The Sustainable Irrigation Program, administered through the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), has been working to improve the environmental outcomes of Victoria’s irrigation sector for over 25 years. The Program has delivered sustainability outcomes over this period across the major irrigation districts; the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District and Victorian Mallee region in Northern Victoria, and the Macalister Irrigation District in West Gippsland.

Irrigated agriculture in Victoria accounts for 38% of the state’s agricultural output and 79% of consumptive water use, while utilising just 3% of Victorian land area. The chart on the right represents all surface water diversions for consumptive use in Victoria in 2013-14, as well as the releases of Environmental Water which occurred in that period, demonstrating the high demand for irrigation water.

The irrigation sector in Victoria contributed $4.4 billion to the economy in 2013-14, playing a pivotal role in supporting regional communities across many parts of Victoria.

The intensive nature of irrigation has significant implications for the sustainability of high levels of production and has the potential to present considerable environmental impacts in terms of local and catchment scale effects if left unmanaged.

Over the past two years, the Sustainable Irrigation Program has continued to provide positive productive outcomes in regional Victoria for irrigators and regional economies, while mitigating and managing the impacts of irrigated production on the natural environment and third parties.
Irrigator Engagement and Whole Farm Planning

The Sustainable Irrigation Program offers financial incentives and independent, valued advice to irrigators for designing Whole Farms Plans. Whole Farm Plans are a farm-based tool aimed at encouraging sustainable land and water management practices and modernising on-farm irrigation infrastructure so it is more efficient.

Regional projects are modernising irrigation supply networks and on-farm irrigation infrastructure in the major irrigation districts of Victoria. Both State and Commonwealth governments are investing in making the best use of Victoria’s scarce water resources by improving supply to water users, reducing transmission losses and upgrading on-farm systems.

**What is a Whole Farm Plan?**

A Whole Farm Plan is a design for the whole property which provides a framework for managing irrigation water and drainage in the most efficient, environmentally responsible way on an individual farm.

The planning process involves a facilitated decision making process and provides a property layout for irrigation systems, ensuring that all local and regional land and water management issues are considered by the landholder. This increases understanding of improved management practices and identifies different options for farmers to take up new practices and/or undertake works to achieve productive and environmental gains.

**Case Study: Whole Farm Plan and Farm Upgrades in the GMID**

Albert Qose owns a 38 Ha beef farm in Congupna. After seeing the benefits of modernisation for farms in the GMID, he undertook a Whole Farm Plan and successfully applied for incentives for works through Round Three of the Farm Water Program.

The Whole Farm Plan identified a range of improvement options for managing and performing upgrades on his flood-irrigated property through the Farm Water Program. Albert chose to install a pipe and riser system which delivers water more quickly and efficiently to his paddocks and makes better use of an existing re-use dam on the property. These works resulted in substantial water-savings, 45 ML of which were transferred to the Commonwealth government for environmental purposes. As well as water savings, more targeted application and efficient management of water through informed planning improves outcomes for the local environment and wider catchment by reducing run-off, water-logging and salinity impacts.

**Whole Farm Plans 2013-15**

In the past two years, the Sustainable Irrigation Program contributed to the development of 390 individual Whole Farm Plans across Victoria. These Plans covered an area of 40,057 Hectares. Many of these plans are followed up with on-farm water use efficiency upgrades. A review of the Whole Farm Plan program in 2014 re-asserted the importance of these incentives and independent advice for public and private outcomes of irrigation modernisation.

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2 Farm planning programs are regionally specific to meet local irrigator needs and are called individual names in each region.

3 See ‘Actions’ Section for further information
Program Highlights 2013-15

Murray-Darling Basin Salinity Management

One of the most significant impacts of intensive irrigation is the increased risk and impacts relating to land, groundwater and stream salinity. Victoria has been contributing to the intergovernmental management of salinity in the Murray-Darling Basin since 1988.

CMAs work to mitigate salinity impacts and manage salinity threats through two major frameworks; regional Land and Water Management Plans (LWMPs), and meeting Victoria’s obligations under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan (MDBP) and Basin Salinity Management Strategy (BSMS).

Through the BSMS, Victoria is accountable for all actions which have an impact on salinity across the Basin catchment regions. By monitoring and managing activities which either increase the salinity of the system (salinity debit), or decrease the salinity of the system (salinity credit), Basin states manage the activities which define salinity outcomes for the Basin as a whole.

Salinity Management in 2013-15

Victoria manages its BSMS obligations by allocating salinity credits to CMAs, which are responsible for ensuring salinity impacts in their regions do not exceed their allocation of credits. Credits have historically been allocated to North Central CMA, Mallee CMA and Goulburn Broken CMA. In the past two years, these Basin CMAs have implemented policy and undertaken a range of projects to improve salinity outcomes in northern Victoria, as well as performing mandatory five-year reviews of State accountable actions.

All of Victoria’s Basin CMAs achieved 100 per cent compliance with their salinity allocations in both 2013/14 and 2014/15 by implementing Regional Catchment Strategies, LWMPs and support of Salt Interception Schemes. Specific actions include redesigning farm systems through Whole Farm Planning and irrigation system upgrades as well as targeting reforestation and vegetation management to mitigate salinity impacts. Monitoring of salinity was also maintained and reported through the CMAs.

The Murray-Darling Basin Plan

In 2013, Victoria signed the Murray-Darling Basin Plan Intergovernmental Agreement, which outlined the implementation of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan. The Basin Plan has a major influence on the policy setting for water resource management in northern Victoria, with increased responsibilities outlined for water quality, salinity management and environmental water recovery.

The Plan represents an interstate approach to improving the health of ecological systems within the Murray-Darling Basin and the sustainability of agriculture and regional businesses communities into the future.

Developing BSM2030

In 2015, DELWP and regional partners made significant contributions to the development of the new inter-jurisdictional strategy for managing salinity within the Murray-Darling Basin, ‘BSM2030’. The strategy maintains existing accountability frameworks and targets, as well as salinity monitoring and management measures. The strategy proposes changes to the operation of Salt Interception Schemes for responsive management, and will account for the effects of environmental watering on Basin salinity.
Program Highlights 2013-15

On-Farm Water Use Efficiency

The Sustainable Irrigation Program works across a number of regional projects in Victoria’s major irrigation areas to deliver improved on-farm water use efficiency by providing incentives to farmers and leveraging investment in irrigation modernisation by the State and Commonwealth Governments. Upgrades to irrigation systems improve water use efficiency and reduce the environmental impacts of irrigation including groundwater, salinity, and water quality and drainage issues.

On-Farm Modernisation

Across the three major irrigation districts in Victoria, there are different frameworks and programs which irrigators can access to assist on-farm upgrades to irrigation systems.

In the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District, the Commonwealth-funded Victorian Farm Modernisation Project is being delivered through the Farm Water Program, which has provided incentives from State and Commonwealth Governments for on-farm upgrades since 2010. In the Macalister Irrigation District, North East CMA and Victorian Mallee, the Sustainable Irrigation Program funds incentives through the CMAs for on-farm works.

On-Farm Upgrades in 2013-15

On-farm water use efficiency works have been progressing across Victoria’s major irrigation areas over the past two years. The Sustainable Irrigation Program has leveraged $30 million from Round 1 of the $100 million Victorian Farm Modernisation Program in the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District. As of November 2015, 16,000 Hectares of works across 136 properties are underway, with 16.3 GL of projected water savings. Under the funding agreement with landholders, 9 GL of saved water is transferred to the Commonwealth for environmental purposes, contributing to Victoria reaching SDL recovery targets under the Basin Plan.

Where alternative funding is not available, the Sustainable Irrigation Program directly invests in providing incentives for farmers to undertake on-farm irrigation upgrades and take advantage of supply modernisation in their region, creating water savings for productive use. In the Macalister Irrigation District, North East CMA and Victorian Mallee, 142 landholders undertook irrigation management and system upgrades with the assistance of incentives. These works covered an area of 2,751 Hectares and had associated water savings of 3,002 ML. In addition, eight re-use systems were installed in the Macalister Irrigation District, representing water savings of 740 ML.

4 For previous Farm Water Program funding sources and associated water savings, see Appendix, Table 2
5 The Mallee Incentives Program also receives funding through other sources

Case Study: On-Farm WUE in the MID

The 100 Ha Missen family dairy farm in the MID was one of the first in the region to install irrigation water re-use infrastructure as part of a Whole Farm Plan. In recent years, the Missen family has improved their on-farm efficiency through the incentive program delivered by West Gippsland CMA and DEDJTR. Increased re-use capacity, soil moisture monitors, rationalized irrigation bays and automated irrigation at high flow rates have resulted in productivity gains, water savings and reduced environmental impacts on the health of Gippsland Lakes downstream. The Missen farm is near the Thomson River which feeds into the Lakes, so improving water-use efficiency and capturing nutrient-rich run-off water is a critical step in protecting this natural system.

“We certainly don’t want any problems caused in the Lakes by what we’re doing”
Program Strategic Directions

The SIP Strategic Directions (2013-2018) highlights statewide priorities for investment in irrigation directed at supporting the Program’s overarching goal;

‘A productive, efficient and sustainable irrigation industry supported by improved irrigation infrastructure’

The figure below demonstrates the progression of outcomes which the program is delivering to reach this goal.

Victorian Climate Conditions 2013-15

The period from 2013 to 2015 saw statewide rainfall averages of well below the long-term average, particularly in the northern and western regions of Victoria. These dry conditions occurred in conjunction with temperatures well above average. 2014 was Victoria’s warmest year on record, exceeding the long-term average by 1.15 degrees. The maps below indicate the areas of rainfall deficiencies across Victoria.

This climatic scenario had direct impacts on the irrigation sector through increased demand for productive water during the irrigation seasons. In both the 2012/13 and 2014/15 seasons, Lower Murray Water, Mallee CMA and DELWP agreed to a seasonal adjustment of Annual Use Limits for the Mallee region of 25% and 30% respectively. Annual Use Limits dictate the maximum amount of water that is permitted to be applied to a certain property on a yearly basis. A seasonal adjustment to AULs of 11% was also triggered in the Macalister Irrigation District for the 2013/14 irrigation season.

Maps and Data from the Bureau of Meteorology
**Prioritising Investment**

Funding for the Sustainable Irrigation Program has varied in recent years, with budgetary pressures leading to capacity issues across the program to deliver on strategic outcomes and manage the environmental impacts of Victoria’s irrigation sector.

Since 2013/14 there has been a recommitment by successive governments to increase funding for managing irrigation in Victoria.

Reviews of both State and Commonwealth irrigation sustainability and water use efficiency programs have shown the positive cost benefit ratio of investment in sustainable irrigation. These benefits are both through private gains by irrigators and public gains for regional communities and environmental outcomes.

Predicted reductions in water availability due to climate change are a major concern for Victoria’s irrigators. The ongoing commitment by Victoria to implement BSMS and contribute to Basin Plan SDL targets has highlighted the need for investment in an efficient and resilient irrigation sector.

$14.6 million was invested in the Sustainable Irrigation Program in 2013-15 by the Victorian Government through Round 3 of the Environmental Contribution Levy. This levy is collected from water customers to promote the sustainable management of water and address adverse water related environmental impacts. Funding is then allocated by the Government through DELWP to delivery partners (DEDJTR and CMAs) to deliver the Program across Victoria’s major irrigation catchments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Component</th>
<th>Funding 2013/14 ($’000s)</th>
<th>Funding 2014/15 ($’000s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linking Farms and Catchments with Irrigation Modernisation</td>
<td>1 991</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture and Land Management</td>
<td>3 633</td>
<td>5 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Salinity Management</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Irrigation Research &amp; Development</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ($’000s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 008</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irrigation and the MDBP**

The irrigation sector, as Victoria’s major extractor of water for consumptive use, has been impacted by Victoria’s obligations under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan. The availability of productive water has been significantly reduced due to Victoria’s contribution to water recovery to meet Sustainable Diversion Limit (SDL) targets.

SDLs are a component of the MDBP directed at improving environmental conditions in the Basin by setting a cap on water diversions from the Murray River. The cap is set as a 2,750 GL reduction from 2009 levels, which is being achieved through a combination of water buybacks and investment in infrastructure efficiency.

As of December 2015, 1,164 GL has been recovered, achieving 71% of the recovery target. 761 GL of this water recovery has occurred in Northern Victoria as part of Victoria’s contribution to the Plan. Irrigation modernisation projects are providing efficiency and resilience outcomes for Victoria’s irrigators in conjunction with environmental water recovery.

7 Funding for Sustainable Irrigation Research & Development is via Basin Salinity Management funds, not the Environmental Contribution Levy.
Sustainable Irrigation Program Actions

In addition to the actions outlined in the ‘Highlights’ section of this report, the Sustainable Irrigation Program delivers sustainability outcomes by implementing LWMPs, engaging with regional communities and monitoring and management of irrigation impacts.

**Land and Water Management Plans**

LWMPs are planning and implementation guidelines that are developed regionally to identify and manage natural resource management issues in Victoria’s designated irrigation areas. Each LWMP sits under an overarching Regional Catchment Strategy to provide a coordinated approach to managing the impacts of irrigation from a catchment to property scale.

LWMPs focus on water-use efficiency, land management practices and guiding new irrigation developments, as well as increasing capacity for irrigation management through extension and community engagement. LWMPs set targets and define implementation plans for managing environmental impacts of irrigation including water quality, groundwater levels and salinity. LWMPs and actions identified in BSM2030 provide the basis for the Sustainable Irrigation Program across Victoria’s major irrigation districts.

**Review of Whole Farm Plan Programs 2014**

A review of the government’s extension and incentive program for Whole Farm Plans was driven by a need to prioritise funding for public benefit and reductions in the delivery capacity of Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) and The Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) to provide extension services and incentives for whole farm planning.

The review found that Whole Farm Plans were integral to stimulate on-farm irrigation system upgrades that resulted in positive environmental benefits at a catchment scale through reduced salinity and nutrient impacts and more efficient management of water. The independent advice offered by extension officers was found to be integral to farmers taking consideration of environmental impacts and make informed decisions about practice change and works.

**Protecting the Health of the Gippsland Lakes – Macalister Nutrient Reduction Program**

Southern Rural Water, in partnership with government and community stakeholders, was a finalist in the 2014 Premier’s Sustainability Awards for the Macalister Nutrient Reduction Program.

The Program includes key actions of the Sustainable Irrigation Program in West Gippsland, particularly the implementation of the Macalister LWMP, on-farm water-use efficiency improvements and encouraging best management practice irrigation. Over the past 15 years this Program has created water savings of **29,000 ML** and achieved nutrient reductions of over **100 tonnes** each year.

The nomination of the Macalister Nutrient Reduction Program as a finalist in these Awards is an important acknowledgement of the long term catchment-wide outcomes of the Sustainable Irrigation Program in contributing to the protection of the Gippsland Lakes.

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8 Southern Rural Water 2014
New Irrigation Developments
Regional Irrigation Development Guidelines (IDGs) ensure new developments avoid or minimise environmental impacts by implementing best land management practice and clarifying standards and expectations for irrigators under the Water Act 1989.

The IDG process involves collaboration between Water Corporations, CMAs and DEDJTR. Water Corporations are responsible for processing applications for Water Use Licenses and associated Works Licenses, CMAs provide advice on regional catchment issues and DEDJTR staff provide case management, guiding landholders who are undertaking new developments through the process and providing advice on information requirements.

IDGs consider the different characteristics of each region including catchment management issues and priorities contained in Regional Catchment Strategies and LWMPs. In particular, the environmental impacts of development are addressed, including groundwater, salinity, water quality and native vegetation impacts.

In 2013-15, CMAs and DEDJTR processed 89 referrals for irrigation developments across Victoria.

Community Engagement
The Sustainable Irrigation Program delivers community engagement throughout Victoria’s irrigation regions. DEDJTR and the CMAs implement education and training opportunities for regional irrigators, as well as providing access to advice and services, particularly through Whole Farm Plans and other land management tools.

Sustainable Irrigation Program delivery partners also engage extensively with community groups, irrigators and organisations to ensure integration and coordination across regional communities and to gain stakeholder input into discussions and reviews surrounding strategic planning processes including LWMPs.

In 2013-15, delivery partners directly engaged with 127 irrigators in an advice capacity and ran a range of events which were attended by over 750 people around the state. In addition, over 200 partnerships with stakeholders were established or maintained during this period.

Monitoring and Reducing Irrigation Impacts
The Sustainable Irrigation Program supports implementation of LWMPs and BSMS through the coordination of processes and systems which monitor and report on watertable depth, groundwater salinity, soil salinity and surface water quality in irrigation areas. This includes detailed assessment of drain flow, salinity and nutrient impacts according to local and catchment-scale risks.

In 2013-15, delivery partners ran a range of monitoring programs, which included over 1000 monitoring actions and production of over 100 publications, fulfilling reporting requirements and providing information to irrigators and communities on resource condition and impacts due to irrigation.
**Sustainable Irrigation Program Actions**

**Watertable Depth Monitoring**

Watertable depth monitoring is done in intensive irrigation areas to track the effects of ongoing application of high volumes of irrigation water to the landscape. This increases the potential for shallow watertables to impact on local and regional productivity and salinity outcomes. Irrigation districts have high risks associated with groundwater levels and CMAs undertake detailed monitoring and management of groundwater levels in these areas in co-operation with community groups and Water Corporations. The map on right shows the outcome of watertable monitoring in the Shepparton Irrigation Region in 2014, with the areas at highest risk indicated in red.

**Watertable Depth Trends 2013-15**

During 2013-15 watertable levels were relatively stable period across Victoria’s major irrigation districts. As a result of the millennium drought and improving on-farm water use efficiency, groundwater levels across the state’s irrigation areas dropped dramatically up to 2009. Following a return to wetter conditions after 2010, watertable levels rose rapidly across the state, demonstrating the need to continue to monitor and manage groundwater and salinity in irrigation areas for future periods of high rainfall. These trends are indicated in the historic record of the Shepparton Irrigation District watertable monitoring program below.
**Sustainable Irrigation Program Actions**

**Salinity Management in the Macalister Irrigation District**

Salinity in the Macalister Irrigation District is managed through the West Gippsland Salinity Management Plan. In the past two years, the West Gippsland CMA, Wellington Community Salinity Group and Southern Rural Water have reviewed the salinity pump network and implemented key changes in order to continue to effectively manage salinity impacts of irrigation in the MID. The review found that due to irrigation modernisation activities over the past 15 years, recharge to the watertable via inefficient irrigation has substantially reduced. This has resulted in a diminished risk of elevated watertables across the MID.

**Drainage Management**

The Sustainable Irrigation Program has historically funded planning and infrastructure for public and private irrigation drainage projects. Prioritisation of on-farm programs in recent budgetary processes has heralded a shift away from community drainage works towards facilitation of on-farm works which manage drainage impacts at the farm scale.

Greater water use efficiency and improved water management on-farm result in significant positive outcomes in terms of drainage, however maintaining and improving effective public drainage of irrigation regions remains a priority for the Sustainable Irrigation Program.

The Victorian Irrigation Drainage Program, which outlines policy, coordination and investment to manage the risks of excess water in Victoria major irrigation districts, was reviewed in 2015.

**Victorian Irrigation Drainage Program Review 2015**

The review found that the program has been successful in mitigating the most severe waterlogging, salinity, water quality and drainage risks in Victoria’s irrigation landscapes, noting that lowered groundwater levels due to rainfall deficits during the millennium drought assisted in reducing drainage requirements.

The review stated that while on-farm approaches to salinity management are sufficient to effectively manage water from irrigation activities, they cannot handle excess water from extreme rainfall events, which requires functional public drainage networks and effective disposal of drainage water.

**Research and Development**

The Sustainable Irrigation Program funds research and development projects to provide access to information for water suppliers and irrigators which can increase decision making capabilities for water use efficiency. These projects also enable evaluation of the outcomes of irrigation modernisation programs. In the last two years this has focused on the use of spatial tools to identify trends and relationships between water availability and demand. This has resulted in outputs which inform farm-scale water use and implementation of LWMPs.

**Benchmarking Water Use Efficiency in the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District**

This project has developed a statistical and geographic description of the relationship between water demand by specific crop types and water application by irrigators. This measures the water use efficiency of irrigators in the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District and allows analysis of trends in irrigation water use in particular areas and by specific industries.

The information, presented for dairy pasture irrigators on the right, provides CMAs and DEDJTR with an understanding of regional irrigation performance, helping to target programs aimed at improving irrigation management.
Sustainable Irrigation Program Actions

Farm-Based Irrigation Management Information System Project

This project utilises satellite-based land and water-use data to create tools enabling high standards of irrigation water use efficiency for major crops grown in the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District and Victorian Mallee.

The project delivers an improved understanding of crop water requirements, enabling irrigators to apply the optimal amount of water to a specific crop. This project has developed an online tool for irrigators, Farmweb IMIS, which allows farmers to access data relevant to their farm to improve their capacity to irrigate effectively and efficiently.

Data at farm to regional scales provides an unprecedented ability for CMAs and Water Corporations to identify and quantify early trends in land and water use which can help avoid and manage overexploitation of resources and environmental damage. Maps like the one above indicate the value of this regional picture of water use efficiency.

Figure courtesy DEDJTR
The Sustainable Irrigation Program to 2020

The Sustainable Irrigation Program will continue to undertake a collaborative approach between DELWP and its delivery partners in supporting innovative and best practice delivery of regional programs across Victoria’s major irrigation districts.

In the 2016 budget, the Victorian Government announced $59.6 million of funding over four years to deliver sustainability outcomes for irrigation in Victoria. DELWP and CMAs are working to develop four-year funding agreements for all Water and Catchments Programs in Victoria over this period to provide funding certainty for CMAs and effective local and statewide catchment management outcomes.

In the funding period to 2020, the Sustainable Irrigation Program will deliver on these outcomes through the following priority actions:

- Supporting the finalised Water Plan for Victoria and enabling delivery of Chapter 4; Water for Agriculture
- Supporting adoption of best practice in irrigation to reduce environmental and third party impacts
- Providing targeted and outcomes-based incentives to accelerate uptake of appropriate technologies and planning approaches where clear public benefit exists
- Reviewing and enabling regulation and planning frameworks to enact state, regional and private responsibilities for sustainable water management of irrigation water use
- Increasing understanding and management capacity for salinity and water quality impacts - particularly to ensure compliance with the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement and BSM2030 - through monitoring, evaluation and reporting actions.
- Continuing to ensure appropriate expenditure of Environmental Contribution funding for projects which promote sustainable water use and reduce the adverse impacts of irrigation

In light of major changes in the policy and industry context for Victoria’s irrigation sector, in particular the implementation of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan and the Victorian Government’s new Water Plan, the Sustainable Irrigation Program will be updating both the Statewide Guidelines for the Preparation of Land and Water Management Plans and all regional Land and Water Management Plans in Victoria’s major irrigation districts up to 2020.
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The Hon Lisa Neville MP 2016, *A Secure Water Future for Victoria*
Table 1. Consolidated Outcomes Reported by CMAs for 2013-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On-Farm Irrigation Infrastructure</td>
<td>Upgraded systems (e.g. on-farm irrigation systems, flood to drip, automation, pipe and riser etc.)</td>
<td>Area serviced (Ha)</td>
<td>2751^1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. landholders/properties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of water saved (ML)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigation re-use systems</td>
<td>Area serviced (Ha)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. landholders/properties</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of water saved (ML)</td>
<td>740</td>
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<td>Whole Farm Plans</td>
<td>Prepared for existing irrigation developments. Includes new plans and modernised plans</td>
<td>Area covered by plans (Ha)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>No. of plans developed</td>
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<td>Strategic Plan Reviews</td>
<td>LWMP updates, WFP review etc.</td>
<td>No. of plans developed</td>
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<td>Planning Referrals</td>
<td>New irrigation developments</td>
<td>Planning referrals</td>
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<td>Partnerships/Coordination with Stakeholder Groups</td>
<td>Number of partnerships</td>
<td>No. community groups</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. mixed partnerships</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. corporations/agencies</td>
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<td>Engagement and Awareness Raising</td>
<td>Events (e.g. training, field days, presentations, workshops)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>Advice (No. landholders)</td>
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<td>Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting</td>
<td>Monitoring activities of irrigation impacts</td>
<td>Water monitoring actions</td>
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<td>Property monitoring actions</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
<td>Information publication, databases and decision support materials</td>
<td>Databases</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Publications</td>
<td>100</td>
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^9 Goulburn Broken CMA, North Central CMA, North East CMA, Mallee CMA and West Gippsland CMA

^10 Outputs listed in this report indicate activities and works that were delivered in 2013/14 and 2014/15. Due to circumstances in delivering grants and incentives, some of these outputs may have been funded in previous financial years and some funds have been carried over to 2015/16 for expenditure.

^11 As noted, some on-farm incentives in the Mallee are funded by other sources
### Table 2: Farm Water Program funding and water savings since 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project/Program</th>
<th>Fund Source</th>
<th>$ Million</th>
<th>No. Projects</th>
<th>Water Savings (GL)</th>
<th>Water savings transferred (GL)</th>
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<tr>
<td>On-Farm Irrigation Efficiency Program (Round 1)</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Victorian Irrigation Renewal Project (Stage 2)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>On-Farm Irrigation Efficiency Program (Round 2)</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>11.4</td>
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<td>Victorian On-farm State Priority Projects</td>
<td>State and Commonwealth</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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<td>Victorian Farm Modernisation Project (Tranche 1)</td>
<td>State and Commonwealth</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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