

NACC Wind Erosion Project Program Logic

Sustainable Farm Practices

KASAP

AG's Aspirational Program Goal

An environment that is healthy, better protected, well-managed, resilient, and provides essential ecosystem services in a changing climate

An informed Australian community that supports and is effectively engaged in activities to protect our environment and sustainably manage our natural resources

AG's Longer-term outcomes

To increase by 42 000 farmers in identified priority regions that have improved their management to reduce the risk of soil loss through wind erosion

Improve the knowledge, skills and engagement of at least 30% of land managers and farmers in managing our natural resources and the environment

NACC intermediate Outcomes

720 land managers and farmers over four years who have implemented improved soil management practices to reduce the risk of wind erosion in the Northern Agricultural Area (NAR) identified priority areas

To increase by 42 000 land managers and farmers over four years who have demonstrated an improvement in knowledge in Natural Resource Management

720 land managers and farmers over four years who have improved their KASAP

Post-then-pre-KASAP compulsory **incentive survey** (quantitative survey with qualitative elements) filled in by land manager/farmers and assisted by TIPO/NRMO before final incentive payments are made.
Post-then-pre-KASAP **extension survey** filled in by land managers/farmers immediately after extension activities (e.g. workshops, training sessions, etc).

NACC's Immediate Activities (Annually)

Annually, 30 land managers & farmers establish 1200 ha of perennial pastures to reduce the risk of wind erosion in the NAR priority areas

Annually, 20 land managers & farmers establish 200 ha of saltland pastures (salt bush) to reduce the risk of wind erosion in the NAR priority areas

Annually, 50 land managers & farmers strategically plant 500 ha of oil mallees as a windbreak to manage wind erosion in the NAR priority areas

Annually, 10 land managers & farmers establish 100 ha of tree crops (native and exotic spp) as a windbreak to manage wind erosion in the NAR priority areas

Annually, 40 land managers & farmers in the NAR priority areas have improved knowledge and skills concerning stubble retention and seeding techniques

Annually, 30 land managers & farmers have improved knowledge and skills concerning grazing management practices within the NAR priority areas

In Sept 09, 1 training session provided to interested land managers & farmers on the farm forestry and windbreaks (e.g. oil mallees) to encourage farmers to adopt improved management practices to reduce wind erosion

In June 2010, 1 training session provided to interested land managers & farmers on the perennial plants and salt land pastures to encourage farmers to adopt improved management practices to reduce wind erosion

In June 2010, 1 demonstration through a field day delivered on the four incentive types to encourage land managers & farmers to adopt improved management practices to reduce wind erosion

In June 2010, 1 training session delivered on improved grazing management practices to 40 farmers and land managers (20 from sand plains and 20 from ancient sand dunes) in NAR priority areas

In June 2010, present 2 workshops to 40 land managers and farmers (20 from sand plains and 20 from sand dunes NAR priority areas) on best management of stubble retention and seeding techniques package

Identify current best practices for grazing management, stubble retention and incentive works / Identify key indicators of current best practices / Develop extension materials & plan extension activities / Exploratory KASAP study regarding attitudes and aspirations of land managers and farmers on wind erosion / Develop key best management practices / Develop KASAP surveys for incentive and extension activities

Foundational Inputs and Activities

Definition of terminologies
 ❖ AG: Australian Government
 ❖ NACC: Northern Agricultural Catchments Council
 ❖ KASAP: Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, Aspirations, Practices
 ❖ Farmers: broad-acre agriculturalist/horticulturist operating on a commercial basis
 ❖ Land managers: managing land (not necessarily owning) for operations other than agriculture/horticulture
 ❖ Extension activities include: workshops, training sessions and field days

Key assumptions

- The risk and impact of wind erosion will continue to increase as the effects of climate change become more apparent
- Land managers and farmers in the NAR priority areas will uptake improved management practices
- Established perennial plants, salt land pastures, oil mallees and other tree crops will reduce the risk of wind erosion in the NAR priority areas
- Land managers and farmers are likely to change their land management practices if incentives are offered
- Land managers and farmers will express interests in the wind erosion incentives and sign management agreements
- Land managers and farmers will participate in training, field days and workshops to improve their land management practices
- Land managers and farmers find training, field days and workshops on improved soil management practices useful and are prepared to change their knowledge, attitude, skills, aspirations and practices
- Land managers and farmers will comply with management agreements to receive incentive payments
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- Farmer is a separate individual implementing one incentive type
- Farmers and land managers involved in incentives and workshops can also learn from other sources such as media and/or other farmers
- Land managers and farmers participating in incentive program will join appropriate industry associations
- Land managers and farmers will attend training workshops and field days on the four incentive types
- Training content is appropriate for land managers and farmers
- Land managers and farmers participated in the training, workshops and field days will stay engaged in NRM program
- On average, one farmer will plant 40ha of perennial pasture at \$200/ha
- On average, one farmer will establish 10 ha of saltbush at \$400/ha
- On average, one farmer will strategically plant 10 ha of Oil Mallees at \$500/ha
- On average, one farmer will establish 10 ha of tree crops as windbreak at \$1000/ha