

**KAIKOURA WATER ZONE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AT 12.30PM
ON WEDNESDAY 29 MARCH 2017 AT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 96
WEST END, KAIKOURA.**

AGENDA

- 1. Karakia** *page 1*
- 2. Introductions & Committee Check In**
- 3. Apologies**
- 4. Matters of Importance to be raised as Urgent Business**
- 5. Opportunity for the Public to Present**
- 6. Committee Updates** *page 2*
- 7. 2017 Committee Work Programme Priorities – workshop** *page 6*
- 8. General Business**
- 9. Confirmation of Minutes 2202/2017**
 - *The minutes will be separately circulated*

	Karakia	
OPENING KARAKIA (one)	E Te Atua Tiakina teora Manaakitia mai te oranui Homai he kakano kiatipu ake ai Tiakina teora E Te Atua Amene	O Lord Guard our wellbeing Bless us Give us a seed so that it may grow Guide and protect us O Lord Amen
OPENING KARAKIA (two)	E Te Atua Manaakitia mai mātou E kimi nei i tenei taonga mo te hapori o Kaikōura Amene	O Lord Bless us Seeking this treasure For the community of Kaikōura Amen
CLOSING KARAKIA	Kia a tau kia tatou katoa, te atawhai o to tatou Ariki a Ihu Karaiti Me te aroha o te Atua Me te whiwhinga tahitanga ki te wairua tapu Ake ake ake Amene	Let it be with us all The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ The love of God The fellowship Of the Holy Spirit Forever more Amen

AGENDA ITEM NO: 6	SUBJECT: Committee Updates
REPORT TO: Kaikōura Water Zone Committee	DATE OF MEETING: 29 March 2017
REPORT BY: Murray Griffin, CWMS Facilitator – Kaikōura	

PURPOSE

The purpose of the agenda item is to provide the Committee with an overview of updates to be tabled.

COMMITTEE UPDATES

The following updates will be addressed with the committee:

- **Working Group Updates**
 - **Love the Lyell/Waikōau**
 - **Nutrient Management & Water Efficiency**
 - An update on these Working Groups will be provided at the meeting.
 - **Regional Committee** – Matt Hoggard will provide an update and feedback on the next Regional Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday 11 April.
 - The following link takes you to all Regional Committee meetings and agenda papers.
 - Link:
 - <https://ecan.govt.nz/data/document-library/?Search=regional+water+management+committee%2C+agenda&documentTypes=-1&pageSize=12&start=1&sortDir=desc>
- **Zone Delivery – update**

Kaikōura Zone Delivery Manager, Kevin Heays, will provide an update on the ECan Zone Delivery Team priorities at this meeting.
- **Communications – update**

An update on communications, including the Waterwise Brochure, will be provided at the meeting for discussion, please refer to agenda item 6–1.
- **Zone Committee Annual Report – 2016**

Please find the Kaikōura Water Zone Committee Annual Report for the committee’s information and review as agenda item 6–2.
- **Action Points from previous meetings** – a review of the committee’s action list will be provided for discussion at the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

The Zone Committee are asked to receive these updates for their information, and with reference to the Committee’s 2017 work programme priorities.

AGENDA ITEM NO: 6–1	SUBJECT: Communications – Update
REPORT TO: Kaikōura Water Zone Committee	DATE OF MEETING: 29 March 2017
REPORT BY: Murray Griffin, CWMS Facilitator – Kaikōura	

PROPOSAL

This update provides the committee with an overview of proposed communications actions supporting the Zone Committee’s priorities for 2017.

This update will cover the following items:

- Proposed communications priorities – see table below
- What Next? – other opportunities, good news stories, and issues to be addressed

WHO

This briefing has been prepared by:

- Gerald Raymond, ECan Lead Communications Advisor, CWMS &
- Tania Butterfield, ECan Communications Advisor

BACKGROUND

This update aligns with the following Zone Committee 5 Year Outcome and Milestones.

OUTCOME 8 – To continue to broaden the Kaikōura community’s awareness and involvement in water management issues and initiatives.

Milestones:

- i. Developed, maintained and implement a Communications Action Plan with a regular media profile for the committee – Kaikōura Star, KWZC Newsletter, Chairs Column, etc.)
- ii. Developing linkages within the community, via groups such as the NM&WE Working Group, the Love the Lyell Working Group and around priorities such as the LWRP
- iii. Youth Engagement plan developed and implemented in support of the KWZC
- iv. Strengthen relationships around joint initiatives for water management with industry and community partners

RECOMMENDATION

- That the Committee receive this communications update and confirm its priorities the first quarter of 2017.

Kaikōura Water Zone Committee – Communications Update March 2017

Below is a summary of communications priorities prepared by Tania (Communications Advisor), Gerald (Lead Communications Advisor), Murray (CWMS Facilitator) and Kevin (Kaikōura Zone Manager), for the Zone Committee’s consideration.

<p>1. Waterwise Brochure</p>	<p>Signed-off by the Committee in February and now ready for distribution</p>
<p>2. Kaikōura Star engagement</p>	<p>A new reporter for the KK Star is due to start towards the end of the month. In the meantime Emma is continuing to report for the newspaper.</p> <p>Tania to meet with new reporter soon after they start.</p> <p>Ted Talks: We discussed the possibility of resurrecting Ted Talks as a way to get the zone committee’s profile out there again. Particularly if the committee starts to relook at the ZIP, this column would be a good opportunity to start discussing different ideas etc.</p> <p>Will work with KK Star to get stories about different opportunities, ideas, need for community involvement should a review of the ZIP happen.</p> <p>Earthquake update from ECan scientists: Not directly ZC related, but as an FYI, we’ve discussed getting Marion Gadsby, who has been doing work around the landslips and dams formed after the quake to potentially do a fortnightly or monthly column about what is happening in that space.</p>
<p>3. Kaikōura District Council engagement</p>	<p>During the quakes, we used Facebook as the main means for getting messages out to the community. As a result, the KDC Facebook page now has a huge following – over 3000 and is a key tool for engaging the Kaikōura community directly.</p> <p>This will be particularly useful for getting ZC and ZT messages out to the community, and will be a good tool to get people engaged in ZC activities.</p> <p>Tania spoke to Bridget at KDC to discuss how we can engage with each other and utilise this space to get ZC, ECan and KDC messages out to people. There was a willingness to collaborate on this.</p> <p>KDC has been interviewing for a communications advisor, and as soon as that</p>

	<p>person is appointed, Tania to meet and have a chat about how we can work together better on these things.</p>
<p>4. Community Forum</p>	<p>Would the ZC like to consider hosting a community forum, perhaps one evening, where people involved in the earthquake recovery etc. come and give some updates/insight as to what happened, and what work is happening now? Marion Schoenfeld presented to ECan staff last month which was very interesting.</p> <p>We could potentially use KDC's Facebook to live stream any presentations both at a zone committee level and at a community forum level that is of interest to the community</p>
<p>5. Kaikōura Storybook page</p>	<p>Last year before the quakes, we were going to spend some time promoting this as a resource for schools and residents to see and understand the work of the ZC and what is happening around KK.</p> <p>Do we want to revisit that? Does it need to be revised in light of the quakes? If so, what sort of information do you want on there?</p>
<p>6. Community Newsletters</p>	<p>Do we want to continue doing these? If so, how often, when and what topics?</p>

AGENDA ITEM NO: 7	SUBJECT: 2017 Zone Committee Work Programme Priorities – workshop	
REPORT TO: Kaikōura Zone Committee		DATE OF MEETING: 29 March 2017
REPORT BY: Murray Griffin, CWMS Facilitator – Kaikōura		

PURPOSE

This workshop provides the committee with an opportunity to consider future water management risks and options for Kaikōura following the earthquakes of November 2016. The workshop will focus on what has changed since the November earthquakes in terms of water management issues, options and priorities.

Furthermore, this workshop will provide the committee with an opportunity to review the alignment of the Kaikōura Zone Implementation Programme (ZIP) and the Zone Committee’s 5 Year Outcomes in the context of what has changed for the community and Zone since November 2016.

This workshop will focus on three considerations:

- An open discussion on the committee’s view on current and future water management priorities for the Zone,
- A review of the CWMS Targets for 2020 – attached as agenda items 7-1 & 7-2,
- A review of the Kaikōura ZIP Vision, Priority Outcomes, and ‘Cross-cutting themes’ – attached as agenda item 7-3.

BACKGROUND

To assist the committee considerations of priorities for 2017, two references are provided as follows:

- Agenda item 5–1: the CWMS Targets areas – text summary
- Agenda item 5–2: the list of the CWMS Targets for 2015 & 2020
- Agenda item 5–3: the Kaikōura ZIP Vision, Priority Outcomes, and ‘Cross-cutting themes’

RECOMMENDATION

- That the Committee consider its priorities for 2017 and approve a review and refresh of the Kaikōura ZIP and 5 Year Outcomes and Milestones for Zone Delivery.

Target Area	Target Area Strategy – Text
<p>1. Ecosystem Health/Biodiversity</p>	<p>The importance of healthy ecosystems is a key plank of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy as reflected in the fundamental principles. Protection and restoration of biodiversity/ecosystems requires a dual approach of action on-the ground (for example, planting and covenants) and improved planning frameworks.</p> <p>A systems approach is needed because freshwater habitats and ecosystems are generally part of larger, connected systems, and biodiversity depends on wider decision on environmental flows and water quality standards.</p>
<p>2. Natural Character of Braided Rivers</p>	<p>Braided rivers are a defining characteristic of Canterbury’s biodiversity and landscapes. The seven alpine rivers that contribute 88% of the flow within the region - Clarence, Waiau, Hurunui, Waimakariri, Rakaia, Rangitata, Waitaki - are all braided. Other foothill rivers are braided or have braided reaches. The beds, riparian wetland/springs, riparian margins and floodplains of braided rivers support many of the regions endangered and rare species – birds, plants, fish, lizards and insects.</p> <p>The flow of sediment and river bed material is critical to the braided nature of these rivers, so making sure the bed and floodplains are reworked by floods at close to a natural frequency is important. Similarly water quality is a key feature of a braided river.</p> <p>In addition, to control of water flows and water quality there is a need to manage gravel extraction weed control, land-use on the floodplains and river control works because these are also key influences on the state of braided rivers.</p>
<p>3. Kaitiakitanga</p>	<p>Kaitiakitanga entails the active protection and responsibility for natural and physical resources by tangata whenua. Exercise of kaitiakitanga requires both a role in decision making and the achievement of environmental outcomes. The governance at zonal, regional and national scales under this strategy is therefore very important to the achievement of kaitiakitanga.</p> <p>Ongoing tripartite discussions between Ngāi Tahu, the Crown and Canterbury local government will lead to increased clarity around the arrangements and commitments needed to give effect to the Treaty of Waitangi relationship as it relates to water management in Canterbury. That process may require changes and adjustments in these targets.</p>
<p>4. Drinking-water</p>	<p>The quality and quantity of drinking water supply depends on management of point sources and non-point sources of contaminants in drinking water supply catchments/aquifers, land-use in the catchment/recharge area and on the treatment provided by the local authority. Management of non-point source contaminants from land-use is a key focus of this strategy.</p> <p>This target has an emphasis on nitrate in groundwater, complemented by investigations into new and emerging contaminants. The activities recognise the important role water supply and treatment infrastructure, and health authority/regulation in the provision of drinking water.</p>
<p>5. Recreational and amenity opportunities</p>	<p>Recreational and amenity opportunities provided by Canterbury’s water bodies are of social, cultural and economic benefit to the region.</p> <p>There is no consistent information source on the extent and quality of water-related recreational activities in Canterbury, with the exception of the angler surveys by Fish and Game. Without this information, the benefits of recreation including tourism benefits cannot be accurately described/measured.</p> <p>Information on existing recreational use is an important first step in developing more detailed targets.</p>
<p>6. Water use efficiency</p>	<p>Efficiency of water use is a major theme of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy alongside Infrastructure and Biodiversity protection and restoration.</p> <p>Defining “efficiency” is not straightforward, particularly in irrigation where water use varies, with soil type, crop type, and varies from month to month and year to year with climate.</p> <p>Water use efficiency must be addressed in context of the other targets because some actions that improve water use efficiency can be</p>

	<p>detrimental to energy efficiency and biodiversity protection. Development of benchmarks is therefore part of the targets. There is a concentration on irrigation water use but targets for community water supplies and other uses have been included.</p>
7. Irrigated land area	<p>Increasing irrigated area and reliability is a key driver for this strategy. There is an estimated 1.3 million hectares of irrigable land in Canterbury, of which 500,000 hectares is currently irrigated. The target for irrigated area and reliability will be refined through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the regional storage plan and zonal implementation programmes • more definite location-specific knowledge on the potential for efficiency improvements • testing of infrastructure proposals against the fundamental principles • setting of environmental limits and • refining of financial viability/funding mechanisms.
8. Energy security and efficiency	<p>Canterbury’s water bodies play a critical role in the provision of renewable energy and security of electricity supply in New Zealand. The existing hydro-electricity infrastructure in Canterbury is nationally important and its use, because it is already in place and paid for, is economically efficient for New Zealand.</p> <p>Canterbury’s storage capacity can also act as an enabler for other renewable generation technologies, such as wind, which rely on the generation from hydro storage being available on demand. Hydro generation with storage is key to wider implementation of renewable generation technologies. New infrastructure and additions to existing irrigation infrastructure has considerable potential to increase electricity generated in the region.</p> <p>These targets require that the zone and regional committees preserve the existing contributions of hydro-generation, the potential for new generation, and changes to demands for electricity. In addition, they promote the ability for new infrastructure to provide both electricity and irrigation water. Energy use is very closely linked to water user efficiency and many of the activities under water use efficiency relate to energy use.</p>
9. Indicators of Regional and National Economies	<p>All actions in this strategy should contribute to improved quality of life and economic prosperity in Canterbury. This set of targets measures the combined effects of many of the other targets. It is acknowledged that some of these targets such as regional GDP are influenced by initiatives outside this strategy, but it is considered important that the zone and regional committees evaluate how their implementation programmes will contribute to economic wealth.</p> <p>These economic targets will require reassessment as the regional infrastructure programme, economic assessments, potential for efficiency improvement, ecosystem services and recreational benefits are further understood.</p>
10. Environmental Limits	<p>The Environmental limits referred to in this target are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental flows and water levels (water quality) • Catchment load limits or water quality outcomes/standards (water quality) <p>Water quantity and quality limits are interconnected. Limits therefore need to be set and reviewed with regard to these complex relationships. Environmental limits are set for the purpose of sustainable management as set out in Part 2 of the RMA, and require the decision-maker (usually the regional council) to consider all values in its decision-making. Implementation of environmental limits for all waterbodies is a priority for this strategy. Some are already in RMA planning documents. This is predominantly a role for the regional council (other than when a national RMA instrument such as a Water Conservation Order, National Policy Statement or National Environmental Standard is used). Alignment between the implementation programmes and RMA instruments will occur through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the fundamental principles and approach of the CWMS in the water quantity and quality part of the Regional Policy Statement. Regional plans must give effect to the RPS • Both regional and local councils will be asked to approve implementation programmes before they are finalised. This reduces potential for development of options that conflict with council policy • Regional and Zone Committees can recommend changes to regional or district plans for consideration by councils

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020	
13	Ecosystem Health/ Biodiversity	Freshwater species and their habitat	2015	Trout	Increasing annual trout spawning counts in identified important areas (based on a 5-year average) as an indicator of habitat availability for salmonid and indigenous fish species	Started			
14			2015	Salmon	No further reduction in the number and areas of existing salmon spawning sites	Started			
19			2020	Native Fish	An upward trend in diversity and abundance of native fish populations				Native Fish
8	Wetlands		2015	Wetlands	Protected all and restored at least two significant wetlands in each zone	Achieving			
20			2020	Wetlands	Protected all existing wetlands				Wetlands
16	Hapua, lagoons, estuaries		2015	Riparian Planting	Accelerated the current riparian restoration and management programme for Waihora/Lake Ellesmere and tributary streams	Achieving			
21			2020	Lagoon	A significant protection and restoration programme is in place on the most ecologically significant river mouth or coastal lagoon in each management zone				Lagoons
6	Lowland streams		2015	Stream Ecosystems	Improved ecosystem condition in at least another 10% of lowland streams in each zone.	Started			
5			2015	Stream Ecosystems	Protect and enhance the ecological health of the best examples of lowland stream ecosystems in each zone.	Good Progress			
22			2020	Riparian Planting	Increased the length of waterway with riparian management appropriate to aquatic ecosystem protection by 50% from 2010 figures				Riparian Planting
17			2020	Stream Ecosystems	Improved condition and water quality in at least 60% of lowland streams and 60% of lowland lakes in each zone				Stream Ecosystems
7	High country and foothill streams		2015	Foothill Ecosystems	Highlighted any high country spring-fed or foothill streams where ecosystem health is declining, and identified the cause with an action plan in place	Progress			

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
18			2020	Foothill Ecosystems	All foothill rivers and high country rivers and/or lakes either in good ecological health or better, or showing upwards trends		Foothill Ecosystems	
15		Understanding emerging contaminant risks	2015	Contaminant Risks	Understood any emerging contaminant risks and identified any at risk areas for targeted management	Achieving		
9		Environmental flows (Ecosystem Health/Biodiversity)	2015	River Flows	Identified where environmental flows are not met or require change to meet ecosystem health and biodiversity outcomes and implemented actions to rectify		River Flows	
24			2020	River Flows	Made progress towards achieving environmental flow and catchment load limits			
12		Catchment nutrient loads (Ecosystem Health/Biodiversity)	2015	Nutrient Management	Achieved nutrient efficiency targets for the zone on all new irrigated land and 50% of other rural properties (and of properties within urban boundaries that apply nutrients over significant areas)		Nutrient Management	
11			2015	Nutrient Management	Demonstrated, and included in implementation programmes, how land within the zone will be managed to achieve catchment load limits			
10			2015	Nutrient Management	Identified areas where catchment load limits for nutrients are not met, prioritised areas and implemented actions to ensure there is no further enrichment			
23			2020	Nutrient Management	Achieved nutrient efficiency targets for the zone on all new irrigated land and 80% of other land in major rural land uses (pasture, major arable and major horticulture crops), and have 100% of rural properties working towards those targets (and of properties within urban boundaries that apply nutrients over significant areas)			
39	Natural Character of Braided Rivers	Environmental flows (Braided River)	2015	River Flows	Identified where environmental flows do not include flood peaks, flow variability, flood periodicity, and channel forming flows and implemented actions to rectify	Achieving		

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
44			2020	River Flows	Made progress towards achieving environmental flows.		River Flows	
41		Ecosystems, habitats and species	2015	River Birds	Enhanced and protected of breeding population of indigenous braided river birds	Started		
42			2020	Habitat	Protected significant habitat for a full range of indigenous braided river flora and fauna		Habitat	
40		Riparian wetlands, springs and lagoons	2015	Habitat	Protected the indigenous habitats in riparian wetlands, springs and the lagoons associated with braided rivers	Progress		
43			2020	Habitat	Protected and enhanced the habitats in riparian wetlands, springs and the lagoons associated with braided rivers		Habitat	
71	Kaitiakitanga	Marae water supply	2020	Drinking Water	All marae and associated papakāinga have access to high quality drinking water		Drinking Water	
58		Working together in partnership	2015	Partnership	Protocols for the recognition & exercise of mana, including kaitiakitanga within the Ngai Tahu rohe, are implemented	Progress		
62			2015	Planning	Iwi Management Plans in place for all zonal areas	Progress		
63			2015	Partnership	Institutional capability within local government to adequately recognise and provide for the principle of kaitiakitanga in water management	Good Progress		
64			2015	Co-Governance	A formal co-governance arrangement (developed in partnership by Ngai Tahu, the Crown and Canterbury local government) for the active management of Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) and its catchment	Achieving		
66			2015	Guardians	A system for appointing Ngai Tahu tangata tiakiwai (water guardians) that have formal recognition and support from local government is established	Not Started		
72			2020	Guardians	At least one Ngāi Tahu tangata tiakiwai is appointed within each zone		Guardians	

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
69			2020	Co-Governance	Further co-governance arrangements (developed in partnership by Ngāi Tahu, the Crown and Canterbury local government) for the active management of a nominated waterbodies in North and South Canterbury			Co-Governance
70			2020	Kaitiakitanga	Integrated Ki Uta Ki Tai environmental management philosophies into zonal and regional management planning			Kaitiakitanga
65		Wāhi taonga and mahinga kai	2015	Cultural Preference	A programme for identifying cultural preferences for river and stream flow agreed in each zone	Good Progress		
59			2015	Cultural Priorities	All degraded wahi taonga and mahinga kai waterways nominated by Ngai Tahu have an active restoration programme in place that responds to cultural priorities	Started		
60			2015	Healthy Waterways	A report on the health of all Ngai Tahu nominated water-bodies using Ngai Tahu Cultural Health Monitoring Tool	Started		
61			2015	Cultural Priorities	Identified customary uses (current and potentially restored) for all waterways	Progress		
67			2015	Mahinga Kai	Work and research has commenced on establishing a mahinga kai food gathering standard	Started		
73			2020	Mahinga Kai	A mahinga kai food gathering standard is confirmed and implemented as a water quality monitoring tool.			Mahinga Kai
68			2020	Mahinga Kai	Increased the abundance of, access to and use of mahinga kai			Mahinga Kai
83	Drinking-water	Source water quality targets	2020	Drinking Water	A demonstrable decrease in nitrate concentrations in shallow groundwater in priority areas is achieved			Drinking Water

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
84			2020	Drinking Water	There is an increase in the percentage of the population supplied with water that meets the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards for health based determinants,			Drinking Water
81		Emerging contaminant risks	2015	Contaminant Risks	Emerging contaminant risks are understood and any at risk areas identified for targeted management, and a remedial programme underway	Achieving		
85			2020	Contaminant Risks	Understood any emerging contaminant risks and identified any at risk areas for targeted management and a remedial programme underway			Contaminant Risks
79		Catchment nutrient loads (Drinking Water)	2015	Nutrient Limits	Set catchment load limits for nitrate consistent with drinking water quality targets for each zone, identified priority areas where targets are not met and implemented actions to ensure there is no further enrichment			
80			2015	Zone Work Programmes	Demonstrated, and included in implementation programmes, how land within the zone will be managed to achieve catchment load limits			
82			2020	Nutrient Management	Achieved nutrient efficiency targets for the zone on all new irrigated land and 80% of other land in major rural land uses (pasture, major10 arable and major horticulture crops), and have 100% of rural properties working towards those targets (and of properties within urban boundaries that apply nutrients over significant areas)			Nutrient Management
93	Recreational and amenity opportunities	Water based recreational opportunities	2015	Recreational Opportunity	A positive trend in the availability and/or quality of recreational opportunities in each zone	Progress		

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
96			2020	Recreational Opportunity	A positive trend in the availability and/or quality of recreational opportunities in each zone		Recreational Opportunity	
94		Recreational water flows	2015	River Flows	Identified where environmental flows are not met or require change to meet recreational outcomes and implemented actions to rectify	Achieving		
97			2020	River Flows	Made progress towards achieving environmental flows.		River Flows	
92		Freshwater angling	2015	Fishing	A positive trend in the availability and/or quality of fresh water angling opportunities. An increase in freshwater angler numbers (or catch rate) assessed over a 5 year average	Started		
91		Recreational water quality	2015	Swimming	At least 80% of river bathing sites graded as suitable for contact recreation	Started		
95			2020	Swimming	Of the lake and river sites used for contact recreation, an increase in the percentage of them that meet recreational water quality guidelines		Swimming	
10 5	Water use efficiency	General (Water Use Efficiency)	2015	Water Use	60% of water used for irrigation is operating according to best practice water use	Good Progress		
10 6			2020	Water Use	80% of water used for irrigation and stock water is operating according to best practice water use		Water Use	
10 7			2020	Water Use	Reduced water used for community water supply by 10% (measured in litres per person per day) compared to that used in 2010		Water Use	
10 8			2020	Water Use	Increased the benefits gained per unit of water so that the volume of water beneficially used (used in production of crops, electricity, or commercial uses) in each zone as a proportion of the volume of water taken is, on average, 5% greater than that achieved in 2010.		Water Use	

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
103		Benchmarking	2015	Water Use	Established and reported against a benchmark of current water use efficiency for irrigation, community (potable, industrial and commercial) and stock water	Progress		
118	Irrigated land area	Land area and reliability	2015	Irrigated Area	Increased the area of irrigated land and/or reliability of irrigation.	Progress		
114			Infrastructure	2015	Rural Infrastructure	A system of regionally distributed rural water infrastructure for the storage and distribution of water that provides reliable water to all irrigated land has been designed, timetabled, costed and staged. The system has been demonstrated to align with the principles and targets of this strategy	Good Progress	
115			2015	Rural Infrastructure	Decide mechanisms for funding infrastructure and the ongoing operation of the strategy	Good Progress		
116			2015	Rural Infrastructure	Started on the infrastructure (or reconfiguration of existing consents) that facilitates efficiency improvements and is linked into the regional storage plan	Good Progress		
117			2015	Rural Infrastructure	Specified, for each zone, their infrastructure requirements consistent with the regional storage plan, and the principles and targets of the strategy	Good Progress		
119			2020	Rural Infrastructure	Started construction of regional storage and improved reliability of supply for at least 50% of irrigated land			Rural Infrastructure
120			2020	Rural Infrastructure	Started construction of infrastructure identified in zonal implementation programmes.			Rural Infrastructure

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
12 6	Energy security and efficiency	General (Energy)	2015	Electricity	Started projects to generate electricity from existing irrigation infrastructure.	Progress	Electricity	
12 5		Efficiency	2015	Electricity	Identified and implemented opportunities to reduce electricity used in the use of water	Started		
12 7			2020	Electricity	Increased the productivity per unit of electricity – per hectare consumption for irrigation sector and equivalent measures in other sectors.			
13 4	Indicators of Regional and National Economies	General (Indicators)	2015	Adding Value	Increased the “value added” and employment per unit of water	Started	Adding Value	
13 5			2020	Adding Value	Increased production through the direct application of water to agriculture contributes an additional \$0.4 billion per annum value-added to the Canterbury economy.			
13 6		Externalities and opportunity costs	2020	Adding Value	Measures in place to assess the economic wealth benefits of freshwater biodiversity (and other ecosystem services) and recreational use of water.			
14 1	Environmental Limits	Environmental flows and catchment load limits	2015	RMA Planning	Set environmental flows for surface streams, rivers and groundwater that are consistent with the fundamental principles of the CWMS and that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are consistent with ecosystem health and biodiversity targets - for all braided rivers include flood peaks, flow variability, flood periodicity, and channel forming flows to maintain their braided character and ecosystems - afford protection to instream values identified in Ngāi Tahu policies - are consistent with the recreational uses of the water body; and 	Achieving		

	Target Area	Target Theme	Year	Issue	Target Description	Reported 2015	2020 Focus	Looking to 2020
					- consider all the target areas of this strategy.			
150			2015	RMA Planning	Set catchment load limits for nutrients for each water management zone that are consistent with the fundamental principles of the CWMS and that: - are consistent with ecosystem health, drinking water and biodiversity targets - afford protection to instream values identified in Ngāi Tahu policies - are consistent with the recreational uses of the water body; and - consider all the target areas of this strategy.	Achieving		
155		Environmental flows and catchment load limits	2015	Consents	Established and begun to implement a programme to apply environmental flows to existing consents.	Achieving		
157	2020		Consents	Established and begun to implement a programme to review existing consents where such review is necessary in order to achieve catchment load limits.		Consents		
156	2020		RMA Planning	Review of environmental flows and catchment load limits in response to changing monitoring information, new understanding and technologies, and if requested by regional and zone committees		RMA Planning		

AGENDA ITEM NO: 7 – 3	SUBJECT: 2017 Zone Committee Work Programme Priorities – workshop	
REPORT TO: Kaikōura Water Zone Committee	DATE OF MEETING: 29 March 2017	
REPORT BY: Murray Griffin, CWMS Facilitator – Kaikōura		

The following text is from the Kaikōura ZIP, pages 6-7, for the committee’s reference and review in this workshop.

Vision for Zone

Our vision for water management in the Zone is:

Water is the mauri (life) of all living systems as it flows from mountains to the sea (ki uta ki tai) providing for our families and communities. As kaitiaki (guardians) we will ensure the water of the Kaikōura Zone enhances the abundance and quality of life.

In developing the vision, priority outcomes and recommendations the Zone Committee has:

- Affirmed that water quality and quantity is a determining factor for our economic and social wellbeing;
- Recognised Ngāti Kuri as tangata whenua and the value they place on mahinga kai;
- Considered the unique biodiversity of the Zone, the large area of “unmanaged” native vegetation, the high naturalness of many rivers and lakes, and the high proportion administered by the crown;
- Recognised the steep nature of most streams and rivers which, coupled with infrequent high-intensity rainstorms, results in significant and often devastating flooding hazard;
- Recognised the small population of the zone and the high visitor numbers;
- Recognised the economic and social wellbeing contribution the agricultural sector brings to the Zone;

In developing the pathways to achieve the CWMS targets and priority outcomes for the Zone the Zone Committee has noted the following needs:

- To protect the unique biodiversity of the Zone, the high naturalness of some key waterbodies, and the mountains-to-sea landscape. Planning provisions at District and Regional level will be key to this, as well as support for local initiatives by land users and community groups;
- For actions to be taken at sub-catchment and catchment level, driven by the communities who live in the areas. This means all who have a responsibility for and/or interest in water management in a catchment should be involved in the design, development and implementation of local initiatives that are collaborative and community/land user based;
- To encourage agencies to take a collaborative and co-ordinated approach to managing key issues that impact water management including freedom camping, weeds and pests, and the impact of the transport corridor;
- To take an integrated approach to water management that includes water quantity and quality, flood protection, biodiversity, and recreation and amenity;

- To encourage improved public access to important waterbodies, where appropriate and done in a responsible way;
- To integrate land and sea in planning and other water management initiatives. This recognises the high value of the coastal resource (for tourism, fishing and other recreation) in the Zone;
- To support and inform land and water users, and communities so they can better manage land and water to help deliver the CWMS targets and the priority outcomes and recommendations of this ZIP. This includes improving the knowledge of water management in the zone, such as through communication of the availability of testing of drinking water and the results of stream health monitoring.

Priority outcomes

The Zone Committee identified the following priority water outcomes that are specific to the Kaikōura Zone derived from the targets and goals of the CWMS.

- The Zone has **quality drinking water** supplies so the water provided from community water schemes meets New Zealand Drinking Water Standards;
- **Protect our (biodiversity) treasures;**
- Maintain and where required improve **water, nutrient and effluent management;**
- Take **an integrated approach to water management of Kaikōura streams, fans and flats** to improve health of streams and wetlands while maintaining flood protection, ensuring the area is a great place to live, supports prosperous farming, and supports a wide range of values including tangata whenua, recreation and conservation values;
- Manage **freedom camping, visitor and infrastructure impacts** on waterways.

The Zone Committee considers all five outcomes are important and the list above is not in any priority order. The pathways and recommendations in this ZIP represent an integrated approach to water management and they are not to be considered in isolation. More information on the priority outcomes and in particular the key pathways and recommended actions to progress the outcomes is provided in Section 3.

Cross-cutting themes

The Zone Committee has identified the following themes that cut across some or all of the water management outcomes:

- A **'whole of waterway' approach** is taken to integrate management from the mountains to the sea – *Ki Uta Ki Tai*. This includes:
 - **integrating land and sea** in planning and management,

- and taking an **Integrated Catchment Management¹ approach** that integrates land and water management by all agencies and landowners in a catchment;
- The **collaborative approach** that has been used in the development of the CWMS and by the Zone Committee in developing this Implementation Programme must be carried through to the implementation of the recommendations.
- **Kaitiakitanga** is integrated into each pathway with actions to; address water quality and quantity, protect wāhi taonga, wāhi tapu and mahinga kai, involve the Rūnanga in water management, being woven through this document. Section 2.4 describes Kaitiakitanga in more detail. With respect to the Zone Committee’s vision (section 2.1) and the work ahead to improve water management in the Kaikōura Zone, Ngāti Kuri considers that gifting the status of Kaitiaki to its community is an important step in walking together on the journey to achieving positive outcomes for water.

The practice of Mahinga kai and recreation, is part of New Zealand culture. The Zone Committee recognises that there are varied opinions on access. The Zone Committee are looking forward to developing conversations within our community so all views are respected and solutions can be developed.

¹ An Integrated Catchment Management approach brings together landowners, Government agencies, business, interest groups and community members to identify issues and work in a collaborative way to manage land and water issues (e.g. including some or all of water quality and quantity, weeds and pests, biodiversity, wetlands, land and soil management, flood protection) on a catchment basis.