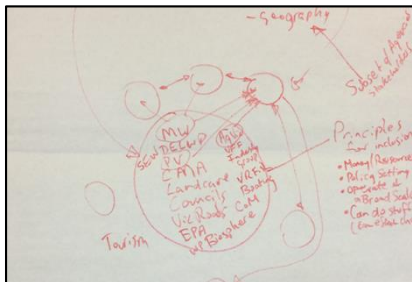


Group 1)

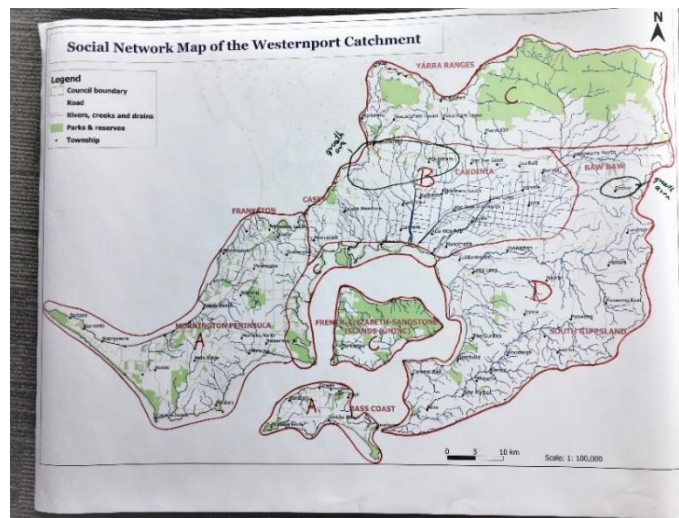
- A core group for the catchment with multiple sub-groups selected on issues or geography. Principles for being included in the core group include resources; policy setting ability; operate at a broad scale and can facilitate projects
- The core group is focused on strategy, funding and priority setting while the sub-groups focus on operations, problem solving, and reporting back to the core and other stakeholders
- Group meets twice a year but stays connected via an electronic communication hub



Possible collaboration models for the Westernport and Mornington Peninsula Catchment (2 May 2019)

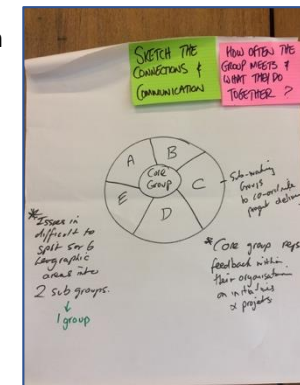
Group 2)

- Catchment-wide governance to ensure fair allocation of funding and to prevent things getting too political
- The model has three management levels. The core group consists of CMAs, local government and Parks Victoria and MW. The second ring consists of industry, regulators, Landcare, friends of groups. The third ring is made up of private land owners, developers and indigenous representation



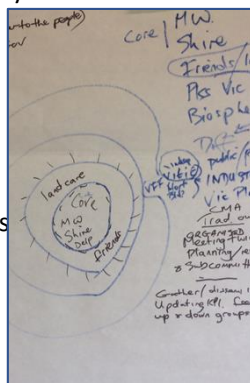
Group 3)

- One central governance group with satellite groups that are based on geographic areas. The working groups have slightly different representation according to the needs of the area.
- The core group consists of main agencies including MW, PV, CMAs, DELWP and central representation from Landcare groups.
- The core group meets 3 times a year and is responsible to communicate back to the sub-groups and within agencies. They use technologies such as skype to communicate when physically meeting up is a challenge.



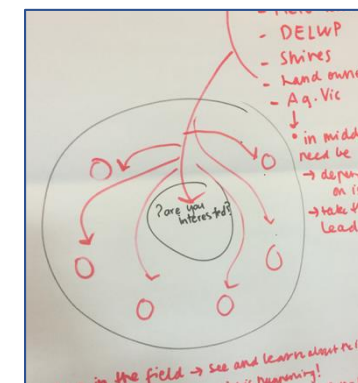
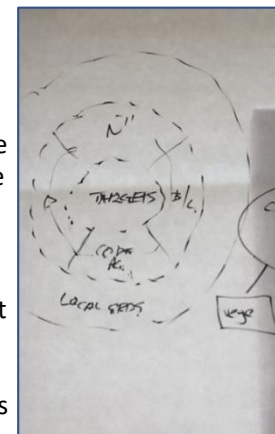
Group 4)

- One catchment-wide model to have a consolidated voice. The core group is supported by friends of and Landcare groups. It builds on existing groups and networks. The core group consists of local government, DELWP, and representation from interested groups that are not always considered (e.g. VFF for contact with landholders)
- The group meets twice a year—one to plan and one to review.
- Feedback is necessary.
- Communication across the catchment and up-down between groups is needed.
- An important principle is that everyone needs to step up



Group 5)

- Governance is at the whole-catchment scale. It builds on the current collaboration networks in place. The model has a core group consisting of MW, PV, Shires as they have the power to make things happen. The next level includes Landcare and friends of groups who do the hands-on work.
- The spread of information is critical. The core group must pass information on to the different groups such as when funding is available. Interest groups must pass information back to the core group, for example, when new projects are wanted.



Group 6)

- One central governance system based around existing networks and programs in the region
- Has a central group that focuses of the common issues around the catchment. This group consists of PV, MW, DELWP, Shires, Ag vic., Land owner representation. Sub-groups are formed based on the problems and projects being focused on
- Needs effective communication or it will fail