









Northern and Yorke Regional Drought Resilience Plan

Northern and Yorke Regional Alliance Forum

31 March 2023

This project is part of the Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program and is jointly funded through the Australian Government's Future Drought Fund and the Government of South Australia.

Context and background



Context and background

• Future Drought Fund

- \$5 billion fund aimed at supporting farmers and communities' drought resilience to prepare for future drought, legislated under *Future Drought Fund Act 2019*
- Administered by Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- $\,\circ\,$ Activities of the Fund structured via:
 - 4 themes (climate information, management practices, planning, preparation by communities)
 - 8 programs (to date)
- Productivity Commission currently reviewing effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of funding allocations – due to report to Australian Government by 10 September 2023



Context and background

- Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program
 - Place-based approach to identifying (and pursuing) priority actions for improving drought resilience locally
 - Evidence-based approach to developing priority actions focused on resilience, adaptation and transformation
 - Independently reviewed by Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
 - Community-led plans sustained through adaptive learning processes
 - Co-design process with industry, communities, traditional owners and other local stakeholders
 - Pilot round currently being finalised in two regions and underway in a third region in South Australia

The Process



- Co-design process
 - SA Drought Resilience Adoptions and Innovation Hub consultation (Aug Oct 2021)
 - \circ Stakeholder consultation and co-design (Feb Jun 2022)
 - Key Insights Paper climate projections, historic experiences of drought, current drought preparedness and planned activities (March 2022)
 - o Draft plan (Jul 2022)
 - Independent review by CSIRO (Jul Dec 2022)
 - Final draft for Commonwealth Minister approval (March 2023)





WHY DOES THE NORTHERN AND YORKE REGION NEED A DROUGHT RESILIENCE PLAN?

Projections indicate that by 2030 65% of time in the Northern and Yorke region could be spent in drought (DEW, 2020).

Projections indicate that

an increase in drought

duration and severity will

reduce farm yields, regional

productivity and affect

farm incomes.

Drought will become a more common occurrence, with more severe and frequent events.

We must act now to plan and implement incremental, transitional and transformational change.

RESILIENCE

Resilience can relate to the ability of a system, organisation of individual to withstand adversity and to bounce back from such adversity.

As a concept, resilience represents the community's capacity to deal with change, move forward and adapt to minimise the impact of adverse events.

A resilient community is innovative, diverse and has the tools to learn from the past to progress in the future.



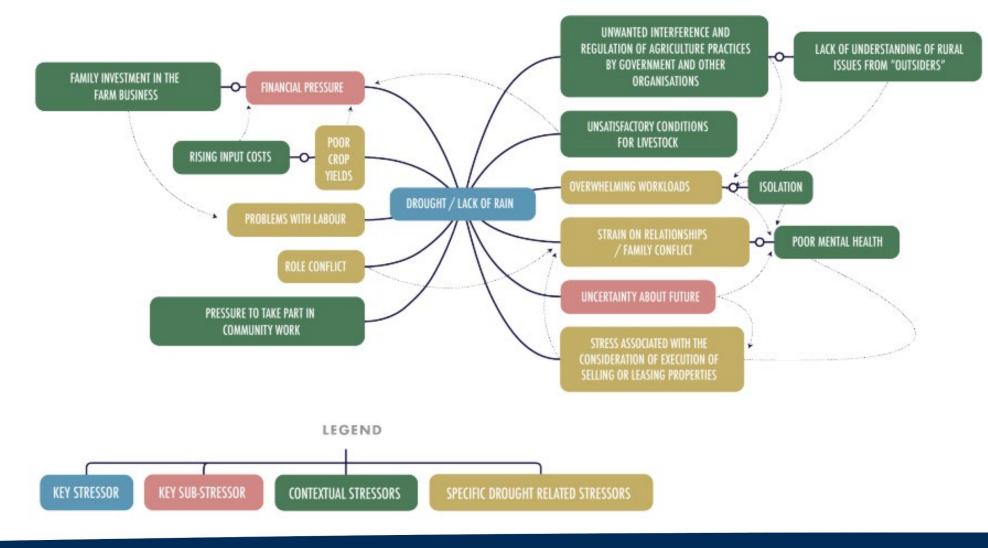
RESILIENT FARM ENTERPRISES	RESILIENT INDUSTRIES	RESILIENT COMMUNITIES		
Resilient farm enterprises are built upon strong, resilient and diverse production systems operated in accordance with effective risk management frameworks that enable income production during challenging times.	A resilient industry is one that recovers quickly and adapts from an unexpected event, is able to identify process changes that allow it to recover in a better position than prior to the disruption. Key characteristics or attributes include:	Communities resilience is interdependently linked to the community's health and wellbeing in that when one is reduced or strengthened, so is the other. A resilient community has the capacity to deal with hardship, can get back up and return to normal after an adverse event. Key characteristics or attributes include: • Effective leadership • Diverse economic activities • Access to services and infrastructure • Involved in decision making • Socially cohesive • Strong cultural links • Knowledgeable		
Key characteristics or attributes include:	 Flexibility in sourcing, manufacturing or 			
 A diverse farming income stream 	otherwise procuring supply			
 Sustainable land management 	 Market and product diversity 			
• Support systems in place for farmer and	supporting multiple income streams			
family health and wellbeing	 Utilises business and disaster planning to anticipate adverse events 			
 Sound production systems Appropriate business planning which incorporates risk planning 	Active preventative maintenance on			
	machinery/equipment			
 Knowledge sharing and education 	 Active coordination and knowledge 			
Key implications or challenges posed by future drought include: • Reduced and loss of crop and livestock	sharing between supply chain stakeholders			
	Key implications or challenges posed by			
	future drought include:	• Healthy		
production	 Increase in product and commodity 	• Engaged		
An aging workforce	costs	Key implications posed by future		
 Successional change on farms and depopulation 	 Issues with transport infrastructure (e.g. 	drought include:		
Reduction in water availability	road) causing delays or inability to transport supply	 Poorer mental health and wellbeing outcomes 		

- Increased water prices and or decrease water quality
- Reduced profit and income
- Increasing input costs e.g. fuel and fertilisers.
- Poorer mental health and wellbeing outcomes

- Loss of markets via demand or creditworthiness of clients
- Supply delays
 - Crop or harvest failure

- Poorer physical health outcomes
- Reduced incomes
- People leaving the region
- Poorer social connections
- Poorer engagement (volunteerism)







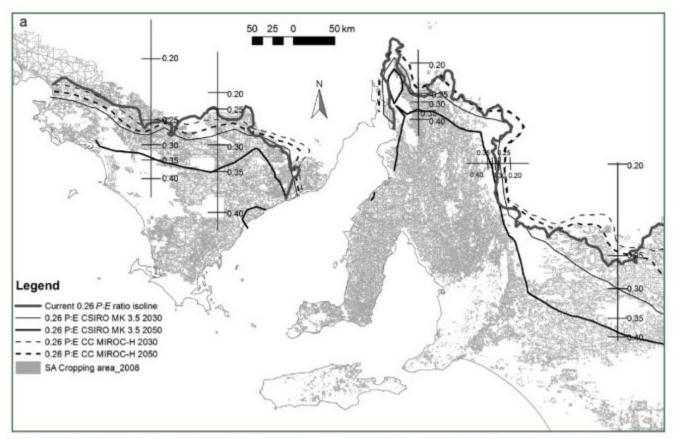
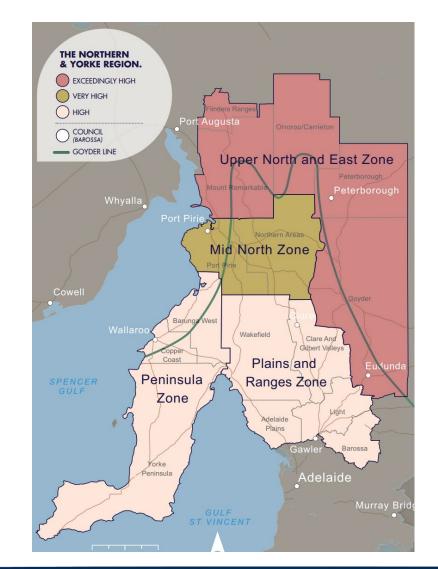
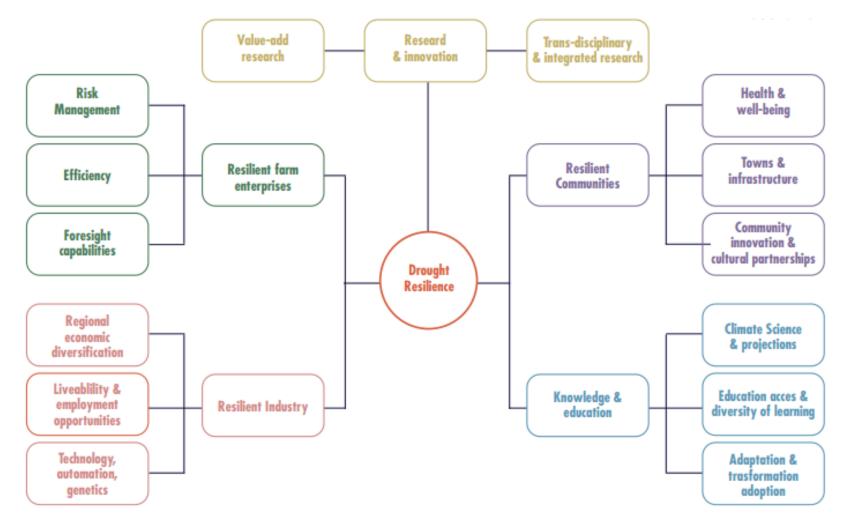


Figure 19. Precipitation:evaporation (P:E) ratio of 0.26, generated for 2030 and 2050 using CSIRO Mk3.5 and CC MIROH-H climate models. Transect values = P:E ratios of current climate along Goyder's Line in South Australia (Source: Nidumolu et al. 2012).









CURRENT PROGRESS:	PRIORITIES GOING FO							
 Strong history of productivity gains through 	• Further off-farm diversification.	• Transition farm operations to c	arbon nuetral (e.g. electrify machinery,					
localised agricultural research and development. • On-farm rainfall dependent diversification. • Select examples of on-farm rainfall independent	 On-farm rainfall independent diversi Forward planning, knowledge of m access to markets and future food a 	• Increase access to off-farm inc need for off-farm income and	ome sources through further education of the ncreasing access to regionally located education					
diversification. • Farm Management Deposits.	Understanding and acceptance of a	and training services.						
Business Planning, including off-form counsel. Reduced relic Integrated an that allows 6 form formise Access to rai	 Reduced reliance on expension 	CURRENT PROGRESS:	PRIORITIES GOING FORWARD	: ACTIONS:				
	Access to rainfoil independence of the region due to high exposure to bot and wind. Engle scale solar and wind energy proj. Historically, a profitable and productive region, providing a significant proportic South Australia's agrinational produce exports. Increase in totaxing resulting from COV through many districts and towns has a conomic benefits.	 Large scale solar and wind energy projects across the region due to high exposure to both sun 	Regional diversification in industry form and function. Value add to existing regionally produced opticultural commodifies. Increasing understanding of market access and development. Define access and access and THEME (Investigate options for regional diversificati Government future industries. Define the v based on current regional economic strengt South Australian Government economic gre Continue to build upon a growing and sign food wine authoor adventue and crammer 44 KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATI	alue-add apportunities for the region ths and growth areas and the worth priorities. fricant tourism industry across the mina sectors		_	
		South Australia's agricultural produce and	ID-19 provided al Provide not set of the constraints of the constraint	URRENT PROGRESS:	PRIORITIES GOING FORWARD			
		Community collectives encouraging local		Recognition of changes to weather patterns over time by many famese and farming groups Significant work-conducted by DEW and SARDI to quantify projected impacts of climate change on evailable soil moisture and agricultural systems.	 Develop appropriate communication materials to sait varied learning styles and educational levels. Ca-develop anterials with and for fammers, supply chains and rural communities. Effectively communication the opportunities and need for nitral lindependent income and revenue required for future famming enterprises. Connet community leaders who have experience of drought the linought Leaders Mentoring Program 	work with formers, argonomists, supply chain stakehold community to understand barriers to understanding and drange. • Develop communication materials based on findings from engagement and co-design process. Ensure the focus is taken, rather than climate data.	lers and the broader acceptance of climate m the stakeholder	
						THEME #3 RESILIENT COMMUNITY		
						CURRENT PROGRESS:	PRIORITIES GOING FORWARD:	ACTIONS:
						Initiatives and programs for farmer health and wellbeing: Fat Farmers, I Farm Well and PIRSA's FAB Mentor Program. Community Grants programs. 7 Regional Public Health Plans across the region. Community Connect model .	Improve capacity for mental health support. A better connected and integrated community. Better access to health and wellbeing services. Maintain access to health number of the services. Coordinated approach to mental health services. Community involved in decision making.	Coordinate and expand Community-Led Mental Health and Wellbeing Sup Initiatives (e.g. Lifeline Country to Cost initiative). Establish an Online Hub/Community for promotion and awareness of me health supports and cost subces. Advocate for visiting and outreach mental health services. Prepare for acute mental health resources under drought conditions. Support suicide prevention programs forouring a self-determination /community-led approach. Onging support and access to health and community services for at risk.
						D METREINC		sectors with priority being mental health services. • Support community leaders and community resilience coordinators to promote drought resilience programs. • Education programs to fight stigma around mental health issues.
						Water sensitive urban design. Water recycling. Smart irrigation technology.	 Manage natural environments in urban areas for drought resilience. Ensure sustainable use of water. Support the development of strategic community 	 Integrate planing for risk of drought within regional health service and infrastructure planning. Assess current reliance of health, aged care, housing, industry and so infrastructure on rainwater.



- Final draft submitted to PIRSA, DAFF
 - To be approved by the Commonwealth Minister responsible for Drought
- Governance of the Plan via Northern and Yorke Regional Alliance
 - Ownership of the Plan by communities, represented (and engaged) by Alliance members
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework to incorporate learnings via adaptive learning process
- Implementation (and maintenance) of the Plan at the sub-regional level



- Implementation activities to be coordinated by NY Regional Alliance members at the subregion level will include:
 - Identifying alignment with, and opportunities to integrate, priority actions into strategic and operational plans
 - Sharing information pertaining to drought resilience (including funding opportunities)
 - Supporting funding applications and engagement with the Future Drought Fund
 - Monitoring activities and reporting on progress in implementing priority actions under the NYRDRP
 - Updating and reprioritising priority activities based on changing circumstances, knowledge and progress towards drought resilience



Sub-region zone	Local government areas
Upper North and East (Legatus)	Flinders Ranges Council District Council of Mount Remarkable District Council of Orroroo Carrieton District Council of Peterborough Regional Council of Goyder
Mid North (RDA Yorke and Mid North)	Port Pirie Regional Council Northern Areas Council
Peninsula (Northern Yorke Landscape Board)	Barunga West Council Copper Coast Council Yorke Peninsula Council
Plains and Ranges (RDA Barossa, Gawler, Light and Adelaide Plains)	Wakefield Regional Council Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council Adelaide Plains Council Light Regional Council Barossa Council



- Why these priority actions are important for land use in regional areas
 - Achieving drought resilience farm businesses, supply chains and communities will mitigate or ameliorate the negative impacts of drought
 - Stronger local communities and regional economies
 - $\circ~$ Increased diversification for broader-based growth
 - Improved amenity values
 - Funding opportunities via Future Drought Fund
 - \$100 million per annum investment across Australia until (at least) 2030



YORKE AND MID NORTH