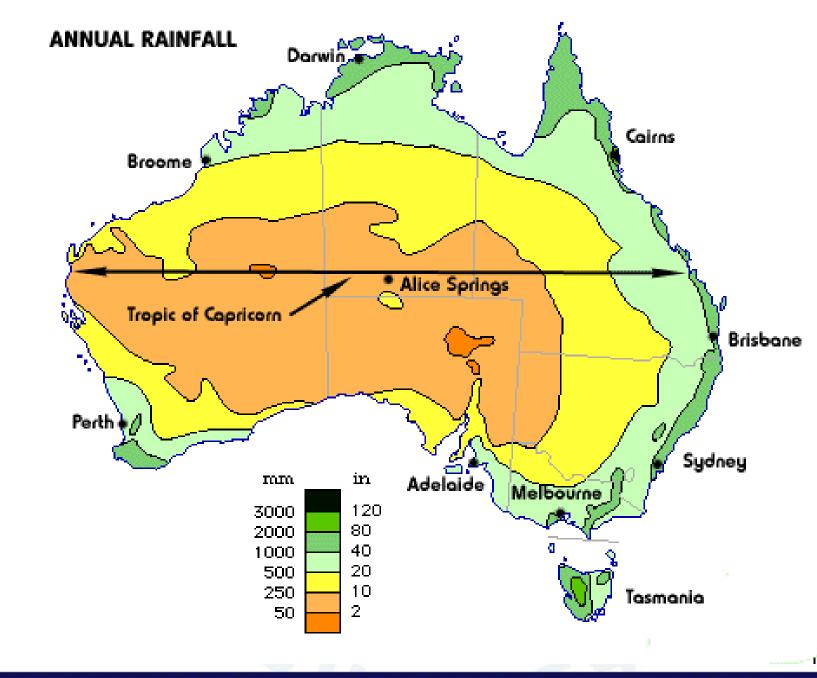


AUSTRALIA

MANAGING ITS WATER RESOURCES









Main elements of Australia's strategy

• Implementation of water reform framework

 Regional approaches for onground action



The 20th Century

 States/Territories have responsibility for land and water resources

 Focus on regional development and drought proofing

Sustainability emerging as an issue in the early 1980s



The Water Reform Framework

- Water reform framework signed by Governments in 1994
- Urban, rural and wastewater industries
- Economic, environmental and social objectives
- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of water management and services





Reform Measures

- Pricing
- Allocations
- Trading
- Water for the environment
- Service provision on a commercial basis

- Institutional arrangements
- Public consultation and education
- Criteria for new investment in infrastructure





National Competition Policy

- Pricing principles
- Fair competition between government and private sector business
- Specific reforms to gas, electricity, water and road transport industries
- National Competition Policy assessments and payments





Water Use

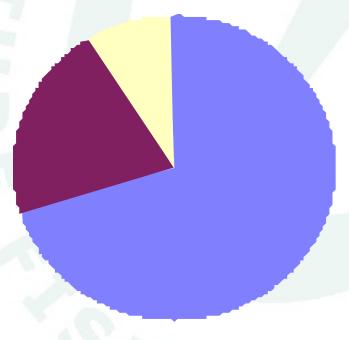
Total of 23 000 Gigalitres of water is used in Australia per year

Other

9%









Irrigation 70%



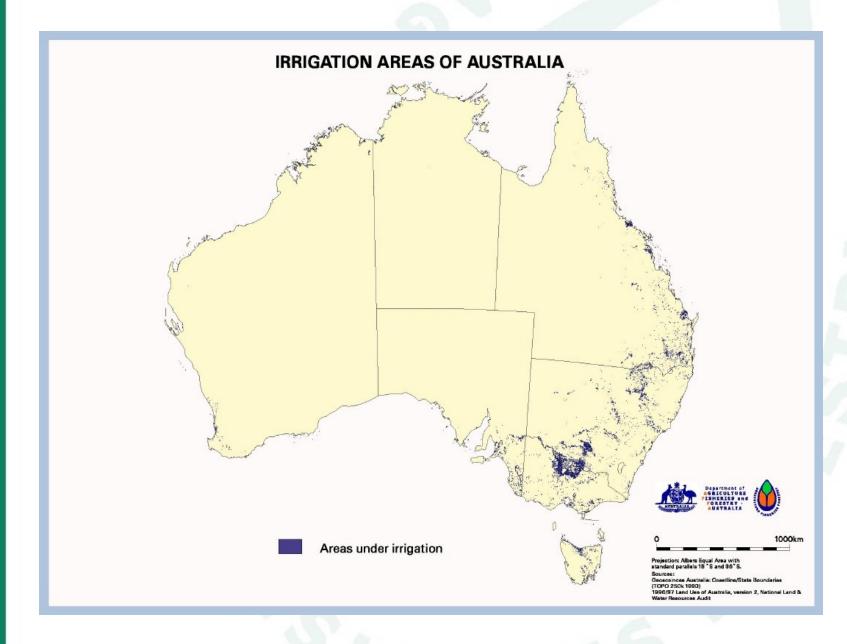
Urban Water Reform

- Urban reform substantially completed
- Urban demand increasing
- Strategies to reduce consumption
- Recycling and reuse
- Competition with irrigated agriculture



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Water Property Rights

 Provide security and certainty for users

 Underpin water trading and improved efficiency

 Complex and difficult to implement





Water Trading

- Reduces impact of reduced allocations for users
- Encourages higher value uses
- Helps drive efficient water use
- Water trading increasing
- Impediments and third party impacts





Water Use Efficiency

- Provides additional water to
 - address environmental needs
 - provide for sustainable development
- On-farm and conveyance systems
- Improved management and technology



Water for the Environment



- Critical part of water reform process
- Complements sustainable production objectives
- Clear benefits evident
- Social and economic impacts





WATER REFORM:

UNFINISHED BUSINESS



Regional Approaches

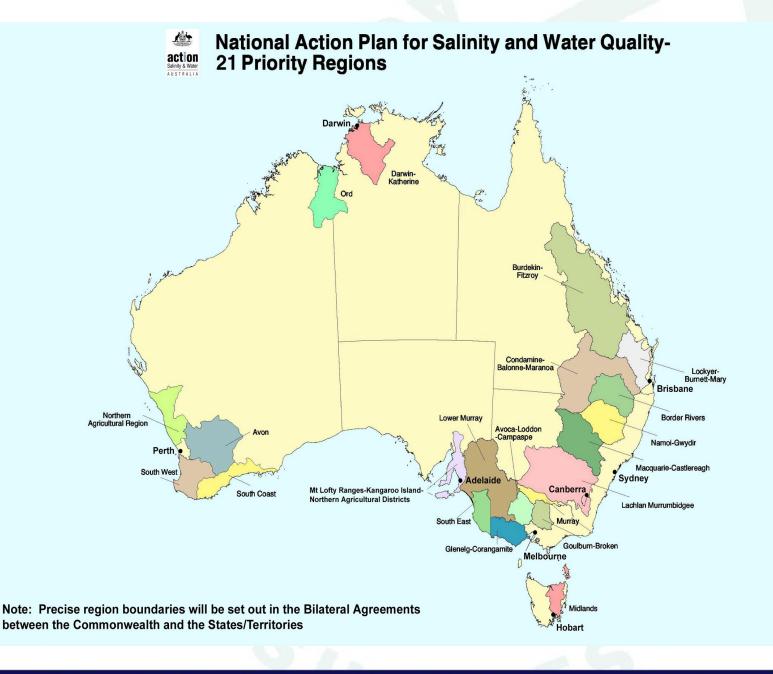


- Reform principles insufficient
- Regional scale action required
- Strategic regional and partnership approach
- Building on Decade of Landcare
- Led to Natural Heritage Trust which commenced in 1996





FORESTRY -AUSTRALIA







NAP Key Elements

- Standards and targets
- Integrated catchment management plans
- Capacity building
- Improved governance framework
- Clearly articulated roles for Governments and community
- Public communication program



Extension of the NHT



- Builds on regional focus of NAP
- 3 connected objectives
 - Biodiversity conservation
 - Sustainable use of resources
 - Capacity building
- Rivercare, Landcare, Bushcare, Coastcare



Community Involvement

- Centrepiece of NAP and NHT
- Local knowledge to support planning and decision making
- Accreditation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Capacity building
- Facilitators and coordinators





Conclusion

- Water reform framework and regional approaches
- Partnerships
- Implementation is complex
- Progress is being made
- Further reform is achievable