

ANNEX 2

Key Challenges for South Australia

Review Work Plan against Key Challenges – South Australia

Note:

Numbering in this document is against the National Framework Management & Monitoring Mechanisms. Section 4.2 is Planning & Assessment.

The SA Work Plan numbering as listed in parentheses has followed a sequential sectional numbering system starting with Section 1, Roles & Responsibilities of Government. Planning & Assessment is Section 2.

Key Challenges		Level of Influence – Management & Monitoring Mechanism			
		High	Medium	Low	No Influence
Planning & Assessment	Build on the success of the Biological Survey by retaining a commitment to extend the coverage of the survey across all of SA	4.2.1 (2.1.1, 2.1.2)	(2.1.3)		
	Build on the developing inter-agency co-operation to further integrate biological data sets with agricultural and production oriented data		4.2.3 (2.3)	4.2.3 (2.3)	
	Develop efficient mechanisms for updating and maintaining the baseline data that has been collected	(2.1.3)	(2.2.3)	4.2.2 (2.2.1, 2.2.2)	
	Where required, undertake finer scale assessments of the conservation status of ecological communities		(2.2.3) (7.1.4)	4.2.2 (2.2.4)	
	Complete the various regional planning efforts being undertaken by DEH, PIRSA, Soil Boards & CWMBs	(2.3) (4.1.6, 4.1.5)	4.4 (4.1.1)		
	Co-ordinate & integrate the various regional planning efforts, which may have different foci, but need to connect to the 'bigger picture'	(4.3.1, 4.3.2)			
	Ensure that Local governments look to the various vegetation and NRM plans/strategies in their own development planning and approvals processes	(1.2.1) (1.2.2)	4.2.3 (2.3)		
	Put the many NRM plans and strategies into on-ground action	(4.1.3, 4.1.4)	4.2.3 (2.3) (4.3)		
	Clarify the most suitable types of regional government/community structures to guide preparation and implementation of the vegetation/NRM elements of regional management and development	(4.3)		4.2.3 (2.3)	

	Ensure that native vegetation (remnant, reveg etc) is considered within the biodiversity & sustainable agriculture context of integrated NRM	4.2.3 (2.3) (4.3.1, 4.3.2)			
Reserve System	Improve linkages between on and off-Reserve conservation mechanisms	4.3 (3.1.3, 3.1.4) (3.2.3)	(2.3)		4.3 (3.2.2)
	Ensure acquisition programs and assistance for conservation on private land is targeted at those environmental associations in most need of further conservation effort against CARS criteria	(2.3) (2.2.1) (4.2.1)	4.3 (3.1.1, 3.1.2)	4.3 (3.1.5, 3.1.7)	(3.1.6)
	Use the budget process to strengthen the linkages between Reserve management plans and yearly operational plans			4.3 (3.2.1)	
Communication & Capacity Building	Develop and target community education programs that address the role of native vegetation in achieving sustainable NRM			4.4 (Secs 4.1.1 – 4.1.7)	
	Support the emerging role for NHT co-ordinators in targeting extension programs to effectively deliver the objectives of regional strategies and programs	4.4.3 (4.3.2, 4.1.3)			
	Co-ordinate and train extension officers to ensure competence in both sustainable agricultural management and on-farm nature conservation. Landholders should have access to the full menu of land management options and assistance programs		(4.1.3)		
Incentives	Expand and resource targeted incentive programs for the management of remnant vegetation and revegetation in agricultural regions, particularly post the NHT		4.5 (5.1)	4.5 (5.2)	4.5 (5.2)
	Encourage improved management of SA Heritage Agreement areas through extension and targeted incentives for on-going management		4.5 (5.1)		
Regulatory Arrangements	Clarify responsibilities for the management of crown lands that lie outside the responsibility of state NRM agencies Engage and resource local governments in agricultural regions to assess, monitor and			(2.3) (4.1.3)	

	manage high value sites				
	Resolve issues relating to operation of the <i>Native Vegetation Act</i> , particularly in relation to enforcement and compliance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close loopholes in existing regulations • Bolster compliance & enforcement (eg by resolving evidence collecting powers) • Developing mechanisms for monitoring the management & clearing of scattered trees • Adjusting appeal rights for landowners 	(6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4)		4.5 (5.3.1)	
Monitoring & Evaluation	Develop formal links between data collection, management and State-wide indicators, including the establishment of baseline indicators that are supported by data	(7.1.2) (2.1)	(7.1.1)		
	Develop indicators at finer scales including the distribution of ecological communities			2.2.3	
	Develop monitoring arrangements for conservation reserves			4.7 (7.1.5, 7.1.6)	
	Develop cost effective measures of the condition of areas of native vegetation to guide management priorities and decisions			(7.1.1 – 7.1.7 inclusive)	