

The Promise of Integrated Catchment Management (ICM)



Landcare Research
Manaaki Whenua



Common Ground Associates Ltd
Motueka Iwi Resource Management
Komiti (MIRMAK)



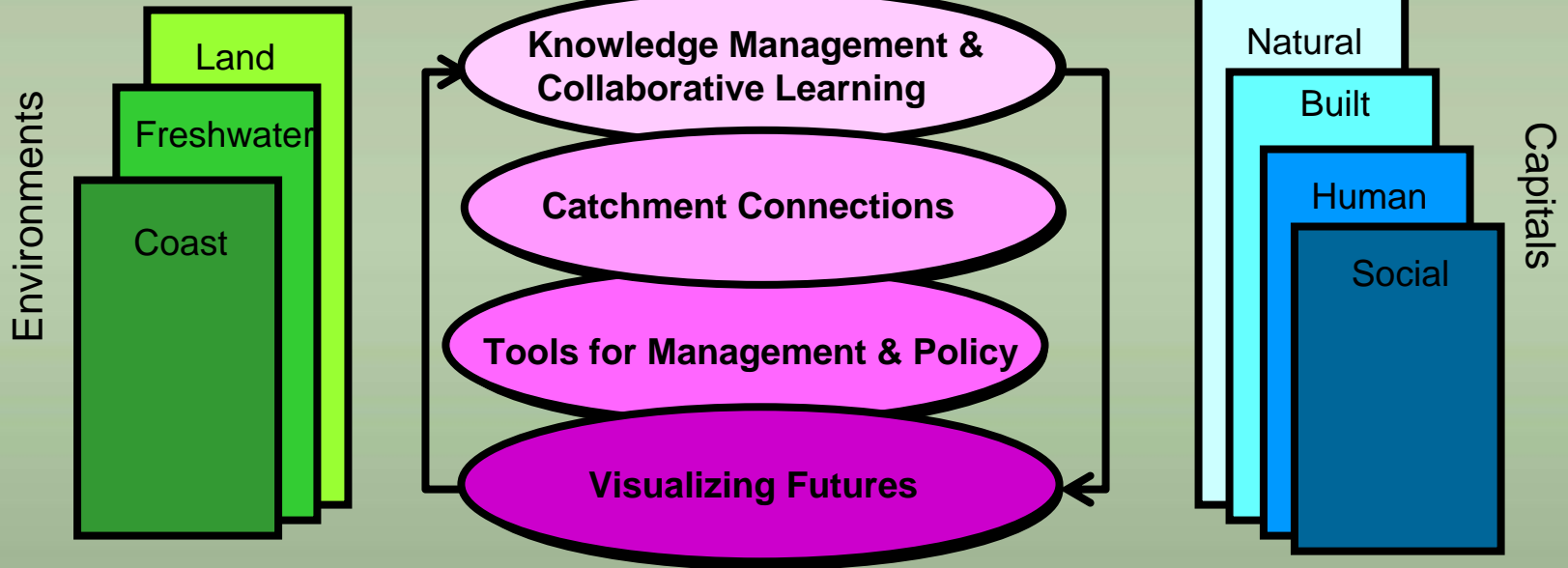
ICM Research Overview

Inheritance

*Perspective –
Ridge tops to sea*

*ICM Approach –
Integration & Innovation*

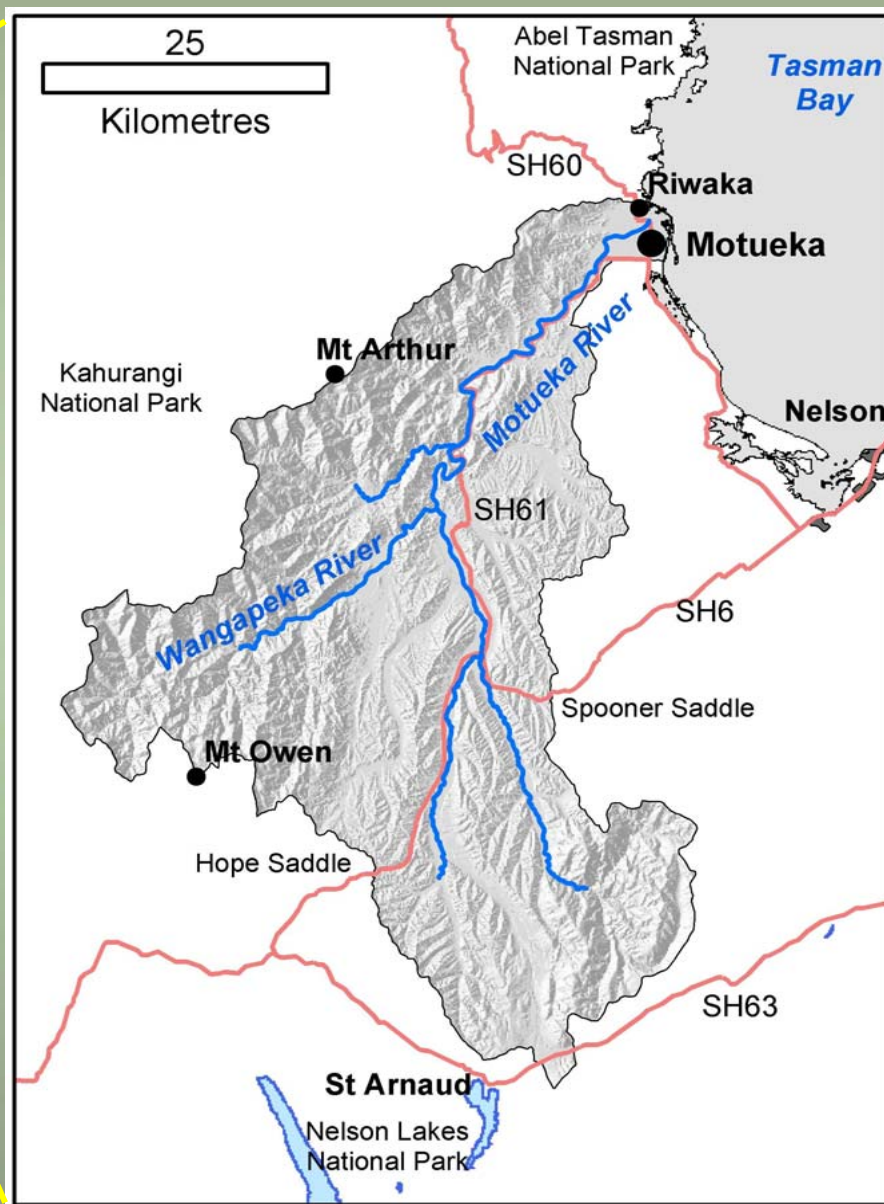
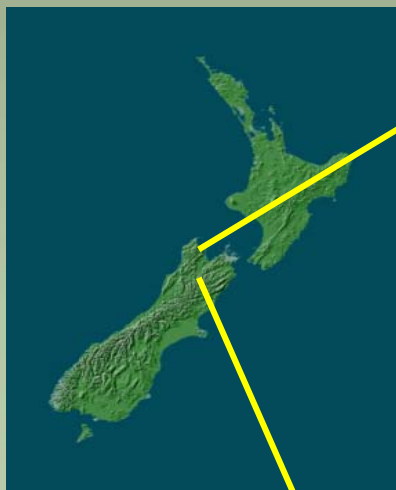
*Outcomes –
Improved Management*



Sustainable
Futures



Motueka catchment



Water allocation issues in the Motueka

Efficient and equitable allocation –

1. How much extraction to allow considering the important instream values?
2. How to fairly allocate this extraction?
3. What are the major influences on long-term water availability, and effects of changing flows downstream to Tasman Bay?



ICM Components

Existing Knowledge

Collaborative Learning

Biophysical Process Science

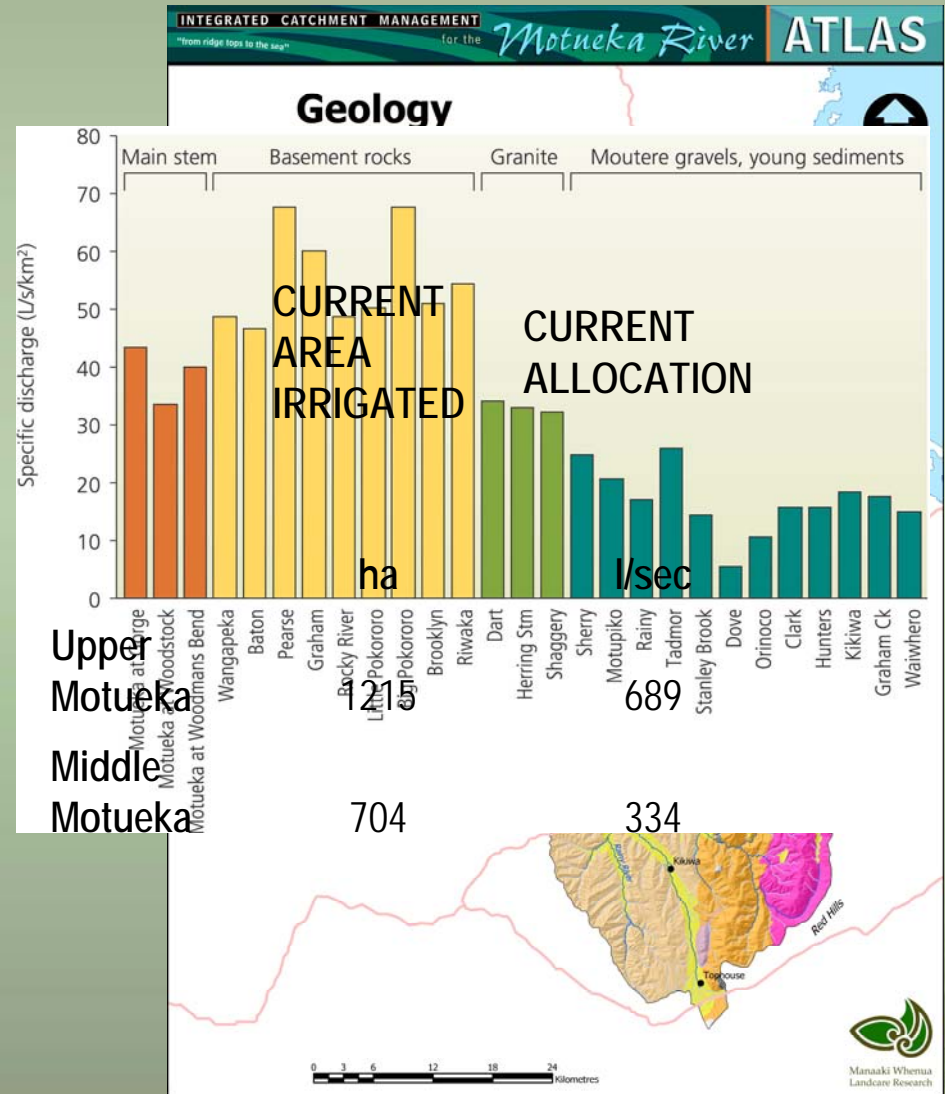
Tools for Management & Policy

Strategy & Models



Existing Knowledge

- Geology, land use
- River and groundwater hydrology
- Existing water allocations
- Advocacy positions of stakeholders?



Collaborative learning context

Motueka Water Conservation Order example

The players -

- Water users, present and potential (mainly irrigators – *Land Owners Water Action Group* in this case; water user committees)
- Council policy & science staff
- Environmental and iwi advocates (Fish & Game, DOC, river recreation and environmental groups)
- Development interests (hydropower, reticulated community supplies, forestry sometimes)



8 Critical Success Factors for effective ICM learning (1)

1. A **legal and institutional setting** which facilitates resolution of the issues
2. **Strategic planning to anticipate the issues**, collect relevant information and initiate dialogue before the issue becomes a crisis
3. **Vision, leadership and structure** for the process
4. Involving all relevant **stakeholder groups** and engaging with stakeholder representatives who actually have decision-making power



8 Critical Success Factors for effective ICM learning (2)

5. **Adequate definition of the issue**, including issue boundaries and spatial and time scales
6. **Adequate information** upon which to base the dialogue, and strong, accepted science
7. **Accept local knowledge**, including validated anecdotal knowledge, not just science
8. **Workable solutions** expressed clearly and succinctly

Bowden, Fenemor, Deans 2004: Water Resources Development 20(3): 311–323

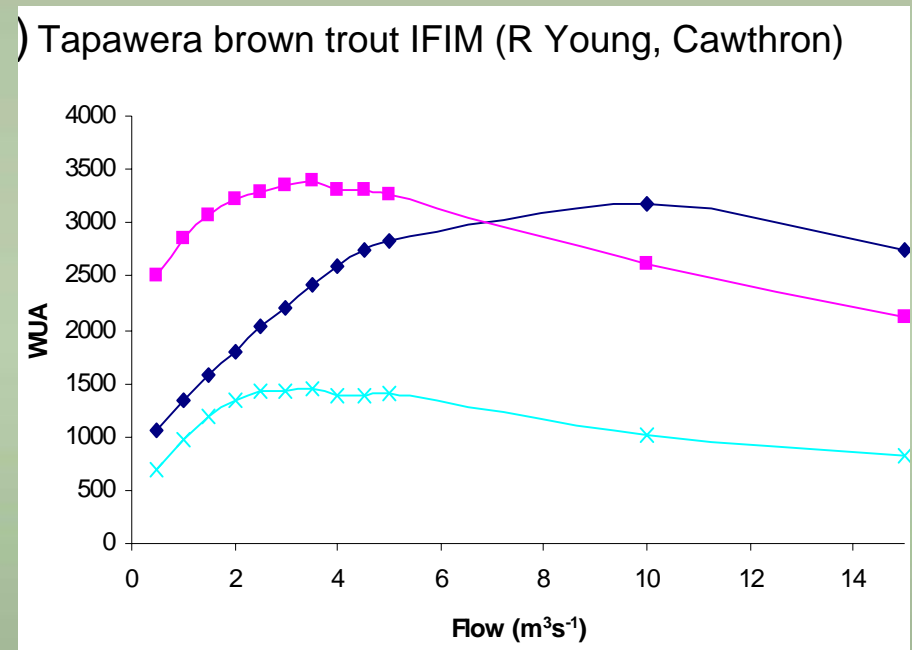


Specific Knowledge Needs

Motueka Water Conservation Order

- Advocacy positions of interested parties
- Water demand, now and over next 20 years
- Flow needs of instream values

... assessed in the context of catchment hydrology knowledge



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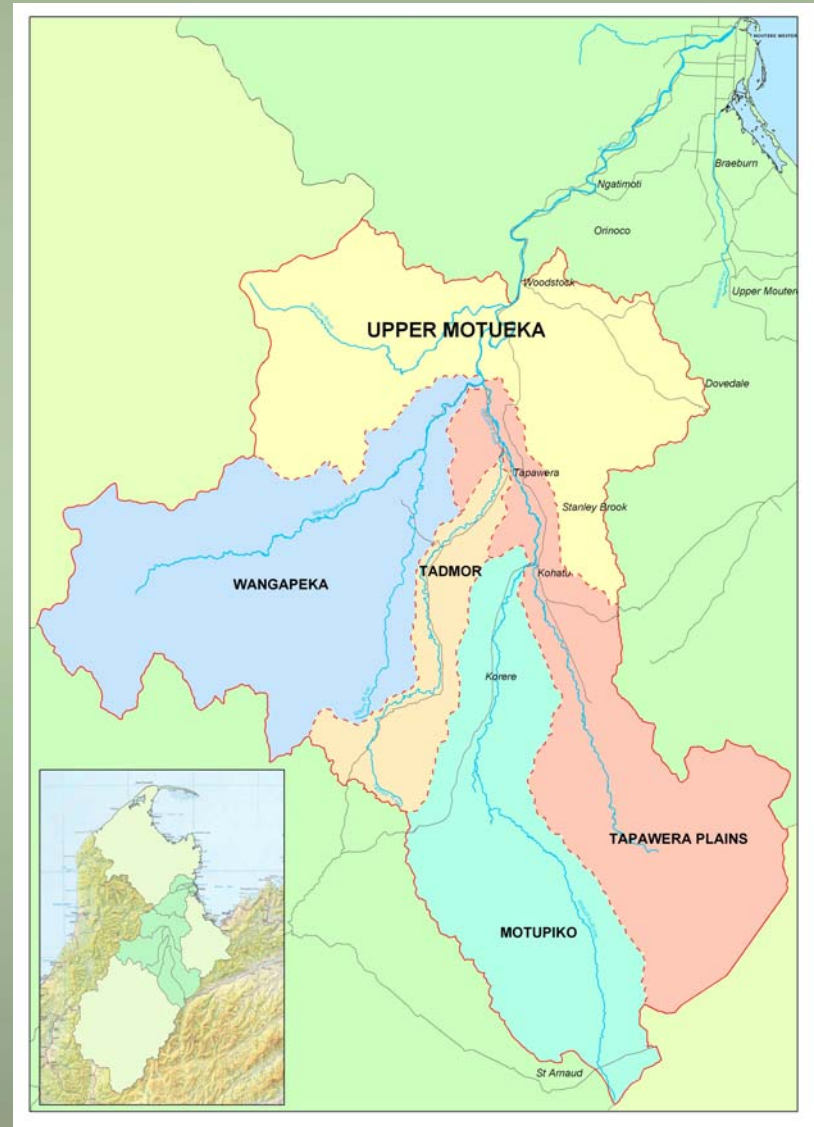
Strategy & Models



Tools for Water Allocation

Policy Level

- Allocation Limits by subcatchment
- Rationing Rules for Water Sharing during low flows
- Water Use Limits e.g. 300 m³/ha/week for irrigation, by soil type



Water Allocation Limits Adopted by TDC

WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES	ALLOCATION LIMITS (litres per second)
Upper Motueka Zone <i>comprising</i>	1000
Wangapeka	265
Motupiko	110
Tadmor (total augmented flow)	56
Tapawera Plains red = fully allocated zone (2006)	515



Strategy & Models

Motueka water allocation context – strategic issues

- Improving allocation systems, especially for re-allocation

Enhancing Water Use Flexibility and Security using the Motueka Catchment as a case study (with Ecologic)

- When rivers and aquifers are fully allocated, there's water augmentation (storage)

Motupiko Water Augmentation Project

- Land cover change consequences for river flows and groundwater recharge

WATYIELD and SWAT models (Tim Davie)

- Ecosystem services and futures

Motueka Futures and IDEAS modelling

- Flooding and flow impacts on freshwater and coastal ecosystems

Cawthron (Roger Young & Paul Gillespie)



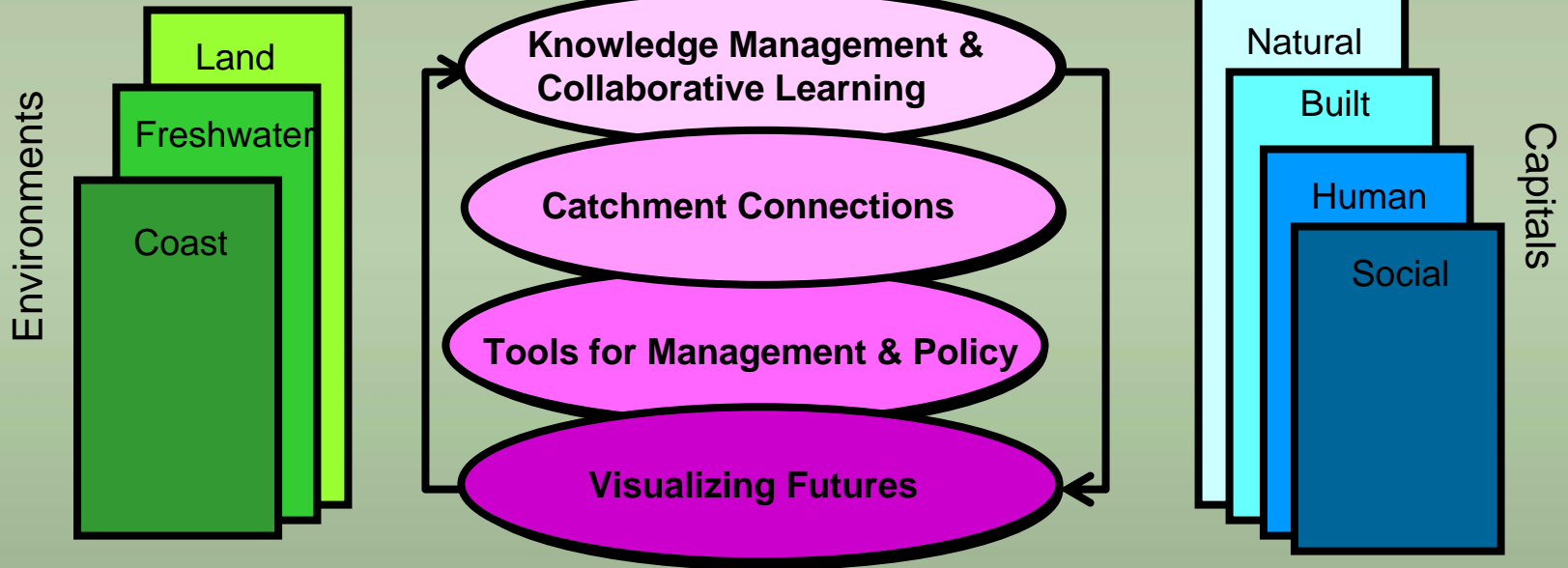
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Defining Integrated Catchment Management

Integrated Catchment Management is a **process**

that recognises the **catchment** as the appropriate organising unit for understanding and managing **land and water**

in a context that includes **social, economic and political considerations**, and

guides communities towards an agreed vision of **sustainable natural resource management** in their catchment

