The Indonesia Water Roadmap was launched to promote good water stewardship in Indonesia. The Roadmap was developed through a participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders, including government, civil society, and the private sector. The Roadmap aimed to facilitate the implementation of good water stewardship practices at the landscape level, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2020, the Roadmap was completed, and the implementation phase began. This included the selection of the Musi Area as a pilot for the implementation of good water stewardship practices. The Roadmap was contextualized to local conditions and aligned with existing policies and frameworks. The focus was on promoting economic, social, and environmental sustainability, with a particular emphasis on improving water resource management, protecting the environment, and improving community well-being.

In 2021, the implementation continued, with a focus on stakeholder engagement and the development of appropriate policies and standards. The Implementation Framework was created to guide the implementation process. The Framework was developed to support the implementation of the Roadmap, ensuring that it was aligned with local conditions and context.

In 2022, the implementation will be finalized, with the focus on the delivery of results and the achievement of the Roadmap’s goals. The results will be shared with a wide range of stakeholders, including national and local governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The results will be used to inform future planning and to guide the development of policies and standards that promote good water stewardship practices.
INCLUDING AWS WATER STEWARDSHIP IN SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCTION

Overview

- Water is used in countless applications in rubber supply chains, including growing and processing.
- Water is an essential resource to the Rubber Processing Facility (RPF).
- Water use in natural rubber production is highly variable, depending on climate and growing conditions.
- Natural rubber is a water-reliant commodity, meaning performance in good water stewardship is critical.
- Thailand and Indonesia are the largest rubber producers, with total CORE PROTECTION OF NATURAL FORESTS AND ECOSYSTEMS and 49% with total Advanced CORE WATER QUALITY and Quality.
- Natural rubber is used in countless products, including medical gloves, seals, and gaskets.
- rubber and particularly natural rubber have a high dependence on and influence over water availability.
- Evaluation of the plan and performance is critical.

Support GPSNR Company Members

- Understanding their own water use and impact
- Incorporate water stewardship within their own policies and standards
- Integrate the company’s understandings to the extended supply chain

Overview of Total Overlaps and Gaps between GPSNR Policy Framework and AWS Standard V2.0

- 49% Total Overlaps
- 51% Gaps
- 44% Total Overlaps
- 56% Gaps

Overview of Partial Overlaps Within the Five Outcomes of the AWS Standard

Overview of Partial Overlaps Within the Five Outcomes of the AWS Standard

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Understood their own water use and impact
- Incorporate water stewardship within their own policies and standards
- Integrate the company’s understandings to the extended supply chain

PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION

1. GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

- Through the good water stewardship performance of a partner of the GPSNR Policy Framework, businesses can benefit from the growing, processing, and supply of natural rubber.

2. PRIORITY RECOMMENDATION

- The GPSNR Policy Framework and its Implementation Guidance, five topics were identified, which are directly related to six GPSNR Policy Components. For each of priority topic, a recommendation was developed based on the identified overlapping AWS Standard

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

Six Priorities to Support Water Stewardship in the Core of the GPSNR Policy Framework

To enhance good water stewardship performance as part of the GPSNR Policy Framework, businesses can benefit from the growing, processing, and supply of natural rubber. In order to ensure continued and enhanced support for the growing and processing of natural rubber, the following guidelines were developed for all new members in order to be eligible for GPSNR membership.

Recommendations for Directors of the Water Stewardship Risk Management Plan

- It is the responsibility of the Director to ensure that the Water Stewardship Risk Management Plan is consistent with the site’s operational boundaries, but in the context of the larger catchment.
- The site’s Water Stewardship Risk Management Plan should cover:
  - Responsible Persons
  - Budget
  - Timeframe
  - Actions
  - Measurement and Monitoring Methods
  - Target plans should cover:
  - Financial benefits
  - Water users and key stakeholders
  - Risks can create:
  - Lead to an incomplete overview of opportunities beyond the site can:
  - Able to assess and respond to water risks on site:
  - Water users and key stakeholders
  - Stakeholders
  - Water users
  - Water stewardship plan is used at tabular format with supporting documentation as appropriate.
  - The achievement of best practice should be shown through the site’s Water Stewardship Risk Management Plan.
  - Enforcement of the Water Stewardship Risk Management Plan on the site and in the larger catchment.
  - Site’s water and responsible and sustainable business practices
  - A longer-term recommendation could be to increase the overlap between the GPSNR and the AWS Standard
  - However, adopting specific AWS outcomes (IWRAs) would not be sufficient to fully support overall water stewardship performance within the entire supply chain.
In collaboration with the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we set out to provide:

- A list of 47 indicators (48% overlaps) for the Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard V2.0.
- An overview of overlaps and gaps between the RSPO P&C and AWS Standard.

### Five Outcomes of the AWS Standard

1. **Inclusion**
   - Support for water governance and management.
   - Involvement of stakeholders in decision-making processes.
   - Fair participation of all water users.
   - Respect for human rights.

2. **Resilience**
   - Engagement of local communities and indigenous knowledge.
   - Mitigation of risks and vulnerabilities.
   - Improved water management systems.

3. **Better Behaviors**
   - Compliance with environmental and social norms.
   - Ethical business practices.
   - Reduction of negative environmental impacts.

4. **Improved Conditions**
   - Access to clean and safe water.
   - Improved water quality and quantity.
   - Enhanced ecosystem health.

5. **Optimized Efficiency**
   - Reduced water consumption.
   - Enhanced water use efficiency.
   - Increased productivity and profitability.

### Recommendations

1. **Promote the implementation of the AWS Standard to RSPO members.**
2. **Emphasize Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as part of the environmental and social management plan.**
3. **Broaden the scope of the drainability assessment.**
4. **Upgrade the water management plan to a water governance plan.**
5. **Continue to study and implement best practices related to set-aside peatlands and riparian reserves.**

### What’s Next?

- Accountability and transparency in implementing RSPO P&C outcomes and indicators.
- Improved water governance and management.
- Enhanced stakeholder engagement and participation.

### WHERE TO START?

The implementation of the AWS Standard can be initiated in various stages:

1. **Stage 1:** Identify and assess the existing water governance and management practices.
2. **Stage 2:** Develop a water governance plan and a water management plan.
3. **Stage 3:** Implement the plans and monitor the progress.
4. **Stage 4:** Evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of the implementation.

By following these steps, stakeholders can effectively manage water resources and contribute to the sustainability of the palm oil industry.
Strengthening Good Water Stewardship in RCF Data Source.

The Overlaps and Gaps Between RCF Sub-Indicators

70 INDICATORS
TOTAL PARTIAL
(29%)

OVERLAPS:
TOTAL PARTIAL

For full information download the summary.

Findings and Recommendations Related to Gaps

SUSTAINABLE BALANCE WATER
 impacts of climate change. To address these growing water challenges, there is a need to scale-up action on sustainability at the jurisdictional level (government-defined mandate for the district government in Indonesia to manage resources Law No. 17/2019. The Water Resources Law No. specifically the components related to water. The key finding of this assessment is the exclusion of the Water Standard, the Regulatory Basis was assessed on the aspect good water governance are key elements of the AWS Standard, the Regulatory Basis was assessed on the aspect underly the RCF indicators. As legal compliance to water and RCF implementation in the district.

The RCF Regulatory Basis lists the laws and regulations that at district level, but also at provincial and national level. To data and their sources (hosting organisation) not only at Data Source guidance to reflect actual availability of key part of Data Source, it is recommended to re-evaluate the still limited and data management is fragmented into jurisdiction level is challenging, as access to data on water is recommended to strengthen RCF and sustainable in inclusion of and emphasis on water quantity as both floods and droughts are major and growing commodities at district level at risk. Better of the water, food and energy nexus, it is put sustainable production of strategic districts underline the importance of water as part towards international market players.

As RCF is geared towards sustainable production permits. More emphasis on sustainable water water balance or ensuring private sector dependent on and influences the availability and stakeholders and water as a topic are not reducing fire hotspots, there are no clear private sector should be a key component of multi-stakeholder forums in RCF. If water-related

WASH in RCF currently only focuses on quality of water. The lack of focus on sustainable water balance or ensuring private sector dependent on and influences the availability and stakeholders and water as a topic are not reducing fire hotspots, there are no clear private sector should be a key component of multi-stakeholder forums in RCF. If water-related

The largest gap is between AWS Outcome:
Linkage with Peatlands, Forest Fires and Deforestation.

In collaboration with the Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Kabupaten Lestari Temu Kabupaten Lestari for all key members of the Centre of STANDARDS OUTCOMES

Overview of Partial Overlaps with the Five Outcome of the AWS Standard

INTO JURISDICTIONAL APPROACHES

RECOMMENDATION

Influencing local Water Management by 100% With Help.

Influencing Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation Tanks

Supporting Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation Tanks.

Strengthening Local Water Management by 100% With Help.
To build a compelling business case for performance improvement on water, looking only at water saving may not be sufficient, due to the generally low cost of water. A comprehensive look at how the site is dependent on and impacting other water users is required to identify the material water risks and value creation once these risks are mitigated.

Cost-efficiency is expected to be created via increasing water reuse, reducing wastewater treatment costs (especially through energy efficiency) and increasing sludge re-use. Other areas with high potential for cost efficiency, but which will take longer to deliver, include building supply chain resilience against extreme events and adapting alternative water supply resources, such as rainwater.

This section has been prepared based on a desk study in collaboration with PT Indra Permatra Abadi and the pilot with PT Kirana Megatara Tbk.

There are Six Potential Drivers for Good Water Stewardship in the Natural Rubber Sector:

1. Long-term water supply security and addressing declining water quality and heightened seasonal variability as an impact of climate change.

2. Supplier resiliency towards more frequent hydrometeorological extremes.

3. Reputational risk attached to suppliers’ and local communities’ access to WASH.


5. More stringent due diligence and reporting on water by the financial sector.

6. Compliance and improving performance to meet international clients’ sustainability commitment and purchasing policies.

What to do to Measure the Costs and Benefits of Water Stewardship?

Understand the Physical Scope

Measure Your Water: Risk and Value Creation

Adopt Contextual and Science-based Strategies and Targets on Water

Achieve co-benefits and Market Edge

For full information download the summary.