



Secretariat for International Landcare Inc.

ASIA/AFRICA/AUSTRALIA

and

USA/AUSTRALIA

LANDCARE 2000

February 24 - March 10 2000

A Report

Landcare 2000 project and Conference 2000

SILC in collaboration
with ACIAR Philippines - Australia Landcare Project

A partnership between Department of Primary Industries Queensland
Barung Landcare Association
Department of Natural Resources Queensland
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
South East Asian Centre for Research and Graduate Study in Agriculture (SEARCA)
University of Queensland
Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

With major funding from
Alcoa Foundation USA
the Crawford Fund
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), International Centre for
Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)
South East Asian Network for Agroforestry Education (SEANAFE)
Agency for Spanish Co-operation International (AECI)

Contents

Foreword	3
Acknowledgement	6
A special thank you from SILC	6
Background	7
The beginnings of the international movement.	8
Australian support structures	8
Dedicated international Landcare support within Australia	8
Wanted - international delegates!.....	9
Partnerships - ACIAR & SILC	9
The Minister and Agriculture Fisheries Forestry Australia (AFFA)	9
The Sponsors	10
AusAID and the International Seminar Support Scheme (ISSS)	10
The SILC concept of experiential Landcare learning	10
Week One - South East Asia and Kenya - the itinerary	12
The Open Space Forum: Melbourne	13
The First International Landcare Conference: Melbourne	13
Week Two - USA - the itinerary	14
Public relations.....	14
Recommendations from the participating countries	16
SILC's evaluation of the program	16
Proposed evaluation	17
Media	17
Web sites	17

Foreword *By Hon Joan E Kirner, AM*

The International Landcare Conference had a real buzz about it. The buzz came in part from the challenging questions being asked, in part from the new possibilities that were being presented, in part from the diversity and enthusiasm of the national and international delegates.

However, in essence, the excitement and satisfaction came from the key criteria of Landcare's success: community ownership of the challenges and solutions in land conservation, degradation and restoration.

As the Victorian Minister of Conservation, Forests and Lands, I helped to establish Landcare in Victoria in 1985-86. Therefore I was particularly pleased to participate in the conference.

It is with great pride that I learned that fourteen years after it was established, Landcare has grown from 10 groups in 1986 to over 4,000 across Australia in the year 2000. It was even more satisfying and re-energising to have the original departmental principles of Landcare endorsed by the International Conference as the on-going principles for the present and the future.

Those principles, which the international delegates saw put into practice in the projects they visited are:

- **COMMUNITY DEVELOPED AND BASED**
- **COMMUNITY OWNED**
- **WHOLE CATCHMENT ORIENTED**
- **INTEGRATED: THE VARIOUS LAND PROTECTION ASPECTS OF SOIL CONSERVATION, PEST PLANTS AND ANIMALS, TREE GROWING SALINITY CONTROL, WATER QUALITY AND USE ARE COMBINED**
- **FOCUSED ON GROUPS, NOT INDIVIDUALS**

The conference program provided the on ground knowledge and needs and experience of local Landcare participants, to which was added the world view and broad contextual frameworks of Tim Flannery, Robin Williams and David Suzuki; the scientific precision of the academics, the spiritual understanding of the indigenous participants; and the often challenging experiences of our international visitors.

The final session with questions from the conference floor to a representative panel, pulled together the actual questions of the conference and provided some emerging answers.

Essentially, two things are clear. First, that while Landcare is not the only answer to land conservation, degradation and restoration, it is an essential element. There is no solution to these land issues without community ownership of and active participation in the analysis of the challenges, and provision of the solutions in partnership with government and the corporate sector.

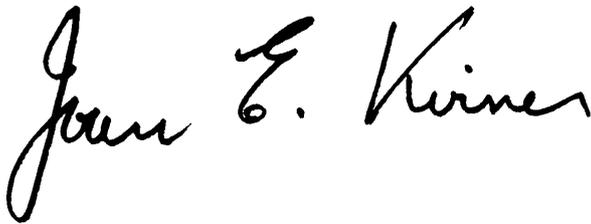
Second, that for Landcare to continue to be successful, then governments and business must tackle the big national issues with renewed commitment, more effective co-ordination and guaranteed extra resources - the CSIRO estimate is \$5 billion over this coming decade. Further huge challenges are that land-clearing in Australia continues to exceed tree planting; the growing salinity of vast tracts of Australia including our largest river catchment, the Murray-Darling basin; the on-going decline in bio-diversity; the deterioration of our rivers; the re-organisation of water use and management and the use of marginal lands.

The conference message was clear: "To maintain Landcare successfully, the community's knowledge, commitment and voluntary resources have to be matched

with government and business sector commitment, planning and resources to attain both economic viability and environmental sustainability of land and water use in Australia by 2020."

The international Landcare conference demonstrated we can do it: the question is will we?

We look forward to an ongoing dialogue on that question within Australia and with our colleagues in international Landcare.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joan E. Kirner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'J' and a distinct 'E'.

Joan Kirner
April 2000

Acknowledgement

SILC would like to acknowledge the tremendous partnership that was formed between ACIAR Philippines - Australian Landcare project team and SILC.

Our sincere thanks to the ACIAR Philippines - Australian Landcare project people for the productive and cooperative role they played.

A special thank you from SILC

Very rarely does an event just happen. The First International Landcare Conference was an initiative of the 1997 National Landcare Conference held in Adelaide. It provided the focus for the Secretariat for International Landcare (SILC) Inc to conduct further training programs based on the eventful South African experience of the same year.

SILC would like to thank the following for their support during the past year:

Organisations and individuals internationally, including Sushma Ganguly, Doug Forno and Paul O'Connell at the World Bank; the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); the Agri Food Network; David King of the International Federation of Primary Producers; Jack Whelan of the International Fertiliser Association; and Susan Moodie, University of Arizona, USA.

Within Australia, Mike Taylor and Peter Sutherland of the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment; Alex Buchanan at the Crawford Fund; Bernie Wonder and Rohan Wilson at Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Australia; Rob Youl, Lindy Moffat from the Landcare Foundation Victoria; Sylvia Gleeson and Bruce Lloyd and the Australian Landcare

Council; Sylvia Geddes of the ANZ Trustees, Pat Feilman, Potter Foundation; Peter Lloyd, Agritours Australia. Political supporters included Senator Judith Troeth, David Hawker MP, Senator Robert Hill, Minister John Anderson and the Hon. Denis Napthine. Andrew Campbell, Horrie Poussard, Pat Francis and Helen and Geoff Handbury were also great supporters.

Their support has provided the means for SILC to continue to promote Landcare internationally.



Victoria Mack



Mary Johnson



Sue Marriott

Background

The search for a road to take our biosphere, the human population, other animals and plants to a destination that is desirable, durable and balanced for our foreseeable future, is now entering a critical phase. The necessity to reconcile the needs of humans and to preserve biodiversity is hanging in the balance.

Landcare in Australia has just begun the journey. For the past 15 years it has provided both an ideal opportunity to raise awareness and a unifying mechanism to enable people to work in partnership with governments, industry, corporations and philanthropy.

While Australians view Landcare as uniquely Australian, some Landcarers have also seen an opportunity to share with people from overseas, the groundswell of ideas, research, "best bet" approaches and education in natural resource management, and action on the ground that encompasses Landcare.

The idea that all people on the ground have an equally valid role to play, alongside policy makers, scientists, educators and the corporate world, in looking after the environment, is ground breaking. Landcare is an exciting movement in that it has no hierarchical structure, is owned by no one, but is the responsibility of everyone.

It is acknowledged that Australian Landcare can be a difficult concept to grasp when many other societal structures do not have a similar "low power differential" that exists in Australia. Other factors including war, lack of education, gender imbalance, religious and some historic aspects play a major role in hindering positive land stewardship.

In Australia, Landcare's flat structure has allowed people to take the initiative to fill gaps wherever they are perceived. Landcare is very much about people.

Lockie and Vanclay state in "Critical Landcare" (Lockie, S & Vanclay, F. Eds, Centre for Rural Social Research, 1997):

"Although the impact of the Landcare program on the Australian Landscape is open to debate, Landcare has been widely heralded as an extraordinary success. Importantly - despite the biophysical and techno-scientific bias of most resource management programs and agencies in Australia - this perceived success rests very much on the social impact of Landcare".

and,

"There can be little doubt about the importance of social scientific investigation of Landcare, both in understanding its impacts on our society and our environment, and in looking towards ways of improving its effectiveness and support".

If Australian Landcare, now 15 years old, is to become one of the driving forces for serious debate and social change, there is an opportunity to share our participatory, "whole of community" experiences with other countries and learn from their knowledge and experience.



Landcare is people

The beginnings of the international movement.

During the 1990s, many Australians who travelled overseas spoke of the Australian Landcare movement. Jim Woodhill, Helen Alexander, Dr Brian Roberts, Rob Youl, Lisa Robbins, Horrie Poussard, Mark Thomas, Andrew Campbell and Brian Scarsbrick, to name just a few, were the initial international messengers overseas. During the Decade of Landcare, many international visitors saw aspects of the Landcare process in Australia.

The possibility for Australia to develop an export industry based on the transfer of "know-how" in Landcare became a reality in 1997 when delegates from other countries visited Australia for the National Landcare Conference in Adelaide. South Africa was the pilot program in the first Landcare Partnering Forum. The program included an open space forum with eminent Australian Landcarers, field trips, and attendance at the conference and an evaluation.

If Landcare is about "doing", then the first step is "seeing", and this cross-section of people with different interests and ideas provided the stimulus for Landcare South Africa to be formed in 1998 with backing from the South African Government.

Australian support structures

Supporters of Australian Landcare include:

- over 4000 farmer driven Landcare groups;
- all levels of government especially through the Commonwealth Government's Natural Heritage Trust (NHT);
- Landcare Australia Ltd (LAL), which is a not-for-profit body set up by the Commonwealth to manage the

commercial aspects of Landcare, including corporate sponsorship and the Landcare Foundation;

- the Australian Landcare Council, as advisor on Landcare matters to the Commonwealth government;
- the National Landcare Facilitator, who liaises between government and non-government and Landcare groups;
- extension and training programs such as Waterwatch, Greening Australia, Property Management Planning Program, and SILC;
- philanthropic organizations;
- the Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Australia (AFFA) International Clearing House.

All these players have strong partnership roles in the overall Landcare movement. The people who formed these groups saw a need to fill gaps under the Landcare umbrella and so created organisations to help the Landcare process by broadly utilising community expertise.

Dedicated international Landcare support within Australia

The Secretariat for International Landcare (SILC) Inc was incorporated in 1998 aiming to promote Landcare internationally and provide an ongoing service, which includes information networks, facilitation and specifically designed Landcare education programs within Australia.

The International Landcare Clearing House, funded by the Commonwealth Government and operated by AFFA, was set up in 1999 to provide a service for the exchange of information on Landcare worldwide.

Wanted - international delegates!

The First International Landcare Conference (ILC) Committee asked SILC to bring delegates from overseas to the Conference.

The first initiative was to promote the ILC at the Second International Women's Conference in Washington in July 1998. During this visit, a deputation to the World Bank and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) resulted in an invitation to attend a meeting of the World Bank Food and Agriculture Organisation's Soil Fertility Initiative (SFI) for the Sub Saharan region of Africa in Rome in November 1998. Three SFI countries expressed interest in visiting Australia at that time, - Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana. USA and India also sought involvement.



Partnerships - ACIAR & SILC

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Philippines - Australia Landcare Project came to the attention of SILC last year when David Swete-Kelly contacted the Conference committee in February 1999 and presented abstracts on behalf of the

project team including a number of Filipinos. The ACIAR project was set up to support the development of Landcare at three sites in the southern Philippines Island of Mindanao.

Following discussions with David, two SILC Directors, Mary Johnson and Christine Lever were invited to visit the Philippines Landcare project sites, and interact with farmer groups, local government representatives, research institutes and educational organisations. This tour was held in conjunction with the ACIAR group in July 1999.

The visit resulted in a firm resolve to work as a team with ACIAR project partners including the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) - project leader Dr Denis Garrity; project Leader from the Department of Primary Industries Queensland - Mr Noel Vock; the South East Asian Centre for Research and Graduate Study in Agriculture - Dr Art Gomez and Barung Landcare.

The alliance between SILC and ACIAR proved to be beneficial to all parties and allowed for more delegates to travel to Australia through a combined effort in fund raising. It has also expanded the networks of all the delegates.

The Minister and Agriculture Fisheries Forestry Australia (AFFA)

During 1999, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Hon. Warren Truss, wrote to all the interested countries inviting delegates to participate in the SILC program and the International Landcare Conference. SILC would like to thank the Minister and Rohan Wilson (AFFA Clearing House) for their time and effort in this matter.

The Sponsors

As considerable interest came from contacts in countries who were unable to fully fund delegates, SILC set out to raise funds to subsidise participants, particularly from developing countries who could not afford the full cost of the program. Promoting the concept, fund raising and working with key contacts in various countries reinforced our understanding that working on an international scale requires patience, understanding, trust, credibility, travel and capital. Networks and relationships take time to develop and require personal contact.

SILC approached many organisations including overseas philanthropic trusts, the World Bank, FAO, International Fertiliser Association, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the International Agri Food Network and numerous corporations were contacted during 1999. Support for the idea was positive.

By December, SILC, working in partnership with ACIAR, had revised and reviewed itineraries and budgets. In addition to SILC and ACIAR funds for the 12-day program, funds were also received from Alcoa Foundation USA, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), the Crawford Fund, SEANAFE, AECI and from individuals.

Dr. Dennis Garrity's involvement in the fundraising activities was crucial to the success of the program.

AusAID and the International Seminar Support Scheme (ISSS)

SILC worked with the International Landcare Conference Committee, collecting and collating the information

from applicants. The shortlist reflected interest from 18 countries and 32 potential candidates.

Unfortunately, when AusAID gave the final approval for (fewer than first indicated) delegates there was insufficient time for applicants to organise their visa applications.

Additional funds for registrations raised by SILC could not be used.

The ISS Scheme needs to be revisited in the light of the difficulties that the organising Committee, SILC and the potential candidates experienced. These opportunities are too precious to waste.

The SILC concept of experiential Landcare learning

Landcare is by its very nature a complex development process. Australian Landcare requires farmers and community volunteers to operate through a "bottom up" participatory approach, driving their own development but supported by skilled and dedicated facilitators and co-ordinators.

It also needs a political and/or institutional environment conducive to streamlined policy development and promoting an education system without too many controls and rigid structures. Financial arrangements that provide for flexible funding are also vital. Finally Landcare needs media committed to reporting the concerns of people who want to change past wrongs and practices and playing a positive role in bringing about substantial change.

In the mid 1980s, the "experiential" model was being used to great advantage through the Potter Farmland Plan². The report on the Potter Project³ found that:

extension characteristics in the Landcare model are wide and varied. Experience has shown that:

1. environmental resources - reflecting a diverse range of interesting demonstration sites and farms, must be available;
2. the environmental interpretation - represented by on-farm presenters, guides and interpretive literature, must be of high quality and be adaptable to the differing needs of the different audiences. Presenters need to be articulate but not "dressed up" or slick; tertiary student visitors, particularly, responded unfavorably when a presenter did not appear 'absolutely genuine';
3. the itineraries for individual groups of visitors need to be developed with sufficient pre-tour consultation to understand the needs of the visitor and to ensure the interests of the group are met;
4. skill is required in design, timing and themes for an individual group tour program.



Landcare is Helm View

The make up of the participant group is also important. Having international delegates from similar disciplines or a common background is not necessarily the answer. As Landcare is multifaceted so must be the people who decide to become involved. The number of disciplines that can be involved in Landcare is enormous, for example, agricultural and conservation research, education, communication, politics and technical.

Linking the South East Asia and Africa delegates through a series of well designed field trips through different geographic, agricultural and urban environments, brought into focus the major aspects of Australian Landcare.

The "experiential" model

1. *Jenny Quealy, formerly the NSW Landcare Marketing Coordinator, " I have been talking and writing about, creating events and encouraging participation in Landcare over 9 years now. My biggest successes have been when I involve Landcarers themselves in these activities - using their words, their projects and their inspiration to motivate others to participate in Landcare. I've learnt two important things over the decade:
* No amount of written publications or telling people about Landcare can match the simple but sustained impact of taking people to a site to meet Landcarers and to plant a native tree. It works. It changes perspectives. I've used it with corporate and business people, media and government representatives and normal everyday individuals.
* Landcarers themselves are the best advocates for Landcare".*
2. *The Potter Farmland Demonstration Plan provided the impetus and evolution of the "experiential" model. Farmers and students alike found that simple explanations by the farmers who had been involved in the farm planning process and the visual experience of walking the farms provided a very real extension and adoption mechanism.
Potter Farmland Plan: involved 15 existing farms in Western Victoria set up to operate an accelerated project of farming according to the land's needs in order to show the community in three years what it might take farmers using their own resources to do in a 20-50 year time frame.*
3. *A Study of a Landcare Extension Service -The Hamilton Environmental Awareness & Learning Project and the Landcare Link. A Report to RIRDC by Dr John Cary, University of Melbourne.*

Week One - South East Asia and Kenya - the itinerary

The itinerary was designed to optimize opportunities for the delegates to cover a wide spectrum of activities in the tour of 12 days. The tour crossed two states, geographic boundaries, and sub-tropical and temperate regions in Queensland and Victoria. The group met with several Landcare groups. Their membership makeup and the different types of agriculture provided the background for the explanation and exploration of Australian Landcare.

Highlights included:

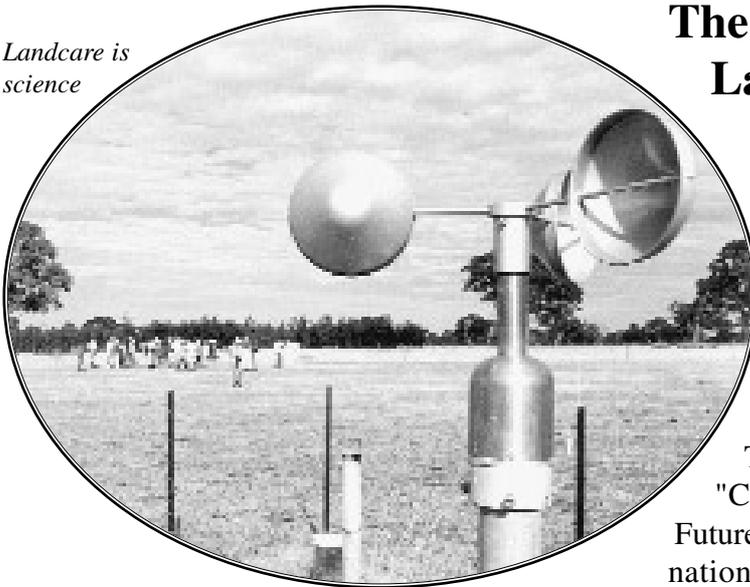
- a formal welcome to delegates at Queensland Parliament House, Brisbane by Department of Primary Industries Minister, Mr Henry Palaszczuk;
- a tour of landslips, farm forestry, rainforest and riparian revegetation projects, including the floodplain dairy farm of Joe Heron at Conondale, the innovative sustainable orchard development of Mick McGinnis at 'Woombye', the minimum tillage vegetable operation of the Simm's brothers at Gympie, the Noosa Catchment Care display at Tewantin and a Lyngbya algal bloom in Pumicestone Passage;
- talks and demonstrations on integrated catchment management, waterwatch, government, community and institutions in Landcare;
- meeting and socialising with a large Landcare group - Barung Landcare, Maleny, Queensland. The group has 630 members drawn from a multitude



*Landcare is Sub tropical Queensland -
Riparian vegetation*

- of backgrounds and age groups providing a diversity of skills, knowledge and networks. Barung Landcare runs a profitable nursery which specialises in indigenous species.
- debriefs of each day reinforced learning and identified questions to be followed up;
- a productive sheep and cattle farm encompassing Landcare ethics and substantial agriculture research and trial work. Robert and Marilyn Lyons' property forms part of the Dundas Black Range Landcare group and is 25 km north of Hamilton, Victoria;
 - a Potter Farmland Plan Farm whose managers Bruce, Lyn and Andrew Milne, have a depth of experience in international projects and a deep understanding of economic, environmental and social issues in Landcare. The farm has been redesigned on land use principles, and is also near Hamilton;
- Lexton Landcare - David Clark and friends - a group approach to a visual and physical problem, embracing hilly and highly degraded catchments. Lexton is near Beaufort, Victoria;
- Olympic Landcare - Ravenswood - Mahon family and their manager Kerry Reid. How a national event can be used to heighten awareness about environmental degradation and the broader area of catchment management. Bendigo, Victoria;
- the tour also highlighted the integration of local people with skills to enhance the opportunities for Landcare. Meals were prepared by local volunteer groups, photographs taken by an off duty policeman. State politicians, shire councillors and public servants joined the delegates in a variety of formats and functions.

Landcare is
science



The First International Landcare Conference: Melbourne

The Conference commenced with the Landcare Australia Awards Dinner, a national event held every two years to celebrate the successes of Landcare.

The conference, with the theme "Changing Landscapes: Shaping Futures", saw 1200 people from across the nation and overseas exploring the opportunities and challenges in natural resource management which face the planet.

The delegates, representing a range of backgrounds and age groups, talked, discussed, argued, laughed, ate, danced and were talked to over a period of three days. Most of the conference was highly praised.

Debriefing for the delegates and the SILC/ACIAR team on Sunday afternoon was an important event. It provided a chance to express thoughts and ideas and to formulate the "next" action plan. Brian Scarsbrick of LAL and Rohan Wilson, from AFFA's International Clearing House, Canberra, provided additional information to the group at the debrief on the need for positive networks and a solid sponsorship base.

The Open Space Forum: Melbourne

The delegates and 40 Australian counterparts set the agenda and discussed the issues that were of most interest to each individual. Participants shared ideas, and discussed Landcare realities and visions at the national, state, regional and individual level.

For many it was a highlight as it provided the chance to find out about Landcare issues on a one-to-one basis. The bonus of having additional delegates from New Zealand, Uganda and the United States meant there were in all people from 10 different countries with many different perspectives.

Australian quotes from the Open Space

"A chance to say what I mean."

"A simple solution to my problem."

"Haven't enjoyed myself so much for years."

"It's been like one long coffee break."

"I can see a way forward on carbon credits."

International quotes from the Open Space.

"I have been to Australia three times before and tried to find answers and I haven't until now. Well worth every minute."

"A chance to be able to speak rather than being spoken to."

"Amazing that all sorts of people are willing to talk to everybody."

Farewell

Rob the guide, poet, singer, expert on all things and a tower of strength, played host together with Alison, Zoe and Simon, and provided four nights of hospitality for a number of overseas delegates including drinks, a sing-along and a final dinner in South Melbourne with notable extras, Brian Scarsbrick, LAL, Guy Knox, Olympic Landcare organiser and Mark Thomas, National Manager of Greening Australia.

Week Two - USA - the itinerary

The four person USA group from the University of Arizona, motivated and led by Susan Moodie, a dynamic Australian who has lived in the US for more than 10 years, arrived in Australia in time for the "Open Space". After the Conference the group toured western Victoria, looking at birds, wetlands, rivers and Landcare projects.

The twelve seater bus held all the luggage, the four Americans including four year-old Kile, expatriate, Sue Moodie, Sreay Heang from Cambodia, Tony Sumbalan from the Philippines, Rob Youl and Sue Marriott. The bus travelled through the country via the Great Ocean Road, visiting Lisa Deppeler, the Glenaire wetlands, Hamilton, John and Sue Marriott's farm, "Clifton Hill", John and Cicely Fenton's farm "Lanark" and "Helm View", a Potter Farm managed by Bruce, Lyn and Andrew Milne.

The group went to Stawell joined a meeting with the project team for Rio Tinto's Project Platypus, at which the team was planning a community-planting event for July 2000. Jeff Simms from Arizona did a presentation of his current work on riparian zones. The visitors then proceeded to Nhill via the Grampians National Park.

A rare treat while staying at Whimpey's Little Desert Lodge was seeing the endangered Mallee Fowl and its mounds, and the amazing construction of the 3 metre electrified fence erected around the bushland reserve to protect these birds. Dinner with the Hindmarsh group was led very hospitably by Mayor, Darryl Argall. On Thursday, a tour of the biolink work by the Shire, was followed by dinner in the Big Desert with Ron and Mary Dodds. Neighbouring Yarriambiack Shire is

adding to the biolink under the capable leadership of Rae Talbot, Greening Australia, Victoria, and David Tepper. Rob Youl's 130 hectare box forest provided a backdrop for discussions for the need for biodiversity. On then to Lake Burrumbeet, via Lexton Landcare's revegetated gully network, with a drive in a ute and tour evaluation session plus dinner with Sue's parents Margaret and Vin Moodie. The last leg to Melbourne ended at 11 pm on Friday 10th March.

Public relations

Two magnetic strip signs were made for the sides of the coaches. This gave our sponsors the best coverage without spending large sums of money - They provided good coverage as the delegates traveled through the countryside, and during the conference were displayed prominently for the other 1200 delegates to see. The strips also provided a centrepiece for group photos.

There are many people to thank for this team effort. They included:

The sponsors:

- Alcoa Foundation Pittsburgh USA for their generosity in accepting Victoria Mack and Sue Marriott's visit to them and without hesitation donating funds for use as SILC saw fit for overseas delegates - this was crucial!
- AusAid
- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Australia New Zealand Bank (ANZ) Trustees
- Crawford Fund for International Agricultural Research
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria
- International Centre for Research in Agro Forestry (ICRAF)
- Landcare Australia Limited (LAL)
- Landcare Foundation Victoria (LFV)
- Pastoral and Veterinary Institute, (PVI) Hamilton

- Rob Youl Consulting
- South East Asian Network for Agroforestry Education (SEANAFE)
- South East Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)
- Surrowee Pty Ltd
- Westmeath Nominees
- World Vision

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May Caballero, Ms Pong
Joan Muasa and the Nairobi team.
Susan Moodie.

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Landcare Australia Ltd team Brian
Scarsbrick, Bob Levy, Trish Proctor, Win
Graves
Lindsay Bullivant at Coffey Hunt and Co
Waldron Smith, Conference organisers
David Beckingsale, Jo Safstrom, DNRE
conference co-ordinators
Lindsay Arkley, SBS

Landcarers

Caterers
Community volunteers
Farmers
Photographers
Researchers
Shire of Southern Grampians
State Government of Queensland
The Landcare groups
The Open Space participants



More science

Recommendations from the participating countries

Thailand

1. Raise awareness in Department of Land Development.
2. Design method for getting Landcare into Thailand.
3. Gather existing data about Landcare in Thailand.
4. Raise awareness about the needs for forests - conservation and management.
5. Consider media to raise awareness.
6. Potential for Waterwatch programs.

Philippines

1. Design a short-term plan, which will network with other countries; set up contact points throughout the region; and organise visits between countries.
2. Investigate corporate support.
3. Incorporate Landcare in education programs.
4. Scale up - devolve Landcare program to local technicians.
5. Design a national workshop for 2-3 year time frame.
6. Provincial or regional level Landcare workshop to be held in June or July.

Indonesia

1. Survey experiences of community-led natural resource management.
2. Look at adaptive research activities; local community and government dialogue must be linked to innovative implementation.

Laos

1. Introduce Landcare to students at university level, government officials, NGOs and international organisations.

Vietnam

1. Introduce Landcare concepts to different levels, for example, university, schools.
2. Use local TV to introduce and promote Landcare concepts.

Cambodia

1. Try Landcare approach in catchment area (as a pilot project) on irrigation of rice.

Kenya

1. Follow up with head of National Soil and Water Conservation Branch (NSWCB) of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) on ways and approaches to get farmer groups/association in a catchment network.
2. Invite SILC to Kenya, possibly June/July 2000.

USA

1. Assist Susan Moodie with presentations, contacts and follow up with Landcare ideas.

SILC's evaluation of the program

The overall concept of field trips, open space and the conference works well. The participants have the chance to meet and talk to a wide cross-section of friendly, enthusiastic and well-informed people from different disciplines and from many regions of Australia.

When delegates visit Australia under this type of arrangement, some coach travel is ideal. It provides for people from within individual countries to network and, provides the opportunity for discussion of a range of topics. It also allows participants time to find their own "comfort zone" amongst the group as a whole.

It is critical to spend at least a half-day at the end of the tour for the group to draw out conclusions.

SILC's main difficulty was the time frame. This caused some problems with program development, fund raising, budgets and visas and the flow-on effect delays have on

Media



Landcare is wildlife

things such as registrations, accommodation, scheduling technical experts, guides and printing. However, there were no problems that could not be overcome!

Proposed evaluation

There is a proposed study to evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of the study tour specifically designed with the Philippine facilitators associated with the ACIAR project. SILC believes that it is important to quantify the outcomes of cross country visits for future planning. Additionally ACIAR has expanded beyond the original framework of its Australian/Philippine project to become involved in a joint cross country activity and the stakeholders associated with the ACIAR project are keen to identify the outcomes of this collaboration.

Additional follow-up with the participants, possibly after six and twelve month periods, needs to happen so that future programs can build on the information received.

SILC and the Queensland Government's media release was sent to 27 outlets (see media release appendix). Interviews were held with delegates from 3 countries on SBS, Radio National and the Hamilton Spectator.

Television coverage of the Queensland section of the tour was provided by WIN Television News, Sunshine Coast, and press articles of the tour were carried in the Gympie Times, the Range News, the Sunshine Coast Citizen and the Kilcoy Sentinel.

Web sites

Secretariat for International Landcare Inc.
www.silc.com.au

Landcare Australia Ltd
www.landcareaustralia.com.au

National Landcare Program
www.landcare.gov.au

Greening Australia
www.greeningaustralia/org.au

Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers (ATCV)
www.atcv.com.au

Further reading:

Landcare in Australia: Founded on local action, (Marriott, Nabben, Polkinghorne, Youl 1999).

Critical Landcare, (ed. Lockie & Vanclay 1995).

June 2000.

CONTENTS

Appendix 1 Itinerary	20
Appendix 2 Delegate's list	22
Appendix 3 Forum list	24
Appendix 4 Issues	26
Appendix 5 Delegate's comments	28
Appendix 6 Minister's letter	31
Appendix 7 Media release and articles	32

Appendix 1 Itinerary

South East Asia/Africa/USA Australia Landcare 2000

Thursday 24 February

- Overseas Travel to Brisbane
- Parliament House Reception
- Maleny

Friday 25 February 2000

- Barung Landcare Revegetation Site
- Landslips
- Mary Cairncross Rainforest Park
- Mick and Margaret McGinnis model horticultural stone fruit farm
- Waterwatch - sub-catchment community stream monitoring
- Lake Baroon Water Supply

Saturday 26 February 2000

- Peter Oliver
- Government, Community and Institutions in Landcare
- Joe and Kay Heron's floodplain Dairy farm, aquaculture - riverbank restoration
- Simm's brothers vegetable farm
- Noosa Catchment Care Centre

Sunday 27 February

- Free day

Monday 28 February

- ACIAR Aust/Philippines Project Team meeting.
- Tour of Pumistone Passage with Peter Oliver
- Fly to Melbourne travel to Hamilton with Rob Youl

Tuesday 29 February

- Robert and Marilyn Lyons - agricultural research and production considerations and Landcare.
- Helm View - Potter Farmland Plan. Farm planned according to land type. Landcare & world issues.
- Civic welcome with Mayor, Hamilton Art Gallery

Wednesday 1 March

- Lexton Landcare Group - David Clark and others - erosion and group dynamics
- Ravenswood Olympic Landcare (large events and Landcare - urban/rural mix/sponsorship issues/Landcare repair work, fitting into the regional and national scale.

Thursday 2 March

- "Open Space" Forum ANZ Bank Melbourne
- National Landcare Awards Dinner

Friday 3 March

- Day 1 - 1st International Landcare Conference Melbourne

Saturday 4th March

- Day 2 - 1st International Landcare Conference Melbourne

Sunday 5th March

- Day 3 - 1st International Landcare Conference Melbourne
- PM Debrief for delegates

Monday 6th March

- Most South East Asian and Kenyan delegates flew home

USA/Cambodia/Philippines tour commenced.

- Melbourne to Laverton Native grassland amongst the factories
- Great Ocean Rd
- Glenaire - forestry, wetlands, coast and erosion

Tuesday 7th March

- John & Cicely Fenton, "Lanark" Braxholme
- Lunch with Helen Anderson Landcare Co-ordinator DNRE, the SILC team Hamilton
- "Helm View" Potter Farm, Bruce and Lyn Milne

Wednesday 8th March

- To Stawell, Julie Andrews NRE Pyrenees revegetation with Rio Tinto representative (Project Platypus)
- Stawell to Nhill, Little Desert Lodge, endangered Mallee Fowl - Dinner with Hindmarsh Shire Landcare

Thursday 9th March

- Nhill - Board walk, Lake Hindmarsh, Bio-Link project
- Drinks Sunset Country - Big Desert
- Dinner Ron & Mary Dodds, Greening Australia



Landcare is meetings

Friday 10th March

- Little Desert Lodge to Bio-Link, Minyip
- Ironbark bush walk
- Revegetation of the Moodie's farm and Lake Burrumbeet Ballarat
- Tour end



Landcare is Dennis Garrity

Appendix 2 Delegate's list

- Dr Antonio Sumbalan, Provincial Planning & Development Co-ordinator, Philippines
- Dr Bashir Jama, ICRAF Soil Scientist, Kenya
- Dr Benjamin Albarece, Municipal Mayor, Local Government Unit, Philippines
- Dr D Mulyadhi, Director, Watershed Management Technology Centre, Indonesia
- Dr Dennis Garity, ICRAF Regional Co-ordinator South East Asia, Indonesia
- Dr Jessica Salas, National Chairperson, Watershed Management Coalition, Philippines
- Dr M Sambas Sabarnurdin, Dean Faculty Forestry, Gadjja Mada, Indonesia
- Dr Pirmpoon Keerati-Kasikorn, Head of Department of Land Resources and Environment Khon Kaen University, Thailand
- Dr Regina Clavel, DATEC Director, Research and Extension, Dingle Agriculture and Technical Extension, Philippines
- Dr Samran Sombatpanit, Deputy President, World Association of Soil and Water Conservation, Thailand
- Dr Satyawan Sunito, Assistant Director, Centre for Development Studies, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
- Dr Van So Nguyen, Deputy Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- Dr Marco Stark, Consultant ICRAF, Philippines
- Fr Emmanuel Labajo, Parish Priest, Philippines
- Miss Glorylyn Acaylar, ICRAF Administrative Officer, Philippines
- Mr Adolfo Torres, Executive Assistant to the Mayor, Philippines
- Mr Afandi, Lecturer, Soil Science, University of Lampung, Indonesia
- Mr Agustin Mercado Jr, Associate Research Officer ICRAF, Philippines
- Mr Eduardo Queblatin, Environmental Management Specialist, ARD/Governance and Local Democracy Project, Philippines
- Mr Eldon Ruiz, Landcare Facilitator, ACIAR/SEARCA, Philippines
- Mr Fay Chip ICRAF, Forestry Policy Analysts, Indonesia
- Mr Gerardo Boy, ACIAR - ICRAF Provincial Landcare Facilitator, Philippines
- Mr Lyndon Arbes, ICRAF Landcare Facilitator, Philippines
- Mr Marcelino Patindol, President Claveria Landcare Association, Philippines
- Mr Per Rudebjer, ICRAF Project Leader, Indonesia
- Mr Porferio Jabla Jr, Community Development Specialist Department Of Agrarian Reform, Philippines
- Mr Samuel Jumawid, AECI Landcare Facilitator ICRAF, Philippines
- Mr Shrey Heang, Community Development Specialist PRASAC, Cambodia
- Mr Somphanh Pasouvang, Lecture, Faculty of Agriculture & Forestry, University of Laos, Laos
- Mr Teerapong Saowaphak Lecturer, Forestry Resources Department, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
- Mr Chun K Lai, ICRAF Senior Capacity-Building Specialist, Philippines
- Mr Manuel Bertomeu, ICRAF Post Graduate Fellow & Project Co-Manager, ICRAF/AECI Project, Philippines
- Mrs Aurora Laotoco, ICRAF Landcare Facilitator Philippines
- Mrs Dinah Tabbada, ICRAF Development Communication Specialist, Philippines
- Ms Delia Catacutan, ICRAF Natural Resource Management Planning Specialist, Philippines

Asia/Africa/USA, Australia Landcare 2000

- Ms Emily Garcia, ACIAR/SEARCA
Project Assistant, Philippines
- Mr Jesse Juen, Field Office Manager.
US Department of the Interior, Arizona,
USA
- Mr Jeff Simms, University of Arizona
- Mr Karen Simms, University of
Arizona
- Ms Susan Moodie, University of
Arizona



Landcare is communication - Open space at work



Overleaf: A selection of Landcare participants at the Open Space

Asia/Africa/USA, Australia Landcare 2000



Appendix 3 Forum list Australian Participants

Ruth	Beilin	Australian	Academic
Emma	Bennett	Australian	Landcare network
Darryl	Brewin	Australian	Consultant
Melinda	Buckland	Australian	Broken Hill Propriety (BHP)
Steve	Burke	Australian	Department of Natural Resources
Carrie	Davis	Australian	Consultant
Poppe	Davis	Australian	Catchment Management Authority
Adrian	Egan	Australian	Academic
Roger	Holloway	Australian	Carbon credits
Mary	Johnson	Australian	Secretariat for International Landcare
Karen	Kenny	Australian	Telstra
Tom	Loughridge	Australian	Farmer
Sue	Loughridge	Australian	Farmer
Victoria	Mack	Australian	Secretariat for International Landcare
Dale	Mann	Australian	Photographer
Sue	Marriott	Australian	Secretariat for International Landcare
Denis	Martin	Australian	Greening Australia
Geoff	McFarlane	Australian	Consultant Dep of Natural Resources
Richard	McKewan	Australian	Soil Scientist University of Ballarat
Viv	McWaters	Australian	Consultant/facilitator
John	Muir	Australian	Facilitator
Geoff	Park	Australian	Catchment Management Authority
Val	Pollard	Australian	University of Melbourne
Horrie	Poussard	Australian	Forestry
Alain	Purnell	Australian	Ex BHP Landcare Australia Limited Board
Charles	Reu	Australian	Colombian Minister
Penny	Richards	Australian	Dep of Natural Resources
Chris	Rinehart	Australian	Queensland DNR
Jim	Robinson	Australian	Greening Australia
Ashley	Sewell	Australian	Queensland Natural Resources & Environment
Trish	Taylor	Australian	Farmer/Greening Australia
Judy	Tisdall	Australian	Soil Scientist, Viticulture La Trobe Uni.
Noel	Vock	Australian	Queensland DPI
Ray	Walker	Australian	Former Depart of Agriculture Canberra
Chris	Welberry	Australian	Consultant
Fay	White	Australian	Primary school teacher
Terry	White	Australian	Bushcare /roof top gardens project
John	Williams	Australian	CSIRO Water Canberra
Rohan	Wilson	Australian	AFFA International Clearing House
Peter	Yau	Australian	Natural Resources Conservation League
Rob	Youl	Australian	Landcare Foundation Victoria/Forester

Appendix 4 Issues

Issues and questions from the delegates

Origins

- When and how did LC in Australia originate?
- What force initiated/motivated organised LC to form?
- What approaches were used?
- How long does it take to organise LC groups?
- How did the LC groups win the support of government?
- What is the key factor that caused the LC program in Australia to be successful?
- What approach was effective in the implementation of LC in Australia and how long did it take?
- How long did it take you to fully organise the group and, in considering the objective of Landcare that is both for the people and conservation of our natural resources, who must take the lead and how?
- What made the adoption of LC concept and application spread very quick, like fire?



Landcare is research and farming

Funding and support

- Who and how are Landcare groups/activities funded?
- How do Landcare groups manage their own funds?
- Who is the main sponsor of Landcare activities?
- How was the National Landcare Foundation (Program) created and how does it operate?

- How the different components: government, grassroots organizations and facilitators interact to achieve better impacts?
- How is the Landcare Foundation organised?

Groups, people and activities

- How to promote a Landcare/farmer group when there is an old farmer group already existing? Should we establish a new farmer group or just merge it and if the answer is yes, then how should we start?
- What is the average educational background among Landcare people in Australia?
 - What is the marginal land holding of LC members in Australia?
 - What makes a successful LC group?
 - How to manage a LC project?
 - What is the key factor for success?
- How do LC people in Australia address environmental issues (in a small scale)?
- What make people join LC groups? What are the common integrators? Why they gave support or join LC?-community, government, technical
- What % of local people participate in Barung LC? (Answer: 600/5000=12%)
- How do you cope with conflict of interest between different stakeholders (farmers, camping resorts, etc?)
- What are the criteria used in selecting the target community and were they involved in all the stages of the project, such as Planning, Implementation and Evaluation?
- How does the LC program get lots of

people involved in all the activities it needs - eg techniques, incentives, transport, accommodation?

- Lack of government subsidies to farmers - how has this affected activities? Need more information.
- Discuss the difference between how other countries have adopted Landcare ie South Africa V Philippines

Government

- Are there conflicts between the different levels of laws in the country - national, state or between the local interest in protecting the environment and the existing laws?

Research & promotion

- How can research be done and shared within/outside Landcare groups (formal/informal)?
- How do we get media support for Landcare?

Extrapolation to other countries

- Australian Landcare has been successful - How can this approach be extrapolated in developing countries in which farmers are resource poor, there is high population pressure and the government has limited funds and with intense politics?
- The difference in economy systems and level between Australia and developing countries may pose a problem in duplicating such a nice concept of Landcare to our areas. Major point is that land uses may not be able to share a sizeable proportion of the cost for implementing projects.
- People in developing countries may reject the Landcare concept, saying it is done in a Western country and it is only applicable there, not in our poor country. What is the crisp argument that we should have in telling them to try it first, not to reject right away? What will make them believe it is possible to do it there?

- Who will support funding for Asia to participate in Landcare projects?

Specific topics

- Where and how the Landcare program got involved in improving salty land?
- Do we have a chance to visit an aquaculture farm?

The future

- Future vision for Landcare? Does it include urban Landcare?
- How can Philippines Landcare establish a close linkage with Australian Landcare particularly in institutional/capacity building?



Landcare is international



Appendix 5 Delegate's comments

On the tour

- Meeting other overseas delegates - networking
- Starting the trip in a rural area
- "Aussie" concepts and know how, ground rules and brochures
- The contrast between Queensland and Victoria was good
- Great to see technical expertise, government representatives, Secretariat for International Landcare and ACIAR project personnel work together on the International Landcare 2000 tour - a great collaboration which made it possible for delegate to draw on all these skill
- Barung acting as a business
- Noosa Environmental Centre - for environmental awareness
- Urban link to country via Olympic Landcare
- Involvement of other players such as the policeman taking Landcare photos
- Good to have de-briefs after each day
- Pre conference explanation is needed - Excellent to have open space
- Excellent to have more than one country as part of the tailor made tour and time to make new friends.
- Fun to have the element of surprise eg the Mallee Fowl, sunset in the Big Desert
- Karen's note that wherever we went, for meetings private or public officers there were always "toys" in bags for their 4 year old
- Some free time
- Aussie hospitality tremendous

On the conference

- The Conference should have had more international speakers
- Less concurrent sessions and more interactive workshops
- Professionally run
- More time for overseas delegates to present their ideas

- More on involvement by children and schools - a school-child's presentation at the Landcare Conference was moving and powerful.
- Award night - great recognition of people

On farming

- Best management techniques were apparent Sustainable, smart and hardworking farmers
- Minimum tillage for soil management for environment, economic, soil benefits
- Conservation without contour
- Corridor linkages wildlife, vegetation and people
- Seed stock from farm forestry
- Use of chemical herbicide for minimum tillage - less ploughing
- Trees important for revegetation in waterways and production in farm forestry
- Landcare means good research - people work together to solve the real issues - better results
- Combination of hard (engineering) and soft (revegetation) solutions
- An integrated approach to replication of corridor and revegetation methods for catchment and riparian areas
- Remnant vegetation and bio-diversity critical and valuable
- Application of science by farmer
- Free trees scheme for farmers
- Women in Agriculture - a positive
- Mother Nature needs Landcare help. Right of all species to exist
- Integration of Landcare into farming in Australia needs to be highlighted - excellent

On the environment

- Fragile environment but damage can be overcome
- Farming risk and independence
- Fewer people - well designed landscape (an image of Australia)
- Environment must be considered when developing Landcare and catchment

preservation and research of endangered species

- Gully erosion - annuals vs perennials; symptom vs cause
- Use local native species
- Salinity, bush for Greenhouse carbon, biodiversity credits.

On training

- Facilitator vs Coordinator
- Process vs Content (technical)
- Rural extension leadership and facilitation training idea is good
- Science and farmers - include farmers on research papers when joint projects are under taken.
- Important to set benchmarks at beginning of project (eg Potter Farmland Plan)
- Maintenance of corporate memory of community/agency members important
- Cooperation and awareness in schools - "Waterwatch". Water quality monitoring by community and schools
- Lessons (between Landcare groups & countries) can be linked.

On people and government

- Bipartisan politics Landcare is well organised.
- The bigger the problem the more the need for Landcare - more motivation
- Every crisis brings opportunities
- Grey power (utilising the accumulated skills and knowledge of older people)
- Farmer a radical Greenie!
- Ongoing people networks
- Impressed with Julie, coordinator of Lexton Landcare. Knowledge of farmers - not too academic
- Landcare has ownership by the community. Everybody matters and has a story
- Efforts to create dialogue between all key stakeholders
- Dedication - community monitoring
- Land tenure. Indigenous issues costs of equipment and educated farmers
- Personal commitment and participation in groups and commitment by volunteers - big hearts

- Landcare good for public and is good media and is good business
- Good relationship between community and government
- The importance of communication, "intergenerational", spread of word.
- Commitment to environment by everyone - age is no barrier - unity and diversity of people + small and big issues
- Voice of "care". Landcare equals people - government and communities.
- The role of corporates is an Australian plus, should be more of this. Essential links
- Higher level of political commitment (reference to Australia) and deep understanding of social capita
- Natural Heritage concept good.
- Timing must be right for Landcare to expand ie a critical mass at grassroots level before government gets involved.
- Spiritual - Hearts, minds, passion and attitude
- We saw so many natural leaders and there appeared to be trust and respect for people
- Trust is obvious. Risk taking is easier when there is support within groups. Team building is important

Amazing!

- 19 million people in Australia but 140 million sheep
- Forming, Storming, Norming & Performing (Peter Oliver)
- Australia blessed by small number of people
- Aussie slang
- Australian farms much bigger than Asian farms

Room for improvement

- Why minimum tillage slow to spread when proven to be so successful
- Need information on "open space" process
- Would have liked more information on local government - needed to have local government represented

- How did Landcare spread - still unclear
- Need a better focus on grass roots level organisations
- Not enough "failures" discussed
- Need Introduction on the farming systems of Australia
- Need a document describing the structures involved in Landcare ie local, regional, state and federal
- People in Landcare do not like politicians however political issues are both positive and negative



Landcare tactics

- General picture of Landcare very good but could be done better
- Need demographic and geographic information and trends
- Need more emphasis on works in progress
- Need to emphasise more simple "low cost" Landcare approaches and practices
- Direct seeding - not yet successful in sub-tropics
- Depopulation of rural areas
- Link research and extension more to farmers
- Landcare does not always seek technical information - Lexton

- Need to have more "in depth" days
- Longer tours and more opportunity for the delegates to make more formal presentations

Peter Oliver's notes

- Think cooperatively
- Think economic survival
- Think good research - social, economic, environmental, engineering
- Think extension of research to people
- Think sensible policy/regulations

Why people take action:

- LOVE START something
- FEAR STOP something
 PROTECT own interests

GROUP DYNAMICS

- FORM
- STORM
- NORM
- PERFORM



Landcare goodbye

Appendix 6 Minister's letter



HON WARREN TRUSS MP
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Mr D.O.O.Obong
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.
PO Box 102
Entebbe
UGANDA

Dear Mr. Obong

The management of natural resources is one of the most critical issues facing governments, agricultural industries, conservationists, natural resources practitioners and communities around the world. Australia's landcare movement is a community-based approach to addressing environmental problems and ensuring the long-term viability of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management in Australia. It is supported by all levels of government, industry, rural communities, conservation groups and individuals in recognition of the need to manage and use our land and water resources wisely. There are now more than 4500 landcare groups across Australia involved in a wide range of activities aimed at improving production, land and water restoration and conservation of biodiversity.

The first International Landcare Conference is to be held in Melbourne, Australia, on 2-5 March 2000. The conference is a unique opportunity to participate in an international dialogue on the care of our natural resource. Landcare is central to Australia's approach to dealing with the natural resource management challenges facing our country and we are pleased to share our experiences with international delegate attending Melbourne. The Australian Government through the Natural Heritage Trust is proud to be a major sponsor of the conference.

In conjunction with the conference, the Secretariat for international Landcare Inc. is conducting a training program, comprising a series of field trips and workshops for participants drawn from various sectors involved in resource management activities. The "Bio-Design" training program allows an international audience to learn more about the philosophical, administrative and practical aspects of landcare in Australia. The Secretariat for International Landcare Inc. is a non-profit incorporated association and the Government does not provide financial resources for SILC or its training programs. However, I encourage all interested parties to participate in the International Landcare Conference and the associated "Bio-Design" training program.

I trust that any delegation from Uganda will find the training program extremely valuable and I wish them every success in their visit to Australia.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Warren Truss', written over a horizontal line.

WARREN TRUSS

Parliament House Canberra ACT 2600 Telephone (02) 6277 7520 Fax (02) 6273 4120

Appendix 7 Media release and articles

