

Annex 2

Key Challenges and Management and Monitoring Mechanisms – WA

Annex 2 Key Challenges and Management and Monitoring Mechanisms - WA

Key Challenges – Planning and Assessment	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.2 Planning and Assessment			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
Improving the coordination, management and access to natural resource data which is currently fragmented across Government Agencies. This will require the development of data management systems and information sharing protocols	WA Audit Project (land use and veg mapping)	Land Monitor	Mapping remnants in WRRC	
Undertaking a stocktake of all existing NRM data sets to determine their extent, scale and quality in order to provide a basis for identifying gaps and targeting future data collection	Land Monitor WA Audit Project Remnants in WRRC Ecosystem database Wetlands assessments			
Establishing and maintaining a long-term commitment to biodiversity status assessment and ensuring that biodiversity values are integrated within State and regional natural resource strategies, plans and programs	Regional strategies Remnants in WRRC Ecosystem database Wetlands assessments	Bushplan Clearing Controls Threatened species	State Planning Strategy	(No action dealing with incorporating native veg protection into statutory and strategic planning processes)
Reviewing the status and management of native vegetation on unallocated Crown land and unvested Crown reserves	Regional strategies CAR review of reserve status Ecosystem database	Land Monitor WA Audit Project Remnants in WRRC Ecosystem database		
Ensuring regional planning by community/government groups effectively integrates the many NRM issues in any region, and is easily able to draw upon the expertise from and data held by different government agencies.	WA Audit Project Ecosystem database Bushland sensitive design Advisory mechanisms in 4.4	Land Monitor WA Audit Project		

Key Challenges – Reserve System	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.3 Reserve System			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
<p>Continuing to acquire areas of poorly represented ecological communities for the Reserve system. This will require a variety of strategies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquisition of key high priority sites • appropriate classification and management of unallocated Crown lands of high conservation value • non-renewal in 2015 of designated leases in pastoral regions • secure management agreements on private and leasehold lands 	<p>Program of land acquisitions</p> <p>Adequate management of reserves</p> <p>Covenanted occurring but not included specifically in WP</p>	<p>Identifying areas with high biodiversity value in Carnarvon basin and SW ag region</p> <p>Identify vegetation types/ ecosystems inadequately represented in the conservation reserve system</p> <p>Report on conservation status of all systems</p>		<p>No actions specified for pastoral leases</p> <p>No action on management of UCL.</p> <p>Inadequate attention to off-reserve conservation</p>
<p>Strengthening the linkages between on and off-Reserve programs, particularly for highly fragmented ecological communities within the agricultural and urban/peri-urban regions that are poorly represented within the existing Reserve system</p>	<p>Addressed in regional NRM plans</p>	<p>Covenanted occurring but not included specifically in WP</p>		
<p>Clarifying mechanisms through which Reserve objectives are to be met on or within pastoral leases</p>	<p>Ecosystem planning</p> <p>CAR acquisition</p>			
<p>Continuing to develop and put in place regional and locally specific management plans for conservation reserves and ensure these are linked to operational and budget planning</p>	<p>West Midlands study</p>	<p>Report on conservation status of all systems</p> <p>Demonstrate progress towards CAR criteria</p> <p>Bushplan</p> <p>Gascoyne-Murchison/ West Midlands</p>		

Key Challenges – Communication and capacity building	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.4 Communication and capacity building			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
Securing a whole-of-government approach to communication on native vegetation and NRM issues, including in relation to formal school curricula	Regional NRM strategies	Actions in State Salinity Strategy		
Coordinating across agencies and NGOs the delivery of services and policy objectives to ensure a consistent view is put to the community, particularly in relation to extension services. This will involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing improved linkages between different extension services including Bushcare, LCDCs and Landcare building the core competencies of local extension officers, for example those attached to LCDCs and Local governments, to deliver against both sustainable production and nature conservation objectives continuing the development of extension services targeted at individual landholders through programs such as Land for Wildlife 		Perth Bushplan Integration of veg advice into 'Better Business' Ensuring that native veg protection and reveg advice is integrated with other NRM advice Extension programs (eg Land for Wildlife, RVPS) Revision of MOUs	Provision of NRM services through NRM agencies; linkages between programs not specifically mentioned (eg B/care, Landcare) Remnant veg guidelines for WRRC (Water Resource Recovery Catchments)	No action mentioned for building core competencies of local extension officers (although training listed as a success measure)
Identifying appropriate information needs to encourage best practice native vegetation management and development of technologies for larger scale revegetation	Advice through RVPS Integration of veg advice into 'Better Business' Ensuring that native veg protection and reveg advice is integrated with other NRM advice Improved availability of genetic material New plant products	TAFE courses	Social research into attitudes, behaviours and social impediments	
Identifying research and development needs and improving coordination with research on new agricultural technologies	R, D&E through State Salinity Strategy New plant products	Carbon trading and sequestration opportunities		
Developing methodologies for measuring and monitoring the quality of native vegetation			Oral histories	

Key Challenges – Incentives	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.5 Incentives			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
Developing consistent objectives and criteria at State, regional and local scales for targeting funding and incentive programs and, where appropriate, devolving delivery to regional and local organisations and other non-government organisations	Grants to individuals	REIWA program Covenanting schemes		No action concerning devolution to regional groups RVPS is already devolved regionally
Securing long term funding for the grant and incentive programs required to secure structural land use change		Revolving fund		
As a matter of priority moving to put in place, adequately resource and promote new incentive structures including covenanting programs, rate rebates and revolving funds		Revolving fund	Submission to Federal Government on taxation relief	
Removing disincentives such as land tax and Local government rates where landholders make secure, long-term commitment to the protection of native vegetation		WA Grant Scheme		
Strategically targeting Commonwealth and State Rural Adjustment resources to protect and manage areas of native vegetation, within a catchment framework		National Reserves program can provide \$\$ for adjustment.		No action concerned with adjustment
Extending off-Reserve mechanisms (such as those detailed in Perth's Bushplan) to State-wide application	REIWA program Covenanting schemes Grants to individuals	Revolving fund		

Key Challenges – Regulatory Measures	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.6 Regulatory measures			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
Ensuring that adequate monitoring of biodiversity in the rangelands is in place and that adequate compliance mechanisms are applied				No specific action mentioned
Improving the linkages and consistency between the regulation of native vegetation clearing on rural lands and urban land, particularly in relation to the application of land use planning legislation to subdivision and changes in land use	Reform of Soil and Land Conservation Act (SLCA) Clearing MOU for extension into areas not covered	LGA Codes of Practice		No vegetation conditions in land use planning at subdivision scale
Refining the clearing control processes on agricultural lands, including ensuring biodiversity values are better taken into account	Reform of Soil and Land Conservation Act (SLCA) Clearing MOU for extension into areas not covered Natural Vegetation Working Group Report	Codes of Practice for LGAs in management of roadside vegetation Covenanting in the subdivision process		
Clarifying the role of the Environment Protection Authority in the clearing control processes	EPA position Statement on protection of native veg Amendments to EP Act	Reform of Soil and Land Conservation Act (SLCA) Clearing MOU for extension into areas not covered Revise EPP for wetlands		
Improving the legislative base for biodiversity conservation. This should include providing an updated legislative base for the endangered species program which allows listing of ecological communities	New Biodiversity Conservation Act	Framework to deal with 'no net loss' Amendments to EP Act	New Agricultural Act Revised Soils and Land Conservation Act	

Key Challenges – Monitoring and Evaluation	Management and Monitoring Mechanism 4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation			
	High influence	Medium influence	Low influence	No influence
Coordinating existing monitoring and evaluation activities and developing a strategic plan that is focused on management needs, develops clear baseline indicators and that is realistic in terms of resource constraints		Develop statewide coverage of vegetation Report on trends in vegetation quality in SoE reports Monitoring programs in State Salinity Strategy	Monitoring selected sites (priority catchments) Land Monitor	No specific link to management mentioned
Developing an improved scientific understanding of management needs of different types of native vegetation which more effectively target and deliver programs for the conservation, management, rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas of native vegetation				