Welcome...

Moore Catchment Council

Future Options Workshop
21 May 2012

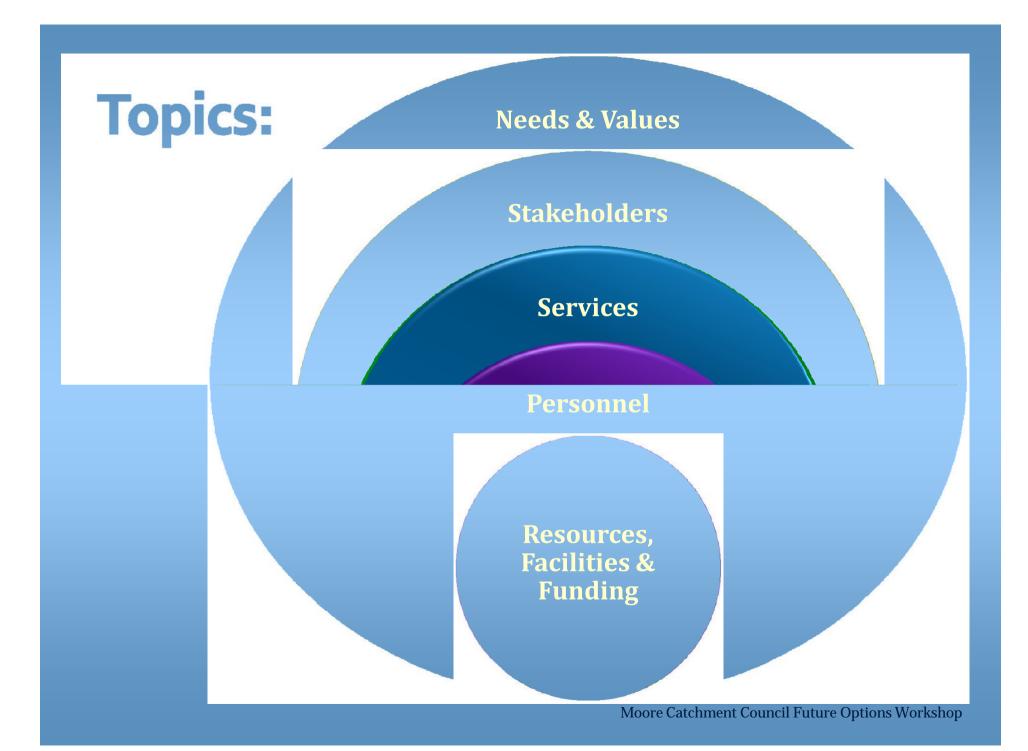
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Purpose – the future of the Moore Catchment Council

We ask you to consider:

- the needs and possibilities of the Moore River and its catchment lands
- the needs of users
- the needs of the environment
- what initiatives could / should be undertaken
- what funding streams might be accessed
- the role of the MCC in leading the conservation and sustainable usage of the Moore River and its catchment lands



Outcomes and follow-up

- A list of recommendations and ideas from this group
- Collated into a report (not a long one)
- Distributed to stakeholders not able to be here today for feedback by a set date
- Input collated and a final report prepared
- Report given to MCC for consideration and decisions

The State of the Moore River & its Catchment Lands

- What seemed really important?
- What did you hear that you weren't aware of?
- What encouraged you?
- What questions arose what do you want to know more about?
- What issues and ideas did you think of?
- Are there concerns and issues not mentioned in the talk by Rachel?

Have a chat with your neighbour, and jot down the major things we should remember

Intro to Moore Catchment Council

Founded in 1995, the Moore Catchment Council is made up of a group of community and shire representatives from shires in the Northern Agricultural region of Western Australia.

Each shire is directly associated with the Moore River catchment and drainage system, covering in all some 1.38million hectares and stretching from Perenjori in the north east to Gingin in the south, where the river meets the Indian Ocean at Guilderton.

The Council group is supported by Northern Agricultural Catchment Council, Federal and State government agencies

Moore Catchment Council Objects

- 3.1 The objects of the group are to work with the community and natural resource agencies to coordinate integrated land and water management actions within the Moore River Catchment such that:
- (a) The stewardship of natural resources ensures a continuing yield of economic, social and environmental benefits;
- (b) There is fair and equitable access to natural resources, while sharing the cost burden associated with resource use, for both present and future generations; and
- (c) That economic efficiency is balanced by responsiveness to the environmental and social costs associated with the use of limited resources.

Objects to be achieved by:

- (a) Working with Statutory Government Bodies, other natural resource agencies and other stakeholder groups concerned with long term benefit of the region
- (b) Embracing the concept that water and land are the basic elements relating to health and development of the region;
- (c) Working within the natural boundaries of the Moore River Catchment being mindful of social boundaries
- (d) Promoting land and water conservation practices and sustainable land use.

 Taking into account:-
- All the tributaries in the catchment
- Both surface and ground water systems
- The various soil types and their current stability
- The natural flora and fauna Biodiversity of the catchment
- The need to encourage tax credits and non-government funding to the catchment
- Salinity action initiatives
- (e) Promoting sustainable coastal and estuary development

Identity and Vision

The Moore Catchment Council is a community body elected from the sub-region to represent the community interest in Natural Resource Management issues to the communities of the Moore River Catchment and the Northern Agricultural Catchments Council.

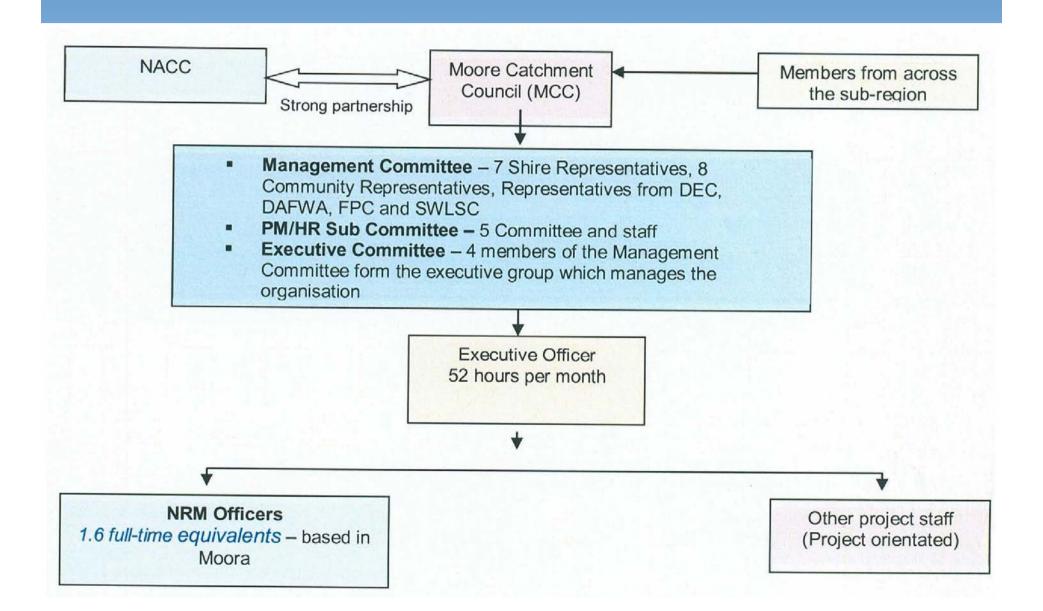
The **vision** of the Moore Catchment Council is that there will be a stronger link between people, the economy and the environment.

Philosophy and Role

The **philosophy** of the Moore Catchment Council is to protect and continue to enhance our natural resources so we have something of value to pass on to our children.

The **role** of the Moore Catchment Council is to promote integrated catchment management and to co-ordinate efforts in the river catchment to get the most effective action on the ground.

Structure & Governance of MCC



The Moore Catchment Council

- What was news to you about the work of the MCC?
- Of the work / projects the MCC has undertaken, which three do you believe are the most important? Why?
- What is the MCC doing that no one else seems to be doing?
- What issues and ideas are you aware of that could/should be addressed by the MCC but are not in their portfolio at the moment?
- If gaining funds was not a problem, what other work should the MCC be involved in?

Have a chat with your neighbour, and jot down the major things we should remember

Sustainability

- Once upon a time: Take Make Waste
- More recently: *Reduce Reuse Recycle*
- Emerging approach: Economic capacity is dependent on ecological capacity; for users at all levels, resource throughput is contained within ecological limits.



Sustainability - Some scary stats

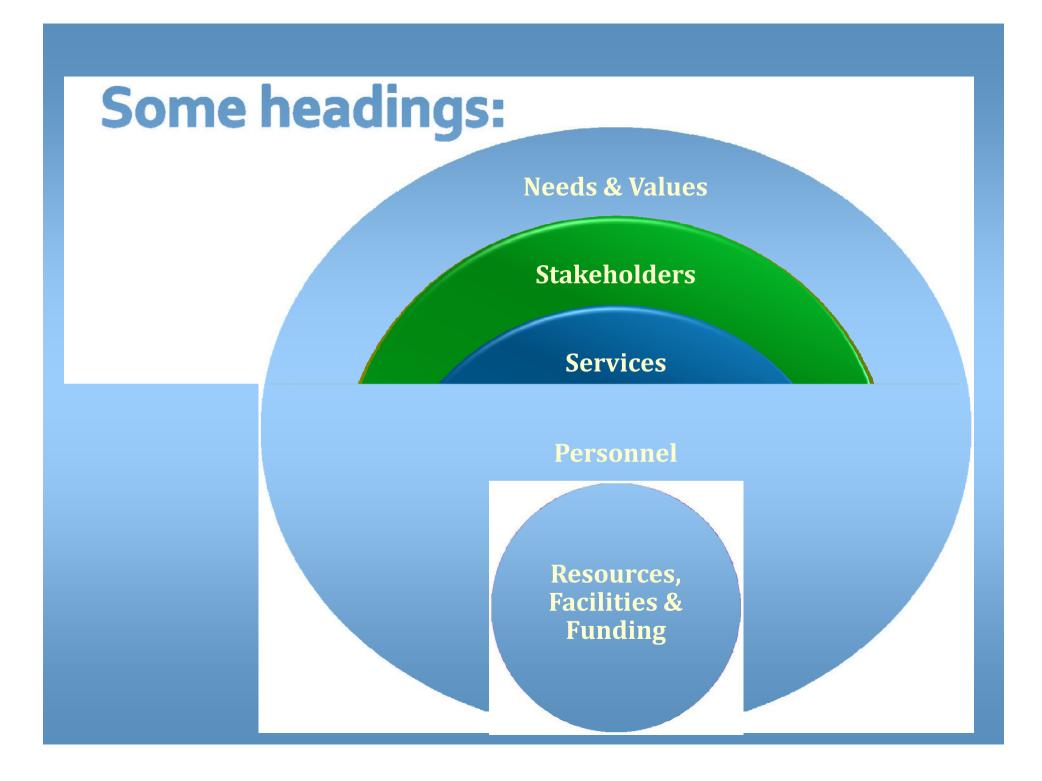
- James Bradfield-Moody, CSIRO, The Sixth Wave: Current approaches are incapable of achieving the sustainability outcomes necessary to continue economic growth without compromising standards of living.
- United Nations: On a 'business as usual' trajectory, resource demands will be equivalent to 15 Earths by 2050.
- UN: Right now, the global economy is consuming resources at close to double the carrying capacity of our planet.

Source: Sarah Barker, Beyond the Carbon Debate, Company Director, May 2012.

Natural resource / environmental management

The industry is broad in its description and includes:

- Sustainability, addressing the triple bottom line of economical, environmental and social
- Land Management related to both primary production and conservation
- Adaptation to climate / seasonal variability
- Biodiversity management, including terrestrial, coastal & marine and water resource management (relatively little coastal land in MCC region)



Stakeholders

Broadacre farmers	Indigenous peoples (incl. Sacred sites)
Shire Councils	Landowners / family landowners
NGO's	Government depts; state & C'wealth (DEC, Water, Ag, Health, Planning etc)
Interest groups – recreational users, etc	Mining industry, gas, oil, mineral sands, bauxite, dolomite, granite, haemotite
Environment (land, flora, fauna, river)	Business owners / managers
Developers	Environmental groups, including LCDC's, Friends of Moore R, etc
Communities along the river	Metropolitan population
Schools / students	Tourism industry Moore Catchment Council Futures Workshop - In

Personnel & Partnerships

- Paid staff
- Grant funded staff (short-term)
- Volunteers (local & overseas)
- Partnerships
- Government departments (state and Commonwealth)
- Universities (grant funded research projects)
- Schools
- Other groups with an NRM or environmental focus
- Anyone else?

Chittering Landcare Centre

Comprises:

Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group,
 Chittering Landcare Group, North Swan Landcare
 Group and Wannamal Lakes Catchment Group

Tertiary Links:

Edith Cowan University, University of W.A., Swan
 TAFE

Chittering Landcare Centre

Services provided:

- Design, develop and carry out landcare and river restoration projects in partnership with you;
- Access to natural resource management information and networks;
- Organize volunteer tree planting;
- Provide on site visits to assess your landcare needs;
- Apply to grants for on-ground work on your behalf;
- Organise workshops and field days about environmental issues that concern you;
- Analyse your water for salinity and acidity.

West Midlands Group

- Programmes are:
 - Research and Development (R&D) committee.
 - Natural Resource Management (NRM) committee.
 - Women's committee
- Sponsors are:
 - Summit Fertilisers; SACOA; Tiwest; CBH Group;
 Rabobank; McIntosh & Sons; Landcorp; Bayer; CSBP; RSM
 Bird Cameron
- Focus areas are: Local research; Investment in research; Funding support; Advocacy; Events
- Income streams July-Dec 2011:

Caring for our Country Priorities – until 2012 budget...

- Northern and remote Australia
- Community skills, knowledge and engagement
- National Reserve system
- Biodiversity and natural icons
- Coastal environments and critical aquatic habitats
- Sustainable farm practices



Caring for our Country 2013 ->

From July 2013, Caring for our Country will be delivered through two specific streams – one dedicated to sustainable environment, and the other to sustainable agriculture.

"Separate streams will allow for greater emphasis on the role farming communities play in keeping our land productive, and the projects that are needed to support their efforts," Senator Ludwig said.

A second phase of consultation regarding the future direction of the program will take place over coming months.

Media release, Hon Tony Burke, 8 May 2012

Funding models / options:

- Remain totally grant funded, with NRM focus
- Sponsorship possible loss of independence, and need to identify benefits for sponsor
- Donors and benefactors personnel have not been available to pursue this
- Undertake professional services on a fee for service basis, e.g., Chittering Landcare Centre
- Carbon trading initiatives Carbon Quest (NACC)
- Biosecurity funding
- Levies within shires requires business case & lobbying
- Membership fundraising, bequests
- What are the advantages & disadvantages of each of these?

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Thank you for your presence and your contribution to the workshop

