



Introducing the ICLEI-A/NZ Water Campaign

www.iclei.org/anz/water/water.htm

Overview



- History of the Water Campaign in Australia
- Funding Model: Australian Funding Partners
- Milestone Process in Australia
- Questions and Discussion

Introduction to the Water Campaign in Australia



- Mission is to achieve tangible improvements in the sustainable use of freshwater resources.
- Launched at ICLEI's World Congress in June 2000.
- Introduced to Australia in 2001.
- Pilot process with a small group of councils: to develop an approach that was relevant to local governments in Australia
- Currently 73 councils participating

Water Campaign Funding Partners in Australia



National Government Support:

- Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage



State Government Support:

- Government of Western Australia
- City West Water
- South East Water
- Yarra Valley Water
- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board



ICLEI-A/NZ Delivery Methodology



- Building the capacity to enable engagement
- Performance based milestone framework
- Inventory process
- Value adding through ICLEI-A/NZ tools and methodologies
- Quantification processes and tools

Why Water? Why Australia?



- Australian rainfall is distributed unevenly, is highly variable and experiences high evaporation.
- We are experiencing declining water quality through eutrophication and salinity.
- Australians are the highest per capita water users in the world.

How can Local Government Influence Water Management?



- Planning controls
- Efficient use of water in council activities
- Council activities that influence water quality
- Influencing community through education

The Water Campaign Focus



- **Water conservation**
- Improving **water quality** of receiving waters

The Water Campaign Framework



- **Milestone 1** - Inventory
- **Milestone 2** - Establishing Goals
- **Milestone 3** - Developing the Local Action Plan (LAP)
- **Milestone 4** - Implementing the LAP and quantifying the benefits
- **Milestone 5** - Monitoring and Review

The Water Campaign Modules



- **Corporate** - what councils can directly control
- **Community** - what councils can influence
- **Catchment** - what councils can achieve by working together

The Water Campaign Framework



	Corporate	Community	Catchment
Inventory	C Q	C Q	In development
Goal Setting	C Q	C Q	“
Local Action Plan	C Q	C Q	“
Implementing actions	C Q	C Q	“
Monitoring and review	C Q	C Q	“

C = Water Conservation

Q = Water Quality

Political Declaration



- Council endorsement
- Political commitment to progress through the five milestones

Milestone One - Inventory



Corporate Module

- Water consumption data collated by council
- Water quality checklist approved by CEO
- Evaluated by ICLEI

Community Module

- Water consumption data (supplied by ICLEI)
- Water quality checklist approved by CEO
- Evaluated by ICLEI

Milestone Two - Goal Setting



- Water conservation goals
- Water quality goals
- Goals informed by Milestone 1
- Goals adopted by council

Milestone Three - LAP



- Develop a Local Action Plan (LAP)
- Strategic direction
- Implementation priorities
- Submit to ICLEI for evaluation
- Adopted by council

Milestone Four - Actions



- Implement actions
- Collect data
- Quantify actions and benefits resulting from implementation
- Submit to ICLEI for evaluation



Milestone Five - Review



- Re-inventory
- Monitor and report on progress
- Assess progress towards goals
- Submit to ICLEI for evaluation

Whole of Council Approach



- Cross council involvement
- Cross council engagement
- Political support

ICLEI-A/NZ Support



- Program support
- Political support
- Technical support



Inventory Report Results



- **Corporate Water Conservation**

The greatest sources of water consumption

Nationally in council owned/ operated facilities:

- playing fields (at up to 46% of water use in Victoria) and open space,
- swimming pools,
- public toilet/ shower facilities,
- gardens.

Inventory Report Results



- **Corporate Water Quality**

- Gross litter and pollution management
- Erosion and sediment control
- Nutrient management
- Herbicide and pesticide management
- Wastewater treatment
- Groundwater management.

- **Community Water Quality**

- Erosion and sediment control
- Herbicide and pesticide management
- Nutrient management
- Gross litter and pollution management
- Wastewater treatment



Action Implementation

Case Study Examples

Example 1

Waste Water Reuse

Shire of Mundaring Western Australia



- Water Campaign participant since 2004
- Located in Perth's Eastern Metropolitan region
- Reducing water use and improving the water quality of a local creek
- Joint wastewater reuse project with the Water Corporation

Example 1

Waste Water Reuse



- Treated wastewater from the local wastewater treatment plant, was previously discharged to the local creek.
- Where now the treated wastewater is being combined with groundwater and used to irrigate one of the Shire's most popular sporting venues, Harry Riseborough Oval.

Example 1

Waste Water Reuse



Savings and benefits include:

- Estimated saving of 3700KL of drinking water and groundwater each year
- Significant reduction of the treated wastewater flow into Jarrah Creek.
- Opportunity to offset the need for fertilizer application due to higher levels of nitrogen and phosphorous than other sources of water.
- Irrigating with treated wastewater does not require any changes to irrigation infrastructure or maintenance.

Example 2

Water Reuse and Education

Hornsby Shire Councils Nursery and Parks Depot New South Wales



The nursery and parks depot had a number of issues requiring attention for example:

- Run-off with high nutrient and sediment loads flowing into significant neighbouring bushland.
- Stabilisation of pathways and driveways to prevent erosion and reduce overland water flows; and
- Current water use (potable water).

Example 2

Water Reuse and Education

To resolve these issues the following was undertaken:



- Upgrading of the existing irrigation system for nursery operations
- Placement of rainwater tanks at existing building sites for reuse in toilet flushing
- Re-grading of the site and the construction of a vegetated swale (an open channel) cut-off trench, sedimentation pit and on line wetland.

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Example 2

Water Reuse and Education



- Installation of stormwater tanks and pumps for water treatment, storage and re-use for irrigation.
- Construction of a stormwater overflow channel lined with sandstone rocks and access track.
- Sampling and analysis of system performance.
- Community education and training in water conservation.

Example 2

Water Reuse and Education



Social benefits:

- Educational benefits for the entire community.
- Educating the horticultural industry and local government depot operations in best water management practices.

Example 2

Water Reuse and Education



Environmental benefits:

- The capture and reuse of stormwater reduces potable water consumption.
- Erosion of waterways.
- Transportation of pollutants and expenditure on downstream weed eradication.

Example 2

Water Reuse and Education



Financial savings for council:

- Approximately \$4000 per year is saved in reduced potable water consumption.

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