

Greater Sydney RSWMP MERI REPORT 2018-19

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2018/19
1	Land managers have increased knowledge and skills in best practice weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of management plans activated • Number of Biosecurity Directions issued • Number of Biosecurity Undertakings 	<p>5411</p> <p>446</p> <p>46</p>
1	More stakeholders complying with obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCA operation expenditure on weed control / management (excluding contractors) • LCA expenditure on weed control / management (contractors) • State agency expenditure on weed control / management • % of LCAs with Authorised Officers appointed under the Act • % of LCAs submitting weed data (20 or more) to BIS 	<p>\$5,614,502</p> <p>\$7,683,363</p> <p>\$840,401</p> <p>73% (22 LCAs)</p> <p>44% (14 LCAs)</p>
1	More stakeholders engaging in best practice weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of weeds related staff employed (FTE) • Control of priority weeds by volunteers (sqm/no. sites) • Control of priority weeds by LCA (ha) 	<p>78.08</p> <p>Not presently collected by LLS</p> <p>Unable to extract from BIS</p>
2/3	Earlier/more effective intervention for weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of LCAs with proactive inspection programs • Surveillance – Regional High Risk Pathways (km) • Inspections – area inspected for new incursions • Inspections – Regional High Risk Sites (No.) • Number of new weed incursions found • % Incursions of new species eradicated from region 	<p>37% (11 LCAs)</p> <p>4017</p> <p>2786</p> <p>1735</p> <p>19</p> <p>0%</p>
2/3	Introduction of new weeds prevented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections – Properties 2 ha or greater (No.) • Inspections – Properties under 2 ha (No.) • % of clean/weed free inspections 	<p>8233 (combined total)</p> <p>Not accurately collected</p>
2/3	Better planning and coordination in relation to new weed incursions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of species delimited • % of new incursions of priority species managed under a new incursion/rapid response plan 	<p>1</p> <p>Not collected</p>
2/3	Active management of high priority and widespread weeds that threaten key assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer hours spent on weed management • Value of volunteer hours spent on weed management 	<p>126,000</p> <p>\$4.4 million</p>
2/3	Weed risks and/or impacts to biodiversity and landscape health are reduced or avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in area of priority infestation – 6 priority sites 	<p>No priority sites identified. (priority sites need to be identified beforehand and agreed by RWC)</p>

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4	Increased involvement of stakeholders in decision-making	• No of partnerships in WAP and other weeds project funding arrangements ¹	22
		• % composition of RWC (government/non-government)	71:29
4	Weed threats are continually identified, assessed and prioritised	• No. of new weed risk assessments (for region)	110 ²
4	Regional investment is better coordinated	• Percentage of WAP grant expenditure by LCA ³	83.4%
		• Percentage of WAP grant expenditure for administration	10.2%
4	Increased availability of weed data	• No. of new BIS records	11468
		• % of LCAs submitting weed data (1 or more) to BIS	72% (23 LCAs)
4	Improved tools and systems for managing weeds	• Examples of new tools/systems/processes	1 (GBD Decision Tool)

¹ No of WAP project partners only, no other arrangements identified

² WIDX WRM assessments

³ Based on total funds expended as reported in WAP annual report. Excludes \$100k administration costs provided to HRCC under third party agreement.