

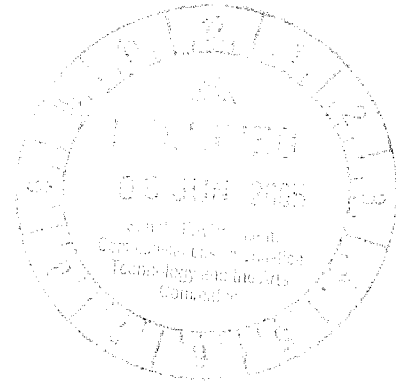
Hon John Hill MP

Minister for Environment and Conservation
Minister for the Southern Suburbs
Minister Assisting the Premier in the Arts

Level 9 Chesser House 91-97 Grenfell Street
Adelaide South Australia 5000
GPO Box 1047 Adelaide South Australia 5001
Phone (08) 8463 5680 Facsimile (08) 8463 5681
minister.hill@saugov.sa.gov.au

05EC1562

Ms Louise Gell
Committee Secretary
Senate Environment, Communications,
Information Technology and the Arts
References Committee
Department of the Senate
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600



Dear Ms Gell

Thank you for your letter of 1 April 2005 concerning the Senate inquiry into the long term success of Federal programs that seek to reduce the extent of and economic impact of salinity in the Australian environment.

In response to the inquiry, I would like to bring to your attention the following information from South Australia that is relevant to the terms of reference.

- a) *Whether goals of national programs to address salinity have been attained, including those stated in the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, Natural Heritage Trust and National Landcare programs.*

NAP (National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality), NHT (Natural Heritage Trust) and NLP (National Landcare Program) are very important programs and the Government of South Australia is committed to their delivery. These programs are being used to address high priority salinity issues in South Australia, such as the River Murray and the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program.

Attached for your information is a copy of the annual report on the delivery of NHT and NAP in South Australia. The report includes a list of the many projects being implemented through these valuable programs.

While these programs are delivering tangible benefits for salinity management, they are only half way through their term and it is too early to assess whether their goals have been met.

- b) *The role that regional catchment management authorities are required to play in management of salinity affected areas and the legislative and financial support available to assist them in achieving national goals.*



Government
of South Australia

Printed on 100% recycled paper using soy based ink

A review of natural resource management legislation in South Australia, including extensive public consultation, led to the development of a new structure backed up by the new *Natural Resources Management (NRM) Act 2004*. Through this legislation, eight Regional NRM Boards have been established across South Australia. Natural resource management programs, including salinity, will be delivered through these regional Boards from 1 July 2005. This regional framework has been strongly reinforced by the funding arrangements for the NAP, NHT and NLP.

- c) *What action has been taken as a result of recommendations made by the House of Representatives' Science and Innovation Committee's inquiry 'Science overcoming salinity: Coordinating and extending the science to address the nation's salinity problem' and how those recommendations may be furthered to assist land-holders, regional managers and affected communities to address and reduce the problems presented by salinity.*

South Australia has established a CNRM (Centre for Natural Resource Management) to provide the link between regional community groups, industry and scientists. The CNRM fosters partnerships between these groups so that the management of salinity and other natural resource management issues across South Australia is based on world class research and development. In addition, Salinity Response Teams were established to provide technical and scientific expertise directly to the current Interim Integrated NRM Groups to assist them in the development and implementation of their Regional Integrated NRM Plans and investment strategies.

Thank you for drawing this matter to my attention.

Yours sincerely



JOHN HILL

Date: *20/07/05*

**South Australian
Natural Heritage Trust**

ANNUAL REPORT

1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004

&

**South Australian
National Action Plan for Salinity and Water
Quality**

ANNUAL REPORTS

8 June 2001 to 31 March 2004



**The Department of
Water, Land and
Biodiversity
Conservation**



Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia



**Government
of South Australia**



action
Salinity & Water
AUSTRALIA

*SA Natural Heritage Trust & National Action Plan on Salinity & Water Quality
Annual Report 2003-04*

December 2004

Department of Water, Land & Biodiversity Conservation
GPO Box 2834
ADELAIDE SA 5001

www.nht.sa.gov.au

Copies of the report can be obtained from:

Telephone: 08 8303 9597

E-mail: sanders.sorel@sa.gov.sa.gov.au

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the "*South Australian Natural Heritage Trust Annual Report - 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004 & South Australian National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality Annual Reports - 8 June 2001 to 31 March 2004*" is primarily to meet the reporting requirements of both the "*Bilateral Agreement to Deliver the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) Extension*" and the "*Bilateral Agreement for the Implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement to Deliver the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP)*" and, to reflect the achievements of NAP from inception to 31 March 2004.

In addition, the report provides financial statements for the reporting period and describes the status of regional delivery under NHT, NAP and the National Landcare Program (NLP) as important building blocks for implementing South Australia's *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. The inclusion of regional case studies presents a focus for acknowledging regional achievements.

Please note this report excludes information relating to the Australian Government Envirofund as it is not a responsibility of the State of South Australia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	II
GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	V
SECTION 1 – NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST.....	1
NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST (THE TRUST).....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES OF THE TRUST.....	1
PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.....	1
LIST OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.....	2
SECTION 2 - NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY & WATER QUALITY.....	3
THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY & WATER QUALITY.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	3
PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.....	3
LIST OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.....	6
SUBMISSION FOR PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2001-2002.....	6
SUBMISSION FOR SECOND ROUND PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2002-2003.....	7
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR NAP SECOND ROUND PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2002-2003.....	9
SECTION 3 - IMPLEMENTING NRM IN SA.....	10
JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE.....	10
JOINT COMMONWEALTH/STATE STEERING COMMITTEE.....	10
ACHIEVEMENTS FOR JOINT COMMONWEALTH/STATE STEERING COMMITTEE.....	10
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....	12
INTRODUCTION.....	12
REGIONAL DELIVERY OF NAP, NHT & NLP INVESTMENT 2003-2004.....	14
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FRAMEWORK FOR THE SA INTERIM NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUPS.....	17
INTRODUCTION.....	17
DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FRAMEWORK.....	17
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK.....	17
FINALISING THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST (NHT).....	18
OVERVIEW.....	18
MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.....	19
MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR NHT REGIONAL COMPONENT INVESTMENTS.....	19
MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL NRM MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.....	19

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – RESOURCE CONDITION MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	20
MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – MANAGEMENT ACTION TARGET AND OUTPUT MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	20
MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – ACTIVITY AND MILESTONE PROGRESS REPORTING.....	20
MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – SIGNIFICANT EVALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN	20
SECTION 4 – INVESTMENT SUMMARY	21
SUMMARY OF NAP/NHT/NLP FUNDING – SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....	21
SECTION 5 – REGIONAL CASE STUDIES	22
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REGIONAL CASE STUDIES.....	22
ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION - MOUNT LOFTY RANGES SOUTHERN EMU-WREN RECOVERY PROGRAM	22
ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – SOUTH PARA BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM	22
ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – UPPER TORRENS LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT	23
ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2003-2004 (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN HILLS SOIL CONSERVATION BOARDS).....	23
ALINYTJARA WILURARA – INDIGENOUS LANDCARERS COMPARE NOTES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA	24
ALINYTJARA WILURARA – SAMLISA: SA INDIGENOUS LANDCARE AWARD WINNER 2003... 25	25
EYRE PENINSULA – INCENTIVES: DRIVER RIVER LAND MANAGEMENT CHANGES.....	26
EYRE PENINSULA – WEST COAST INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	27
KANGAROO ISLAND – SMALL ISLAND MAKES BIG IMPACT ON SALINITY.....	27
SA MURRAY DARLING BASIN – DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ON-GROUND WORKS OR “LEARNING ON THE RUN”	29
SA MURRAY DARLING BASIN – SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS MANAGING PRIORITY WETLANDS.....	30
SOUTH EAST – FARM FORESTRY.....	30
SOUTH EAST – NATIVE VEGETATION	31
SOUTH EAST – NATURAL REGENERATION.....	31
SOUTH EAST – SUSTAINING THE SOUTH.....	31
SECTION 6 – APPENDICES	33
APPENDIX 1 NAP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2001-2002.....	34
APPENDIX 2 NAP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002-2003.....	37
APPENDIX 3 LIST OF ACCREDITED REGIONAL NRM PLANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30 JUNE 04)	45
APPENDIX 4 LIST OF INVESTMENT STRATEGIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30 JUNE 04)	46
APPENDIX 5 REFERENCES.....	47

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
AFFA	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia (Commonwealth Government)
AL	Aboriginal Lands (now AL)
ALT	Aboriginal Lands Trust
AW	Alinytjara Wilurara Natural Resources Management Region
A&MLR	Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Region
APC	Animal and Plant Control
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CCSA	Conservation Council of South Australia
CWMB	Catchment Water Management Board
DEH	Department for Environment and Heritage (State Government)
DOSAA	Department of State Aboriginal Affairs (State Government)
DWLBC	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (State Government)
EA	Environment Australia (Australian Government)
EP	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Region
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (State Government)
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information System
ILC	Indigenous Land Corporation
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IS	Investment Strategy
KI	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management Region
LAP	Local Action Plan
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Association
MAT	Management Action Target (refer to INRM Plan)
MLRGA	Mount Lofty Ranges & Greater Adelaide (now A&MLR)
N&Y	Northern and Yorke Natural Resources Management Region
NYAD	Northern Yorke and Agricultural District (now N&Y)
NAP	National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality
NHT	Natural Heritage Trust
NLP	National Landcare Program
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PIRSA	Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (State Government)
RCT	Resource Condition Target (from INRM Plan)
RL	Rangelands (now SAAL)
SAAL	South Australian Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Region
SA MDB	South Australian Murray Darling Basin Natural Resources Management Region
SCB	Soil Conservation Board
SE	South East Natural Resources Management Region
SENRCO	South East Natural Resource Consultative Committee
UFBP	Urban Forest Biodiversity Program

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The enthusiasm and support of all the individuals and organisations, community members and volunteers who contributed to the success of the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality and the Natural Heritage Trust in South Australia is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks is also extended to all those who contributed to the content and production of this report.

SECTION 1 – NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST

NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST (THE TRUST)

INTRODUCTION

In the 2001 Federal Budget, the Government announced an additional \$1 billion for the Trust, extending the funding for five more years and ensuring the future of many important ongoing activities. Of this additional \$1 billion, the Government expects to spend at least \$350 million on measures to improve Australia's water quality.

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES OF THE TRUST

The Australian and South Australian Governments jointly sought to fulfil the three overarching objectives of the Trust as described by the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council on 3 May 2002, namely:

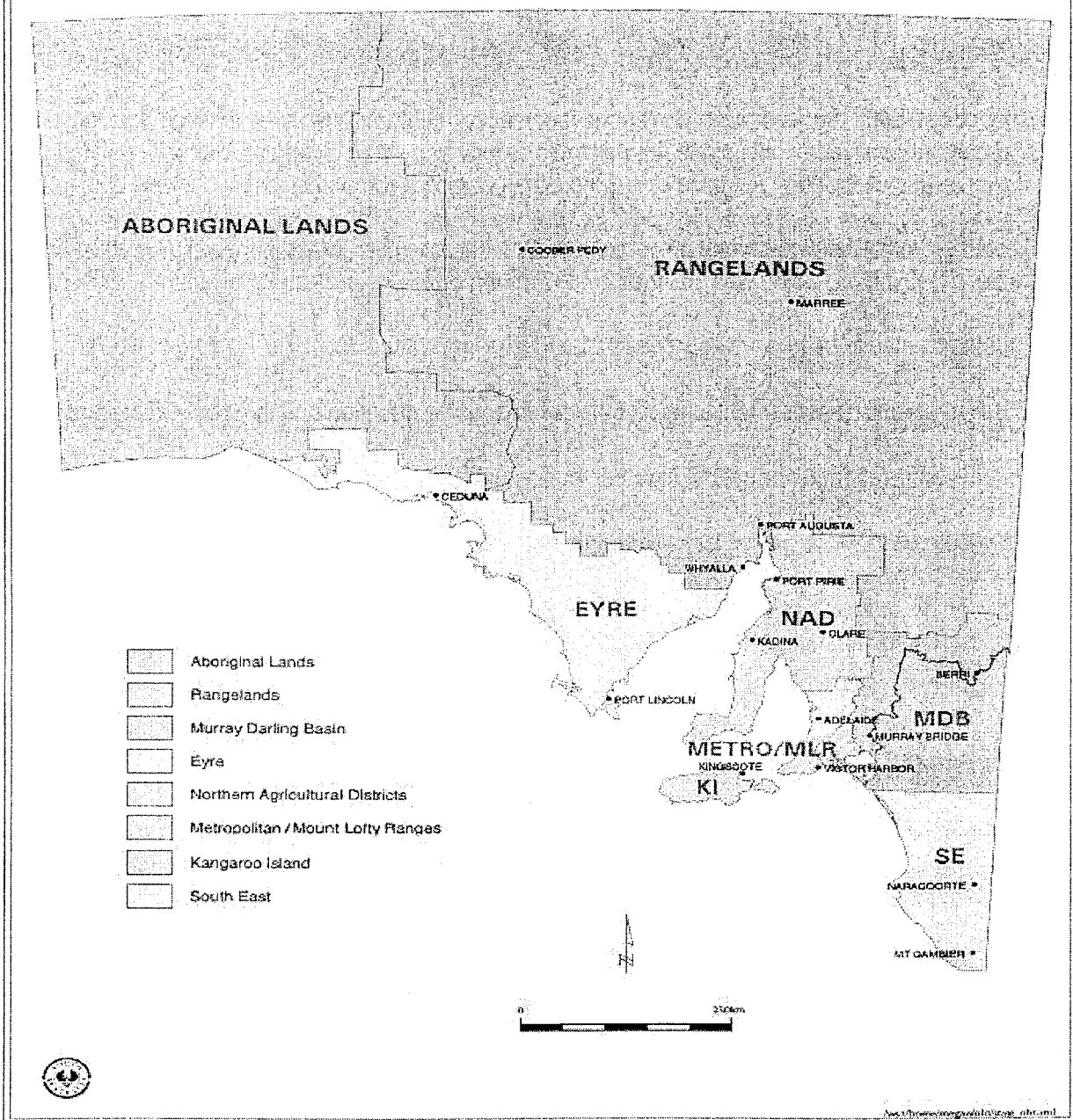
- (a) biodiversity conservation – the conservation of Australia's biodiversity through the protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine ecosystems and habitat for native plants and animals;
- (b) sustainable use of natural resources – the sustainable use and management of Australia's land, water and marine resources to maintain and improve the productivity and profitability of resource based industries; and
- (c) community capacity building and institutional change – support for individuals, landholders, communities, industry and organisations with skills, knowledge, information and institutional frameworks to increase capacity to implement biodiversity conservation, and sustainable resource use and management.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The principles of the Partnership Agreement are:

- (a) that cost-effective natural resource management requires a focus on long-term strategic outcomes at national, State, regional and local levels, and change processes that will extend beyond the lifetime of the Trust;
- (b) that work undertaken in the context to the Agreement supports and complements existing agreed national policies, strategies, management arrangements and frameworks regarding natural resource management, world heritage and other protected areas;
- (c) the importance of building strong regional arrangements for natural resource management and regional empowerment in the further development, implementation and management of the Trust; and
- (d) this Agreement will not impose on either Party or a third party any obligation that is inconsistent with Australia's international obligations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
**NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST
 ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS**



LIST OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

Natural Heritage Trust Partnership Agreement
 Signed: 8 August 1997

Bilateral Agreement to Deliver the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) Extension.
 Signed: 17 April 2003

SECTION 2 - NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY & WATER QUALITY

THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SALINITY & WATER QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

On 10 October 2000 the Australian Government committed \$700 million, over a seven year period, to the first comprehensive national strategy to address salinity and water quality problems, two of the most significant issues confronting Australia's rural industries, regional communities and our environment.

Participating States/Territories contributed cash on a dollar for dollar (glass jar) basis. South Australia committed \$100 million, which was matched by \$93 million by the Australian Government.

This strategy aimed to build on the success of the \$1.5 billion Natural Heritage Trust and involved:

- Detailed scientific assessment to decide the areas needing attention and the most effective action;
- Targets and standards for natural resource management;
- Developing integrated plans for catchments and regions so that solutions can be tailored to the differing problems; and
- Empowering communities to help themselves so they play a significant role in developing plans and carrying them out.

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

An "Agreement between The Commonwealth of Australia and The State of South Australia for the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality", terminating on 30 June 2007, was signed on 8 June 2001.

Salinity and deteriorating water quality were, and still are, seriously affecting the sustainability of South Australia's agricultural production, the conservation of its biological diversity and the viability of infrastructure and regional communities.

In signing the Agreement the Australian and South Australian Governments committed to an action plan to motivate and enable regional communities to use coordinated and targeted action to:

- prevent, stabilise and reverse trends in salinity, particularly dryland salinity, affecting the sustainability of production, the conservation of biological diversity and the viability infrastructure; and
- improve water quality and secure reliable allocations for human uses, industry and the environment.

The priorities for implementing NAP in South Australia are:

- timely investment and on-ground action to reduce the impact of salinity and declining water quality on communities, industry and the environment, in particular in improving the health and productivity of the River Murray;
- preventative action, including appropriate changes in land use, to reduce the prospect of future salinity and water quality problems; and
- building effective partnerships between community, landholders and government through sound planning and shared investment to address complex natural resource management issues.

In meeting the terms of the NAP agreement the Australian and State Governments':

- Agreed to joint responsibility for implementing arrangements under the Agreement.
- Agreed that regional action is an essential element to achieving the outcomes of the National Action Plan and support coordinated and integrated regional/catchment implementation. In this regard the involvement of local communities, individuals, business, industry, Local Government and other stakeholders is of the highest importance.
- Agreed Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) Groups were responsible for developing INRM Plans and implementing agreed components of the Plans and Investment Strategies. Stakeholders were to be closely involved in the development and implementation of INRM Plans and relevant actions under Investment Strategies.
- Recognition of Local Government as a key stakeholder in natural resource management and will encourage Local Government to be involved in, and closely work with, INRM Groups.
- Recognition of the important role of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council and Commission in the development, implementation and funding of Murray-Darling Basin strategies and activities. Seek appropriate involvement of the Murray-Darling.

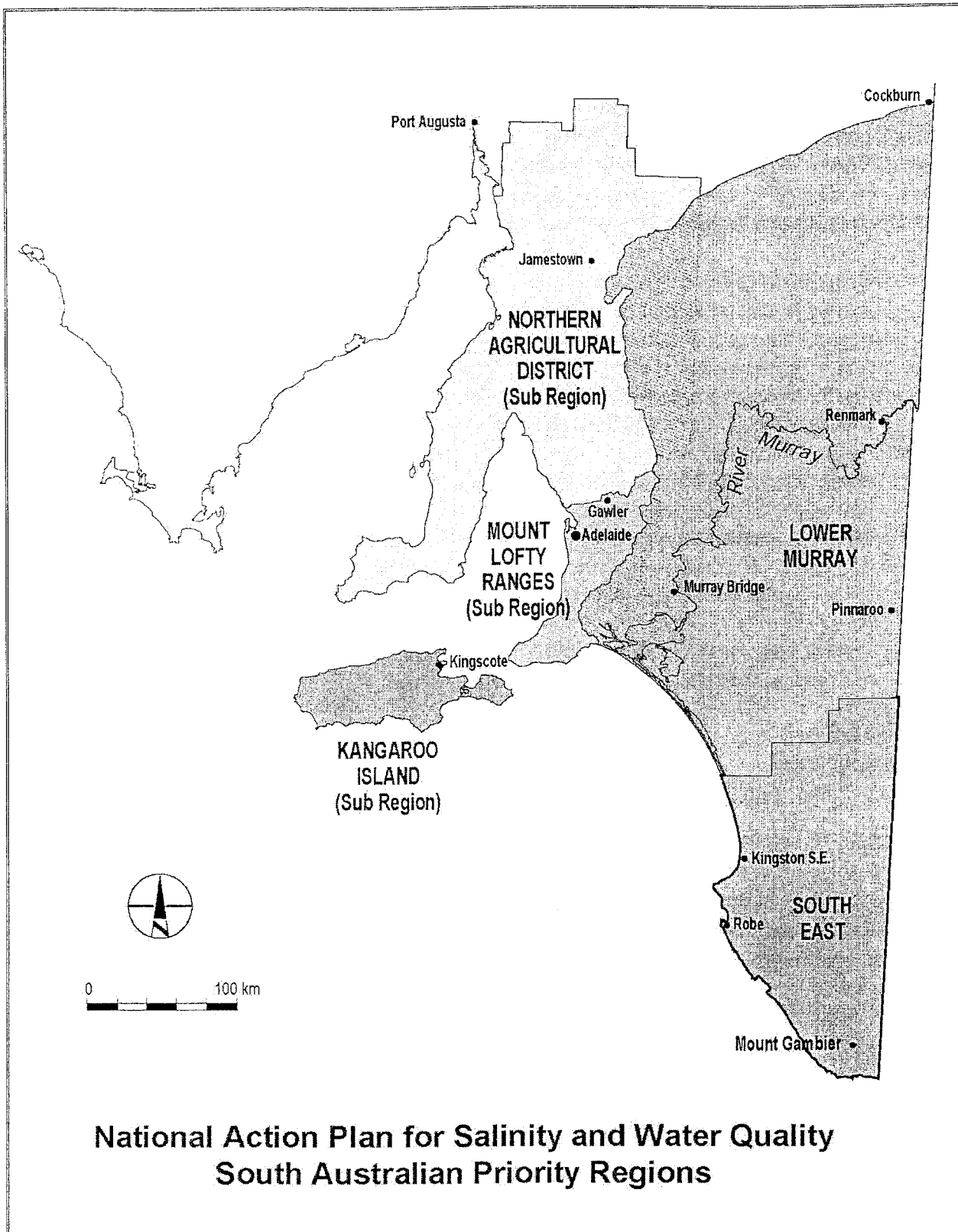
Regional Delivery

The Bilateral agreement required that investment funds be allocated on the basis of Regional Investment Strategies prepared from accredited Regional Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans.

The original five NAP Regions of Mt Lofty Ranges – Greater Adelaide (MLRGA); the Northern & Yorke Agricultural District (NYAD); Kangaroo Island (KI); the South East (SE) and the SA Murray Darling Basin (SA MDB) submitted their regional Investment Strategies in October 2003. MLRGA, NYAD, KI and SE sought and achieved 18 months of NAP and NHT funding (1/1/04 to 30/6/05) and the SA MDB sought and achieved 6 months of NAP and NHT funding (1/1/04 to 30/6/04). The SA MDB then submitted its second Investment Strategy on 28 February 2004, seeking further NAP and NHT funding for 2004-05.

Two non-NAP Regions Eyre Peninsula (EP) and Aboriginal Lands (AL) submitted their first completed Regional Investment Strategies to the Joint Steering Committee on 28 February 2004 to be considered for 12 months of 2004-05 NHT funding.

The Rangelands Region (also non-NAP) submitted a draft of its first Regional Investment Strategy on 27 February 2004 for consideration by the Assessment Team. The draft was assessed together with the three completed Investment Strategies (SA MDB, EP & AL). The Assessment Team recommended a provisional regional funding package for the Rangelands Region and this package will be finalised when a completed Investment Strategy was submitted along with the final Rangelands INRM Plan in mid June 2004 (when the Plan is submitted for accreditation).



LIST OF PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

At the Council of Australian Governments meeting in November 2000, the Australian, State and Territory Governments agreed to a National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality and released:

A national action plan for salinity and water quality

Signed: 3 November 2000

Intergovernmental Agreement to Deliver the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP)

Signed: 25 February 2001

Bilateral Agreement for the Implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement to Deliver the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP)

Signed: 8 June 2001

SUBMISSION FOR PRIORITY PROJECTS 2001-2002

Proposal

It was proposed that the Australian and South Australian Governments endorse a total investment of \$15.14 million (50/50 funding arrangements) for the 2001-2002 NAP priority round.

Background

On 31 May 2001 the South Australian Premier wrote to the Prime Minister to outline the priority actions that had been developed and refined through a collaborative effort by the Commonwealth-State Steering Committee and the Interim Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Groups.

South Australia later submitted the *South Australia, Priority Project Proposals; National Action Plan for Salinity & Water Quality, August 2001* package containing actions for each of the five priority regions in South Australia. It included on-ground activities previously identified in endorsed state or regional plans and actions to contribute to the development of INRM Plans and assist sound decision-making for future investment under the NAP and represented a significantly increased effort to addressing salinity and water quality issues in the three priority regions in South Australia.

South Australia considered the likely scope of the Capacity Building component of the NAP and identified the need to commence several elements to ensure INRM Plans and Investment Strategies were completed and for on-ground actions to commence with access to the best available information and support.

In addition, regional bodies required additional support in order to finalise an INRM Plan for each of the respective regions therefore, proposals for foundation funding for each of the interim INRM Groups were also included. These bodies had a significant role in implementing the NAP and ensuring an integrated approach for natural resource management in these regions.

SUBMISSION FOR SECOND ROUND PRIORITY PROJECTS: 2002-2003

Proposal

It was proposed that the Australian and South Australian Governments endorse a total regional investment of \$15.14 million (50/50 funding arrangements) for the 2001-2002 NAP priority round. An additional \$38.3 million investment was allocated to the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management program for 2003 – 2007.

Background

The National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP) Bilateral Agreement for South Australia was signed on 8 June 2001. Provision was made under that agreement for funds to be provided for foundation funding and priority projects prior to accreditation of regional plans. Foundation funding supported regions in developing INRM plans while priority project funding supported the implementation of priority projects identified in the draft INRM plans and considered as time critical.

Regional INRM Groups were given the responsibility to deliver investment strategies for each accredited regional INRM Plan. This devolution of responsibility, in partnership with investors, being the State and Commonwealth, built on previous programs, such as NHT1, that supported regional capacity and ownership.

Regions began developing plans soon after signing of the Bilateral Agreement using foundation funding. Funds were also provided for priority projects. A total of \$15.14 million was approved early in 2002. It was anticipated that these projects would allow investment to commence and support priority projects through to mid 2002, when it was expected that planning would be well advanced.

Development of regional INRM Plans progressed well through a number of iterations. Community consultation for the Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) plan was imminent, with Lower Murray and South East also completed before the end of 2002. Other regions followed early in 2003. Development of INRM Plans had been subject to a number of challenges including: the time taken for regional INRM Groups to establish operationally; the complexity and scope of the planning task; and the time taken to reach agreement on accreditation criteria, targets, Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks and investment strategies. In April 2003 the Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan was the first South Australian INRM Plan to be accredited.

Due to the delays in accrediting Plans and developing investment strategies, foundation and priority project funding was expended prior to accreditation of plans. The Commonwealth/State Steering Committee endorsed a second round of foundation funding and priority project proposals, to enable regional INRM Groups complete the planning processes, implement priority on-ground works and collectively maintain regional community momentum.

Regional Proposals

Regions were invited to submit proposals for a second round of foundation funding and priority projects that addressed priorities identified in draft INRM Plans. Such proposals needed to be essential or time critical, be well planned and address the assessment criteria.

Regions undertook an assessment of the priorities in their draft plans and identified a program of work to address key priorities which were feasible and where early investment would enable early on ground achievements in improving salinity and water quality or would inform the completion of the INRM plan.

Priority projects were developed through either:

- an open call process with assessment by the regional INRM Group; or
- by the regional INRM Group itself.

Assessment Process

Submissions addressing the criteria were received from the regional INRM Groups along with supporting information regarding the status of their planning process, draft regional priorities and the process they used to develop the package.

The NAP Steering Committee endorsed the establishment of a community based review committee, the NAP Review Committee, to ensure a transparent assessment process thereby reducing potential criticism such as levelled at the first NAP priority round. Committee membership comprised community members, and Australian and State Government nominees.

The NAP Review Committee met and considered all proposals on 9th July 2002. A number of issues arose from the first assessment meeting and additional information was requested from the INRM Groups. An Executive of the Review Committee was formed to make the final recommendations to the NAP Steering Committee taking into consideration the additional information that was provided. A letter from the Chair of the Review Committee outlining pertinent issues from the assessment process was submitted with the final recommendations to the NAP Steering Committee.

The recommendations of the NAP Review Committee were reviewed and subsequently endorsed by the NAP Steering Committee.

Accountability and Responsibility

The contract between the Australian and South Australian Governments and Regional INRM Groups for approved projects specified, in detail, the obligations of all parties. For approved projects, the Regional INRM Group had responsibility for ensuring that the delivery of the project meets reporting and achievement requirements. Project delivery may be by an INRM Group, a State agency or some other body. Quarterly reports were to be submitted through the regional INRM Groups to the NAP Steering Committee. The reports detailed any issues to be addressed such as variation to funding schedules, exception reporting and steps taken by the Group to address any exceptions. The NAP Steering Committee was responsible for over viewing progress of the NAP Program in SA and providing feedback to Groups about issues raised and the proposed method of addressing any exceptions. Regional INRM Groups could exercise the right to be represented on all project management committees.

Issues 2002 - 2003

The NAP Review Committee identified a number of issues in recommended projects that proponents were required to address when delivering the project. Following Ministerial approval being received, the NAP Steering Committee was responsible for ensuring the implementation of actions by Regional INRM Groups to address the following issues.

- Funding conditions were to be identified in contracts and monitored by the NAP Steering Committee. In particular, monitoring of foundation funding for efficiency and effectiveness.
- There were some challenges in moving from a NHT 1 assessment process to an interim strategic process. It was identified that training and communication processes need to be strengthened to develop the capacity and skills of the Regional INRM Groups as partners in delivering natural resource management outcomes. In particular, the concept of regional plans and investment strategies needed to be built on community engagement and technical input.

- All projects involving clay spreading needed to interlink with other similar projects in the State. Clay spreading projects were referred to the NAP R&D program for investigations of water balance, soil biology and biodiversity impacts. There was an issue for regions in communicating and sharing information and lessons learned from projects in order to improve future projects.
- The NAP Steering Committee was to pay particular attention to the quarterly budgets process to ensure that projects stayed on target.
- That the project *Upper South East Community Support for Recharge Control (Devolved Grant Scheme)* be deferred the rest to the Upper South East package.
- Consistent fencing rates to reflect costs depending on the terrain being fenced were required with INRM Groups identifying a regional standard in their investment strategies.
- All projects with monitoring and evaluation components had to be developed in a manner that was consistent with State and Commonwealth Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks.
- The Dryland Salinity Response Team was to include multi-skilled people as a resource for issues of biodiversity conservation. The concept of a Statewide team, which provided services to all regions, was recommended for urgent action.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR NAP SECOND ROUND PRIORITY PROJECTS 2002-2003

The Commonwealth/State NAP Steering committee considered proposals for joint NAP investment against the following assessment criteria:

- Are proposals consistent with NAP objectives and targets?
- Are proposals identified as priorities in draft regional plans?
- Is the time critical nature of the project (need to start as soon as possible) demonstrated?
- Do proposals that build on first round projects, identify achievements to date, any budget modifications required and a process for ensuring any lessons learned from review of the project are incorporated into future implementation?
- Is the proposal well planned and technically sound?
- Are project outcomes identified and achievable?
- Has the group demonstrated the capacity to undertake the proposed and existing investment activities by 30 June 2003?
- Have community engagement and support been demonstrated?
- Is the budget justification fair and reasonable?

SECTION 3 - IMPLEMENTING NRM IN SA

JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMONWEALTH/STATE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Joint Commonwealth/State Steering Committee is the main vehicle for bilateral decision-making and development of recommendations to the Natural Heritage Ministerial Board (Ministerial Board) and State Minister(s) regarding delivery of the Trust in South Australia.

The Steering Committee established under the bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australia for the implementation of the NAP is also the Steering Committee for the purposes of the Bilateral Agreement to Deliver the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) Extension Agreement:

- (a) taking on the roles associated with accreditation of NRM plans for Trust investment and other Trust delivery responsibilities, and
- (b) with representation augmented or modified as necessary to enable management of both the Trust and the NAP.

The Steering Committee for Trust purposes meets at least twice per year or more regularly as agreed by the Parties.

Decision-making is by consensus and recommendations to the Ministerial Board and State Minister(s) are made within 60 days of a final proposal being submitted for the Steering Committee's consideration.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR JOINT COMMONWEALTH/STATE STEERING COMMITTEE

During 2003-04 the Steering Committee faced a heavy workload as both the NAP and NHT moved from interim rounds to full regional delivery. This required 4 full meetings of the Committee with monthly teleconferences in-between.

Key actions and achievements of the Steering Committee during the year included:

- Achieving Ministerial accreditation of 7 Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans. These were for the following NRM Regions: Northern & Yorke Agricultural District, Kangaroo Island, SA Murray Darling Basin, South East, Eyre Peninsula, Rangelands and the Aboriginal Lands. Together with the Mt Lofty Ranges Greater Adelaide Region, which achieved accreditation in 2003/04, all South Australian NRM regions now have accredited Regional INRM Plans.
- Assessing the Investment Strategies of all of the State's 8 NRM Regions for NHT funding for 2004-05, and for the 5 NAP Regions (Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges, Northern & Yorke, Kangaroo Island, SA Murray Darling Basin and South East) for NAP funding for 2003-04 and 2004-05 as well as some remaining NHT funding for 2003-04. This resulted in Ministers approving the allocation of \$17.1 million of NHT and \$33.7 million of NAP funding to activities to be delivered directly through the 8 Regional INRM Groups and new regional NRM boards.

- The development and implementation of Regional Partnerships Agreements between the Australian and State Governments and each INRM Groups as the contractual basis for the provision of funds allocated under the Investment Strategies.
- Achieving Ministerial endorsement for a provisional \$10 million allocation of NAP funds to the Centre for Natural Resource Management. The Centre is using these funds to identify and support strategic and innovative research and development activities to address salinity and water quality issues. \$4.4 million of these funds were allocated for the immediate implementation of 5 of the highest priority Research and Development projects already identified by the Regional INRM Groups.
- Overseeing the implementation of the new NRM Facilitator-Coordinator network in South Australia. This included the formation of a Management Subcommittee of the Steering Committee to oversee the work programs of Statewide and Regional-level facilitators and to ensure coordination of all parties.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

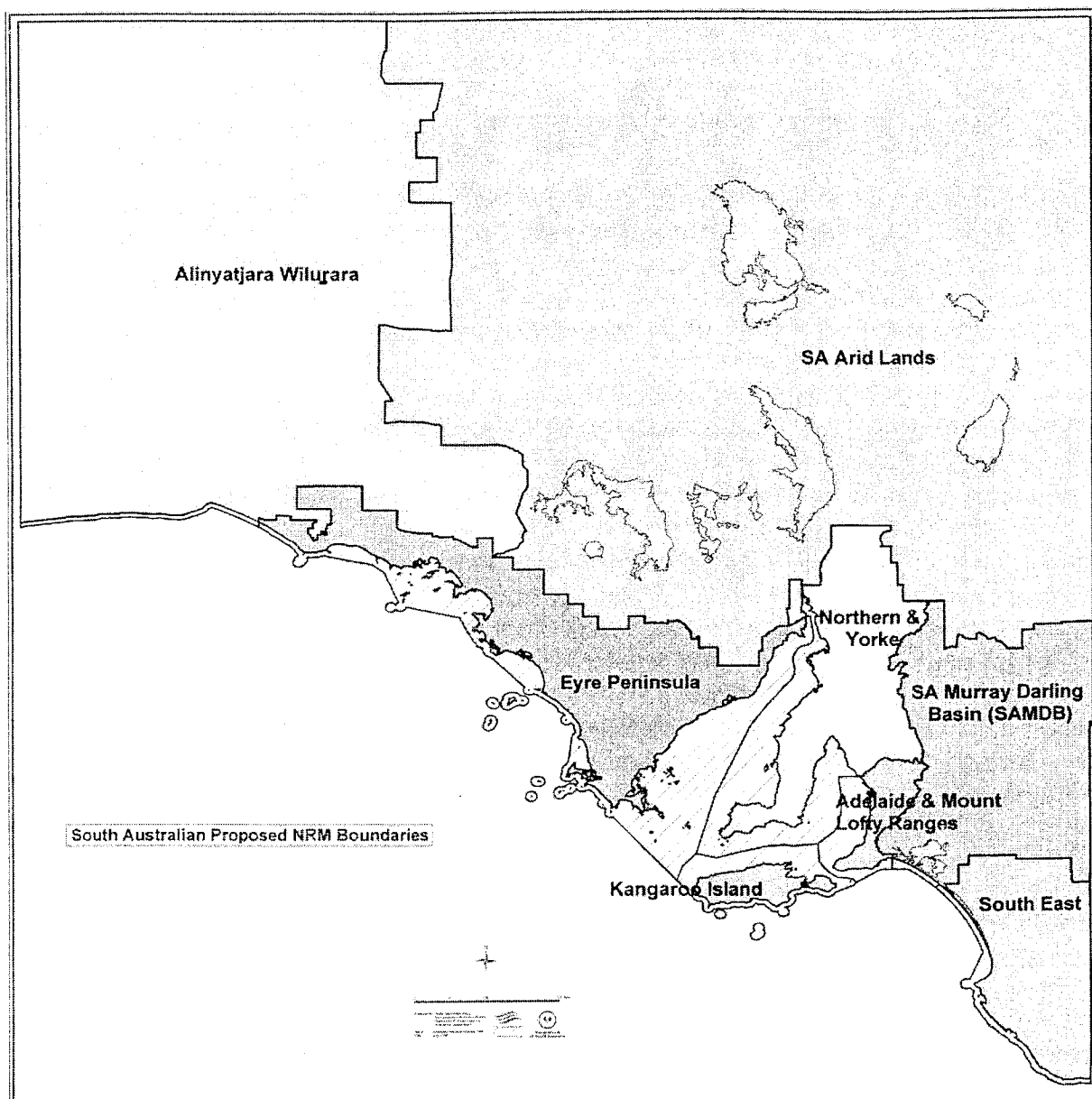
South Australia is committed to integrating and consolidating its Natural Resource Management (NRM) arrangements. The *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* reflects this intent and establishes a comprehensive legislative framework, which balances the needs of land users, the environment and an empowered, accountable community. This approach is consistent with the Australian Government's commitment to institutional reform to better address NRM issues.

Over the past decade South Australia has undergone an extensive consultation process seeking input on what's important and how to deliver natural resource management in South Australia. The outcome is the NRM Act 2004, which at the time of writing had been assented but during the reporting period was under review.

This Act simplifies natural resource management in SA by reforming current institutional arrangements and decision-making processes with the development of an integrated partnership model. The NRM Act will bring together three Acts, the *Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act 1986*, *Soil Conservation and Land Care Act 1989* and *Water Resources Act 1997*. The NRM Act incorporates the powers and functions in these Acts as well as enabling the establishment of a new framework for NRM institutions and decision-making and the administered process that delivers the Commonwealth/State programs such as the Natural Heritage Trust and the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality.

In addition, the new Act establishes a State NRM Council as the peak body advising the Minister on NRM issues and policy. It will comprise nine members, four of whom are drawn from the SA Farmers' Federation, the Conservation Council of SA, the Local Government Association and Aboriginal interests. The remaining five members will be community nominees appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister.

Eight South Australia NRM regions are also to be established. They are: Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australian Murray Darling Basin, South East, Northern and Yorke, South Australian Arid Lands, Alinytjara Wilurara, Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Each region will have a regional NRM board.



For many years South Australia has been well served by in excess of 70 boards and groups associated with soil conservation, water resources, biodiversity and pest plant and animal control. However, community resources have been stretched amongst all the numerous different boards, committees and other bodies and programs operating under different legislation or none at all. While many of these bodies do collaborate, their strategies and priorities are not always well coordinated or aligned. The proposed eight regional NRM boards will replace this network. Their responsibilities will include consulting with their communities to develop and implement regional NRM plans to sustain their local environments. Regional NRM boards will be able to form geographically based groups to perform work in their area and may convene advisory committees to provide expert decision-making.

Funding for the delivery of the regional Board programmes will come from the Australian and State governments as well as, in most regions, an NRM levy. Most South Australians already pay levies either in the form of a water catchment levy and through normal Council rates for pest plant and animal control. The money raised in a region through the new NRM levy will be spent on tackling problems affecting the region.

Progress in the organisation of regional bodies

There are eight interim regional bodies in South Australia. The interim regional groups oversee the development, implementation and management of integrated natural resource management plans and investment strategies to deliver the Trust. Seven of the eight groups are corporate bodies. All groups have a majority of community membership with production and conservation interests. Membership also includes local government.

South Australia will formalise the establishment of integrated natural resource management boards through proposed legislative and administrative arrangements during 2004–05. At 30 June 2004 the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 had been assented to by the Governor of South Australia.

Regional planning

There are eight natural resource management regions in South Australia. They are:

- Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges (previously, Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide)
- Alinytjara Wilurara (previously, Aboriginal Lands)
- Eyre Peninsula
- Kangaroo Island
- Northern & Yorke (previously, Northern Agricultural Districts)
- South East
- South Australian Murray Darling Basin
- South Australian Arid Lands (previously, Rangelands)

The Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan was accredited in April 2003. This plan was one of the first plans accredited nationally, and has since been used as a guide for the development of other plans in South Australia. As at 30 June 2004 all South Australian natural resource management regions held accredited natural resource management plans. (See table in Appendix 5)

Investment Strategies – Accountability and Contract Management

To enable the delivery of Investment strategy funding South Australia, the Commonwealth and the Interim Natural Resource Management Groups entered into Regional Partnership Agreements from May 2004 to 30 June 2008. The objective of the parties entering into the Agreement was to establish the overarching relationship between the Commonwealth, the State and the INRM Group(s) in relation to the Investment Activities described in the Regional Investment Schedule that are to be undertaken by the INRM Group. The Agreement includes the roles and responsibilities, accountability requirements, activity performance, regional investment funds payment and use, intellectual property, indemnity, liability and audits.

The Investment funds comprise of NHT, NAP and NLP funding programs of the Australian and State governments that are paid into Single Holding Account(s) established under Bilateral Agreements and administered by the State. The Regional Partnership Agreement details the Commonwealth and State roles in administering the Single Holding Account(s), funding, payments and reporting.

The Regional Investment Schedules detailed the Activities that the INRM Group will undertake including investment details; contractual obligations, activity outputs, quarterly milestones and expected

expenditure; payment schedule, reporting and accountability. Agreed Schedules for future funding periods will be added to this Agreement as an amendment and will be executed by parties to the Agreement.

The Commonwealth / State Joint Steering Committee established under the NAP and NHT Bilateral Agreements is responsible for:

- agreeing the release of funds to and from the Single Holding Accounts;
- reviewing the implementation of the Schedules by the INRM Group;
- reviewing quarterly financial and six monthly progress reports submitted by the INRM Group to consider the progress of activities, payment of quarterly instalment regional investment funds for a particular activity and if necessary defer the quarterly instalment until agreed actions have satisfactorily been completed ;
- keeping agreed minutes of meetings of the Joint Steering Committee as an administrative basis for decision making.

The State is responsible for the administration of the Single Holding Account(s) which includes:

- reporting to the Joint Steering Committee on funds paid to the INRM Group, expenditure on investment activities, payments to delivery agents, current balance of single Holding Account(s) and estimated requirements of the INRM Group for the next quarter to carry out scheduled activities;
- following receipt of INRM Group reports the State must report to the Joint Steering Committee on the performance of the INRM Group in regard to their reporting obligations, for each activity and specified output progress against agreed milestones, payments to delivery agents and associated individuals, and reasons for delay if any activities , outputs and/or quarterly milestones have not been completed;
- undertaking all other reporting and accountability requirements for the Single Holding Accounts as specified in the respective NAP and NHT Bilateral Agreements or as otherwise agreed between the parties;
- the matching by the State of the NHT funding (cash investment) provided by the Commonwealth to the Regional Investment Funds at a regional level, providing the INRM Group with the State project details, expected outputs, quarterly expenditure report and obtaining verification of the quarterly reports for submission to the Joint Steering Committee.

Each INRM Group is responsible for developing and reviewing NRM Plans and Regional Investment Strategies and implementing agreed components of the NRM Plans and the Regional Investment Strategies and must:

- perform the requirements of the Regional Investment Schedule in accordance with the Agreement;
- where applicable verify the projects identified as State matching against NHT funds and verify quarterly reports provided by the State;
- provide quarterly financial reports, six monthly progress reports, activities and outputs performance report, report on progress against Management Action and Resource Condition Targets from the NRM Plan, annual certified acquittal certificates and final reports to the State;
- ensure that the Commonwealth, the State and the relevant NHT, NAP or NLP programs are acknowledged;

- use the regional investment funds only for the purpose of undertaking regional investment schedule activities and ensure the funds are properly applied where they are sub-contracted to a delivery agent;
- repay the State any unspent regional investment funds.

Investment Strategies – Overview and Learning Process

All eight South Australian natural resource management regions had approved investment strategies as at 30 June 2004. (See table in Appendix 4)

The South Australian Investment Strategy Working Group gathered feedback from members of Interim Natural Resource Management Groups, State & Australian Government agencies and other stakeholders such as Non Government organizations regarding the Investment Strategy development and assessment process. The Working Group's report to the Joint Commonwealth Government / State Government Steering Committee identified the following key issues:

- Establishing and committing to a framework that ensures 1 July 2005 implementation
 - Clarity of expectations on scope and component of Investment strategies and consultation requirements
 - Possible gap in funding continuity
 - Mutual commitment to timelines
 - Scope and format of Investment Strategy
 - Skilling of regional staff
- Clarity and understanding of roles by Statewide panels and committees and adequate resources to undertake agreed roles
 - Role and operation of Joint Steering Committee
 - Role of State Assessment Panel
- Involvement of agencies in the development of Investment Strategies
 - Role of State agency representatives on Interim Natural Resource Management Groups
 - Role of Australian Government representatives on Interim Natural Resource Management Groups
 - Coordination of agency comments on Investment Strategies
 - Role of Natural Resource Management Regional Liaison Officers
 - Role of Australian Government Facilitators
- Engagement of Non Government Organizations
- Levels and roll out of funding
 - Impact of carry over funding on 2005-2006 allocations
 - Provision of indicative funding prior to preparation of Investment Strategies
 - Timeframe for preparation of schedules
 - Impact of National Landcare Program (NLP) funding
 - Impact of all other funding programs
- Informing investors of potential investment options
 - State level investor / stakeholder workshop
 - Regional investor / stakeholder workshops
- Review and feedback

The "Investment Strategy Working Group Report to the Commonwealth/State Steering Committee – South Australia, July 2004" expanded on these key issues, which formed the basis of recommendations to Joint Steering Committee.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FRAMEWORK FOR THE SA INTERIM NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUPS

INTRODUCTION

The Joint Commonwealth/State NRM Steering Committee engaged Carolyn Anderson and associates to undertake a consultancy to develop a communications strategy framework for the SA INRM Groups in February 2004. The project steering committee membership comprised David Calvert (Australian Government), Darryl Harvey (SA Government) and John Berger (community representative). Angela Noack managed the project.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

In the course of the project the consultant reviewed current information; undertook consultation with all SA INRM groups and stakeholders, both at a single forum and then with each of the Groups, singularly or in clusters of neighbouring groups; and prepared a draft Communication Strategy Framework. The draft framework was circulated to all INRM Groups, the project steering committee and selected staff in the NRM Support Division for comment.

The Communications Strategy was developed to assist INRM Groups effectively communicate to achieve their strategic goals. The framework was developed to make communication easier and at the same time increase the effectiveness of the Groups' communication. The framework will assist each of the eight NRM regions in South Australia to develop a discreet communication strategy that will be unique to their region and community.

The Communication Strategy Framework for South Australian Regional INRM Groups was completed and distributed to the regional INRM Groups in early July 2004.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK

The end product of the project was a tool that can be used by Groups to not only develop their communication plans but also build the Group's capacity to undertake effective communication on an on-going basis. A copy of the Framework was sent to the Regional Liaison Officers with a view that they could support its implementation in their Regions.

During the course of the consultancy it became apparent that there is a range of levels of enthusiasm to develop a communication plan by the INRM Groups. Additionally, even the Groups that are enthusiastic would benefit from some support in adopting the framework. In her accompanying report, the consultant strongly recommended that the Groups be supported to build this capacity through participation in training on the implementation of the Framework, envisaging that each Group would undertake a training program to work their way through the Framework and develop a communications plan for their Region. One opportunity would be to develop the framework into a training manual and seek FarmBis funding to support training in its use.

FINALISING THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NATURAL HERITAGE TRUST (NHT)

OVERVIEW

The year marked the shift from regional priority rounds considering local projects to regional investment based on regional NRM plans and investment strategies under the Natural Heritage Trust, the NAP and the National Landcare Program.

Tri-party contracts were developed with Regional Groups and funding dispersed for 2003-2004 Interim NHT Extension Round projects. While this new approach was becoming operational there was ongoing work to conclude and report on projects funded during the first phase of the Trust.

An original condition of Trust funding required all projects to be completed by 30 September 2002. However, a three-month extension to Trust deadlines extended the completion date to December 2002 and obliged proponents to submit final reports by 31 March 2003.

All project proponents with outstanding reporting commitments were contacted and informed of the completion and reporting dates. At least 240 projects sought extensions – either immediately when proponents received their letter or as they worked to complete their projects and became aware that the time line was unachievable. Many devolved grants projects required extensions due to the lag in getting funds from the proponent organisation to the third parties conducting the on-ground works. The drought also impacted on many projects.

In all, 110 projects were extended into 2003 with 20 projects granted extensions to 30 September 2003. Final reports from over 150 projects were expected between April 2003 and March 2004.

As a result, during 2003-2004 the NRM Secretariat expended considerable resources in negotiating extensions and in requesting, receiving and processing final reports.

All outputs from final reports are entered into the Secretariat's data base to provide comprehensive reporting to the Australian Government.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR NHT REGIONAL COMPONENT INVESTMENTS

A draft NRM Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Plan has been developed for South Australia. The draft as at 30 June 2004 was being reviewed by South Australian Government NRM agencies. The Implementation Plan also requires some amendment to accommodate changes in governance in South Australia with the implementation of the NRM Act and the State NRM Plan.

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL NRM MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Regional NRM groups received funding under the first round of investment strategies against regional NRM Plans in mid 2004. The development of regional NRM Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Plans has been funded under investment strategies and officers have been engaged in five of the eight NRM regions. Details for each NRM region in SA are:

Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges - are in the process of employing a Monitoring and Evaluation officer (by December 2004). This officer will develop and implement a regional Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and oversee a review of community monitoring in the region.

Alinytjara Wilurara - a Monitoring and Evaluation officer will commence in September 2004. The Monitoring and Evaluation officer is undertaking a needs analysis for regional NRM monitoring and will develop and Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the region.

Eyre Peninsula - a Monitoring and Evaluation officer will commence in the region on 5 October 2004. The Monitoring and Evaluation officer is undertaking a needs analysis for regional NRM monitoring and will develop a Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the region.

Kangaroo Island - are in the process of developing a Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

Northern and Yorke – have commissioned DWLBC to undertake a review of water monitoring (following the State Water Monitoring Review Methodology), and the University of Adelaide to undertake a review of biodiversity monitoring. These reviews will form the basis of and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the region.

South Australian Arid Lands - are currently assessing their Monitoring and Evaluation needs.

South Australian Murray Darling Basin – a Monitoring and Evaluation Project Officer has been employed to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with an expected completion date of early 2005. A draft Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy for the region and information sheets on each of the resource condition targets – including information on data to support measurement of achievement against the target has been completed.

South East - a Monitoring and Evaluation officer has developed a draft NRM Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the region. The draft will be put to SENRCC for agreement on 15 November 2004.

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – RESOURCE CONDITION MONITORING AND REPORTING

Resource condition monitoring and reporting is being coordinated at the Statewide level to ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort. Regional and state reviews of resource condition monitoring are being used to develop data sharing and cost sharing arrangements within South Australia. This work is progressing through the State Water Monitoring Review Committee and will be taken up for land and biodiversity monitoring and reporting in 2005.

A South Australian Government cross-agency committee has been established to consider the rationalisation and improvement of resource condition monitoring for NRM regions and the State under the NRM Act and State and Commonwealth programs. The SA Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Steering Committee has representatives from the key natural resource management agencies in South Australia (Department of Water, Land & Biodiversity Conservation, Primary Industries & Resources SA, Department for Environment & Heritage, Environment Protection Authority and the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – MANAGEMENT ACTION TARGET AND OUTPUT MONITORING AND REPORTING

All SA regions are implementing an information management system based around the NRM Tracker database. The NRM Tracker database has been developed to allow the capture and reporting of outputs at the project, regional and state levels. NRM Tracker has been developed to allow easy reporting for State and Commonwealth reports using standard output categories supported by both jurisdictions. The standard output categories are currently under review and NRM Tracker may need to be updated to reflect any changes.

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – ACTIVITY AND MILESTONE PROGRESS REPORTING

All South Australian regions have provided information on progress towards MATs and outputs for the NHT 2003-04 report using standard reporting templates.

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK – SIGNIFICANT EVALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN

No significant evaluations have been undertaken in the 2003-04 year.

SECTION 4 – INVESTMENT SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF NAP/NHT/NLP FUNDING – SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- NAP Approved Funding since the inception of the program.
- NHT Extension and NLP Community Support Approved Funding for 2003-2004 (NHT Interim 2002-2003 funding previously reported)

Region	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NHT	NHT State	NLP	Total Approved
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2003-2004	Matching (Actual \$)	2003-2004	Funding to 30 June 2004
	<i>Aust Govt and South Aust Govt Cash</i>				<i>AG Cash</i>	<i>SA Cash</i>	<i>AG Cash</i>	<i>AG/SA Cash</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Lands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,611,000	2,712,554	241,000	5,564,554
Eyre Peninsula	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,595,000	1,892,303	776,530	5,263,833
Rangelands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,014,000	1,235,552	205,100	3,454,652
Kangaroo Island	16,666	665,275	725,700	784,916	1,424,549	908,205	182,600	4,707,911
Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide	16,667	777,900	3,280,000	3,775,077	3,969,375	13,060,853	250,000	25,129,872
Northern and Yorke Agricultural District	16,667	660,859	748,500	1,450,861	1,800,500	1,602,914	330,000	6,610,301
South Australian Murray-Darling Basin (1)	50,000	7,660,000	12,837,200	28,439,442	1,978,000	2,320,790	560,000	53,835,432
South East (2)	50,000	3,220,000	40,896,900	735,311	1,551,950	1,510,092	350,000	48,314,253
State-wide (3)	50,000	2,163,000	0	4,351,000	1,946,000	n/a	228,694	8,738,694
Capacity Building	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	680,000	n/a	\$0	680,000
National Activities	n/a	n/a	n/a	437,340	50,000	n/a	\$0	487,340
Total	200,000	15,137,034	\$58,488,300	39,973,947	20,620,374	25,243,263	\$3,123,9244	162,786,842

- NAP reflects the respective 50/50 South Australian and Australian Govt. Investment of \$166m less 5% for program administration excluded from table.
- In addition South Australia committed \$3.5m to the NAP program excluded from the table above.
- Approved funding is not representative of expenditure in a financial year (2003-2004 predominately relates to activities funded until 30 June 2005)
- NHT State Matching is the matching by the State of the NHT Regional Investment Strategies funding (cash investment) provided by the Aust Govt at regional level.

Notes

- (1) SAMDR NAP comprises of funding for Salt Interception Schemes (\$16m) and Lower Murray Swamps Rehabilitation and Restructure Project (\$9.8m)
- (2) South East NAP comprises of funding for the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program (\$41.3m)
- (3) State-wide NAP comprises of funding for the Centre for Natural Resource Management (Research and Development Activities \$6.1m)

SECTION 5 – REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION - MOUNT LOFTY RANGES SOUTHERN EMU-WREN RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Mount Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren Recovery Program approaches conservation and natural resource protection from a landscape-scale perspective.

Protection of the swamps and emu-wrens extends to considerations of land-use, management, existing and potential threats, soils, hydrology, landform elements, topography and the interaction between these variables.

Recovery actions for the emu-wrens and swamps are integrated with the principles of biodiversity conservation. Local on-ground work is strategically planned to contribute to natural resource protection at a broad landscape scale.

The project began in 1993 with a 12-month extensive search of areas where Emu-wren sightings had been reported – was conducted during 1993. This highlighted the peril of the MLR Southern Emu-wren as 86 sites were searched and only 480 birds (adults and juveniles) at 26 sites were found. This resulted in the MLR Southern Emu-wren being classified as endangered under IUCN criteria.

A series of research and management actions that needed to be carried out to improve its critically endangered status were identified and implemented.

In March 2003 the Fleurieu Peninsula Swamps were officially listed as a *critically endangered* ecological community under the Australian Government's *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*. This listing recognised that less than 25% of the Fleurieu Peninsula Swamps remained, and that the remaining swamps were small in size, fragmented and isolated and were in danger of becoming extinct if measures weren't taken to protect what was left.

The 1999 – 2003 Recovery Plan was reviewed in 2002 and suggestions were made on how the project might progress into the future. A new recovery plan is being prepared for the 2004 – 2008 phase.

ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – SOUTH PARA BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM

The major achievement of the South Para Biodiversity Project Steering Committee was to secure the cooperation of both public and private landholders in a bold plan to conserve biodiversity across a region with the largest linked areas of remnant vegetation in South Australia's Mount Lofty Ranges. The coalition formed a steering committee in 1999 to guide and obtain funding for over 120 landholders to improve the condition of their remnant bush and create buffer zones. Based on the biosphere concept, a project area was chosen containing 75% of the region's remaining plant communities.

Since 1999 over 700ha of remnant vegetation has been protected through fencing, stock removal and management, over 12km of watercourse has been fenced and protected, over 100,000 indigenous

plants have been sewn and the feral animal threat has been significantly reduced through strategic control programs.

The project has inspired greater community awareness of environmental issues and increased membership in local landcare groups. Other benefits include high attendance at field days and significant changes in community land management practices. Coordination and integration is the cornerstone of the efforts of this committee undertaking a unique project of national significance.

ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – UPPER TORRENS LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The Upper Torrens Land Management Project started in July 1999 following a successful pilot programme – the Mt Pleasant Land Management Project. Covering the Torrens River from Gumeracha to the headwaters above Mt Pleasant, the 'whole of landscape' approach undertaken has funded landholders to conduct on-ground works to improve agricultural productivity and make improvements to the local environment.

These works focussed on four key criteria; improving soil health (soil acidity and nutrient decline), reduction in salinisation, enhancement of the region's biodiversity and fencing of water courses and remnant vegetation. At last count, over 100 landholders were part of this project, which has attracted nearly \$1 million in funding.

ADELAIDE AND MOUNT LOFTY RANGES REGION – LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT 2003-2004 (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN HILLS SOIL CONSERVATION BOARDS)

Natural resource management training and property planning support for small landholders in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges region continued to be provided by the Land Management Program during this year. Funding for the program of \$340,000 was approved by the MLRGA Interim INRM Group and a further \$83,000 was contributed by Farmbi\$, Soil Conservation Boards, and Catchment Water Management Boards.

The program continued to work in partnership with other NRM organizations, community groups and industry groups to deliver a number of land management activities on their behalf. Catchment Water Management Boards were significant organizations involved in drawing up formal 'Service Agreements' with the Land Management Program.

A total of 1,021 properties attended natural resource management training courses, seminars, workshops and field days, or requested a property visit and report. Activities were undertaken in the Barossa Valley through to the Southern Fleurieu as well as in the Murray Darling Basin. The Program managed to significantly exceed most of its targets, which is well illustrated by the 17 field days conducted, 5 more than planned. A total of 647 properties attended courses, workshops and field days. This represents a significant increase on the agreed targets after accounting for those activities externally funded. A total of 313 properties received a property visit - 33 more than planned. Pre-purchase seminars attracted 61 properties. The technical newsletter 'SmallTalk' was distributed to 23,500 landholders per quarter, an increase of 2,000 per edition over the previous financial period.

Sandi Geci purchased a small property in late 2002 and very shortly afterwards enrolled in the course 'A Practical Guide to Farm Management' run by the Land Management Program. Her property of 32

hectares at Hartley (380mm p.a.) was formerly used for cropping and had only external fences and a challenging weed population. Sandi says the property plan she developed as a result of attending the land management course was the foundation stone for all her work to develop the infrastructure and be able to manage the property in a sustainable way and she does "follow it to the letter".

(Article prepared by Andy Cole, Program Manager, Land Management Program)

ALINYTJARA WILURARA – INDIGENOUS LANDCARERS COMPARE NOTES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Aboriginal community Landcare officers (CLOs) in South Australia are building networks and sharing experiences to help deal with natural resource management issues affecting Aboriginal communities.

About 25 CLOs, who support indigenous communities across the State, travelled vast distances from throughout regional and remote areas of SA in March to meet on Ngarrindjeri country at Meningie, south of Adelaide.

Presentations were given by Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Land Management, the Aboriginal Lands Trust (ALT), Maralinga Tjarutja Land Management and Yalata Land Management.

Frank Young, CLO with APY Land Management, provided an overview of current projects on the APY Lands, including feral animal control, patch burning and threatened species conservation.

Using examples, Young explained how Anangu must look after the country according to Tjukurpa (the law). The presentations showed strong linkages to traditional and contemporary land management practices in caring for the country.

Langaliki Robin, also from APY Land Management, explained how women have been receiving training in computers to monitor feral animals and threatened species. The Cybertracker, a palmtop and GPS recording device, has been used.

Aboriginal Lands Trust CLO, Ivan Phillips, said an industry training centre at Ceduna called the Emu Farm was proving a success imparting land management skills such as animal husbandry, fencing, weed control and management of feral animals through practical on-farm workshops.

Certified TAFE courses in land management were also offered at the centre.

Maralinga Tjarutja Land management CLO, Chris Dodd, said the region was dealing with a staggering increase in tourism, largely due to the popularity of whale watching along the Great Australian Bight.

Managing the large numbers of people travelling through the remote lands was difficult with lack of technology and out-of-date communications.

Yalata CLE, Richard Mills, told the meeting one of the major issue facing the Far West Aboriginal community of Yalata was a sharp rise in illegal recreational fishing, which was decimating local fishing stocks and impacting the fragile coastal environment.

CLOs also had an opportunity to develop their networks with each other and with representatives from the South Australian and Australian Governments.

These discussions and shared experiences were most beneficial given the remote and isolated locations. The group has planned its next meeting for September 2004.

(Article courtesy of the Australian Landcare Journal, June 2004)

ALINYTJARA WILURARA – SAMLISA: SA INDIGENOUS LANDCARE AWARD WINNER 2003

What is SAMLISA? It is the Strategy for Aboriginal Managed Lands In South Australia. The SAMLISA document outlines a vision and provides a framework for NRM directions of policy, partnership building and on-ground projects on Aboriginal managed land in south Australia. It was recognised with a South Australian Indigenous Landcare Award in 2003.

Since its development it has provided a valuable resource for Aboriginal, Government, and conservation organisations and agencies.

SAMLISA was developed as a result of an agreement between the three Statutory Aboriginal Landholding Authorities (Maralinga Tjarutja, Aboriginal Lands Trust and Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara) to facilitate active involvement of Aboriginal Communities in the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) process and land management activities in general.

It was developed with the additional support of other stakeholders, including the Indigenous Land Corporation and Primary Industries and Resources SA.

SAMLISA aims to:

- Promote the aspirations of Aboriginal landholders and land managers in relation to sustainable natural resource management on Aboriginal lands;
- Provide a basis for increased awareness within Aboriginal communities about natural resource management issues;
- Develop strategies to encompass the protection of cultural resources, threatened species and biodiversity;
- Provide a planning and policy framework for decisions about allocation of resources through the NHT and other State and Australian Government environmental initiatives for Aboriginal lands.

SAMLISA reflects strong partnerships between Aboriginal landholders and active cooperation between the three Statutory Aboriginal Landholding Authorities and government agencies. Major milestones for SAMLISA include:

- Endorsement of the document by the South Australian Government.
- Positive feedback from Aboriginal communities and agency organisations that the document assisted them with development of positive natural resource management applications.
- Enhanced interagency partnerships, which have influenced Aboriginal communities in other states to adopt SAMLISA principles.
- International recognition when SAMLISA was presented at the United Nations Convention for Sustainable Development.

Mr George Tongerie (Chair, South Australian Aboriginal Lands Trust); Mr John Chester (General Manager, Aboriginal Lands Trust) and Dr Archie Barton (Administrator, Maralinga Tjarutja) accepted the SA Landcare award on behalf of the three Aboriginal Landholding Authorities and gave particular

recognition to significant contributions from Aboriginal communities, government partners and staff (past and present) in developing and implementing the SALMLISA document.

The Aboriginal Lands Trust, in conjunction with the Aboriginal Lands Interim Natural Resource Management Group, is now in the process of working with Aboriginal landholders to review and update the SAMLISA document. This process will ensure the document reflects current priorities for natural resource management identified by Indigenous communities in South Australia.

(Article prepared by Matthew Bonnet and Rowena Brown)

EYRE PENINSULA – INCENTIVES: DRIVER RIVER LAND MANAGEMENT CHANGES

In Eyre Peninsula's Driver River region the 2003-2004 Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) funding round uptake was very successful with South Australian farmers keen to change management practices on salinity-prone farmland.

"Dryland salinity is a major land management issue on Eyre Peninsula, with more than 20,000 hectares currently affected by secondary salinity," Susan Stovell, Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Group (EPNRM) Executive Officer said.

Using NHT funding, the EPNRM has focussed on addressing dryland salinity, wind and water-initiated soil erosion, habitat and native vegetation management and coastal management and conservation.

"The Dryland Salinity Management Project focussed on high priority catchments such as Dutton River, Driver River and Easter Cleve Hills where significant gains could be made."

"Results were to be compared to everyday practices carried out by landholders in the area, for example, comparison between saltland agronomy and no till practices."

Through the years program the Eyre Peninsula NRM Group aimed to effectively reduce recharge on 665 hectares of salt-affected land and to minimise wind and water erosion potential by revegetating 505 hectares. Some projects were continuing beyond the funding year.

The region also aimed to protect and enhance 225 hectares of native vegetation and habitats, and protect and conserve 80 hectares of key coastal habitats.

Me Stovell says property management planning for individual landholders is another key factor in the region's natural resource management. During the project forty individual onsite property visits supported farmers in their Property Management Planning efforts and workshops and field days were held to build further community support and showcase success stories from on-ground works.

In total the project involved some 18 – 20 landholders in the Driver River region, with very successful outcomes in terms of on-ground works and landholder uptake. The region looks forward to continued success from ongoing projects such as this.

EYRE PENINSULA – WEST COAST INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Over 400 landholders on central and western Eyre Peninsula are now involved in the West Coast Integrated Pest Management Program. The program is managed by a partnership of the Department for Environment and Heritage, the Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Group and two Animal and Plant Control Boards. Central to the philosophy and success of the program is a coordinated, landscape scale approach to pest management activities on both public and private lands, with landholders organised into neighbourhood groups. This aims to benefit biodiversity through threat abatement, as well as improving agricultural productivity. The successful partnership of agencies managing the program, together with strong community involvement, is a model for an integrated approach to natural resource management at the regional level.

The Program commenced in 1999, with the aim of reducing fox numbers on private land in the vicinity of Venus Bay Conservation Park. The Park is the site of successful reintroduction programs for brush-tailed bettongs (*Bettongia penicillata*) and greater bilbies (*Macrotis lagotis*) within a predator-proof fence. The benefits of a coordinated, community-based approach to pest control for improving both biodiversity and land management were quickly recognised by the community, and the program has expanded far beyond its original scope.

Activities include two coordinated fox baiting programs per year (Autumn & Spring), planning and implementation of rabbit control programs, promotion of feral cat control measures, and recently an initiative to involve landholders in starling control trials. There is a strong focus on safety, training and appropriate use of pesticides, particularly 1080 baits, in order to maximise efficiency and minimise risks. The landholder network has also become a medium through which community capacity and participation in habitat conservation and other natural resource management activities can be enhanced.

The Program features a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation component, including spotlight surveys, landholder questionnaire and native fauna surveys. Results indicate that pest numbers are continuing to drop and the majority of participating farmers has achieved excellent gains in lambing percentages. Interest has been shown recently from several research institutions wishing to collaborate in investigations related to the program.

KANGAROO ISLAND – SMALL ISLAND MAKES BIG IMPACT ON SALINITY

Erosion and salinity problems have started to take hold on South Australia's Kangaroo Island in recent years and the small community is undertaking major works to ensure the island can sustain its 300 farmers.

The Australian Government's National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (NAP) is helping to address the erosion and salinity problems by providing \$502,000 to farmers.

These funds will support the Salinity and Water Quality program, which involves most of the community in some way, enabling landholders to address the island's environmental issues.

With a population of 4,000 people the island is a small economy in a small rural community, but it boasts a big environmental commitment, with 75 to 80 per cent of farmers participating in Landcare-related activities – the highest national average.

Former farmer and now executive officer of the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board, Helen Richards, has been an integral part of Kangaroo Island's environmental activities after being forced to investigate other options for their property in the 1980s.

When Helen and her husband bought a block of bush on the island 35 years ago they intended to clear it and sow it down to pasture to enable them to run livestock. But they found other options for their farm when the South Australian state laws changed and most native vegetation clearing was halted.

"As we researched our options we learned much more about what was happening to the land," Helen says. "Instead of clearing our block we put our native vegetation under a Heritage Agreement and registered it on the title of our land so it could never be cleared."

However, like all farmers, the Richards sought to strike a balance between the financial commitments of their property and the need for conservation methods. Helen now supports farmers applying for grants to protect their land, such as the Salinity and Water Quality Management program for Kangaroo Island farmers.

Under the program, high water-use and salt-tolerant pasture species are used to turn bare, salt scald sites into grassy areas to prevent erosion, soak up the water and address salinity.

Helen says the funds will allow clay spreading on water-repellent sands to turn those areas into productive areas. It does this by reducing sedimentation through lessening the soil's wind and water-erosion potential and decreasing run-off.

"A bare salt scald can develop in a few years but can be grassed then fenced to keep livestock out. It won't be as productive but at least it stops it spreading," she says.

So far about 33 kilometres of fencing have been completed along creek lines and salty areas with a further 10 kilometres in progress. More than 600 hectares of clay-spreading has covered water repellent sands and 1,557 hectares of high water-use pasture and perennial grasses have been established.

It couldn't happen without the Australian and State Government grants, she says, because they contribute to almost half the cost of the work.

"The farmers and landowners put in the labour, fuel, use of equipment for fencing or clay spreading and pasture establishment at their own expense," Helen says.

"We have a small economy in a small remote rural area and don't receive corporate donations.

"With just over 4,000 people on the island there is not a lot of surplus money so government programs like the Natural Heritage Trust and National Action Plan are amazingly beneficial and just vital for our region."

Helen also helps organise farm tours and "sticky beak days" where farmers walk through other properties looking at problems and solutions. The major Island Field Day attracts about a third of the population on the island.

"It's great to see an overwhelming proportion of farmers getting involved – in fact Landcare type projects at one stage had a participation rate said to be the highest in Australia," Helen says.

"It's this type of community effort that gives us such a great head start in addressing environmental issues and ensuring the sustainability of the island."

"Article first appeared in the Natural Heritage Journal, a journal of the Natural Heritage Trust, issue 20 / winter 2004."

SA MURRAY DARLING BASIN – DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ON-GROUND WORKS OR "LEARNING ON THE RUN"

What's the best way to establish reeds for lakeshore erosion control? How do you maximize the production of seed from a local native saltbush seed orchard? What's the best way to control problem weeds in a wetland that's wetting and drying? Will your crops yield increase if you adopt new irrigation practices? How do you establish native grasses on a sandhill? How close should you plant your trees if, in the long run, you're trying to re-create a natural grassy woodland?

These are just some of the many questions that the Local Action Planning Groups in the SA Murray-Darling Basin are trying to help natural resource managers answer, via this NHT program which has been given the working title of '**Learning on the Run**'.

Improving the way we manage our natural resources is vital for the health and sustainability of our region. Both the urgency and scale of work needed is enormous. The Local Action Planning groups are supporting landholders and groups to undertake broadscale and diverse on-ground works tackling priority issues across the region. It was recognised that an enormous opportunity existed to increase the opportunities for learning from the works being undertaken. Works are based on best available knowledge and technical input but despite this, many of the management actions being used are relatively new and untested. Should this be taken as an excuse for inaction? Definitely not! It was identified that what was needed was a management approach that answers these important questions in the process of tackling the issues.

The outcomes of 'Learning on the Run' aim to help natural resource managers (including community members) maximize what is learnt from the on-ground works that they undertake. A set of guidelines has been developed as part of the project on how to incorporate effective field trials and experimentation into management activities.

The project also incorporates the establishment of a network of demonstration projects across the region, addressing a range of natural resource management issues including wetland management, weed control, soil conservation, irrigation, revegetation and habitat restoration.

The project aim is to make the management of our precious natural resources as responsible, efficient and informed as possible by maximizing the lessons that can be learnt from the on-ground works being undertaken across the region.

SA MURRAY DARLING BASIN – SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GROUPS MANAGING PRIORITY WETLANDS

Community groups have undertaken considerable wetland management works over the last ten years in the SA Murray Darling Basin. Plans have been developed for approximately forty priority wetlands and implementation of works on wetlands is underway.

The acquisition of comprehensive baseline data to guide the on-going development and implementation of effective wetland management plans is a requirement especially where the management of wetlands incorporates the development of structures to allow the wetting and drying of floodplain wetlands.

In conjunction with the River Murray Catchment Water Management Board and DWLBC a number of the Local Action Planning groups in the SA MDB have combined to undertake a coordinated collection of baseline data in wetlands across the catchment. This comprehensive baseline data will underpin:

- the enhancement of existing, and the development of new, wetland management plans;
- the ongoing collection of monitoring data; and
- the use of this data for adaptive management.

The collection of this baseline data for 40 wetlands has been coordinated to ensure opportunities for community involvement in monitoring workshops and forums to enhance awareness about their local wetlands and the ecological values that they need to protect.

SOUTH EAST – FARM FORESTRY

Property owner Norm Smith agrees that farm forestry has huge potential in the area despite the significant development of commercial forestry. "Farm forestry not only allows production from non-productive land but also creates shelter for the open spaces of the property".

The establishment of farm forestry seemed logical for the higher, sandier sections of the 'property'; which were not considered economically viable for grazing production. Without compromising stocking numbers, diversification of the farming enterprise was possible.

The main farm forestry species planted on "Katalpa" have been Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) however other species have been trailed, the Smiths learning from experience. "The original intention was to establish farm forestry for cabinet timber, however some of the species have not grown well on the site due to frost".

When first starting the recommended practice for site preparation of forestry was a complete blanket spray of the area. Strip spraying is now practiced and has lead to better establishment as a result.

The Smiths have experienced a number of issues in establishment, including insect attack, weed control and frost, and emphasise that the work required in maintaining forestry areas for best production should not be underestimated.

SOUTH EAST – NATIVE VEGETATION

For improved stock shelter, native revegetation using both direct seeding and tube stock methods has been established on the property. These areas now host a diverse range of species, which have contributed to increasing biodiversity in the area.

Further works are planned, with native revegetation to be established at a newly purchased property for improved stock shelter.

SOUTH EAST – NATURAL REGENERATION

Property owner Nom Smith has actively protected remaining vegetation on their property. Like their neighbours, they have noticed a gradual decline in the health of scattered trees throughout the area.

An area of stringybark, which appeared to be 'dead' when the property was first bought has not been grazed since the property's purchase and is now showing regrowth.

Favourite areas of the property, the red gum flats, have been fenced to encourage regeneration with good results being seen. Light controlled grazing in some of these areas are proving to be of value with less weed invasion occurring.

SOUTH EAST – SUSTAINING THE SOUTH

Accelerating on-ground works and building regional capacity for integrated natural resource management in the Lower South East of South Australia. ('Sustaining the South')

The aim of this project is to accelerate natural resource and sustainable agricultural works in the Lower South East of South Australia by offering incentives and technical support to landholders for a variety of activities including:

- Fencing to protect remnant vegetation for conservation,
- Fencing to protect and/or revegetate wetlands and/or creeklines for conservation,
- Revegetating local native species for wildlife corridors, blocks and windbreaks,
- Farm forestry (including furniture/sawlog timbers, firewood/woodlot plantations and other ForestrySA supported species).

Expanding on an already successful devolved grant funding program the project has maintained and enhanced the momentum of on-ground activity being undertaken by landholders in the region. The program successfully builds community capacity in implementing natural resource and sustainable agricultural activities in the Lower South East and contributes to many of the biodiversity and land resource outcomes listed in the South East NRM Plan.

Many landholders have taken advantage of the project to undertake a wide range of on ground works, which contribute to the productive potential of their properties and increase biodiversity. The following case study provides an example of the kind of activities being undertaken as a result of this project.

'KATALPA'

Where: Wattle Range – Robe-Penola Road

Enterprise/s: Cattle
Property:

'Katalpa', in Wattle Range, is home to a cattle enterprise and consists of heavy clay flats with some higher sandier country. Since purchasing the property some 6 years ago, Norm and Sandee Smith have gradually been undertaking various activities including establishing farm forestry, native revegetation and fencing scattered trees for regeneration.



SECTION 6 – APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 NAP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2001-2002

**National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality (South Australia)
NAP Investment Financial Statement
2001-2002**

Program	Notes	NAP Investment funding received 2001-2002 \$ (a)	NAP Investment funds carried forward from 2000-2001 (where applicable) \$ (b)	Total NAP Investment funds available 2001-2002 \$ (c = a + b)	NAP investment expenditure 2001-2002 \$ (d)	Unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid as at 30/6/2002 \$ (e = c - d)
Commonwealth Matching	2	6,452,938	0	6,452,938	3,504,938	2,948,000
State Matching	2	6,452,937	0	6,452,937	3,504,937	2,948,000
Total Project Matching	2	12,905,875	0	12,905,875	7,009,875	5,896,000
State Non Matching	3	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0
NAP Administration	2&4	650,000	0	650,000	105,000	545,000
Total	2,3&4	13,655,875	0	13,655,875	7,214,875	6,441,000

Acquittals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2001-2002 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality (South Australia)

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth NAP Investment funding received 2001-2002 \$ (a)		State NAP Investment funding received 2001-2002 \$ (b)		Total NAP Investment funds available 2001-2002 \$ (c = a + b)		Commonwealth NAP Investment expenditure (17/01 - 30/6/02) \$ (d)		State NAP Investment expenditure (17/01 - 30/6/02) \$ (e)		Total NAP Investment Expenditure (17/01 - 30/6/02) \$ (f = d + e)		Commonwealth unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid \$ (g)		State unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid \$ (h)		Total unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid \$ (i = g + h)		
Foundation Funding for Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	81,200	81,200	81,200	81,200	162,400	162,400	81,200	81,200	162,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for SA Murray Region	Integrated Natural Resources Management Group for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Inc.	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	220,000	220,000	110,000	110,000	220,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for Northern Agricultural Districts	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	89,600	89,600	89,600	89,600	179,200	179,200	69,800	69,800	139,600	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,800	39,600	39,600	39,600	39,600	39,600	39,600
Foundation Funding for Mt Lofty	Mount Lofty Ranges Integrated Natural Resource Management Group	109,200	109,200	109,200	109,200	218,400	218,400	60,000	60,000	120,000	49,200	49,200	49,200	49,200	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400	98,400
Foundation Funding for the South East region of South Australia	South East Natural Resource Consultative Committee	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Quality and Water Use Improvement for the SA Lower Murray through Irrigation Restructuring and Rehabilitation	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	467,500	467,500	935,000	492,500	492,500	492,500	985,000	985,000	985,000	985,000	985,000	985,000	
Salinity and Water Quality Management through on-ground works and surface water monitoring	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	151,438	151,438	151,438	151,438	302,875	302,875	151,438	151,438	302,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amelioration of salinity & improvement of water quality through on-ground works & monitoring of surface & groundwater - N&YAD	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	210,000	210,000	105,000	105,000	210,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity Mapping and Management Support	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	3,440,000	3,440,000	1,720,000	1,720,000	3,440,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accelerate work in the Mt Lofty Ranges to improve water quality, enhance biodiversity and rehabilitate riparian zones	Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	350,000	350,000	175,000	175,000	350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity response team - Dryland	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	330,000	330,000	165,000	165,000	330,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity response team - Riverine	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Department for Water Resources)	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	390,000	390,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	
Accelerated Evaluation of Salt Interception Options in South Australia	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Department for Water Resources)	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	900,000	900,000	200,000	200,000	400,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
Salinity Fight Back in the Upper South East Region	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	0	0	0	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	
Priority Research and Development Proposals	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	891,500	891,500	891,500	891,500	1,783,000	1,783,000	0	0	0	891,500	891,500	891,500	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	
Total Matched NAP Funding		6,452,938	6,452,937	6,452,937	6,452,938	12,905,875	12,905,875	3,504,938	3,504,937	7,009,875	2,948,000	2,948,000	2,948,000	5,896,000	5,896,000	5,896,000	5,896,000	5,896,000	5,896,000	5,896,000
The Cooperative Research Centre for Plant-Based Management of Dryland Salinity	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP Administration Fund	Natural Resource Management Secretariat - Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,000	105,000	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NAP Funding		6,452,938	6,452,937	6,452,937	6,452,938	13,655,875	13,655,875	3,504,938	3,709,937	7,214,875	2,948,000	2,948,000	2,948,000	6,441,000	6,441,000	6,441,000	6,441,000	6,441,000	6,441,000	6,441,000

Notes to and forming part of the financial statement

1. In November 2000, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to implement a National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality. The NAP will be a significant source of funding for implementing the South Australian River Murray Salinity Strategy and the State Dryland Salinity Strategy. These strategies are consistent with current government policy to stabilise or reduce salinity levels and associated policy frameworks.

The State Government has signed the multi-lateral Intergovernmental Agreement and has further confirmed its commitment to this program through a Bilateral Agreement setting out the detailed arrangements between the Commonwealth and South Australia. The State Government committed \$100 million to address salinity and water quality issues within the State over seven years, with an additional \$93 million to be provided by the Commonwealth.

Section 12.15 of the Intergovernmental Agreement on National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of South Australia specifies that the Parties will finalise agreed administrative and accountability arrangements, to enable the establishment of the single holding account to be held by South Australia, including in relation to:

- a) Commonwealth funds received and expended; and
- b) State funds received and expended.

The agreed administrative and accountability arrangements, Section 4.9, requires the State, represented by the Natural Resource Management Secretariat, to provide an annual certified financial statement of the Single Holding Account by an independent body and an annual report of progress to the Steering Committee.

This special purpose financial statement has been prepared using the cash basis of accounting.

2. Unspent funds represented by : A total of \$6,441,000 received from the Commonwealth and State was not forwarded to proponents due to :
 - (a) The Steering Committee criteria for payments not being satisfied. The criteria for payments to be approved are:
 - progress against milestones; and
 - the need for funding to undertake other or continue existing activities,as set out in the relevant Project Agreement.
 - (b) Proponents having not signed their contract with the Commonwealth and State for funding nor satisfied conditions of funding.
 - (c) An amount of \$4,083,000 received in late June 2002 could not be distributed prior to the 30 June 2002 due to project proponents not meeting administrative requirements.
3. The State Non Matching Program relates to the State Government's allocation of \$7 million to address salinity and water quality issues within the State over seven years that has not been matched by the Commonwealth.
4. The NAP Administration Program relates to the State's allocation from the Single Holding Account, to meet State administrative and related costs directly related to implementing the Projects in South Australia.

APPENDIX 2 NAP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2002-2003

**National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality (South Australia)
NAP Investment Financial Statement
2002-2003**

Program	Notes	NAP Investment funding received 2002-2003 \$ (a)	NAP Investment funds carried forward from 2001-2002 (where applicable) \$ (b)	Total NAP Investment funds available 2002-2003 \$ (c = a + b)	NAP Investment expenditure 2002-2003 \$ (d)	Unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid as at 30 June 2003 \$ (e = c - d)
Commonwealth Matching	2	19,044,892	2,948,000	21,992,892	10,713,660	11,279,232
State Matching	2	7,604,460	2,948,000	10,552,460	10,713,660	-161,200
Total Project Matching	2	26,649,352	5,896,000	32,545,352	21,427,320	11,118,032
State Non Matching	2&3	300,000	0	300,000	100,000	200,000
NAP Administration	2&4	650,000	545,000	1,195,000	780,500	414,500
Total	2,3&4	27,599,352	6,441,000	34,040,352	22,307,820	11,732,532

Accruals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2002-2003 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total	
		NAP investment funding received 2002-2003	funds c/w/d from 2001-02 (where applicable)	funds c/w/d from 2001-02 (where applicable)	NAP investment funding received 2002-2003	funds c/w/d from 2001-02 (where applicable)	Investment funds available 2002-2003	(e = a+b+c+d)	NAP investment expenditure (1/1/02 - 30/6/03)	NAP investment expenditure (1/1/02 - 30/6/03)	(f)	(g)	(h = f + g)	Investment Expenditure (1/1/02 - 30/6/03)	unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid	unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid	(i)	(j)	(k = i + j)
Foundation Funding for Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for SA Murray Region	Integrated Natural Resources Management Group for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for Northern Agricultural Districts	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	0	19,800	19,800	0	39,600	39,600	19,800	19,800	39,600	39,600	39,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for Mt Lofty	Mount Lofty Ranges Integrated Natural Resource Management Group	0	49,200	49,200	0	98,400	98,400	49,200	49,200	98,400	98,400	98,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foundation Funding for the South East region of South Australia	South East Natural Resource Consultative Committee	10,000	0	0	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Quality and Water Use Improvement for the SA Lower Murray through Irrigation Restructuring and Rehabilitation	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	130,000	492,500	492,500	130,000	1,245,000	1,245,000	622,500	622,500	1,245,000	1,245,000	1,245,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity and Water Quality Management through on-ground works and surface water monitoring	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	100,000	0	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amelioration of salinity & improvement of water quality through on-ground works & monitoring of surface & groundwater - N&YAD	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	105,000	0	0	105,000	210,000	210,000	105,000	105,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity Mapping and Management Support	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	130,000	0	0	130,000	260,000	260,000	130,000	130,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accelerate work in the Mt Lofty Ranges to improve water quality, enhance biodiversity and rehabilitate riparian zones	Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program	104,750	0	0	104,750	209,500	209,500	104,750	104,750	209,500	209,500	209,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity response team - Dryland	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	25,000	0	0	25,000	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity response team - Riverine	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Department for Water Resources)	0	95,000	95,000	0	190,000	190,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	85,000	85,000	170,000	85,000	85,000	170,000	
Accelerated Evaluation of Salt Interception Options in South Australia	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Department for Water Resources)	50,000	250,000	250,000	50,000	600,000	600,000	300,000	300,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity Fight Back in the Upper South East Region	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	350,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	350,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Research and Development Proposals	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	0	891,500	891,500	0	1,783,000	1,783,000	0	0	0	0	0	891,500	891,500	1,783,000	891,500	891,500	1,783,000	

Accittals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2002-2003 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth		State		Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total	
		NAP Investment	funding received	NAP Investment	funding received	funds ch'vd	from 2001-02	funds ch'vd	from 2001-02	Investment	2002-2003	expenditure	(17/02 - 30/6/03)	expenditure	(17/02 - 30/6/03)	Expenditure	(17/02 - 30/6/03)	carried forward	or to be repaid	carried forward	or to be repaid	carried forward	or to be repaid
		2002-2003	2002-2003	(where applicable)	(where applicable)					(e = a+b+c+d)	(f)	(g)	(h = f + g)	(i)	(j)	(k = i + j)							
Foundation Funding for Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	80,850	80,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	161,700	80,850	80,850	161,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Foundation Funding for the INRM Group for the South Australian Murray Darling Inc.	Integrated Natural Resources Management Group for the South Australian Murray Darling Basin Inc.	180,000	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,000	155,000	155,000	310,000	25,000	25,000	50,000							
Foundation Funding - Support and Planning in the N&IAD	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	112,500	112,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	225,000	112,500	112,500	225,000	0	0	0							
Foundation Funding for the Mount Lotly Ranges Interim INRM Group 2002-03	Mount Lotly Ranges Integrated Natural Resource Management Group	178,320	178,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	356,640	178,320	178,320	356,640	0	0	0							
Foundation Funding for the South East Region of South Australia (SENRCC)	Consultative Committee	147,900	147,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	295,800	147,900	147,900	295,800	0	0	0							
Water Quality and Water Use Improvement for the SA Lower Murray through Irrigation Restructuring and Rehabilitation - Year 2	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	1,005,000	1,005,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,010,000	522,500	522,500	1,045,000	492,500	492,500	965,000							
Dryland Salinity Response Team	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	86,600	86,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	173,200	86,600	86,600	173,200	0	0	0							
Salinity Response Team - Riverine - Stage 2	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	155,000	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	310,000	98,700	98,700	197,400	56,300	56,300	112,600							
Accelerated Evaluation of Salt Interception Options in SA (Part A - Chowilla Loxton, Lock 4 - Bookpurnong & New Proposals) -	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	724,000	724,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,448,000	352,500	352,500	705,000	371,500	371,500	743,000							
Accelerated Evaluation of Salt Interception Options in South Australia - Part B Regional Saline Disposal Strategy - Stage 2	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	44,625	44,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,250	9,625	9,625	19,250	35,000	35,000	70,000							
Myriona Watercourse Restoration Project	Environment Protection Agency	11,150	11,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,300	11,150	11,150	22,300	0	0	0							
Addressing Salinity and Water Quality Decline in the Bremer Baker Catchment	Bremer Baker Catchment Group	29,000	29,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,000	29,000	29,000	58,000	0	0	0							
Sustainable Salinity and Water Management on the Northern Adelaide Plains Stage 1	Virginia Horticulture Centre Inc	119,500	119,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	239,000	119,500	119,500	239,000	0	0	0							
Local Action Plan for the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula	Southern Hills Soil Conservation Board	27,000	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,000	27,000	27,000	54,000	0	0	0							
Vegetation for water quality - integrated bush management, revegetation and seed resource preservation	Trees for Life Inc	127,770	127,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,540	127,770	127,770	255,540	0	0	0							

Accittals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2002-2003 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth		State		Commonwealth		State		Commonwealth		State		Commonwealth		State		Total
		NAP Investment funding received 2002-2003	\$	NAP Investment funding received 2002-2003	\$	Commonwealth funds c/vid from 2001-02 (where applicable)	\$	Commonwealth funds c/vid from 2001-02 (where applicable)	\$	Total NAP Investment funds available 2002-2003	\$	Total NAP Investment Expenditure (17/02 - 30/6/03)	\$	Total NAP Investment Expenditure (17/02 - 30/6/03)	\$	Commonwealth funds carried forward or to be repaid	\$	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e = a+b+c+d)	(f)	(g)	(h = f + g)	(i)	(j)	(k = i + j)						
Dung beetles for cleaner water	Fleurieu Beef Group Inc.	32,150	32,150	0	0	64,300	32,150	32,150	64,300	0	64,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Torrens Land Management Project - community responses to salinity issues	Mount Pleasant Land Management Project Steering Committee	93,375	93,375	0	0	186,750	93,375	93,375	186,750	0	186,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting Community Groups Build their Capacity to Deliver Regional NAP Projects.	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	45,000	45,000	0	0	90,000	45,000	45,000	90,000	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid Torrens Catchment - Towards Water Quality Improvement Project *	Mid Torrens Catchment Group	56,250	56,250	0	0	112,500	56,250	56,250	112,500	0	112,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stop the Loss: Reducing Dryland Salinity and Maintaining Water Quality by Halting the Premature Death of Remnant Vegetation	Department for Environment and Heritage	59,400	59,400	0	0	118,800	59,400	59,400	118,800	0	118,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetland Inventory for the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges	Department for Environment and Heritage	17,125	17,125	0	0	34,250	17,125	17,125	34,250	0	34,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saving the Swamps: Conserving the Most Significant Wetlands of the Mount Lofty Ranges, the Fleurieu Swamps, and securing	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc	80,625	80,625	0	0	161,250	80,625	80,625	161,250	0	161,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinity and Water Quality Management through Management of Water Repellent Sands, Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	51,300	51,300	0	0	102,600	51,300	51,300	102,600	0	102,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting Community Groups Build their Capacity to Deliver Regional NAP Projects	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	32,500	32,500	0	0	65,000	32,500	32,500	65,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assessment and Monitoring of Kangaroo Island's Surface and Ground Water Resources	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board Inc	163,200	163,200	0	0	326,400	163,200	163,200	326,400	0	326,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Groundwater Basins Risk Assessment	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	20,125	20,125	0	0	40,250	20,125	20,125	40,250	0	40,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detailed catchment planning in the N&YAD	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	30,000	30,000	0	0	60,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mapping seagrass changes on the west coast of Yorke Peninsula	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	5,000	5,000	0	0	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Willochra Catchment Hydrological Assessment and Threat Analysis	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	21,000	21,000	0	0	42,000	21,000	21,000	42,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assessment of Biodiversity Assets at risk	Northern and Yorke Agricultural Districts Integrated Natural Resource Management Com. Inc.	77,500	77,500	0	0	155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	0	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000

Accruals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2002-2003 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth		State		Commonwealth		State		Total NAP Investment	Commonwealth		State		Total NAP Investment	Commonwealth		State		Total
		NAP Investment funding received	2002-2003	NAP Investment funding received	2002-2003	funds c/w/d from 2001-02 (where applicable)	2002-2003	funds c/w/d from 2001-02 (where applicable)	2002-2003		NAP Investment expenditure (1/7/02 - 30/6/03)	2002-2003	NAP Investment expenditure (1/7/02 - 30/6/03)	2002-2003		Investment Expenditure (1/7/02 - 30/6/03)	Investment Expenditure (1/7/02 - 30/6/03)	unspent funds carried forward or to be repaid	2002-2003	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e = a+b+c+d)	(f)	(g)	(h = f+g)	(i)	(j)	(k = i+j)			(l)	(m)	(n = l+m)			(o)
Fingers on the Pulse - Determining outcomes and justifying investment in natural resource management in the South East	South East Natural Resource Consultative Committee	57,500	57,500	0	0	115,000	57,500	57,500	115,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathway: Salt Accession Investigations and Determination of Sustainable Extraction Limits (PAV)	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	225,000	225,000	0	0	450,000	225,000	225,000	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper South East Community Support for Recharge Control (Devolved Grant Scheme)	South East Natural Resource Consultative Committee	453,245	453,245	0	0	906,490	453,245	453,245	906,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverland Ramsar Management Plan	National Parks & Wildlife South Australia	40,000	40,000	0	0	80,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Implementation of the Coorong, and Lakes Alexandria and Albert Ramsar Management Plan	Coorong District Local Action Plan Committee	135,050	135,050	0	0	270,100	90,050	90,050	180,100	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	90,000	
Maintaining the Momentum	Local Action Planning associations in conjunction with the NRM Group for the SA MDB	548,500	548,500	0	0	1,097,000	366,000	366,000	732,000	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	182,500	365,000	
Coordinating Monitoring and Evaluation in the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin	Integrated Natural Resources Management Group for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Inc.	109,000	109,000	0	0	218,000	62,500	62,500	125,000	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	45,500	93,000	
On-ground Assistance to Achieve Irrigation Efficiency in the SA Murray-Darling Basin	River Murray Catchment Water Management Board	75,000	75,000	0	0	150,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	
Assessing Impacts of Land and Water Management on Floodplain Health	River Murray Catchment Water Management Board	74,400	74,400	0	0	148,800	25,775	25,775	51,550	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	48,625	97,250	
Providing baseline data to improve wetland management aimed at reducing salinity, improving water quality & enhancing bio-dive	River Murray Catchment Water Management Board	120,500	120,500	0	0	241,000	72,000	72,000	144,000	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	48,500	97,000	
Development of market based investment programs for NRM along the River Murray/Mallee dryland corridor	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	152,500	152,500	0	0	305,000	82,500	82,500	165,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	140,000	
Impacts of salinity on the aquatic invertebrate & aquatic & terrestrial vertebrate fauna of the River Murray Floodplain in SA	National Parks & Wildlife South Australia	93,750	93,750	0	0	187,500	46,875	46,875	93,750	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	46,875	93,750	
Water Profiling Adelaide - Water Environment Improvement Initiative	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	77,500	77,500	0	0	155,000	77,500	77,500	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementing the River Murray Catchment Water Management Plan	River Murray Catchment Water Management Board	615,000	615,000	0	0	1,230,000	505,000	505,000	1,010,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	220,000	
Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program (USDS&FM)	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	11,449,432	0	0	0	11,449,432	2,750,000	2,750,000	5,500,000	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	8,699,432	5,949,432	

Accittals of expenditure for projects funded in the 2002-2003 Financial Year : National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

Project Title	Proponent	Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total NAP		Commonwealth		State		Total
		NAP investment funding received 2002-2003	\$	funds cflwd from 2001-02 (where applicable)	\$	NAP investment funding received 2002-2003	funds cflwd from 2001-02 (where applicable)	Investment funds available 2002-2003	\$	NAP investment expenditure (17702 - 3016/03)	\$	NAP investment expenditure (17702 - 3016/03)	Investment Expenditure (17702 - 3016/03)	Investment Expenditure (17702 - 3016/03)	Commonwealth carried forward or to be repaid	\$	Commonwealth carried forward or to be repaid	\$
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e = a+b+c+d)		(f)	(g)	(h = f + g)		(i)	(j)	(k = i + j)				
Total Matched NAP Funding		19,044,892	7,604,460	2,948,000	2,948,000	32,545,352	10,713,660	10,713,660	10,713,660	21,427,320	11,279,232	11,279,232	-161,200	11,118,032				
The Cooperative Research Centre for Plant-Based Management of Dryland Salinity	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	0	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	200,000	200,000				
NAP ADMINISTRATION FUND	Natural Resource Management Secretariat - Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (formerly Primary Industries & Resources SA)	0	650,000	0	545,000	1,195,000	0	780,500	780,500	780,500	0	0	414,500	414,500				
Total NAP Funding		19,044,892	8,554,460	2,948,000	3,493,000	34,040,352	10,713,660	11,594,160	11,594,160	22,307,820	11,279,232	11,279,232	453,300	11,732,532				

Note : Commonwealth funds for 2002-03 received/funded but not sent out by 30 June 2003 of \$11,732,532

Notes to and forming part of the financial statement

1. In November 2000, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to implement a National Action Plan (NAP) for Salinity and Water Quality. The NAP will be a significant source of funding for implementing the South Australian River Murray Salinity Strategy and the State Dried and Salinity Strategy. These strategies are consistent with current government policy to stabilise or reduce salinity levels and associated policy frameworks.
- The State Government has signed a multi-lateral Intergovernmental Agreement with other States (the Intergovernmental Agreement) for the purpose of establishing arrangements between governments, in accordance with the objectives of the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality.
- The State Government has further confirmed its commitment to this program through an agreement for the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement. This is a Bilateral Agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australia (the Bilateral Agreement) and sets out the detailed arrangements between the two parties.
- Section 12.1 of the Bilateral Agreement sets out that both the Commonwealth and State Government will allocate \$93 million over the life of the agreement (seven years) to address salinity and water quality issues within State. Furthermore, the State Government has allocated an additional \$7 million over the life of the agreement that has been matched by the Commonwealth (the State Non Matching Program).
- In accordance with Section 12.15 of the Bilateral Agreement the parties have agreed to administrative and accountability arrangements, to enable the establishment of the single holding account to be held by South Australia, including in relation to:
 - c) Commonwealth funds received and expended; and
 - d) State funds received and expended.
- Section 4.9 of the agreed administrative and accountability arrangements for the Single Holding Account requires the State, represented by the Natural Resource Management Secretariat, to provide an annual certified financial statement of the Single Holding Account by an independent body and an annual report of progress to the Steering Committee.
- Matching NAP Investment Expenditure represented by: the total of the respective contributions of the Commonwealth and the State will, in each case, equal the total of the Quarterly Payment for each Activity/Project funded.
- This special purpose financial statement has been prepared using the cash basis of accounting.
2. Unspent funds represented by: A total of \$11,732,532 received from the Commonwealth and State was not forwarded to proponents due to :
 - a) The Steering Committee criteria for payments not being satisfied. The criteria for payments to be approved are:

- progress against milestones; and
- the need for funding to undertake other or continue existing activities,

as set out in the relevant Project Agreement.

- b) Proponents having not signed their contract with the Commonwealth and State for funding nor satisfied conditions of funding.
 - c) The Commonwealth Matching is \$11,440,432 greater than the State Matching due to the Commonwealth contribution to the Single Holding Account in late June 2003 for the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program. The State Matching contribution was paid to the Single Holding Account in July 2003.
3. The NAP Administration Program relates to the State's allocation from the Single Holding Account, to meet State administrative and related costs directly related to implementing the Projects in South Australia.
 4. Section 12.5 of the Bilateral Agreement requires any interest generated from funds held in the Single Holding Account to be retained within the relevant account and used for the purposes of this Agreement. The interest accrued to the 30 June 2003 is \$195,856 and has not been included in the total of unspent funds to be carried forward or to be repaid as at 30 June 2003.
 5. Attached as a schedule forming part of the financial statements is "Receipts and Payments by project for the 2002-2003 Financial Year: National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality"

APPENDIX 3 LIST OF ACCREDITED REGIONAL NRM PLANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30 JUNE 04)

Natural Resources Management Region	Report Title	Date submitted to Joint Steering Committee (JSC)	Date assessed by State Assessment Panel	Date accreditation recommended by JSC	Date of Minister's letter to Australian Government recommending Accreditation	Date Australian Government accreditation received	Date of Formal Release of INRM Plan
Aboriginal Lands Now known as: Alinytjara Wilurara	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan for the Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Region of South Australia	Draft 23/10/03 27/2/04	17/3/04	27/5/04 Out of Session Paper #11	29/6/04	State not advised by Australian Government	N/A
Rangelands Now known as: South Australian Arid Lands	South Australian Rangelands Integrated Natural Resource Management Group Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan		17/3/04	27/5/04 Out of Session Paper #12	29/6/04	State not advised by Australian Government	N/A
Eyre Peninsula	Eyre Peninsula Regional Natural Resource Management Plan 2004-2007	27/2/04	17/3/04	27/5/04 Out of Session Paper #10	30/6/04	State not advised by Australian Government	1/7/04?
Northern & Yorke Agricultural Districts Now known as: Northern & Yorke	Northern & Yorke Agricultural District (NYAD) Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan	3/03	13/8/03	4/9/03 Out of Session Paper #1	26/9/03	State not advised by Australian Government	N/A
Lower Murray (Murray-Darling Basin) Now know as: South Australian Murray Darling Basin	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin April 2003	5/03	10/9/03	28/11/03 Out of Session Paper #5	11/12/03	State not advised by Australian Government	N/A
Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide	Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide Region Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan	1/03			25/4/03	21/7/03	28/8/03
Kangaroo Island	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan for Kangaroo Island	12/6/03			13/10/03	State not advised by Australian Government	1/11/03?
South East	South East Natural Resource Management Plan October 2003	24/10/03		27/11/03 Out of Session Paper #4	11/12/03	22/1/04	13/5/04

APPENDIX 4 LIST OF INVESTMENT STRATEGIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30 JUNE 04)

Region	Report Title	Date submitted to Joint Steering Committee (JSC)	For period of
Aboriginal Lands	Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Group Natural Resource Management Investment Strategy for the Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Region January 2004	Draft 16/1/04 28/2/04	12 months
Rangelands	South Australian Rangelands Natural Resource Management Group Investment Strategy 2004-05	28/2/04 24/6/04	12 months
Eyre Peninsula	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Regional Natural Resource Management Plan and Investment Strategy October 03	Draft 27/10/03] 28/2/04	12 months
Northern & Yorke Agricultural Districts	Integrated Natural Resource Management Investment Strategy for the Northern & Yorke Agricultural District September 2003	30/9/03	18 months
Lower Murray (Murray-Darling Basin)	The Integrated NRM Group for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Inc Investment Strategy from 2003/04 to 2005/06. Submission seeking INRM Investment from 1 January to 30 June 2004 (September 2003)	30/9/03 24/10/03 – Supplementary information	6 months
	South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Integrated natural Resource Management Group INRM Investment Strategy Phase 2 2004/05 to 2006/07. Submission seeking INRM Investment for 2004/05 February 2004	27/2/04	12 months
Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide	Investment Strategy for the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan – Mount Lofty Ranges and Greater Adelaide Region 2003	1/10/03	18 months
Kangaroo Island	Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Board – Here to Stay – An Investment Strategy for Kangaroo Island's Future 2004 - 2007	30/9/03	18 months
South East	South East Region of South Australia Natural Resource Management Investment Strategy for the years: Jan-June 2004; 2004/05; 2005/06; 2006/07	24/10/03	18 months

APPENDIX 5 REFERENCES

Reports:

- South Australian State Government, NRM Secretariat (2004), *Building the future of Natural Resource Management in South Australia: Report on the first phase of the Natural Heritage Trust initiative in South Australia 1997-2002.*
- Commonwealth of Australia, Departments of the Environment and Heritage and Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (2004), *Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, Natural Heritage Trust: Regional Programs Summary Report 2003-04*
- South Australian State Government, South Australian Investment Strategy Working Group (2004), *Report to the Commonwealth / State Steering Committee, South Australia, July 2004*

Government toolkits:

- South Australian State Government and Australian Government, Joint Commonwealth / State NRM Steering Committee (2004), *Communication Strategy Framework for the South Australian Interim Natrual Resource Management Groups*