

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

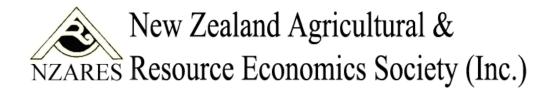
This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.



Lake Rotorua: Incentivising land use change

Sandra Barns

Bay of Plenty Regional Council, NZ

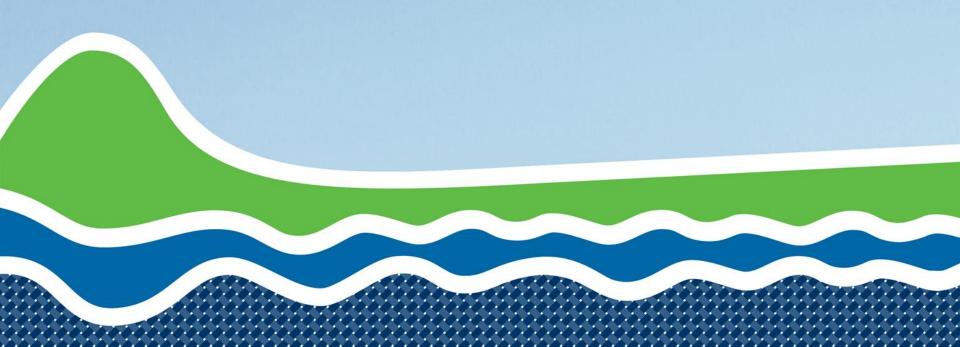
Paper presented at the 2014 NZARES Conference

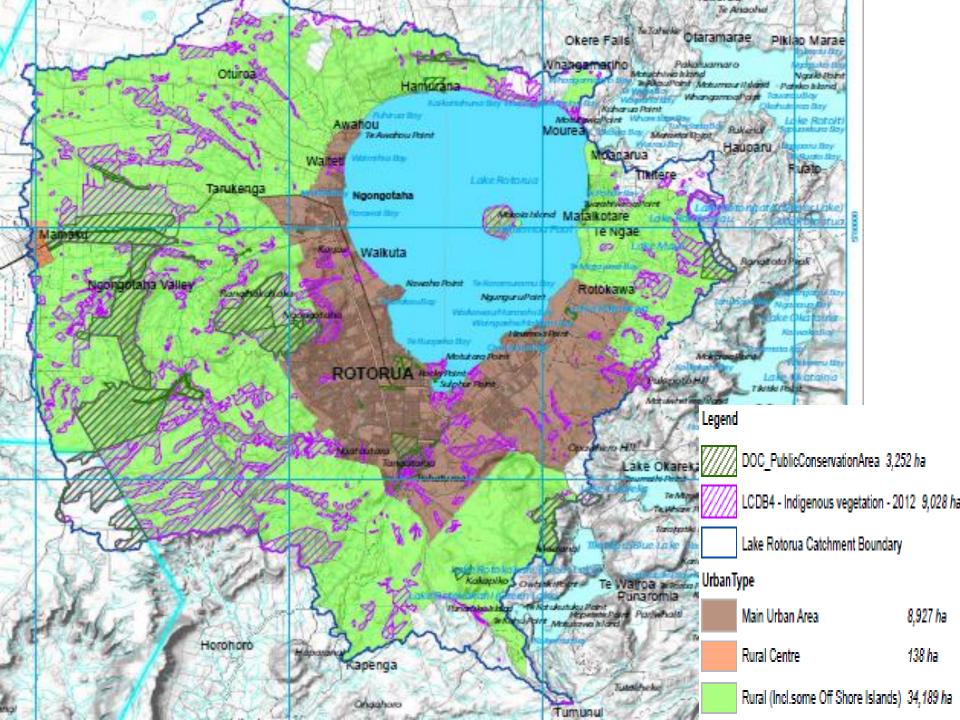
Tahuna Conference Centre, Nelson, New Zealand. August 28-29, 2014



Lake Rotorua

Incentivising land use change





Rule 11

Objective: Maintain or improve water quality in the Rotorua lakes to meet Trophic Level indices

Properties >40ha benchmarked Nitrogen capped at 2001-2004 levels

BUT:

Inflexible

Benchmarking incomplete (<40ha)

Didn't reduce nitrogen levels, but stopped increases



Rules and Incentives

RPS and Draft Rules

Proposed RPS gives specific direction

- Limit for N entering the lake = 435 tonnes
- Allocate the 435 tonne limit amongst land use activities

270 tonne reduction needed

70% to be achieved by 2022; 100% by 2032

Integrated framework of rules and incentives (Regional Plan change)



2015	Farm Nutrient Plans	Plans will be put in place for every farm, setting out a practical pathway of staged nitrogen reductions.
2017	Resource consents	Farms will be consented, with a Farm Nutrient Plan as a consent condition.
2032	Nitrogen Discharge Allowances	Average of 35 kgN/ha/yr for dairy and 13 kgN/ha/yr for drystock, with adjustments made for geophysical and farm system characteristics.

Separate funding to remove 30 tonnes of nitrogen from

Incentives Programme – 100 tonne reduction

2022 Incentives \$40m to remove 100 tonnes of nitrogen. fund

Rules Programme – 140 tonne reduction

gorse.

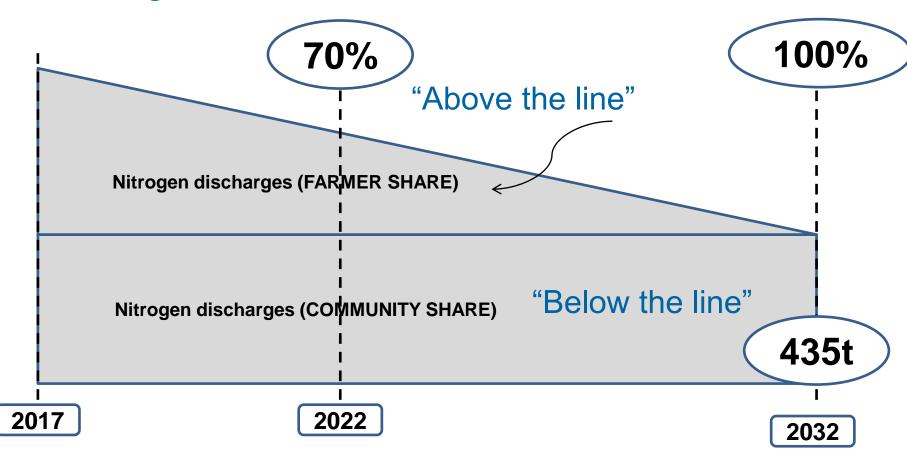
Gorse fund

2022

Gorse Programme – 30 tonne reduction

Rules and incentives

Sharing the cost



Comparisons

	Rotorua	Taupō (2001)
Catchment size	42,000 ha	275,000 ha
Pastoral farming	52%	19%
Farming type	2/3 drystock; 1/3 dairy	Mostly drystock
Forestry	43%	23%
Undeveloped	?	56%
lwi owned land	20%	40%
Reduction required	100t	170t
Reduction kg/ha	2.4	0.6
Redn kg/ha pastoral	4.4	3.2

Farmer challenge

Rules – "above the line"

- Drystock
 - Drystock farms greater ability to maintain profitability
 - Beyond 13kgN/ha/yr, profitability declines
- Dairy
 - Dairy farms profit decline likely
- Debt levels
- 'Good' farmers perception that being penalised



Incentives challenge

Incentives - "Below the line"

- 2014 to 2022
- 100 tonnes reduction
- \$40m central govt and regional council
 - \$400/kgN?
- Competition
- Policy to address shortfalls (2022)

Operational -

- Benchmarking incomplete (<40ha properties)
- Allocation method

Extent of land use change

External incentives

- Carbon farming opportunities (important for Taupō)?
 - Deals available
- Subdivision lifestyle blocks?
 - Blocks in several titles
 - Transferrable development rights
 - Significant reductions in nutrient discharges

Other drivers – preference for better environmental outcomes?



Timelines

Rules and incentives

Incentives –

- End 2014 Incentives entity and management team in place
- Early 2015 Looking to purchase N reductions

Rules -

- Draft rules out for consultation
- October 2014 Review and analysis of input
- December 2014 Sector stakeholder input
- December 2014 Council approves proposed rules for notification
- March 2015 Notify proposed rules

