



COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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COVERAGE OF PRESENTATION

- Vertical accountabilities of traditional hierarchical governance systems
- Collaborative governance systems introduce additional horizontal accountabilities
- Examples of vertical accountability for a regulatory agency
- Examples of horizontal accountability for collaborative approaches
- Conclusion: horizontal accountabilities are inherent in managing partnerships, constrained resources and cumulative effects for sustainable outcomes

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS (Hierarchical Governance)

- Clear lines of accountability
 - regulatory authority to community through public reporting and election processes
 - regulatory agency to their governing body through performance measures
 - consent (permit) holders to the regulatory agency through condition compliance
- *Vertical accountability*

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

- Diffuse accountability arrangements
 - regulatory agency with the community and other statutory agencies
 - consent holders with the community
 - consent holders with each other
- *Horizontal accountability*

VERTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Dairy farm consent compliance

- consent conditions set and monitored by regulator
- non-compliance subject to enforcement
- report on monitoring and enforcement actions

COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Fully compliant	64.9%
Minor non-compliance	25.4%
Major non-compliance	9.7%

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

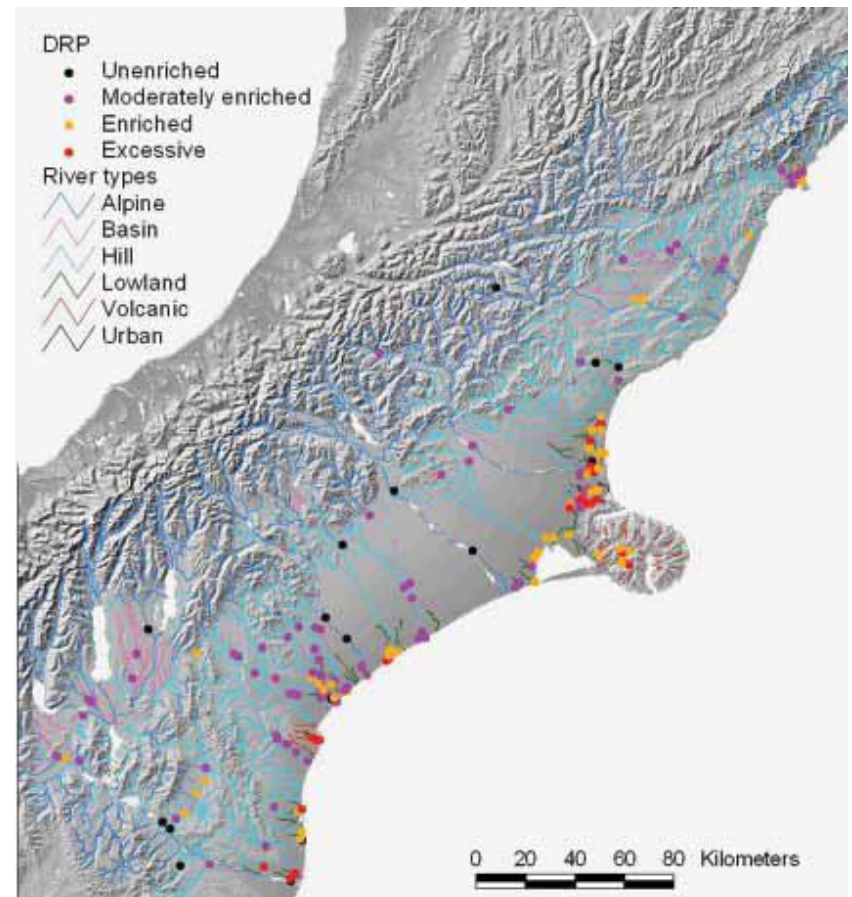
Infringement notices	5
Abatement notices	15
Charges laid	2
Prosecutions	3

VERTICAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Regional Environment Report

- State of Environment Report for Canterbury in areas of regional council responsibility

ENRICHMENT STATUS (DRP)



COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

- Collaborative governance more suited to complex issues where resources at sustainability limits
- Government/industry/community partnerships to achieve community outcomes
- Responsibilities within partnerships is deliberately open-ended
- Multiple, integrated contributions needed
- While community outcomes can be specified, accountabilities of individual contributors lack clarity
- Need to agree roles and responsibilities (horizontal accountabilities)

EXAMPLES OF HORIZONTAL ACCOUNTABILITIES

- Regulatory Agency and the Community
 - regional council contribution to community outcomes
- Regulatory Agency and Resource Users
 - Living Streams Partnership (Pahau catchment)
- Resource Users with each other
 - Te Ngawai River water extraction trial

REGIONAL COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

- Define community outcomes through community consultation process
- Propose regional council contributions to community outcomes in 10-year plan
- Public hearings on council contributions and rate implications
- Specify measures to assess progress toward outcomes
- Define intended levels of service
- Report progress on community outcomes every 3 years
- Compare actual levels of service with intended levels annually

CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Matrix of water levels of service and contributions to community outcomes

How Environment Canterbury's levels of service relate to the community outcomes

		Community Outcomes					
		Water is in a healthy condition, clean and plentiful enough to support life	Business and farming activities do not harm the environment	Environment, in general, is to be looked after	Native plants and animals can thrive	Recreational needs are met	A strong economy
1	Implementing sustainable allocation limits for groundwater	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Setting sustainable environmental flows for key rivers and streams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Ensuring nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in groundwater meet New Zealand drinking-water standards.	✓	✓	✓			
4	Safeguarding community drinking water supply bores	✓	✓	✓		✓	
5	Improving recreational water quality at swimming sites					✓	
6	Maintaining the ecosystem health of lakes	✓		✓	✓	✓	
7	Improving the ecosystem health of lowland and foothill rivers and streams	✓		✓	✓	✓	
8	Working with territorial authorities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Authorising and monitoring the use of natural and physical resources	✓	✓	✓			✓

EXAMPLE OF LEVEL OF SERVICE

The rate at which environmental flows are set on all key rivers and streams

Environmental Flow Review Programme

Key rivers or catchments	Community consultation & Investigations	Notify Environmental Flow review	Set environmental flows
Hurunui River	Completed	Completed	2012/13
Waipara River	Completed	Completed	2011/12
Lake Ellesmere tributaries Pt1, Pt2, Pt3 and upper Selwyn	Commenced 2008/09	2011/12	2012/13
Waihao River	Completed	2011/12	2012/13
Pareora River	Completed	Completed	2011/12
Waiau River	Completed	2011/12	2012/13
Ashley River tributaries	Completed	Completed	Completed
Waimakariri River tributaries	Commenced 2008/09	2011/12	2012/13
Orari River	Commenced 2008/09	2011/12	2012/13
Hinds River	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Banks Peninsula	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Opihi River tributaries	Begins 2011/12	2012/13	2013/14

LIVING STREAMS PARTNERSHIP

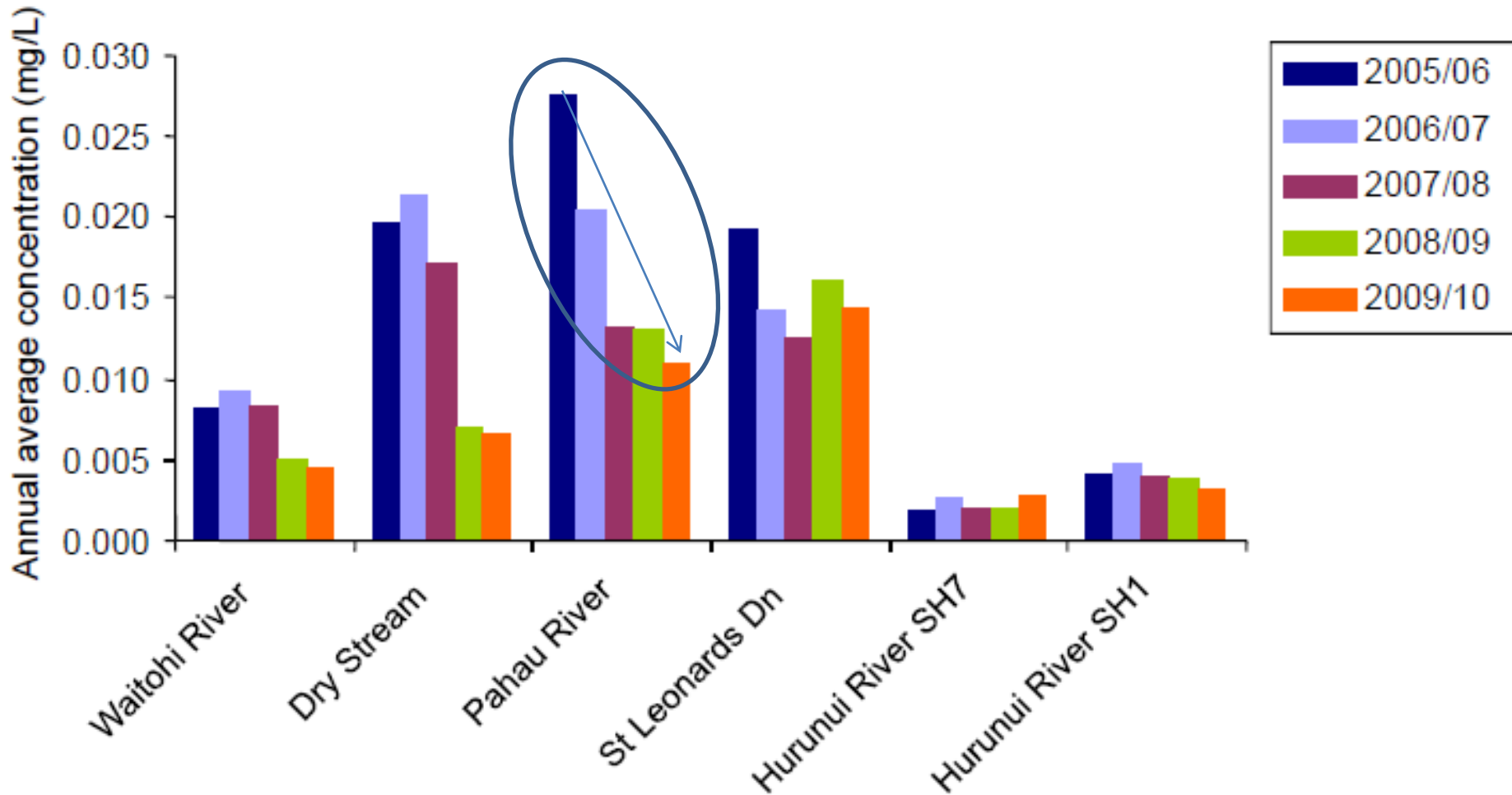
- Regional council partnership with land owners
- Three stages of partnership programme
 - investigation: data collection and catchment report on key issues
 - involvement: develop action plan with land owners
 - improvement: secure funding, undertake actions, monitor outcomes

PAHAU CATCHMENT

- Pahua major contributor of nutrients to the Hurunui River
- Land owners' willingness to participate dependent on council facilitation, technical advice and monitoring role
- Significant on-farm, riparian margin and irrigation scheme changes led to:
 - 3 fold reduction in bacterial contamination
 - halving of phosphorus load
 - nitrogen loads beginning to reduce in 5th year (delayed response as a groundwater source)

CONCENTRATIONS IN TRIBUTARIES AND RIVER

Dissolved phosphorus



TE NGAWAI RIVER WATER ALLOCATION

- Te Ngawai River has a naturally declining flow pattern during summer/autumn
- Run-of-river irrigation takes are restricted when specified low flows are reached
- Insufficient river flow in latter part of irrigation season to meet all allocations
- Tendency for irrigators to use as much of their allocation as possible, reducing river flow and leading to early application of restrictions

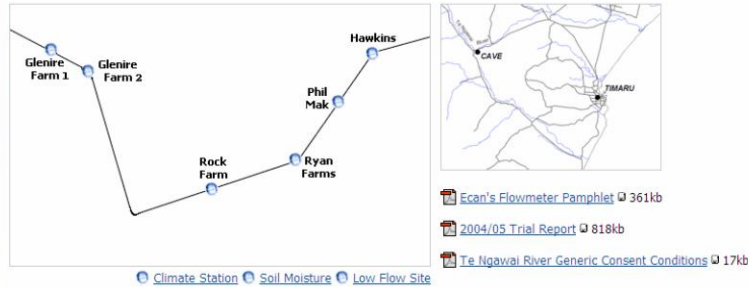
TE NGAWAI RIVER METERING TRIAL

- Water User Group of abstractors formed
- Real time monitoring of irrigation takes and river flow
- On-line system created for users to receive:
 - individual take
 - combined take
 - flow in river
- Allocation and rostering system developed with flexibility; short term arrangements subject to collective agreement
- Water availability extended and river above restricted flow for longer

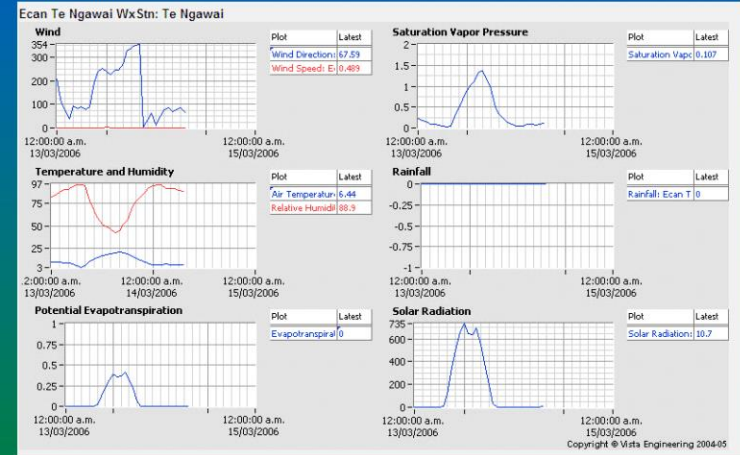
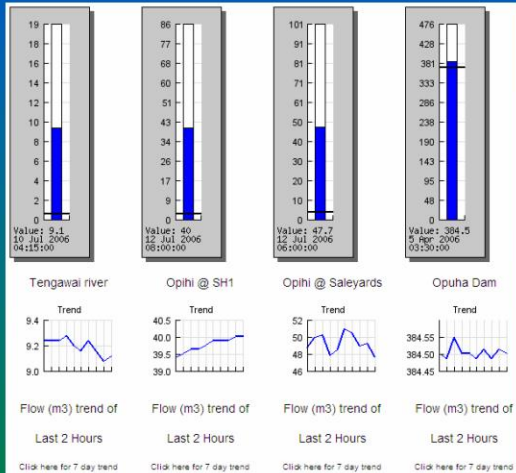
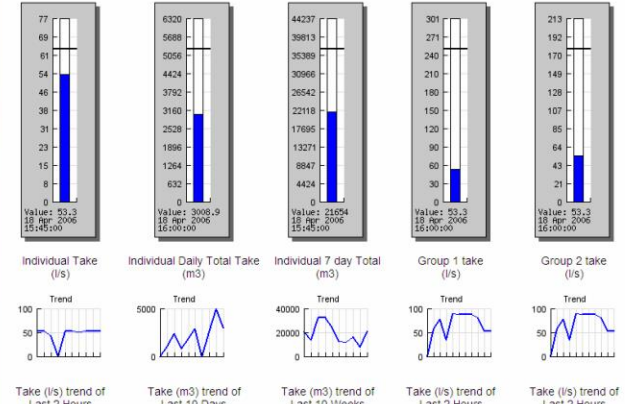
Te Ngawai Water Users' Website

Water Take Telemetry Trial

This page seeks to use the combined capabilities of telemetry to encourage five users on the Te Ngawai River, South Canterbury to self-regulate water use whilst providing a platform for more cost effective collection of resource information.



M & A Hawkins



CONCLUDING COMMENTS

- Additional (horizontal) accountabilities introduced with collaborative governance approaches
- Partnership arrangements require mutual accountability to community outcomes at a higher level than agency mandate
- Also require accountability for agreed contributions to community outcomes
- Collective for water quality management requires agreed actions and accountabilities
- Management of constrained water availability needs individual and collective takes to compare with river flows
- Horizontal accountabilities are inherent in managing partnerships, constrained resources and cumulative effects