

Partnering for Water Stewardship

An introduction

*on the occasion of NBI-IWaSP-CDP Event
Johannesburg, 2 December 2014*

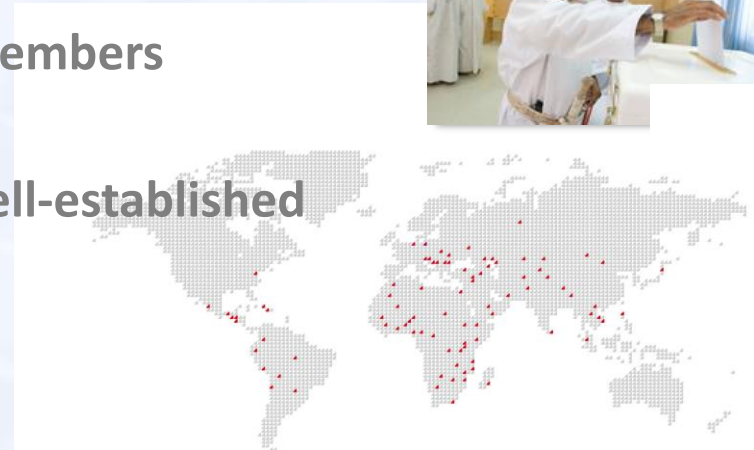
Dr. Nicole Kranz
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit mbH



Quick profile GIZ



- GIZ promotes international cooperation for sustainable development and international education work
- 100% owned by the Federal Republic of Germany
- Mandated for Capacity Development by the German Government
- A public-benefit, non-profit company
- Strong local presence with offices in 90 countries and projects in currently 130 countries
- GIZ employs more than 17.000 staff mainly local members worldwide
- Access to Germany's technical know-how via its well-established partner network



What is Water Stewardship?

Stewardship:

taking care of a resource that we do not own but that is important to us.

Management of water resources:

- Common pool resource
- Risk = motivation
- Care = activities

Shared water risks



Governments



Businesses



Societies

Water losses

Water quality
deficits

Water Scarcity

Weak capacity

Infrastructure
development

Adaptive
management

Lack of data

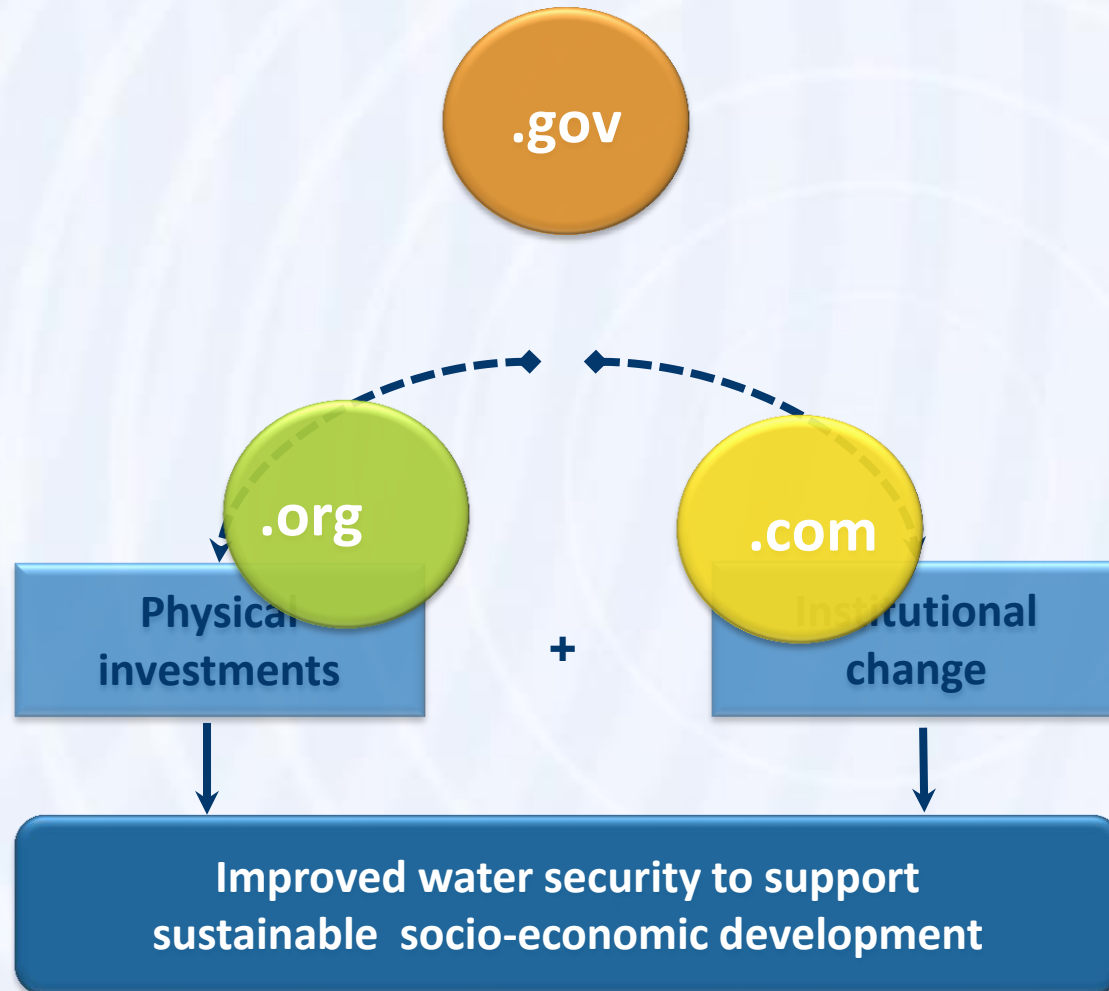
Business response to risk

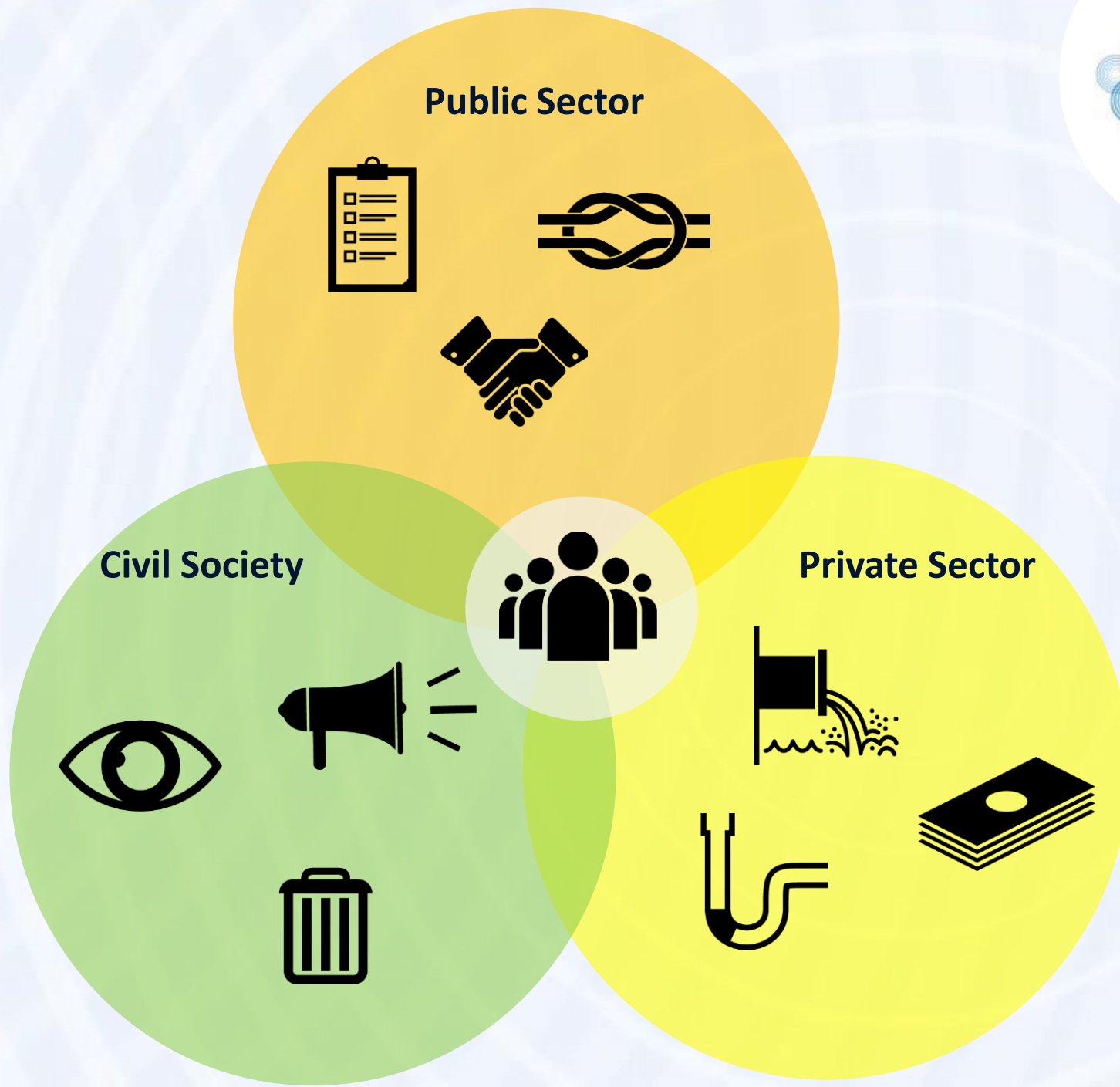


Partnering in Water Stewardship

STEPS

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





What are the challenges in water stewardship partnerships?

- Securing commitment, trust
- Securing funding – buy-in of investors
- Managing internal risk constraints
- Stakeholder interaction – different role players & interests
- Managing operating principles in the companies – get own house in order
- Sustain measures long-term – plan beyond partnership duration

Pillars for WAPs

Capacity

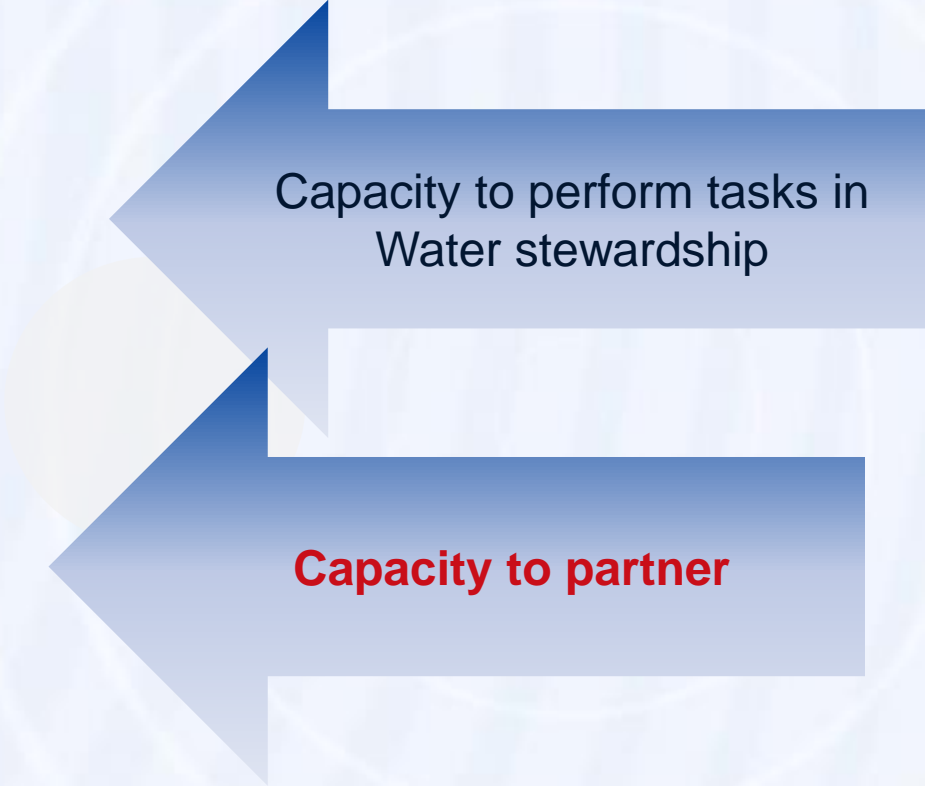
Clear roles and responsibilities

Ownership (according to role/responsibility/level of engagement)

Shared activities; shared results and outcomes

Collectively develop, implement & monitor project plans

Ensure funding and political support



Capacity to perform tasks in
Water stewardship

Capacity to partner

Pillars for WAPs

Capacity

Clear roles and responsibilities

Ownership (according to role/responsibility/level of engagement)

Shared activities; shared results and outcomes

Collectively develop, implement & monitor project plans

Ensure funding and political support

Integrity

Trustworthy, credible, and accountable partners

Inclusive, transparent, and responsive processes that lead to informed and balanced decision-making

Clear objectives and demonstrable outcomes that advance sustainable water management

Manage reputational risks

**Regional project
since 2013
funded by German
and UK govt's
*Partnership platform
& facility***

**Helpdesk/ support
services
*Water Risks
Opportunity Analysis*
methodology and
guidance**



**Capacity
Development
Integrity framework
Stakeholder
landscape mapping**

**Provide policy
screening
tools/service**



Case Studies from South Africa



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



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; municipality: ca. R 17 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

Reducing water risks in the George/Oudtshoorn hops-growing region of South Africa



Challenge

- George/Oudtshoorn area in Western Cape – severely water stressed area
 - Expanding agricultural activities and towns in Waboomskraal and Herold River catchments
 - Climate change
- Large hops-growing area – main source of hops for SAB
 - Supply chain risk



Partnership activities

First phase GIZ, SAB and WWF partner to assess water risks for SAB's supply chain in catchment

> 4 500 ha invasive alien tree species main threat

Groundwater extraction

Coordination of integrated water resources management



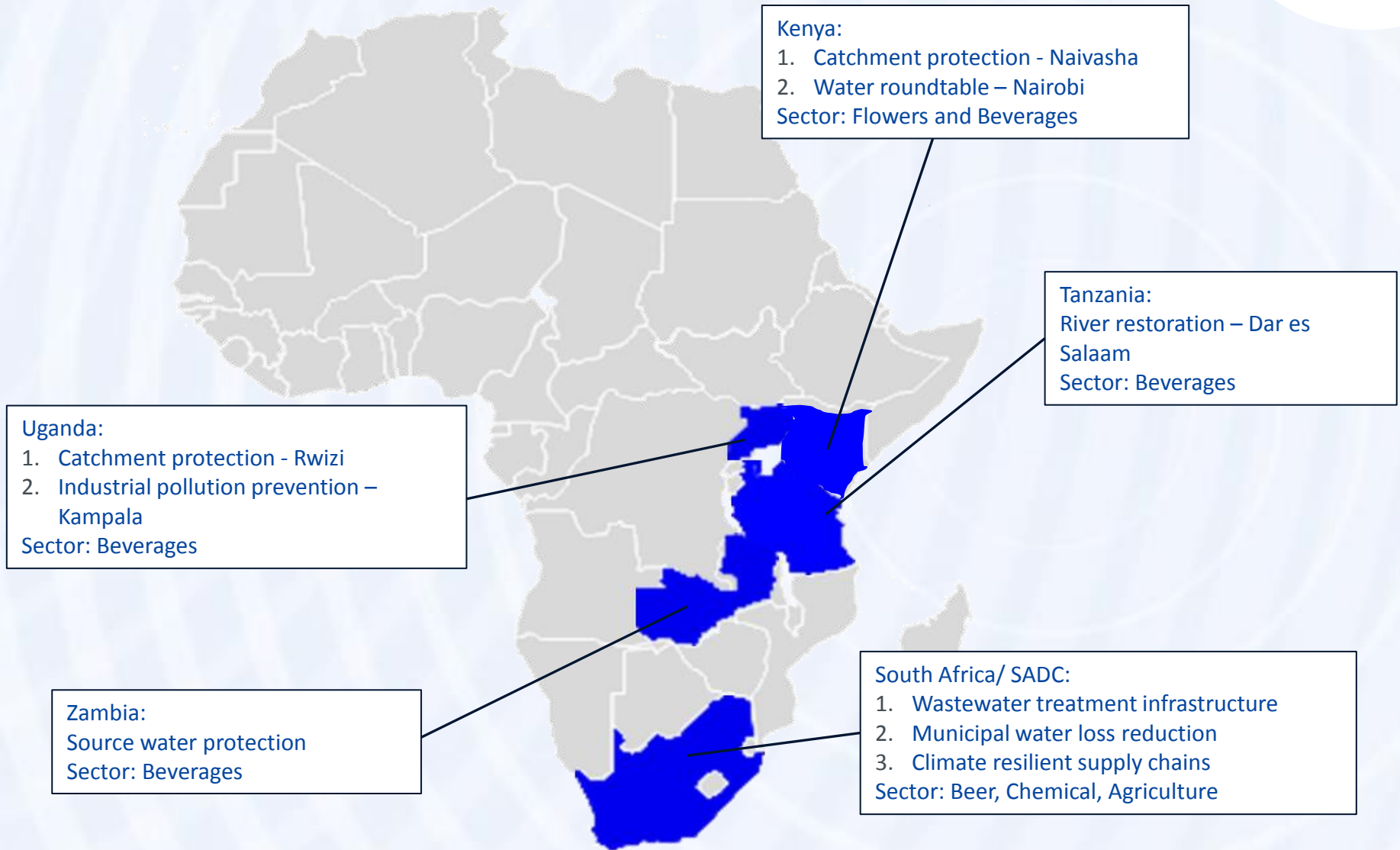
Second phase : 2014 – 2016

Combined up-front investment of
€200 000 from SAB and GIZ
unlocked **€400 000 from DEA** to
clear invasives on SAB's farms and
their suppliers' farms

Expected outcomes by 2016

- Extensive alien invasive clearing on SAB supply chain farms **and beyond**
- Successful rehabilitation of riparian areas
- Commitment by farmers to continue clearing after initial activities
- Well-established coordination structure for integrated water resources management
- Increased data capturing of groundwater extraction for monitoring

GIZ's Water Stewardship Initiatives in Africa



Final thoughts

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

Relational Capital

Capacity

Integrity

Resources

waterstewardship@giz.de

nicole.kranz@giz.de

www.iwasp.org

Thanks for your attention!

