

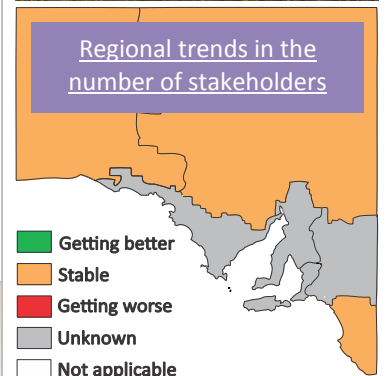
# 2014 State Report Card

## How many stakeholders are contributing to NRM projects?

Many organisations and individuals work and invest in managing our natural resources. To coordinate these efforts, all partners work towards a shared vision, which is outlined in each regional NRM plan. NRM boards develop these plans for the use and protection of natural resources in partnership with land holders, community groups, industries, government agencies, non-government organisations, researchers and Aboriginal people.

These [partnerships](#) bring together people, networks and resources to deliver projects and maximise the pools of knowledge, skills, and technical and financial capacity.

Most of these projects are [funded](#) by the Australian Government, but diverse [stakeholder](#) contributions and participation are integral to the project delivery. This report card summarises the number of stakeholders, and the number and types of groups involved in NRM projects.



**State target**  
Ensure people are better informed and improve capacity in NRM decision making

<b>Trend (2010–13)</b>	Stable	The numbers of stakeholders and group types contributing to NRM projects are stable in Alinytjara Wilurara, SA Arid Land and South East NRM regions
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The number of stakeholders and group types was stable in Alinytjara Wilurara, SA Arid Lands and South East NRM regions (map above). Trends were not assessed for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island or SA Murray–Darling Basin NRM regions because information was only available for a single year, or not at all (Northern and Yorke, and Eyre Peninsula NRM regions).

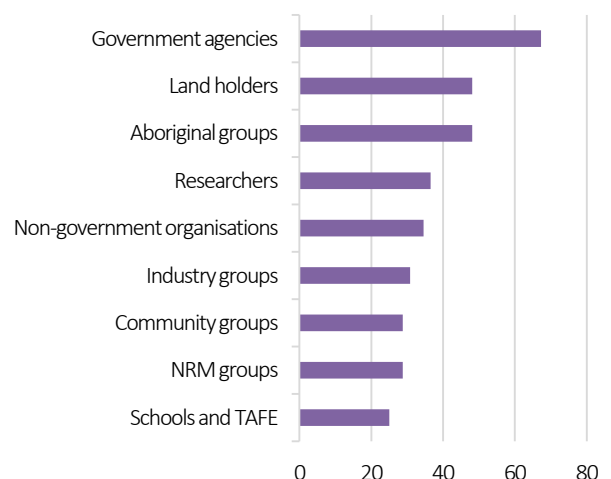
<b>Where we are at (2014)</b>	Good	On average, individual projects included 9 stakeholders from 4 different groups
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In 2013, the Kangaroo Island NRM region partnered with an average of 5 group types on each project. SA Arid Lands NRM region partnered with 4 groups and Alinytjara Wilurara and South East NRM regions partnered with 3 groups. Across these 4 NRM regions, the stakeholders included government agencies, private land holders and Aboriginal groups (graph on right). Government agencies included the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, local councils and SA Water. Industry stakeholders were typically from the agriculture industry.

In 2013, Aboriginal groups contributed to 90 per cent of projects in the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM region. Government agencies and land holders were the most common groups in the SA Murray–Darling Basin NRM region in 2014 (over 70 per cent of projects). In 2013, there were 442 projects in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM region, engaging stakeholders from 9 different groups (government agencies, landholders, industry groups, non-government organisations, researchers, community groups, schools and TAFE, Aboriginal groups, and NRM groups).

A small number of stakeholders can achieve good resource management outcomes, but better outcomes are typically achieved when many stakeholders work together. Each NRM region has a different strategy to increase and report on its stakeholder base. Future report cards will provide more accurate information on stakeholder contributions.

Type of groups and the percentage of projects they contribute to in the Alinytjara Wilurara, Kangaroo Island, SA Arid Lands and the South East NRM regions



**Reliability of information** ★★★★★ Very Good

**Further information:** [Technical information for this report card](#), [Partnerships in regional NRM](#), [Stakeholder identification and segmentation](#)