



WATER AND RIVERS
COMMISSION

RIVERCARE PROJECTS:
successes
impediments
learnings

*A report on the Natural Heritage Trust's
Rivercare Program in Western Australia for
Rivercare projects funded in 1997 & 1998.*

Water and Rivers Commission
September 2001



Natural Heritage Trust
Helping Communities Helping Australia



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Report compiled by Beth Hughes. Individual project reviews conducted by Rivercare officers Cathy Walker, Kim Richardson, Jodie Oates, Carolyn Switzer and Kerry Wray. Thanks to Julie Robert, Coordinator Bannister Creek Catchment Group, and Claire Thorstensen and Robyn Paice from Geocatch for permission to produce case studies of their projects. Thanks to all the project proponents who gave up their time to participate in the reviews. Finally thanks to Verity Klemm, Dr Luke Pen and Cathy Walker for editorial input.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope and aim of the review

The Water and Rivers Commission has responsibility for the delivery of the Natural Heritage Trust's (NHT) Rivercare Program in Western Australia. Under the Partnership Agreement this includes reporting on the progress and achievements of projects, including project outputs and long-term environmental outcomes. A review was initiated through the "Waterways WA Coordination and Technical Support" project (973778) to monitor the progress of all community Rivercare projects and evaluate their success, mainly at output level at this stage.

The review aims to determine:

- how Rivercare projects are progressing against their workplans;
- what the major problems have been;
- views on the NHT process;
- what sort of technical assistance is required; and
- what constitutes a successful project.

It also presents an opportunity for groups to share the lessons they have learned in implementing their project, as well as offering advice to other groups undertaking NHT projects.

1.2 The review method

Thirty-two Rivercare projects were funded in 1997 and a further 23 were funded in 1998, for approximately \$1.4 million in both years. A total of 48 out of 55 Rivercare projects were reviewed - 29 projects from 1997 and 19 projects from 1998.

There were seven agency projects that fell outside the scope of this report and were not reviewed:

- 973778 "Waterways WA Coordination and Technical Support";
- 973855 "State Agency Contribution to Land Conservation / Biodiversity Revegetation";
- 983200 "Survey and Planning for Management of Chapman and Greenough River Ecosystems";
- 983202 "Water Resources Management Plan for the Busselton-Dunsborough area";
- 983203 "Floodplain Management Program"; and
- 983204 "Community Training in Data Management and Reporting".
- 973815 "Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for the Brockman River"

None of these represent typical Rivercare projects (see 1.3 for a description of a typical project).

To conduct the review, five Rivercare officers working in the Southwest, Southcoast, Metropolitan, Central and Northern regions (covering the area between Geraldton and Esperance) contacted community groups and agencies working on 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects in May and June 2000. The Rivercare officers visited proponents to discuss their project, collected information using a standard questionnaire and inspected onground works. The questionnaire came in three parts, including a subsidiary form to review projects with an emphasis on revegetation. It was based on Bushcare evaluation forms for consistency across programs. Samples of the forms are provided in Appendix 2.

Responses to the questions from the 49 project reviews were compiled and the tabulated raw data responses for each project are provided in Appendix 3. This report draws on the information collected from the database and from some tours of projects conducted by Regional Assessment Panels, to provide an overall picture of the progress and outcomes of the 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects.

1.3 Summary of projects

Nearly 80% of the 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects are found in the Metropolitan, Southwest and Southcoast regions of WA. The Southwest has the most, with 17 projects. There are no 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects in the

Rangelands region. An indication of the spread of projects throughout the NHT regions is given in Figure 1, and the table in Appendix 1 provides a summary of the 1997 and 1998 projects that were reviewed, listed in numeric order. The summary table indicates the amount of funds received from the NHT, the major river system/s and the main areas of work associated with the project.

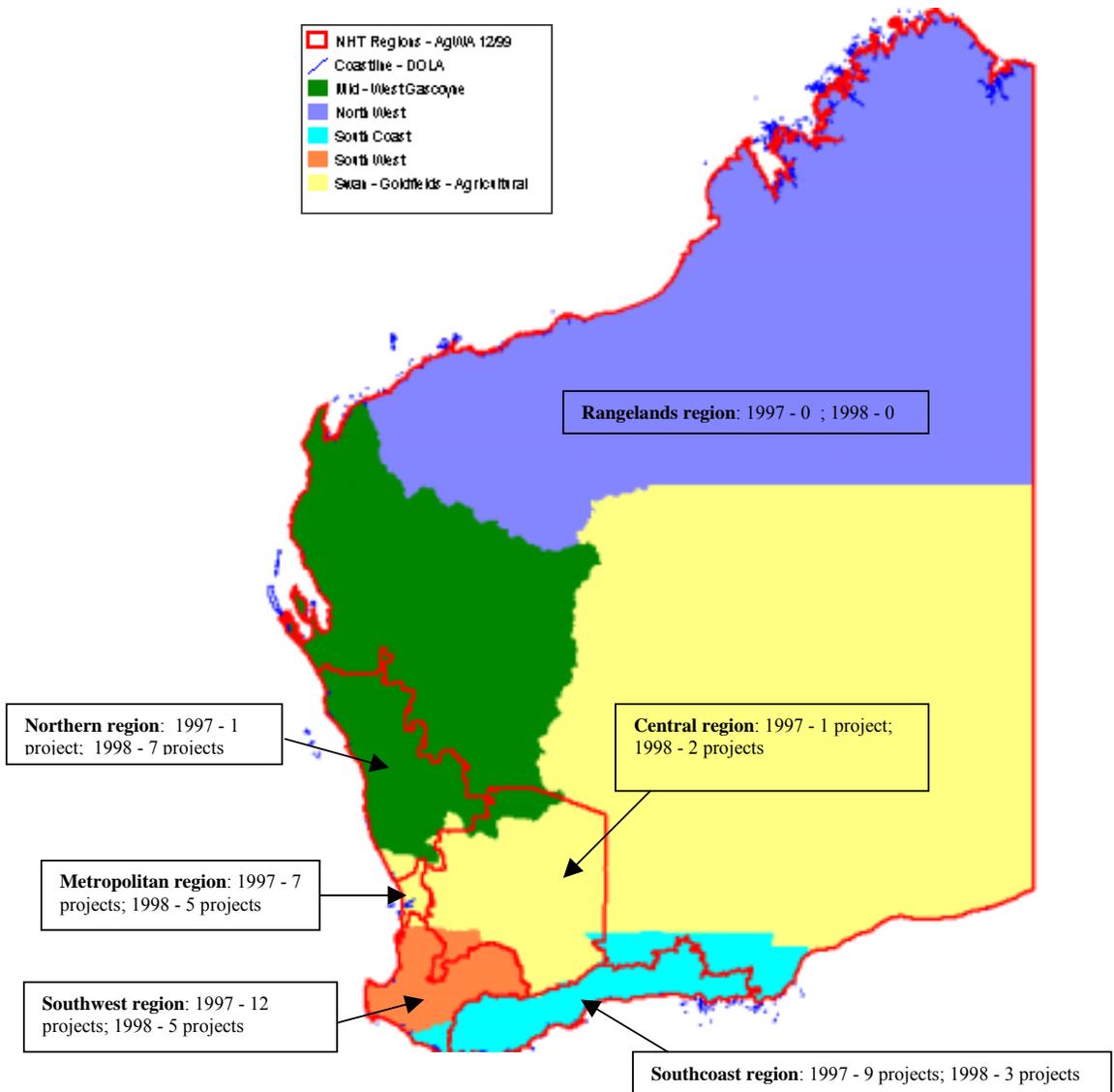
The 1997 and 1998 projects received funds ranging in value from \$7,000 to about \$1.4 million over the life of the projects. A broad range of activities were undertaken by landholders, community groups and/ or government agencies, including:

- onground works such as fencing and revegetation of wetland and dryland areas;
- development of river action plans; and
- large-scale integrated catchment planning and implementation exercises.

The review has shown that most 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects are progressing well, having achieved between 75-100% of their objectives and are in line with their proposed work plans, often exceeding many of their targets. Problems with project progress were most commonly attributed to late receipt of funding, lack of labour / volunteers to complete onground work, and problems with the recruitment, retention, or effectiveness of staff.

A typical Rivercare project often results from a group of landholders with a common goal to improve the condition of their riparian ecosystems. Usually their objectives are to rehabilitate stream banks through revegetation, soft or hard engineering, weed control, fencing and stock exclusion from the riparian zone. The NHT provides funds for items such as fencing materials, seedlings, hire of equipment for site preparation and for payment of contractors to operate specialist equipment or apply hazardous chemicals such as in weed control. The NHT is also commonly asked to fund a full or part time coordinator to run the project and ensure the objectives are met. In return, the proponents provide a matching, in-kind contribution, which may take the form of planting seedlings, spending time direct seeding and constructing fences. They may also contribute cash to the project by, for instance, paying for the balance of the cost of the fencing material or form a partnership with another stakeholder such as a government agency, who would contribute some time and expertise of technical staff to the project.

Figure 1. Geographic distribution of 1997 – 1998 Rivercare Projects



2 Key Learnings

2.1 Project statistics

Approximately 63% of 1997 and 1998 projects are involved in direct onground works, such as revegetation using seedlings or direct seeding, and fencing off areas of remnant vegetation or riparian zones. The remaining 37% of projects are involved in indirect onground activities such as education of the community, awareness raising and capacity building, and / or planning exercises such as the production of Integrated Catchment Management Plans, or River Action Plans. Indirect onground activities also include workshops, field days, demonstration sites, and production of information packages. Action Plans and capacity building are important tools with which the community is able to then implement direct onground works. Forty three percent of projects employ a project coordinator to assist in the implementation of direct and indirect onground works.

On ground outcomes were recorded where relevant. The 1997 and 1998 projects have:

- planted more than 1 million seedlings;
- revegetated more than 3000 hectares; and
- fenced more than 1300 kilometres of streamline.

The Natural Heritage Trust has received six final reports. There are currently 13 projects that have completed their projects and whose final reports are overdue. The remainder will be completing their activities later in 2001 / early 2002. Eleven of the 55 projects from 1997 and 1998 are continuing into the 2001/02 funding round.

Some Rivercare projects have fallen into difficulty in implementing their project activities (973125, 973212, 983036), have aborted their project all together (973178), or have failed to meet NHT conditions and have been refused continuing funding (983042). However, the majority of the 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects progressed successfully with their workplans.

2.2 Technical support

Almost all projects sought technical advice and support from the various Natural Resource Management agencies such as the Department of Conservation and Land Management, Agriculture WA and the Water and Rivers Commission. The local Catchment Landcare Coordinator, Greening Australia Bushcare support officer, Shire officers, consultants and experts in the community were also contacted for assistance and advice.

Advice was obtained through direct contact with agency staff, which often involved on site meetings with the project coordinators. Literature such as Waternotes, Waterfact sheets and other technical guidelines produced by the Water and Rivers Commission and other agencies were used to obtain technical advice and information. Training offered by agencies such as the Water and Rivers Commission's River Restoration course and workshops and field days organised by LCDC's were also important avenues of capacity building.

Advice and support was sought on:

- project scope and design, including assistance with writing the application;
- species selection for revegetation;
- water quality monitoring and evaluation techniques and practices;
- river restoration – hard and soft engineering solutions; and
- weed and feral animal control.

The above advice was welcomed and contributed to the success of the projects. However, there are some areas where technical assistance and information are still required, or would have been useful. These include:

- more readily accessible spatial data in a format useful to farm planning;
- specific weed control information to help with site preparation prior to revegetation;
- project management support;



- case studies / information on similar projects; and
- more technically skilled agency officers available for onground support.

Some groups did not have any trouble obtaining technical information and support and were happy with what was available. Other groups seemed to have trouble obtaining the particular technical information needed for their project, especially if a community support officer was not present in the area. Landcare centres were identified as valuable sources of technical information, especially in providing a pool of equipment available for loan.

In general, there is a *feeling* that there is a technical literature ‘information overload’ and what is really needed is more on-ground technical assistance from Landcare, Rivercare and Bushcare officers – onground ‘gum boot’ rather than ‘desk top’ technical support. The assistance that is currently available from these officers is highly valued, and the demand for their services is great which often means groups have trouble gaining adequate support. This was the major point that was consistently mentioned in the project surveys.

2.3 What is a successful project?

A successful project can be measured by the achievement of all its objectives and the completion, within a set timeframe, of the activities that were planned at the beginning of the project. For instance, if a group said they would plant 40,000 seedlings over two years and they achieved exactly this, then the project would be successful. The quality of these actions is also a measure, for example, the survival rate of seedlings planted, or the effectiveness of erosion and grazing control strategies. The measure of success from these outcomes will be difficult to determine in the short term. Many of the outcomes rely on the regeneration and rehabilitation of natural functioning ecosystems, or the behavioural and attitudinal change of the wider community, both of which require many years of development to show signs of ‘success’. Some of these outcomes are also less tangible than others and are more difficult to measure in a meaningful way.

The learnings of a group can also be a valuable measure of success. Groups learn as they go along, which can often be more significant than say, planting vast numbers of seedlings. The levels of capacity building, education and motivation of the community and gradual change in behaviour and attitudes are just as important measures of success as achievements on the ground. Section 2.5 looks at these in more detail.

For the purposes of this review however (with projects in operation for just two or three years), our measures of success mainly constitute the timely achievement of all tasks and actions in accordance with the workplan and the subsequent meeting of the project’s objectives. The review shows that the majority of 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects are progressing well, having achieved between 75-100% of their objectives and are in line with their proposed work plans. Often they have exceeded many of their targets. In this sense they are successful. The majority of groups stated that they are happy with their project’s progress, despite the setbacks and delays they may have experienced.

In order for a project to meet its objectives and therefore be successful, community groups often require the services of a dedicated project coordinator. Many groups stated that they simply would not have been able to either commence the project, or keep it going and complete it without the assistance, motivation and organisation offered by a Community Landcare Coordinator. At least 55% of projects considered a dedicated project coordinator an absolute necessity. It is proving unrealistic to expect volunteers to maintain a project’s momentum and meet the administrative requirements of both the project and the group itself without the risk of burnout and less substantial on-ground outcomes.

Professional coordination, especially of volunteers and local government, is proving to be an essential ingredient. However, it is one that is prone to abuse as group members, with lives of their own, tend to burden the coordinator with group management duties in addition to project management for which he or she was employed. Over time this engenders an over reliance both on the coordinator and NHT funding for the ongoing operational life of the group. Coordinators therefore tend to be over-worked and in the Commission’s experience exhibit the most annoyance at having to fill out assessment forms.

From the feedback in the reviews it can be concluded that projects that tend to prosper versus those that get bogged down and significantly delayed, are those that have:

- a strong project coordinator;
- good community/landholder and local government support; and
- are simple, practical and achievable – don’t bite off more than they can chew.

2.4 Main impediments

About 35% of proponents reported impediments to the implementation of their Rivercare projects. The most common impediments that caused delays and problems for project implementation were:

- lack of labour / volunteers to complete the onground work, causing timelines to be delayed and projects extended;
- problems with the recruitment, retainment, or effectiveness of staff employed to implement the project causing timelines and workplans to be delayed; and
- late receipt of funding meant that it was too late to order and pay for seedlings or contractors to do site preparation in time for the upcoming planting season.

Other consistently reported problems included trouble with:

- weeds and feral animal control causing reduced survival rates for seedlings;
- flooding and other climatic problems affecting the implementation of on ground works;
- negotiations with private, local government or other landowners taking longer than expected or causing onground works to cease;
- unfavourable group dynamics; and
- slow change in community behaviour / attitudes due to “only in my backyard” syndrome (focus is on issues that directly impact on the individual), or most often simply due to economic pressures.

The economic pressures felt by farmers is a very strong impediment and an issue when it comes to implementing onground works. In times of financial constraint, most farmers are understandably reluctant to fence and revegetate productive land, or are simply unable to invest in revegetation and fencing works and remain financially viable. However, these impediments have not prevented the majority of projects from completing their workplans and achieving their original objectives. Mostly they caused the project to be delayed from 6 months to 1 year; for example, waiting till the next planting season came round.

2.5 Benefits other than onground outcomes

The reviews revealed that as well as achieving tangible outcomes such as action plans, hectares of revegetation and kilometres of fencing, there are numerous catalytic, educational and social benefits from NHT projects.

Catalytic benefits are gained from being involved in Rivercare projects. For instance:

- Work undertaken by one group with NHT funds has inspired neighbouring landowners to begin their own land and river care works and include them in farm management plans. For example, in the Southwest region, project 983065 “Revegetation and Rehabilitation of the Upper Wangelling Catchment” was inspired by project 973135, “Revegetation of Tributaries to the Arthur River”. Both projects involve farmers revegetating creeklines and recharge zones in the wheatbelt landscape to reduce erosion, increase biodiversity and water usage, and assist in reducing salinity in the long term.
- Partnerships / relationships with local councils have been established or strengthened (eg. 983303).
- Other projects have been initiated, eg working with state government agencies on Codes of Practice for Stormwater Pollution Prevention (eg. 973361).

Educational benefits are gained from being involved in Rivercare project. For instance:

- The skills base of the community has been expanded, for example in the area of direct seeding (eg. 983243; 983051).
- There has been increased appreciation and awareness in the community of the importance of Rivercare and Landcare (eg. 973102; 973135). Catchment communities are now better involved with Rivercare issues and are incorporating them into management plans.

Social benefits are gained from being involved in Rivercare projects. For instance:

- Local suppliers have benefited financially from fencing and seedling orders, as well as local contractors for site preparations etc.



- New people have been introduced to Rivercare activities and communities have been brought together, working towards a common goal.

2.6 Lessons learnt and advice to others

Learning from the experiences of others is vital for the ongoing refinement and performance of NHT projects. With this in mind, the reviews provided proponents with the opportunity to convey useful information and helpful project tips to other groups. It is hoped that this type of information can be documented nationally at some stage, to get the maximum benefit from the experiences of others.

Groups have learnt valuable lessons on how to run a successful project. The questionnaires asked proponents what they would do differently next time, as a result of what they had learned from their Rivercare project:

- Proponents would engage a coordinator from the very beginning of a project and ensure better communication with farmers to avoid misconceptions about aspects of their involvement.
- They would break down the work into neighbourhood groups especially when spraying weeds.
- Several groups raised the importance of concentrating more on weed control.
- Getting it all done by working together is more effective.
- Proponents would not take on so much at once, have a better idea about what can be achieved within a given timeframe and extend time frames for tasks where ever possible to ensure sufficient time for completion.
- A better understanding of responsibilities would be gained next time by spending more time planning, establishing firm timelines and ensuring better liaison and consultation with the community, landholders and other stakeholders (local government).
- Proponents would also address and involve local government at an earlier stage of the project.

The 1997 and 1998 Rivercare project proponents had the following general and specific recommendations that may prove useful to other groups undertaking Rivercare projects:

Project planning advice:

- Having a good project manager/facilitator/coordinator is very important.
- One on one involvement is critical, especially in getting new people on board and to maintain motivation, and requires a key person ('shaker and mover') as organiser / motivator.
- Ensure project objectives are clearly defined and that all participants understand/agree. This will prevent losing people along the way. Participants must have common goals and it is important to create ownership of the project in the community.
- Plan well and obtain firm commitments from all partners. Have a clear understanding of responsibilities and review and revisit at regular intervals. Good planning with all stakeholders results in good implementation, which leads to good long term results.
- Must have a support system and be part of a strong team, so that work can be picked up when someone is away. Backup support is essential to maintain schedule.
- Ensure you have a good relationship with Shire officers and Councillors.
- Don't bite off more than you can chew and reward yourself, don't expect too much too quickly.
- Apply for funding no matter how hard you find it may be.

Volunteer advice:

- Be realistic about what volunteers can achieve, their limitations need to be recognised. They often require a paid (dedicated) person to support their roles, somewhere to go for advice, coordination, resources and feedback.
- The social approach is valuable – food and fun works.
- It is useful to have a portfolio approach within a group, where each member has a portfolio and keeps up to date with the information on that topic so they can share it with other members.
- Have one adult to every 6-8 child volunteers to ensure effectiveness.



- Schedule every aspect of every activity across the year and assign someone to be responsible for this.
- Record all volunteer hours and what they do.
- Congratulate volunteers and employees and stakeholders.
- As a coordinator, spend time working with volunteers – doing is the best teaching tool.
- Never refuse a volunteer, even the most difficult.
- Trust your volunteers.

Logistical advice:

- As Integrated Catchment Management programs grow in size, groups need to allow for growth in staff numbers and complexity of projects. To accommodate this growth, a group eventually requires a centre of some kind from which to operate and perhaps a dedicated part time coordinator. The duties of this coordinator need to be well defined and limited.
- Ensure that the intellectual property of all parties involved is appropriate for the tasks to be carried out.
- Word of mouth still works best to move people to action.
- Letters of invitation work better than newspaper advertisements to get people to meetings/events.
- It takes time for people to change, cultural change happens slowly.
- A Landcare Centre is a valuable asset for communication and advertising the project to the wider community
- Involving schools in project activities can be beneficial. Include schools as soon as possible in onground activities as a learning outcome.
- Meet the ongoing maintenance managers on site prior to and during the project to clarify and gain commitment to their required activities, write them down and send them back to them in writing.
- Consult with the surrounding public to each site at least 2-6 months prior to project commencement.
- Record all coordinator/paid employee time.
- Accurately record all actions in project sites including all stakeholders (ie have forms available and prepared for them to fill out).
- Don't make any enemies, especially with stakeholders.
- Formalise project reports and distribute to all who may be interested.
- Get a signage communication plan organised as early as possible.
- Use as many people with local experience and knowledge as possible – do your groundwork, then approach the technical people.

Revegetation advice:

- Revegetation of gravel pits is made easier by adding straw for humus.
- Revegetation is not as important as first thought – with stock exclusion, the vegetation will come back (in the right circumstances).
- It is not economic to revegetate creeklines with local native species if it is under threat from rising water tables and the species selected will not withstand salinity. In these situations salt and waterlogging tolerant species must be used.
- Initially plant only those species that will cover the ground quickly. Once covered, then plant a much greater diversity of species. Don't go for climax communities first.

Fencing advice:

- Electric fencing is not appropriate for use with sheep or in heavily vegetated riparian areas.
- Peer pressure from neighbours shown to be the best way to get people to fence.
- Farmers are more likely to fence if controlled grazing is part of the management practice. This may go against the ideals of biodiversity protection, but it is a reality that should be recognised. Grazed B grade bush is useful.



2.7 Comments on the application and assessment process

Around 85% of the projects that were reviewed commented on the application and the assessment process. There was almost unanimous criticism for the application forms. They are considered too long, too complex and full of jargon. They are quite daunting and difficult to complete by a typical community member without relying on the support of a Community Landcare Coordinator, or similar. It was mentioned that the 'right wording' was required for the application to proceed successfully, causing further problems for community groups. There were also some problems with the manipulation of the electronic forms. The content of the forms was also considered fairly inflexible in that they didn't suit all projects and were too prescriptive, with questions particularly geared towards agricultural rather than urban landcare.

The other common complaint was that the reporting requirements are too time consuming and the administrative requirements heavy. A quarterly reporting timetable was considered too much to expect of volunteers, especially without the services of a paid coordinator. It was also mentioned that in the time lag between the application and receipt of funding, the enthusiasm of a group is difficult to maintain. The Gordon Reid (Lotteries Commission) style of application is preferred in many instances, where the NHT process is considered too much work for small groups relying on volunteers. The assessment by Technical and Regional Assessment Panels is also seen negatively in some cases - groups were frustrated with the excessive level of questioning and assessment and unrealistic expectations placed on volunteers to achieve results.

2.8 Rivercare officers

With financial support from the NHT in four Rivercare projects (973778, 973799, 973806, 973816), the Water and Rivers Commission has been able to employ between 7-9 Rivercare officers to support community action in waterways management over the last 1-2 years. Officers are based in Perth, Northam, Bunbury, Geraldton and Albany. They are involved in a range of activities, including the following:

- Technical support and advice to community groups and landowners involved in on-ground stream rehabilitation and protection (about 30 streams across the Southwest and about 50-60 streams and wetlands in the Metropolitan and Central regions).
- Presentations at courses, workshops, field days, show days, etc.
- Waterways management, strategic and action planning.
- Foreshore surveys (mainly in the Southcoast, Southwest and Central regions).
- Running rivercare workshops (Southcoast, Southwest, Central and Metropolitan regions).
- Trial and rehabilitation sites of best management practices for revegetation, channel and bank protection (e.g. 3 Mile Flat, Udumung Brook, and Solomon - Yalgun Brook).
- Membership of sub-regional Catchment Support Teams (south-coast).
- Negotiating water sensitive design.
- Rivercare group formation (e.g. two groups in the Preston catchment near Donnybrook – Southwest region).
- Preparing newsletters and newspaper columns.
- Preparing technical and advisory notes on physical and ecological river processes and river and wetland management (Water Notes, Water Fact Sheets, River Restoration Manual Sections – produced by Water and Rivers Commission and Natural Heritage Trust).
- Design and implementation of large community and local government-linked projects (e.g. Garvey Park and Bannister Creek – Metropolitan Region).

Five Rivercare officers were responsible for conducting the reviews of the 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects. The review process not only generated the feedback required from project proponents for this report, but also proved beneficial to the Rivercare officers. It provided more opportunities for contact with catchment groups and individual landholders and raised the Water and Rivers Commission's profile within the community.

Since the reviews were conducted and this report compiled, only one of the five Rivercare officers that completed the reviews remains in the same position. Three have left the agency all together and one has moved to a different area. This reflects a common occurrence, seen amongst other community support officers such as Landcare and Bushcare, where there are problems with continuity of employment, recruitment and gaining technical skills. This results in perpetual on the job training. Reasons for this high turnover of staff are varied, but a common cause is the uncertainty

of funding for the position and the short-term contracts offered as a consequence. Understandably, job security is a high priority for employees.

3 Snapshot of Rivercare Project Activities in Western Australia

The following two projects are case studies of 1997 Rivercare projects that have had significant on ground impacts as a result of NHT funding.

3.1 Transforming Bannister Creek from Urban Drain to Living Stream (973235)

After urbanisation, Bannister Creek, with a catchment of 23 km² and a population of approximately 27,000, became an engineered drain for disposal of stormwater and industrial run off. It is a major tributary of the lower Canning River, which flows into the Swan River Estuary. It is heavily infested with weeds, badly eroded in places, often vandalised and used for illegal rubbish dumping.

This successful community metropolitan project began in July 1997 with a total Rivercare grant of \$148,860 over four years. The Bannister Creek Catchment Group is aiming to restore Bannister Creek to a living stream by managing and revegetating the riparian zone and neighbouring bushland. This is a cohesive community group with a solid volunteer membership and strong local government support. The project focuses on general integrated catchment management, with strong emphasis on strategy development, action planning and on-ground work including weeding, replanting, fencing and path construction.

The project employs two staff who coordinate stakeholders, schools and the community to achieve the on-ground targets. So far, 65,000 seedlings (target was 45,000) have been planted over 10 ha and 3 km of streamline is actively managed. An intensive weeding program is in place, with 8 ha weeded to date. The group also distribute newsletters and technical literature to increase community education and awareness. The skills and experiences of this group are highly sought after by other metropolitan and rural groups facing similar problems.

The Bannister Creek Catchment Group is confident this work will be maintained and enhanced in the future. The local council provides office space for the group, wages for a Bush Regeneration officer and it has developed a Bushcare team to support the achievements of community groups and provide ongoing maintenance. The community has ownership of the site, there is a strong group of volunteers who care for the local environment and there is ongoing education of school children to foster long term ownership and respect. The Bannister Creek Catchment Group is also building on and extending the onground and integrated catchment management work in this project through a new project funded in 2000 (003083).

The success of this project can be attributed to the persistence, drive and commitment of the project coordinator, and is further testimony that a good project coordinator is essential to achieving change - on the ground and in the behaviour and attitude of the local community.

Plates 1 and 2 show the before and after results of weeding along one section of Bannister Creek by a Green Corps Team. Plates 3, 4 and 5 illustrate some of the revegetation activities that were undertaken in 1999 and 2000.



Plates 1 & 2, Weed control, Bannister Creek



Plates 1 & 2 Greencorps site – weed removal Before (above) and After (below). Photos J. Robert



Plates 3, 4 & 5 Weed control and revegetation, Bannister Creek



Plate 3 Greencorps Team removing Typha, 1998. Photo J.Robert



Plate 4 Bannister Creek revegetation site, May 1999. Photo C. Walker



Plate 5 Bannister Creek revegetation site, May 1999. Photo C. Walker

3.2 Geographe Bay Catchment: River Foreshore Streamlining Activities (973116)

This successful southwest project is run by the Geocatch Network Centre and began in March 1998 with a total NHT grant of \$279,740 over four years. Rivercare funded 70% of the project while Bushcare funded the remainder. A portion of the funds is for the employment of part time project coordinators, but the majority is directed to onground work. Geocatch is the Geographe Catchment Council (Inc) and is based in Busselton, working with the community throughout the Geographe Catchment, of some 1700 square kilometres.

The overall objective of the project is to increase biodiversity and reduce the level of erosion, sedimentation and eutrophication in the Geographe Bay Catchment. To achieve this, an extensive program of riparian revegetation and river foreshore protection is being implemented. The project also aims to increase the adoption of riparian best management practices as a component of sustainable farming systems and to increase public awareness of and involvement in rivercare activities through seed collection and community planting exercises.

Staff at the Geocatch Network Centre coordinate the on-ground work in conjunction with landholders (approximately 140 in total), community groups such as the Capel, Vasse-Wonnerup, Sussex and Yallingup Land Conservation District Committees and schools. On ground works to date include:

- 128,700 seedlings planted over 129 hectares;
- 107 km of protective fencing erected;
- 20 ha of remnant vegetation protected;
- 57 ha of weeds removed or controlled;
- 7 km of direct seeding;
- 36 stock crossings constructed; and
- 59 stock off-channel watering troughs established.

Local nurseries have been targeted, emphasising the benefits of stocking local native species to complement this project. Streamlining has been well promoted through local print and radio media, field days and forums, brochures, and a Ministerial launch of a Catchment Management Strategy. Approximately 69 streamlining sites (over 117ha) in the Geographe Catchment have been mapped on to GIS and all sites are being monitored using photos and on-ground assessment before and after works are undertaken. Landholders, school students, community catchment groups, landcare trainees and other volunteers are conducting revegetation and rehabilitation work on these sites. More than 300 people have been involved so far.

A major event was the Streamlining Mini Expo, held in 1999. Information on streamlining, biodynamics, Bushcare, tree nurseries, seed collecting, permaculture, aquaculture, tree establishment, farm forestry, Land for Wildlife, floriculture, direct seeding and environmental education was presented. The Expo was well received with approximately 75 participants.

A difficulty and challenge for this project has been the high turnover of part time coordinators, meaning that the process of readvertising and familiarising with the position has slowed the implementation at times. Despite this the project is on track and has achieved between 75-100% of its objectives. The project is complemented and enhanced by River Action Plans developed under another Geocatch Rivercare project, "Geographe Catchment River Restoration" (973791). The plans have allowed strategic work areas to be targeted for this project and the linking of these projects has been mutually beneficial.

This project has been tremendously successful, not only in exceeding onground work targets, but in the level of community involvement it has generated. The onground work achieved in this project and others is being built on and extended with a new NHT project, "Developing and Implementing a Local River Action Plan for the Waterways of the Vasse-Wonnerup Catchment" (003012). The work undertaken by Geocatch and the services it provides is highly valued in the Geographe Catchment community.



4 Conclusions and Future Directions

4.1 Summary of the progress and main learnings of projects funded by Rivercare

It can be concluded from the review that the majority of 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects have been successful. They are progressing well, having achieved between 75-100% of their objectives and they are in line with their proposed work plans, often exceeding many of their targets. The majority of groups are happy with their project's progress, despite the setbacks and delays they may have experienced. Problems with project progress were most commonly attributed to lack of labour / volunteers to complete onground work, problems with the recruitment, retainment, or effectiveness of staff and late receipt of funding.

Onground achievements are considerable, with the 1997 and 1998 projects having planted more than 1 million seedlings, revegetated more than 3000 hectares and fenced more than 1300 kilometres of streamline. Projects have also demonstrated outcomes other than on ground works, which include catalytic, educational and social benefits. In addition proponents have learned much about project planning and implementation and have identified areas they would handle differently next time.

A major learning was that for at least 55% of Rivercare projects, the employment of a dedicated project coordinator is an absolute necessity if a project is to achieve its objectives and draw on its funds. Many groups stated that they simply would not have been able to either commence their project, or keep it going and complete it without the assistance, motivation and organisation offered by a Community Landcare Coordinator. It was also found that groups that seemed to have trouble accessing technical information and support, were those without the services of a Community Landcare Coordinator or Catchment Coordinator.

The reviews highlighted the value of Rivercare and community support officers in action planning and in the provision of on-the-spot advice – one group stressing the preference for 'gum boot' rather than 'desk top' technical support.

A universal finding is that the application and assessment process is considered too difficult, too complex and too onerous for most community members. Again this fosters an over reliance on those having the technical skills to interpret and fill out the application forms and deal with the assessment process, mostly the employed community support officers and project coordinators, who step in to work on behalf of groups. This tends to alienate many community groups from their projects to various degrees. The application forms particularly come in for criticism, being considered too complex, repetitive, full of jargon and simply too long.

From the feedback in the reviews it would seem that projects that tend to prosper versus those that get bogged down and significantly delayed, are those that have:

- a strong project coordinator (such as Catchment Coordinators or Community Landcare Coordinators);
- good community/landholder and local government support; and
- are simple, practical and achievable – don't bite off more than they can chew.

4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of Rivercare projects - how can this be done in the future?

All Rivercare projects are assessed mid-way during their life, where they span two or more years, or at the end of the project where they are of a shorter duration. It should be stressed that the current monitoring and evaluation process is intended to be a review and learning exercise, not primarily an audit. It is thought that the best information can be collected at this time when the project is fresh in the minds of the proponents and they are most sensitive to their difficulties and successes. The current process is project based, mainly measuring actual on the ground outcomes against project targets. A similar review is being undertaken of the 1999 Rivercare projects in 2001 and the results will be reported early in 2002.

The Water and Rivers Commission has the methodologies to assess in-stream and water quality outcomes, but resources have yet to be identified to allow this expertise to be applied to the evaluation of NHT projects in the long term. Ideally, completion reports would be used together with site visits by Rivercare officers to evaluate the success of projects. All projects with on-ground outputs will be visited on site at least once. On completion, a number of representative Rivercare projects will be selected for evaluation and perhaps ongoing monitoring to assess long term outcomes, whether these are 'people' or environmental outcomes.

The Regional Assessment Panels (RAP) have conducted site visits to selected projects over the last few years which has assisted greatly in the RAPs understanding and appreciation of a project, particularly when assessing continuing



applications. It would be useful if these evaluation tours were to continue in the new phase of the Natural Heritage Trust.

4.3 General recommendations for the Rivercare Program

1. Allocate more resources for onground support, ie, more resources to employ more technically skilled Rivercare, Landcare and Bushcare officers (and Catchment and Community Landcare Coordinators) throughout rural and metropolitan WA.
2. Improve the application and assessment process for the next phase of the Natural Heritage Trust to make it more 'user friendly' for farmers and other members of the community, and therefore a more attractive funding body to pursue.
3. Document the successes and failures of projects and the learnings and advice that project proponents have to offer as a result of their experience. Make the information accessible nationally.
4. Future reviews could also compare and contrast metropolitan and rural projects.



Appendix 1: Summary of 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects under review



Summary of 1997 and 1998 Rivercare projects under review

Project #	Project name	Region	Proponent	Total Rivercare funds	Main river system(s)	Main areas of work
963503 (963500) <i>[joint NLP project]</i>	Water Resources Assessment and Enhancement - Southcoast (sub-project of South Coast Regional	South Coast	WRC (AgWA)	\$105,329	Oldfield, Pallinup, Gairdner, Frankland-Gordon and Lake Warden	Employ and train community in water quality monitoring, interpretation & dissemination of WQ data. Estuarine monitoring and hydrological assessment. Provide waterways fencing assistance and BMP advice to landholders
973068	Twonkwillingup Pools Born again	South West	Katanning LCDC	\$74,970	Blackwood	Survey pools, dredge sediment, riffles, clean up and revegetate surrounding area, provide public access – paths and boardwalks
973071	Hay Sheepwash Sub Catchment Project	South Coast	Hay River LCDC	\$49,992	Hay River	Produce farm plans, encourage wider community involvement, revegetate & protect waterways, surface water management
973102	Little Nappier and Yellanup Creeks Catchment Fencing Project	South Coast	Napier King LCDC	\$12,000	Kalgan River	Protect streamlines and vegetation across 3 farms, 20 kms fencing to complete fencing of entire Little Napier Creek
973110 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Pallinup-North Stirling Bushlands and Wetlands Management Plan	South Coast	Gnowangerup LCDC	\$253,237	Pallinup, North Stirling, Mills Lakes Catchment	Fencing and revegetation to protect, stabilise and improve significant waterways, wetlands and remnant vegetation in Pallinup River catchment, North Stirling Basin & Mills Lakes Chain
973116 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Geographe Bay Catchment – River foreshore streamlining activities	South West	Geocatch	\$195,818	Geographe Catchment (Abba, Buanyup, Carbanup, Capel, Ludlow, Sabina, & Vasse Rivers)	Address issues of erosion, siltation & eutrophication in the Geographe Catchment. Extensive programme of riparian vegetation protection and river foreshores regeneration – river action planning, fencing and revegetation.
973125	Planning and management strategies for the Walpole and Nornalup inlet systems	South Coast	Shire of Manjimup	\$46,000	Walpole and Nornalup Inlet (Frankland, Collier, Walpole and Deep Rivers)	Provide baseline data, ongoing monitoring and planning initiatives for Walpole, Nornalup Inlet System, stormwater management plan for Walpole town site
973135 <i>[joint NLP & NVI project]</i>	Revegetation of tributaries to the Arthur River	South West	Williams, Narrogin, Wagin, Darkan, & West Arthur LCDC's	\$77,652	Blackwood	Revegetation of recharge areas, revegetation of creeklines, fencing and regeneration, surface water control – involving 12 catchment groups. Aim to decrease salinity in the Arthur River by revegetating its tributaries and recharge areas,
973154 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Lower Blackwood Catchment Landcare Centre, Projects Coordinator	South West	Lower Blackwood LCDC	\$125,137	Blackwood	Employ landcare coordinator, develop catchment plan, promote landcare, farm and catchment planning, assess and monitor streams, and foreshores, fertiliser trials, streamlining, coastal rehabilitation & landuse mapping
973212	Collie River Reclamation and rehabilitation management project	South West	Collie LCDC	\$66,170	Collie River	Improve existing waterway habitats, remove environmental weeds, encourage public awareness, improve long term health of River; riffle installed, revegetation, fencing
973229 <i>[joint NLP & NVI project]</i>	Restoring Serpentine-Jarrahdale for tomorrow	South West	Serpentine-Jarrahdale LCDC	\$183,787	Peel-Harvey	ICM to support community to undertake onground work. Employment of project officers to do this – waterways and wetland restoration, revegetation and remnant vegetation management
973233	SA- Southern Wood Creek Enhancement Project	Metro	Friends of the River Canning Environs Inc	\$43,810	Southern-Wungong Catchment – Canning	Convert drain to living stream, protect remnant vegetation, revegetation, bank shaping and stabilisation, weed removal, fencing to control access, signage
973235	SA- Transforming Bannister Creek from Urban Drain to Living Stream	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	\$148,860	Swan-Canning	General ICM with strong emphasis on action planning, strategy development and onground works. Employs coordinator. Convert Bannister Creek (drain) to living stream – weed control, revegetation, education – schools, flora survey, catchment management plan, water quality monitoring, fencing

Rivercare Projects: successes, impediments, learnings

Project #	Project name	Region	Proponent	Total Rivercare funds	Main river system(s)	Main areas of work
973236 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Farmers Fencing the Key Kalgan River Tributaries	South Coast	Kalgan LCDC, East Tenderden Catchment Group	\$43,905	East Tenderden, Upper Kalgan (Young River)	Protect, manage and enhance native remnant vegetation along Kalgan Tributaries in East Tenderden Catchment. Revegetation, weed control, stabilise stream banks, photo point monitoring, fencing, create corridor linking Tenderden Reserve & Stirling Range National Park
973237	Preserve the Beaufort	South West	Bindaree Grazing Co	\$7,000	Blackwood	Fencing and revegetation of sections of the Beaufort River
973258	Toby Inlet Integrated Catchment Management	South West	Toby Inlet Catchment Management Group Inc	\$76,700	Geographe Bay	Develop integrated catchment plan for Toby Inlet through strategic water monitoring, flora and fauna survey, some riparian repair, fencing and biological filters.
973359 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Urban-Hills and Wooroloo Brook Catchments	Metro	Wooroloo LCDC	\$59,795	Swan-Avon (Jane Brook, Helena River, Blackadder Creek)	fencing for streamline protection, revegetation of foreshore and riparian zones, revegetation and protection of remnant bushland, surface drainage management, revegetation of cleared farmland – project sites throughout catchment, plus education–land management information package & training for community & local government
973361	SA- Reduction of Phosphorus loads to Canning Catchment	Metro	Canning Catchment Coordinating Group Inc	\$111,608	Swan-Canning	Education and awareness raising to reduce Phosphorous loss and target householders and high P use industries and activities (turf farms, nurseries, golf courses)
973363	SA- Planning & Implementation of Catchment Management for Bennett Brook	Metro	Bennett Brook Catchment Group	\$86,708	Swan	Restore and protect riparian vegetation along the wetlands and creeks in the catchment, reduce pollutants entering the stream and raise community awareness, on ground activities – weeding, revegetation, direct seeding, fencing
973703	SA- Community revegetation on the Swan/Canning River	Metro	Swan River Trust	\$80,990	Swan-Canning	Coordinator employed to support community groups undertake river restoration, ie stream stabilisation, revegetation, weed control activities. Also demonstration of new techniques in rehabilitation
973719	Water Resource Process Assessment – Moore River Catchment	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	\$455,000	Moore River	Increase understanding of key hydrological processes in the Moore Catchment and identify management actions – ground and surface water surveys, water quality monitoring, hydrodynamic studies, streamflow modelling, water balance modelling – data input to the Moore Catchment Strategy and Action Plan (being prepared in 973718)
973769	Hot Spot Identification and Management	South Coast	Agriculture WA, Albany	\$114,500	Oyster Harbour, Wilson and Torbay Inlets	Identification of nutrient hotspots in 3 catchments to allow management programs to be targeted to specific areas
973783	Modelling nutrient management – Scott Coastal Plain	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	\$186,917	Blackwood	Improve water quality in the Scott River through investigations, interpretation, assessment and development of water and drainage management strategies
973791	Geographe Catchment River Restoration	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	\$80,800	Geographe Bay	Develop and implement river action plans for 4 rivers throughout the catchment
973798	Evaluation of Rivercare Practices within the South Coast	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	\$80,400	All south coast catchments	Trialing digital multi-spectral video as cost effective method of assessing the vigour and extent of riparian vegetation communities, restoration demonstration sites, developing and refining procedures for evaluation of floodplains and channels to provide better management decision tools, stream restoration case studies.
973799	Development and Implementation of Local River Action Plans	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	\$236,633	Dalyup, Oldfield, Gordon-Frankland, Bremer, Phillips, and Fitzgerald Rivers	Survey rivers and foreshores, develop local river action plans and demonstrate rehabilitation techniques, support formation of community groups, increase community awareness and involvement
973801	SW River Restoration Training and	South West	Water and Rivers	\$180,024	NA – statewide	Training (workshops) for community and agency staff in river restoration techniques;



Rivercare Projects: successes, impediments, learnings

Project #	Project name	Region	Proponent	Total Rivercare funds	Main river system(s)	Main areas of work
	demonstration Program		Commission			establish demonstration sites in river restoration techniques; provides supporting literature for both agency staff and community (Manual and waternotes)
973806	Leschenault Catchment Rivers Protection and Enhancement Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	\$189,700	Leschenault	Survey the condition of river foreshores and riparian zones on Ferguson, Collie and Brunswick Rivers, identify water management issues, assist community and landcare groups to develop management plans and implement river restoration strategies, fencing and revegetation. Project coordinator employed.
973816	SA-ARCP Management of the Avon Riverine Environment	Central	Water and Rivers Commission	\$860,000	Avon	Implements actions recommended by Avon River Management Authority – Riparian zone rehabilitation, rehabilitation of natural pools, management surveys of major tributaries, river recovery plans, communication strategy for the Avon River. 2 officers employed to do this.
983002 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Burakin/Bunketch Creek Line revegetation project	Northern	Burakin-Bunketch LCDC	\$54,270	Burakin/Bunketch, →Yarra Yarra Catchment	Fencing and revegetation along major drainage lines, water quality monitoring
983006	Avon Ascent Urban Awareness project	Central	York LCDC, Avon Ascent Committee	\$31,600	Avon	Promote the awareness of the changing agricultural catchment and the impact it has on the Swan/Avon River to the urban population of Perth. Signage to help urban visitors learn about riparian vegetation, river bed degradation, remnant vegetation and landcare / rivercare at Avon Ascent sites - Avondale Discovery Farm, Beverley Town Pool, Gwambygine, Balladong and Northam town pools.
983036	The Coomalbidgup Swamp & Barker Inlet Heritage Project	South Coast	Coobidge Creek Landcare Group	\$45,675	Barkers Inlet / Coobidge Creek	Fencing and revegetation of creeklines and remnant vegetation and stop deterioration of swamp
983042 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Boothendarra catchment remnant and streamlining vegetation protection and regeneration	Northern	Dandaragan Shire LCDC– Boothendarra Subcatchment	\$142,144	Hill River	Activities address components of the Catchment plan – remnant vegetation management, revegetation, watercourse management and monitoring, fencing watercourses, excluding stock, controlling vermin and weeds, seedling plantings, field days, awareness raising
983046	Kalannie revegetation and stabilisation of drainage systems	Northern	Kalannie LCDC	\$28,080	Yarra Yarra Catchment	Re-establish major natural drainage lines, control surface and sub-surface water, linking remnant vegetation, fencing and revegetation
983051	Revegetation, fencing of Oldfield Tributary “Billys Creek”	South Coast	Oldfield Landcare Group Inc	\$21,252	Oldfield River	Fence creekline, revegetation, protection and management of remnants
983065	Revegetation and rehabilitation of the Upper Wangelling Gully Catchment	South West	Wangelling Gully Catchment Group, Williams Landcare Inc	\$43,956	Blackwood	Fencing and revegetation of riparian and recharge zones to prevent erosion, improve biodiversity, increase water use, rehabilitate saline areas, banks to control surface water
983091	Demonstration site – Protection, regeneration & revegetation of riparian zone – Gingin Brook	Northern	Gingin LCDC, Friends of Gingin Brook	\$71,124	Gingin Brook / Moore River	Demonstration site of weed removal, regeneration and revegetation with education of public and protection of riparian zone.
983112	Galena Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Project	Northern	Binnu LCDC	\$68,781	Murchison	Mine Dump rehabilitation – earthworks, stabilisation, revegetation, sedges, water testing.
983140 <i>[joint NVI project]</i>	Crossing the Boundaries – Southern Peel Partnership	South West	Coolup LCDC	\$322,628	Peel-Harvey	Coordination between 3 LCDCs and 3 Shires to maximise landholder involvement in onground land and water care – identify BMPs, seed collecting, seed orchards, school involvement, streamlining, remnant vegetation protection, stock crossing.
983201	Flood forecasting and warning system –	South West	Water and Rivers	\$120,000	Leschenault	Design, establish and commission river flood level and flow measuring and warning sites



Rivercare Projects: successes, impediments, learnings

Project #	Project name	Region	Proponent	Total Rivercare funds	Main river system(s)	Main areas of work
	Collie and Preston Catchments		Commission			in the Collie and Preston River Catchments, more hydrological data to agencies and communities
983219	Rehabilitation of the Lower Moore River	Northern	Guilderton Community Association Inc	\$162,200	Moore River	Restoration of Lower Moore River – fencing, revegetation, weed control, feral animal control, erosion control, community awareness, education and training, seed collecting, herbarium, monitoring
983226 <i>[joint NLP & NVI project]</i>	Blackwood Catchment: NHT Package 1998 – 2001	South West	Blackwood Basin Group	\$1,470,941	Blackwood	Leadership, coordination and support for onground works and action plans across a whole river basin. The works aim to change catchment water balance to reduce salinity, increase biodiversity and improve water quality of the Blackwood River and its main tributaries.
983243	Restoring Brady's Chisholm, Crimea and Swan wetlands in Bayswater	Metro	Bayswater Integrated Catchment Management Committee (BICM)	\$33,840	Swan	Restoring 4 sites in Bayswater – weeding and replanting, some earthworks to improve compensation basins and drains – create living wetlands and streams
983250 <i>[joint NLP project]</i>	Supporting Community Driven ICM in the Swan Catchment	Metro	Swan Working Group	\$427,666	Swan-Avon	Provide information, training, technical advice to community environmental groups in the Swan Catchment – ICM support.
983252	Demonstrating new gross pollutant trap for Bayswater Main Drain	Metro	Bayswater City Council	\$42,000	Swan	Trial gross pollutant trap for Bayswater Main Drain – installation and monitoring of the trap.
983253	Promotion of Techniques to Improve Urban Water Quality	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	\$35,000	NA	Develop marketing strategy targeting key audience groups – engineers, local government, planners, agencies, promote techniques to improve stormwater quality – workshops on the techniques in the Urban Stormwater Quality Management Manual, promote implementation of techniques
983259 <i>[joint NLP & NVI project]</i>	Community grants for innovation in best practice management	Central	Avon Working Group	\$199,334	Avon	Devolved grants project to fund catchment management plans and trials of innovative new BMPs. Revegetation, fencing, monitoring, sedge and rush trial, aquaculture using saline water, low rainfall farm forestry trials, alley farming, broadscale lucerne trials, floriculture trials, water management.
983303	Urban bushcare of Bannister Creek riparian and nearby bushland – Urban bushcare project No. 45	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	\$26,800	Swan-Canning	Integrated weed control and restoration of riparian zone and neighbouring bushland, improve water quality of drain, raise awareness of school children and local community – revegetation and education activities



Appendix 2: Sample Evaluation Forms



RIVERCARE PROGRAM – APPENDIX II PROPONENT FEEDBACK & FIELD ASSESSMENT

Project Number <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	Project Title <input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>
Name of Proponent <input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>	Assessment Officer/s <input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>
Date <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> / <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> / <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Catalytic Effects

1(a) Have there been any broader spin-offs or benefits that have come from the project, such as those listed bellow?

Benefit	Outcome
<input type="checkbox"/> Expanding the skills base of the community	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Social benefits to the community	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic benefits to the community	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Introducing new people to Rivercare	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Involving other groups in the community	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other projects started with Government and funding	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(specify)</small>	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

1(b) Have any of the following been measured? (If so please give appropriate values)

<input type="checkbox"/> Surveys	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Works Completed	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Investment	<input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> \$
<input type="checkbox"/> N ^o . Farmers Participating <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input style="width: 98%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		

Involvement and Support

2(a) Who has been involved / included in the project?

<input type="checkbox"/> Landholders	<input type="checkbox"/> Schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input type="checkbox"/> State Agencies <small>(specify)</small> <input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Businesses	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <small>(specify)</small> <input style="width: 98%;" type="text"/>

Appendix II – Feedback & Assessment

2(b) Describe the nature and extent of community involvement

2(c) Could or should the level of involvement have been improved? In what way?

Involvement and Support

3(a) Do you consider you had access to adequate technical information and advice?

YES
 NO
 IN PART

3(b) From where was your information sourced?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bushcare facilitators | <input type="checkbox"/> Academic institutions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other NHT facilitators | <input type="checkbox"/> CSIRO |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greening Australia Field Officers | <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency Field Officers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | |

<i>eg:</i>	

3(c) How would you like to see the access to technical information and advice improved?

Problems

4 Did you encounter any major problems in meeting the objectives of the project?

YES
 NO

5(a) Did you encounter any of the following specific impediments? (tick any relevant boxes)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biophysical
<input type="checkbox"/> Unfavourable climatic conditions
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeds
<input type="checkbox"/> other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> Funding / Financial
<input type="checkbox"/> Funds delayed
<input type="checkbox"/> Inability to purchase equipment, seed, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> People / Human resource
<input type="checkbox"/> Unfavourable group dynamics
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of labour
<input type="checkbox"/> other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical resources / knowledge
<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of technical knowledge / support
<input type="checkbox"/> other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> Time constraints
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate project planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate financial planning
<input type="checkbox"/> other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> Local or State Government regulations

<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input style="width: 150px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> |
|--|--|

Appendix II – Feedback & Assessment

5(b) Describe how these impediments affected your project.

NHT Administrative Process

6. What are your views on the application form and reporting requirements?

7. Did you encounter any specific problems in developing, submitting or receiving funding for your project? *(please give details)*

Publicity

8. Have you undertaken any publicity or promotional activities?

YES NO

Planning

9. Do you consider the set objectives were achievable?

YES NO

10. Is the cause rather than the symptoms of the problem being addressed?

YES NO

11. Are there alternatives?

YES NO

Appendix 3: Raw Data Tables



Current Rivercare Outputs October 2000

KEY
 Normal text = update from review forms
 Underlined text = from 00-01 continuing applications
 Italics text = remains from the 1999 review

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
963503 – (NRI component of SCRIPT project 963500) (4)	Water Resource Assessment & Enhancement – South Coast	South Coast	WRC (AgWA)	Almost complete	NA	285	NA	Too hard to estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was NLP funded in 96/7, 97/8 & 98/9; received NRI dollars only in its final year in 99/00; 100 brochures distributed; 285km fencing through provision of waterways fencing grants; 300 monitoring days. Publicity: 5 newspaper articles; 10 newsletter articles; 1 conference paper; 2 radio interviews; 45 public meetings/seminars/workshop; 50 community volunteers invested 5400 hours or 675 days of their time; community involvement very high. Publicity been mostly within local groups to communicate objectives and outcomes, but broader publicity will follow production of communication material for each catchment in late 2000. Project employed regional coordinator & 5 local monitoring coordinators in 5 catchments. The project works with local communities to assess the condition of select waterways along the South Coast and to determine what can be done to improve or enhance these waterways. This involves; assessing the state of key waterways, training and educating the community, employing local people to regularly monitor waterways, seasonally monitoring South Coast Estuaries, disseminating information and assisting in rehabilitating waterways Monitoring complete and final reports and presentation of data being prepared; On-going training and support will be provided to monitoring coordinators. Catalytic effects: now have more objective water quality data sets; strengths and weaknesses of community based water quality monitoring was evaluated; a network of well trained community water quality monitoring personnel is now in place, some are already being employed to continue monitoring; information will greatly help develop future monitoring plans; Fencing grants acted as a 'carrot' for landholders that may not otherwise have fenced their waterways and also a catalyst for further education of landholders in BMP; employment created locally; catchment communities now much better involved with Rivercare issues & incorporating them into management; landcare groups; schools & clubs; strong community support for the catchment monitoring Things group would do differently next time: increase budgets for employing community monitors & pick fewer catchments in which to work and arrange better so geographic area was reduced.
973068 (2)	Twonkwilling up Pools Born again	South West	Katanning LCDC	Project delayed but will be complete by 2001	?	0.5	<u>1.125</u>	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 seedlings planted; 23ha weeded; 2.5 days environmental monitoring; 50 people involved; 2 newspaper articles; 20 newsletter articles (weekly LCDC); 3 radio interviews Catalytic effects: social benefits-will be popular picnic area; introducing new people to rivercare-awareness raised; other groups involved – Shire becoming interested Problems: project delays due to vandalism, flooding, few volunteers (lack of labour), project officer suddenly on sick leave for 12 months, Water Corp have delayed stopping wastewater going into the creek until June 2001, fencing delayed due to having to reach agreement of boundary with Motocross Club, Shire unable to supply rocks for riffles till Jan 2001. Tasks & objectives 50-75% complete; original target of 15,000 seedlings an overestimate of what can be done, but will plant along creek line Outcomes: will make the area a tourist spot and will be an indicator of the health of the catchment, a bird sanctuary will be created.
973071 (3)	Hay Sheepwash Sub Catchment Project	South Coast	Hay River LCDC	Project complete	9	11	22	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% tasks and objectives reached; 20 Farm plans produced, 54 volunteers involved; 11,500 seedlings planted; 10 newspaper/newsletter articles; 8 public meetings/workshops; 4 displays; Bird surveys contributed to a Bird Atlas, fauna surveys will be done. Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community in monitoring/surveys of veg., birds, piezometers, salinity, reveg. and fencing; planning workshops; economic benefits of better pastures and use of unproductive waterlogged areas; other projects started eg: WIMA fencing grants, Gordon Reid funding, AgWA herbicide trials. Problems with property planning where the data was not specific enough to be useful and it was not in a useable (digital) format

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The active organising member of the group was key to the projects success and it being well managed, though was very demanding for a volunteer – though she is now very valuable as a representative in subregional and regional decision making groups
973102 (2)	Little Nappier and Yellanup Creeks Catchment Fencing Project	South Coast	Napier King LCDC	Project complete	6	20	2	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams are buffered and fenced; other catchment works are progressing to address overall problems. A successful project as it has protected waterways that have yet to become severely degraded; more fencing has been done than in original application, but it is part of general farm management, and they have protected more remnant vegetation than they had originally estimated. Standard ringlock fencing is now replacing electric, which failed. Regeneration good in most areas, but fenced areas had problems with weeds, & weed control is continuing. Catalytic effects – neighbours are now also doing onground works (though not with NHT) Delay in receipt of funds created problems with suppliers. Group will not use NHT again – too much effort for very little, other funding options like Gordon Reid is easier. All landholders had to provide stock crossings for watering their stock. While possible for this project, others in the area will not fence off creeks as they need a cheaper stock watering option or more funding for this. It is felt that this sort of funding would be better as fencing is a cost they are happy to incur anyway.
973110 (4)	Pallingup-North Stirling Bushlands and Wetlands Management Plan	South Coast	Gnowangerup LCDC	Progressing well	147	346	834	3041	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project has exceeded expectations for onground works and more than 290 volunteers have been involved. High farmer participation. More than 115 landholders doing onground works (makes up 45% of subregion); Less fencing has been used but more vegetation has been protected than expected; 102km streamline has been revegetated; Have had newsletter articles, workshops and a TV interview, most publicity will occur with final report. Project was nominated as a case study for NHT and ABC Rural websites; 227kg of locally picked seed & 238,416 locally grown seedlings used to reveg. 834ha; 12ha of remnants and reveg. have been protected for every 1km of fencing Catalytic effects – expanding the skills base of the community (direct seeding methods); introducing new people to Rivercare. Project has an excellent project manager who is also a local expert in direct seeding and revegetation; other highlights: initiation of sedges and rushes as revegetation alternative; greater acceptance by farmers of direct seeding as an alternative to seedlings – project has done considerable work to improving methods of direct seeding.
973116 (3)	Geographe Bay Catchment – River foreshore streamlining activities	South West	Geocatch	Progressing well	107	107	129	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlining mini expo was held for the community. Information on streamlining, biodynamics, Bushcare, tree nurseries, seed collecting, permaculture, aquaculture, tree establishment, farm forestry, Land for Wildlife, floriculture, direct seeding and environmental education was presented. The Expo was well received with approximately 75 participants; 128,714 seedlings planted; 57ha weeded; 7km direct seeding; 36 stock crossings and 59 stock troughs built; 10 newspaper articles; 5 newsletter articles; 3 radio interviews; 1 TV interview; 12 workshops/public seminars; brochures, and a Ministerial launch of a Catchment Management Strategy; approximately 69 streamlining sites (over 117ha) in the Geographe Catchment have been mapped on to GIS and all sites are being monitored using photos and on-ground assessment before and after works are undertaken. Work on these sites is being conducted by landholders, school students, community catchment groups, landcare trainees and other volunteers. More than 300 people have been involved so far; The ratio of NHT funds provided to community contributions is 1:3; Local nurseries have been targeted, emphasising the benefits of stocking local native species to complement this project. Catalytic effects include expanding the skills base of the community; Social benefits- community spirit fed by group activities; Economic benefits – local suppliers of materials needed, shelter belts improve stock and pasture management; introducing new people to Rivercare; coordinators have gained skills which will stay in the community The project is complemented and enhanced by River Action Plans developed under 973791). The plans have allowed strategic work areas to be targeted for 973116 and the linking of these projects has been mutually beneficial.

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A difficulty and challenge was the high turnover of part time coordinators, which slowed the implementation at times; despite this the project is on track and has achieved between 75-100% of its objectives.
973125 (1)	Planning and management strategies for the Walpole and Nornalup inlet systems	South Coast	Shire of Manjimup	Nearly complete	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Action plan is complete (produced by consultants Ecotones) and is the culmination and summary of 5 associated reports (Data sources; Issues & stakeholder views; regional assessment of ecological health of Walpole - Nornalup Inlet; Management Action report) which are clearly written and represent excellent value for money. The action plan is comprehensive and will result in long-term outcomes as long as funding can be found to implement the recommended actions. The stormwater management plan is finally nearing completion after suffering some discontinuity through change in consultant. The Plan is now at community consultation stage and it is hoped the final report will be completed by the end of December 2000. The plan will identify, for the first time, strategic work areas in Walpole to reduce stormwater runoff, nutrient and pollution flow directly into the inlet. The Shire of Manjimup is keen to implement the plan. Monitoring with piezometers was outsourced and incorporated with a Coastcare project to complete a baseline study for the Walpole and Nornalup inlets and surrounds.
973135 (1)	Revegetation of tributaries to the Arthur River	South West	Williams Landcare Inc	Complete	197	235	483	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four reveg. projects involving the Shires of Wagin, West Arthur, Narrogin and Williams; 317,817 seedlings planted in total with ~70-80% survival rate, losses mainly due to competition with weeds and grasses, salinity, grazing by pests and being badly planted – overall the reveg is good and will achieve its purpose; 1 project (Shire of West Arthur) has \$2000 left which will be used to plant more seedlings in 2000; ~598ha streamline managed; 654ha weed control; 57 people involved providing 855 days of assistance; Narrogin Show display; 5 articles in local newspapers; 22 public meetings (reporting to Shires and LCDC's); Exposition at Woolarama, CAC and Narrogin show (3) Outcomes: creekline vegetation improved, saline areas revegetated, more farmers involved in landcare, creeklines stabilised, improved water quality, increased wildlife habitat; more fencing and seedlings were put in than planned – targets exceeded Learnings: Group would have out in for a 3 year rather than 1 year project another time, plus avoided having a 4-Shire project as management was nightmarish at times even with a project coordinator; community coordinators were essential to the success of the project Catalytic effects: Expanding skills base of community- farmers learning about seedlings & site prep., coordination and direct seeding; social benefits – involvement in catchment group, more talk with neighbours re: landcare; economic benefits- local suppliers for fencing and seedlings used; introducing new people to Rivercare- there was a first time landcare project in Wagin, one group formed around the funding; Other projects started- Highbury catchment group started with 4 years NHT funding, another catchment group went on to get BBG funding for more fencing and reveg, and some groups also received State Reveg. funding and Gordon Reid funding; Ongoing management: One catchment group still involved onground works, past the term of the project, generally farmers will take care of ongoing management
973154 (4)	Lower Blackwood Catchment Landcare Centre, Projects Coordinator	South West	Lower Blackwood LCDC	Progressing steadily	2	4	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 seedlings planted; 240 volunteers provided 190 days of assistance; 5ha weeded; 50 days environmental monitoring; 20 newspaper articles; 1 radio interview; 2 videos produced; 10 public meetings/workshops; 2 displays; 4 x 20 project reports; 2 x 1000 newsletters; 1 annual report; foreshore surveys; WQ data & monitoring, fertiliser trials More promotion/marketing is required to get better uptake of streamlining – better involvement could be obtained. There was some apathy and unfavourable group dynamics, but progress to address issues in the catchment are slowly being addressed and attitudes are gradually changing. A report mapping catchment landuse, water quality monitoring data & giving a risk assessment for each landuse is a major achievement – it will give a targeted water monitoring program for the whole Shire. Group happy with project progress, tasks and objectives 75% complete, although these have been delayed

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									<p>and timelines were extended. Group wanted a catchment plan immediately but now accept it will take time to develop along with other work responsibilities of the coordinator and the time taken for strategic planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalytic effects: skills expanded – strategic planning, seed collecting on farms, CLT work with farmers; social benefits – Scott River community brought together; Economic benefits – local fertiliser and fencing suppliers supported; introducing new people to Rivercare; new projects started– Upper Glenarty Biodiversity Corridor project, Governor Broome Catchment project; involving other groups – Lions club, primary schools, Shires; formation of new LCDC with Shire help; support for Landcare trainee and newsletter by businesses (\$5000); schools involved in Ribbons of Blue
973212 (4)	Collie River Reclamation and rehabilitation management project	South West	Collie LCDC	Has had some problems but is progressing slowly	25	5			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 seedlings planted; schools planted sedges; 25ha weed control; water quality monitoring conducted 6 times; ~12 newspaper articles, 1 newsletter article, 1 radio interview, 2 TV interviews, 1 weed workshop, 1 TAFE/school field day; 58 landholders involved; river foreshore assessed; repair work on one section of the river called 'Mandrays Pool' and riffle zone and replanted Group not happy with project progress – lack of cooperation from landholders to fence as they promised & initial coordinator was ineffective. Also, original project planning was not appropriate. However, weed control is on track and fencing target is at 50%. Tasks and objectives 50-75% complete. LCDC wants to ensure management of riparian zone is effective, especially weeds. Group wants to seek further funding for weed eradication program. Also problems with lack of interest/support in the community and dual users of riparian area (eg: horseriders) A new coordinator was employed in Jan 2000 –weed spraying now on track and also problems identified with low water level in river pool and dying riparian veg. Erosion of pool and additional riffle installed with Bill Till's advice. Catalytic effects: expanding skills base – fencing shortcuts taught; involvement of schools and TAFE on reveg. and Riffles; introducing new people to Rivercare local government involved- supplied rocks for riffles
973229 (3)	Restoring Serpentine-Jarrahdale for tomorrow	South West	Serpentine-Jarrahdale LCDC	Progressing well.	11.9	1.7	18.8	57.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.8ha weeded; ~100 days of environmental monitoring; 2 conference papers for the State Landcare Conference; 10 radio interviews; 23 river/catchment focussed public workshops; weed brochure produced; 1 community action plan (4500 copies distributed); 3 x 100 copies S-J River News distributed; 1 S-J Action plan produced; Community Catchment plans produced for Medulla Creek, Beenyup Brook & Bandicoot Creek; <i>14.5ha under voluntary management agreement; 121,819 seedlings planted; 72.5km direct seeding lines.</i> Group is happy with progress, tasks & objectives 50-75% complete. Work done has increased exponentially with coordination provided by project officers – lots of new faces being seen doing rivercare, volunteer network extended, more urban people getting involved, 5 primary schools involved. The Landcare centre is a valuable asset – used as a focus and meeting point for numerous groups. Catalytic effects: expanding skills of community – direct seeding, seed orchards, frog pond building; social benefits to community – events such as Landcare BBQ; involving other groups – Red Cross cadets, Scouts, schools, Lions Club, CWA, Horse groups, Golf course all helping with plantings; Other projects started – weed strategy officer, Shire-wide vegetation strategy, Greencorps projects, Dirk Brook BMP & drainage; Social surveys being done around major waterways in area, 3 honours studies are taking place on the Serpentine as well as a TAFE land management study. Riffles pool structure at Serpentine being expanded; university research student investigating nutrient inputs into Serpentine – allows agencies to target hotspots; talks given at high schools etc about the project ; economic benefits of windbreaks are promoted for increased pasture/hay return, & that streamlining of drains provides windbreaks. A highlight and notable success was the 'Build your own frog pond' workshop for urban areas in the Shire, organised by the S-J Landcare trainee – sponsorship was obtained and the event staged for biodiversity week.

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes some wetlands being rehabilitated in Bassendean Sands; Put in place a riffle zone as a demonstration site; Lift fences have been installed to exclude stock; Solar power installed for off-river water supply; Demonstration using an old railway carriage for a stock river crossing; Living stream in urban site that was previously a Water Corporation drain; Burrega Drain being remodelled from a Water Corp. drain into a living stream is in progress; Monitoring for Environmental Flows on the Serpentine River; Restoration work in progress on tributaries incorporating wildlife corridors; Carrying out weeding programs on River Reserves using ACTV; Using Green Corp to work on River projects; Trying to deal with water flows issues and allocation issues of individual stream users; River Group is building up a seed bank of local native species; Organised weed management workshops for the local community; Organise tours of the Serpentine River for local community.
973233 (3)	SA- Southern Wood Creek Enhancement Project	Metro	Friends of the River Canning Environs Inc	Progressing well		NA	1	0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~50 people invested 1800 hours on project – planting field days of 10-20 people, core group of 10; tasks & objectives 75-100% complete; 1.5ha streamline being managed; 1.5ha weed control, which council will continue with; 5 newspaper articles, 1 student report, 2 public seminars/workshops; Ribbons of Blue involved in monitoring; ~11,000 seedlings planted, ~70% survival rate – deaths due to pests (borers, leaf miners), competition with weeds/grasses, lack of water & vandalism; vegetation, fauna & water quality have been surveyed; educational signs have been made and installed.; the rock riffles that were installed earlier are working well. Catalytic effects- expanding skills base of community, social benefits, other groups involved- schools, scouts, Church group; though still a long way to go with wider community involvement Outcomes- community group formed, community awareness improved, section of drain converted to living stream, if did the project again, the group would concentrate more on weed control Major problems were with unfavourable climatic conditions, weeds, delay in receipt of funds – out of season, lack of labour, vandalism.
973235 (3)	SA- Transforming Bannister Creek from Urban Drain to Living Stream	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	Progressing well	3	0.4	10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group is very cohesive with strong sense of ownership; tasks and objectives 75-100% complete. Outputs: 65,000 seedlings (target was 45,000) planted over 10 ha; 3 km of streamline actively managed; 8 ha weeded; 500gm seed collected; flora survey complete; >741 volunteers investing ~12,736 hours per year, Uni's and TAFE also provide students; 76 days of monitoring undertaken; 70,129 brochures distributed; 0.5km walk trails built; 5 action plans produced and 1 management plan; 20 newspaper articles, 16 newsletter articles, 2 radio interviews, 2 TV interviews, ~32 public meetings/seminars/workshops, 1 video produced. 2 staff coordinate stakeholders, schools and the community to achieve the on-ground targets. Newsletters and technical literature increase community education and awareness. The skills and experiences of this group are highly sought after by other metropolitan and rural groups facing similar problems, or who are just starting out. The group is confident this work will be maintained and enhanced in the future as local govt support is strong. The local council provides office space for the group, wages for a Bush Regeneration officer and it has developed a Bushcare team to support the achievements of community groups and provide ongoing maintenance. The community has ownership of the site and cares for the local environment and there is ongoing education of school children to foster long term ownership and respect.
973236 (2)	Farmers Fencing the Key Kalgan River Tributaries	South Coast	Kalgan LCDC, East Tenterden Catchment Group	Current progress uncertain but has achieved ~80% of objectives.	15	60	175	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site not able to be visited by reviewing officer, project officer for this project had left and the 8 landholders were unavailable. The following info is from project records. – these show project was 80% complete. 12ha under covenant by Jan 99, was supposed to be 60ha; 22,500 seedlings planted by Jan 99; Some media – magazine/newsletter article, could be more. LCDC meetings Catalytic - the group received funding to promote itself as an Olympic Landcare Site. The group is part of a focus catchment and should receive support later this year. <p>Letter received Dec. 2000 from coordinator requesting extension to project time line by 1 year (to finish Oct 2001). Approved.</p>

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973237 (2)	Preserve the Beaufort	South West	Bindaree Grazing Company	Project complete Final report submitted	2	3	10	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7000 seedlings planted over 2 years; 5ha weeded; ongoing management now part of normal farm work; biodiversity observations will be made, more seed will be collected from existing 350ha of remnants on the farm and surrounds as would like to try direct seeding; 1 newspaper article. Reveg on riparian zone with tubestock ~ 70% survival rate, loss due to salinity (wrong species as couldn't get preferred ones) and waterlogging. There is some regeneration of flat-topped yates and rushes; species list very restricted, limited understorey species planted – however, species chosen because they are known to survive local conditions – the range also limited to what the nursery can supply – there is room for more adventurousness with species and provision of missing understorey species Outcomes: contribute to reduced salinity in the Blackwood; stop the Beaufort River spreading across the paddock; groundwater and nutrient management were the issues but results will not be obvious in the short term
973258 (4)	Toby Inlet Integrated Catchment Management	South West	Toby Inlet Catchment Management Group Inc	Project almost complete	NA	NA	12	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group is very pleased with progress of project, they are 2 years ahead of themselves. Tasks and objectives 75-100% complete. Management Plan for Toby Inlet and Associated Wetlands' is complete and on ground works have begun; Herbarium and seed orchard started, as well as rehabilitation of 2 gravel pits (~12ha rehab., total area 40ha) (responsibility handed over to 2 subgroups); bridal creeper leaf hopper site started and local breeding colony; 5000 seedlings planted; 20-30ha arum lily weeded along ~6km and fox baiting undertaken over 20km² (Caves Rd to Quindalup Siding Road); 0.5km walk trail built at Lake Quindalup; 300 days environmental monitoring; 8x100 newsletters produced; 1x500 information brochures developed and distributed; 40 newspaper articles; 4 radio interviews; 1 TV interview; 6 public seminars/workshops; 2 – 3 ha of Quindalup Lake has been replanted and boardwalk constructed; streamlining along Quindalup Siding Rd ~ 1.5km; several stock crossing are in place; Ring tail possums, Common Dunnarts, Pigmy Possums, Honey Possums, Southern Bandicoot & Large Skinks have been observed in the area since fox baiting began. 20 copies of draft ICM plan produced – The ICM consisted of ground water monitoring analysis and report, 6 peizometers, 24 Flora sites surveyed, water quality monitoring, bio-monitoring, fauna surveys, landscape audit in Toby Inlet Catchment, mapping with GIS, soil nutrient analysis. Outcomes are: "Flora Survey of the Toby Inlet Catchment", "Fauna Survey of the Toby Inlet Catchment (TIC)", "Aquatic Monitoring TIC", "Bird Survey of the TIC", "Groundwater Monitoring TIC", "Landscape Audit TIC", Draft Management Plan. Changes within project were re-allocation of funds for the temporary employment of a project officer. Geocatch supplemented project officer income to implement management plan. Other funding sources have provided for computer, local flora booklet, weed and erosion control. Catalytic effects: project has influenced others to protect remnant vegetation-plan has commenced to rehabilitate and manage Shire reserves; this group very active and have received grants from other areas to do more work eg: Gordon Reid Foundation, Shire of Busselton, Geocatch; skills base of community expanded – seed orchard, herbarium collection, bird counts, weed control, direct seeding, reveg techniques; social benefits – bringing people together, 80-120 people attended information session each time, new people introduced –new Friends of groups initiated; involvement of other groups – LCDC, WRC, AgWA, possibly PhD project through Edith Cowan, schools may become involved, local government involvement disappointing. Outcome – sewage ponds have been removed in area to prevent nutrient leaching – this is a major turn around according to the group. But one of the major problems is being taken seriously and group respected by the Shire in planning and environmental issues, despite the knowledge and expertise within the group
973359 (1)	Urban-Hills and Wooroloo Brook Catchments	Metro	Wooroloo LCDC	Complete	4	12	20	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group happy with project – met objectives on time; 75,000 seedlings planted with ~70% survival rate, losses mainly due to competition with weeds and grasses and lack of water; generally reveg sites are progressing well, reveg on some sites along the Helena River was technically inappropriate; 50ha streamline being managed; 10 days environmental monitoring, 12 people involved; 2

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									<p>publications/brochures distributed; 1000 people involved; carryover funds used to spray in future years; 6 newspaper articles; 3 magazine/ newsletter articles; 1 field day; 2 public meetings/workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leanings: need to Plan well, obtain commitment from all parties, have clear understanding of responsibilities, review and revisit at regular intervals. It is necessary to balance the work and site selection with social/group needs. Sometimes the investment in developing a project that might not fit biodiversity or hydrological criteria can be offered by the benefit in gaining landholder interest and involvement. • Outcomes: general increase in awareness of importance of reveg/riparian restoration; increase in knowledge/skills of community participants; small landholders advice/manual prepared <i>Caring for your Land – A guide for small landholders</i>; CD prepared to raise awareness of environment in LGA – Councillors to senior staff - the package focuses on the importance of local government in delivering outcomes in partnership with the community; Shire committed to ongoing management to some extent. • Catalytic effects: Expanding skills base of community- in reveg and project planning; social benefits – built community relationships; economic benefits – increased amenity, property values; introducing new groups to Rivercare; other groups involved-Lions, Scouts, Primary Schools; other projects - there was a subsequent NHT application to build on this project, generated interest in SCULP.
973361 (4)	SA- Reduction of Phosphorus loads to Canning Catchment	Metro	Canning Catchment Coordinating Group Inc	progressing well	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being a new type of project, proponents found it difficult to plan realistically, tasks took longer than expected and a change in coordinator also affected the project time line. But project is now on track and proponents are very happy with progress. Objectives and tasks 75-100% complete; 25 publicity displays (award winning) within the catchment; 2 newspaper articles; 6 newsletter articles; 2 radio interviews; 20 workshops / presentations for community and local government; advertising with magnets, flyers & brochures; Scientific report, <i>Nutrients, water quality and algal blooms in the Canning Catchment</i>, by Dr Robert Gerritse, CSIRO, produced and distributed to local and university libraries, schools, local government, public, and other catchment groups. • The volunteer group, <i>Phosphorus Action Group</i>, is going very well, and the massive education and awareness raising campaign has had a very positive impact in the community. Coordinator is approaching schools and gaining school awareness. Produced a questionnaire and circulated it to 500 people across the catchment to gauge awareness of P issues. Community, industry & Local Govt starting to come on board; The impact and effect of this campaign will be evaluated through a community survey and door knock at the end of the third year. A local government best nutrient management practices survey will also be conducted and water quality data will be obtained from the Ribbons of Blue Program. • Catalytic effects: The DEP and WRC have produced ~ 40,000 brochures using information supplied by the project and the skills base of the community has increased though volunteer work experience and heightened awareness of issues. Other projects have been initiated, such as developing a Code of Practice for Stormwater Pollution Prevention (with the DEP, the WRC and the Canning Catchment Group), developing Best Management Practices for the Nursery Industry Association (through AgWA and the Swan River Trust), and a Turf Guidelines Project.
973363 (3)	SA- Planning & Implementation of Catchment Management for Bennett Brook	Metro	Bennett Brook Catchment Group	Almost complete	3		12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onground: 270 volunteers provided 4800 hrs over 3 years; 70ha streamline being managed; 12ha weed control; 50 days environmental monitoring conducted; 5 publications produced; 1 Action plan produced; 6 schools involved, 1 regional herbarium; 10 newspaper articles; 10 newsletter articles; 4 monthly newsletters distributed; 3 public meetings/workshops; 3 TV interviews; fish, flora and bandicoot surveys; community awareness and education program taking place, shopping centre displays; ~30,000 seedlings planted with ~70% survival rate, losses due mainly to competition with weeds & grasses & lack of water. • Outcomes: catchment group has established as a peak body with solid community backing; environment centre established; education and awareness risen in the community; large areas along the brook weeded and replanted; 6 schools involved in monitoring; catchment plan has been produced. The group is very happy with the project progress, have achieved and exceeded original objectives. Working with local and state government to change policy and practice and raising awareness of community.

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalytic effects: As the program grew, one part time coordinator was not enough, now have 2 additional full time staff. Growth in staff required a centre for housing the group, and this was donated by WRC; expanding the skills base of the community – workdays, workshops in revegetation skills; introducing new people to Rivercare (270); involving other groups in the community – Swan Valley Nyungah community, schools, scouts; other projects started – fauna monitoring, regional herbarium, frogwatch, Ribbons of Blue with Beachborough PS; working with Whiteman Park (govt managed) Challenges: producing a catchment plan with a parttime coordinator also responsible for project management was difficult; weeds consumed a lot of additional resources; delay in receipt of funds meant had to use funds from other sources temporarily & lack of labour always a problem – additional funds required for contractors. Comment from group: ICM grows with time, but the uncertainty over ongoing funding makes it difficult to plan for the long term projects required. If community expectations are raised it is necessary to ensure that this is supported by ongoing funding. ICM is of a longterm nature with problems which require decades to solve and community education and involvement need ongoing support from paid staff. Community catchment groups are composed of volunteers and as programs expand they cannot continue coordination in their 'spare time' but require staff to manage projects. Well resourced community catchment management is very cost effective (large amounts of free community labour) and allows for liaison and linkages between community business as well as local and state government.
973703 (4)	SA-Community revegetation on the Swan/Canning River	Metro	Swan River Trust	Progressing well					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project very successful, services are in high demand & exceed time available. Onground works being supported, objectives & tasks 50-75% complete. And the project is meeting its objectives; Employment of project officer to assist Rivercare groups plan, execute & maintain innovative restoration projects; 1 newspaper article; 4 public meetings/ workshops Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community; introducing new people to Rivercare & involving other groups in the community such as landholders, local government, schools, businesses, other state agencies; Resulting from this project will be a demonstration site, improved quality of work by groups via advice, change in community attitudes/behaviour, increased volunteer support, increased commitment from LGAs.
973719 (3)	Water Resource Process Assessment – Moore River Catchment	Northem	Water and Rivers Commission	Now progressing well but behind schedule by ~12 months due to	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 volunteers provided 800 hours assistance; objectives and tasks 75-100% complete; earlier problems with project objectives are now resolved and project now being well managed on a local scale; assistance provided to the community with water quality monitoring and sample collection, river gauging, foreshore protection works, collecting topographical data Catalytic effects: expanding the skills base of the community through workshops & personal contact; social benefits through sponsorship of Friends of groups; economic benefits through sponsorship of Moore CG; other projects started looking at EWP & allocation issues in Gingin Brook, water table for Gingin. Outcomes of project will: develop community awareness and education of catchment issues; ID key water resource processes; develop an INRM plan for Moore River. Outputs: Completion of groundwater component of Yarra Yarra Lake assessment; assessment of bathymetry of the Lake; monitoring during & after Moora floods to assess depth and potential for overflow; completion of 6 month review of water quality data for Moore River Estuary; report distributed to local community groups, all Shire in catchment, Moore Catchment group & agency staff; presentations at Gingin community group and LCDC meetings; project brief for sediment study completed & to be implemented by UWA; strategic sampling in estuary & catchment following Moora floods; Gaugeboards installed at 34 sites; community monitoring program established; completion of maps showing salinity & nutrient hotspots in catchment; presentation of results to Moore Catchment Group; consultant appointed to assess the lakes' geomorphology, overflow patterns & nature conservation values; 4 project updates to catchment stakeholders through local media and briefings to groups; 8 community members involved in

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									<p><i>routine monitoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Outputs will feed into the Moore Catchment Strategy & Action Plan currently being prepared under project 973718 – will promote sustainable use of water resources by addressing salinity, waterlogging, artificial drainage etc. First draft will be available Sept. 2000.</i>
973769 (2)	Hot Spot Identification and Management	South Coast	Agriculture WA, Albany	Behind schedule but progressing well. Completion expected 8 months behind schedule	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and tasks 50-75% complete; Data sources audit report completed July 98 - listing all sources of data potentially of use in identifying factors contributing to nutrient loss from fertilised paddocks & in identifying nutrient and sediment loss hot spots in the Wilson & Oyster Harbour catchments; Data cross tabulation completed Dec. 98 (integrate all relevant data to produce a description of factors influencing nutrient retention in paddocks & loss to drainage for SC catchments & identify and map nutrient & sediment loss hotspots in the 3 catchments; Landuse mapping completed July 1999; Literature review and Model selection for describing nutrient and sediment loss completed July 1999; Landuse cross tabulation completed Nov. 1999; Data generation commenced May 2000, due for completion August 2000; Algorithm development commenced May 2000, due for completion August 2000. • Modelling aspects need to be completed by December 2000 as there is a 00/01 cross agency project with WRC for communicating findings (BMP's) to the community; The WRC extension project will be crucial in ensuring the research translates into better onground management. • As a result of the project there will be a better understanding of the relationships between management practices and physical characteristics in the Wilson & Oyster Catchments and nutrient hotspots in the Wilson Inlet, Torbay Inlet and Oyster Harbour catchments will be identified.
973778 (5)	Waterways WA Coordination and Technical Support	State	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project initially delayed, due to difficulties in recruitment; mainly involved in community consultation and technical support to regional community groups and individuals. Pamphlet and poster produced advertising the program; discussion were held with 4 key stakeholder groups in the formulation of the Draft Policy • Draft Statewide Policy No 4 <i>Waterways WA: A Policy for Statewide Management of Waterways in Western Australia</i> was released in Sept for a 4 month comment period. The Draft Policy aims to articulate principles, define long term vision & objectives and outline an approach for statewide waterways management and links with the NRM framework • 9 WWA staff provide advice to groups and assess regional strategies (5 regional strategy groups advised on the development of NRM strategies); of the nine, six regional rivercare officers (in Albany, Bunbury, Perth & Geraldton) provide technical advice and support to groups to develop, manage & implement river restoration projects, develop technical guidelines and provide training & demonstrations in river restoration techniques. They run workshops and give talks, do media releases, attend community group meetings, give individual advice on onground work and funding applications. • Preparation of a Draft Strategy (5 year action plan) due to start August 2000 and finish July 2001; Preparation of final policy and strategy due to start Jan 01 and finish Oct 2001
973783 (3)	Modelling nutrient management – Scott Coastal Plain	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Project complete	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A water balance & nutrient transport model and a draft report are complete; A draft borehole completion report is complete; geological cross sections & water table contour maps have been prepared; steering committee newsletter was circulated. • Project managers are happy with progress, tasks & objectives 75-100% complete. There was a problem with lack of communication about the project to local people initially, but this was soon rectified. 4 farmers were involved as well as AgWA, DEP, CALM & MFP. • WRC will continue the water quality monitoring post NHT and the local landcare group and farmers have ownership of the data. 56 monitoring bores installed at 4 selected farms, and 24 surface water sites selected; groundwater and surface water is monitored on a monthly basis. The data will be used by Lower Blackwood LCDC zone plan for Blackwood catchment. The report prepared by the Scott Coastal Plain Steering Committee 'Scott Coastal Plain-background & issues for landuse development & environment' will inform landuse changes & contribute to a catchment plan for the health of the Hardy Inlet. • Longterm outcomes: the modelling carried out will help planners, managers & landowners to evaluate the

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									impact of different landuse activities, esp large scale intensive horticulture on water quality & wetland health; a tool for better management of nutrients in the Scott River will be available
973791 (3)	Geographic Catchment River Restoration	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well		<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasks and objectives 75-100% complete. This is the final year of the project. Links to project 973116; 4 River Action Plans have been completed and are being actively implemented for Capel River and Yallingup Brook, Vasse and Caribun Rivers; ~200 volunteers put in ~120 days of work; 20 newspaper articles; 5 newsletter articles; 11 public meetings/seminars/workshops held; <u>0.5km of channel redefinition; 3 stock crossings installed; 2ha of weed control; 0.5km Erosion Control;</u> Changes: planned to do 7 River Action Plans, but reduced to 4 so ongoing management could be taken on by the 4 LCDCs in the catchment; also some guidelines planned for production did not go ahead as other publications became available. Catalytic effects: more people becoming involved in better catchment management, high quality documents and information produced by project is stimulating & focussing community action; expanding the skills & knowledge base of the community; groups such as service clubs, scouts, industry becoming involved; other projects have been started eg: Yallingup was funded for a fauna survey, Capel received Olympic Landcare funding; local suppliers have benefited economically; ongoing management and implementation of Action Plans being done by 4 LCDCs
973798 (4)	Evaluation of Rivercare Practices within the South Coast	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	Almost complete	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponents are happy with progress – has filled lots of knowledge gaps. Objectives 75-100% complete; ~70 volunteers contributed 380 hours / 51 days. <u>Identified an additional demonstration site for woody debris rehabilitation techniques to be used addressing channel incision and severe bank erosion; 16 of 45 proposed case study/ reference sites have been identified and preliminary data collected; 198km of airborne Digital Multi Spectral Video (DMSV) image surveys have been conducted along 4 rivers. Of which 9 sites have had ground truthing carried out indicating positive results using DMSV for mapping vegetation communities and doing foreshore condition assessments along waterways; Native species lists for riparian rehabilitation have been reviewed and collated for the 6 South Coast subregions.</u> <i>3 stream demonstration & experimental sites established, examining cost effective channel stabilisation and rehabilitation techniques, riffles, fencing etc; Non technical guide for use of remote sensing technologies being drafted with 100 copies to be distributed to catchment groups; 15 piezometers installed for monitoring</i> Original project included some research on species for saline site restoration. Wasn't achievable so some support was given to a PhD project in this field. Very useful information obtained re: river foreshore surveys for erosion & bank stability & a better knowledge of the use and requirements for remote sensing has been obtained. Lessons learnt from the project have been valuable & are guiding new initiatives and projects in the WRC; Project will increase the WRCs knowledge of SC waterways and type of management problems to be solved – BMPs to be based on this greater understanding.
973799 (4)	Development and Implementation of Local River Action Plans	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well, though was delayed at start	8	62.5	43	155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group happy with progress, though slower than expected due to length of time to complete Action Plan – running all Action Plans together to prevent further delays. Objectives 50-75% complete; Completed 5 draft Action plans for the Oldfield, Gordon, Bremer, Jerdacuttup and Phillips Rivers; >100 volunteers contributed >100 hours of time; 1 conference paper; interviews, pamphlets, reports, displays, talks, walks <u>15 demonstration projects established in 3 priority catchments including the Gordon/Frankland, Oldfield and Bremer River Catchment.</u> <i>At least 6 foreshore surveys completed and reports distributed; 8 / 15 community members have been trained so far with 250 landholders involved in surveys; 43,178 tubestock seedlings planted; 4 riverwalks; 3 information days; 12 media releases/newspaper articles;</i> Impediments have been 2 floods and bad seasons, lack of information on Rivercare in the region. Project has been successful raising awareness of rivers, community very supportive. Learnings from this project

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									<p>will help future ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalytic effects: on river restoration; Reveg. was a minor component of the project except for 2 sites which NHT funded. Numerous landholders funded their own reveg. The process has been as important as the product – several action plans not yet complete but the planning process resulted in onground activities & increased awareness and understanding
973801 (4)	SW River Restoration Training and demonstration Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well.	NA	0	1	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives & tasks 75-100% complete. 8 river restoration workshops held (exceeded target by 6 workshops due to demand); 3 demonstration sites established- vegetation demo at Spencers Brook in Northam, large woody debris & weed control/ reveg at South Dandalup River in Pinjarra, riffles/reveg/erosion control/livestock watering at Brunswick River in Brunswick Junction. The Brunswick site progress was slowed due to time needed in negotiating agreement with neighbouring landowner. The demo sites show relatively simple & cost effective rehabilitation methods, and initial feedback indicates the sites have stimulated enthusiasm 1000 seedlings planted; 3ha stream protected; 3ha weeded; 7 days of environmental monitoring conducted; ~180 people participated in workshops; 5 newspaper articles; 2 newsletter articles; 2 radio interviews; 1 field day; River Rats promotional fridge magnets & badges produced; 21 Waternotes produced, several in preparation; 6 River Restoration Manual chapters released, 7 are at the Desktop publishers, soon to be released; 2 Waterfact sheets produced, 1 Waterfact and 1 Waternote at the DTP. Monitoring & maintenance will be ongoing through WRC offices, channel and biodiversity surveys have taken place at 3 sites; plan to have further communication with workshop participants – updates/newsletters & distribution of literature; River Rats group established at WRC for ongoing support for River Restoration. Landholders have also stated it is good to see a government agency leading by example. This program has helped foster WRC/community relationships and helped raise the profile of WRC in River restoration. There is increasing demand for Commission staff to assist the community with RR projects. Catalytic effects: Actively raising awareness & interest in restoring rivers; workshop participants indicated that the course provided encouragement and inspiration for continuing Rivercare and they intend to use the skills gained at the workshop to spread the message and do onground works; other groups have been involved in the workshops, local government, state agencies, local businesses, as well as the community; community awareness being raised; bed instability & lack of vegetation at demonstration sites being addressed.
973806 (4)	Leschenault Catchment Rivers Protection and Enhancement Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well.	?	33	33	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~480 volunteers provided 457 days of assistance; 34,838 seedlings planted; 55ha streamline managed; 65 landholders involved in fencing; 66 action plans produced (1 for each landholder plus Yabberup Group) and a sign on each property(65); 92 stock troughs installed; 11 riverbank erosion control works sites; 3000 'fence the river' stickers produced; 20 newspaper articles (monthly Riverwatch column in Donnybrook-Balingup Herald); 1 newsletter article; 3 radio interviews; 20 seminars/workshops; 5 displays at Ag shows and other events problems have included: delayed funding; unrealistic fencing objective and fencing subsidy too small to be of any incentive; deregulation of dairy industry has halted spending by farmers unsure of the future, therefore not likely to fence; only in my backyard attitude; farmers won't reveg. if opposite bank is not fenced; emphasis has to be in education to get people to manage riparian zones. Progress has been slow as attitudes not quick to change Learnings – peer pressure & word of mouth still best ways to get people to fence and move them into action; letters of invitation better than newspaper adverts; reveg not as important as first thought – in the right circumstances vegetation regenerate with stock exclusion Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community – seed collecting, knowledge of native veg. Understanding of erosion; social benefits – neighbourly relations improved when stock prevented from wandering into river, Yabberup Group a forum for newcomers to meet like-minded people; economic

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									benefits – local suppliers got business; every farmer to undertake works was new to Rivercare; other groups involved – Scouts adopting a section of river, Lions Club managing river foreshore park; other projects started – Noneycup Creek project started; Donnybrook Shire installed gross pollutant trap & detention basin instead of a bigger drainpipe to the river.
973815 (3)	SA-ARCP Integrated natural resources management plan for the Brockman River	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	Delayed but progressing now, life of project will be extended					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project involves setting up ICM in the Brockman - management plan will be the major output; Funding for 00-01 deferred to 01-02 ; monies to be spent in 00-01 are carryover. Project officer employed; 5 member steering committee formed; information displays at community shows in Bindoon & Wannamal; Brockman Catchment group formed and draft vision and mission statements have been developed; a tour of the entire catchment was conducted by the Catchment group and Shire representatives to familiarise with issues; ground truthed the northern boundary of the catchment during a wetter than average winter that accentuated flow patterns; contacted and received the support of landholders who own 80% of the land in the Udumung subcatchment to fence the major tributary of the Brockman River, carry out river restoration work and fence remnant vegetation high in the landscape; Data has been collected; survey of salinity hotspots undertaken; Monitoring - 20 water quality monitoring sites in the upper catchment are being monitored by 4 people once a month; volume of water monitored monthly from 1 subcatchment & 2 gauging stations; photo points have been established; 2 articles in local newspapers; documentation of siltation, salinity, rising water tables, pollution sources over 83km² in Brockman River Catchment Due to undertake more extensive monitoring and develop a river restoration demonstration site on the Udumung Brook in 2000; first of 2 community workshops held in Bindoon in March 2000 to seek community input into development of NRM plan for the Brockman; communications strategy to be developed Learnings: Collecting information from many different sources can take more time than anticipated; takes time & experience to become discerning about which are the most useful forums to attend to make best use of time
973816 (3)	SA-ARCP Management of the Avon Riverine Environment	Central	Water and Rivers Commission	Much delayed.	510	240	30	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives & tasks 50-75% complete; 100ha weed control; 7 days environmental monitoring conducted; 16 brochures/publications distributed; 1400+ people have taken part in project; 4 action plans produced; 40 newspaper articles; 3 newsletter articles; 1 conference paper; 12 radio interviews; 30+ public workshops/seminars, 2 project officers employed Catalytic effects: expanding the skills base of the community; introducing new people to Rivercare; involving other community groups such as schools The project has excellent community support, without which it would flounder. All outcomes will be achieved and the flow on effect is good. Groups have formed to carry on with River Recovery Plans. Landholders are implementing riparian management on the fenced part of the river. Sediment structures are becoming a regular tool in stream restoration 7 reveg sites, 3 trials, 7000 seedlings planted; 3 sediment plans produced; 3 river recovery plans produced for Toodyay Northam and York Streamflow control structures constructed on the Avon River and Hedley Creek; rehabilitation of Burlong Pool & Boyagarra Pool; Friends of River Groups are progressing well in Northam and Toodyay; New group formed in York with the focus on walk trails and development of Blands Pool; Communication strategy for the Avon River Management Authority was released in July 99.
973855 (4)	State Agency Contribution to Land Conservation/Biodiversity	State	Agriculture WA, CALM & Water and Rivers Commission	Project delayed but progressing slowly					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs relating to the WRC/Rivercare components: 9 landholders identified, draft Agreement prepared and project brief prepared for property plans; Preliminary cost sharing guidelines in place; Agreements to Reserve, Conservation Covenants will be considered in addition to Management Agreements for remnant vegetation protection; Management contracts being arranged with 24 landholders for the protection and management of planted areas; Information strategy being prepared; Inter-agency arrangement for

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	Revegetation (Meta Project)								<u>technical information exchange; Negotiations with landholders adjacent to the Kent River for planting's well advanced; Employed and located Salinity Management Officer positions in Regional Centres; Kent/Denmark, Warren and Denmark Recovery Team formed. Warren Catchment Groups formed. Others being developed; Agreements for remnant vegetation and lucerne production developed; Catchment Plan initiated in each of the Kent/ Denmark, Warren and Wellington Catchments; Digital databases, including cadastre, are well advanced.</u>
983002 (1)	Burakin/Bunkelch Creek Line revegetation project	Northern	Burakin-Bunkelch LCDC	Progressing well	92	92	512	~20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 people (25 farmers/15 volunteers) provided 75 days assistance – volunteers involved in planting; group happy with project progress, united effort by all group members; objectives 100% complete, tasks 75% complete; no changes to the project occurred as such, just a re-negotiation of timeline due to a wet 99 season – which was the major impediment to the project; 100,000 seedlings planted (due to plant 183,000) with more than 90% survival rate, any losses were due mainly to waterlogging and late sowing due to waterlogging; 480ha streamline managed; monitoring with piezometers taking place; 512ha sprayed for weeds; 2 newspaper articles; 1 journal article; 1 radio interview; filed days and tours are still to be run; Ongoing management will include keeping out stock & vermin control, continued piezometer monitoring. Learnings – need a facilitator/coordinator; getting the LCD involved in educating primary school in environmental issues was beneficial; WRC & other agencies to keep in contact with groups to find out about their successes and failures; would have extended the time for the project next time. Catalytic effects – social benefits to the community – unity; economic benefits – help slow down salinity & rising water table; other projects started – focus catchment established
983006 (2)	Avon Ascent Urban Awareness project	Central	York LCDC, Avon Ascent Committee	Progressing well	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 volunteers provided 1500 hours of assistance; tasks 25-50% complete & objectives 75-100% complete; problems developed where project sites changed ownership and rebuilding partnerships/educating had to occur; ~24,000 visitors to the site; 5 newspaper articles; 2 newsletter articles; 1 TV interview; 1 audiovisual “Spirit of the Land” in theaterette which can be transferred to mobile units. <u>Signs are in 3 places, each site is privately owned. Signs to cover Avon Dale Reserve highlighting flora and fauna in the reserve – Education Awareness signs; Have developed a walk trail around the reserve.; Education, audio visual equipment installed at Balladong Farm.; Monitoring of sites is taking place – number of people using the site, effect of the project ie is the information reaching the audience.</u> Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community – communication, presentation, task completion, task resourcing; social benefits – linkages between Shires and community, develop pride in the community; economic benefits – tourism, identified other funding contributors so not relying on one source; introducing new people to Rivercare; involving other groups – working with other towns more than before. Project has added value to the work already being done to give it a stronger outcome.
983036 (3)	The Coomalbidgup Swamp & Barker Inlet Heritage Project	South Coast	Coobridge Creek Landcare Group	Progressing well	<u>16.5</u>	24	30		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives and tasks about 60% complete, work has been delayed due to 98/99 floods, but proponents will accelerate work programs to finish on time; 37,000 seedlings planted with ~ 70% survival rate, most losses due to waterlogging; 3.5km streamline fenced; 10 people involved; 3 newsletter articles; LCDC meetings On completion of this project most of the waterways should be fenced and revegetated. Looking at this in the context of the high level of clearing and lack of native vegetation cover in the catchment it means that the works being done will be a significant improvement and should assist in maintaining the health of the main Coomalbidgup Swamp. <u>The group has started taking water quality samples from the swamp. Samples are taken on a monthly basis and sampled for salinity, TN & TP by the WRC. 1st reading was 5mg/l of salinity</u>
983042 (3)	Boothendarra catchment remnant and	Northern	Dandaragan Shire LCDC/Booth	Progressing well	35	95	10	233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 days environmental monitoring; 30 participants; 3 newspaper articles, 3 newsletter articles, 3 radio interviews; 2 field days; 10 public meetings; 82 ha streamline managed; objectives 50-75% complete; seedlings were planted (not sure of no. - at least 13,794) with about 70% survival rate, losses mainly due

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	streamlining vegetation protection and regeneration		endarra Subcatchment						<p>to competition with weeds and grasses and grazing by kangaroos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalytic effects: expanding skills base – learning how to run a project; social benefits – interaction with members of community; economic benefits – local nurseries, fencing suppliers, contractors used; introducing new people to Rivercare Problems – the major problem was the delay of funds at the start, making it difficult for planning in the first year. The major problem is the current farming economic situation resulting in many landholders being restricted in completing their individual plans. Extending the time frame would give landholders more opportunity to complete their projects. Time and financial constraints are the major constraints. <i>13 794 seedlings planted; 4ha of direct seeding</i> <u>4400 grams of native seed collected; 9818 seedlings planted for water course regeneration; 3976 seedlings planted for remnant regeneration</u>
983046 (1)	Kalannie revegetation and stabilisation of drainage systems	Northern	Kalannie LCDC	Almost complete	16	34	21	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 volunteers provided 34 days assistance; 2 days of monitoring bores; 9 landcare maps produced; 2 field days; Tasks and objectives nearly complete; main problems encountered were unfavourable weather and lack of time/labour; vegetation had ~70% survival rate, main reasons for loss were salinity, rabbits and waterlogging Catalytic effects: social benefits – brought farmers together; economic benefits – land management. Overall aim will be to re-establish major natural drainage lines for each catchment in the LCDC, control surface and sub-surface water and link remnant vegetation. Group fairly happy with project though would have liked more information on salinity and where to plant.
983051 (1)	Revegetation, fencing of Oldfield Tributary “Billys Creek”	South Coast	Oldfield Landcare Group Inc	Project complete	9	17.25	92	120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 landholders involved; there were some delays in the project due to floods but objectives and tasks now 100% complete; corridors/buffers good size – up to 200m wide; Coordinators newsletter produced and a photo record of the projects activities kept; information, local seminars and field days carried out; attended landcare conference Revegetation was done to enhance rehabilitation of existing vegetation as well as in cleared areas; started to try more direct seeding; some reveg was washed away in floods. The coinciding of the fencing and the floods resulted in natural regeneration in the floodplain being very good. Farmers clearly saw the damage stock were doing and the immediate positive results from excluding stock. Plantings also survived well. Catalytic effects: introduce new people to Rivercare and expand their skills base especially with direct seeding. Some seed was washed away but a successful site was an old gravel pit, where there was little to no weed and vermin problems. Group would not use NHT again – too much work for unpaid volunteers and they would like to try non local species as alternatives. Also signage should read ‘PART funded’ by NHT as NHT only covers a little of the costs
983065 (3)	Revegetation and rehabilitation of the Upper Wangelling Gully Catchment	South West	Wangelling Gully Catchment Group, Williams Landcare Inc	Progressing well	4	12.6	31	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 landholders have volunteered at least 80 days work; group happy with progress. Other farmers not initially involved are now wishing they had participated – some of these received unused / surplus seedlings from original allocation. Objectives & tasks 75-100% complete – a dedicated landcare coordinator was essential for this project; 9,480 seedlings planted, 80% survival rate (loss partly due to salinity, kangaroos, rabbits & competition with weeds/grasses); 31ha weed control; 2 days environmental monitoring (groundwater depth, 15 sites); 2 newspaper articles Catalytic effects: expanding skills base- community introduced to biodiversity, trees planted for landcare for the first time; economic benefits- local businesses supplied seedlings, fencing etc.; Farmer catchment coordinator role taken on by 2 farmers so skills enhanced (CLC gave training)
983091 (3)	Demonstration site – Protection, regeneration &	Northern	Gingin LCDC, Friends of Gingin Brook	Progressing well	1.5	1	1	4.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing: 150 volunteers provided 7000 hours assistance; tasks & objectives 50-75% complete – group is happy with progress as are ahead of schedule; some of revegetation budget was redirected to a Boardwalk as not all plants were required for good regeneration; 0.5km streamline fenced; 3.5ha weeded; 0.05km walk trail built; 10 days environmental monitoring conducted; 4x100 publications/brochures distributed; 30 newspaper articles – weekly column in local paper with Greencorp; 8 newsletter articles; 4

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	revegetation of riparian zone – Gingin Brook								<p>public meetings/workshops; at least 600 seedlings planted by Jan 00 with ~70% survival rate, main reason for loss was wrong methods used for planting; bird, fish, plant (herbarium) surveys undertaken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: Community understanding & wider education, healthy, more biodiverse environment, strong community group and participation, council becoming aware of their responsibilities. • Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of the community; social benefits; introducing new people to Rivercare – new members joining, very committed group • <u>Approximately 1000 out of 1300 fig trees removed; 40 of 60 Japanese Peppers removed.; Still in the process of removing the woody weed debris from the Brook; Environmental weeds action group is undertaking experiments- treatment to remove Arum lilies; Plant and seed bank is being maintained at the school nursery as an education program; The demonstration site is 4.8ha where all the weeding and revegetation works is taking place</u>
983112 (1)	Galena Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Project	Northem	Binu LCDC	Progressing well	0.4	NA	4	4 (reveg area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project is on track – 50-75% of objectives complete and 75-100% tasks complete; 2300 seedlings planted; 1ha weeded; 2 days of environmental monitoring; 4 newspaper articles; 1 newsletter article; 1 radio interview; 2 TV interviews; 1 tree planting day; 90 participants; Point source of contaminants has been stabilised but on-going maintenance essential; had to purchase more seed for spoil heap crop than anticipated. • Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community – reveg, earthworks design, project management; introducing new people to rivercare and involving other groups – Western Power Greening Challenge, Binu PS • As a result of project, contaminant runoff to Murchison R should decrease. Public interest and community benefits were the main outcomes. Mitigating point source movement off-site into the Murchison was seen as an end-point of public benefit. • Proponent believes project has been a success. Cyclonic rain occurred on the reshaped spoil dump within 24 hours of earthworks completion – despite the intensity of the rainfall, minimal damage occurred. Ongoing management arranged with local rivercare officer, LCDC and Western Power – annual maintenance and monitoring need to be ongoing and will require technical and financial assistance
983140 (3)	Crossing the Boundaries – Southern Peel Partnership	South West	Coolup LCDC	Progressing well	40	80	95.65	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between 3 LCDCs and 3 Shires to maximise landholder involvement in onground land and water care; group is happy with coordinator being employed for project as there is someone to ring for advice and consistency of activities in area, advantage that the project officer is new to area and neutral to politics; agencies have been brought together for first time; group happy with progress, tasks & objectives 25-50% complete. • 44,600 seedlings planted; 40ha streamline managed; 40ha weeded; 6 bimonthly newsletters distributed to 3,800 recipients; 46ha wetlands protected; 5 stock crossings; 15 newspaper articles; 1 radio interview; 1 TV interview on GWN news; Shire awareness & cooperation is building up; direct seeding will be trialed this year; • Catalytic effects: Landcare Conference in Mandurah in 2001 will benefit whole community; work for the dole and new community group involved; Wilgie Creek project assisted to apply for funding; Pinjarra HS now and environmental focus school; Honours projects developed in region. • Learnings: farmers are more likely to fence if controlled grazing a part of the accepted management practice; it takes time for people and cultural attitudes to change; must be realistic about what you can put back in a much altered artificially drained landscape such as this – not always appropriate or realistic to be biodiverse especially in trees and bushes when there is very little local remnant veg. • Drain ownership is an issue and what contractors and Water Corp do for drain maintenance. The Dirk Brook NHT project, 993121, should assist this when WC get a good handle on issues and take action, and the project develops BMPs • <u>Several streamlining projects in progress; Constructed one artificial wetland; Developed a seed orchard of local native species; Coolup LCDC have involved volunteer school kids with their replanting program; Woodland protection trial has been completed; Harvey LCDC have completed their Catchment</u>

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
									<u>Management Plan which identifies projects and initiatives for the next 5 years – a dynamic report with a 6 monthly review process; Information days, Field day and workshops have been held.</u>
983200 (1)	Survey and Planning for Management of Chapman & Greenough River ecosystems	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	Project commencement delayed. Project should be complete – need current update					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives are to define longterm management objectives for the Chapman & Greenough Rivers and raise community awareness and action about sustainable use of the rivers and riparian environments by carrying out a detailed survey and mapping of the Rivers' riparian ecosystems, identify management issues and communicate with stakeholders on management needs and river health. Project is the first stage in a survey of the Mid West Region, describing the condition of the river systems and making recommendations for their restoration. Comment from BP database Jan 2000: Contract let in January. Field work to commence in February. Final payment will be after receipt of final report (due late June). Thus final payment figure of \$12 000 requested to be carried over (payment in July/August 2000). <u>Progress as of Nov. 99: Contact with landowners and local government initiated by WRC regional staff; contractor for surveying work to be hired before Jan 2000- tender for consultant posted; reports from contractor to be posted; community newsletters to be published once survey work complete; the summer period is the only suitable time for project work to be completed, all necessary preparation is underway; project due to finish June 2000.</u>
983201 (3)	Flood forecasting and warning system – Collie and Preston Catchments	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 riffles used at gauging stations instead of concrete V notch weirs to provide a demonstration of this technique; 15 telemetered sites established; data is displayed on the Internet in real time; 2 newspaper articles; 1 TV interview; 1 community forum Catalytic effects: social benefits to community- flood warning system in place, will influence planning, SES alerted- Bunbury benefits; Economic benefits- predictions of when and how big an advantage, levees on Koombana Drive need to be built for each flood event reaching Bunbury; introducing new people to Rivercare- eg of riffle construction This was a big project, but it's coming together. Rainfall network of 14 sites established, 3 to complete. 15 river level sites established, 8 needing completion. One site had to be moved due to vandalism. Communication links with Telstra have been a problem, with delays and scheduling difficulties.
983202 (2)	Water resources management plan for the Busselton-Dunsborough area	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Project delayed but progressing now. – need current update	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Progress as of Nov. 99 - Commencement of hydrogeological component has been delayed due to late receipt of funding, staff arrangements and unavailability of suitable contract staff. The hydrogeological component is an integral component of the study and should be complete by December 2000 allowing the remainder of the project to be undertaken. Therefore the project will need to be carried out over 3 years rather than 2 as originally proposed. A consultant will be appointed in April 2000 to begin compiling a water resources inventory identifying environmental values and qualities and a detailed analysis of their interaction with the hydrogeological cycle. This will be followed by the determination of constraints and opportunities for development, the degree of constraint and design parameters to overcome constraints where possible.</u> Project timeline from BP database: Prepare project brief from 01/07/2000 ; Advertise for Consultant Nov. 200; Appoint Consultant Dec 2000; Consultant to progress the study Dec 2000- June 2001; Consultant completes draft report June 2001
983203 (3)	Floodplain Management Program	State	Water and Rivers Commission	Progressing well.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs: on-going floodplain management advice, strategies and community awareness and consultation; mapping on Chapman River & advice to Shires; hydro-assessment and investigations; Moore River floodplain management plan; Moore River (Bennies Rd) Action Plan; Hydraulic investigations in process into floodplain mapping of the Collie, Brunswick and Ferguson Rivers. Employment of 4 officers to do the above
983204 (3)	Community Training in Data Management	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	Has been delayed but progressing					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily aimed at improving the quality and applicability of data collected by community groups and in NHT funded projects. Originally proposed to train community members in data management and reporting, but field visits to community based projects on the south-coast indicated that requirements lay in the interpretation and reporting of information back to communities in relation to their needs, not data

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	and Reporting			ng well albeit with a shift in project focus					<p>management. Their preference is for the WRC to do this through their own database or through the Waterwatch database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to this change in project direction, \$27,000 of the final \$30,000 instalment was returned to NHT in March 2000. The remaining \$3,000, will be used to work with the community Rivercare coordinators in the presentation and interpretation of data collected, and rationalisation of sample collection and handling methods. This will be between WRC protocols, Waterwatch, ROB and the specific protocols developed for these Rivercare projects. • There is still a need to provide guidance in the development of an appropriate monitoring program for individual projects. In many cases the questions to be answered by the sampling program are not clear, nor is the use to which the data may be put. An attempt to provide generic guidance for this has proven difficult and almost needs to be provided on a case by case basis. Additional effort will be expended in this area in the coming year. The major output in 2000 will be the production of a monitoring guidance manual suitable for use by Rivercare groups and NHT funded program coordinators.
983219 (3)	Rehabilitation of the Lower Moore River	Northern	Guilderton Community Association Inc	Progressing well but project will take 4 years to complete rather than 3	4	4	4	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 700 volunteers invested 4000 hrs in the project, core group of 30 people; tasks & objectives 50-75% complete; 5500 seedlings planted, but ~50% survival rate due to grazing by sheep and is heavily infested with weeds and grasses; 10ha streamline managed; 1ha weed control; 1.5km paths built; 90 days of monitoring conducted; 2000 publications distributed and also have a web page; 1 Action Plan for the Lower Moore River produced; 3 newspaper articles; 2 professional journal articles; 1 conference paper; 1 radio interview; 15 public meetings/workshops; direct seeding trialed, but 100% failure; 1 landholder is covenanting 2km stretch of land (river?); vegetation, fish and bird surveys undertaken; water quality monitoring fortnightly • <u>completed a brochure about the project; built a plant nursery and propagated approximately 1000 plants; part – way through constructing a walk trail along the river bank; set up a working group; designed and is successfully managing a school 'Riverine Ecology Management Plan'. They currently have 10 schools participating in this program; Operating Catchment Tours demonstrating rehabilitation sites; Newsletter is being delivered; In the process of making information signs near rehabilitation areas; About to progress with works involving Bill Till to undertake soft engineering rehabilitation works; Starting depth analysis in the River (Estuary area); Written a publicity Plan</u> • Problems with ongoing management – problems with weeds, feral animals, securing commitment from landholders to keep stock out and undertake good management, boating & tourism all problems – community is taking responsibility but has no power. Group needs more onsite field support. Terrain difficult to fence; group initially had problems planning and finding out where to get advice and permission to work on land. Lack of admin funds was also a problem. Lack of this understanding slowed the project. Problems of weeds and sediment not being dealt with up stream; Project has taken more time than initially contemplated – project negotiations (eg with Catholic Church) very time consuming and expensive. Project could have been better implemented by providing coordinator training (paid) & administration (communication) funds. • Catalytic effects: expanding the skills base of the community – TAFE course; social benefits- more cohesive community; economic benefits- long term tourism benefits in a rehabilitated environment; introducing new people to Rivercare; other groups involved – Noongars, Scouts, Schools, social groups; research on bathymetry being undertaken by UWA
983226 (3)	Blackwood Catchment: NHT Package 1998 – 2001	South West	Blackwood Basin Group	progressing well	102	330	2260	3337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 147 volunteers involved; project is running well, project will extend into a 4th year and project is catching up in some areas; planning processes eg: Zone plans take time with the level of community consultation needed; Tasks & Objectives 25-50% complete, project has had to reduce the number of zones (4 rather than 5) to better support them – will wait for next source of funds to resource the 5th zone; ~10,000 seedlings planted with some problems with pests, weeds, climatic conditions; 100ha weed control; 76 days of environmental monitoring conducted; 1x50 brochures/publications distributed; 1 action plan produced, plus maps of each funded project provided by landholder (54); 108 newspaper articles; 1

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
									<p>conference paper; 68 radio interviews; 8 TV interviews; 2 public meetings/workshops – nature conservation workshop, ~12 people; education and awareness of community through various reports, workshops, field days, displays at landcare shows, fact sheets, brochures, information kit for landholders, training workshops; monitoring sites – 160 photo points, water quality snapshot with Bunnings Watercare 100-200 people involved; marron snapshot biological indicator – 2 per year, ~60 people involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumbleyung Zone Action Plan produced – 700ha of land including ephemeral waterways has been revegetated; funds were delayed; had to advertise twice to get 2 positions filled – these aspects delayed some onground works; objectives for the project quite ambitious & probably will not be able to achieve all in the short term • Learnings: not economic to revegetate creekline with native local species if it is under threat from rising water tables & reveg will not withstand salinity – need to look at this when community looks for grants; have evolved a good process for managing devolved grants; as much landholder contact as possible is crucial • Issues: people really keen to fence and reveg. creeklines – first thing they think of doing, many west of Kojonup. It is not always appropriate, given rising salinity. Would like to develop a river action plan based on information from the Stream Foreshore Assessment & other info in order to be more strategic about riparian management (tied in with Zone action plans). Could do some targeting of protection for A and high grade foreshore areas; Some concern about the effects of harvesting farm forestry when the time comes. How will this affect waterways and water balance ? • Outcomes: project provides leadership, coordination & support for onground works & action plans across a whole river basin – aim to change catchment water balance to reduce salinity of the Blackwood River, increase biodiversity and improve water quality; does this through devolved grants; a much clearer picture of what needs to be done is evolving and ability to target priority areas, more information to better equip people to protect riparian areas. • Catalytic effects: expanding skills of community- water quality monitoring (city snapshot); better understanding of riparian/stream ecology; marron snapshots; social benefits: more confidence being built in people to plan and manage, social cohesion built on natural boundaries; economic benefits-local suppliers used; introducing new people to Rivercare-community startup scheme is geared to people new to landcare; involving other groups eg: Bunnings Watercare, individuals and landholders, Bojanning Aboriginal Progress Association; other projects started – Nannup Shire planning foreshore restoration; Regional Capacity Building; • <i>Large regional strategy implementation including 1. Zone action plan implementation; 2. Zone coordination – zone action planning in Dumbleyung zone;3. Biodiversity program – protecting remnant veg; 4. Community startup incentive scheme – setting up catchment groups; 5. Protecting high value public assets– protecting high value bush and wetlands; 6. Monitoring and evaluation– progress of zone action plans; 7. Dongolocking reveg project; 8. Basin coordination– BBG costs, communications, self reliance, weeds strategy, admin of devolved grants; 9. Information management– provision of info to the community</i> • <i>Soft outputs (related to sub-projects above): Develop costsharing arrangements and principles (1,7); Setup steering committees (1,5);Action plans (2); Workshops (2) for zone coordinators (2); Employed biodiversity coordinator (3); 11 new catchment groups formed (4); Review of basin water monitoring (6); Development of monitoring program (6); First state of zone report (6); Developed MOU with AgWA (not signed) (8); Newsletter (8); Self funding contract (8); Coordinating local provenance seed collection (8); Survey of spatial information requirements (9); Spatial info support to zone committees (7); Basin info delivery systems established at 3 sites (9)</i>
983243 (1)	Restoring Brady's Chisholm, Crimea and	Metro	Bayswater Integrated Catchment Management	Project behind	0.1	0	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,200 seedlings planted with ~70% survival rate, deaths due mainly to competition with weeds and grasses & lack of water as well as an unexpected flood! But condition of vegetation now is diverse, dense, good standard, technically appropriate and achieving its purpose; 2ha weed control; 32 days environmental monitoring; 15000 publications distributed; 700 people involved in onground labour,

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
	Swan wetlands in Bayswater		Committee (BICM)						<p>monitoring, attending meetings, supporting displays, supervision, community monitoring; 4 action plans produced; 6 newspaper articles; 7 magazine/newsletter articles; 1 conference paper; 2 radio interviews; 1 TV interview; 10 public meetings/workshops;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>600m of stormwater drain has been re-contoured/ shaped and revegetated; Rehabilitation and Awareness program in progress involving Community and Education Program; Revegetated area of 1ha includes restoring a wetland; 2 wetlands to restore and be revegetated this summer (in progress) making up approximately 1ha; 1ha of bush and 3 wetlands to be rehabilitated are currently in progress.</u> • Project progress slow as initially entirely volunteer driven & a lot of time was spent education all participants; timeframe therefore extended. Also, 2 other sites were substituted for Brady's & Swan due to the extent of community support at the time of commencement for the 2 new sites. Objectives were over ambitious in the time intended, but achievable overall. • Outcomes: community extensively educated in local landcare issues, remediation techniques, 3 wetland sites & 1 bushland site rehabilitated; Rehab skills & awareness gained by groups, volunteers, management authorities & >500 school students, teachers & parents; increased acceptance by management authorities to natural resource conservation & drain rehabilitation; improved planting technique; budgets for ongoing maintenance committed to by management authorities, ongoing monitoring, maintenance & planting committed to and adopted by a school for each site. Authorities' involvement has improved greatly through the course of the project. Strongly publicising every project has led to overwhelming volunteer response in the second year. Impediments encountered included weeds, funds delayed, lack of labour, unfavourable group dynamics, local and state govt regulations which slowed the project considerably but taught the group a lot and made them much more efficient and effective • Catalytic effects: expanding the skills base of the community; social benefits – greater cohesion; economic benefits- increased land values, some employment gained; introducing new people to Rivercare; involving other groups – scouts, cubs, Brownies, businesses, schools, other Friends groups, Councils, state govt. agencies; other projects started – councils & water corp initiating and conducting own rehab and conservation sites. • Comment: there is a role for someone other than volunteer landcare groups to educate, involve and negotiate change in local & state government. NHT could target a training at councils and state government agencies in rehab, natural resource protection and working with the community
983250 (4)	Supporting Community Driven ICM in the Swan Catchment	Metro	Swan Working Group	Progressing well.	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 newspaper articles; 40-50 newsletter articles; 1 conference paper; 5-6 radio interviews; 2 TV interviews; >55 workshops/seminars (topics include how to evaluate projects, time management, marketing ideas, how to delegate to & train others, attracting volunteers & maintaining enthusiasm, techniques to avoid volunteers burnout); • <i>347 volunteers/ catchment coordinators attended 26 training courses between June 99 & Feb 2000. ; survey conducted to determine training needs in Dec. 99; Information sheets produced monthly; provided assistance to groups to produce various displays (eg: weeds info, seedlings, posters); catchment maps produced for 15 groups; press releases; a lot of other support to keep onground groups going</i> • The services provided by the project are in high demand and are highly valued by the community & agencies. Tasks and objectives 25-50% complete. Hundreds of volunteers have undergone training & been assisted with information & promotional material • Catalytic effects: expanding skills – use of BMPs for onground projects, increased volunteer involvement; social benefits – lessened volunteer burnout; introducing new people to Rivercare- increased volunteer involvement including many tertiary students; establishment of new catchment and friends groups; other projects started- many SCULP projects commenced (50 in 1999) • Future: SCCP will pick up the salaries of 3 staff employed through the project so demand for service can continue to be met.

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
983252 (1)	Demonstrating new gross pollutant trap for Bayswater Main Drain	Metro	Bayswater City Council	Almost complete	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group happy with progress – infrastructure (Gross pollutant trap) completed on time and budget and is working well. Testing and report to be completed by December 2000; tasks 75-100% complete, objectives 50-75% complete; 2 months environmental monitoring conducted, 4 people involved; 2 newspaper articles; 3 magazine/newsletter articles; 1 TV interview; 2 public meetings/workshops; work experience and university students have adopted monitoring & assessment of results. Schools have been approached but not yet adopted to participate in monitoring; <u>Have beautified the area ready for education awareness by landscaping with native vegetation; Have prepared an industrial/ education campaign; It is estimated that the trap will reduce gross pollutants by 90% and dissolved pollutants/nutrients by 20%.</u> Learnings: Had too many projects on at once and could not give the time initially to gain volunteer involvement. Lack of labour slowed monitoring and assessment of results. Also, engineers are not commonly experienced in conducting community projects so some education would help. Overall, the broader value of the project will only be fulfilled when a cost-benefit study of the various hard and soft engineering solutions to drain rehab is completed and guidelines produced of the best options for types of problems eg: biofiltering wetland &/or living stream in combination with litter/oil/sediment trap/continuous, deflective unit, filter etc. Training for local government in working with the community/conducting community projects is needed. Outcomes: cleaner water entering Swan River and education to school children and public via <i>The West Australian</i>; volunteer involvement, local businesses and residents awareness raising, education of upstream polluters, education of other drain management authorities; the Council has now taken on the long term cleaning of the trap as part of its maintenance program and has also committed to inspection and education of upstream polluters. Catalytic effects: Expanding skills base of community-monitoring skills and catchment management issues and needs; social benefits-improved river amenity; introducing new people to Rivercare-volunteers, schools, other management authorities, businesses, community; involving other groups – invited other Councils & state government agencies to observe installation, cleaning & monitoring of trap; other projects started – other Councils adopted the mechanism
983253 (1)	Promotion of Techniques to Improve Urban Water Quality	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	Project complete	NA	NA	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training course is accredited by the Institute of Engineers and by the Royal Australian Planning Institute, tailored for professionals. CLCs can disseminate the information to wider community/catchment groups. 150 sets of course notes produced and display posters also produced; 150 people involved in the project; 5 workshops held – 3 in Perth, 1 in Albany, 1 in Mandurah. 1 newsletter article; 1 conference paper for Stormwater Industry Association; 1000x manual summaries; 1 lecture twice a year; only problems were time constraints due to delay in receipt of funding. Outcomes – Encourages professional stakeholders to incorporate water sensitive urban design and BMPs in the earliest stages of development planning; WRC has committed funding for more workshops in 2000/01 due to stakeholder demand for the courses; variety of groups involved – consultants, CLCs, Conservation Council, DEP, CALM, MfP, AgWA, Main Roads, universities. Catalytic effects – expanding skills base of the community; social benefits – provides for improved aesthetics, maintains recreational and cultural values; introducing new people to Rivercare – growing WSUD is included in new developments Possibilities- thinking about making Water Sensitive Urban Design part of University curriculum. And put manual on internet to make information more accessible to a wider range of people.
983259 (3)	Community grants for innovation in best practice management	Central	Avon Working Group (Agriculture WA)	Delayed initially but progressing well & now		33.5			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolved grants project to fund catchment management plans & trials of innovative new BMPs – successful, grant applications are oversubscribed 500 catchment group members have been involved; tasks & objectives 75-100% complete; 500 volunteers have provided assistance; group is reasonably happy with the project, though receiving money at the wrong time of year was frustrating; group feels devolved grants are an effective way to get money out to local groups and next time they would ensure better monitoring requirements and better application

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Status	Km of stream protected	Km of fencing	Ha of revegetation	Ha of remnant veg. protected	Other Outputs/comments
				on track					<p>forms for grants especially to be able to answer NHT questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 164,402 seedlings have been planted; >50 days of environmental monitoring; >15 publications/brochures distributed; >30 newspaper articles; 4 newsletter articles per year; at least 1 radio interview; >10 public seminars/workshops • Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community- trialing new methods, involved in running field days, planing & implementing projects & monitoring; social benefits- taking the risk & economic need out of projects; economic benefits – trialed economic benefits; more awareness and involvement of people in Rivercare
983303 (1)	Urban bushcare of Bannister Creek riparian and nearby bushland – Urban bushcare project No. 45	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	Didn't receive funding until late. But progressing well		1		>10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75-100% of tasks and objectives complete; group is happy with project as has exceeded expectations of volunteer capacity and achieved more than dreamed possible; 335 volunteers involved in project; 17,000 seedlings planted; ~90% survival rate, most deaths due to vandalism; ~6ha weed control; 0.5km paths built; >12 days environmental monitoring; 10,145 brochures/publications distributed (5000 pamphlets, 145 reports, 5000 newsletters); 1 City of Canning Reserve Management plan produced; ~6 newspaper articles; >20 magazine/newsletter articles; 1 video interview; 3 TV interviews; >33 public meetings/forums/workshops • <u>Started the Herbarium; Direct seeding proceeding; On-going weed control and maintenance covering approximately 4ha of bushland; Continuing monitoring of riparian bush after removal of water corporation spoil; Rubbish removal days, one with Scouts and one with local school; Control access by providing a mulch pathway through the bush; On-going education awareness program with the school.</u> • Other outcomes – NHT funding has allowed BCCG to establish a solid partnership with City of Canning based on trust and sharing; fencing remnant bushland with other external funding (Lotteries); interpretive signage; attracted local government funding & onground action, as well as State govt funding (Gordon Reid, SRT, SCCP/SCULP); increase diversity supplied by nurseries • Ongoing management – City of Canning providing funding to continue regular weed management, volunteers strong and keen, 2 primary schools are involved, BCCG continuing support and solid partnership with local government. • Catalytic effects: expanding skills base of community – volunteers have done bush regeneration, weed control, frog courses; social benefits – unity, community belonging & support, increased awareness; other projects started with Government funding – SCULP Living Stream project, Greencorps project, Centrelink jobs; other community group involved

Rivercare Review October 2000: Technical Requirements & Views on NHT

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Technical assistance received / sourced	Technical assistance / information required	NHT – views on application form and reporting requirements etc
963503 – (NRI component of SCRIPT project 963500) (4)	Water Resource Assessment & Enhancement – South Coast	South Coast	WRC (AgWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines & discussion on monitoring design in catchments; hydrographic advice on siting monitoring stations; estuarine (monitoring design, mapping, data interpretation); hydrological technical centre (equipment choice & purchase, quality control & training); community assistance (sympathetic land holders, waterway history) Bushcare facilitators; other NHT facilitators; literature; academic institutions; CSIRO; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some greater assistance in statistic analysis & hydrological modelling would have helped – mainly in the area of concept development rather than actual program implementation Better fund technical sections within agencies, so more staff can be employed, thus making access and response times better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application form went from manageable in 97/98 to a major task in following years. Accept the need for appropriate levels of evaluation and accountability but later forms were too arduous – spent more time on reporting than was necessary
973068 (2)	Twonkwilling up Pools Born again	South West	Katanning LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators; WRC engineers; Luke Pen; Richard Pickett 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety regulations; specifications for insurance on constructed boardwalk; how to construct a boardwalk Technical information no problem with landcare officer having a good range of contacts in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial application was re-submitted after initial rejection – Luke Pen assisted this. Other views on form – unconfirmed as original person who completed it unavailable
973071 (3)	Hay Sheepwash Sub Catchment Project	South Coast	Hay River LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening Australia support officers, Green Corp, AgWA, CALM, local knowledge – historical; Bushcare facilitators; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous survey work (Hay River) in a format (digital) that can be incorporated and used by farmers/ group; data at a better scale suitable for farm planning Assistance with fauna surveys; Land for Wildlife Options for summer cropping and or perennial pastures for waterlogged puggy clay areas While technical assistance may be accessible from Bushcare facilitators etc, these officers not always available when they are needed. The availability of resources and expertise (who to contact and where information is) could be better publicised to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting requirements heavy – especially in this case where the project coordination work load is left to one volunteer
973102 (2)	Little Nappier and Yellanup Creeks Catchment Fencing Project	South Coast	Napier King LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AgWA officer & CLC assisted with writing application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More assistance with project management (one-one) to get more landholders involved Dealing with weed invasions Affordable options for extraction of water from fenced creeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group found it was too much effort for the amount of reward and will not use NHT again especially after the original application was rejected and the long delays in receipt of funds. They were lucky to get goods on credit but credit rating was jeopardised when the funds had not been received 4 months later The Group is sourcing other funding options such as Gordon Reid which are easier
973110 (4)	Pallingup-North Stirling Bushlands and Wetlands Management Plan	South Coast	Gnowangerup LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRC; AgWA; CALM; Bushcare facilitators The project manager is a 'local expert' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided – assume information is sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic forms don't work and are difficult to use Forms too rigid, don't suit many applications, more flexibility should be allowed More dollars for ground preparation – current method of funding kg's seed and no's of seedlings is not necessarily appropriate for the works being done – amount of work and importance of ground preparation for reveg should be recognised in funding Projects would be better run over 5 years – in a 3 year period

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Technical assistance received / sourced	Technical assistance / information required	NHT – views on application form and reporting requirements etc
						there is 4-6 months work for the farmer and they would benefit from the option of having a year off in the middle
973116 (3)	Geographic Bay Catchment – River foreshore streamlining activities	South West	Geocatch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators, state agency field officers; literature – waternotes, Managing Our Rivers, Native Veg of Freshwater Rivers and Creeks, LWRDC guidelines, Geocatch Catchment Atlas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field officer would have liked a more accessible river restoration course (1 week block too long for someone with family responsibilities) Rivercare information only recently available – not there 4 years ago when project started A regional plant list is a must – specific for different parts of the catchment. Existing information is disjointed eg flora lists of particular reserves is available and a general SW stream list is available but specifics are needed More engineering advice needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review face to face is good Quarterly reporting too much; application form too long and time consuming – puts community off Better to have only one assessment – regional – with money allocated to the region and responsibility devolved to the region Funds delayed in first year caused some problems, otherwise funding has been OK. Information required is not consistent from year to year therefore reporting is difficult
973125 (1)	Planning and management strategies for the Walpole and Nornalup inlet systems	South Coast	Shire of Manjimup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all work was consulted out; CALM, Shire of Manjimup & WRC provided technical review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more project management support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no information available, relevant members unavailable for interview
973135 (1)	Revegetation of tributaries to the Arthur River	South West	Williams Landcare Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other landcare coordinators; state agency field officers; other NHT facilitators; CALM nursery; AgWA in development of project outline; soils and reveg workshops held for farmers; farm planning in one catchment before project started; coordinator called on to confirm farmers workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers would ask for help with site selection, species selection & hydrology in sub-catchment group Need to know what is there when you start out as a coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much to fill in, not farmer friendly. Farmers would not be able to do it without landcare coordinator's help; overlap in questions, hard to put the wording right; too time consuming and complex for farmer group without the services of a CLC; quarterly reporting too much; output section on form difficult to complete. Prefer Gordon Reid approach where someone comes out to assess. 2nd cheque was held up until the interim report was completed which was lengthy and due at a busy time – getting information from farmers at seeding time was impossible
973154 (4)	Lower Blackwood Catchment Landcare Centre, Projects Coordinator	South West	Lower Blackwood LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WQ sampling & incident response course from WRC; AgWA NHT training course; photo mosaics from WRC Bushcare facilitators; other NHT facilitators; Greening Australia field officers, academic institutions, CSIRO; state agency field officers; literature eg LMS farm monitoring handbook; workshop material – river restoration, water monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable mapping service with a rapid turn around time Species lists for specific areas Analysis of WQ results WQ monitoring program design More accessible (closer) Bushcare facilitator. CAC wanted on Brockman Hwy at old BHP centre with state of the art mapping facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting requirements should be designed to meet the needs of Rivercare, Bushcare etc. CLCs should not have to fill in their own applications but community members find it too complex Problems – determining what is really wanted by the assessment panel so as to word the project correctly is difficult Submission / assessment process is not well documented as to timeline so that someone can be available for questioning (TAP-RAP-SAP) No standard RAP procedure across the state so not equitable. RAP members not given same brief so different levels of knowledge sought on each project. Project contact should have the opportunity to speak to relevant RAP member. RAP decision to halve funding and have BBG fund other half not appropriate. RAP decision not able to be challenged – according to Exec Officer, but followed up and found this not to be true, by consulting someone else. Had to go to enormous lengths to see the project proposal through. Info on the process and roles and responsibilities of those involved should be

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						provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questions asked are ignorant – haven't read the application properly !
973212 (4)	Collie River Reclamation and rehabilitation management project	South West	Collie LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luke Pen's advice led to application; landcare officer helped with admin early on; "Productive Pastures Day" AgWA helps farmers not to use riparian zone; Waternotes; river restoration course; salinity workshop; Bunbury WRC staff Advice from AgWA on salinity mapping Bushcare facilitators; literature; TAFE aquaculture students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need advice to identify source of saline seepage & repairing slips above river on steep slopes People available when called on People to guide the project development would be preferable – before application submitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more time needed to prepare application, not enough time to research scope of project & apply accordingly. Form is OK. Too big a demand on reporting – takes up too much time
973229 (3)	Restoring Serpentine-Jarrahdale for tomorrow	South West	Serpentine-Jarrahdale LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> river restoration course, waternotes & facts, wetland information, workshops, info from WRC – Luke Pen, Bill Till Antonietta Davy Bushcare facilitators, other NHT facilitators, Greening Australia field officers, literature, academic institutions, CSIRO, state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have never had trouble sourcing information/assistance required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> form too prescriptive, not flexible enough for time lag involved between application & receipt of funds. Not enough scope for vision and for adaptations that happen as you go along. Things change takes 2 weeks to put an application together – too much work have had to complete a number of reports, very irritating and had to respond to a lot of queries from the RAP – some of them because the application hasn't been read properly
973233 (3)	SA- Southern Wood Creek Enhancement Project	Metro	Friends of the River Canning Environs Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRT helped at start, SCC technical literature; council paid for and did design and bank sculpting work; individuals with background knowledge provided assistance Council horticultural officers; WRC staff (Luke Pen walk and talk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More assistance with understanding NHT language to write proposal; help with continuing applications (now there is enough literature and workshops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetitive jargon (should avoid technical terms, eg Biophysical ?) so can be read and understood by self taught people
973235 (3)	SA- Transforming Bannister Creek from Urban Drain to Living Stream	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecologist/educator (contractor); zoologist – Museum of WA; Regeneration Technology (consultants); APACE; WRC – river restoration training; City of Canning technical staff; Water Corp; Fire and Rescue Services; DEP; AgWA National Strategy; Biodiversity Strategy; Weed Strategy; City of Canning Management Plan; Fauna specialists; local community; MfP; SCC; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River restoration, weed knowledge; weed management skills; urban fox control; feral cat control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group would appreciate some positive feedback for the efforts on ground and in the community from the NHT body – we supply these reports but get no feedback Reporting demands a lot of time.
973236 (2)	Farmers Fencing the Key Kalgan River Tributaries	South Coast	Kalgan LCDC, East Tenderden Catchment Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare; AgWA; WRC; Greencorp The CLC played an important role in ensuring that works done and species selection etc complied with the NHT project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing determined – project coordinator / farmers unavailable for feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponents unavailable for interview (CLC just left, waiting on replacement) but reviewing officer commented that it was doubtful a project of this size would have been as on track without the assistance of a CLC with administration and organisation including processing of continuing applications, organising bulk orders, Greencorps teams etc.
973237 (2)	Preserve the Beaufort	South West	Bindaree Grazing Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journals, manuals, talked others about species selection, there was a landcare project officer but they were very hard to get hold of – so were not any help No other technical info needed really, have a pretty good grasp of what is needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenty of ideas – physical help was really what is needed. Labour component needs organising – eg through Men of the Trees perhaps – if agency could help with this. The farm is run by one couple – no other labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application and evaluation forms are repetitive
973258 (4)	Toby Inlet Integrated Catchment Management	South West	Toby Inlet Catchment Management Group Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 environmental officers within group as well as other professionals with scientific / environmental background; workshops and tours organised; Geocatch; WRC Hydrology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to obtain at the beginning and had to search hard for info on how to get going, no one to bounce off ? stream WQ monitoring as indicator of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> too complicated and too involved for a volunteer group to complete properly. Homework takes a lot of time Gorgon Reid style application preferable Enthusiasm gone in the time lag between the application and

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				report; river restoration course; TAFE coastcare course; Manuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greening Australia field officers, Edith Cowan Uni, Murdoch Uni, UWA – students form these unis have been hosted; CALM & AgWA officers 	catchment changes – can anyone in WRC tell the group if this is relevant ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ongoing consistent streamline support (refers to changes to employment at Geocatch) 	receiving funding – need to start afresh when the money arrives – ordering plants in time an issue
973359 (1)	Urban-Hills and Wooroloo Brook Catchments	Metro	Wooroloo LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from the community landcare coordinator; reference to literature from WRC, AgWA. No technical support from WRC or Ag; part of the support network in the SCC (catchment coordinator network); attended training courses at Swan Catchment Centre Other NHT facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River restoration principles; Bushcare support; weed management framework; social/group skills Need erosion/river restoration practical examples & rivercare support – strong technical guidance There is information overload, there is a need to target information to where it is needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application form is complex and daunting and requires too high a level of detail and work. There could be a staged approach and the detail provided when there is an expectation that the application may be approved
973361 (4)	SA- Reduction of Phosphorus loads to Canning Catchment	Metro	Canning Catchment Coordinating Group Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSIRO, desk top publishers; local government; AgWA; WRC; DEP; Nursery Industry; SCC; Education (teachers); various community groups; schools; SRT; industry; lawn mowing contractors association; Industry; soil management consultants Literature; academic institutions; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where to look – happy with what’s been received, but volunteer training (to provide for written & oral presentation) would be useful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too long & repetitive Terminology difficult to understand Person from NHT secretariat should be available for groups requiring assistance – especially with filling out the form, which was difficult.
973363 (3)	SA- Planning & Implementation of Catchment Management for Bennett Brook	Metro	Bennett Brook Catchment Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to senior officers in SRT, WRC, DEP, MfP, Whiteman Park, Water Corp; use of consultants eg Mike Bamford; use of manuals, eg Urban Stormwater; Workshops eg AgWA; other NHT facilitators; literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good information on effectiveness of nutrient removal from storm water; more research on nutrient stripping as subdivision approval is often based on these basins Technical support officers more useful than more training or literature – overload of written information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application form is still large and cumbersome and very time consuming for community volunteers. The questions are very biased towards agricultural landcare and are largely irrelevant to urban landcare The assessment process is very frustrating. Comments back from RAP and TAP panels are often not relevant to the project as members cannot be expected to have high levels of expertise in all areas. This results in much additional time in answering queries
973703 (4)	SA- Community revegetation on the Swan/Canning River	Metro	Swan River Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators, other NHT facilitators, Greening Australia field officers, literature, state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no information that was inaccessible Still require (and are expecting) local data on stream dimensions for catchments areas/discharge etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form and reporting requirements are too complex and detailed
973719 (3)	Water Resource Process Assessment – Moore River Catchment	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support officers – GIS, hydrologist, water resource officers, administration Other NHT facilitators; literature; academic institutions; CSIRO; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultancy input on impacts of drainage on natural lakes Needs to be a literature database from published to unpublished information/ documents/ data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms reflect too much management from the Commonwealth; too complicated and too long – difficult (need a PhD ?); not in layman’s terms; their structure hinders good management; forms aren’t structured to reflect the amount of money applied for.
973769 (2)	Hot Spot Identification and Management	South Coast	Agriculture WA, Albany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
973778 (5)	Waterways WA Coordination and Technical Support	State	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not determined

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973783 (3)	Modelling nutrient management – Scott Coastal Plain	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> this project provides technical assistance to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a problem occurred where \$50,000 of the approved funding was not received & the project was not notified
973791 (3)	Geographe Catchment River Restoration	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators; literature; TAFE weed mapping; WA museum; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion control, otherwise, well supported technically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reporting is too much Face to face review is good Applications forms too unwieldy for community groups without assistance; assessment process should be devolved to the region completely First round of funding was delayed Information requirements are not consistent from year to year – difficult to provide the data if records are not kept with that in mind !
973798 (4)	Evaluation of Rivercare Practices within the South Coast	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> broad scientific advice from CSIRO, industry, agency researchers; Internet sites for scientific papers & related projects; other Australian and US river restoration manuals, conference, landowner input into agricultural practices; University the above would have been better as a cohesive team. The high workload of people with relevant technical knowledge puts the onus of collating useful information on the project officer – means a piecemeal development of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine digital image handling; species habitat information; drainage design & analysis techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
973799 (4)	Development and Implementation of Local River Action Plans	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRC waternotes' LWRDC RR Manual / fact sheets / RipRap; Managing our Rivers; WRC River Restoration course Other NHT facilitators, Greening Australia field officers, academic institutions; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance on monitoring & evaluation component of Rivercare, on how to develop an action plan / processes, 'planning' restoration projects, 'costing' of Rivercare activities Web page information Crossing design, revegetation on saline lands, buffer distance for riparian vegetation, hydrological modelling – link to river restoration, floodplain management options – success of perennial sp. / grazing, fluvial geomorphology assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administratively heavy; form is repetitive, form not flexible Lack of Rivercare guidelines Lack of previous examples of similar project
973801 (4)	SW River Restoration Training and demonstration Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project provides technical assistance to others though Newbury & Gaboury (1993) was used as a basis for rifle construction techniques, plus LWRDC guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nothing required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> numerous assessment forms requesting the same information
973806 (4)	Leschenault Catchment Rivers Protection and Enhancement Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> state agency field officers; literature eg Western Weeds book, Waterplants in Australia, Native Veg of freshwater rivers & creeks, LWRDC brochures 1-7, Waternotes; Community nursery very good support from WRC – flood mapping, environmental engineers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers want weed control advice – weed management diary would be useful Rivercare officer fields questions about property management – no landcare officer in Bunbury. Need more NRM extension people More advice on rabbit control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing form does not give room to express why stated goals are not met; no space to explain gap between target and achievements in onground outputs Changes of form made it necessary to start from scratch this year.
973815 (3)	SA-ARCP Integrated natural	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided

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	resources management plan for the Brockman River					
973816 (3)	SA-ARCP Management of the Avon Riverine Environment	Central	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators; other NHT facilitators; GA field officers; literature; academic institutions; CSIRO; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
973855 (4)	State Agency Contribution to Land Conservation/ Biodiversity Revegetation (Meta Project)	State	Agriculture WA, CALM & Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
983002 (1)	Burakin/Bunkelch Creek Line revegetation project	North	Burakin-Bunkelch LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Landcare officer, and technical officer Bushcare facilitators, State agency field officers, literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil – farmers had enough knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms are confusing – need coordinator for assistance, need to be written in laymans terms reporting requirements OK
983006 (2)	Avon Ascent Urban Awareness project	Central	York LCDC, Avon Ascent Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consultant to assist with design & scoping of project; technical assistance from agencies (support officers); AgWA; WRC; academic institutions; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting initial project took skills that whilst they were available to this project through a member were not easily identifiable in the local community ie Shire of York Species selection; Website management assistance; technical advice on reducing siltation from Gwambagyne Pool Suggestion for improving this - Promote centre for NRM; local community resource person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application form puts people off because of the size We were not clear enough in our budget and it required clarification by NHT officers
983036 (3)	The Coomalbidgup Swamp & Barker Inlet Heritage Project	South Coast	Coobridge Creek Landcare Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Bushcare, CALM and AgWEST on plant species Group strongly feels that due to the lack of large tree species native to the area and the continuing increase in salinity, it is not realistic to expect revegetation to consist only of local native species. The group are keen to trial non-native species, such as blue gums, salt tolerant river gums and pines. The group has been through the focus catchment planning process and is now at implementation stage. Through this they received considerable technical support including assistance with writing the NHT application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wouldn't have been able to put up a successful application. without the help of AgWA staff especially with the wording of the application In future it was felt that funding options such as Gordon Reid or the RVPS would be used.
983042 (3)	Boothendarra catchment remnant and streamlining	North	Dandaragan Shire LCDC/Boothendarra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AgWA advised on monitoring bores, GWA on species lists, Dandaragan LCDC on project management, WRC on fencing creeks Bushcare facilitators & other NHT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional expert advice in all areas, to minimise time input required by landholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be repetitive and sometimes difficult to follow

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	vegetation protection and regeneration		Subcatchment	facilitators; state agency field officers		
983046 (1)	Kalannie revegetation and stabilisation of drainage systems	Northern	Kalannie LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> landcare technician; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more information on <u>where</u> to plant trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> previous forms have been too hard reporting requirements ok
983051 (1)	Revegetation, fencing of Oldfield Tributary “Billys Creek”	South Coast	Oldfield Landcare Group Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AgWA hydrologists, Land for Wildlife officers for species selection & WRC staff Rivercare officers; Greening Australia field officers; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group felt NHT process was too much work for a small group relying on volunteers. The first application was rejected, the second application was essentially the same but had been presented differently and was funded. The need to understand the bureaucratic ‘requirements’ such as correct language and wording to use in order to get the application approved makes it difficult for community groups. As a result the group would not apply directly for NHT funding for themselves, rather be part of larger projects that have administrative assistance Signage from NHT should read PART funded by NHT as for most works the NHT funding covers only a small proportion of inputs
983065 (3)	Revegetation and rehabilitation of the Upper Wangelling Gully Catchment	South West	Wangelling Gully Catchment Group, Williams Landcare Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> landcare coordinator advised farmers; planning and sustainability course run by AgWA, former employee of WRC in Perth CALM nursery manager; AgWA reveg on farms team; other NHT facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assistance in designing and applying for project required - which was prior to CLC starting Need to define roles between bushcare, landcare and rivercare officers – existence of rivercare officers not known. Bushcare and rivercare officers spread too thinly – more needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application not farmer friendly. Reapplying every year disadvantages long term plans – because of uncertainty – puts people off. Output section on form difficult to complete. Had to respond to follow up questions in Sept, May and August – too much. Reporting seen as excessive by farmers – some overdetailed, some under detailed If it wasn’t for the paid coordinator, farmers would not do it – therefore NHT dollars would not get to the community
983091 (3)	Demonstration site – Protection, regeneration & revegetation of riparian zone – Gingin Brook	Northern	Gingin LCDC, Friends of Gingin Brook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support of senior level WRC, Council, DEP, SCC, Ecoplan, APACE Herbarium – been able to talk to these when required; attended river restoration; Bushcare (EWAN); field guides; academic institutions; other NHT facilitators; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> require onground help showing you what to do (technical support) – hands on for extended periods – good people skills required; need to tap the knowledge of other groups, experiences with weed removal etc case studies by groups in a booklet of successes/ experiences of groups in field. More knowledge on species, what is a weed etc still seems to be some uncertainty; feel a need to get assurance that actions being taken are right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repetitious – audit process is essential, support the process, more auditing may be required
983112 (1)	Galena Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Project	Northern	Binu LCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEP – water testing; CALM – species selection; AgWA – project application & rabbit control; Central Earthmoving – earthworks Under the circumstances access via the DEP was good and timely and of high quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of heavy machinery from Shire Fire/weed management WRC – more water testing; rigorous sample / monitoring program design. Require ongoing water testing, upstream sampling, rabbit poisoning; fire control; weed management by Shire; maintenance of spoil dump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate space to fill in details on report forms. Given accountability requirements the details requested are fair and reasonable The project met with stiff resistance at a RAP and SAP level and required lobbying at NHT Canberra to put the project’s relevance into perspective. We were told never to apply for funding for a project of this nature again (AgWA Geraldton comment) – but we will! Proponents were somewhat taken aback by this comment
983140	Crossing the	South	Coolup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work of Neil Guise & Garry Heady; AgWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assistance for a demonstration site as at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much time taken by the application form; 18 month lead

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(3)	Boundaries – Southern Peel Partnership	West	LCDC	Streamlining booklet; South Dandalup study (Fairbridge) doing similar work; River Restoration course; support from Serpentine – Jarrahdale group; AgWA has been main support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators; other NHT facilitators; academic institutions; CSIRO (Bridal Creeper Leaf Hopper); state agency field officers; literature eg: Managing Our Rivers, RIPRAP, WRC & LWRDC notes, river restoration course notes 	Brunswick Junction; more hand on assistance from Waterways WA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvey River Trust will need support Peel-Harvey “NRM Atlas” would be very useful People don’t have time to access the information – an e-mail list of what’s new, what’s around would help the LDO 	time a problem – interest wanes; Regional projects are encouraged but the forms are not designed for regional projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 years is not long enough – 5 years needed to do it justice; Budget was reduced by \$10,000 without information about what was not funded RAP toured the project area with LDO, but no feedback given, not even a letter of thanks; A lot of time taken up with reporting, questionnaires, RAP tours; a lot of effort goes into the applications – is it really necessary to do the same thing again each year ? Is it used ? Who reads it ? Costs LDO’s time and detracts from doing project Better system is Alcoa’s funding which trusts the LCDC’s with the money and the organisation NHT promotional material was at Landcare Conference, but no promotional material available for local projects. We could use it.al projects. We could use it.
983200 (1)	Survey and Planning for Management of Chapman & Greenough River ecosystems	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
983201 (3)	Flood forecasting and warning system – Collie and Preston Catchments	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> numerous agencies and community representatives were involved in strategic planning via the Flood Warning Consultative Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better cooperation from Telstra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate for this type of project – a hangover from NLP days. In future would use a discrete ‘flood’ funding source.
983202 (2)	Water resources management plan for the Busselton-Dunsborough area	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
983203 (3)	Floodplain Management Program	State	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
983204 (3)	Community Training in Data Management and Reporting	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comment provided
983219 (3)	Rehabilitation of the Lower Moore River	Northern	Guilderton Community Association Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRC contact; Bushcare; Kings Park Reveg advice; TAFE course – horticulture; ample written information (too much); SCC workshops and seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group organisation training; group skills training; didn’t know how project would proceed when first got money, expected WRC support on the scale of a catchment coordinator Require all of this information, will continue to get support from groups mentioned Require more onground support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms are repetitive, complex and full of jargon

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Technical assistance received / sourced	Technical assistance / information required	NHT – views on application form and reporting requirements etc
983226 (3)	Blackwood Catchment: NHT Package 1998 – 2001	South West	Blackwood Basin Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WRC support to M&E officer; support from Luke Pen; own staff employed have expertise; literature eg Penn & Scott Foreshore Assessment Manual; Waternotes handed out to farmers – brevity makes them useful, Stream Veg booklet 1997, Managing Our Rivers by L.Pen, LWRRDC 7 brochures & technical guidelines Bushcare facilitators, other NHT facilitators, Greening Australia field officers, literature, academic institutions, CSIRO, state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onground river restoration advice needed, RR engineering works Assistance to groups with water quality monitoring is happening – more support to CLCs, Land for Wildlife Officers, Zone managers & BBG Staff – river restoration course. Raising awareness of need for restoration eg putting in pools and riffles; experience of river restoration work needs building up in ‘officers’ employed on landcare works eg mentor needed for local workers in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some questions irrelevant to regional projects – can’t be answered sensibly. NHT instructions confusing – on how to apply for this regional project- some differences between regions, State & Federal people – so forced to talk to all three and sort out what was needed Funding delayed so were asked for first report and continuing application before any funds received, money borrowed from other projects and AgWA in order to start. Better this year.
983243 (1)	Restoring Brady’s Chisholm, Crimea and Swan wetlands in Bayswater	Metro	Bayswater Integrated Catchment Management Committee (BICM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering advice from the Council, Water Corporation, WRC; Mosquito control advice from the Council; earthworks supervision form SRT, Water Corp., literature – Swan Avon ICM Program; Site preparation and maintenance – Council, Water Corp, Chisholm School, Hillcrest School, John Forrest School Other NHT facilitators, Literature eg: SCC, other landcare groups, our own earlier experience, local amateur experts; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Council and Water Corp. support in dealing with residents’ concerns Require ongoing erosion control advice and hydrological advice Need case studies written of all collective groups’ experiences, as landcare groups often have most experience. Need training workshops for management authorities’ ground staff and decision makers in rehab, rehab maintenance techniques, landcare issues & management, to work with community volunteer participation. Need to train groups as project managers Need to document the experiences of groups to prevent reinventing the wheel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge amounts of time spent on application and responding to assessment. Reporting OK but quarterly reporting excessive EXCESSIVE amounts of assessment on the applications, ie having to respond up to 5 times to the assessment process and being asked for new information each time. The application form is excessive in requiring linking costs to the time schedule and detailing precise duties of all involved – too much. Unrealistic chopping of projects by assessment panels and inexperienced questioning by assessment panels; delay in knowing whether successful in funding meant project delayed a year – lose volunteers enthusiasm. Extreme unrealistic expectations placed on volunteers to achieve results. Refusal of assessment panel to allow non specific plant species to colonise the area initially for weed control, even though it was suited to an adjacent vegetation region Stop over-zealousness, ignorance & self interest in assessment panels. Limit responses to assessment panels to one response per project – TOTAL. Allow groups to employ people as part of rehab projects to be the central project manager, field coordinator & field supervisor as these roles are enormously time consuming and overwhelming for volunteers in total
983250 (4)	Supporting Community Driven ICM in the Swan Catchment	Metro	Swan Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators; other NHT facilitators; GA field officers; literature; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information was inaccessible more (specific) weed control information needs to be documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> too complex and detailed
983252 (1)	Demonstrating new gross pollutant trap for Bayswater Main Drain	Metro	Bayswater City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDS consultant designed unit; Rosemary Glass (BICM) for dissemination and education programme; Murdoch University Environmental Student Analysing Data for thesis by December 2000; SRT advice and consultation Other NHT facilitators; academic institutions; state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assistance required, though training for local government in working with the community/ conducting community projects is needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council staff inexperienced in coping with the forms and in involving the community
983253 (1)	Promotion of Techniques to Improve Urban Water Quality	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature, consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could be improved by Internet access to the information produced from this project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many sections are not relevant Problems – funding, not notified until Dec 98 resulting in change in project scoping, hiring of consultant, starting date

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Technical assistance received / sourced	Technical assistance / information required	NHT – views on application form and reporting requirements etc
983259 (3)	Community grants for innovation in best practice management	Central	Avon Working Group (Agriculture WA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushcare facilitators, Rivercare, Landcare, other NHT facilitators, Greening Australia field officers, literature, academic institutions, CSIRO, state agency field officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other support required, though support for the local internet website as a source for NRM information & also support for onground facilitators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longwinded application form, too much detail required Reporting process quite simple
983303 (1)	Urban bushcare of Bannister Creek riparian and nearby bushland – Urban bushcare project No. 45	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manuals, brochures, workshops, conferences, seminars, stakeholders forums, consultants, support officers, Kings Park, Bushcare, WRC, local council technical support, catchment coordinator network, Murdoch, UWA, Greening Australia field officers, literature, CSIRO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flora survey in Canning River Regional Park Important for technical advisers to have relevant qualifications required to assist the highly technical needs of bush and river restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form too long; too technical for community volunteers to apply for funding (out of reach of onground volunteers) Continual review of already answered questions; budget form was a nightmare to understand – jargon is difficult to understand for community members with little to no financial background Computer program (electronic form) was not user friendly

Rivercare Outputs October 2000 - learnings

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Things groups would do differently next time	Useful information for other groups
963503 – (NRI compone nt of SCRIPT project 963500) (4)	Water Resource Assessment & Enhancement – South Coast	South Coast	WRC (AgWA)	No comment provided	No comment provided
973068 (2)	Twonkwillingup Pools Born again	South West	Katanning LCDC	Chair would have got more involved from start instead of leaving it all to the project officer	No comment provided
973071 (3)	Hay Sheepwash Sub Catchment Project	South Coast	Hay River LCDC	No comment provided	1 on 1 involvement is critical especially in getting new people on board and to maintain motivation. Need a key person as organiser/motivator. Ensure objectives are clearly defined and that all participants understand/agree. This will prevent 'losing' people along the way. Participants must have common goals
973102 (2)	Little Nappier and Yellanup Creeks Catchment Fencing Project	South Coast	Napier King LCDC	No comment provided	Electric fencing no good for sheep or heavily vegetated riparian areas.
973110 (4)	Pallingup-North Stirling Bushlands and Wetlands Management Plan	South Coast	Gnowangerup LCDC	No comment provided	Importance of a good project manager
973116 (3)	Geographe Bay Catchment – River foreshore streamlining activities	South West	Geocatch	Have a coordinator form the beginning of the project	No comment provided
973125 (1)	Planning and management strategies for the Walpole and Nornalup inlet systems	South Coast	Shire of Manjimup	No comment provided	No comment provided
973135 (1)	Revegetation of tributaries to the Arthur River	South West	Williams Landcare Inc	Brief farmers better on what they were going to get – some were unaware fencing subsidy was only \$600. Project needed to be clear – problem in it being written 12 months before funding and farmers not kept up to date – time to forget	No comment provided
973154 (4)	Lower Blackwood Catchment Landcare Centre, Projects Coordinator	South West	Lower Blackwood LCDC	Employ contractors anew at start of project rather than carry on with existing arrangements. Need training for coordinators in how to do a project brief and consultants agreements.	Process of developing water quality monitoring programs – happy to share this as well as trials of landuse and fertiliser.
973212 (4)	Collie River Reclamation and rehabilitation management project	South West	Collie LCDC	Need to break the work down into neighbourhood groups when spraying weeds. Give a timeline. Getting it all done together is important for weed control. This is to reduce workload on organisers – deal with groups rather than individuals – Delegate. Show what you have done to TAFE students, its important that they know.	More time to plan and support from people with experience to help with project plan and to look at whole area – would have taken in whole of Collie Shire to make project more flexible.
973229 (3)	Restoring Serpentine-Jarrahdale for tomorrow	South West	Serpentine-Jarrahdale LCDC	The project officers have set up processes over time – but this time is needed	Must have a support system – be part of a strong team. Then work can be picked up when someone is away. Make sure you have good relationship with Shire officers and Councillors, have an approachable place. The social approach is valuable – food and fun works. The Landcare centre is a valuable asset – used as meeting space for other groups that can then pick up info. The S-J LCDC has a portfolio approach to skills – each member has a portfolio and keeps up with the information on that topic so they can share it with other members.
973233 (3)	SA- Southern Wood Creek Enhancement Project	Metro	Friends of the River Canning Environs Inc	Concentrate more on weeds	Weeds focus required
973235	SA- Transforming Bannister Creek from	Metro	Bannister	No comment provided	Record all volunteer hours and what they do. Record all

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Things groups would do differently next time	Useful information for other groups
(3)	Urban Drain to Living Stream		Creek Catchment Group		coordinator/paid employee time. Accurately record all actions in project sites including all stakeholders (ie have forms available and prepared for them to fill out). Don't make any enemies especially with stakeholders. Congratulate volunteers and employees and stakeholders. Include schools as soon as possible in onground activities as a learning outcome. Spend time working with your volunteers as a coordinator – doing is the best teaching tool. Formalise reports and distribute to all who may be interested. Never refuse a volunteer, even the most difficult. Get a signage communication plan organised as early as possible. Apply for funding no matter how hard you find it may be. Use as many people with local experience and knowledge as possible – do your groundwork, then approach the technical people. Trust your volunteers
973236 (2)	Farmers Fencing the Key Kalgan River Tributaries	South Coast	Kalgan LCDC, East Tenterden Catchment Group	No comment provided	No comment provided
973237 (2)	Preserve the Beaufort	South West	Bindaree Grazing Company	Would not bite so much off at once. Could not source the right plants and compromise species have not been successful	Just get started – is the best advice to offer.
973258 (4)	Toby Inlet Integrated Catchment Management	South West	Toby Inlet Catchment Management Group Inc	Would like to be involved with Shire at the beginning of planning processes, but group is not taken seriously by the Shire at this stage.	Focus on health of the Bay unites people of different backgrounds. Started with coffee mornings to show people the report on the state of the inlet which got the commitment to work – people would act but did not want to attend meetings. Always look forwards Revegetation of gravel pits made easier by adding straw for humus.
973359 (1)	Urban-Hills and Wooroloo Brook Catchments	Metro	Wooroloo LCDC	Spend more time planning / program management, timelines established firmly, better liaison with landholders and other stakeholders (local government), better understanding of responsibilities.	Plan. Obtain firm commitments from all partners. Have a clear understanding of responsibilities. Review and revisit at regular intervals.
973361 (4)	SA- Reduction of Phosphorus loads to Canning Catchment	Metro	Canning Catchment Coordinating Group Inc	No comment provided	Expectations on volunteers may be too great. Be realistic about what they can achieve. Limitations of volunteers needs to be recognised. They require a paid person to support their roles (need somewhere to go for advice, coordination, resources, feedback)
973363 (3)	SA- Planning & Implementation of Catchment Management for Bennett Brook	Metro	Bennett Brook Catchment Group	No comment provided	ICM programs grow in size and the group needs to allow for growth in staff numbers and complexity of projects. To accommodate this growth the group eventually requires a centre of some kind from which to operate.
973703 (4)	SA- Community revegetation on the Swan/Canning River	Metro	Swan River Trust	No comment provided	No comment provided
973719 (3)	Water Resource Process Assessment – Moore River Catchment	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	Ensure that planning is appropriate for project support as they are being carried out. Some components rely on intellectual property which isn't readily available within WRC (&or externally). Project management needs to be improved and should have been far more closely interwoven from the beginning	Ensure that intellectual property of parties involved is appropriate for the tasks to be carried out.
973769 (2)	Hot Spot Identification and Management	South Coast	Agriculture WA, Albany	No comment provided	No comment provided
973778 (5)	Waterways WA Coordination and Technical Support	State	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Things groups would do differently next time	Useful information for other groups
973783 (3)	Modelling nutrient management – Scott Coastal Plain	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Would do more community consultation – they need to understand. Need to deal with farmers’ agendas and history of the issues. Were ignorant of political background to start with and it was very important to know this.	The scientific data will be very useful.
973791 (3)	Geographe Catchment River Restoration	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	No comment provided	Good to have implementation through an LCDC, not an agency, but a coordinator needed to make it happen
973798 (4)	Evaluation of Rivercare Practices within the South Coast	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	The scope of the project as originally proposed was quite broad and as a result the various components could only be undertaken to a certain point. In retrospect it may have been wiser to focus on one or two facets of river care. However the lessons learnt have been valuable and are guiding new initiatives and projects in the Commission	No comment provided
973799 (4)	Development and Implementation of Local River Action Plans	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	The project has developed through trial and error. The process of action planning has been refined. This process will be documented and compared to the National framework. Future NHT projects to reflect these learnings.	Refined processes for action planning. Developing action planning process in context with ICM on a catchment scale. For example linking river restoration to the focus catchment approach ensuring the sustainability of works; maps; foreshore survey approaches.
973801 (4)	SW River Restoration Training and demonstration Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	No comment provided	No comment provided
973806 (4)	Leschenault Catchment Rivers Protection and Enhancement Program	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Working with the ‘old guard’ difficult – community work not valued. How do we get the ‘social’ recognised along with the ‘technical’ “	Peer pressure from neighbours shown to be the best way to get people to fence. Word of mouth still works best to move people to action. Letters of invitation work better than newspaper advertisements to get people to meetings/events. Revegetation not as important as first thought – with stock exclusion, the vegetation will come back (in the right circumstances)
973815 (3)	SA-ARCP Integrated natural resources management plan for the Brockman River	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
973816 (3)	SA-ARCP Management of the Avon Riverine Environment	Central	Water and Rivers Commission	No comment provided	Good planning with all stakeholders results in good implementation which leads to good long term results.
973855 (4)	State Agency Contribution to Land Conservation/ Biodiversity Revegetation (Meta Project)	State	Agriculture WA, CALM & Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
983002 (1)	Burakin/Bunkelch Creek Line revegetation project	Northern	Burakin-Bunkelch LCDC	No comment provided	need a facilitator/coordinator. LCD has got primary school involved in the education of local environmental issues. Other groups can benefit from interaction between themselves and education with schools. WRC and or other agencies to keep in contact with groups to find out about successes/failures.
983006 (2)	Avon Ascent Urban Awareness project	Central	York LCDC, Avon Ascent Committee	No comment provided	Important to create ownership of project in community.
983036 (3)	The Coomalbidgup Swamp & Barker Inlet Heritage Project	South Coast	Coobridge Creek Landcare Group	No comment provided	No comment provided
983042 (3)	Boothendarra catchment remnant and streamlining vegetation protection and	Northern	Dandaragan Shire	Extend timeframe for tasks wherever possible to ensure sufficient time for completion.	No comment provided

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Things groups would do differently next time	Useful information for other groups
	regeneration		LCDC/Boothendarra Subcatchment		
983046 (1)	Kalannie revegetation and stabilisation of drainage systems	Northern	Kalannie LCDC	Plant further out from the creekline	Don't do too much (don't bit off more than you can chew). Find out as much information as possible on where to plant and how wide around saline areas.
983051 (1)	Revegetation, fencing of Oldfield Tributary "Billys Creek"	South Coast	Oldfield Landcare Group Inc	No comment provided	No comment provided
983065 (3)	Revegetation and rehabilitation of the Upper Wangelling Gully Catchment	South West	Wangelling Gully Catchment Group, Williams Landcare Inc	Involve more farmers - if the project had been developed at a different time of year (not Feb). Hard to get people working for something 12 months in advance of funding and 2 years in advance of the work to be done.	Make sure you have a dedicated landcare coordinator. The NHT process does not engage farmers therefore someone has to do it – to achieve the scale of operation achieved in this project
983091 (3)	Demonstration site – Protection, regeneration & revegetation of riparian zone – Gingin Brook	Northern	Gingin LCDC, Friends of Gingin Brook	Should have addressed Shire directly before proceeding too far.	No comment provided
983112 (1)	Galena Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement Project	Northern	Binnu LCDC	Build in ongoing monitoring funding	No comment provided
983140 (3)	Crossing the Boundaries – Southern Peel Partnership	South West	Coolup LCDC	The project gets fine tuned as it goes along, so wouldn't have done anything differently.	Farmers more likely to fence if controlled grazing part of the management practice – a reality that may go against biodiversity protection, but it happens. It takes time for people to change – cultural change happens slowly.
983200 (1)	Survey and Planning for Management of Chapman & Greenough River ecosystems	Northern	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
983201 (3)	Flood forecasting and warning system – Collie and Preston Catchments	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	No comment provided	No comment provided
983202 (2)	Water resources management plan for the Busselton-Dunsborough area	South West	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
983203 (3)	Floodplain Management Program	State	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
983204 (3)	Community Training in Data Management and Reporting	South Coast	Water and Rivers Commission	Not reviewed	Not reviewed
983219 (3)	Rehabilitation of the Lower Moore River	Northern	Guilderton Community Association Inc	No comment provided	Reward yourself, don't expect too much too quickly
983226 (3)	Blackwood Catchment: NHT Package 1998 – 2001	South West	Blackwood Basin Group	No comment provided	Not economic to revegetate creekline with local native species if it is under threat from rising water tables and reveg will not withstand salinity. Need to look at this when community looks for grants. Happy to share information on devolved grants process. As much landholder contact as possible is crucial to keeping community and staff perspective's informed.
983243 (1)	Restoring Brady's Chisholm, Crimea and Swan wetlands in Bayswater	Metro	Bayswater Integrated	Would get far more detailed commitments from management authorities. Will now submit detailed management plans for their	If have child volunteers, have 1 adult to every 6-8 children to ensure effectiveness. Schedule every aspect of every activity across the year

Project No.	Project Name	NHT Region	Proponent Organisation	Things groups would do differently next time	Useful information for other groups
			Catchment Management Committee (BICM)	formal adoption and budgeting.	and assign someone to be responsible for this. Meet the ongoing maintenance managers on site prior to and during the project to clarify and gain commitment to their required activities. Write them down and send them back to them in writing. Draft your management plan for each project and formally submit it to the management authorities and gain their formal approval. Consult with the surrounding public to each site at least 2-6 months prior to project commencement. Initially plant species only that will cover the ground quickly. Once covered, then plant much greater diversity of species. Don't go for climax communities first.
983250 (4)	Supporting Community Driven ICM in the Swan Catchment	Metro	Swan Working Group	No comment provided	Could not have managed a project of this scale without a full time project manager.
983252 (1)	Demonstrating new gross pollutant trap for Bayswater Main Drain	Metro	Bayswater City Council	No comment provided	No comment provided
983253 (1)	Promotion of Techniques to Improve Urban Water Quality	Metro	Water and Rivers Commission	No comment provided	No comment provided
983259 (3)	Community grants for innovation in best practice management	Central	Avon Working Group (Agriculture WA)	Enforce better monitoring requirements.	Devolved grants process is a good idea.
983303 (1)	Urban bushcare of Bannister Creek riparian and nearby bushland – Urban bushcare project No. 45	Metro	Bannister Creek Catchment Group	See project 973235	See project 973235