

Assessing Work Plan against Key Challenges

Management and Monitoring Mechanism	Roles and Responsibilities of the Commonwealth	Challenges	Management Actions
2. Planning and Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting standards, best management planning, and accreditation Partner funding State & Territory programs Coordination, collaboration and integration Capacity building for management planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to integrate between and within different scales Provision of information that demonstrate outcomes (eg NHT funding) Clear definition and integration of roles and responsibilities between and within Commonwealth and other jurisdictions essential Clear definition of where the gaps between Commonwealth, State and Territory are Developing mechanisms for integration Improved coordination within Commonwealth agencies Identification and prioritisation of user information needs Development of seamless process for assessment Divergent priorities between other jurisdictions and Commonwealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Agreements Tie each existing action to an information requirement for an NF outcome In collaboration with States and Territories develop attributes and compile or analyse appropriate data Identifying requirements and collecting information commensurate with requirements (where Commonwealth should be involved in actual planning and evaluation)
3. Reserve Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting standards Funding national programs Coordination, collaboration and integration Capacity building (on and off Reserve) Off Reserve support to innovation and a standard of activities Agreeing priorities Institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciling economic development with conservation (priority setting in the States) Development and continuity of funding for States (they have to pay 1/3 of costs) Developing opportunities for establishing protected areas (e.g. Protected Area Networks) and recognising the enormity of that task Developing opportunities to work with indigenous peoples Recognition and expense in acquiring agricultural land High potential of private land to contribute to the Nature Reserve System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 3.2 Assessing view of payment for management costs? NRM process allows the opportunity to provide identification of private land contribution to Reserve system To integrate better the Commonwealth's on-Reserve/off-Reserve activities

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinator (“keeper”) of national level information Meeting International standards Managing Commonwealth Estates 		
4. Communication and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting standards Funding national programs Coordination, collaboration and integration Supporting innovation Making information accessible to all Australians Agreeing priorities The coordinator (“keeper”) of national level information Institutional support Meeting International standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying priorities of allocation of funding for Research and Development Large range of uncoordinated activity Developing programs to communicate scale and urgency of managing native vegetation to meet nrm objectives Work with stakeholders to ensure community education and support services are integrated Develop a resourcing program to build on core competencies for nrm support personnel Develop and transfer improved techniques and technologies for larger scale vegetation management including revegetation Clarify R&D policy in relation to NRM with a focus on striking an appropriate balance between applied and base research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building these elements into new program initiatives Ensuring that actions arising from the NVF are incorporated or articulated into new policies Communication of research – making it relevant Evaluation of effectiveness, particularly the strategic nature of [program] delivery (ie Farm Bis does this) integration of formal and informal extension networks on private and public lands – reorientation of extension delivery (what is underway, analyse efficiency and prioritise efficiency)
5. Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting standards Funding national programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage philanthropic investment Developing investment frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pool private and public investment to achieve multiple outcomes) NRM process to pick up market based and philanthropic investment (also note 5.9 – bush for greenhouse and greenhouse gas abatement)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination, collaboration and integration • Supporting innovation • Making information accessible to all Australians • Agreeing priorities • The coordinator (“keeper”) of national level information • Institutional support (e.g. through tax system) • Meeting international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better definition of property rights • Improved targeting of grants to areas of greatest need • Facilitate LUC and associated structural adjustment through appropriate market signals • Develop and promote new grant programs, particularly through devolved grants • Encouraging commercial markets for native vegetation, particularly in relation to carbon sequestration • Development of incentives for investment in nature conservation, particularly through tax incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better definition of property rights through the NRM statement
6. Regulatory Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting standards • Funding national programs • Coordination, collaboration and integration • Supporting innovation • Making information accessible to all Australians • Agreeing priorities • Institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining responsibility for selected issues e.g. land clearing • Prescriptions or outcomes focus: Not good knowledge to apply outcomes based codes of practice. Need management flexibility associated with outcomes based practices • Reaching agreement with the States on the way in which the Commonwealth contributes to land clearing regulations (to deliver outcomes) • Cost sharing arrangements between Commonwealth and States • Inculcating a sense of urgency e.g. a moratorium • Complementing regulation with educational/incentive programs – delivery through voluntary means but with a capped ceiling (regulation) • Ensure adequate resources are devoted to development of bilateral agreements, policies & programs for effective implementation of the EPBC Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See WP Action 6.3 • Promote better information on land management and coordination across jurisdictions; • Research outcomes based o Codes of Practice (6.5) • See WP Action 6.3 • Developing and marketing a framework

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordinator (“keeper”) of national level information Meeting International standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place greater emphasis on listing of endangered ecological communities, recovery planning of species, measurement of outcomes of recovery planning and expenditure and mechanisms for management of threatening processes and protection of critical habitat Complete review of Australian Heritage Commission Act, ensure close integration with other environmental legislation programs & policies 	
7. Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting standards Funding national programs Coordination, collaboration and integration Supporting innovation The coordinator (“keeper”) of national level information Making information accessible to all Australians Agreeing priorities Institutional support Meeting International standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining agreement on national level indicators for assessment of cover and extent of native vegetation and getting agreement on them for the States and Territories No long term funding program for monitoring and evaluation of vegetation cover and extent No agreement on when and how often we should monitor, which will affect standards and levels of funding Applying small number of national scale indicators for assessment of cover and condition of vegetation Ongoing political support for development of monitoring and evaluation Develop protocols & processes for collection & sharing of vegetation data between jurisdictions Resolve technical issues related to compatibility of data sets for national M&E between jurisdictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define appropriate national level indicators (WP Action 7.1) Measure changes in attitude, awareness and management actions with respect to vegetation [incorporated into each M&M mechanisms as a footnote]