



2022–23

National Drought Agreement Annual Report

Parties to the National Drought Agreement

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

Preface

This is the fourth annual report of the National Drought Agreement (NDA), signed between the Australian Government and state and territory governments. In keeping with the reporting obligations set out in clauses 12 to 16 of the NDA, progress reports are developed annually, or as required by the governing bodies. Progress reports cover the previous financial year.

The 2022–23 annual report provides an overview of national progress on implementing the NDA and covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. This annual report is the last report to be completed under the current NDA. The next annual report will be completed for the 2023–24 financial year as an interim report to a new NDA, which is expected to come into effect on 1 July 2024. Drafting of the new NDA has taken place throughout 2023, as a collaborative process with all NDA parties. This collective agreement on the new NDA places all parties in a good position to drive meaningful change over the term of the new agreement, 2024 to 2029.

Background to the NDA

On 12 December 2018, the Australian Government and the states and territories (subsequently referred to as ‘jurisdictions’ or ‘parties’) signed the NDA. The NDA replaced the *2013 Intergovernmental Agreement on National Drought Program Reform* and operates until 30 June 2024.

The NDA focuses on long-term preparedness, sustainability, resilience and risk management for farming businesses and farming communities in Australia. It encourages Australian governments to cooperate and collaborate on drought-related programs and initiatives and outlines responsibilities when supporting farming businesses, families and communities. In doing so, the NDA aims to provide a collaborative jurisdictional framework for a consistent policy approach to drought response across Australia. It seeks to reduce duplication in program delivery between jurisdictions and enables shared monitoring and reporting on the progress of each jurisdiction’s efforts.

The NDA is governed and reported on through existing jurisdictional forums – the Agriculture Senior Officials Committee (AGSOC) and the Agriculture Ministers’ Meeting (AMM).

The former Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment assumed secretariat responsibility for the NDA from 1 July 2021, when drought policy functions were transferred from the then National Recovery and Resilience Agency (NRRA), now known as the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA). On 1 July 2022 the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry assumed secretariat responsibility for the NDA.

Contents

Preface	iii
Background to the NDA	iii
Agriculture ministers' message	v
1 Summary	vii
2 Progress towards areas for improvement	1
2019–20 areas for improvement	1
2020–21 area for improvement	3
2021–22 area for improvement	4
Subsequent areas for improvement	4
3 Climate	5
4 NDA outcomes	7
4.1 Summary of outcomes	7
5 Delivering on roles and responsibilities	8
6 Investment	11
7 Reviews and evaluations	13
8 Next steps	16
8.1 Future NDA priorities	16
8.2 Upcoming jurisdictional activity	16
9 Appendix A: 2022–23 jurisdictional measures	20

Tables

Table 1 Commonwealth responsibilities	8
Table 2 State and Territory responsibilities	9
Table 3 Shared responsibilities	9
Table 4 Proportional investment across the drought cycle	11
Table 5 Reviews of parties' drought support measures	13
Table 6 NDA roles and responsibilities met by each measure, by jurisdiction	20

Maps

Map 1 Australian rainfall deciles, July 2022 to June 2023	5
Map 2 Root-zone soil moisture deciles, July 2022 to June 2023	6

Agriculture ministers' message

This annual report marks a milestone in Australian, state and territory government co-operation on drought policies and programs. It is the final one to be completed under the current National Drought Agreement (NDA), signed in 2018 during the last major drought. It comes as we plan for a new agreement, now being negotiated as conditions change again.

Australian agriculture finished 2022–23 in good shape, coming off 3 consecutive years of strong returns. This year saw La Niña rains continue to supply a significant amount of water for crops and livestock, allowing farmers to keep pace with strong global demand for our exports. Unfortunately, these La Niña rains also resulted in significant flooding events in many regions.

The boost to production was welcome and well-timed. Seasonal outlooks point to drier conditions ahead, with production forecast to fall from recent record levels. Farmers who built up reserves in good times may need to draw upon them before long.

From the Top End to Tasmania, drought is a reality of living and working on the land. It is inevitable, even if its timing is uncertain. Farmers are used to planning for uncertainties, from commodity price cycles to supply disruptions. Drought is another risk, and one that is increasing in many regions as the climate changes.

The NDA exists because governments, like farmers, recognise the need to prepare for drier conditions. We are committed to partnering with farming businesses and rural communities as they prepare for, adopt to, manage, and recover from drought.

Australia has more than 80,000 farming businesses, employing more than 300,000 people. When our agricultural sector is robust and resilient, it feeds and clothes people here and abroad. It drives jobs and economic growth in the regions. It underpins the health and wellbeing of farmers, their families and their communities.

As signatories to the NDA, we continued to work across jurisdictions to co-ordinate our drought policy, programs and response throughout 2022–23. We continued to invest in the drought preparedness and resilience of rural Australia, listening to farmers and supporting community-led solutions.

This report monitors progress towards our shared goals and identifies areas for improvement. Over this reporting period, we backed practical action to assist farmers make early and informed decision making. Our governments supported farm business planning and finance, climate forecasting and research, irrigation development or on-farm infrastructure measures, often in partnership with each other.

We will build on what was achieved in 2022–23 in our planning for the next NDA. The review of the current NDA was finalised in 2022, and negotiations on a new agreement are in progress. We expect to have the new NDA in place for 2024 to 2029, taking us through to the end of this decade.

We expect further challenges over the next 5 years. But rural Australians have proven they are adaptable and open to change. They have embraced more climate-resilient, sustainable farming systems that have benefitted our soil, water and biodiversity. They have kept their businesses profitable and their communities strong. We remain committed to working with them so they can withstand the droughts to come.



Senator the Hon Murray Watt
Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



Hon Tara Moriarty
Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Regional New South Wales, and
Minister for Western New South Wales



Hon Ros Spence
Minister for Agriculture



Hon Mark Furner
Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister
for Rural Communities



Hon Jackie Jarvis MLC
Minister for Agriculture and Food, Minister for Forestry and Minister for
Small Business



Hon Clare Scriven MLC
Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development and Minister for
Forest Industries



Hon Jo Palmer MLC
Minister for Primary Industries and Water



Hon Paul Kirby MLA
Minister for Agribusiness and Fisheries



Rebecca Vassarotti MLA
Minister for the Environment

1 Summary

The NDA annual report 2022–23 demonstrates the ongoing commitment by Australian governments to work in partnership with farming businesses and rural communities to prepare for, manage, and recover from drought. Australian farmers are some of the best in the world in innovation and adaptation and are continually making improvements, supported by strong research, development, adoption, and extension. The extraordinary resilience of many farming businesses and rural communities has been shown through a gamut of recent challenges including drought, bushfire, a global pandemic, and flooding.

The work undertaken by the NDA parties is reflective of the focus of the NDA, which is to prioritise drought preparedness, and to work with individuals, communities and regions, to prepare for the unique challenges to farming businesses and communities at a time of significant and increasing climate change. Through constant investment and community engagement, we are enabling producers and communities to be more prepared and able to stand on their own feet for longer, under challenging dry conditions.

The rainfall deficiencies map (Map 1) and soil moisture map (Map 2) show that the majority of the country has received above average rainfall over 2022–23, with correlating above average soil moisture levels in many areas. However, these higher levels are a snapshot of across the year, and the most recent data for June 2023 shows that soil moisture has dropped to below average across much of the eastern side of the country, and the south-west. It is crucial for government, businesses and communities to prepare for drier conditions, acknowledging that a period of favourable conditions is required to adequately prepare and that even the best prepared may need help at times.

Jurisdictions have continued to deliver on their roles and responsibilities as stipulated in the NDA, in a manner that is appropriate to the context in which they operate. Rainfall over the last few years has enabled drought recovery in many areas, which has provided scope and perspective in preparation for subsequent droughts. From a government perspective, there are also actions that are being undertaken in preparation for the next drought. These include the Drought Early Warning System, Regional Drought Resilience Plans, work undertaken by the Future Drought Fund, and the Drought Hubs.

2 Progress towards areas for improvement

This is the fourth annual report of the NDA, identifying areas in which the NDA reporting and governance arrangements can foster interjurisdictional collaboration and complementarity in drought policy, programs and response. As a commitment to continuous improvement, a status update on previously identified areas for improvement has been provided, as well as any newly identified areas for improvement. Areas that have been satisfactorily addressed are listed in the corresponding report upon completion, but do not appear in subsequent reports.

2019–20 areas for improvement

Area for improvement 1: Data availability

The reporting process highlighted gaps and limitations in the data available to report against the proposed measures in the NDA reporting framework. Learnings from the initial report were used to review how information is collected and reported against the NDA for future reporting periods.

Status

Ongoing

2022–23 progress

The reporting processes for the 2022–23 annual report was streamlined, incorporating feedback received by the parties in previous reporting periods. In drafting the new NDA's outcomes reporting framework, these challenges are being addressed. The outcomes reporting framework is being developed in parallel with the development of the new NDA, to ensure that the NDA outcomes can be appropriately reported against. The annual update under the new agreement is expected to have a much stronger focus on the ways in which the jurisdictions are working with, and learning from, each other.

Area for improvement 2: Inter-jurisdictional collaboration

Providing clarity to end users about available support in any specific place or at any point in time is complicated by the fact that each jurisdiction employs different methodologies to classify or declare drought, and there is little guidance available for policymakers about when the impacts of drought 'start' and 'stop' at points in time. Despite potential complications, there would be benefit in working towards greater inter-jurisdictional consistency in the criteria to define drought and inform government intervention on drought assistance.

Status

Ongoing

2022–23 progress

The Australian Government, working with the jurisdictions, is developing drought indicators to bring together a broader suite of the best available data, including rainfall deficiency, soil moisture, pasture growth, and farm profit data. The indicators will feed into an early warning system for drought which will better inform government about drought impacts on agriculture. The Australian Government is also exploring potential socioeconomic indicators of drought to help inform about

drought impacts on regional communities. This, along with the Drought Decision-making Framework, will assist in informing Australian Government decisions in relation to drought. Additionally, the review of the Australian Government's Drought Response, Resilience and Preparedness Plan was completed in May 2023. It recommended that the next plan give greater transparency and clarity about how government may intervene with additional drought support, and how decisions about additional support will be made. This is being considered in the development of the new Australian Government Drought Plan, which is expected to be released in early-mid 2024.

The 2022 NDA review recommended the next agreement should include a specified mechanism for interjurisdictional coordination, and this mechanism should be used to identify and pursue collaborative priorities on an ongoing basis. In response to this recommendation, membership of the existing AMM Working Group on Drought has been amended to only include parties to the NDA. With a new focus on interjurisdictional coordination, this group will continue the momentum that was established with all jurisdictions working together to review the NDA and draft the new agreement and be key in continuing the open communication and collaborative approach that has been established by the jurisdictions. Recognising that governments do not work in isolation in the drought space, a new non-party stakeholder communication group (the National Drought Network) was also established in 2023 to facilitate information sharing between parties and non-party stakeholders.

Area for improvement 3: Streamlining support

Urgent need experienced by stakeholders during previous reporting periods resulted in a strong reaction from governments and the proliferation of many measures to help. This generated administrative inefficiencies and, in some cases, confusion on the ground. As we plan for the next drought, there are opportunities to improve the way we work during dry times; to rationalise, streamline and simplify support, in order to most appropriately assist when needed.

Status

Ongoing

2022–23 progress

All jurisdictions have considered and collectively discussed options for the best ways in which we can work with each other, as well as with non-party stakeholders, in order to best position drought response efforts to be collaborative and complementary. The Drought Decision-making Framework, as mentioned in Area for improvement 2, is one such example, which provides stakeholders with insight into what can be expected from the Commonwealth at different stages of the drought cycle.

The establishment of the National Drought Network will allow dissemination of information to a broad range of stakeholders and assist in ensuring that up to date information is shared and received, particularly when conditions are challenging. A communication coordination group across government has also been established, which will assist in consistent, timely messaging to the public about support options when conditions are challenging.

2020–21 area for improvement

Area for improvement 4: Policy integration

Through the 2020–21 report, the majority of jurisdictions noted greater integration between drought, soil, water and climate policy. Improving the management of our natural resources – and the ecological systems that underpin them – is fundamental to sustainable, profitable agricultural production and strong regional economies. However, this is a complex space and there will be inevitable challenges in fully integrating policy and translating policy to practice. Opportunities exist to utilise collaboration under the NDA to build shared understandings, identify successful approaches, and collectively seek to address common challenges.

Status

Ongoing

2022–23 progress

The 2022 NDA review contained recommendations to better acknowledge the intersecting policy activity that the NDA operates in. Drafting of the new NDA has provided the opportunity for parties to implement a greater acknowledgement of policy integration between drought, soil, water and climate policy. The draft new NDA also contains a principle to align drought policies and principles with intersecting policies and programs, such as climate, water, soils, animal welfare and biodiversity wherever practicable.

The new AMM Working Group on Drought is enabling jurisdictions to share intersecting policy information during meetings and discuss challenges and lessons learned in creating linkages with intersecting policy.



Image: Department of Primary Industries and Regions

2021–22 area for improvement

Area for improvement 5: Community support

The 2021–22 report shows that there is ongoing jurisdictional work to fund a greater level of community-driven, place-based resilience activities, reflecting the growing recognition that communities are best able to self-identify what actions or skill sets they need to increase their resilience to drought. Opportunity exists for jurisdictions to further work together to support local governments, regional organisations, communities, and industry, to identify actions to prepare for and recover from drought.

Status

Ongoing

2022–23 progress

There are multiple activities being undertaken to equip communities to incorporate self-identified activities to increase drought resilience. The Future Drought Fund's (FDF) Helping Regional Communities Prepare for Drought Initiative recognises that community organisations, networks, leaders and mentors play a key role in driving action to prepare for drought. It enables regional priorities to be implemented at the grass-roots community level through bespoke approaches in each region with a focus on fostering localised, grass-roots drought preparedness, leadership, and community networks, and an emphasis on increasing collaboration between small community-based organisations and local people. There is also ongoing work of the FDF, with state and local governments and community organisations working together to develop Regional Drought Resilience Plans, which help identify regional drought resilience priorities for action.

Subsequent areas for improvement

As this is the last annual report under the current NDA, there are no 2022–23 areas for improvement. Under the new NDA and its reporting structure, there will be opportunities for the identification and progress on jurisdictions' collaborative approaches to driving continuous improvement.



Image: James Christian

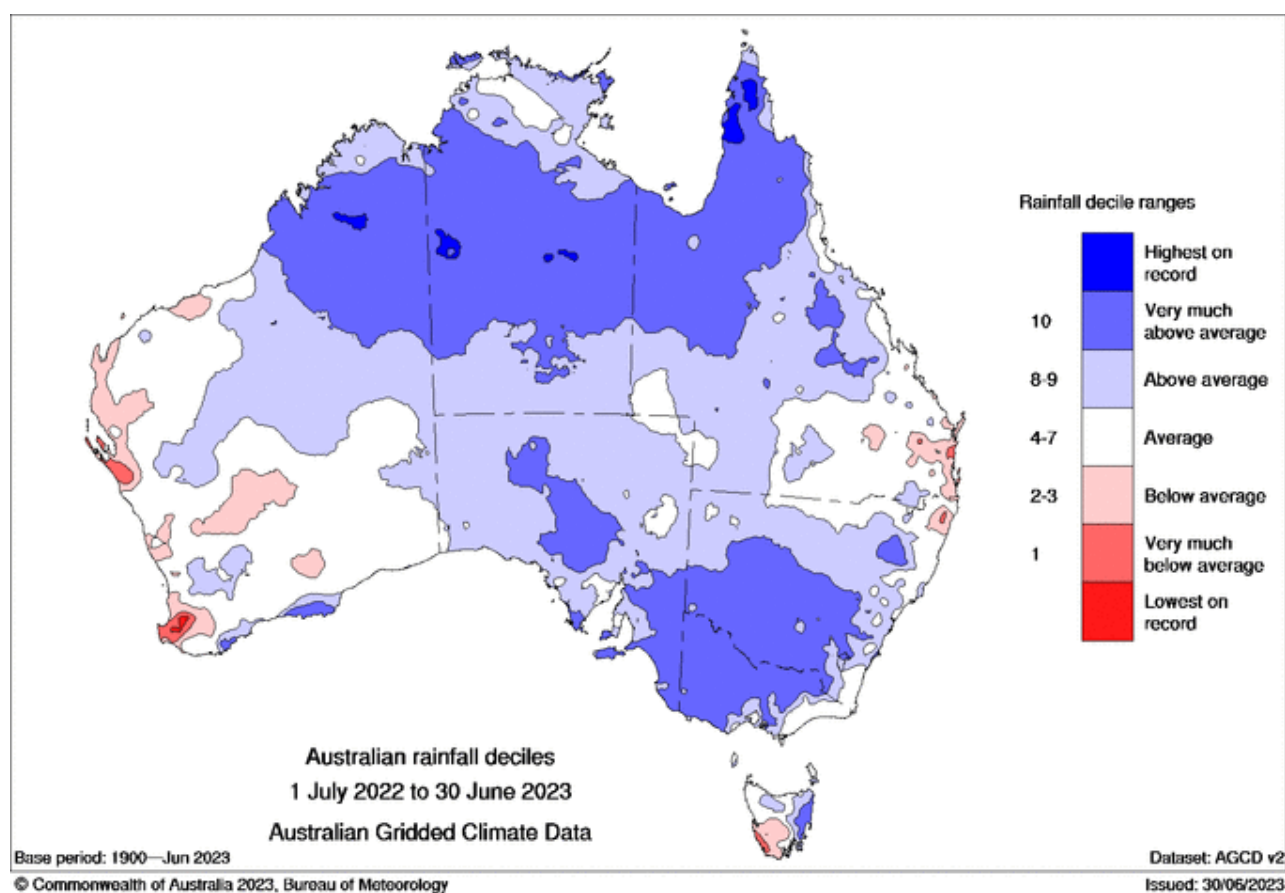
3 Climate

Australia's national mean temperature for 2022 was 0.50°C warmer than the 1961 to 1990 average. The mean maximum temperature was 0.32°C above average and the mean minimum temperature was 0.67°C above average (Bureau of Meteorology 2023).

Rainfall for the year was above average for most of mainland Australia, and very much above average for the south-eastern quarter of the mainland. 2022 was the ninth-wettest year on record for Australia. In eastern Australia, persistent rain saw significant flooding affecting large areas multiple times during the year. In northern Western Australia infrastructure damage from unprecedented flooding in December 2022 and January 2023 prevented all movement in or out of the region.

The La Niña declared in late November 2021, persisted through early 2022 before weakening and returning to neutral before a third successive La Niña re-emerged in early September (Bureau of Meteorology 2023). Map 1 shows the rainfall deciles for 2022–23.

Map 1 Australian rainfall deciles, July 2022 to June 2023



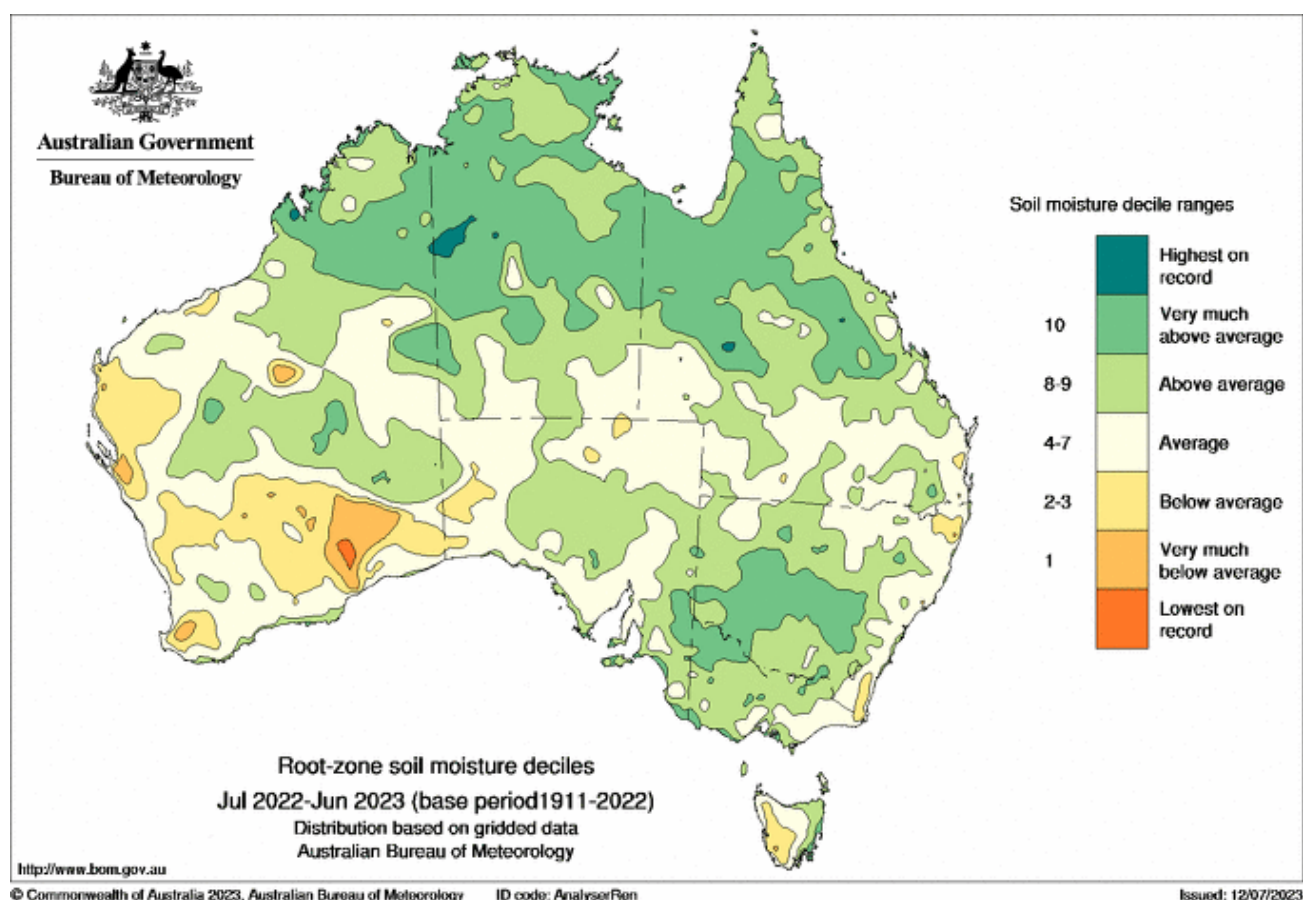
Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Note: In order to present the most updated information, the climate section contains references to the 2022 calendar year, as well as the 2022-23 financial year.

Water storage levels were high across much of Australia during 2022 due to high rainfall, wet soils and high stream flows. However, water storages remained low for some regions, including parts of central coast Queensland, western Tasmania, south-east New South Wales, and western Victoria (Bureau of Meteorology 2023).

During spring, soil moisture was above average across much of Australia, although remaining below average for south-west Western Australia and south-west Tasmania during September and October. During November, highest on record soil moisture was observed for parts of New South Wales, northern Victoria, central and south-east South Australia, the central west of the Northern Territory, and north-west Western Australia (Bureau of Meteorology 2023). Figure 2 shows the root zone soil moisture from July 2022 to June 2023.

Map 2 Root-zone soil moisture deciles, July 2022 to June 2023



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

The gross value of agricultural production is expected to reach a record of \$92 billion in 2022–23 due to a record year for crop production following a third consecutive La Niña event and continued high prices. Flooding and waterlogging along parts of the east coast in late 2022 saw localised losses of crops and caused disruption to the harvest of winter crops and movement of livestock in the region. However, exceptional conditions across the majority of cropping regions nationally helped yield the highest production levels of winter crops on record, including wheat and canola, and near record production of barley.

4 NDA outcomes

The NDA supports work towards 7 agreed outcomes. The report presents a national picture of how jurisdictions are collectively progressing achievement of outcomes and meeting the roles and responsibilities of the NDA, identifying shared areas for improvement. The 7 outcomes of the NDA are:

- 1) Farming businesses have an improved capability to manage business risks and the tools to implement sustainable and resilient risk management practices.
- 2) Farming businesses, industry service providers, agri-finance, community organisations and local government are partners of government and support rural communities to prepare for, and respond to, drought.
- 3) Farming businesses, farming families and farming communities are supported in times of hardship and have an increased understanding of, and access to, available support.
- 4) Roles and responsibilities of jurisdictions in responding to drought
 - a) are clear
 - b) promote consistency of drought policy and reform objectives
 - c) complement drought preparedness, response and recovery programs
 - d) reduce gaps and unnecessary duplication.
- 5) Improved sharing, and quality, of common sources of data and information across jurisdictions to strengthen policy and business decision-making.
- 6) Future programs related to the objectives of this agreement are consistent with the principles for reform at Attachment A of the NDA.
- 7) Future programs providing temporary in-drought support are consistent with the principles and processes at Attachment B of the NDA.

4.1 Summary of outcomes

The 2022–23 reporting data (see Appendix A) demonstrates that all jurisdictions are undertaking activities to further drought resilience and preparedness. This is in line with the policy position of the NDA to prioritise objectives and outcomes that enhance long-term preparedness, sustainability, resilience and risk management for farming businesses and farming communities. This preparedness and resilience focus, as well as the impact of widespread rain, is reflected in the national proportional expenditure on drought for preparedness and in-drought support (43% and 50% respectively), with funding for communities receiving the remainder (see Table 4).

5 Delivering on roles and responsibilities

The NDA outlines a number of joint individual responsibilities for the Commonwealth and the states and territories. These responsibilities provide clarity of the roles of government in relation to drought. This section of the report considers how the roles and responsibilities of the NDA have been met. This is a collective analysis to indicate the overall national progress against each area of responsibility and is informed by the self-assessments made by each party.

Table 1 Commonwealth responsibilities

Commonwealth responsibilities	Status
9a – Funding and delivering a time-limited household support payment based on individual and farming family needs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reciprocal obligations that encourage resilience case management to support reciprocal obligation requirements. 	On track
9b – Establishing and operating a Future Drought Fund, to enhance drought preparedness and resilience.	On track
9c – Providing continued access to incentives that support farming businesses’ risk management, including taxation concessions, the Farm Management Deposit Scheme and concessional loans.	On track
9d – Improving and maintaining national, regional and local predictive and real-time drought indicator information, drawing on the Bureau of Meteorology’s observation network and forecasting.	On track

The [Farm Household Allowance](#) (FHA), which assists farming families who are experiencing financial hardship, continues to offer a package of assistance through income support that drives financial self-reliance, resilience and structural change. In 2022–23, the FHA made over \$70.9 million in payments to over 6,630 recipients, providing around \$5.9 million each month to rural communities.

Since 2020, the \$5 billion [Future Drought Fund](#) (FDF) has provided secure, continuous funding for drought resilience initiatives. 2022–23 saw the addition of a number of new initiatives to the FDF’s [suite of programs](#).

The Commonwealth also continued to provide access to incentives that support farming businesses’ risk. The Regional Investment Corporation (RIC) approved 140 concessional loans valued at \$132.8 million in 2022–23. Of these, 27 were for farm business Drought Loans valued at \$29 million. At 30 June 2023, holdings in the [Farm Management Deposit \(FMD\) Scheme](#), which assists primary producers to deal more effectively with fluctuations in cash flows, were valued at \$7.1 billion, held in 47,688 FMD accounts.

Work also continued on the development of a Drought Early Warning System and to progress updates to the \$28.9 million Future Drought Fund Climate Services for Agriculture (CSA) tool, to make climate information more accessible for farmers, industry, and communities.

Table 2 State and Territory responsibilities

State and Territory responsibilities	Status
10a – Encouraging the delivery and uptake of capability-building programs to improve farming businesses' skills and decision-making that are flexible and tailored to farming businesses' needs.	On track
10b – Ensuring animal welfare and land management issues are managed during drought.	On track

With drought conditions not prevalent in most jurisdictions during the 2022–23 reporting period, jurisdictions have again been able to focus predominantly on building drought resilience and preparedness. Jurisdictions have supported the implementation of broad-scale initiatives such as the Regional Drought Resilience Planning program and Farm Business Resilience.

The importance of building skills and capacity extends beyond the farm gate into the broader rural community, and support from jurisdictions have been instrumental in the design and delivery of initiatives such as the Helping Regional Communities Prepare for Drought Initiative.

Given the climatic conditions experienced this reporting period, jurisdictions have not focussed on in-drought animal welfare and land management issues. However, lessons have been learnt from previous droughts and processes have been put in place to ensure these issues are managed appropriately during future droughts.

Table 3 Shared responsibilities

Shared responsibilities	Status
11a – Developing, designing, implementing and funding drought preparedness, response and recovery programs that are consistent with the NDA, encourage robust risk management and seek to avoid market distortions.	On track
11b – Developing capability-building programs, tools and technologies to inform and improve farming businesses' decision-making and promote resilience.	On track
11c – Provision of rural financial counselling services.	On track
11d – Support to mitigate the effects of drought on the health and wellbeing of farming families and farming communities.	Good progress
11e – Sharing, coordinating, collaborating and communicating information on drought preparedness, response and recovery policies and programs being developed and implemented.	Good progress
11f – Ensuring information on assistance for drought preparedness, response and recovery is accessible and readily available.	On track
11g – Ensuring consistency of drought policy and reform objectives and complementarity of drought preparedness, response and recovery programs.	Good progress
11h – Contributing to the development of quality, publicly available data, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weather, seasonal and climate forecasts • regional and local predictive real-time drought indicator information • a consistent early warning system for drought • an improved understanding of fodder crops and holdings across Australia 	On track

The collaborative approach demonstrated by all parties in progressing the NDA Review in 2022 and drafting text for a new NDA, is reflective of the positive working arrangements between parties and a collective intent to deliver programs and policies that are consistent with the NDA. This collaborative approach sets jurisdictions and the Commonwealth up well to continue progress made in sharing, coordinating, collaborating and communicating drought information.

While drought has not been prominent during this reporting period, parties recognise the cumulative impact of other adverse events, such as flooding, on the health and wellbeing of farming families and communities. This recognition is reflective in drafting of the new NDA, for which there is a collective desire to make more explicit links to the mental health impacts of drought.

Jurisdictions continued to support the implementation of rural financial counselling services throughout 2022–23 and a new Bureau of Meteorology weather radar in the Flinders Catchment went live July 2022, providing improved access to real-time weather information.



Image: Moon Cheese Studio

6 Investment

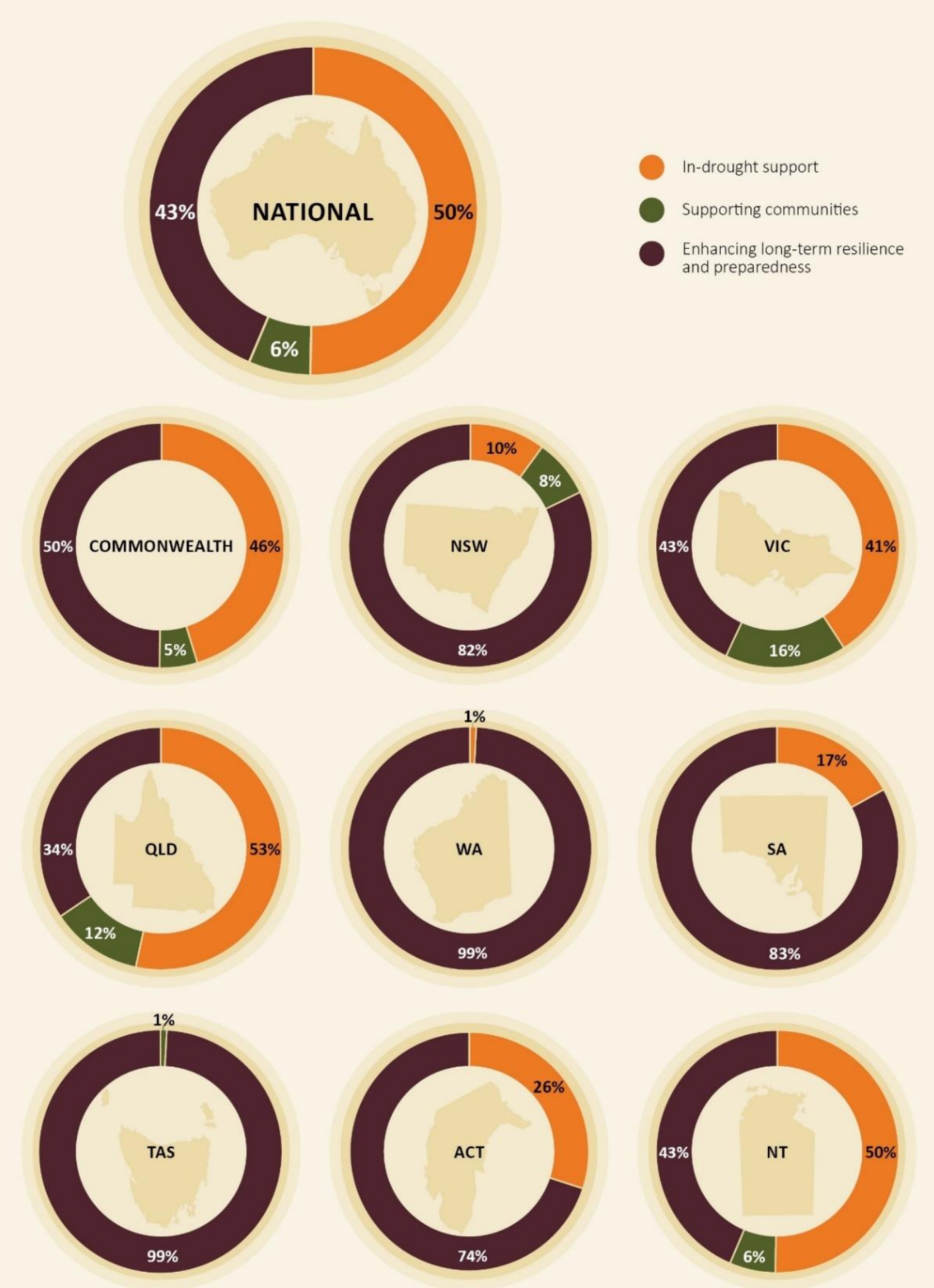
This section of the report includes funding committed since the NDA was signed in 2018 until 30 June 2023. It outlines the proportional investment spent by jurisdictions across the drought cycle for in-drought support, supporting communities, and enhancing long-term resilience and preparedness.

Investment across these areas – in-drought support, supporting communities, and enhancing long-term resilience and preparedness – is often integrated, and the implications extend beyond the drought context. Programs such as improving resilience to drought often result in greater resilience to other climate hazards, which is particularly relevant in the context of an increasingly variable climate. These broader outcomes extend across many programs throughout the drought cycle. For example, when supporting communities by investing in mental health, the community has immediate support, but through that support also becomes more resilient. Investment across the drought cycle can be complex, overlapping, and interconnected.



Image: James Christian

Table 4 Proportional investment across the drought cycle



Note: Includes funding committed on active measures since the NDA was signed in 2018 until 30 June 2023.

Note: Percentages have been rounded. As a result, the sum of the individual numbers may not always add up to 100%.

Note: Commonwealth proportional investment in enhancing long-term resilience and preparedness has decreased in this reporting period due to reallocation of National Water Grid Fund to support other government priorities.

7 Reviews and evaluations

The 2021–22 NDA annual report included an analysis of several reviews and evaluations of drought measures by parties. Recommendations included:

- covering all aspects of rural adversity rather than focussing on a single issue such as drought
- carrying out a suitable needs analysis to ensure services are appropriately targeted, and conduct reasonable levels of community consultation about proposed emergency responses
- including funding and related provisions to support marketing and communication
- including regular program meetings with all participating organisations to facilitate interorganisational collaboration
- developing an evidence-based rapid response framework (a collection of best practices that future program designers could use).

This reporting period saw additional reviews and evaluations of drought measures provided by some parties (see Table 6). Newly added reviews and evaluations included recommendations to:

- prioritise measures to support farm businesses' long-term preparedness and resilience, and support businesses owners when they have the capacity to prepare
- plan the government's response to in-drought support
- establish mechanisms for ongoing review, adaptation, and improvement of in-drought support
- deliver coordinated and consistent communication via local support networks.

Table 5 Reviews of parties' drought support measures

Measure	Responsible jurisdiction	Review date	Review and any government response
Rural Financial Counselling Service	Australian Government	2019	Rural Financial Counselling Service Review
Farm Household Allowance	Australian Government	September 2018 to February 2019	Farm Household Allowance review report Australian Government response
Drought Communities Programme Extension	Australian Government	January 2020	Drought Communities Programme Extension review
Water for Fodder	Australian Government	April 2020	Water for Fodder review
Review of Australian Government Drought Response	Australian Government	October 2020	Review of Australian Government Drought Response
Farm Management Deposit Scheme	Australian Government	June 2021	Farm Management Deposit Scheme review
Federal Government's response to the drought, and the adequacy and appropriateness of policies	Australian Government	October 2021	Federal Government's response to the drought, and the adequacy and

Measure	Responsible jurisdiction	Review date	Review and any government response
and measures to support farmers, regional communities and the Australian economy			appropriateness of policies and measures to support farmers, regional communities and the Australian economy Australian Government response
Agriculture Biodiversity Stewardship Pilots a	Australian Government	2022	Review of the Agriculture Biodiversity Stewardship Pilots Report
Improving Great Artesian Basin Drought Resilience a	Australian Government	–	Report due late 2023
NSW Strategic Drought Evaluation	New South Wales	2018 to 2021	Strategic Drought Evaluation Summary and Response 2022 Report
Future Ready Regions Update	New South Wales	2023	Not available
Drought Stimulus Package	New South Wales	2021	Process and interim outcomes evaluation of the Drought Stimulus Package
NSW Government Drought Relief Measures Evaluation a	New South Wales	2021	NSW Government Drought Relief Measures Evaluation Report
NSW Emergency Drought Relief: Mental Health Support Package Final Evaluation Report	New South Wales	2020	The NSW Emergency Drought Relief: Mental Health Supports Package Final Evaluation Report
Farm Business Resilience Program	New South Wales	2022	FBRP Pilot Report
2017-2020 Water Drought Response Evaluation	New South Wales	2021-2022	Extreme Events Policy
Valley Drought Snapshots	New South Wales	2021	The 2017-20 drought Water
Review of the 2018-20 Drought Relief Package	Victoria	2018 to 2020	Report due late 2023
Farm business skills and risk management programs a	Victoria	–	Not available
Health and wellbeing programs a	Victoria	–	Not available
Queensland Government Response Drought Program Review	Queensland	January 2019	Queensland Drought Program Review
Drought and Climate Adaptation Program	Queensland	July 2020	Drought and Climate Adaptation Program report
Evaluation of the Western Australian Drought Pilot Programs	Western Australia	June 2019	Evaluation report of WA Drought Pilot Programs
Pest Animal Control – State Barrier Fence	Western Australia	2019	Pest Animal Control Site Barrier Fence update

Measure	Responsible jurisdiction	Review date	Review and any government response
Review of the Animal Welfare Act 2002 – Government response	Western Australia	June 2021	Review of the Animal Welfare Act 2002 - Government response
State Barrier Fence Esperance Extension – Public Environmental Review	Western Australia	2018	State Barrier Fence Esperance Extension Public Environmental Review
Farm Business Resilience Program a	Western Australia	–	Not yet available
Regional Drought Resilience Planning a	Western Australia	–	Not yet available
Pipeline to Prosperity	Tasmania	2018	Final report on Tasmanian Irrigation
Financial Literacy programme	Northern Territory	–	–
Regional Drought Resilience Planning programme a	Northern Territory	–	Report due late 2023
Farm Business Resilience programme a	Northern Territory	–	Report due late 2023
On-Farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme a	Northern Territory	–	Not available
Animal Welfare and Land Management Agreements	Australian Capital Territory	June 2022	Not yet available
Landholder Training and Capacity Building a	Australian Capital Territory	–	Not yet available

Note: Includes reviews of measures since the NDA was signed in 2018 until 30 June 2023.

a Added in this reporting period.



Image: Department of Primary Industries and Regions

8 Next steps

8.1 Future NDA priorities

As this is the last reporting cycle under the current NDA, future reporting priorities have not been identified in this report. Parties to the NDA will work collaboratively to determine future NDA priorities once the new NDA commences.

Throughout 2023, a project board consisting of a representative from all NDA parties oversaw the development of a draft new NDA, which is responsive to recommendations of the 2022 NDA review. The draft new NDA was available for public consultation throughout August 2023. Finalising NDA text and obtaining agreement from first ministers before the new agreement is due to commence on 1 July 2024, remains a priority for all parties.

Alongside the development of the new NDA, parties have also been developing a new NDA outcomes reporting framework. Finalising this framework at the same time as the new NDA is developed will ensure it is fit for purpose for the NDA as an intergovernmental agreement and allow for progress against NDA outcomes to be reported on appropriately.

8.2 Upcoming jurisdictional activity

Future Drought Fund

The next reporting period will see continued implementation of programs, including those implemented in partnership with state and territory governments.

Working with the state and territory governments, the Regional Drought Resilience Planning program will continue to 30 June 2025 supporting regions to develop community-led, collaborative plans to prepare for and manage future drought risks. Also running to 30 June 2025, is the Farm Business Resilience Program, which in partnership with jurisdictions has provided learning opportunities for over 13,000 farmers, and the Helping Regional Communities Prepare for Drought Initiative (HRCPI). The HRCPI provides opportunities for community-led initiatives to build community resilience through strengthened networks and capacity building.

Activities also continue through the work of the Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs across the country and through the support of the Long-term Trials of Drought Resilient Farming Practices Grants program. These trials will test new farming practices and their effectiveness for building drought resilience over several years, with a focus on farming practices that improve both farm productivity and the natural capital that underpins it.

The *Future Drought Fund Act 2019* establishes a 4-year review cycle to ensure the Future Drought Fund remains effective. As part of this review cycle, the Productivity Commission undertook an inquiry, with the final report published in October 2023. This review will help inform the development of a new funding plan and a suite of additional new programs by mid-2024. The review involves opportunities for public consultation.

Climate Services for Agriculture

In July 2021, the \$28.9 million Future Drought Fund Climate Services for Agriculture (CSA) tool was first released. The latest update in July 2023 rebranded the farmer-facing website to 'My Climate View'. The website makes climate information more accessible for farmers, industry, and communities and allows users to anticipate potential future climate conditions, compare recent weather events, and consider how conditions could impact commodities they produce, and options to prepare for these climate impacts. Since the release of the tool in December 2021, available data has grown to include temperature, rainfall, heat and frost risk, evapotranspiration, and seasonal forecasts as well as specific information for select commodities.

The tool provides data on historical weather, seasonal forecasts, and climate projections for 2030, 2050 and 2070 (based on different emissions scenarios) across Australia at 5km² resolution. It also contains information on 20 Australian commodities, with additional commodities and further updates informed by user feedback planned until 2024.

The program is being delivered by the Bureau of Meteorology in partnership with CSIRO and is being developed through co-design and engagement with ends users and state and territories.

Weather radars and rain gauges

In the 2019–20 Budget, the Australian Government invested \$77.2 million for new weather radars and rain gauges in the Queensland regions of Darling Downs (near Toowoomba), Upper Burdekin (near Greenvale), Taroom and Flinders catchment (near Richmond). The Moree radar will also be relocated to Boggabilla in northern New South Wales. The new weather radars, which are being installed and operated by the Bureau of Meteorology, will fill significant radar coverage gaps and provide the community, and agriculture and other industries with improved access to real-time weather information.

Images from the Upper Burdekin, Taroom and Flinders catchment weather radars went live to the community in November 2021, April 2022 and July 2022, respectively. Site selection activities for the Darling Downs radar are complete and images are anticipated to be available to the community in mid-2024.

Drought data and decision making

In response to recent reviews of drought events, the Australian Government is implementing a Drought Early Warning System (DEWS), which will provide an indication of impacts on agricultural outcomes such as crop yields, pasture growth and farm business profits by location. The Australian Government is also developing a Drought Decision-making Framework to help inform decisions when periods are dry, or when regions are in drought. These bodies of work are designed to provide clarity on current and upcoming drought conditions across the country. This will inform government about drought conditions early on, and assist decision-making including when to provide assistance to farmers and communities facing hardship.

Drought Response, Resilience and Preparedness Plan

On 18 May 2023 the Australian Government published a [review](#) of its [Drought Response, Resilience and Preparedness Plan \(Drought Plan\)](#). The plan is the guiding document for drought policy at the Australian Government level and explains how the government will deliver on its commitments under the NDA. A consultation draft of the Drought Plan is expected to be released in the first half of

2024. This will provide an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on the consultation draft and inform the new Drought Plan. Following this consultation process the new Drought Plan is expected to be released in 2024. This timing allows for the new plan to align with the new NDA and the next Future Drought Fund Funding Plan.

State and territory priorities

The NSW Government has a strong and committed focus on drought resilience and preparedness. The NSW Government has a number of programs and policy initiatives underway to support and develop resilience in primary production and to prepare for drought. Continued investment has been made in the Enhanced Drought Indicator System and Combined Drought Indicator to provide primary producers with access to contemporary drought information through the monthly Seasonal Conditions Report. Primary producers have access to professional support through the Farm Business Resilience Program and the Young Farmer Business Program and can use the Farm Innovation Fund to implement farm resilience initiatives. Ongoing drought research and development continues to support industry resilience with the latest best practice and digital decision support tools and industry best practice. The Regional Drought Resilience Planning program was expanded in NSW following pilots with 3 groups of local government authorities. NSW continues to invest in the Rural Financial Counselling Service and is partnering with the 2 Drought & Innovation Hubs.

The Victorian Government is committed to supporting farmers, agriculture industries and communities across the state with long-term approaches to drought resilience and preparedness. This includes support to improve farm business resilience and better risk management, providing accessible and up-to-date seasonal forecasting, and promoting social, health and financial wellbeing.

In 2023–24, Agriculture Victoria will continue to focus on supporting long-term drought preparedness and resilience, so that farm businesses and communities are better prepared for, ready to respond to, and recover quickly from drought. Agriculture Victoria will work to strengthen the resilience of regional communities and the agriculture sector through the development and implementation of 9 community-led regional drought resilience plans. Agriculture Victoria will also continue to work with farm businesses to improve risk management through the Farm Business Resilience program, support the adoption of drought resilient farming and land management practices and technologies, upskilling through the Young Farmers Network, and provide access to Rural Financial Counselling Services. Further, Victoria's drought policies and frameworks will be updated to continuously improve Victoria's preparedness, response and recovery from drought now and into the future.

The Queensland Government is conducting a review of its drought declaration process which will be completed in 2023–24. In line with national drought policy principles, the main new drought measures available to Queensland primary producers to support drought preparedness such as the Drought Preparedness Grant and the Drought Ready and Recovery Loan Scheme are not contingent on being drought declared. Queensland will be engaging in messaging and promotion of the Farm Business Resilience Program and the new drought measures ahead of the forecast return to drier than average conditions forecast as a result of the return to El-Niño conditions.

In 2023–24 the Western Australian Government will continue delivering the Future Drought Fund capacity building and awareness initiatives through the Farm Business Resilience and Regional

Drought Resilience Planning programs, and will provide investment in climate-smart R&D through the WA Agriculture Research Collaboration (WAARC), financial support to the Grower Group Alliance (Operators of the South-West WA Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hub) and deliver capacity building and awareness campaigns for the development of business skills, natural resource management, resources and tools, and industry capability networks.

The Western Australian Government will continue to help reduce emissions across a range of sectors, identifying further opportunities for carbon sequestration and carbon farming, and develop a Climate Adaptation Strategy to help Western Australian industries, cities and regions identify and manage climate impacts and enhance climate resilience. In 2023–24 the Agriculture Climate Resilience Fund will see continued investment in natural resource accounting, carbon farming and soil health to support farmers develop resilience to climatic changes and changing market expectations. Additionally, the Western Australian Government will continue its focus on addressing the on-farm impacts of climate change through initiatives like, “WaterSmart Farms”, “Making Dams Work Again” and “Southern Rangelands Revitalisation”, that provide long-term solutions and new and emerging technologies.

South Australian delivery of the Future Drought Fund will continue with the extension of the Farm Business Resilience Program and the Regional Drought Resilience Program. The SA Government will also continue its investment and involvement as a partner in the South Australian Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hub (SA Drought Hub) and has committed \$4.185 million to the On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme in 2023–24. Additionally, there has been the announcement of successful projects under the Growing Carbon Farming Demonstration Pilot, which is an initiative to encourage carbon farming adoption and build the carbon market in SA.

In Tasmania the roll out of the Farm Business Resilience program (FBR) and the Regional Drought Resilience program (RDRP) is a priority for 2023-24. The FBR is expected to begin delivery in September after selection of delivery partners, including for the monitoring, evaluation and learning component. RDRP Regional Coordinators have been recruited and the FBR, RDRP and Tas Farm Innovation Hub are working together on a Drought Ready Tasmania Forum, planned for November 1, 2023.

The ACT Government is finalising the ACT Regional Drought Resilience Plan and the broader Canberra Region Local Food Strategy, which is a new agriculture policy for the ACT. There are also Farm Business Resilience training, invasive species management, and grazing block management training and activities being conducted.

The Northern Territory Government seeks to increase the diversity of business undertaken on the agricultural estate. There is potential for pastoralism, horticulture, forestry, aquaculture, tourism and many other business streams to be interwoven or vertically integrated, thereby providing a degree of drought resilience to rural businesses and communities.

The NT Government continues to encourage businesses to make decisions that are informed by data analysis and is also focussed on the Territory's biosecurity regulatory environment to ensure a practical and robust framework that protects their flora and fauna and agriculture trade.

9 Appendix A: 2022–23 jurisdictional measures

Table 6 NDA roles and responsibilities met by each measure, by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
Commonwealth	Farm Household Allowance	9a, 11a, 11b, 11d
Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund	9b, 11a, 11b, 11d, 11e
Commonwealth	Regional Investment Corporation Loans ^a	9c
Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	11c
Commonwealth	Regional Small Business Support Program pilot	11a, 11e
Commonwealth	Drought Community Outreach Program	11e, 11f
Commonwealth	Recovery Support Officer Network ^a	11g
Commonwealth	FarmHub ^a	11e, 11f
Commonwealth	Improving Great Artesian Basin Drought Resilience	11a,
Commonwealth	Taxation measures ^a	9c, 11a, 11b
Commonwealth	On–farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme	11a
Commonwealth	Mental Health and Wellbeing Support ^a	11d
Commonwealth	Communities Combating Pest and Weed Impacts During Drought Program	10b, 11a, 11b
Commonwealth	Farm Management Deposit Scheme ^a	9c, 11a, 11b
Commonwealth	Drought Communities Programme Extension	11a, 11d
Commonwealth	Drought Communities Programme Extension – Roads to Recovery	11a, 11d
Commonwealth	Building Better Regions Fund Round 4	11d
Commonwealth	Tackling Tough Times Together	11d
Commonwealth	National Water Grid Fund & National Water Grid Authority ^a	11a, 11d
Commonwealth	Community Child Care Fund - Special Circumstances	11d
Commonwealth	National Landcare Program ^a	11a, 11b

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
Commonwealth	Agriculture Stewardship Package ^a	11a, 11b
Commonwealth	Emissions Reduction Fund ^a	11a, 11b
Commonwealth	National Soil Strategy and National Soil Action Plan ^a	11a, 11b
Commonwealth	National Agricultural Innovation Priorities ^a	11a, 11b
NSW	Future Ready Regions	10a, 10b, 11b, 11f, 11g
NSW	Farm Innovation Fund	11c
NSW	Doppler radars and BoM ^a	11h
NSW	Safe and Secure Water Program	11d, 11g
NSW	Drought Staffing Entitlement Maintenance	10a
NSW	Threatened Species Husbandry	10b
NSW	Native Fish Drought Response Program	10b
NSW	Improving the Great Artesian Basin Drought Resilience	11d, 11g
NSW	Drought Relief Measures Evaluation Report	11d, 11e, 11f, 11g
NSW	Drought Measures Strategic Evaluation	11d, 11e, 11f, 11g
NSW	Water Infrastructure projects ^a	11d, 11g
NSW	Drought Assistance Fund	11a, 11c
NSW/Commonwealth	National Landcare Program ^a	11a, 11b
NSW/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Southern Qld and Northern NSW Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs	10a, 11a, 11b
NSW/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Southern NSW Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs	10a, 11a, 11b
NSW/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program	11d, 11e, 11f
NSW/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	10a, 11a, 11b
NSW/Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	11c
Vic.	Drought response, recovery and preparedness programs	10b, 11g, 11d

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
Vic.	Farm business skills and risk management programs ^a	10a, 11a, 11b
Vic.	Information and forecasting programs ^a	11e, 11f, 11h
Vic.	Health and wellbeing programs ^a	11d
Qld	Drought and Climate Adaptation Program ^a	10a, 11a, 11b, 11e, 11f, 11h
Qld	Drought Relief Assistance Scheme	10b
Qld	Communities Assistance Program (Drought Support Package)	11d
Qld	Drought Preparedness Grants	11a
Qld	Farm Management Grants	11a
Qld	Drought and Climate Adaptation Program	10a, 11b, 11e, 11f, 11h, 11a
Qld	Drought Ready and Recovery Loans Scheme	11a
Qld	Drought Carry-on Finance Loan Scheme	11a
Qld	Emergency Drought Assistance Loan Scheme	11a
Qld/Commonwealth	Co-contribution to the RFCS ^a	11c
Qld/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program	11d
Qld/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	11a, 11b, 11e, 11f
WA	State Natural Resource Management Program: Community Stewardship Grants	10a, 11a, 11b, 11h
WA	Grants for Biosecurity Groups	10b
WA	Grower Group Alliance	10a
WA	Southern Rangelands Restoration Project ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
WA	Southern Rangelands Restoration Project: Drought Resilient Soils and Landscapes	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
WA	WaterSmart Farms Project ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
WA	WaterSmart Farms: Making Dams Work Again ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
WA	Horticulture Business Capacity Building Program ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b
WA	Western Australia Agricultural Research Collaboration ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11h

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
WA	Western Australian Agriculture Climate Resilience Fund ^a	11a, 11b, 11e, 11f, 11g, 11h
WA	Soils Systems Master Class ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b
WA	Carbon Farming and Land Restoration Program ^a	10b, 11a, 11b, 11e, 11h
WA	Rural Business Development Corporation: Farm Debt Mediation Scheme ^a	11c
WA	DPIRD Regional Intelligence and Adoption Team ^a	10a, 10b
WA	Western Farming Systems ^a	11a, 11b, 11e, 11f, 11g
WA	Wild Dog Action Plan 2021-2025 ^a	10b
WA	Wild Dog Action Plan: State Barrier Fence Wild Dog Control	10b
WA	Wild Dog Action Plan: Research and Development Fund	10b, 11b
WA	Animal Welfare ^a	10b
WA	Animal Welfare Grant Programs ^a	10b
WA	Animal Welfare in Emergencies Grant Program – Local Government ^a	10b
WA	Making Every Drop Count – Below and Above Ground Targeted Soil Moisture Conservation from Paddock to Landscape ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
WA	Soil and Land Conservation Council ^a	10b
WA	Soil re-engineering project ^a	11b
WA	Grains Science Partnerships ^a	11b
WA	InterGrain Pty Ltd Majority Shareholding ^a	11a
WA	Australian Export Grains Innovation Centre membership ^a	11h
WA	WA SheepLinks Program ^a	10b, 11a, 11b, 11e
WA	WA SheepLinks Program: Feed365	10b, 11a, 11b, 11e
WA	Katanning Research Station ^a	10b, 11a, 11b, 11e
WA	Katanning Research Station Demonstration Site ^a	10b
WA	Operation of Web Application Portal Interface ^a	11h
WA	Operation of Weather Stations & Doppler Radar ^a	10b, 11b, 11h

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
WA	Regional Telecommunications Resilience: Mobile Network Hardening Program ^a	10b, 11b, 11h
WA	WA Regional Digital Connectivity Program ^a	10b, 11b, 11h
WA	Digital Farm Grants & Regional Telecommunication Project ^a	11b, 11d, 11f, 11h
WA	Pastures from Space service ^a	10b, 11b, 11h
WA	Digital Tools, Mapping and Apps ^a	11e, 11f, 11h
WA	Mosaic Agriculture ^a	10b, 11b
WA	Aboriginal Corporate Governance Development (ACGD) Grant ^a	10a, 11b
WA	Land Enterprise Support – Native Grains Trial ^a	10a, 11b
WA	Bushfoods Guide and Indigenous Ecological Knowledge ^a	10a, 11b
WA	Climate Dashboard ^a	11b, 11d, 11f, 11h
WA	Cropping after paddock fires ^a	11a, 11e, 11f
WA	Bushfire Recovery Support and Coordinator ^a	11a, 11b, 11d, 11e, 11f, 11h
WA	District Recovery Co-ordinator ^a	11a, 11e, 11f
WA	Regional Snapshots ^a	10a, 11a, 11b, 11h
WA	Pirra Jungku: Contemporary and traditional fire management ^a	10b
WA	Water Carting ^a	10b, 11d, 11g
WA	Regional Climate Alliance pilot program ^a	10a, 11a, 11b, 11h
WA	Community town dam project ^a	10a, 11a, 11b, 11h
WA	Community Water Supplies Partnership Program – non potable	10b, 11d
WA	Climate Science Initiative ^a	10a, 11a, 11b
WA	Climate Action ^a	10a, 11a, 11b
WA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Southwest WA Drought Resilience and Innovation Hub	10a
WA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Northern WA & NT Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hub	10a
WA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	10a, 11b, 11c, 11e

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
WA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning	11a, 11b, 11d, 11e, 11f, 11g, 11h
WA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Drought Resilience Self-Assessment Tool	10a, 11d
SA	Family and Business Support Program (FaBS) ^a	10a, 11a, 11c, 11d
SA	Wild Dog Management Programs ^a	10b
SA	Animal Health Officers ^a	10b
SA	Rebuilding the Dog Fence in South Australia ^a	10b
SA	Fox Bounty ^a	10b
SA	Animal Welfare Legislation and Policy Framework ^a	10b
SA	Growing Carbon Farming Demonstration pilot ^a	10a, 11h
SA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	10a, 11a, 11b, 11d
SA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Climate Services for Agriculture	11h
SA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hub (state contribution)	10a, 11a, 11e, 11f
SA/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning	11a, 11d
SA/Commonwealth	On–farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme ^a	10b, 11a
SA/Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	10a, 11c, 11d
Tas.	Enterprise Suitability mapping ^a	11b, 11h
Tas.	Rural Water Use Strategy ^a	11a
Tas.	Rural Alive and Well ^a	11d
Tas./Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	11c
Tas./Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program	10a, 11d, 11e, 11g
Tas./Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11e
Tas./Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Drought Resilience Grant – Tas Farm Innovation Hub	11a, 11b, 11d, 11e, 11f
Tas./Commonwealth	Pipeline to Prosperity – Tasmanian Irrigation Program	11a
NT	Financial Literacy Program ^a	10a, 11b

Jurisdiction	Measure	NDA roles and responsibilities met
NT	Pastoral Feed Outlook ^a	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11h
NT/Commonwealth	On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme	10b, 11a, 11d, 11f
NT/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program	10b, 11a, 11b, 11d, 11e, 11f, 11h
NT/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Farm Business Resilience Program	10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11d
NT/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund Northern WA/NT Drought Hub	10a, 11a, 11b, 11e, 11f, 11h
NT/Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	11c
ACT	Landholder training and capacity building	10a
ACT	Training and capacity building technologies	11b
ACT	Formation of an ACT Grazing Management Group	11d
ACT	Consultation with peak landholder body: ACT Rural Landholders Association ^a	11e
ACT	Drought Assistance information dissemination	11f
ACT	Soil Moisture Probe Network ^a	11h
ACT	Animal welfare and land management ^a	10b
ACT	Drought relief grazing	11f
ACT	Transport subsidies	11a, 11d, 11f
ACT	Pest and weed control measures ^a	11a
ACT	Collaboration with NSW programs ^a	11f
ACT	Provision of mental health support services ^a	11c
ACT/Commonwealth	Future Drought Fund: Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program	11a
ACT/Commonwealth	On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme	11a
ACT/Commonwealth	Rural Financial Counselling Service ^a	11c

^a Measure is not drought-specific but supports agricultural resilience and productivity more broadly.