

Water Stewardship Standards: an overview







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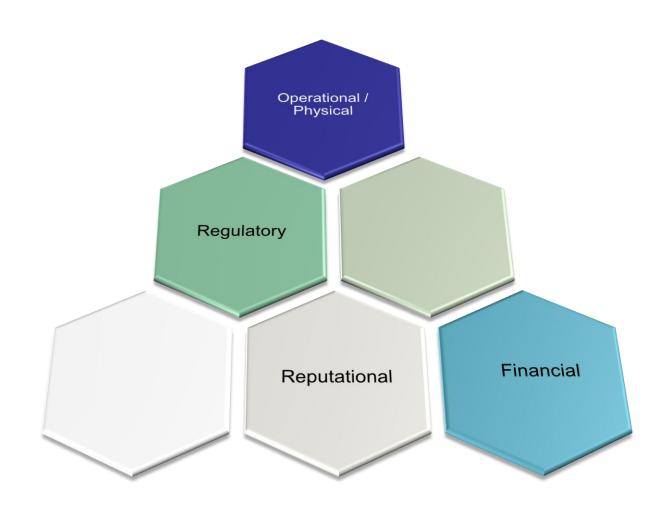


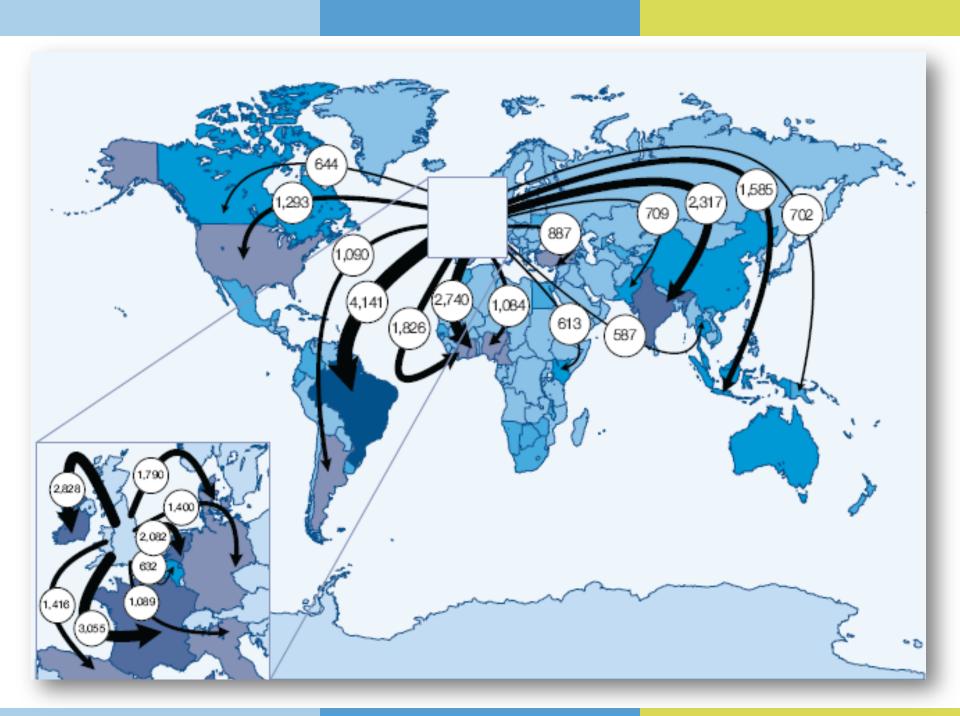
Why we need an International Water Stewardship standard?

- 1. Economic and social development relies on sustainable water use
- 2. Challenges of increasing demand and climate change
- 3. Difficulties facing state led water resource management
- 4. Increasingly sensitive markets, buyers and consumers
- 5. Existing standards do not adequately address sustainable water use



Water risks facing producers







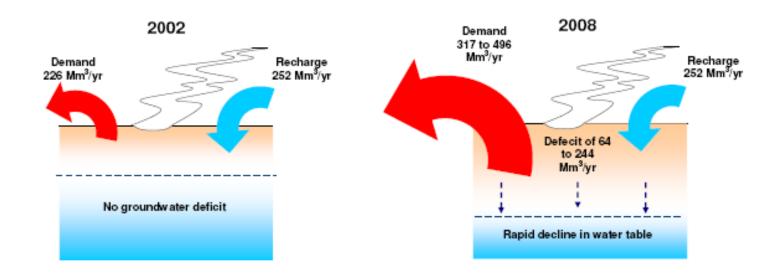




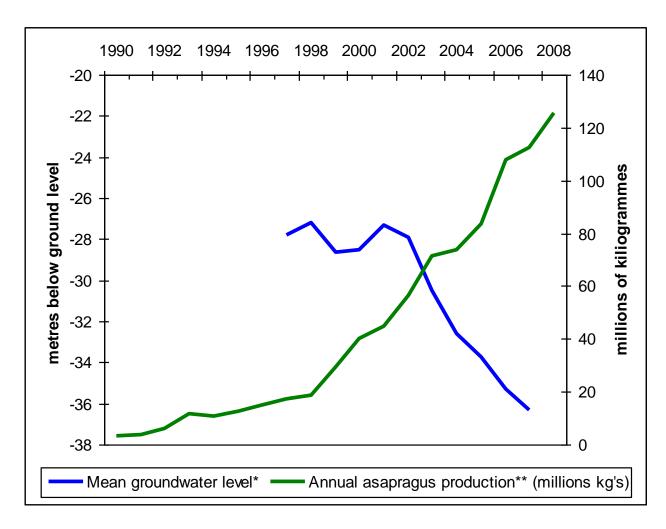






















Sainsbury's







GLOBALG.A.P.

Natures Choice





The Alliance for Water Stewardship























The Alliance for Water Stewardship









The CEO Water Mandate

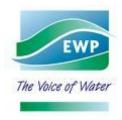














AWS Board Organizations









A Sample of Organizations
Engaged / Supporting the
AWS (alphabetical)















Water Stewardship

- Use of fresh water that is socially beneficial, environmentally responsible and economically sustainable
 - Socially beneficial water use recognizes basic human needs and ensures long-term benefits (including economic benefits) for local people and society at large.
 - Environmentally responsible water use maintains or improves biodiversity and ecological processes at the watershed level.
 - Economically sustainable water use is secure, reliable and financially viable in the long term.

A Water Stewardship Program

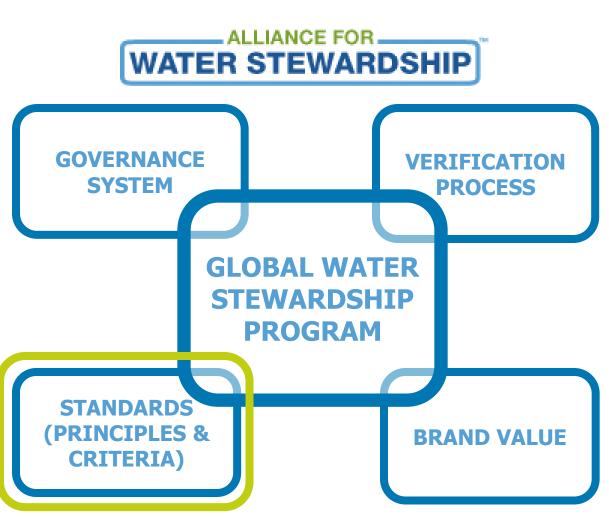


- Guides, recognizes and rewards water users who take a lead in 'doing the right thing'
- Global in scope
- Internationally consistent
- Complements regulatory approaches
- Applicable to all water users



A Water Stewardship Standard

WATER STEWARDSHIP



WATER ROUNDTABLE



A Water Stewardship Standard

WATER STEWARDSHIP

- Focus on catchment level assessment, impacts, actions and benefits
- Meet technical specifications
 - Globally and locally applicable;
 - verifiable and cost effective;
 - direct and indirect water use;
 - focus on organisational behaviour;
 - credible minimum requirements, as well as rewarding 'stretch';
 - align with other standards, systems and tools.
- Developed through a multi-stakeholder Water Roundtable launched June 2010.
- ISEAL Code of Good Practice
- Must deliver value for civil society, public and private sector









Water quantity management

Water quality management

Governance engagement

Habitat management

Watershed level targets

Improved water flow regime

Improved water quality

More effective governance

Better protected habitats

Impacts

Ecosystems & species

Human health

Social & cultural wellbeing

Economic use

Stakeholder benefits

Civil society organization goals

Public sector agency benefits



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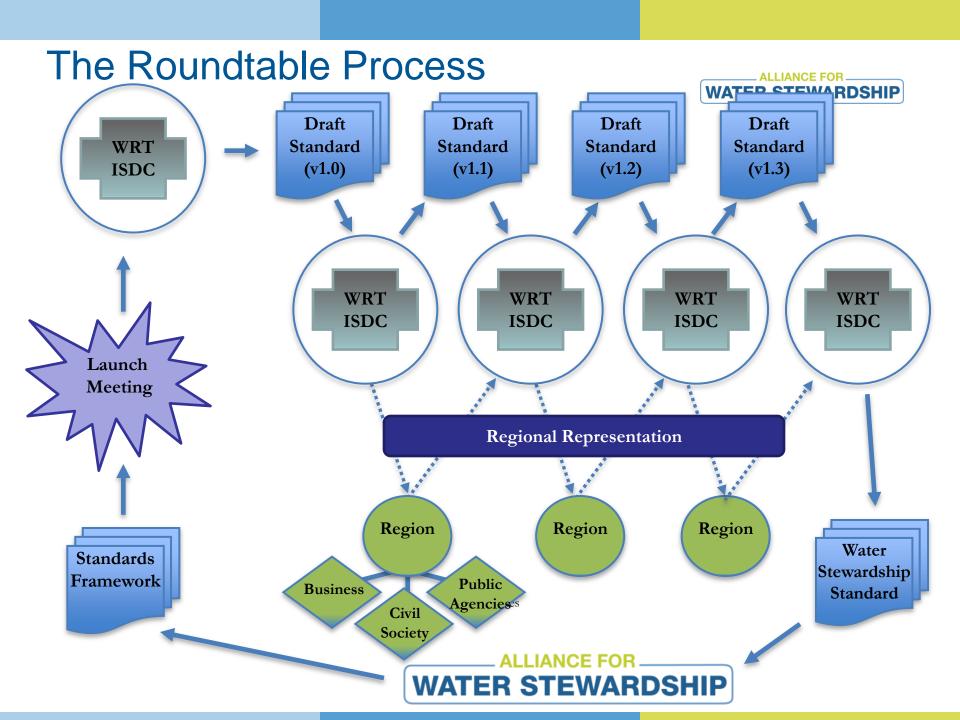
Social & cultural wellbeing

Economic use

Stakeholder benefits

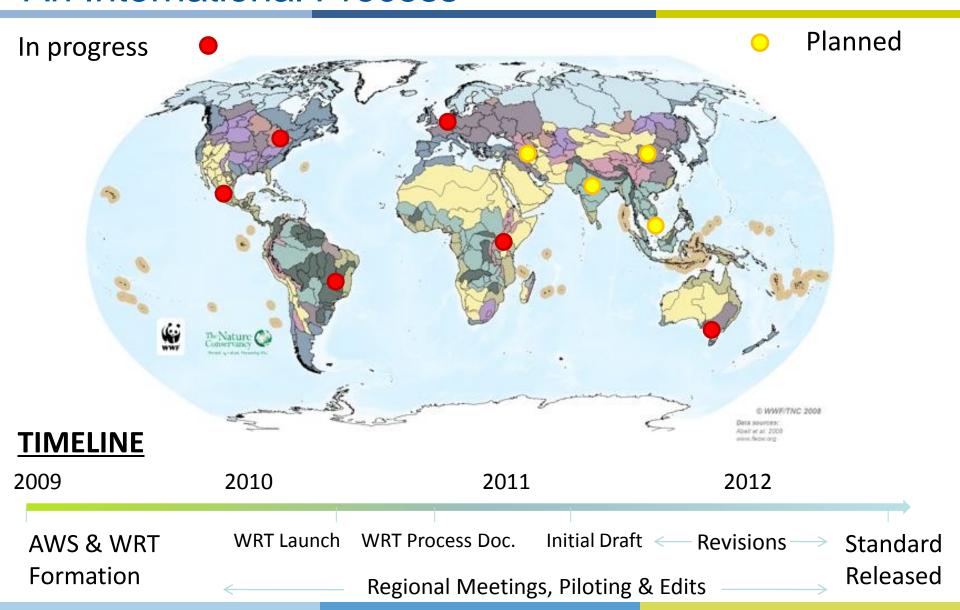
Civil society organization goals

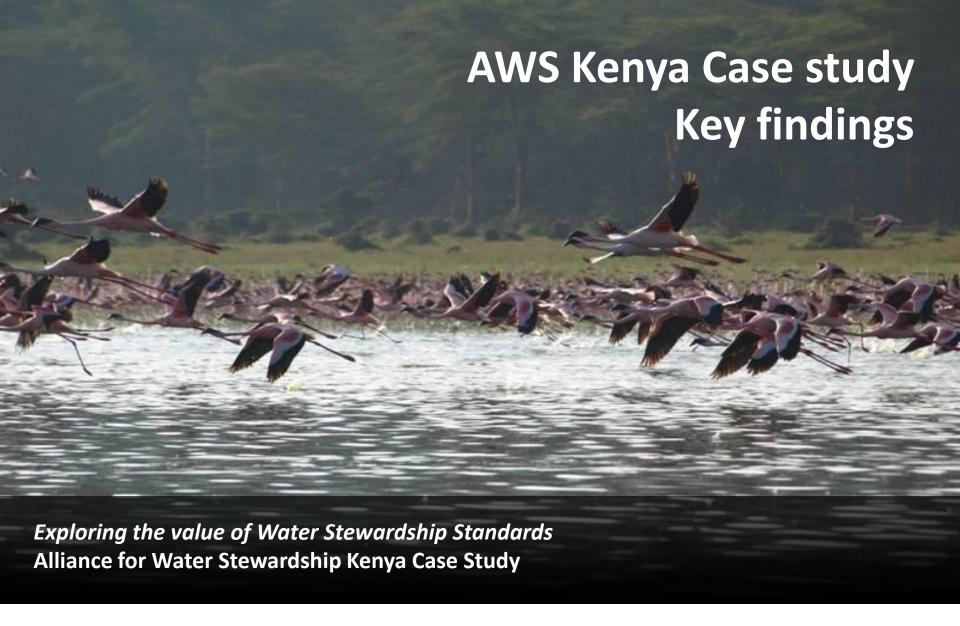
Public sector agency benefits





An International Process







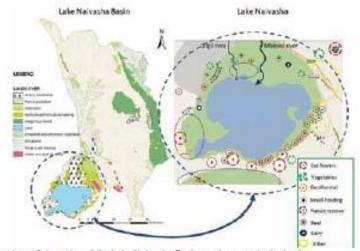






WATER STEWARDSHIP





Figures 1 and 2: Location of the Lake Naivasha Basin and land-use in the basin



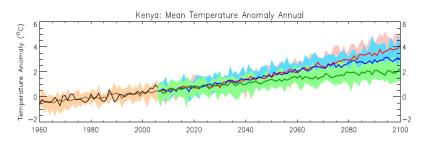




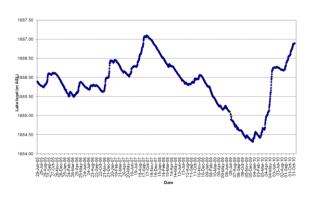


Key challenges

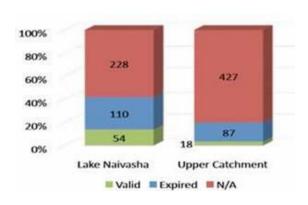
Highly variable and changing climate



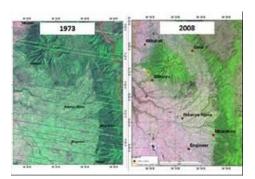
Lake levels and over-abstraction



Unregulated water use



Catchment degradation, nutrients and erosion



Threats to biodiversity and natural capital

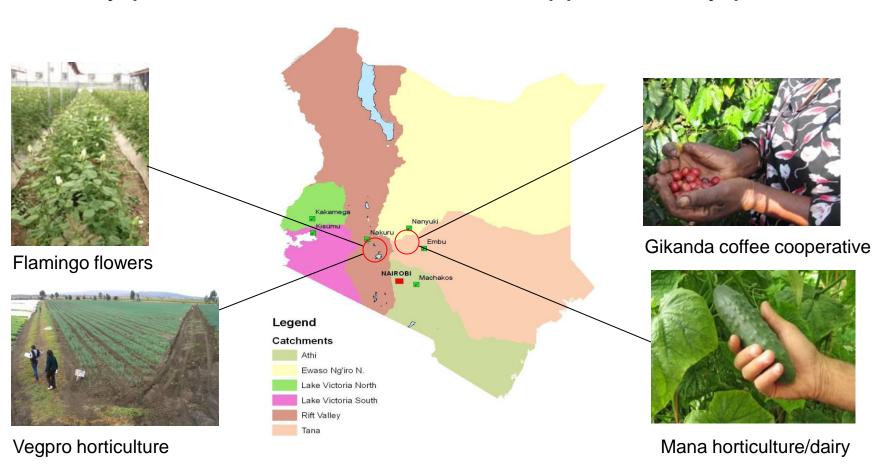


Sources: UNDP 2009, WWF 2010, LaNaWRUA



Primary pilot sites - Naivasha

Supplementary pilot sites



Key findings



- 1. Some best practice already in place at site and basin level
- 2. WSS identifies opportunities for further improvement
- 3. WSS offers multiple benefits for producers:
 - reduced costs and efficiency gains
 - reduced operational, regulatory and reputational risks
 - securing certain markets and accessing new ones
- 4. WSS drives positive outcomes off site for:
 - downstream water users and the environment
 - biodiversity conservation
 - sustainable economic growth
 - conflict prevention



WATER STEWARDSHIP

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EMERGENCY CHEMICAL SPILLAGE HANDLING PROCEDURE DURING TRANSPORTATION In the event of an accident auch as a crash, fire or spillage, the driver should 1) Switch off the engine, and refrain from smoking; 2) Contain any spillage by surrounding and covering a with said or earth to avoid contact risk and effect of furnes. 3) Stay with the vehicle, but upwand any spilled chemical and keep people away; 4) The spillage must be absorbed in an earth or said or other non-flamenable malerial then placed in a plastic contamer for sale disposal. 5) If there is any possibility that food, similar feed, clothing or general consumer goods have been contaminated, these must be destroyed. 5) Delivenes should be made either to a responsible person (storekeeper) or to a secure area. All deliveries should be documented.	PROCEDURES FOR SAFE CHIPDOLE OF ORSCULTTURNINGS PROFICES 1) In the chemical stern, the principle of Find in. Find Out shall be applied when examp existing. 2) Chemical stern experience that ordines the Agricultures and pleasants and to expend which expend profices an advantage of the Agricultures on all obsorber and/or expend prediction. 4) The Chemical store experience pints ordines at Elements on all obsorber and/or expend prediction. 5) The Agriconnet in consultation with the optimized under return to the supplier. 5) The Agriconnet in consultation with the optimized under return to the supplier. 6) The Senior Manager shall goe approved (written & supplier) that the disposal and/or expend personnel at the Chemical store and a security start death of the invested in the supplier. 7) The authorized personnel at the Chemical store and a security start death of the invested in the supplier and or expend personnel at the observation of all security attends and/or expend personnel at the Chemical store and a security start death of the invested in the supplier and or expend personnel to the supplier and the security of the destination and/or expend personnel as security and the security of the authorized section expends a section from the security of the authorized section expends a section to be accommented to the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel as accommented to the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to personnel to the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel to the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel security and the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel security and the security of the Controlled and/or expend personnel security and the security of the Controlled and/o	0	PROCEDURE FOR SAFE DISPIPITION OF SAFE DISPIPITION RESIDUES Committed pesticide residues decembring in accidents sphalages recorded by the person accidents sphalages recorded by the person of flushing. Disposal Procedure > All drains from the chemical sphalages and disected by a size interest of the sphalages of the sphalage
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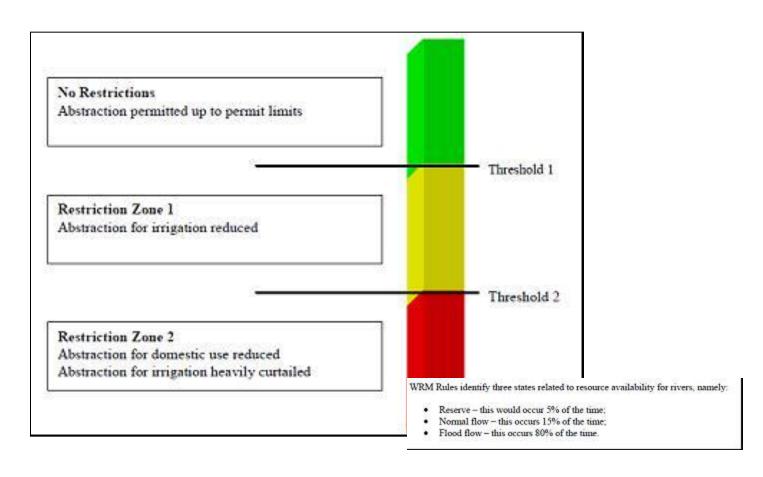
WATER STEWARDSHIP







Water Allocation Plan



WATER STEWARDSHIP





Key findings...continued

- 5. WSS a powerful tool to advance implementation of government policy
- 6. Improved service delivery by government is highlighted and incentivized e.g. sewage and waste treatment; water use permits
- 7. Provides proof of concept for water stewardship standards
 - ensuring regulatory compliance
 - driving efficiencies in resource use
 - proactive, efficient and risk-based action on key water issues
 - promote effective action throughout the 'chain of influence'
- 8. To unlock maximum benefits:
 - refine the basin governance elements
 - generate demand / develop an internationally valued brand
 - work with stakeholders to resolve problematic / thorny issues



'Thorny' issues - difficult questions

- 1. Where meeting the standard relies on performance of a third party. eg. full compliance, duty of care for solid and liquid waste?
- 2. Engaging with out growers, smallholders and SMEs.
- 3. How to define stewardship in data scarce, large or 'governance challenged' catchments?



High level discussion group



High level meeting feedback on recommendations

WATER STEWARDSHIP

XVI Drive adaptive and proactive governance engagement in line with the 5 principles of responsible business engagement

XV The approach to basin assessment and target setting needs to be further developed

XIV Accessible to and must not prejudice small and medium sized enterprises, small-holder and out growers

XIII The role of water footprint assessment needs to be reviewed

XII Advice on boundary setting is needed

XI Meeting the needs of the poor warrants special attention

X Stewardship standards need to be user friendly

IX Explicit emphasis on management of alien and invasive species would be valuable

VIII The safe recreational use of water should be actively promoted

VII Opportunities for driving improved water supply and sanitation should be included

VI Health and water linkages such as malaria control can and should be prioritised

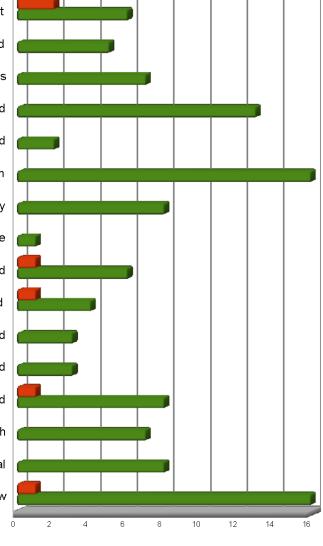
V QA in monitoring and measurement must be included

IV A duty of care for waste handling and disposal must be enshrined

III A robust response climate change, droughts, flooding and other emergencies must be a key strength

II A risk-based approach is essential

I The standard should require full compliance with water related law



Agree Disagree

no. of responses



Testimony of Kenyan stakeholders

'Now we understand what the AWS standard is about, it is clear it will help us implement IWRM and our national water policy. It has our full support'

CEO, Water Resource Management Authority

'This work is very important. It will change the way water is managed in Naivasha'

Vice-chair, Naivasha Basin Water Resource Users Association Umbrella Group

'Standards bring many benefits but some audits aren't thorough and there isn't much attention to water. This focus on water will bring targeted action'

Quality and Compliance Manager, Naivasha Agri-business

'Of course our resources are stretched, so anything that promotes compliance and business cooperation is a welcome initiative'

Director of Enforcement and Compliance, National Environment Management Authority



AWS next steps: standard

- ▶ International Standards Development Committee (ISDC) convened: 3rd meeting in February 2012
- ► First draft *international* water stewardship standard: due February 2012
- Establishing additional regional initiatives (regional coordinators, and stakeholder convening processes)
- Knowledge and information exchange system under development
- Pilot testing, stakeholder review and technical working groups



Next steps: AWS organizational development

- Executive Director appointed
- Regional coordinators established (some)
- Board and Secretariat ('back office') strengthened
- Business plan and brand development (2011)
- Impact monitoring system (2012)
- Verification system (2012)
- ▶ Training program (2012)



AWS: How to be involved

- Piloting
- Regional deliberation
- Regional coordination, collaboration and sponsorship roles
- Technical Working Groups
- Advisory Council



Thank you



www.allianceforwaterstewardship.org