

GOOLWA TO WELLINGTON LOCAL
ACTION PLANNING ASSOCIATION INC

Strategic Plan

2009 – 2012

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Supporting Documents

In 1999 a Local Action Plan was developed for the Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning (GWLAP) Board area. This served the organisation well through to 2006 when it became apparent that, with changes to the Federal and State delivery structure and mechanism for the management of natural resources, an updated strategic planning document was required. The initial strategic plan for the GWLAP Board was developed through a strategic planning process during June to July 2006 for the period 2006 to 2009.

The 2009 to 2012 strategic plan incorporates an updated version of the 2006 to 2009 document that builds upon the goals and implementation strategies to incorporate current and additional relevant information and strategies to address NRM issues.

Both the 2006 to 2009 and 2009 to 2012 strategic plans can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.gwlap.org.au/publications.php> and can be found under the heading ‘Goolwa to Wellington LAP Documents’.

Chairman's Foreword

The Goolwa to Wellington LAP Strategic Plan provides the basis for the operations of this group by identifying priority issues and opportunities for the community in our area.

The Board and staff of the LAP have reviewed the content and operation of the 2006 - 2008 plan to ensure it continues to provide direction for this organisation forward to 2012.

Significantly, the Plan has been expanded to strengthen the involvement in the wider planning processes that impact on this community. This is in direct response to the perceived inadequacies of current institutional responses to the rapidly evolving situation facing the community around the Lower lakes and the Eastern Mt Lofty Ranges. In increasing our engagement with these processes we hope to assist community input and achieve greater involvement in the planning and delivery of programs which directly impinge on the community.

By continuing to adapt and modify this Plan in response to the changing context within which it operates we seek to maintain both its effectiveness and relevance within the local area.

Harry Seager

Chairman

Acknowledgements

The Goolwa to Wellington LAP would like to thank the following people who provided input into the development of the Plan:

Goolwa to Wellington LAP Board of Management

- Harry Seager (Chairman)
- Mike Bartlett (Vice-Chairman)
- Richard Owen (Public Officer)
- Cr. Margaret Wilksch (Treasurer)
- Beryl Belford (Secretary)
- Cr. Frank Tuckwell
- John Lees
- Silver Moon
- Chris Bagley
- Derek Fenton
- David Cooney

Goolwa to Wellington LAP Staff

- Tony Randall (Program Manager)
- Belinda Gunn (Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Projects Manager)
- Ben Simon (On ground Works - Hills and Plains Project Officer)
- Pip Taylor (Wetlands Planning and Management Project Officer).
- Liz Schofield (Strathalbyn Natural Resource Centre Manager)
- Carole Richardson (Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Bioremediation Project Officer)
- Ken Strother (Lake Albert on ground works Project Officer)
- Terry Sim (Lake Alexandrina on ground works Project Officer)

1. Purpose

The purpose of the GWLAP Strategic Plan is to:

- Provide The Board and staff with a framework in which to operate
- Provide The Board and staff with future direction for the term of the strategic plan
- Assist with directing funding application submissions, works implementation, and operational direction.

2. Strategic Plan Framework

The *Strategic Plan* provides an overarching framework for the Goolwa to Wellington LAP (GWLAP) to focus our work over the next four years. The key elements guiding our organisation and the work we undertake in the local community are captured in our:

- Vision statement
- Mission statement
- Key goals
- Key strategies

The *Implementation Plan* provides more specific detail on how we will achieve our goals. The Board anticipates that we will review the implementation plan annually to determine the success of our approach and to develop any possible different approaches to achieving our goals. The implementation plan will guide the work of staff and the board and include the following details:

- Key actions
- Timeframes
- Person(s) responsible
- Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes

3. Context

The Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning (LAP) Board is a not for profit community organisation formed in 1998 to deliver environmental works and education programs across the Southern portion of the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges and Lake Alexandrina regions in South Australia. A Local Action Plan was adopted in 1999, in line with regional plans and initiatives, to direct environmental program activities and investment to the area.

LAP activities

The main activity of the LAP is the provision of on ground works to landholders through an incentive program, and undertaking capacity building and support projects to assist local communities to manage their natural resources in a sustainable manner that suits local enterprises, environment, and socio economic factors. Works include:

- Protection and restoration of remnant vegetation through fencing off and weed control.
- Revegetation with tree canopy, shrub layers and ground covers using local (provenance) native species.
- Restoration and revegetation of local native grasslands.
- Restoration of river systems through fencing off and revegetation.
- Undertaking activities that assist in and promote bioremediation of acid sulphate soils and reduce wind erosion of exposed lake beds on Lakes Alexandrina and Albert.
- Planning, restoration and management of wetlands.
- Conducting experimental trials.
- Convening workshops and field days.
- Assisting schools, councils and landcare groups.
- Working on large on ground works projects with corporate sponsors.
- Sponsoring research programs and other NRM related activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Board and Staff

In 2009, and at the time this strategic plan was completed, the GWLAP has 11 Board Members, 7 fulltime staff members, and 1 part time staff member as follows;

- Program Manager coordinates the Projects and the activities of the organisation whilst delivering community capacity building initiatives.
- Project Officer for on ground works in the hills and on the plains,
- Project Officer for on ground works around Lake Alexandrina and Albert Lake edge and associated wetlands,
- Project officer for bioremediation activities and monitoring on Lakes Alexandrina and Albert,

- Project officer for wetlands planning and monitoring in wetlands below Lock 1,
- Project officer (Part Time) manages the Strathalbyn Natural Resources Centre.
- 2 Project Officers manage bioremediation related on ground works (specifically Lake Shore Fencing around Lakes Alexandrina and Albert).

GWLAP staff are overseen by the Board of community volunteers from a range of industries and interest groups. The GWLAP is primarily funded by the South Australian Murray Darling Basin Natural Resources Management (SAMDB NRM) Board to deliver projects that see the implementation of the South Australian Murray Darling Basin regional natural resources management plan. These funds are made available through a combination of NRM levy revenue and the Federal Government's Caring for our Country Program. The GWLAP also receives funding directly from the Federal Government through the Caring for our Country Program, from the South Australian Government through the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth Murray Futures initiative, State Landcare Grants, and from corporate and philanthropic sponsors.

Location

The Goolwa to Wellington LAP area situated in the southern most part of the Murray Darling Basin and covers an area of 265,000ha. The Local Action Planning Area extends north to Harrogate, East to Callington and Wellington where the River Murray meets Lake Alexandrina, across Lakes Alexandrina and Albert to include Hindmarsh and Mundoo Islands, the River Murray Mouth, and Goolwa. The western boundary incorporates the Mount Lofty Ranges towns of Mount Compass, Meadows, Nairne, and Mt. Barker. Included in the Goolwa to Wellington LAP area are the Eastern Mt. Lofty Ranges catchments of the Bremer, Barker, Angas, and Finnis Rivers and the Tookyerta, Tooperang, Bull, Meadows, and Currency Creeks. All catchments in the GWLAP area terminate directly to Lake Alexandrina.

Climate

The climate is strongly influenced by topography and the ameliorating affects of the ocean. Rainfall ranges from 900mm in the hills along the western edge of the ranges and tapers off to about 500mm on the eastern flanks of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Rainfall on the plains to the east drops to 300mm at the Murray River. The northern side of Lake Alexandrina is in the rain shadow of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The climate is typically Mediterranean characterised by cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Average maximum daily temperatures range from 15C in winter to 25-27C in summer, although the weather is more moderate in the hills and near the coast. Frosts are common throughout the hills in the winter and early spring. Frosts are rare at the coast but occur on the plains.

Topography

The most pronounced features of the LAP area are the hills, plains, lakes and coastline.

The hills are over 350m above sea level to the west of the LAP and rise to 517m at Mount Barker in the north. The hills have steep slopes and broad flat valleys. The valleys typically have shallow to moderately deep acid-neutral, loamy sands to clay loams (with clay subsoils over basement rock) or acid-neutral sands over clay subsoils.

The eastern plains slope from the base of the hills to the River Murray, Lakes Alexandrina and Albert and the sea. The eastern plains drop from 75-100m to sea level and are quite flat over most of the area. Their surface is made up of wind blown sand deposits.

Soils on the plains are generally sand or loams over clay becoming calcareous at depth, red to dark soils with clay at depth, or calcareous soils with shallow carbonate layers. South-east to north-west trending dunes of white, red or brown sand, overlay parts of the eastern plains. They are often low in fertility and non-wetting in nature. There are areas of deep loams and clay surface soils associated with the Angas-Bremer River systems near Langhorne Creek.

The area between Boggy Lake and Wellington is very low lying with portions inundated by the 1956 River Murray flood. Shallow water tables and the area's soils contribute to its natural salinity with much of this area serving as a regional groundwater discharge area.

The lakeshores and Hindmarsh and Mundoo Islands form the third major feature of the topography. The shorelines are often high in silt and clay content and are integral to the region's environmental importance, attracting a wide range of local and migratory aquatic birds.

The Sir Richard Peninsula on the western side of the Murray Mouth, like Younghusband Peninsula on the eastern side of the Murray Mouth, is an extensive coastal sand dune formation.

Hydrology

The nature of the major geological units dictates the availability and nature of groundwater supplies. In the hills aquifers in fractured rock formations have variable yields and quantities, depending on soils and rock type and the degree of fracturing, topography and climate.

Around Mount Compass sandy glacial deposits contain a considerable volume of water. The exact relationship between recharge, water use for irrigation and surface water flows in this area is unknown.

On the plains, the Mannum Formation in the Murray Group Limestone serves as an aquifer and has provided water of good quality and yield for the Langhorne Creek area where it has been used to irrigate vines, fruit trees, lucerne and vegetables.

A weak confining group generally caps the Murray Group, although it is ineffective to the south closer to Lake Alexandrina. The confined aquifer recharges along the escarpment and riverbeds, keeping salinities low, whilst further away from recharge areas salinities can be quite high. An overlying unconfined aquifer is generally saline with variable salinity levels.

Surface waters

Surface waters are an important attribute of the LAP area and are a feature of the landscape. The main catchments which all drain towards and into Lake Alexandrina are:

- Bremer River Catchment (including Western Flat Creek, Mount Barker Creek, and Brukunga Creek)
- Angas River Catchment (including Middle Creek and Paris Creek)
- Finniss River Catchment (including Meadows Creek, Blackfellows Creek, Bull Creek, and Giles Creek)
- Tookyerta Creek Catchment (including Tooperang Creek and Nangkita Creek)
- Currency Creek Catchment
- Sandergrove Creek Catchment

Prior to European settlement, the streams of the region had a gentle cross bed profile and were thickly vegetated with no real defined channel. Land clearance, stock and introduced plant species together with changed flow rates have altered stream flow dynamics causing erosion and threatening built structures.

The LAP area includes a large section of Lake Alexandrina, which forms part of the Coorong and Lower Lakes Ramsar Wetlands of International Significance.

Rural commodities and production

In the hills, grazing and dairy production along with recent rapid vineyard expansion are the main forms of land use. Vegetable production, horses, remnant and revegetation, parks and forests occupy large areas with rural living and limited cropping completing the scene.

On the plains, cropping is the dominant land use, although significant holdings are used for dairy, vines and vegetable production. Historically the main area for vineyards has been from south-east Strathalbyn through Langhorne Creek to Milang. The scale of vineyard operations has expanded significantly in the LAP area over the past 15 years. Intensive livestock industries such as piggeries and hatcheries occur too. Grazing is the predominant land use on Hindmarsh and Mundoo Islands.

Overall the LAP area averages more than \$100 million of primary production per annum. The most significant commodities in that total are grapes, cereal crops, vegetables, livestock, wool, pasture for crops and hay and milk.

Mining operations occur in parts of the LAP area. Sand mining and limited moss rock removal occur in the hills. Salt and lime or gypsum are mined on the plains

Socio-economic factors

The total population of the LAP is approximately 40,000 (ABS 2004). Population levels are increasing as many of the hills town are now within commuting distance of Adelaide with the construction of the south-eastern freeway.

The main towns are Strathalbyn, Mount Barker, Goolwa, Mount Compass, Nairne, Meadows, Callington, Kanmantoo, Macclesfield, Littlehampton, Milang, Langhorne Creek, port Elliot, Wellington, Ashbourne and Harrogate.

Growth has put increased pressure on land for housing, raising land prices and making it more difficult for agricultural enterprises to expand or justify the relatively low returns. There has been an increase in road use, use of recreational facilities and a consequent increase in pollution and demands on waste and effluent disposal.

Strengths of local action:

- Community focus of the GWLAP
- Community acceptance of the GWLAP being a not for profit organisation
- Fast response time to community needs
- Flexibility in the delivery and implementation of projects.
- Links with community that facilitate value adding to projects through volunteer and physical resource contributions
- Knowledge and understanding of local conditions and issues facing landholders
- Ability to work one on one with landholders
- Large volunteer network incorporating over 20 Landcare, Catchment, and Agricultural groups, and many hundreds of landholders

Challenges:

- Annual funding does not always align with best practice delivery of on ground works and environmental timeframes and parameters
- The affect of changing climate on the region
- Greater community awareness of the LAP and its activities in the region sees a greater interest in undertaking programs and on ground works projects than available funds permit.
- Status of the LAP as funding initiatives change
- NRM industry trends towards cost recovery for service provision
- Maintaining a community voice to all levels of government and the SAMBB NRM Board to ensure community concerns, ideas, and knowledge are heard and incorporated into NRM planning and policy documents.

4. Vision Statement

To create an environment where human activity and natural ecosystems can sustainably co-exist.



5. Mission Statement

Working with local communities to protect and restore biodiversity and sustainably manage our natural resources.



6. Goals and Strategies

The GWLAP goals have been developed taking into account the goals of the 2006 State NRM Plan and the goals of the SA MDB NRM Board's Regional NRM Plan 2009-2019

The goals and strategies are not listed in order of priority.

Goal 1		Strategies
<p><u>Raise awareness of NRM practices in the GWLAP area</u> Rationale: In order to attain best practice in NRM, land owners and community members require the knowledge and understanding of how natural systems operate and the impacts that a range of current practices have upon our natural resources.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Review and provide an updated Communication Strategy / Plan. 1.2 Develop and implement a marketing strategy / Plan. 1.3 Delivery methods and collaborators to meet needs of local community with reference to the GWLAP Mission Statement. 1.4 Match NRM activity to local community needs and measure NRM awareness of groups at completion. 1.5 Develop a strong volunteer base.
Goal 2		Strategies
<p><u>Manage impacts of climate change</u> Rationale: Rainfall and temperature readings over the last ten years show changes in rainfall and temperature patterns in the GWLAP region. Climate change will affect on ground works and needs to be factored into future on- ground works practices as information becomes available.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Aim to demonstrate increased awareness of LAP Board and Staff in relation to developments on changing climate patterns. 2.2 Update current map of the GWLAP region showing remnant vegetation and revegetation to date 2.3 Develop biolinks between remnant and revegetated areas 2.4 Undertake studies on LAP activities and how they are affected by climate change 2.5 Investigate local native plant provenance issues in relation to changing climatic patterns

2.6 Research emerging carbon credit opportunities		
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 3</p> <p><u>Conserve and restore the biodiversity of the GWLAP area</u> Rationale: With only 4% of the original vegetation left in the region, on ground works that conserve and link remaining remnants and re-establish species native to the area are an essential part of the GWLAP program of works.</p>	⇧	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <p>3.1 Increase restoration from a property scale to a catchment scale by promoting collaboration amongst neighbouring landholders 3.2 Identify priority areas and commence works on biodiversity conservation and restoration. 3.3 Investigate and apply for external funding opportunities as the need and opportunities arise.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 4</p> <p><u>Improve health of creek, river, wetland, and coastal systems</u> Rationale: Hydrological systems in the region have suffered from uninformed land management practices resulting in altered and degraded creek, river, wetland, ground water, and coastal systems that now require works measures to see improvements made.</p>	⇧	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <p>4.1 Increase rehabilitation from a property scale to a catchment scale by promoting collaboration amongst neighbouring landholders 4.2 Target creek, river, wetland, ground water, and coastal systems for rehabilitation where opportunities exist or present themselves.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 5</p> <p><u>Implement sustainable land management systems</u> Rationale: Encouragement and education on sustainable land management practices will help to ensure long term productivity without adverse environmental impacts.</p>	⇧	<p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <p>5.1 Work with agricultural industries and primary producers to promote sustainable land management and agricultural practices 5.2 Facilitate change by collaborating with relevant agencies, industry groups, and land owners.</p>

Goal 6		Strategies
<p><u>Monitor and evaluate on ground works</u> Rationale: Monitoring and evaluating past on ground works measures the success of past work and is essential to provide guidance for future works programs and their delivery.</p> <p>Providing support for research workers and for field trials adds to our knowledge and understanding of natural systems and how they operate.</p>		<p>6.1 Develop monitoring and evaluation plans for each project 6.2 Seek funding for implementation of the monitoring plans 6.3 Review each project as per the monitoring plans 6.4 Seek funding for continued support of research workers and field trials 6.5 Develop a feed-back loop to ensure that monitoring results are made known to landholders involved in the project and to those whom the results may be beneficial, the funding bodies, interest groups, and wider community</p>
<p><u>Goal 7</u> <u>Negotiate with government</u> Rationale: The GWLAP will negotiate with Government to provide a community voice on government policies plans, strategies, and practices relating to NRM with a view to seeing community knowledge, concerns, ideas, and proposals incorporated into such planning and strategic documents.</p>		<p>Strategies</p> <p>7.1 Monitor Federal, State and local government policies, plans, strategies, activities and proposals against the goal rationale 7.2 Monitor government policies, plans, strategies, activities and proposals against SA NRM Plan & SA MDB Regional NRM Plan 7.3 Negotiate with government on policies, plans, strategies, activities, and proposals that are likely to have significant positive or negative impacts 7.4 Establish and maintain appropriate communication links with government representatives and staff</p>

7. Implementation Plan

Detailed below is an implementation plan for all strategies of each goal. The degree to which many of the actions and associated indicators of success can be implemented will be dependant upon both the level funding that is made available and the activities for which funding is available.

Goal 1 **Raise awareness of NRM practices in the GWLAP area**

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
1.1	Review and provide an updated Communication Plan / Strategy	By Mid 2010	GWLAP Board / Program Manager	Communication plan developed.
1.2	Develop and implement a marketing strategy / Plan.	By Mid 2010	GWLAP Board / Program Manager	Marketing plan / strategy developed. Increase in GWLAP profile in the region from current. Increase in NRM business and funding received in 2008.

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
1.3	Delivery methods and collaborators to meet needs of local community with reference to the GWLAP Mission Statement. that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landcare groups • general community • schools • TAFE • Landholders • Local Government 	On going.	GWLAP staff and collaborators	Strengthened communication and working relationship with SA MDB NRM and Ranges to River NRM Group. 80% customer satisfaction from evaluation surveys.
1.4	Match NRM activity to local community needs and measure NRM awareness of groups at completion.	On going.	GWLAP staff and collaborators	Responses / feedback from groups. Additional volunteers are engaged in GWLAP activities.
1.5	Develop a strong volunteer base.	On going.	GWLAP Board, Staff, Partner organisations	Existing groups grow and are actively engaged in NRM activities.

Goal 2
Manage impacts of climate change

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
2.1	Keep informed of developments on changing climate patterns	Ongoing	GWLAP Board and Staff	Aim to demonstrate increased awareness of Board and staff of the issues and management options for climate change.
2.2	Update current map of the GWLAP region showing remnant vegetation and revegetation to date	By end 2009	GWLAP Staff	Map developed and used to guide works operations.
2.3	Develop biolinks between remnant and revegetated areas where possible.	When the remnant vegetation / revegetation map becomes available	All staff	Increased number of remnant and revegetated areas linked annually.
2.4	Undertake studies on LAP activities and how they are affected by climate change	On going	Collaborative partners	Collaborative or commission studies to be undertaken.

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
				Greater knowledge on the impacts of climate change on GWLAP activities to be made available to LAP Board, staff and the wider community.
2.5	Investigate local native plant provenance issues in relation to changing climatic patterns.	On going	Collaborative partners	Collaborative or commission studies to be undertaken. Increased knowledge on the impacts of climate change on local native species to be made available to LAP Board, staff and the wider community and applied to the delivery of on ground works.
2.6	Research emerging carbon credit opportunities	On going	GWLAP Staff	Increased awareness and knowledge of Board and staff on carbon credit programs and opportunities.

Goal 3

Conserve and restore the biodiversity of the GWLAP area

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
3.1	Increase restoration from a property scale to a catchment scale by promoting collaboration amongst neighbouring landholders	Ongoing	GWLAP staff	Increase in number of new landholders involved in on ground works. Increased number of adjoining properties linked.
3.2	Identify priority areas and commence works on biodiversity conservation and restoration.	Ongoing	GWLAP staff	Increased number of hectares conserved and restored. Plant species trials established for changed climate regime targeting wider/longer corridors to accommodate shift in rainfall patterns.

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
3.3	Investigate and apply for external funding opportunities as the need and opportunities arise.	Ongoing	GWLAP staff	Sufficient funds to employ staff and achieve desired on ground works annually.

Goal 4

Improve health of creek, river, wetland, and coastal systems

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
4.1	Increase rehabilitation from a property scale to a catchment scale by promoting collaboration amongst neighbouring landholders	Ongoing	GWLAP staff	Increase in number of new landholders involved in on ground works. Increased number of adjoining properties linked.
4.2	Target creek, river, wetland, ground water, and coastal systems for rehabilitation where opportunities exist or present.	Ongoing	GWLAP staff	Increased number of hectares protected from threats and rehabilitated. Wetland management plans and structure designs developed for priority wetlands. Improvement in water quality.

Goal 5

Implement sustainable land management systems

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
5.1	Work with agricultural industries and primary producers to promote sustainable land management and agricultural practices	Ongoing	GWLAP Board and staff	Increased support from industry and primary producers to promote and implement sustainable land management and agricultural practices.
5.2	Facilitate change by collaborating with relevant agencies, industry groups and land owners	Ongoing	GWLAP Board and staff	Increased number of land/property management plans developed and implemented by land owners. Make use of land monitoring data collected by state agencies to target areas of concern.

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
				Measurable changes in attitude, behaviour and on ground practices by farmers.

Goal 6

Monitor and evaluate on ground works

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
6.1	Develop monitoring and evaluation plans for each project	On going	GWLAP staff	Plans developed for each project and used as a basis for measuring project success.
6.2	Seek funding for implementation of the monitoring plans	On going	GWLAP staff	Funding received to enable every project to be monitored and evaluated.
6.3	Review each project as per the monitoring plans	Quarterly review of all projects.	GWLAP staff.	Projects reviewed as per the relevant monitoring plan, recommendations made and implemented.
6.4	Seek funding for continued support of research workers and field trials	On going through grants and collaboration as opportunities present	GWLAP Board and staff.	Funding secured. Research and field trials undertaken as funds permit.

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
6.5	Develop a feed-back loop to ensure that monitoring results are made known to landholders involved in the project and to those whom the results may be beneficial, the funding bodies, interest groups, and wider community	Feed back loop developed by Mid 2010 Monitoring results fed back on going post mid 2010	Program Manager GWLAP staff	Feed back loop developed and implemented. Monitoring results being fed back.

Goal 7 **Negotiate with government**

	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Indicators of success/hoped for outcomes
7.1	Monitor Federal, State and local government policies, plans, strategies, activities and proposals against the goal rationale	On going	GWLAP Board and staff	Government initiatives relating to NRM allow for and facilitate input and incorporation of community voice.
7.2	Monitor government policies, plans, strategies, activities and proposals against SA NRM Plan & SA MDB Regional NRM Plan	On going	GWLAP Board and staff	Government initiatives compliment SA NRM Plan & SA MDB Regional NRM Plan.
7.3	Negotiate with government on policies, plans, strategies, activities, and proposals that are likely to have significant positive or negative impacts	On going	GWLAP Board and staff	Active negotiation on with government on NRM initiatives is undertaken.
7.4	Establish and maintain appropriate communication links with government representatives and staff	On going	GWLAP Board and staff	Appropriate communication links developed, maintained and increased.