



Department of **Planning,
Lands and Heritage**



COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORT 2013-2018

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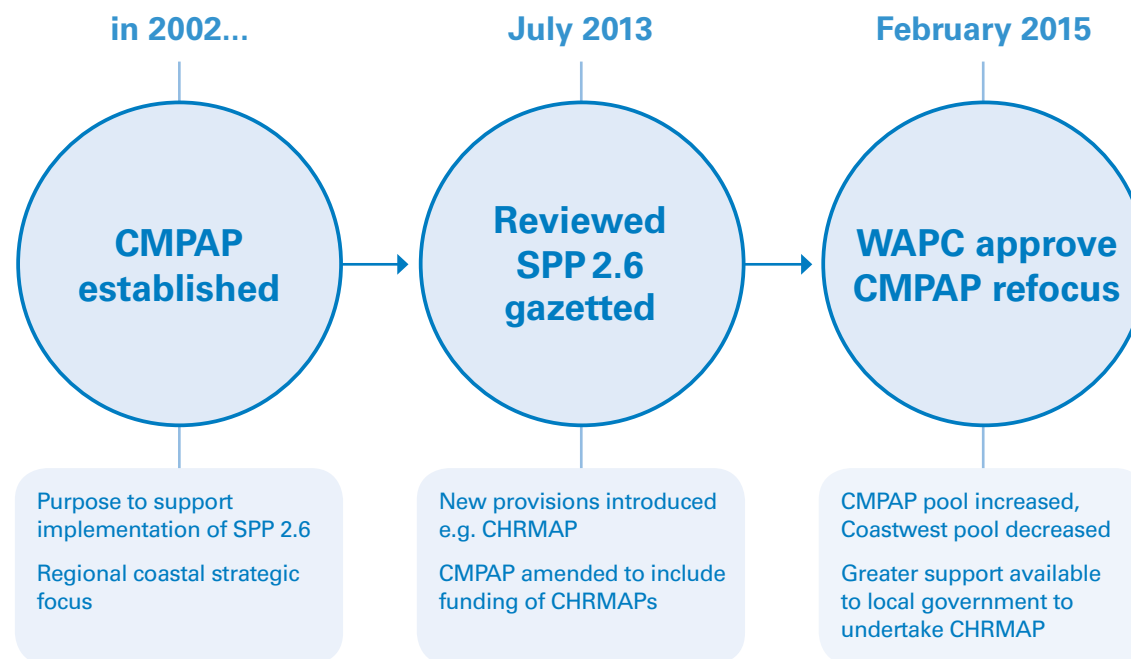
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BACKGROUND

The Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program (CMPAP) was established in 2002 and is administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). CMPAP's primary purpose is to support the implementation of State Planning Policy No. 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6) by providing grants to local coastal managers to prepare plans and strategies for long-term management of coastal areas.

In July 2013, SPP2.6 was reviewed and gazetted to include new policy requirements such as coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning (CHRMAP). As a result, CMPAP was broadened to include CHRMAPs as eligible projects in addition to coastal management plans or strategies. However, in light of this change in policy, the budget allocation for CMPAP was not considered sufficient to provide the support required to coastal land managers.

In February 2015, the WAPC approved recommendations to refocus the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) fund which also incorporates the Coastwest grants program. This resulted in: staged increase (CMPAP) and decrease (Coastwest) to funding pools over two financial years; and funds for data acquisition and coastal conference sponsorship. The increased funds for CMPAP meant greater support available to coastal land managers to undertake CHRMAP to improve decision-making and build resilience to coastal hazards over short, medium and longer terms.



INTRODUCTION

CMPAP grants support coastal land managers to develop strategies and management plans for coastal areas that are, or are predicted to become, under pressure from a range of challenges including the impacts of climate change, coastal hazards (e.g. erosion and inundation), population growth and competing land uses. Local governments experiencing the impacts of coastal hazards, or that have been identified as an area at risk often do not have the technical expertise or the funds to undertake comprehensive CHRMAP. CMPAP provides funding to local governments to develop CHRMAPs, which improves their decision-making and builds resilience to coastal hazards and climate change over the short, medium and long term.

Since CMPAPs establishment, the program has evolved:

- grants were primarily available on a 'first come, first served' basis but are now run as an annual competitive application process with Guidelines
- originally a rural/regional program, it has expanded to include Perth and Peel
- eligible projects now include the development of a CHRMAP, component of a CHRMAP or the implementation of land use planning outcomes of a completed and adopted CHRMAP
- a targeted approach is used for addressing areas experiencing erosion and require a CHRMAP
- the funding pool has been increased to provide stronger support to coastal land managers
- steering Committees containing DPLH staff are set up for each funded project
- there is collaboration between CMPAP and Department of Transport's Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) grants

CMPAP TODAY

CMPAP grants to \$75,000 per project are available. Applicants are expected to contribute at least 50 per cent of the total project value.

CMPAP grants will fund development of:

- a coastal hazard risk management and adaptation plan (CHRMAP)
- a coastal strategy
- a coastal management plan
- a project that undertakes a component of CHRMAP (except for a stand-alone hazard assessment) or implements land use planning outcomes of a completed and adopted CHRMAP.

Table 1: Eligible plan types

Plan Type	Definition	Issues addressed	Scale /size of area
Coastal hazard risk management adaptation plan (CHRMAP)	A framework for incorporating coastal hazard considerations into decision-making processes and providing long-term capacity for managing coastal hazard risk through adaptive management.	Establishing context, identification, analysis and evaluation of coastal hazard risks, identification and implementation of adaptation options.	Covers the entire sediment cell based on coastal processes defined by coastal geology and geomorphology.
Coastal strategy	A regional or sub-regional strategic plan setting the broad direction and framework for land use and management of an area.	Designates areas suitable for different land uses (e.g. conservation, recreation, residential development, foreshore reserve, public access).	Over 100 kilometres of coastline, and covers either an entire local government area or several local government areas.
Coastal management plan	A district scaled plan providing actions for management of coastal nodes.	Designates areas for various purposes (such as car parks, public access, toilets, surf lifesaving clubs) and provides sufficient detail for management of coastal nodes.	Covers coastal reserve areas within an entire local government area, or the majority of the local government area.

CMPAP SNAPSHOT

Collaboration between CMPAP and the Department of Transport's CAP grants has enabled an integrated approach to coastal planning and management that better meets strategic objectives and maximises available funding. Both CMPAP and CAP grants are open for applications concurrently and applications are jointly assessed to allow flexibility in the transfer of applications between programs where appropriate.

DPLH staff are involved throughout CMPAP funded projects, from initiation to adoption of the plan. Administrative tasks include signing of a funding agreement, development of project milestones, progress reports and payments over three instalments based on milestone trigger points. Steering Committees are set up for each project and meet every two to three months. Two DPLH staff are nominated as steering committee members, one from the Policy team that manages CMPAP and one from the relevant regional planning team. Their role on the steering committee includes review of the scope of works, tender assessment and review of project outputs (chapter reports, draft and final plans).

26 projects have been funded between 2013–2018/19. Below is a brief summary.

18 CHRMAPs across **19** local governments

4 coastal management plans

1 coastal strategy

1 coastal management program

1 coastal values study

1 environmental and cultural study

\$1,202,750 total CMPAP funds

\$1,247,242 total coastal manager cash contributions, plus **\$638,901** in-kind

\$3,088,893 total project value

The summary demonstrates that CMPAP has predominantly focussed on supporting local governments with CHRMAP and therefore assisting in the implementation of SPP2.6 and its objectives. As more CHRMAPs are completed, it is anticipated that the implementation of them will become a greater focus for CMPAP. In 2018/19, CMPAP funded a project titled *Environmental and Cultural Heritage Investigations for Cable Beach Foreshore Adaptation*, which was an outcome of the completed Broome Townsite CHRMAP. Appendix 1 provides a summary of funded projects.

CMPAP grants of \$1,202,750 have been awarded in this period. This does not include DPLH in-kind contributions made through its support of two staff per project, from initiation to acquittal of projects. The total value of contributions from coastal managers is \$1,886,143 (made up of \$1,247,242 in cash and \$638,901 in-kind) providing a total value of \$3,088,893 for these 26 projects. While applicants are expected to contribute at least 50 per cent of the total project value, this has been exceeded as every CMPAP dollar has leveraged a contribution of more than \$1.50.

Prior to 2013, CMPAP provided a total of \$449,000 across 23 projects. This included 12 coastal management plans, 10 coastal strategies and one coastal policy.

CMPAP EVALUATION

Five years have passed since CMPAP was amended in light of the SPP2.6 review. Therefore it is an opportune time to reflect on what CMPAP has achieved and to gain feedback on the program.

Grant recipients were surveyed during November and December 2018. The survey was designed to gain feedback on CMPAP and how it can be improved. It also contained specific questions relating to their funded project, including: what changes/actions have been implemented or are planned for; challenges faced and how these were overcome; community response; and how local governments' (staff and Councillors) understanding of various issues has changed (before and after project). Of the 21 surveys (not including 2018/19 projects), 13 responses were received (62%).

As part of CMPAP reporting requirements, a Completion Report is required with information on the project outcomes, obstacles/challenges, implementation and community consultation.

Both the survey responses and completion reports have been used to evaluate CMPAP and its funded projects. The following provides a summary of the key findings.

CMPAP feedback

General feedback on CMPAP was sought from grant recipients and a mix of positive and minor criticisms were received including the following:

Positives:

- *"The funding process, supporting paperwork (ie spreadsheets) milestones and staff were all exemplary. They made the process very clear and assisted us as a small Shire every step of the way."*
- *"CMPAP staff were really helpful and patient in providing advice while I was putting together the application. The funding amount granted to the City is generous and reflects the scale of our CHRMAP project."*
- *"Appreciate the support of the DPLH staff as Broome, like many other local governments, do not have a specific coastal/environmental officer that specialises in this field."*
- *"Great to have this assistance available."*
- *"All up, the City cannot fault the process of applying for the grant."*

Criticisms:

- *"I found the process of putting together a funding application quite challenging but mainly because I had not done one before."*
- *"A huge amount of focus by DPLH was placed on the Project Brief/Plan in the project initiation stage which was very difficult. Too much focus on the process not on the outcomes."*

- *"As officers I would say my only issue is the repetitiveness of some of the project reporting, that could be simplified a little."*
- *"Suggest that steering committee meetings may be more practical every three months than two months."*
- *"Guidance on planning policy development, and conditions associated with managed retreat guidelines, would be beneficial."*

Grant recipients were asked about the level of DPLH support, expertise and involvement they received during the development of their project. The majority were very satisfied (nine), three were somewhat satisfied and one was somewhat dissatisfied (no comment provided). Comments received included the following:

- *"The officer level support has been very helpful. Coastal hazard risks are increasing with sea-level rise and more extreme weather events, and coastal planning should be resourced accordingly. Bushfire Planning appears to have been heavily resourced over the last 5 years, and coastal planning should receive similar attention."*
- *"The direction and expertise provided by those staff involved ensured that the report was completed in a timely and efficient manner."*
- *"I learnt a lot through DPLH's support throughout the project."*
- *"I found the DPLH representative was engaged in our process and provided the necessary and specific feedback to ensure we achieved a CHRMAP that is the basis to commence addressing coastal risks in prioritised and holistic way."*

- *“In my dealings with DPLH officers have supported and offered assistance within very reasonable timeframes.”*

In terms of improving CMPAP, respondents indicated improvements could be made to the CMPAP Guidelines (one), application form (two), CMPAP's focus (two), funding amount (two) and support materials (two). Other suggested improvements included: extending the acquittal process (30 days not sufficient); and spacing steering committee meetings to every three months rather than two.

Project outcomes

Since 2013, 16 CMPAP projects have been completed and are at varying stages of being implemented.

Several local governments that have completed CHRMAPs have begun implementing them through actions including:

- Local Planning Scheme amendment to include a Special Control Area for the area at risk for coastal erosion and/or inundation to ensure future development is appropriately managed
- integrating CHRMAP recommendations into business planning so that funding and resources can be planned for
- development of a coastal monitoring program
- detailed assessment of existing coastal protection assets
- detailed design of adaptation options to reduce coastal erosion risk
- dune restoration works.

Overall, survey comments suggest that CHRMAPs have provided guidance and confidence in decision-making in determining planning and development proposals. Through the CHRMAP process, local governments have gained a greater understanding of which assets (both natural and built) are valued most by their community. Community awareness and understanding of coastal hazards has improved during the development of the CHRMAP through their involvement in engagement practises such as workshops.

A local government that had completed a coastal management plan (CMP) stated that planning application assessments were informed by the CMP. A coastal signage program has also been funded by the local government in accordance with the recommendations of the CMP. Review of their Local Planning Strategy has commenced and the findings of the CMP will inform this document and the subsequent Local Planning Scheme.

Many projects, particularly those recently completed, are yet to implement any recommendations or actions. They do however have a number of future actions proposed including:

- integrating the CHRMAP into the local government's statutory planning framework e.g. Local Planning Scheme amendment
- incorporating coastal hazard mapping into a Local Planning Strategy
- incorporating CHRMAP outcomes into the local government's asset management planning and long-term financial plan

- further modelling of inland flood risk from rivers and wetlands
- improved coastal hazard mapping
- assessing coastal inundation risk
- mitigation measures to protect public and private infrastructure and assets, and environmental values
- coastal monitoring program, identifying areas for sand renourishment, maintenance and capital works through a detailed Coastal Management Program
- implementation of an adaptation option recommended by the CHRMAP.

These future actions may be eligible for funding from CMPAP, the Department of Transport's CAP grants and the WAPC's Coastwest program. They may also be eligible for funding through the Natural Disaster Resilience Program, which is a joint State and Commonwealth governments grant program.

Project challenges

A number of project challenges were raised in the survey responses and completion reports. These have been grouped into common themes, including project delays, community consultation and engagement, and data availability.

Project delays were a common occurrence experienced by the CHRMAP projects. Some of the first CHRMAPs funded in 2013/14 experienced teething issues, as the concept of CHRMAP was relatively new and had only recently been included in SPP2.6 (gazetted in July 2013). Consultants working

on these had limited experience in the steps involved in CHRMAP and therefore the required scope was not clear early on. A couple of projects were delayed due to unforeseen circumstances including bushfires and consultant personnel availability. Council meetings and educating local governments on coastal issues were other factors that delayed some projects.

Community consultation and engagement has proven to be a challenge particularly for CHRMAP projects due to their complex nature. Informing the community and stakeholders on the CHRMAP process and conveying technical information into dialogue that is easily understood is not an easy task. Many found community consultation to be a lengthy process since regular project updates were needed, and complex information had to be in bite-size pieces. Meaningful community engagement was another common obstacle. It is often difficult to gain community interest and participation in workshops and surveys, with the outcomes from these critical to the success of the project. One project stated that there was a general preference of the community to value local experience and historical knowledge of coastal impacts over technical studies, which reduced engagement levels. Consultation fatigue was another issue raised mainly due to project length.

The availability of coastal data affected some projects. For example, one CHRMAP project area had very limited record of historical aerial photography (dating back to early 2000s), which was used in a component of the hazard assessment. Historic beach monitoring data and aerial photography dating back significantly further would have been valuable in improving the understanding of how the coast has evolved. Another project indicated that the lack of coastal data available

weakened their modelling (as part of the hazard assessment); in particular, there was no geophysical survey data for their coastline and a lack of wind and wave data. This highlights the variability in data collected across the State.

Understanding of coastal issues

A section of the survey focussed on local government understanding of coastal hazards, coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning (CHRMAP), community engagement and consultation, and the planning implications. These were assessed before

and after the project to gauge whether their level of understanding (low, medium or high) had improved as result of completing the project. Table 2 below provides a summary of findings from the survey question. The results suggest that local government understanding of coastal hazards, CHRMAP and the planning implications have significantly increased from before to after the project. Community engagement and consultation continues to be an issue for some.

Table 2: Summary of findings

Issue	Before project	After project	Summary
Coastal hazards (e.g. erosion and inundation)	Low (4) Med (6) High (1)	Low (0) Med (3) High (8)	9 of 11 responses had improved understanding. 2 of 11 responses maintained level of understanding (med & high).
CHRMAP	Low (9) Med (0) High (1)	Low (0) Med (7) High (3)	9 of 10 responses had improved understanding. 1 of 10 responses maintained level of understanding (high).
Community engagement & consultation	Low (2) Med (8) High (1)	Low (1) Med (6) High (4)	4 of 11 responses had improved understanding. 7 of 11 responses maintained level of understanding (generally med & high, 1 low).
Planning implications	Low (5) Med (6) High (0)	Low (0) Med (3) High (8)	9 of 11 responses had improved understanding. 2 of 11 responses maintained level of understanding (med).

Meeting CMPAP's objective

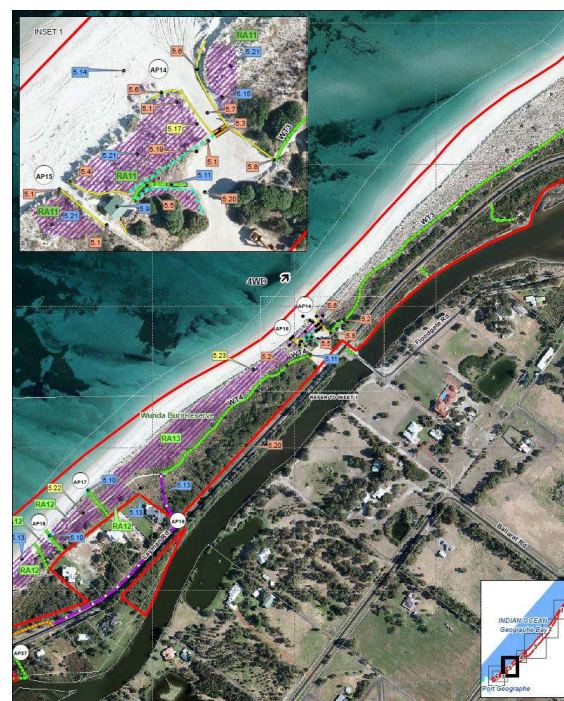
The primary objective of CMPAP is to support SPP2.6 and associated policies, by providing grants to coastal land managers to prepare and implement plans and strategies that:

- plan for long-term management of areas that are, or are predicted to become, under pressure from challenges including the impacts of climate change, coastal hazards such as erosion and inundation, population growth, and competing land uses
- develop community appreciation for the coast as a contested space and facilitate informed community input into local decision making about coastal planning issues.

CMPAP's objective is being achieved as it is supporting the implementation of SPP2.6 by providing grants to coastal land managers to complete coastal planning and management projects. In recent years, funding the development of CHRMAPs has been a focus for the State's most vulnerable coastal areas to support their long-term management. This will continue to be a focus for CMPAP until all key coastal areas have a CHRMAP in place.

Each funded project is required to prepare a community and stakeholder engagement strategy that details how they intend to engage and consult with the community and other relevant stakeholders. Engaging the community throughout the project development can improve community appreciation of the coast as well as facilitate informed community input into local decision-making about coastal planning issues. Community engagement has been a common challenge for funded projects and

requires further refinement to effectively achieve this. Stronger community education and awareness of coastal issues early in the project would help facilitate informed community input into coastal planning and management. However, encouraging community participation in workshops and other activities remains an ongoing challenge.



Source: 02 Marine, 2016

WHERE TO NEXT?

CMPAP is continually reviewed and improved to ensure it is meeting its objective. Some of the criticisms and challenges raised in the survey responses have been addressed. For example, one of the first local governments to complete a CHRMAP raised the issue of project scope being unclear. We have since developed a scope of works template for CHRMAPs that clearly details the required steps involved and this is available to coastal land managers undertaking similar projects. Data availability was another issue for some projects. In recent years, the State Government has commissioned high-resolution bathymetric (seabed) and terrestrial coastal surveys for large sections of the State's coast using LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) technology. This data has a range of purposes including baseline information to model coastal processes and assist in CHRMAP as required by SPP2.6, and identifying areas potentially at risk from coastal inundation and erosion.

Strengthening CMPAP's support materials has been a significant focus particularly for CHRMAP projects. The collection of community values is vital for CHRMAPs. DPLH commissioned the University of Western Australia (UWA) to develop survey instruments capable of estimating the non-market or intangible values (e.g. environmental and social) that a community places upon coastal assets affected by coastal hazards. The City of Wanneroo, UWA and DPLH are currently working in collaboration to complete a full case study at Yanchep to demonstrate application of the survey instruments. These survey templates will be made available within the CHRMAP Guidelines which are currently being reviewed to provide more detailed guidance and examples of how to complete a CHRMAP, including guidance on how to implement a policy of planned or managed retreat.

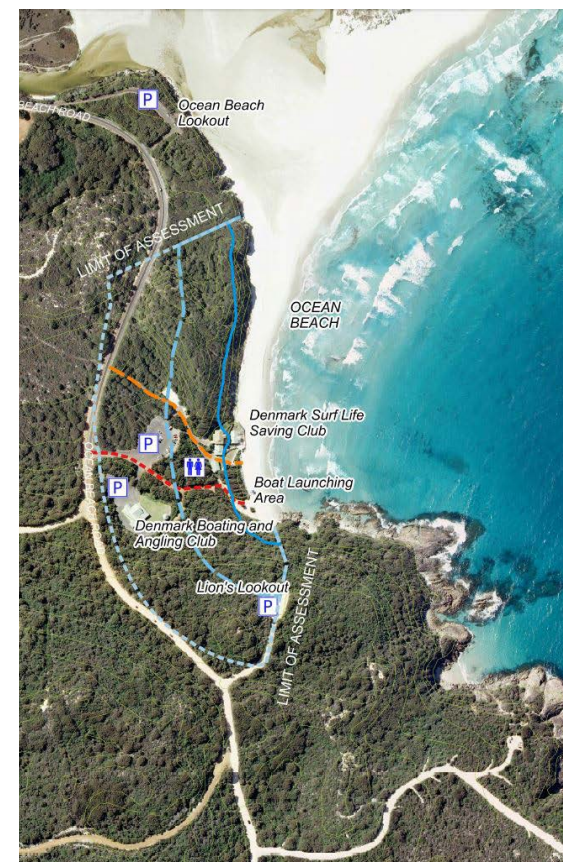
The new guidelines are expected to be published in mid-2019. DPLH has hosted several forums and workshops to engage and educate local governments and consultants on CHRMAP.

A primary goal for CMPAP is for all areas that are, or are predicted to become, under threat from coastal hazards to have endorsed high-level, first pass CHRMAP with immediate implementation actions underway or complete. In addition, areas with high management importance to have a detailed, second pass CHRMAP completed. In effect, an area might have a broad CHRMAP in place, however a more focussed CHRMAP would most likely be needed to provide adequate risk management and suitable adaptation actions. This highlights there is plenty of work to do in the CHRMAP space and CMPAP will play an important role in achieving this..

The 16 CMPAP projects that have been completed since 2013 are at varying degrees of implementation. Actions arising from coastal management plans are generally on-ground works and these may be supported through a Coastwest grant. For example: restoring dune systems by planting native species and managing weed infestation; formalising public beach access with fencing to protect dunes and their vegetation; and installation of educational signage on topics such as revegetation works, importance of keeping to paths and the like. Implementation of a CHRMAP can be more complex as the recommendations vary from planning actions (e.g. scheme amendment) to technical studies (e.g. geotechnical studies). Some of the more engineering-focussed actions may be eligible for a CAP grant (Department of Transport). Many other actions

may be eligible for CMPAP funding. For example: long-term coastal monitoring programs; detailed investigations into adaptation options; development of coastal asset inventory and emergency/damage response plan to respond to potential coastal impacts; and detailed economic assessment to establish economic value/contribution of natural assets in vulnerable areas. CMPAPs focus will evolve to include a greater focus on implementing actions and recommendations arising from adopted CHRMAPs, particularly the planning elements.

In June 2018, an audit of DPLH regional strategies was undertaken to identify coastal planning actions. For example: develop management plans that cover sensitive coastal areas; update planning policies and strategies when new data and information becomes available; and identify areas in need of coastal infrastructure provision or upgrade in a coastal infrastructure audit. Many of the actions identified in these regional strategies may be eligible for CMPAP funding and it highlights that coastal planning is more than just CHRMAP.



Source: Seashore Engineering, 2018

APPENDIX 1: CMPAP PROJECTS 2013 – 2018/19

Funding round	Grant recipient	Project title	Project status (as of January 2019)	Study area / Project duration* * From signing of funding agreement to receiving completion report	CMPAP Grant	Coastal Manager Contributions
2013/14	Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Shire of Augusta-Margaret River coast including Gracetown, Prevelly, Gnarabup, Hamelin Bay, Molloy Island, Augusta North (Blackwood River) and Augusta South (Flinders Bay) Project duration: August 2014 – June 2016	\$50,000	Cash: \$9,910
	Shire of Harvey	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Shire of Harvey coast including Binningup and Myalup Project duration: August 2014 – May 2017	\$50,000	Cash: \$72,200 In-kind: \$10,320
2014/15	Shire of Chapman Valley	Shire of Chapman Valley Coastal Management Strategy and Action Plan	Final	Study area: Drummond Cove (Southern boundary of the Shire of Chapman Valley) to Woolawar Gully (Shire of Northampton) to the north. Project duration: January 2015 – June 2016	\$30,000	Cash: \$10,000 In-kind: \$2,500
	Shire of Irwin	Irwin Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Shire of Irwin coast including Port Denison, Granny's Beach, Surf Beach, South Beach, Seaspray and Irwin Rivermouth, Seven Mile Beach, Freshwater Point and Cliff Head. Project duration: January 2015 – July 2016	\$50,000	Cash: \$50,000 In-kind: \$45,000
	City of Busselton	Management Plan for Wonnerup coastal reserves	Final	Study area: Wonnerup coastal reserves (140 ha) Project duration: January 2015 – May 2016	\$15,000	Cash: \$21,270 In-kind: \$2,940
	Shire of Esperance	Shire of Esperance Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy	Final	Study area: Esperance Bay including the town centre and foreshore, Castletown, Flinders, Bandy Creek and Wylie Head Project duration: January 2015 – October 2016	\$50,000	Cash: \$52,205 In-kind: \$25,000

Funding round	Grant recipient	Project title	Project status (as of January 2019)	Study area / Project duration* * From signing of funding agreement to receiving completion report	CMPAP Grant	Coastal Manager Contributions
2015/16	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	Derby Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Derby Townsite and Derby Wharf Area Project duration: December 2015 – November 2018	\$20,250	Cash: \$20,250 In-kind: \$20,000
	Shire of Broome	Broome Townsite Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Broome shoreline (30km) including Cable Beach, Gantheaume Cliffs, Reddell Beach, Entrance Point Beach, Simpsons Beach, Town Beach, Broome Town centre, Dampier Creek (inner and east). Project duration: December 2015 – October 2017	\$50,000	Cash: \$50,992 In-kind: \$8,550
	City of Karratha	Coastal Management Strategy Stakeholder and Community Consultation	Final	Study area: City of Karratha including Karratha, Dampier, Roebourne, Wickham, Point Samson and Cossack Project duration: December 2015 – April 2017	\$15,000	Cash: \$18,250
	Shire of Gingin	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Draft	Study area: Shire of Gingin including coastal settlements of Guilderton, Seabird, Ledge Point and Lancelin Project duration: December 2015 – ongoing	\$56,850	Cash: \$15,933 In-kind: \$10,000
	Shire of Dandaragan	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Shire of Dandaragan including coastal settlements of Cervantes and Jurien Bay Project duration: December 2015 – February 2019	\$42,750	Cash: \$23,083 In-kind: \$27,000
	City of Wanneroo	Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: City of Wanneroo coast including several sites in Two Rocks, Yanchep, Alkimos and Mindarie Project duration: December 2015 – August 2018	\$45,000	Cash: \$60,694 In-kind: \$34,500
	City of Fremantle and Town of Mosman Park	Port, Leighton and Mosman Beach Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Port, Leighton and Mosman Beaches Project duration: January 2016 – February 2019	\$45,000	Cash: \$61,350 In-kind: \$1,000

Funding round	Grant recipient	Project title	Project status (as of January 2019)	Study area / Project duration* * From signing of funding agreement to receiving completion report	CMPAP Grant	Coastal Manager Contributions
2016/17	City of Greater Geraldton	Geraldton Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: City of Greater Geraldton coast including Drummond Cove, Glenfield, Sunset Beach, Bluff Point, Beresford, Geraldton, Point Moore, Beachlands, Mahomets Flats, Tarcoola Beach, Southgate Dunes and Cape Burney Project duration: September 2016 – December 2018	\$75,000	Cash: \$85,202 In-kind: \$109,900
	City of Busselton	Busselton Coastal Management Program (2018-2028)	Final	Study area: Geographe Bay foreshore Project duration: September 2016 – February 2019	\$30,000	Cash: \$30,395
	Peron Naturaliste Partnership	Involving Communities in Developing Coastal Risk Management Frameworks	Final	Study area: Bunbury Back Beach (City of Bunbury), Waikiki Beach (City of Rockingham) and Old Dunsborough Foreshore (City of Busselton) Project duration: September 2016 – July 2018	\$37,900	Cash: \$31,272 In-kind: \$38,180
	Shire of Jerramungup	Review of Coastal Management Plan	Final	Study area: Shire of Jerramungup coast Project duration: September 2016 – May 2018	\$40,000	Cash: \$61,639 In-kind: \$19,351
	Shire of Denmark	Ocean Beach and Peaceful Bay Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Final	Study area: Ocean Beach and Peaceful Bay Project duration: September 2016 – June 2018	\$30,000	Cash: \$37,597
2017/18	Shire of Shark Bay	Denham Townsite Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Underway	Study area: Denham Townsite including land to the west and north-west Project duration: September 2017 – ongoing	\$65,000	Cash: \$75,000 In-kind: \$8,400
	City of Busselton	City of Busselton Coastal Adaptation Strategy	Underway	Study area: City of Busselton coast between Forrest Beach (Wonnerup) to Point Dakin (Dunsborough), including Eagle Bay, Bunker Bay, Yallingup and Smiths Beach Project duration: October 2017 – ongoing	\$75,000	Cash: \$150,000 In-kind: \$100,000
	City of Albany	Emu Point to Middleton Beach Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Underway	Study area: Ellen Cove (Middleton Beach) to Emu Point Boat Pens Project duration: September 2017 – ongoing	\$75,000	Cash: \$75,000 In-kind: \$110,000

Funding round	Grant recipient	Project title	Project status (as of January 2019)	Study area / Project duration* * From signing of funding agreement to receiving completion report	CMPAP Grant	Coastal Manager Contributions
2018/19	City of Mandurah	Mandurah Northern Beaches Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Underway	Study area: City of Mandurah's northern beaches between Roberts Point and Madora Bay Project duration: September 2018 – ongoing	\$75,000	Cash: \$75,000 In-kind: \$30,000
	Shire of Northampton	Horrocks Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Underway	Study area: Horrocks Beach Project duration: September 2018 – ongoing	\$50,000	Cash: \$25,000 In-kind: \$4,500
	Shire of Irwin	Shire of Irwin Coastal Management Plan	Underway	Study area: Shire of Irwin coast Project duration: September 2018 – ongoing	\$40,000	Cash: \$35,000
	Shire of Broome	Environmental and Cultural Heritage Investigations for Cable Beach Foreshore Adaptation	Underway	Study area: Cable Beach foreshore Project duration: August 2018 – ongoing	\$15,000	Cash: \$15,000
	Shire of Murray	Shire of Murray Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan	Underway	Study area: Shire of Murray coast from Kooljerrenup in the south to the tidal influenced sections of the Murray and Serpentine Rivers Project duration: November 2018 – ongoing	\$75,000	Cash: \$85,000 In-kind: \$31,760