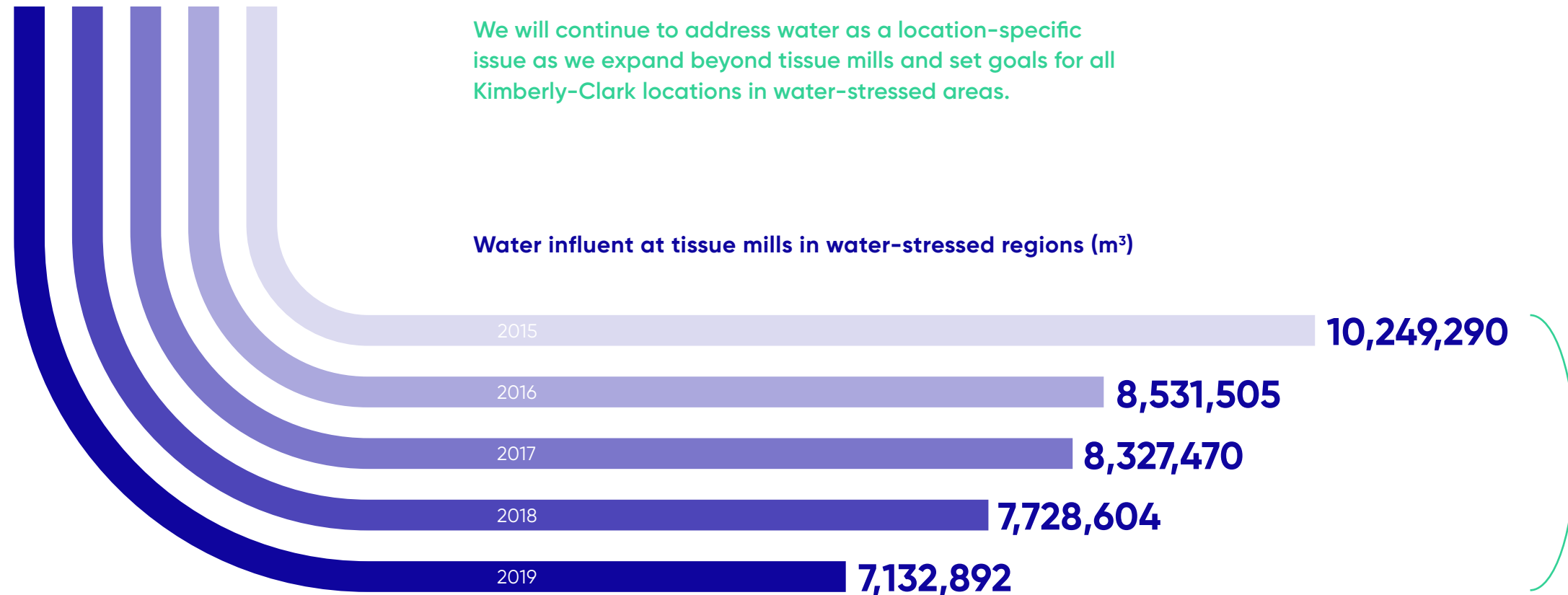
Water is an essential input to our tissue manufacturing process, so the majority of our initial water-responsibility efforts have been focused on twelve Kimberly-Clark tissue mills identified as operating in water-stressed areas.

In 2019 we enacted sustainable water-use plans for all twelve mills. Four of the twelve have now achieved their sustainable water-use target, and our goal is for the remainder to meet their targets by 2022.

Last year, this group of mills achieved an 8.5% reduction in water use compared to 2018. In the years since 2015, they have reduced absolute water use by 28.9%.

We will continue to address water as a location-specific issue as we expand beyond tissue mills and set goals for all Kimberly-Clark locations in water-stressed areas.

Water influent at tissue mills in water-stressed regions (m³)



28.9%
reduction



WaterLOUPE

Kimberly-Clark takes a local approach to water, because truly understanding water risks in the community better enables us to create positive solutions. We host water scarcity workshops to bring different stakeholders to the table to discuss water risks and use tools like WaterLOUPE, which we developed with Dutch research group Deltares, to generate actionable insights.

The WaterLOUPE tool allows us to understand who is most exposed to water risk, who is most vulnerable, and what is the hazard.

The information provided by the tool enables us to identify risks and bring together a holistic group of local businesses, government, and NGOs in a watershed to determine community-based solutions.



Jim Bath, Director of Environmental Sustainability, in front of the Theewaterskloof Dam, which provides water to the city of Cape Town, South Africa.

In February 2019, Kimberly-Clark and Deltares gathered over 30 individuals from local and municipal government, local businesses, and NGOs at our Epping mill, just outside of Cape Town, South Africa, for a water scarcity workshop. The workshop engaged stakeholders to look at risks for the entire watershed and align on objectives. Using the data from

the workshop, a WaterLOUPE water scarcity risk dashboard was created and utilized to scientifically model potential solutions.

We reconvened in Cape Town in August for a second session to evaluate the data we received at the first WaterLOUPE workshop and create collective action towards solutions.

This work in Cape Town has become a model for the rest of the business. Instead of just focusing on reducing water at the facility, local teams in water-stressed areas are using this holistic, analytics-enabled approach to understand water risk across their entire watershed and find solutions that work for all stakeholders over the long term.