

The concept of water stewardship: collective action to manage shared water risk

Dr. Nicole Kranz
Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit mbH



What is Water Stewardship?



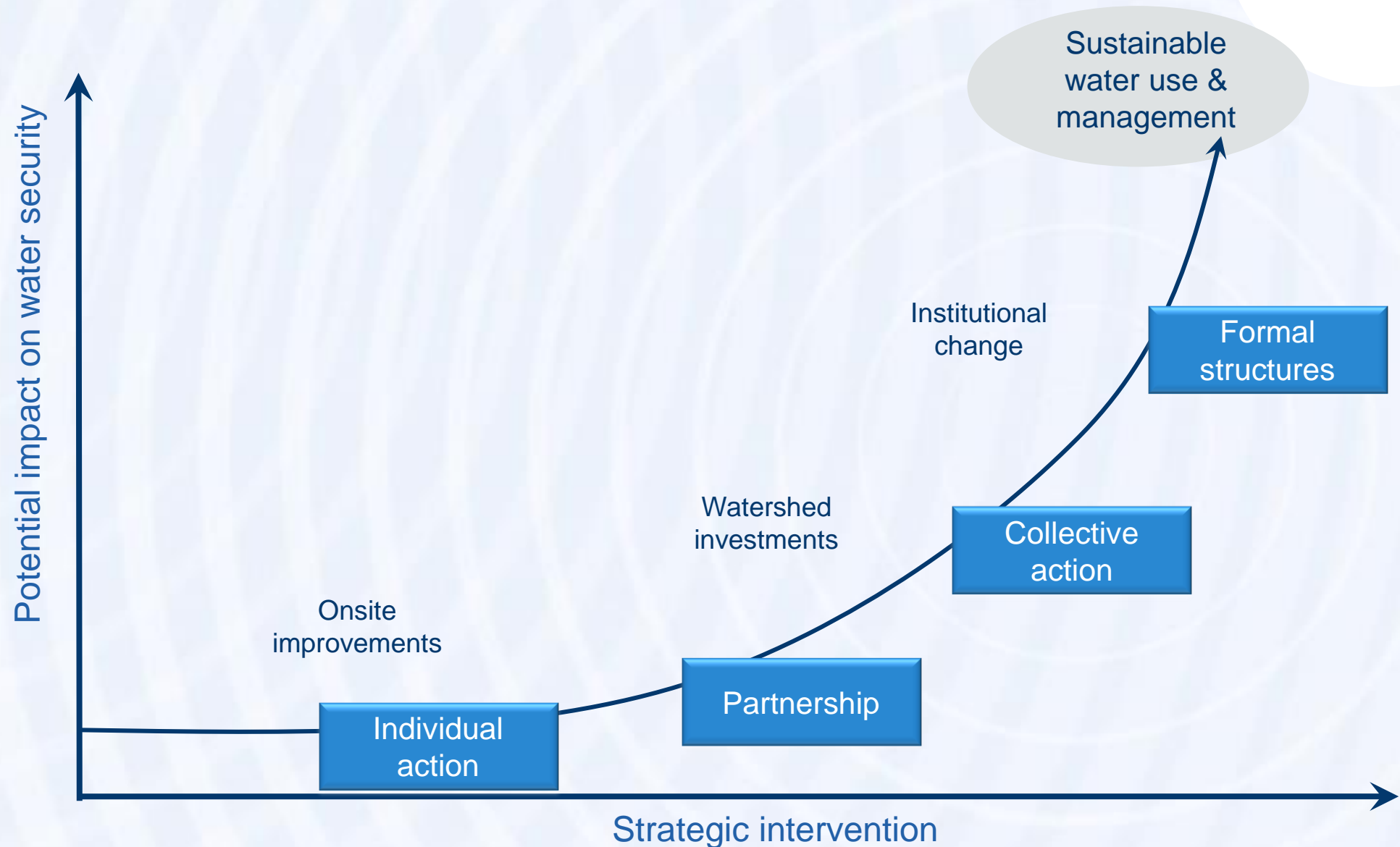
Stewardship means taking care of something that we do not own but is important to us.

We are all accountable and therefore responsible for the sustainable use and management of water resources.

Corporate stake in water

- 75% of all human water withdrawals are used in corporate value chains (TNC)
- World Economic Forum Global Risk Report: ranks water supply crisis in top 4 (WEF)
- Global 500 survey: 68% companies report exposure to water-related risks (CDP)
- Physical, regulatory and reputational risks

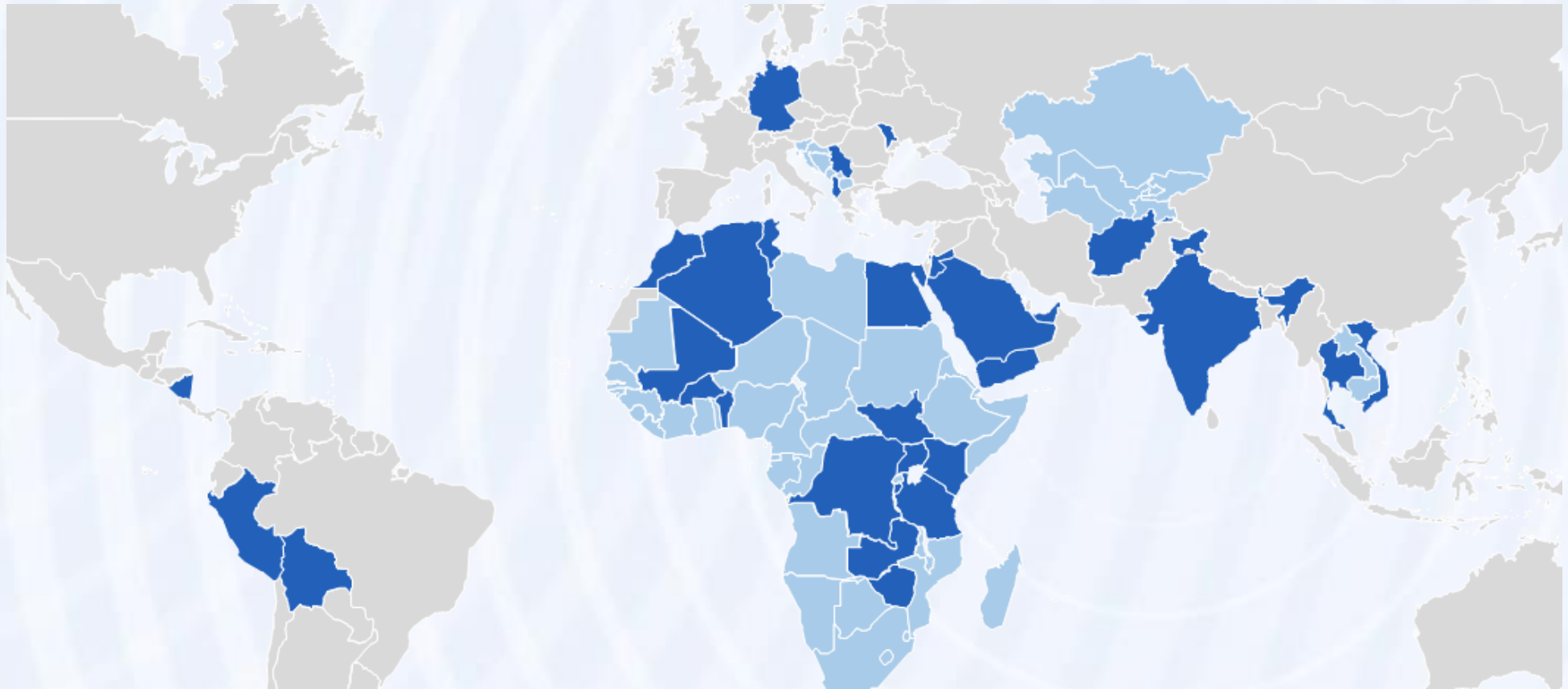
The corporate water stewardship response to risk



GIZ's International Water Stewardship Programme

GIZ: ~ 17,000 people in 130 countries

GIZ Water: ~ 70 water projects in 70 countries

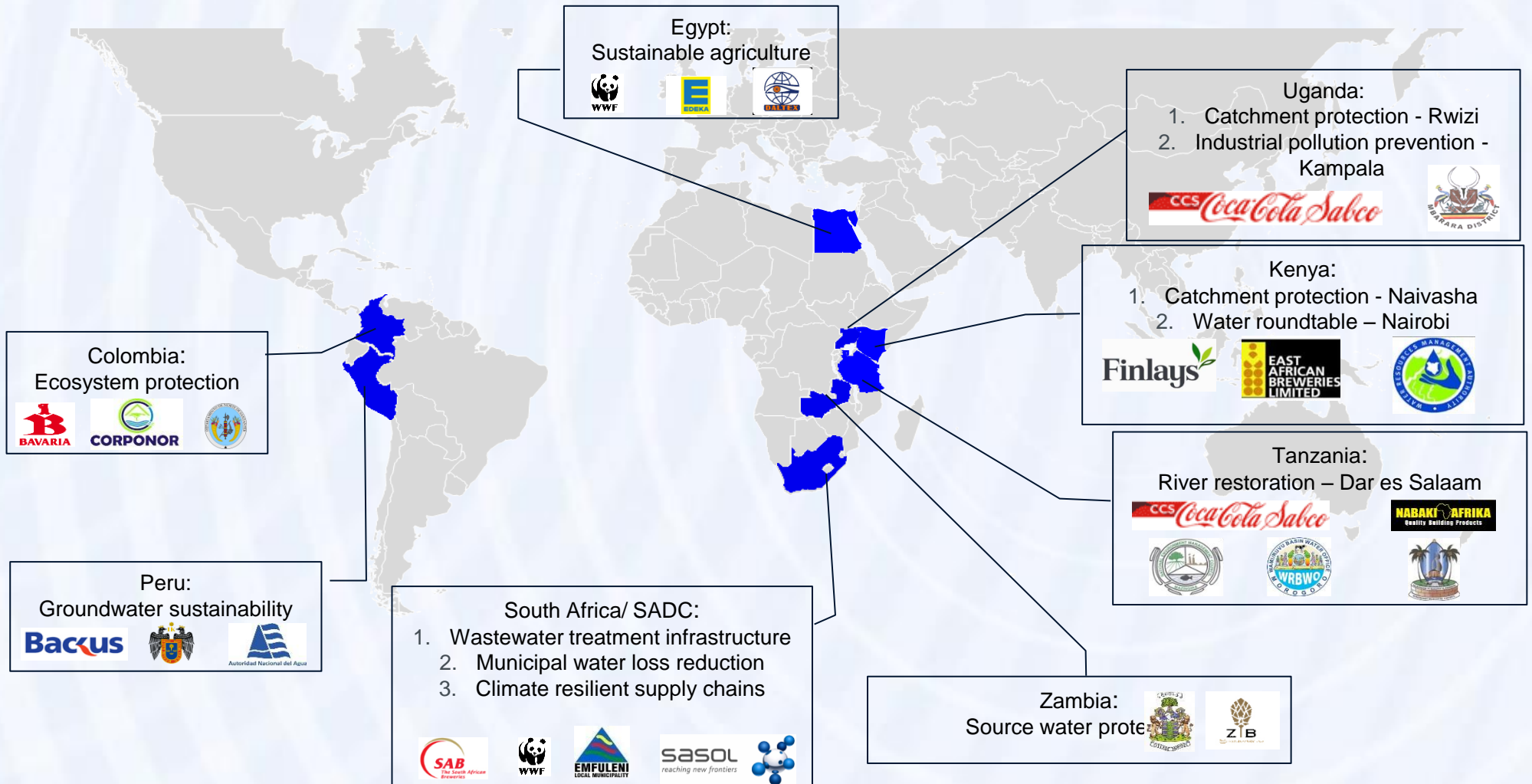


 National Water and Sanitation Projects

 Regional Projects

Water Stewardship Initiatives

12 ongoing partnerships; over 70 local partners
12 more partnerships being scoped



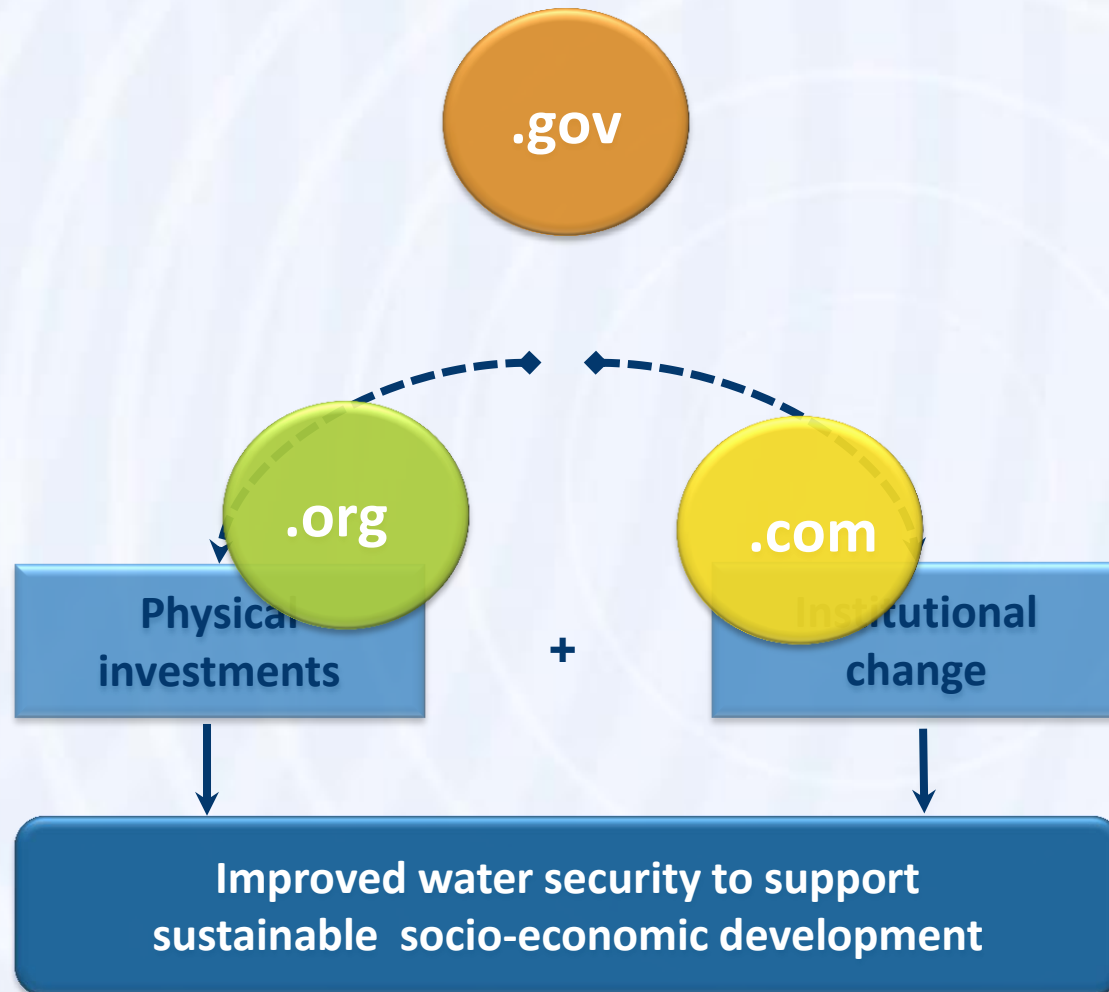
What is IWaSP?

- Outcome of Bonn2011 Nexus Conference
- Funded by BMZ and DFID
- Uganda, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia...
- Duration: 2013 – 2018
- Direct beneficiaries / indirect beneficiaries in terms of improved water security
- Leverage significant contribution of private sector investment
- Strengthen public policy

GIZ's approach to catalysing collective action

STEPS

1. Convening, assessing risk & building partnerships
2. Developing & implementing risk management plans
3. Monitoring & adapting
4. Embedding & scaling



Reducing demand on the Vaal River System, Emfuleni, South Africa



sasol
reaching new frontiers



Challenge

- Full economic allocation of water in Vaal River system
- Sasol relies on 4% of river yield and is concerned about future water security
- Government sets Sasol rigorous on-site water efficiency targets
- Opportunity: upstream municipal water losses are excessive (e.g. Emfuleni > 44%)



Partnership activities

1.



Install bulk water meters

2.



Repair visible leaks

3.



Retrofit plumbing
(public buildings + 70,000 homes)

4.



Education & awareness
campaign (53 schools + 100.000 homes)

Results by June 2014

- Donor funds: R 5 m; Sasol funds: R 5 m
- Reduced of abstraction from Vaal catchment of about 7 million m³/a
- About 400,000 people will benefit from a more reliable access
- R 37 cumulative cost savings for municipality
- Job creation in water-related services: plumbers; water warriors

Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN)



- Established in 2011 by SA Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
- Aim: establish partnerships between government, private sector & civil society to help achieve water security by 2030
- Members: DWS, private sector, municipalities & civil society organisations
- Active through working groups to focus on wastewater and mine water management, water efficiency, water loss reduction, agricultural supply chains

IWaSP and gender

Why have an IWaSP gender strategy?

- Large gender gap in water and sanitation access in IWaSP countries
- Communities are water users and impact water quality
- Women often custodians of water and in charge of family health, but men get access to resources & influence
- Increase the impact and sustainability of initiatives in water and sanitation
- Women's active roles in stakeholder groups

IWaSP will integrate gender through:

- Including gender in assessment of watersheds
- Including women in partnership decision-making processes and steering committees
- Ensuring that local partnerships reflect the intended impact on gender and class gaps
- Including lessons learned in water-sector instruments (eg guidelines)
- Sharing case studies with international audiences
- Collaborating with gender/women portfolio to scale up

Case study: South Africa

Background



Water:

- Water demand expected to rise by 52% while supply is declining
- Poor water quality – ageing infrastructure often leading to pollution

Gender:

- SA ranks high on gender index, but gender gaps remain in earned income and labour-force participation.
- Gender-based violence a major factor keeping women from reaching their potential
- SA has some of best laws regarding gender and social equity
 - Ratified CEDAW, SADC declaration on Gender and Development

Case study: South Africa

What is going on?

Public sector interventions:

- Office of the Status of Women prepared National Gender Policy ; adopted in 2000.
- Some government departments have developed gender policies for their line functions

Private sector interventions:

- Strategic Water Partners Network – what role do women play there? – call for more diversity by DWS Minister
- Emfuleni project: symbolizes the role of women in reaching out to communities: Water Warriors

Summary

- Need to differentiate: women as beneficiaries; women as active participants in decision-making
- Women at the core of water protection, water resource management projects
- We are dealing with very different starting points for water stewardship across IWaSP countries
 - ✓ Participation and access in policy development
 - ✓ Roles of women in assuring household access to water
- Establishment of a policy framework first steps; needs to be implemented by projects; that fully promote these approaches
- IWaSP can help strengthen this through demanding specific attention to gender issues – but there are also limits

Questions

- How can women be involved in water stewardship approaches?
- What is the role you could be playing in your own environment?
- Which resources would be necessary to do that?
- What would be potential obstacles?
- Where would you see likely opportunities?

waterstewardship@giz.de

www.iwasp.org

Thanks for your attention!

