







We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the Land as the First Peoples of Australia.

We acknowledge that sovereignty was never ceded and their connection to land, water and culture are enduring.

We hope that together we can work towards treaty and reconciliation.

Water Dreaming ceremony in cave. Johnny Warangkula Tjupurrula, 1971.

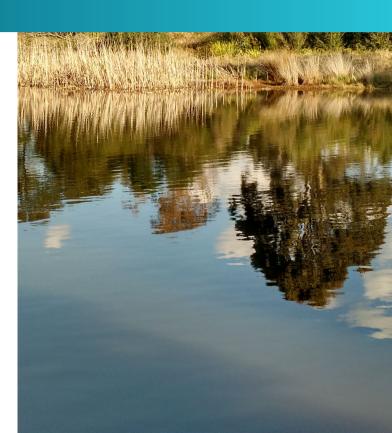
© Johnny Warangkula Tjupurrula /Licensed by Aboriginal Artists Agency Ltd. Source: National Gallery of Victoria



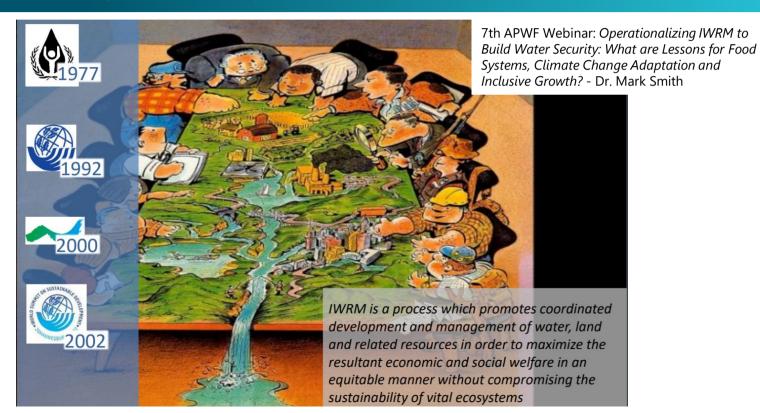
AGENDA

- Setting the scene
 - Why water stewardship?
 - What is water stewardship?
- Who practices water stewardship?
- Motivations and constraints
- Next steps and recommendations
- Questions?





WHY WATER STEWARDSHIP?

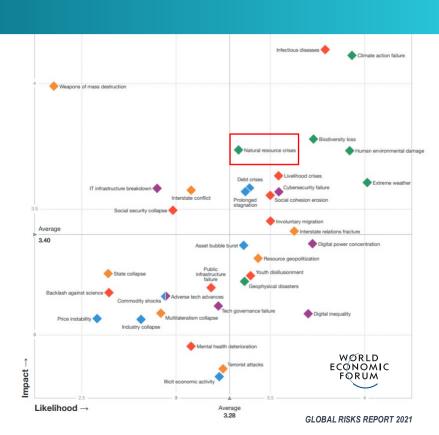


WHY WATER STEWARDSHIP?

The world is facing a water crisis. Water is a precious resource and one of the greatest global risks to economic progress, poverty eradication, peace and security, and sustainable development.

An inclusive approach will be necessary, drawing in sectors such as agriculture and leaders such as city mayors and CEOs. New partnerships and ways of working will be crucial. Governments, communities, the private sector and researchers will need to collaborate

- High Level Panel on Water (2018) Open Letter to Global Leaders



WATER STEWARDSHIP DEFINED

The *use* of water that is socially and culturally equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that involves site- and catchment-based actions.

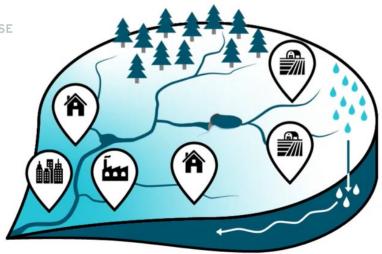
- AWS (2019) International Water Stewardship Standard v2.0



WHAT IS WATER STEWARDSHIP?

THE AWS STANDARD FRAMEWORK IS BUILT AROUND FIVE STEPS:

- 1. GATHER AND UNDERSTAND
- 2. COMMIT AND PLAN
- 3. IMPLEMENT
- 4. EVALUATE
- 5. COMMUNICATE AND DISCLOSE







SUSTAINABLE WATER BALANCE



GOOD WATER QUALITY STATUS



IMPORTANT WATER-RELATED AREAS



SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL (WASH)

WATER STEWARDSHIP

SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS

































HLPW ENGAGEMENT

The Panel fosters effective public-public, public-private, and civil society alliances, pooling the experiences and resourcing strategies of partnerships. It also recommends that countries worldwide create, participate, support, and consolidate local, regional, and global partnerships.

HEADLINE RECOMMENDATION

Motivate all water use sectors to embrace water stewardship, strengthen their collaboration, and participate in integrated water resource management

- "Making Every Drop Count", HLPW Outcome

Document





MIZUIKU EDUCATION PROGRAM

SUNTORY

Outdoor School of Forest and Water

- Teaching Programs for Schools
 - 13,000 students







More than

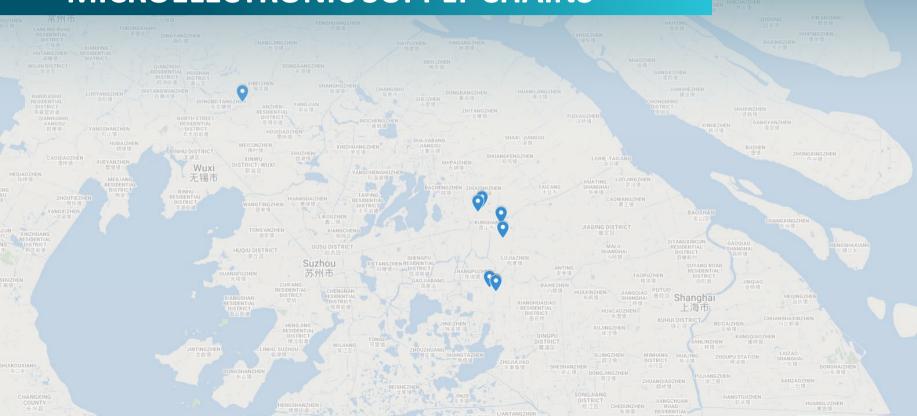
80%

of ICT sector supply chain locations face high to very high levels of risk due to flooding



KUNSHAN, CHINA

MICROELECTRONIC SUPPLY CHAINS









RENMARK IRRIGATION TRUST



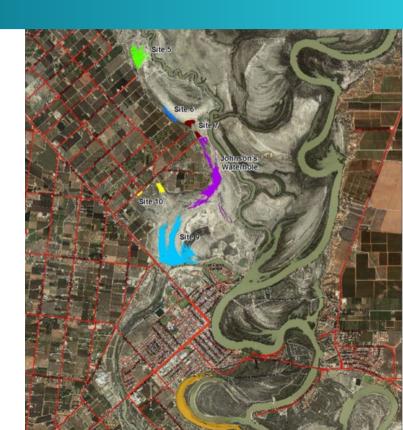
98% delivery efficiency



337 ML delivered to environment



SEE Renmark 2024: vision with Renmark Paringa Council and local community







SCALING UP



CONSTRAINTS & MOTIVATIONS

Shifting the traditional paradigm

Main solutions to water issues have traditionally been based on engineering (technology) and regulation



Motivations & Benefits

- Risk management and mitigation
- Cost savings / productivity gains
- Enhanced relationships and reputation
- Staff morale, productivity, motivation, retention
- Corporate disclosure

RECOMMENDATIONS



Connect with water stewardship initiatives

including those involving private companies.

Where there are few resources to support water user associations and other local water user groups, connect with the momentum generated by catchment-level water stewardship initiatives.

Source: <u>Dalton & Newborne (2016) Water management and</u>

RECOMMENDATIONS



Incentivise sustainable water use, especially for small- to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Companies may have a hard time accessing capital to invest in sustainable practices. **Development finance** can attract and mobilise other sources of private capital.

Source: <u>Maennicke and Hoenerhoff (2021) Development finance:</u>
<u>Encouraging sustainable water use by industry</u>

[in Davis & Rosenblum (eds) (2021) Sustainable Industrial Water Use: Perspectives, Incentives, and Tools]

RECOMMENDATIONS



Change the 'culture of water', so utilities and water professionals bring water customers, industry, government, and other stakeholders into the process.

The water industry must shift from exclusively technical solutions to one that acknowledges behavioural change.

Source: <u>Spencer (2021)</u> *The culture of water needs to change*

[in Davis & Rosenblum (eds) (2021) Sustainable Industrial Water Use: Perspectives, Incentives, and Tools]

FURTHER READING

- AWS. (2019). The International Water Stewardship Standard v2.0. Accessible at https://a4ws.org/the-aws-standard-2-0/
- Bringing Back the Light: TSMC Firefly Habitat Restoration Initiative website. Accessible at https://csr.tsmc.com/csr/en/update/greenManufacturing/caseStudy/15/index.html
- Dalton J., and Newborne P. (2016). *Water management and stewardship*. IUCN: Geneva. Accessible at https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2016-069.pdf
- Maennicke O. and Honerhoff J. (2021). Chapter 18: Development finance: Encouraging sustainable water use by industry. In Davis C. & Rosenblum E. (eds.) (2021) Sustainable Industrial Water Use: Perspectives, incentives and tools. IWA Publishing: London. Accessible at https://doi.org/10.2166/9781789060676 0207
- Spencer M. (2021). Chapter 22: The culture of water needs to change. In Davis C. & Rosenblum E. (eds.) (2021) Sustainable Industrial Water Use: Perspectives, incentives and tools. IWA Publishing: London. Accessible at https://doi.org/10.2166/9781789060676 0243





Water Stewardship Australia, trading as AWS Asia-Pacific, promotes and supports water stewardship in the region.

Our staff are located in Australia and China. We work in collaboration with AWS Indonesia.

waterstewardship.asia





