



GMW Water Efficiency Project

**Assessment against
Socio-Economic Criteria**

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GMW Water Efficiency Project

1 Project Description

The Goulburn-Murray Water (GMW) Water Efficiency Project is a proposal which provides the opportunity for the recovery of water for the environment through investment in efficiency measures. These works will generate benefits for local and regional communities, reduce ongoing asset financial liability and achieve environmental enhancements.

This proposal comprises two sub-projects, the Backbone Transformation Project (BTP) and Shepparton East Project (SEP). Together, these works will provide 15.9 GL of water savings at a total cost of \$177.5M.

Funding for the GMW Water Efficiency Project is being sought through the Australian Government's Water Efficiency Program.¹ This means the project must meet the socio-economic criteria agreed by the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council, ensuring water recovery projects have neutral or positive outcomes.

1.1 Backbone Transformation Project

1.1.1 Project Information

Goulburn Murray Water's Backbone Transformation Project (BTP) will provide up to 14.7 GL of water savings through additional rationalisation and modernisation works in the Goulburn Murray Irrigation District (GMID) based on the successful delivery of the Connections Project².

1.1.2 Proposed works

The BTP will treat up to 240 km of channel across five of the six irrigation areas in the GMID (see **Figure 1**). Modernisation solutions³ for the channels and customers have been identified, including the details of works types, the cost of the works and the water savings generated by the works.

The proposed works and water savings by Irrigation Area are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 – Proposed Backbone Transformation Project works and water savings

Irrigation area	Channel treatments			Meter treatments		
	Channel decommissioning (km)	Channel modernisation (km)	Water savings (GL)	Meter decommissioning (no)	Meter modernisation (no)	Water savings (GL)
Central Goulburn	33	30	1.8	56	218	2.1
Loddon Valley	16	22	0.3	9	33	0.5
Murray Valley	26	7	1.7	18	96	1.1
Rochester	18	1	1.0	5	169	0.5
Torrumbarry	58	21	3.9	60	178	1.8
Total	151	81	8.7	148	694	6.0

The project will be implemented using the existing reconfiguration process developed as part of the Connections Project. The channels that form the scope of the works are planned to be divided into

¹ <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/water/mdb/programs/basin-wide/water-efficiency>

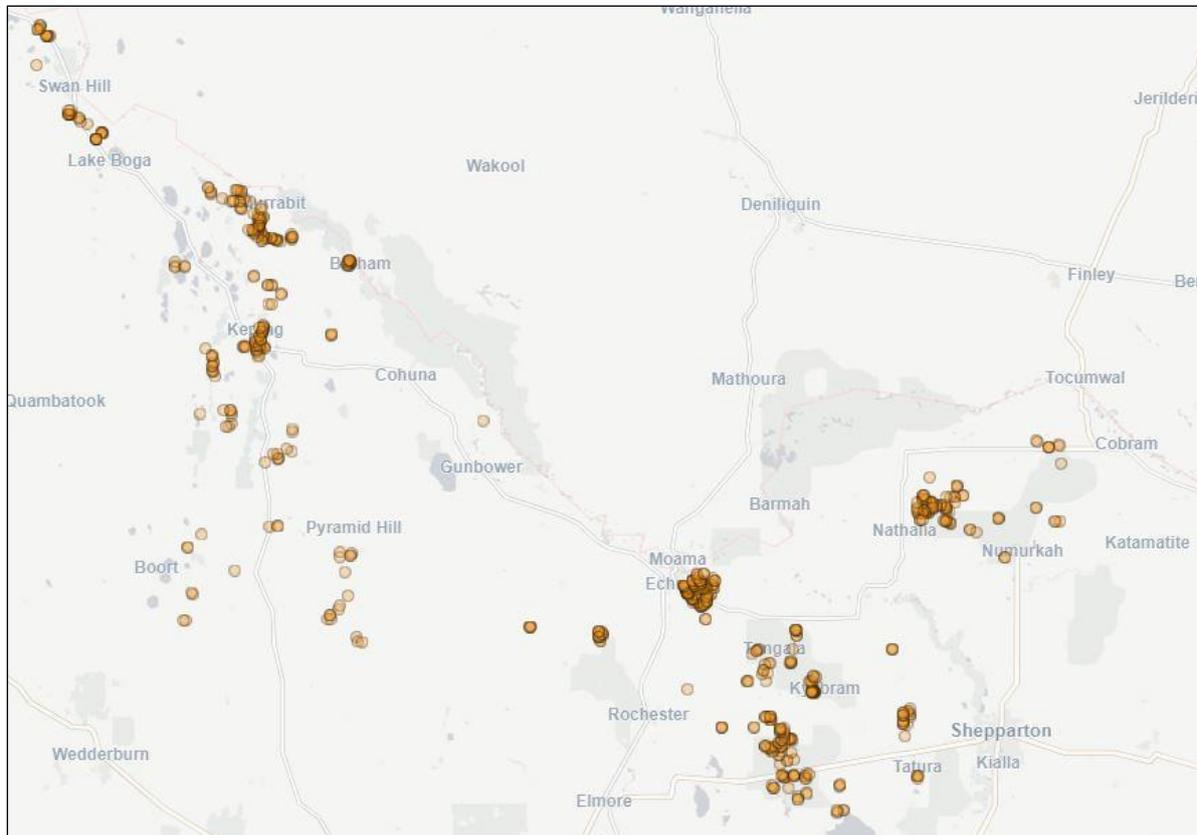
² <https://www.connectionsproject.com.au/>

³ <https://www.connectionsproject.com.au/glossary>

102 Reconfiguration Plans containing clusters of landowners on single or a small number of contiguous channels.

The nature and final scope of the modernisation treatment to be adopted in a Reconfiguration Plan will be refined through the phases of consultation and design refinement. Separate maps for each irrigation district are provided in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 1 - Location of BTP Works



1.1.3 Current water use

The estimated current water usage (using long term averages) for the serviced properties modernised under the BTP project is 63 GL. This compares against a long-term average water use within the GMID of approximately 1,400 GL.

The project area incorporates works within five of the six gravity irrigation districts in the GMID. The dominate land use within the GMID is irrigated agriculture with dairying, annual cropping/mixed grazing and horticulture being the main agricultural enterprise types.

As the works are in the conceptual phase of development, it has yet to be determined whether any of the proposed works will impact on significant wetlands or environmental assets. However, under the environmental approvals processes established for GMW Connections, the project has implemented a Water Change Management Framework (WCMF), which ensures that the impacts of project work on environmentally significant water dependent ecosystems are identified, assessed and mitigated. The principal mitigation measures in the WCNF is the development of Environmental Water Plans (EWPs). To date, the project has implemented EWPs for 15 significant wetlands or other environmental assets. All works undertaken for the BTP will be subject to the project's WCMF processes.

1.2 Shepparton East Project

1.2.1 Project Information

The Shepparton East Project, which is based on the successful delivery of the Connections Project⁴, presents an opportunity for additional rationalisation and modernisation works across the Shepparton Irrigation Area of the GMID that will provide up to 1.2 GL of water savings.

1.2.2 Proposed works

The Shepparton East Project will treat up 29.4 km of channel (including 5.1 km of retained channel) within the Shepparton Irrigation Area (SIA) in the GMID (see **Figure 2**). Modernisation solutions⁵ for the channels and customers have been identified, including the details of works types, the cost of the works and the water savings generated by the works.

The proposed works and water savings are summarised in **Table 2** below.

Table 2 – Proposed Shepparton East Project works and water savings

Irrigation area	Channel treatments			Meter treatments		
	Channel decommissioning (km)	Channel modernisation (km)	Water savings combined (GL)	Meter decommissioning (no)	Meter modernisation (no)	Water savings combined (GL)
Shepparton East	2.7	21.6	0.5	5	174	0.7

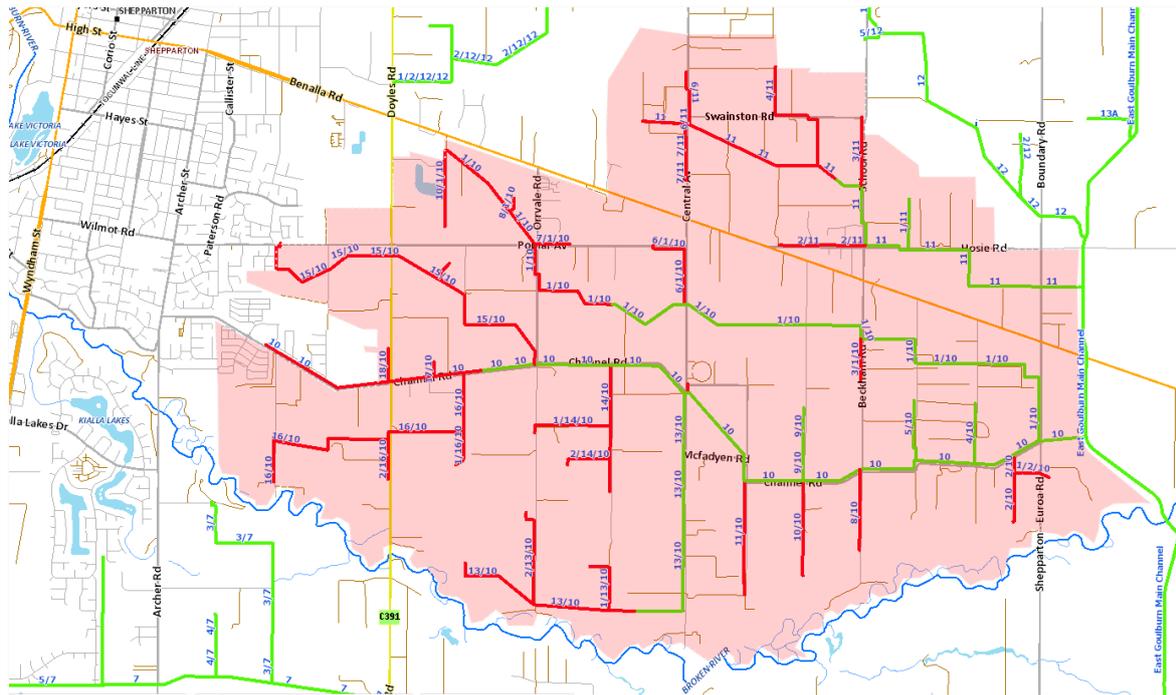
The project will be implemented using the existing Efficiency Optimisation Solution approach developed as part of the Connections Project. The Efficiency Optimisation Solution has been applied to 64 channel sections within the un-modernised parts of the No 10 and No 11 channels in Shepparton East. Modernised solutions were developed for channel sections, meters and regulators. The nature and final scope of the modernisation treatment will be refined through the phases of consultation and design refinement.

In **Figure 2** below, the channels highlighted red represent the proposed scope of works for the Shepparton East Project, and those highlighted green have been modernised previously. Note that channels to the West of Doyles Rd are proposed to be retained without modernisation to allow for potential future urban expansion. All other channels are proposed to either be modernised or rationalised. The adopted treatment for each channel will be determined following consultation.

⁴ <https://www.connectionsproject.com.au/>

⁵ <https://www.connectionsproject.com.au/glossary>

Figure 2 - Location of Shepparton East Works



1.2.3 Current water use

The estimated current water usage (using long term averages) for the serviced properties modernised under the Shepparton East project is 6.2 GL. This compares against a long-term average water use within the GMID of approximately 1,400 GL.

The water delivery system in Shepparton East supplies 298 customers (Water Use Licences) through 547 outlets. Shepparton East is characterised by intensively developed irrigated horticultural, benefiting from Class A irrigation soils, a climate highly suited to fruit production and a close proximity to farm labour and a transport hub in the City of Shepparton.

The project area incorporates works within two of the 14 secondary channels of the Shepparton Irrigation Area. The SIA is one of six gravity irrigation districts in the GMID. Approximately 70% of the area is planted to permanent tree crops – principally pears, apples and stone fruit, resulting in the Shepparton East area one of the most intensively developed horticultural zones in the GMID. There are also a significant number of rural residential properties in the area particularly on the urban fringe of Shepparton.

The works have been assessed as not impacting on significant wetlands or environmental assets. Note that under the environmental approvals processes established for GMW Connections, the project has implemented a Water Change Management Framework, which ensures that the impacts of project work on environmentally significant water dependent ecosystems are identified, assessed and mitigated. The principal mitigation measures in the WCNF is the development of Environmental Water Plans (EWPs). To date, the project has implemented EWPs for 15 significant wetlands or other environmental assets. All works undertaken for the Shepparton East Project will be subject to the project's WCMF processes.

2 Water savings

The works proposed under the Water Efficiency Project are estimated to generate 15.9 GL of claimable water savings.⁶ This is based on:

- **Channel decommissioning:** rationalising (or decommissioning) non-backbone channels generates water savings by eliminating the water losses from those channels. The losses in channels arise from seepage through the base of the channel, leakage through the channel banks and evaporation from the water surface.
- **Channel modernisation:** channel modernisation, which for this project is generally channel automation, generates water savings by improving the control of water levels in channels resulting in a reduction in the volume of water outfallen from the channel system.
- **Meter decommissioning:** rationalising (or decommissioning) meter outlets generates water savings by eliminating meter accuracy losses and leakage through and around legacy meter outlets.
- **Meter modernisation:** inaccurate meters are replaced with modernised accurate meters. This generates water savings by improving meter accuracy and reducing leakage through and around the old meter emplacement.

The water savings estimate has been calculated from the asset level in accordance with the Water Savings Protocol and has been independently verified. Upon project commencement, DELWP will appoint an independent auditor to annually verify the water savings as they are achieved.

3 Eligibility of water savings and entitlements

Under the funding agreement for the Connections Project water savings were converted into water shares for transfer to the Commonwealth. To support this process the Victorian Government published a Water Savings Protocol and technical manual for calculating water savings. In general, savings are based on assessing losses pre and post modernisation works.

The Protocol requires water savings to be independently audited to verify works have been completed and the water savings estimates have been calculated consistent with the methods described in the Protocol.

The cumulative long-term average annual audited water recovery for the GMW Connections Project to June 2019 is 378 GL (Stage 1 and Stage 2). The audited water savings includes 302 GL from modernisation works that was sourced from similar types of works to those proposed herein such as channel decommissioning, and meter rationalisation and replacement (see 2018/19 Audit Report)⁷.

The Water Efficiency Project's water savings will be subject to identical assurance and administrative processes to those employed for the Stage 2 Connections Project.

The Water Efficiency Project's water savings are generated by reducing conveyance losses in the GMID channel system. The conveyance losses include evaporation, seepage and leakage in open

⁶ The water savings estimate has been calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in the Victorian Government Water Savings Protocol

https://www.water.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0030/397074/WaterSavingsProtocol-V5-October2018_Final.pdf

⁷ https://www.water.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0029/445196/Audit-of-Irrigation-Modernisation-Water-Recovery-2018-19.pdf

channels and meter error and leakage in legacy meter outlets. Conveyance losses are provided for in GMW's bulk entitlement. There will be no reduction in the amount of water available for consumptive use.

A bulk entitlement is a legal instrument under Division 1, Part 4 of the Water Act 1989 (Vic). Commonly held by water corporations, bulk entitlements set out how much water the entitlement holder is entitled to take and the conditions around when and how they can take that water. The water savings generated by the Water Efficiency Project will be transferred via an amendment to the GMW bulk entitlement and the creation of high and low reliability water shares, in a process identical to that utilised for the Connections Project.

4 Evidence of engagement during project design

GMW customers and landowners have been engaged in the process of modernising the GMID since GMW began investigating options in the early 2000s. Stakeholders and the local community including Traditional Owners will continue to be engaged during design and project delivery.

The GMW Connections Project team used the Efficiency Optimisation Solution approach, as agreed through the Connections Project Reset Delivery Plan (RDP), to identify the scope of works to be delivered. The RDP, and associated modernisation works scoping approach, was developed through a community co-design process completed in 2016⁸. Using this approach, a unique upgrade solution was identified for each channel section based on meeting the agreed objectives and operational knowledge from GMW staff. This methodology has been applied to the Water Efficiency Project.

The Water Efficiency Project will be delivered using the eight-step landowner engagement process⁹. This process includes a rigorous landowner consultation phase which provides for extensive landowner input to determining their connection solutions. In addition to individual consultation, the scoping will be developed through the project's reconfiguration process, which includes opportunity for formal submissions from impacted landowners and an independent review process.

For more information about the consultation with key stakeholders undertaken during development of the GMW Water Efficiency Project refer to the consultation summary report.

5 Socio-economic assessment

An assessment of the outcomes of the Water Efficiency Project against the agreed socio-economic criteria has been completed as required under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan. The socio-economic assessment considers impacts, not just on participants, but the local community and broader region across the GMID.

5.1 Water Market Impacts

The proposal is to recover approximately 15.9 GL for the environment by securing losses from seepage and evaporation through the modernisation of channels and outlets. Because water savings are achieved by reducing irrigation district conveyance losses and not by reducing the volume of

⁸ Tim Cummins & Associates (2016) Goulburn-Murray Water Connections Project Reset Community Consultation
https://assets.website-files.com/5acc4fc47901611c43b43018/5ae265b8bac2c8e2b86b338c_Report-ResetConsultation.pdf

⁹ https://assets.website-files.com/5acc4fc47901611c43b43018/5ae26bf982e76f3fe5d79654_LandownerGuide-July2017.pdf

water available to irrigators, the project will not reduce the amount of water available on the water market.

5.2 Contribution to Irrigation District Viability

Modernising and rationalising the channels will improve service delivery standards to irrigators and contribute to the overall viability of the GMID by reducing the irrigation infrastructure footprint and whole-of-life operation and maintenance costs for GMW and its customers.

A standalone cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the project has not been undertaken because of the inherent difficulty in quantifying the on-farm productivity and labour savings benefits of the proposed works prior to undertaking the works. However, the proposed modernisation works are identical in scope and impact to those implemented by the Connections Project and would be expected to generate the same quantum of on-farm productivity and broader socio-economic benefits.

Confirmation of the on-farm benefits of the Connection Project is provided on an on-going basis through on-farm project case studies. These case studies are regularly presented in the Stage 2 biannual report. A sample of recent case studies is available on the project's website at <https://www.connectionsproject.com.au/case-studies>.

In this regard, the original 2011 Stage 2 business case concluded that the project generated a positive cost benefit ratio of 1.5 which was considered to be a robust cost benefit outcome for a large water project.¹⁰ The business case assumed that GMW would divest that entire non-backbone system whereas the current scope of works results in GMW retaining a portion of the non-backbone – albeit in a modernised form with automation, upgrade of the meters and pipelining.

A review of the Stage 2 business case undertaken in 2015 for the Connections Mid Term Review¹¹ examined the impact of lower whole of life cost benefits due to GMW retaining a higher proportion of non-backbone assets. The review concluded that GMW retaining a part of the non-backbone had no impact on the overall positive cost benefit ratio of the Connections Project.¹²

Accordingly, it is expected that the proposed Backbone Transformation Project will generate positive net benefits for the GMID and a benefit cost ratio of approximately 1.5.

Further evidence of the benefits of the project is provided in the Project Stage 2 bi-annual reporting.

5.3 Support for Regional Economies

The project will support local industry and regional economies by creating employment opportunities through project construction and procurement of supply services. More broadly, the improved security and level of supply delivered to irrigation businesses is expected to provide long-term drought and climate resilience and productivity improvements, generating flow-on benefits to the regional economy, including local employment opportunities.

Most irrigated sectors support regional value-adding. Milk and fruit/vegetables all require processing within a tight timeframe and so generally involve factories at a local scale. Those factories then generate jobs and economic activity within the community.

¹⁰ NVIRP (2010) Northern Victoria Irrigation Renewal Project Stage 2 Business Case

¹¹ GHD (2015) Goulburn-Murray Water Connections Project Stage 2 - Mid Term Review

https://assets.website-files.com/5b35d890852a6d732774b5a5/5b3d49d7c497a213c8802ec7_MTR%20Final%20Report.pdf

¹² RMCG (2015), NVIRP Stage 2 Cost Benefit Analysis, Sensitivity Analysis, consultants report for GMW. March

Furthermore, the BTP alone is estimated to create 928 Full Time Equivalent jobs in the region (direct and indirect) and generate an estimated regional GDP increase of \$167.5 million. The SEP will also support the regional economy by providing employment and procurement opportunities and generate positive net benefits at a cost ratio of approximately 1.5.

Data compiled by RMCG¹³ for the GMID suggests that 1 GL of water use for horticulture provides 16 jobs at the farmgate and a further 13 in value-adding for agricultural produce. Subsequently reducing the overall level of irrigated production would have flow-on effects in terms of jobs and economic activity within the processing sectors.

The BTP will benefit around 800 GMW customers by providing enhanced service levels and result in a further reduction of up to 149 km of under-utilised GMW open channel. Of these, approximately 75% of customers are supplied through a designated irrigation outlet and 25% are domestic and stock customers only. The Shepparton East Project will deliver a modernised connection to approximately 200 GMW customers. Of these, approximately 56% of customers are supplied through a designated irrigation outlet and 44% are domestic and stock customers only.

It is possible that some rural lifestyle property owners would be supplied through an irrigation outlet, for example, where irrigation water is used on paddocks for the grazing of horses. However, based on the type of supply, it is likely that the majority of properties within the scope of the Water Efficiency Project utilise water for the growing of commercial crops.

A General Equilibrium (GE) economy wide analysis of the Connections Project was conducted for the Stage 2 Business Case.¹⁴ The broader benefits of modernisation works of the type proposed by the Water Efficiency Projects for the local GMID community include:

- a significant proportion of construction will be completed by regionally based contractors.
- all on-farm design work and the majority of the GMW asset design work will be undertaken by regionally located firms.
- a high proportion of investigation work is undertaken by regional companies.
- manufacturing of the automated gates and meter outlets used typically occurs in Shepparton.
- manufacturing of the pre-cast concrete components typically occurs in Echuca, Vic.
- sourcing of crushed rock material used in all programs at local quarries.
- sourcing of in-situ poured concrete from local suppliers.

5.4 Social and Environmental Benefits

The proposed Water Efficiency Project works align with the vision and priorities set out in the Regional Catchment Strategy¹⁵. Specifically, priority one in the plan, which is to update irrigation infrastructure, including the irrigation delivery system and farm design.

All Water Efficiency Project works will be undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared by the GMW Connections Project¹⁶. The plan sets out the processes, procedures and guidelines to ensure that construction activities are delivered in

¹³RMCG (2016) Basin Plan – GMID socio-economic impact assessment, Final Report, GMID Water Leadership Forum

¹⁴ CIE (2010) *Economywide analysis of NVIRP investments*, Centre for International Economics. Sydney

¹⁵ https://www.gbcma.vic.gov.au/downloads/RegionalCatchmentStrategy/GBCMA_RCS_2013-19.pdf

¹⁶ GMW (2017) GMW Connections Project Environmental Management Plan https://assets.website-files.com/5b35d890852a6d732774b5a5/5c47da5ef9bd7d85d8e4cc24_Environmental%20Mgt%20Plan%20-%20Third%20Reedy%20Lake.pdf

compliance with relevant state and Commonwealth legislation, including the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* and the *Victorian Environmental Effects Act*.

The project is subject to annual independent audits against the EMF with oversight by DELWP.

Through the upgrades to GMW infrastructure the proposed Water Efficiency Project will deliver efficiencies and convenience for landowners in accessing water whilst improving safety of operation.

5.5 Cultural Benefits

The Connections Project existing EMF will apply to the delivery of the Water Efficiency Project which incorporates the cultural heritage approvals framework. Under the cultural heritage approval framework, a cultural heritage investigation will be undertaken at all Water Efficiency Project works sites and mitigation actions will be applied in accordance with the project's overarching Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).

Additionally, under the Connections Project governance framework, formal meetings with Yorta Yorta Nation representatives are held every three months to ensure cultural heritage process are updated and emerging values are identified, protected and improved.

Consistent with the objectives of Water for Victoria, the project will consider opportunities for the project to enhance recognition of aboriginal values and traditional ecological knowledge in water planning and build capacity for Aboriginal involvement in water management.

5.6 Drought and Climate Change Resilience

The Water Efficiency Project will reduce fixed losses in the system, meaning that more water is available to be allocated at the start of the irrigation seasons. This improved security and level of supply delivered to irrigation businesses will provide long-term drought and climate resilience and productivity improvements, generating flow-on benefits to the regional economy, including local employment opportunities.

6 Socio-economic Criteria Assessment checklist

ID	Criteria		Section reference
1	Projects must be made public.		1
1a	A regional map must indicate where investments are being made to depict how these interrelate to improving the efficiency of the district. This includes showing broad location of the project, amount of water to be recovered for the environment, type of project and relevant socio-economic information.	+	1.1, 1.2, Appendix 1
1b	Where possible, reports or outcomes of past projects should be made available.	+	5.2
1c	Technical reports on completed projects must be made available to inform the development of any future projects.	+	5.2
1d	Following in-principle government approval, non-sensitive information about project applications must be advertised to allow relevant stakeholders to make submissions to the proposal.	NA	
2	Projects do not negatively impact on social and environmental outcomes.		
2a	All projects are required to describe the expected socio-economic and environmental benefits of their proposed project, with delivery partners required to coordinate and communicate with local communities and community bodies on the program and describe the expected socio-economic and environmental impacts of each program on the local community, region or state.	+	5
2b	Social values may include the amenity to local communities of weirs, storages and parks that may be affected by efficiency projects.	NA	
2c	Large projects must describe the expected socio-economic outcomes of their proposal. In doing so, they must address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated socio-economic impacts to the local community, region or state their project's strategy for increasing the socio-economic benefit to participants and their communities (e.g. local sourcing of goods, services and labour); and if and how the project will contribute to regional investment and development in geographic area. 	+	5.3
2d	Both project and delivery partners are required to comply with all relevant laws including work health and safety laws. Each project must show an understanding of all relevant legislation or regulation (including environmental laws and regulations) that will require approval prior to works commencing.	+	5.4
2e	Australian Government to fund facilitators to work with communities to develop proposals that have community support and positive social and economic outcomes.	NA	
3	The project assessment for funding must be clear, timely, simple and transparent, and not unduly increase red tape.	NA	
4	Projects need to demonstrate how they contribute to the current and future viability of proponent businesses and irrigation districts.		
4a	Proponent consider how the project would contribute to the current and future financial viability of the irrigation district/region where it will occur, including identification of potential irrigation network improvements.	+	5.2
4b	Projects should avoid upgrading water supply infrastructure where the system, or parts of the system are not going to be used in the future.	+	5.2
4c	Project proposals in an irrigation district should take account of relevant irrigation business' strategies or plans.	+	1.1, 1.2, 5.2

ID	Criteria		Section reference
5	Programs or projects support regional economies.		
5a	Programs or projects should identify opportunities to support local industry and regional development.	+	5.3
5b	Programs or projects should focus on increasing water use efficiency in ways that address industry, network/system and local/regional priorities, future needs and risks and may include research and extension services. <i>(Also captured in Criteria 9b, 6b & 10a)</i>	+	2, 3, 5.2
5c	Programs or projects in an irrigation district don't reduce the overall productive capacity of the relevant region.	+	1.1, 1.2, 5.2
5d	Programs or projects should not impact negatively on regional jobs.	+	5.3
6	Programs or projects do not have negative third-party impacts on the irrigation system, water market or regional communities.		
6a	Where a proposed project is located within an irrigation network, the proponent must provide evidence that relevant network operator or water corporation is involved in or aware of the project.	+	1
6b	Relevant government or proponent must consult industry bodies, irrigation network operators/, local governments or regional development organisations, on a strategic regional approach which will focus on ensuring there is a mix of water efficiency projects in a region in ways that address industry, network/system and local/regional priorities, future needs and risks and may include research and extension services. <i>(Also captured in Criteria 9b, 5b & 10a)</i>	+	4
6c	The socio-economic assessment of programs or projects must consider impacts not just on participants, but for broader regions.	+	5.2, 5.3
7	Projects need to be assessed for their potential to impact on the price of water.		
7a	Proponents can only transfer water rights that they own at the time of their application. They cannot receive funding to acquire water rights. A project cannot transfer more water than the project will save, and the proposed quantity must be independently verified as being a conservative estimate of the resulting water savings. A proponent may keep any water savings beyond the amount transferred.	+	3
7b	Proponents applying for project funding would be required to provide evidence that the water entitlements have been held for a minimum of 3 years at the time of application.	NA	
7c	Project proponents must ensure there is no direct impact on the reliability of water from cumulative implementation of projects.	NA	
7d	Projects must not directly increase the price of water.	+	5.1
8	Any cultural impacts identified, protected or improved.	+	
8a	Projects are required to describe the expected cultural benefits of their proposed project, with delivery partners required to coordinate and communicate with local communities and community bodies on projects and describe the expected cultural benefits of each project on the local community, region or state.	+	5.5
8b	Projects must describe the expected cultural benefits of their proposal. In doing so, they must address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated cultural benefits to the local community, region or state; 	+	5.5

ID	Criteria		Section reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> their project's strategy for increasing the cultural benefit to participants and their communities (e.g. local sourcing of goods, services and labour) 		
8c	Projects over \$3 million must identify cultural heritage sites and manage any impacts in accordance with relevant Commonwealth and State laws.	+	5.5
9	Program design should include close engagement with community and industry leaders.		
9a	The relevant government or proponent must consult with industry bodies, IIOs, local governments or regional development organisations, or investment corporations on relevant strategic regional projects, and consider community support.	+	4
9b	This consultation should focus on increasing water use efficiency in ways that address industry, network/system and local/regional priorities, future needs and risks and may include research and extension services. <i>(Also captured in Criteria 5b, 6b & 10a)</i>	+	4
10	Where practical, seek to develop and implement integrated implementation of efficiency measures to maximise benefits to the irrigation network and local enterprises.		
10a	Programs or projects must focus on increasing water use efficiency in ways that address industry, network/system and local/regional priorities, future needs and risks and may include research and extension services. This would include integrated proposals. <i>(Also captured in Criteria 9b, 5b, & 6b)</i>	+	5.2
11	Monitoring and evaluation, including of socio-economic outcomes, should be built into programs and used to regularly review and adapt programs as required.	NA	
11a	The Commonwealth will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the progress of projects in real time, post-approval.	NA	
12	Projects must deliver real water savings and not result in profiteering or roorting.		
12a	Projects must not allow participants to individually profit without creating water savings.	+	2, 3
13	Projects should identify improved capacity to respond to changes in business environment including drought and climate resilience.		
13a	Provide information on how the project will improve resilience to climate variability.	+	5.6

+	Meets the criteria with neutral or positive outcomes
○	More information required
×	Does not meet the criteria with neutral or positive outcomes
NA	Criteria is not applicable to the project proposal

Appendix 1. Work Maps by Irrigation District

Figure 3 - GMID Irrigation District Map

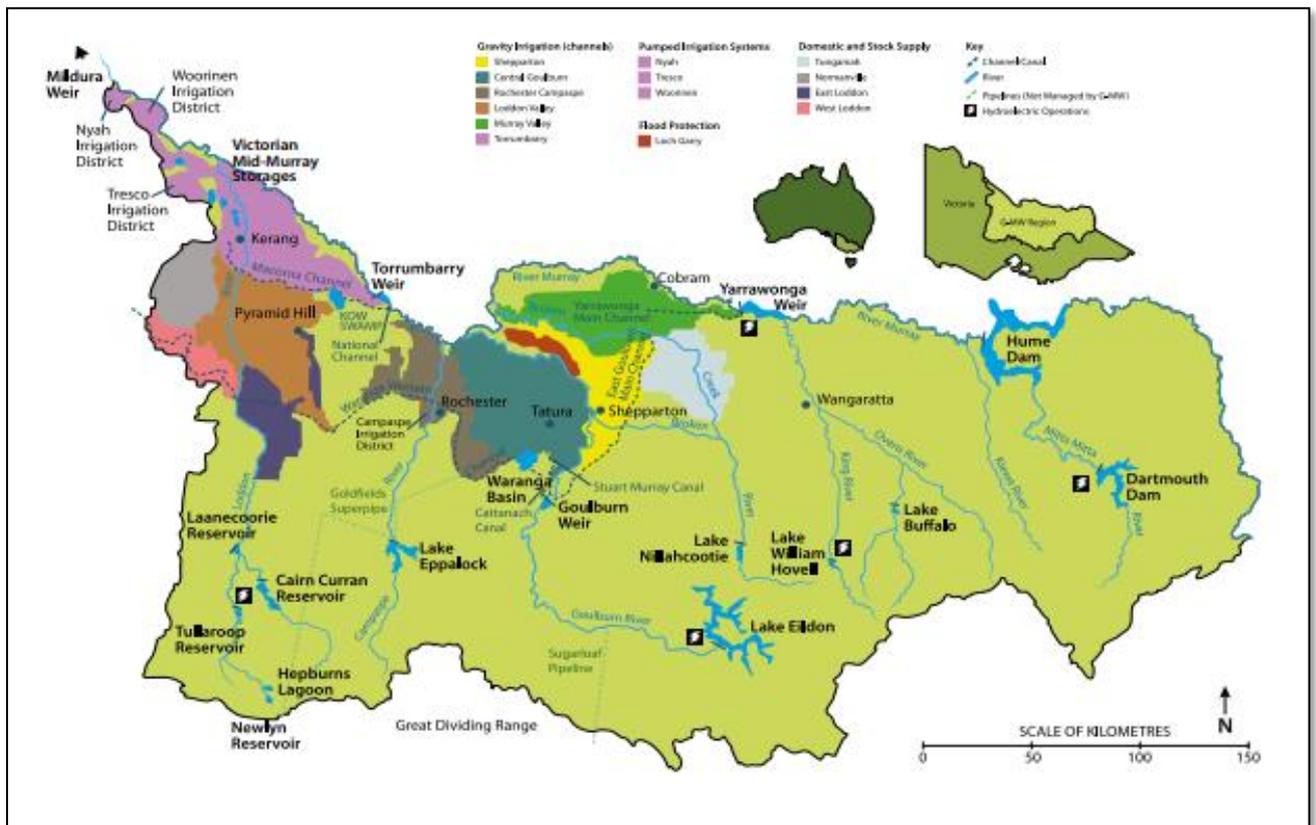


Figure 4 - Murray Valley Irrigation District - Proposed BTP Scope

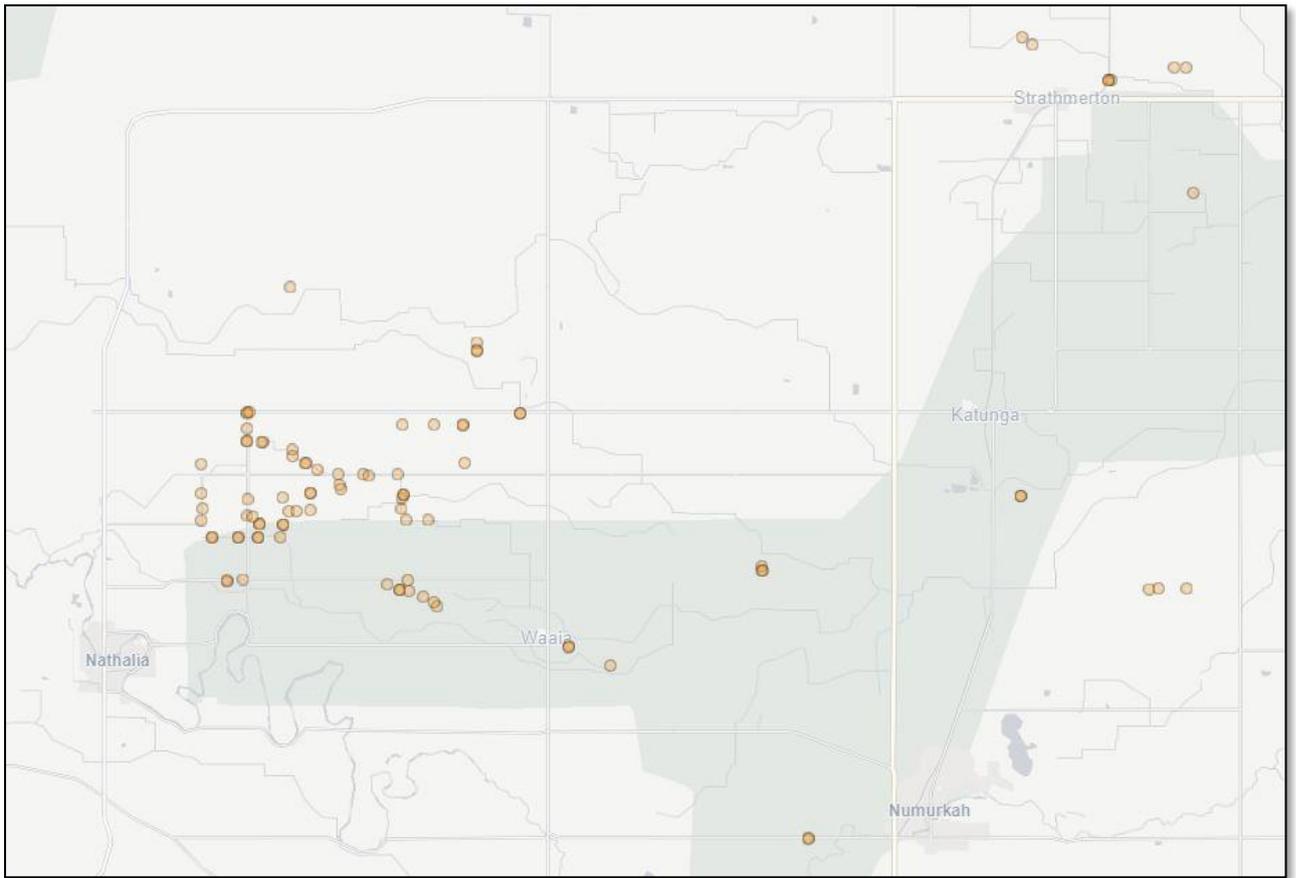


Figure 5 - Central Goulburn Irrigation District - Proposed BTP Scope

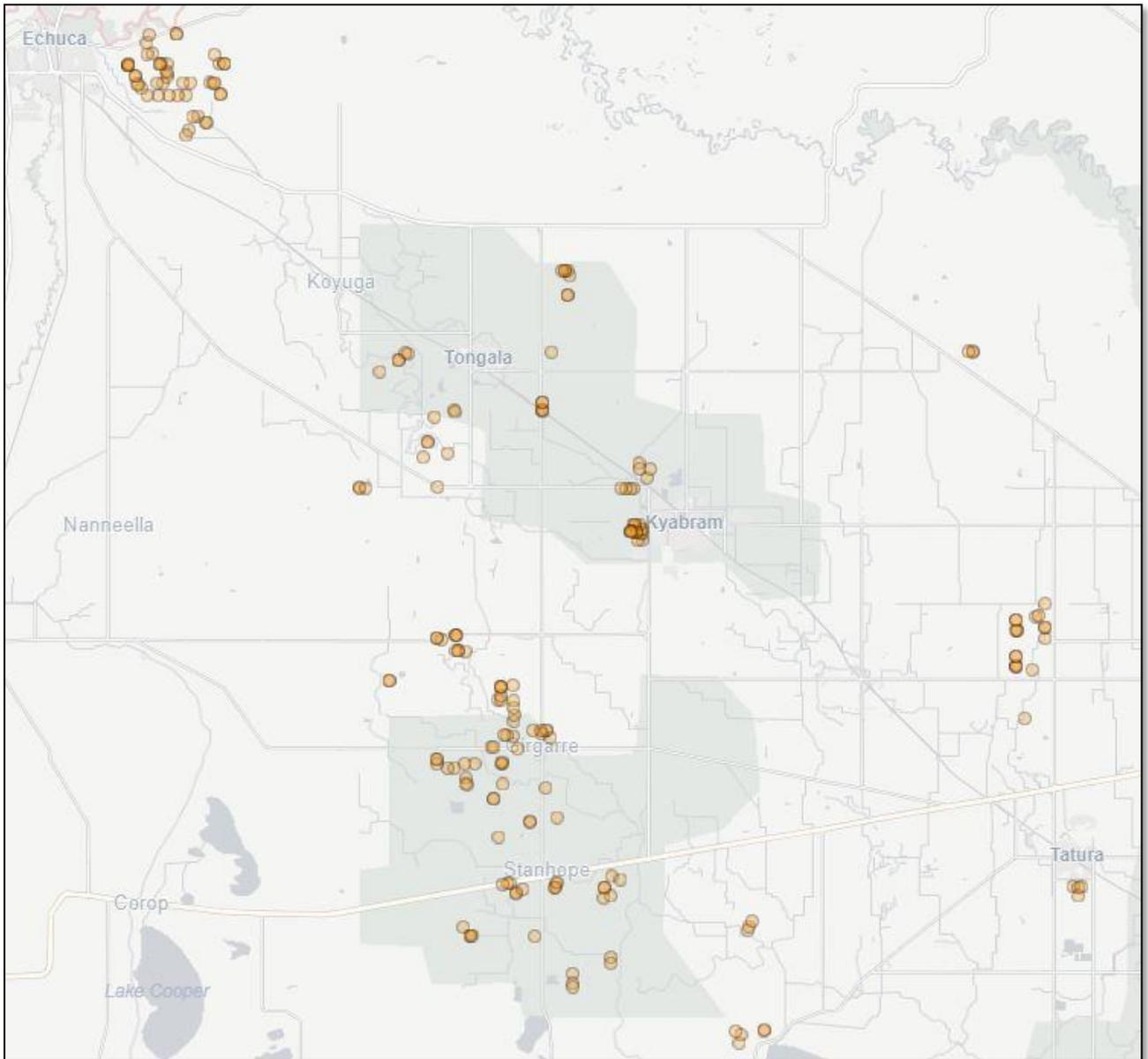


Figure 6 - Central Goulburn Irrigation District - Proposed BTP Scope

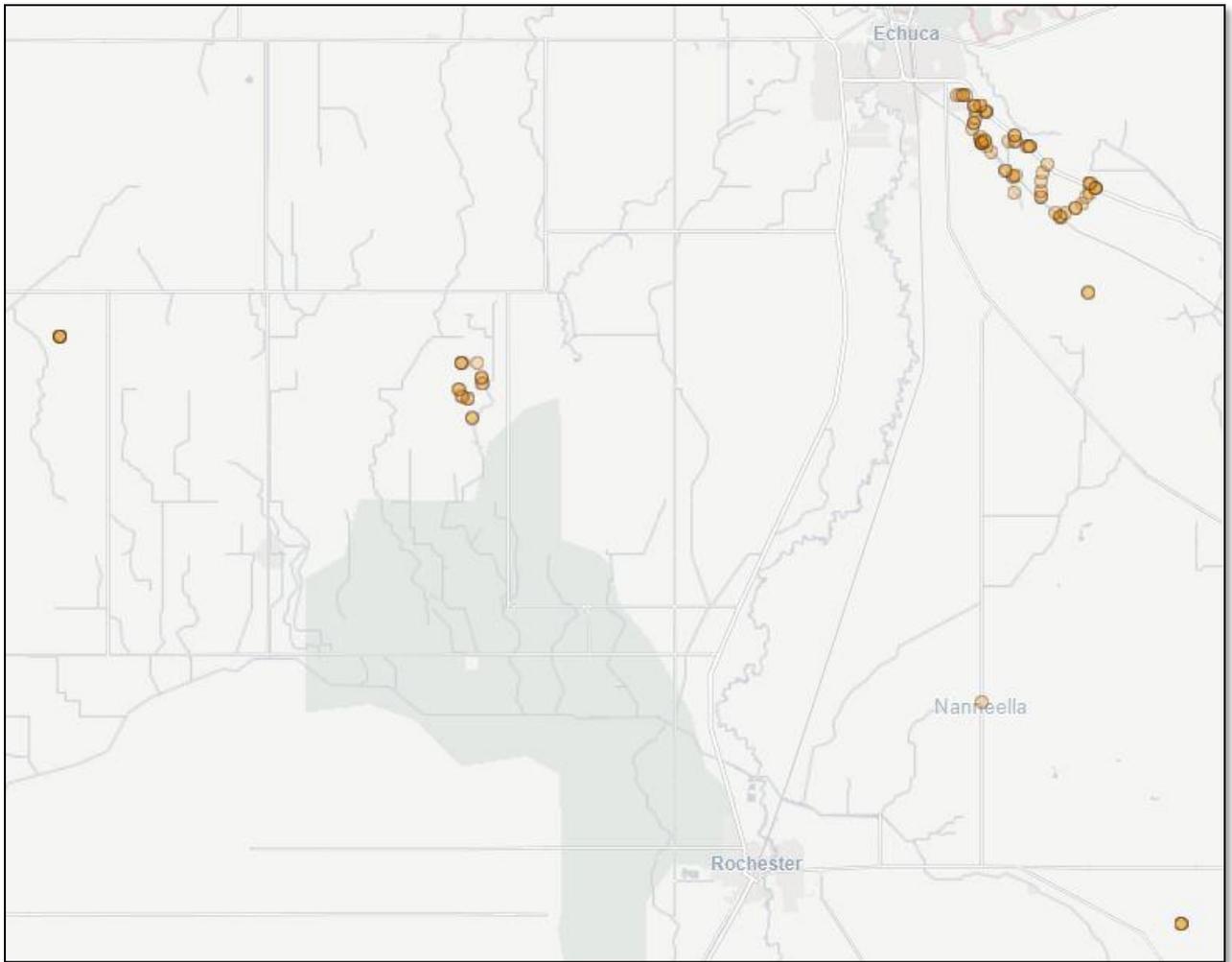


Figure 7 - Loddon Valley Irrigation District - Proposed BTP Scope

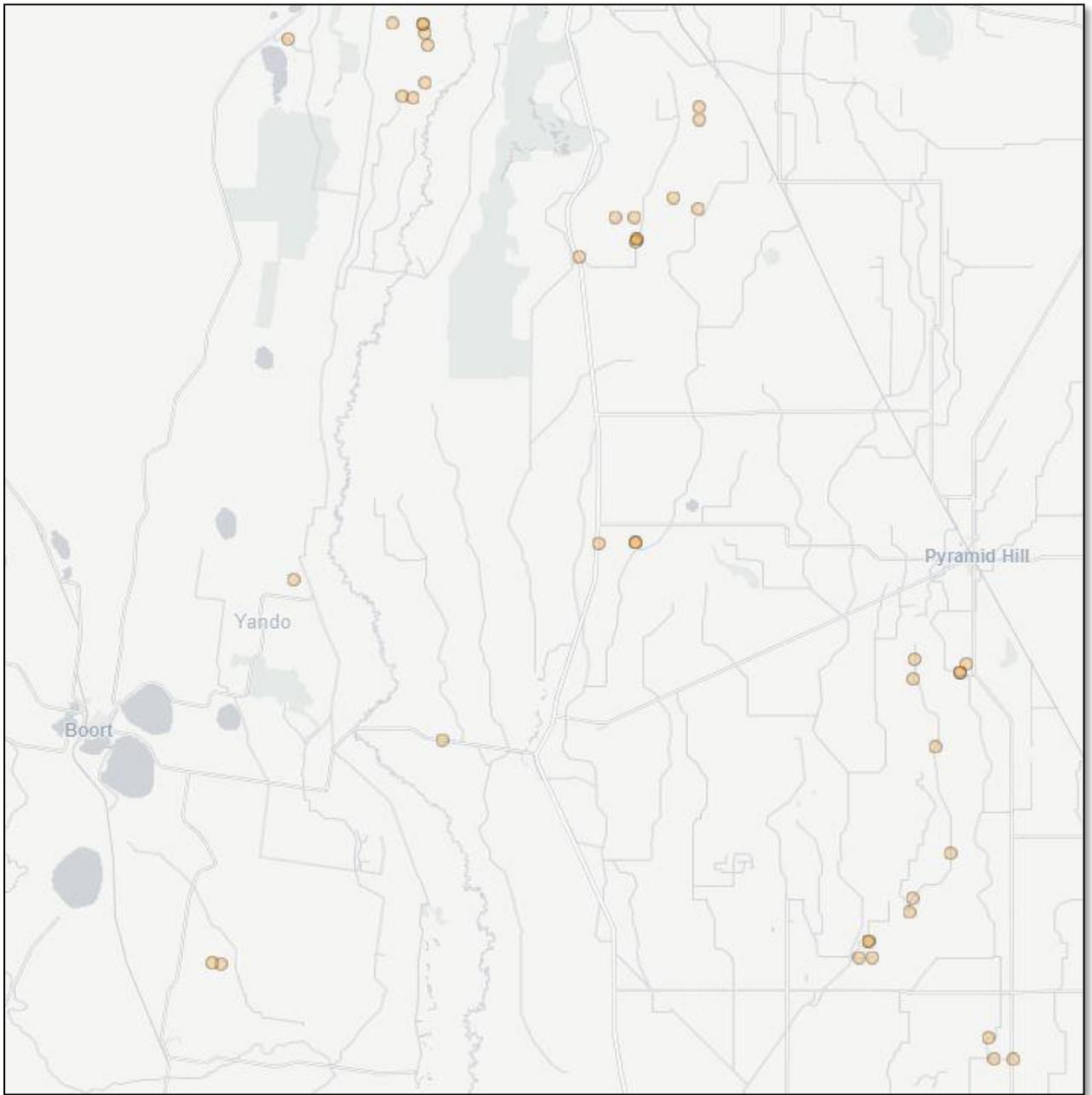


Figure 8 - Torrumbarry Irrigation District - Proposed BTP Scope

