# Select Case Studies: Integrated Watershed Management Planning

Sandra Cooke

Vicki Hammond



#### Collaboration

Longer-term interaction based on shared mission, vision, goals, shared decision-making and resources

"If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together"



# **Collaboration Spectrum**

#### **TRUST**

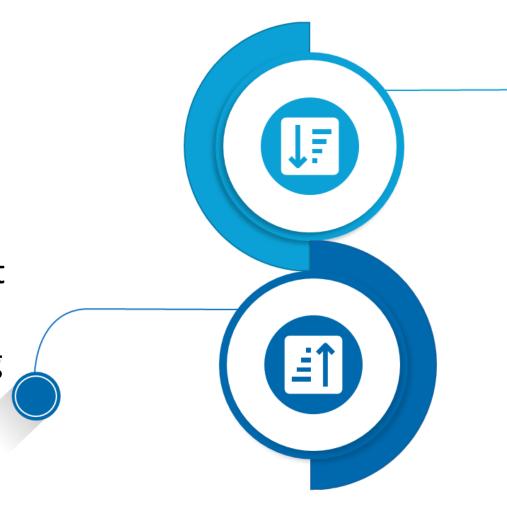
Compete	Co-exist	Communicate	Cooperate	Coordinate	Collaborate	Integrate
Competition for clients, resources, partners, public attention	No systematic connection between agencies	Inter-agency information sharing (e.g., networking)	As needed, often informal, interaction, on discrete activities or projects	Organizations systematically adjust and align work with each other for greater outcomes	Longer term interaction based on shared mission, goals, shared decision- makers and resources	Fully integrated programs, planning, funding

#### **TURF**



### Top-down ... Bottom-up

Community-led collaborative efforts are often described as **bottom-up** in that it involves local stakeholders coming together to address problems of local interest



**Top-down** 

approaches where an overarching agency of 'experts' is responsible for all resource management decisions.

"Super-agency"

(Koontz & Newig 2014)



#### Case Study Scope

#### 25 Potential Watersheds

- British Columbia (6 watersheds)
- California Watershed Councils (5)
- Oregon Watershed Councils (3)
- Washington State (2)
- Wisconsin (2)

- North Carolina (2)
- NH/MASS, Michigan (2)
- Quebec, Saint John River
- Severn Sound, ON
- Elizabeth River, VA





Selection: size, geography, available documents, info, contacts, recommended, community-led









# Common elements: community-led integrated watershed management



Crisis/
Compelling
cause / issue
that resonate



Champion/Call to action; shared vision, goals



Establishing ways to coordinate and collaborate



Funding /
Sharing costs



Establishing ways to make decisions



- Gravel extraction
- Salmon habitat



- City of Coquitlam
- Kwikwetlem First
   Nation





- Roundtable
- ConservationStandards



- Small seed funding
- Volunteers

"The living river with a spirit"



- Not for Profit Society
- No authority
- Consultative coordinator





- Low flow
- Salmon
- 2003 Drought



- CVRD
- Cowichan Tribes





WaterManagementPlanning process



- Small budget
- Volunteers
- Project funding



- Not for Profit
- Co-governance First Nations
- No authority; advisory
- Integrated indigenous knowledge





- Water quality
- Water supply
- Fish habitat
- Flooding



- Local governments
- Okanagan Basin Study





 Inter-regional mechanism to collaborate



- Property taxes (75%)\$0.036 per \$1000
- Grants, provincial Transfers (25%)

"One valley, one water"



- Legislated under legislation with taxation powers
- No authority; advisory and works to build trust





- Water quality
- Toxic pollution
- Region of Concern

- Local journalist and citizens
- Watershed Action Plan





- Collective
   Impact model
   for collaboration
- River Stars program



- Grants, donations
- Charitable arm

"Our river needs you; do something beautiful"



- Non-profit organization
- Volunteer Board members





• Salmon



Concern residents



"Neighbours helping neighbours"



Watershed Charter

County as Secretariate \$

State seed grants from

**OWEB** 

• Donations, Foundations

Watershed "Plan of Action"



Non-profit organization







- Water quality
- Great LakesArea of Concern &RAP



- Initially, 19 lower and Upper-tier municipalities
- Now, 8 municipalities



- Joint MunicipalServices Board
- Trusted advisor



- Base funding from
   Municipal apportionment
- Grants



Joint Municipal Services
 Board

## Case Study Highlights

- Four not-for-profits / Two Municipal Services Boards
- All receive municipal funding, MOU; Only Okanagan and Severn are formally embedded in legislation/levy formula
- No regulatory authority All act in an advisory capacity only
- No preferred organizational structure/name (e.g., roundtable, board, council, etc.), some used collaboration frameworks
- Different approaches to implementation place-based
- All were Trusted Advisors



# Key findings

- Seized an opportunity presented as a crisis to form a group
- Created and supported a continuous and adaptive collaborative process using collaboration frameworks
- Established shared vision/goals to align efforts
- Common agenda Watershed Plan, Action Plan, Watershed Strategy | Sustainability Plan
- Advisor Role no regulatory authority
- Watershed organization fulfilled the role of convenor, facilitator, neutral integrator

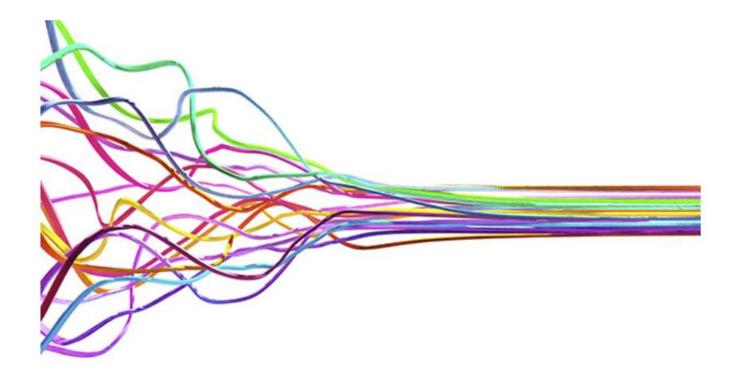


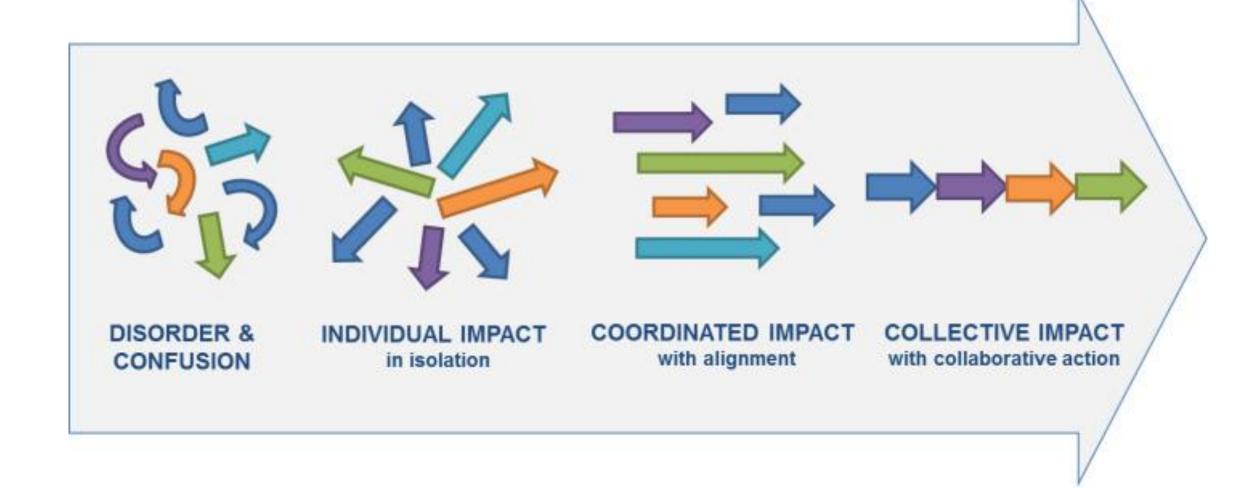
# Cutting Through the Complexity: A Roadmap for Effective Collaboration

Collaborations and networks rarely achieve their ambitious goals. Here's what it takes to make them actually work.

CITE SHARE COMMENT PRINT ORDER REPRINTS

By David Ehrlichman, David Sawyer & Matthew Spence | Mar. 15, 2018





# **Collaboration Spectrum**

#### **TRUST**

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#### **TURF**





# Key take-aways

- Integrated watershed management is a process
- Community-led initiatives can be successful
- Collaborative planning processes are hard
- Use a framework and adapt it to the local context





#### Watershed governance

A selection of case studies for informing integrated watershed management in the Muskoka River watershed.



January 2023 | Full report

#### Our river needs you; do something beautiful

Elizabeth River Project

#### One Valley; One Water

Okanagan Basin Water Board



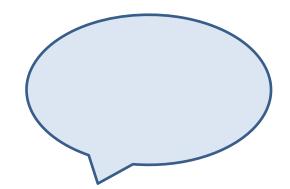
Long Tom Watershed

The living river with a spirit

Coquitlam River Watershed Roundtable

Share the resource, share the responsibility

The Grand Strategy





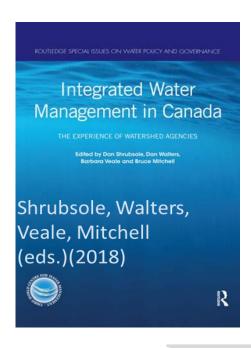
# Purpose of the Study

- Review of approaches used to implement community-based integrated watershed management.
  - summarize the current context of the Muskoka River Watershed
  - case studies that best describe community-based organizations undertaking integrated watershed management
    - Highlight the key elements contributing to their successes or challenges
  - Opportunities for the Muskoka Watershed Council /Community Roundtable



#### Project Scope/Research

www.search



#### Literature Review

- Online Journals
- Universities
- Western
- Waterloo







- Muskoka Contacts
- Case Study Contacts
- Water Agencies
- IWM Experts

**Community-based watershed organizations** 





# Opportunities to explore in Muskoka

#### **Knowledge Bank**

• Experts, studies, staff, volunteers

#### **Social Capital**

- Trust & reputation
- Community/public infrastructure

#### Partnerships & strategic alliances

• Community/Larger Conservation/ Academic

#### **Funding**

• Charitable, Endowment, Other



# Opportunities to explore in Muskoka

#### **Framing Water Security**

• Natural, social, health, economic

#### **Economy**

Watershed sector as economy

#### **Financial Sustainability**

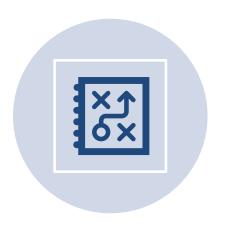
Municipal services/levy

#### Role

Move to act as a convenor



# Embrace and iterative learning journey







Developing a watershed plan & identify actions for implementation

**PLAN** 

Implementing actions

DO

Monitoring progress & celebrate early wins

CHECK /LEARN





# A review of integrated watershed management approaches around North America

Sandra Cooke Vicki Hammond





#### Watershed Governance

- Very timely discussion in Canada
  - BC, Manitoba, Quebec, Alberta,
     Ontario
  - Federal Canada Water Agency
- Defining roles and responsibilities
- Support for collaboration
- Indigenous co-governance



Source: texasaquaticscience.org



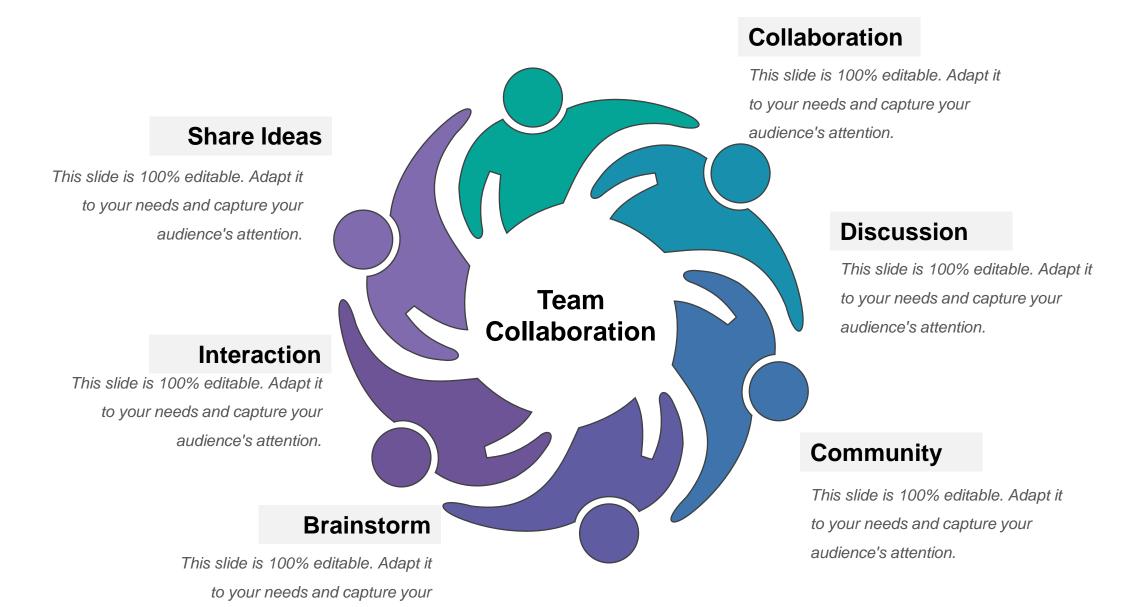




# Development-nd Collaboration nteraction And Employee



#### Team Collaboration Process Brainstorm Interaction & Share Ideas



audience's attention.

## Integrated Watershed Management

...as a [collaborative] process which promotes the coordinated [planning,] development and management of water, land and related resources to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare, paving the way toward sustainable development equitably without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Global Water Partnership (2000)

