

Appendix G: An example data sheet for monitoring the progress of targets

Monitoring is needed to measure the effectiveness actions have on meeting management action targets (MATs) and resource condition targets (RCTs). These monitoring results will help provide confidence to investors that their funds have been spent wisely and are producing effective outcomes. As a result continued support from investors is likely.

Table G1 outlines a few examples of possible targets and methods used to monitor them. A similar spreadsheet will be developed for the implementation of the SHS to help monitor and record the progress of meeting targets.

Management action targets	Method for assessing progress towards target	Resource condition targets	Method for assessing progress towards target
e.g. Shires to adopt tools and policies to reduce the risk of landslides on new built developments through planning schemes.	By liaising with shires, monitor the number of active and effective tools and policies used to reduce landslide risk through planning processes.	No newly developed built infrastructure to be impacted by landslides.	By using field assessment techniques and liaising with shires, monitor the impact of landslides caused to any new built developments since the implementation of the relevant tools and policies.
e.g. No potential acid sulphate soils will be disturbed.	Liaise with infrastructure and water stakeholders and monitor their ability to identify and not disturb potential acid sulphate soil sites.	No potential acid sulphate soils will become acid sulphate soils.	Liaise with stakeholders and monitor any disturbed acid sulphate soil sites. Use appropriate field techniques to assess impacts.
e.g. Stabilise seven active gully erosion sites per year in the Woody Yaloak Landscape Zone.	Liaise with relevant stakeholders and use available databases to count the number of gully erosion sites stabilised per year in the Woody Yaloak Landscape Zone.	No net gain in active gully erosion sites in the Woody Yaloak Landscape Zone from 2007 to 2012.	Monitor the effectiveness of on-ground works to stabilise erosion, by measuring sediment lost from sites and entering waterways.
e.g. Increase the establishment of perennial grasses in areas subjected to sheet and rill erosion in the Moorabool Landscape Zone.	Monitor the number of people attending training events on managing erosion, and visit them after these events to assess whether they have adopted appropriate best management practices.	No net gain in sheet and rill erosion in the Moorabool Landscape Zone.	Monitor the area affected by sheet and rill erosion through aerial photo interpretation and other techniques to assess whether the problem is improving or not in the Moorabool Landscape Zone.

Table G1: Risks to assets caused by threats, and management practices implemented to address these threats