



Northern Territory NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2016-2020

REVIEW

“Territorians working together to manage
our environment’s natural, cultural and
economic values for the benefit of all.”

FOR MORE INFORMATION

This publication is available on request through contacting info@territorynrm.org.au

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SUMMARY OUTCOMES

After four and a half years of implementation, this summary provides an snapshot overview of progress towards delivery of the Northern Territory NRM plan (2016-2020).

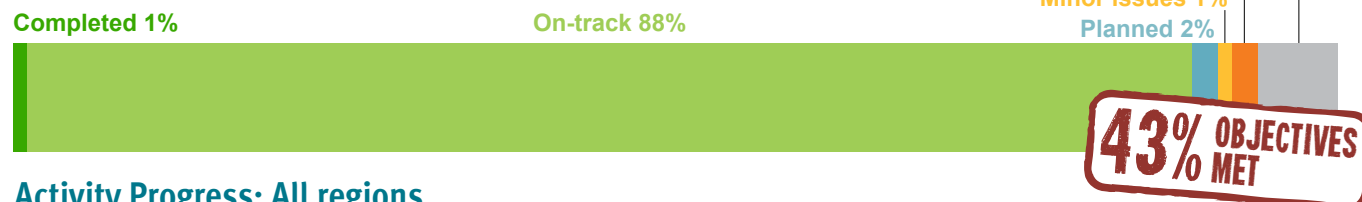
In Overview

Our review of plan implementation across all programs and regions shows that close to 90% of plan strategies are underway and described as being 'On Track'. Within these strategies, 60 % of planned activities have been implemented. As of December 2020, approximately 43% of all objectives set out in the plan have been achieved.

By program

Our review suggests that Implementation of the nine planned programs across all regions has not progressed at the same rate. Evidence shows that all strategies within Program 5 (Water and soil) and Program 7 (Minimising the footprint of development) are now underway. By contrast, Program 3 (Reducing the impacts of ferals) has encountered some implementation issues, and some of the strategies under Program 6 (NRM based economic opportunities) remain to get underway. Similarly, there is a broad diversity in the proportion of Objectives achieved across different programs, ranging from 77% in Program 9 (Knowledge capacity and engagement), to just 12% in Program 7 (Minimizing the footprint of development). The relationship between progress made on strategies and achievement of objectives is complex. For programs which hinge on change in the policy or regulatory environment, (such as Program 7 Minimizing the footprint of development and Program 6 NRM based economic opportunities), the achievement of program objectives has not matched the progress achieved in implementing strategies on the ground.

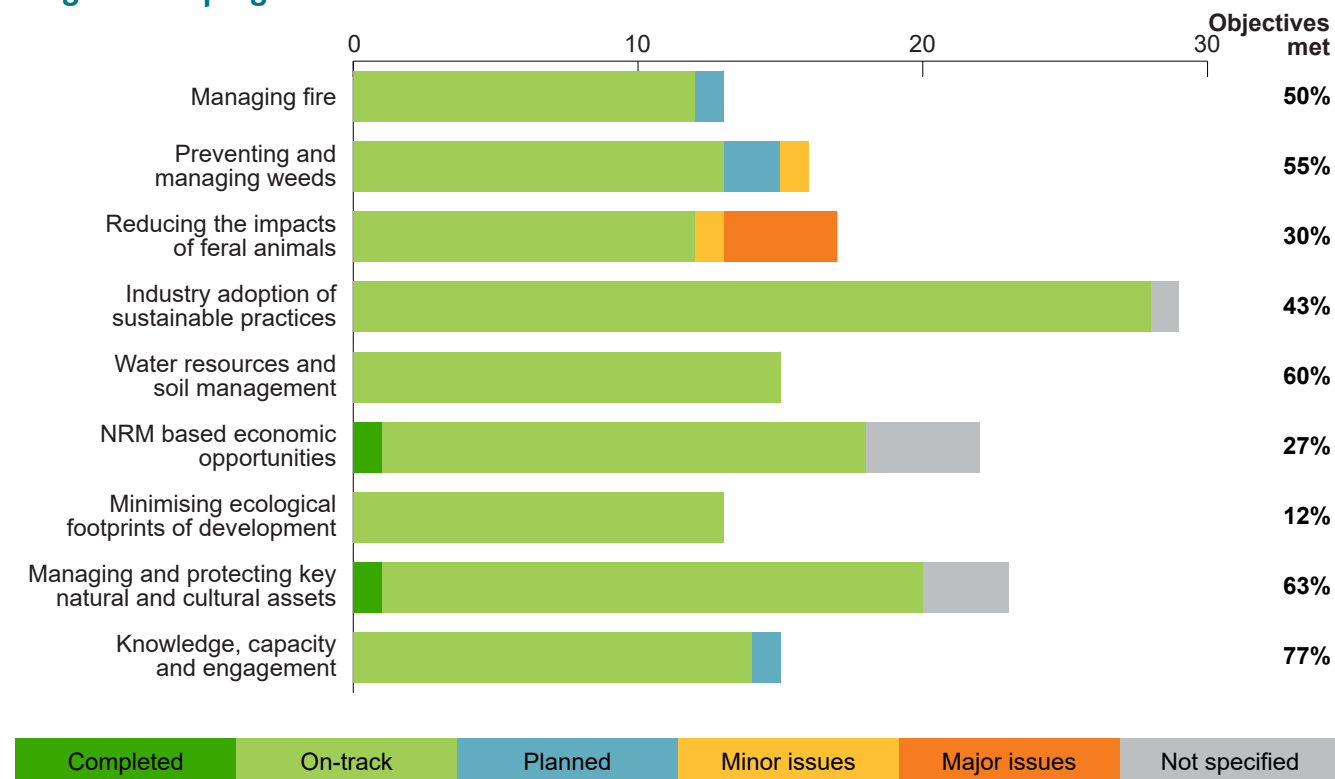
Strategy Progress: All regions



Activity Progress: All regions



Progress: All programs



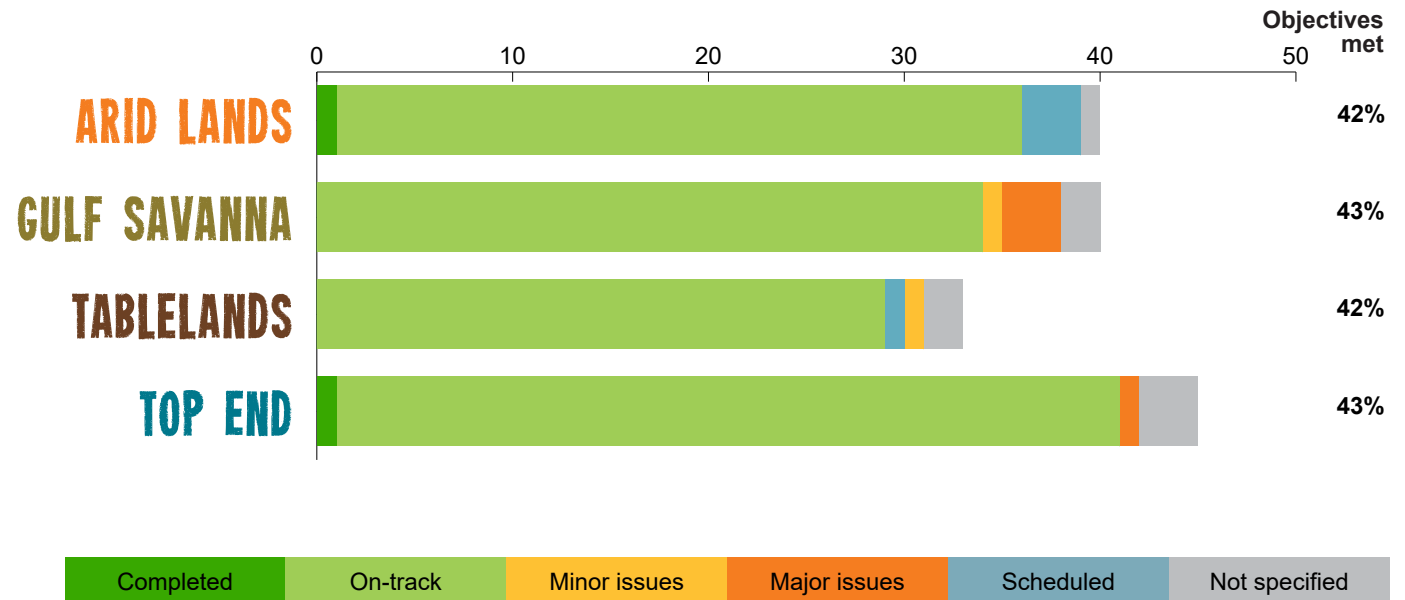
SUMMARY OUTCOMES

By region

Our review reveals that there is no significant difference in the implementation of 2016-2020 NRM plan strategies between regions. Furthermore, the proportion of planned objectives achieved is almost exactly the same.

Conclusion

Most strategies of the NRM plan are On Track, and implementation of the plan is progressing well, although progress has fallen well short of achieving all objectives within five years. The only real problems relate to feral animal control. Progress to implementation has been consistent between regions, with similar proportions of objectives achieved in each. However, there is considerable discrepancy between the progress made in implementing different programs. Consideration must be given to why progress is so differentiated between programs, and strategies or objectives where particular problems exist should be identified and reviewed.





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The Northern Territory Natural Resource Management Plan (2016-2020) is a document which provides a framework for maintaining the health of land, water, soils habitats and biodiversity across the Territory. While Territory Natural Resource Management is custodian of the NRM plan, the plan is not TNRM's plan, but instead captures the priorities and aspirations of the whole Territory community and underpins these with the best available scientific evidence. The plan establishes logical, evidence-based strategies to achieve defined objectives.

After an extensive planning period, the Northern Territory NRM Plan (2016-2020) was launched in July 2016 and for four years, natural resource managers around the Territory have worked to implement the activities and strategies set out within it. In 2018, during the second year of implementation, a first review of progress was undertaken to 'take the pulse' and check how things were progressing. Over 200 stakeholder institutions and individuals input their feedback into the first review. It demonstrated that implementation of plan activities and strategies were well underway, and true to the principles of adaptive management, minor changes were introduced into the plan following community suggestions for improving its relevance and effectiveness.

As we approached the end of the 2016-2020 planning period, Territory NRM began a final review of plan implementation. This report provides an overview of what we have learned from the review.

There are several reasons why we have reviewed the plan:

- To gauge our progress towards implementation of the plan (how well did we perform?)
- To assess the performance of strategies and activities in achieving objectives (how effective is our approach?)
- To identify relevant lessons about how to better plan and implement NRM strategies
- To inform future planning and the development of a new NRM agenda (2021-2025)

Understanding the progress made implementing the 2016-2020 plan will be critical to effective planning for the 2021-2025 period. The review reveals which strategies have been effective and which have been less effective. It helps highlight where the most progress has been made, and where gaps remain, requiring greater attention or possible re-assessment of objectives. And it signals where objectives may have been already achieved, allowing attention to be refocused elsewhere.

The review will further indicate how effectively action has been galvanized and coordinated across multiple regions and engaged diverse stakeholders, thus highlighting the integrity of the Northern Territory natural resource management network.



READING THE REPORT

This report draws upon widespread consultations to ascertain the status of the NRM Strategies, Actions and Objectives set out in the Northern Territory Natural Resource Management Plan (2016-2020).

For each Strategy and Action an assessment has been made about its progress by Territory NRM staff in consultation with regional stakeholders, and the Strategy or Action given a rating using the table below. Individual Objectives were either assessed as 'achieved' or 'not yet achieved'.

For each region, we show the rating for Strategies and Actions against the nine Programs, and compare that to the overall rating across the Territory. A detailed assessment for each Region is provided in the appendices.

We start by presenting some background on development of the Plan, and some summary material for the Territory as a whole.



Project / Strategy / Action

For now, as well as recording the effort we made (time / \$\$) we are also rating our progress with the Projects, Strategies and Actions using the scale below

Rating	Example
Not specified	We really don't know and have no information
Scheduled for future implementation	We have not got around to this yet, but we will
On-track - ongoing, generally on track	We are doing it, and it is all going as we expected (more or less)
Minor issues - ongoing, has minor issues that need attention	We are doing it, but there have been some delays due to weather/technical problems
Major issues - ongoing, major issues that need attention	We are doing it, but there have been some significant delays that we are not sure when we can resolve
Completed - successfully completed	We did it
Abandoned - no longer relevant or useful	We don't think we need to do this anymore

Developing the 2016-2020 Plan

The NRM plan was developed using a participatory processes and set up to facilitate ongoing review. The current plan used past plans and re-evaluated priorities and NRM targets, as well as integrating climate change projections and adaptation into NRM actions (partnership with researchers). The plan was focused more at the regional level to support implementation action planning.



Where are we now?

Four years after the introduction of the plan in 2016, we are taking stock on what the 2016-2020 plan has achieved. As in 2018 when we first reviewed the plan, we have first assessed what progress has been made in implementing plan strategies. However, the review will also explore the extent to which plan objectives have been achieved during the implementation period.



WHAT IS IN THE PLANS?

The Plans themselves all have the following main elements:

Assets

The important things that we want to see as healthy as possible to sustain the environment and communities of the Northern Territory



Pressures

The things that are potentially influencing the Assets in a negative way



Programs

The areas of work that will be used to manage Pressures and Assets

- 1 Managing Fire
- 2 Preventing and Managing Weeds
- 3 Reducing the Impacts of Feral Animals
- 4 Industry Adoption of Sustainable Practices
- 5 Water Resources and Soil Management
- 6 NRM Based Economic Opportunities
- 7 Minimising Ecological Footprints of Development
- 8 Managing and Protecting Key Natural and Cultural Assets
- 9 Knowledge, Capacity and Engagement




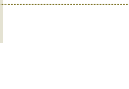


As well as containing these elements (Assets, Pressures, Programs) the regional plans are set up to help us more easily measure and report on our progress with implementation.

The example below shows the typical structure of a Program in a Regional Plan which contains all the elements listed to the right.

The **Background** sets out the issue in the region, **Strategies** are listed and prioritised, and **Activities** that will be undertaken to do the Strategy then listed. The **Milestones** we should come to as we implement the Activities are listed, and the **Objectives** they will help us reach (these are usually linked to a Pressure).

Finally the Plan shows which **Assets** are impacted by the Strategies, how we will **Measure** our impact, and **who** will be involved in implementation.

PROGRAM 3 REDUCING THE IMPACTS OF FERAL ANIMALS						GULF SAVANNA NRM PLAN	
Background	Strategies	Priority Activities	Milestones	Objectives	Assets Improved		
<p>To reduce the impacts of feral animals, it is important to have a shared goal, common approach and a coordinated and long-term effort in feral animal programs. Therefore, a key objective of this program is to develop an NT-wide feral animal management strategy. There are a number of feral animals impacting on Gulf Savanna ecosystems and livelihoods. Large feral herbivores, horses, donkeys and buffaloes reduce ground cover and expose the soil to erosion. They also spread weed seeds in their coats and droppings, foul waterholes and impact on pastoral productivity. Feral pigs are identified as a threat particularly around freshwater systems, cultural sites and in coastal areas where they eat sea turtle eggs. Cane Toads are also a key threatening process and their arrival through the Gulf Savanna region has had drastic impacts on native animals. Insects pose a significant risk to the Gulf Savanna's terrestrial environments and primary production. Feral cats are a key threatening process under the EPBC Act and have been identified as a significant threat to small mammals in the Gulf Savanna. Biosecurity measures to stop the invasion of potentially new feral animal species that could impact on biodiversity and productivity such as Asian Honey Bee and tropical invasive ant species are also important in the region. The objective of this program is to reduce the impact of feral animals at the landscape scale, with high value assets prioritised and with long-term multi-stakeholder commitments. This program aims to raise the awareness of feral animal damage and support training in control and management techniques, as well as promote the sharing of knowledge and data, whilst supporting economic opportunities for the community on feral animal control.</p>	<p>VERY HIGH PRIORITY Strengthen regional feral animal management programs through coordinated and collaborative action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a feral animal control strategic plan for the NT involving multiple stakeholders and regionally specific agreed priorities Establish a 'backbone' group to support implementation of landscape feral animal management approaches Plan and undertake regional meetings with key stakeholders leading effective collaboration between Fire, Weed and Feral Animal programs Continue the cat eradication program on Sir Edward Pellew Islands and commence management on other islands Conduct horse and donkey control prioritised around conservation and production values Continue measures to keep priority islands in the Gulf Savanna Cane Toad free Conduct strategic pig control around sites of high conservation significance and vulnerable areas (i.e. turtle nesting beaches) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2017, a feral animal strategy for the NT has been developed and is guiding strategic action By 2018, regional feral animal advisory committees are functioning across the NT Offshore islands remain refuges for small mammals and are predominantly cat free by 2018 Long-term collaborative catchment based approaches to feral herbivore control are continued in VRD and developed in other areas in the Roper and Gulf regions by 2018 Key priority islands remain Cane Toad free in the Gulf Savanna by 2018 Pigs are excluded from key high value freshwater and coastal areas by 2018 	<p>By 2020, feral animal control programs are prioritised and targeted through an NT-wide feral animal strategy that establishes an agreed understanding of the problem, shared measurement and review of actions</p> <p>By 2020, cat densities are reduced particularly in sites of biodiversity and conservation value and offshore islands with healthy small mammal populations</p> <p>By 2020, the impacts of horse and donkey damage is reduced from 2015 levels in the VRD area and in the Roper River/Gulf area.</p> <p>By 2020, offshore islands in the Gulf Savanna remain Cane Toad free</p> <p>By 2020, reduce the impact of pigs on coastal ecosystems and priority freshwater ecosystems</p>		<div> <div> <p>Key Measures of Achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups/individuals involved in feral animal management programs Trends in feral animal distribution as a result of management programs Number of landscape scale feral animal management programs Availability and utilisation of feral animal distribution data to NRM stakeholders Systems to involve NRM community in pest and disease detection and eradication in place Effectiveness of innovative feral animal control approaches </div> <div> <p>Key Collaborators</p> <p>NTG (DLRM), VRDCA, Roper River Landcare, Aboriginal ranger groups, Northern Land Council, Traditional Owners, researchers, pastoralists, Defence, NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS), NTG (DPIF), private landholders, feral animal contractors.</p> </div> </div> 	
	<p>HIGH PRIORITY Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral animal management program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop field indicators that can be readily used by land managers to quantify the damage and impact of feral herbivores Establish a data management framework and share results through regular reporting to all stakeholders Conduct aerial surveys in consultation with all stakeholders and at demonstration sites to develop management programs and to help garner long-term and diversified funding support for priority areas in the Gulf Savanna region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2018, consistent and ongoing monitoring programs are being introduced and coordinated across the Gulf Savanna and feeding into NT-wide feral animal strategies 	<p>By 2020, monitoring data is being consistently collected and is informing strategic action in feral animal management programs</p>			
	<p>HIGH PRIORITY Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use innovative and cost effective techniques to survey and manage feral horses and donkeys (e.g. Judas Collars) Communicate to a range of stakeholders the importance of horse and donkey control on Indigenous pastoral land Trial feral cat control techniques and assess for effectiveness and for practical application in savanna ecosystems Support Traditional Owners and Aboriginal rangers in early detection measures (including new technology) to keep offshore islands Cane Toad free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest and motivation to control feral animals is increased across the region by 2018 Skills and capacity of land managers to control feral herbivores are increased each year Effective and viable control techniques for cats are increasingly known and applied by 2018 Innovative technologies are utilised by more land managers in the early detection of Cane Toads by 2018 	<p>By 2020, innovative feral animal control techniques are being applied to cats, Cane Toads, horses and donkeys in Gulf Savanna</p>			

HOW THE REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED

Step 1: Initial rating of progress

TNRM staff in consultation with regional and Territory stakeholders have reviewed the progress made implementing the strategies and activities set out in the NRM Plan. In addition to providing an update on progress towards delivering the plan, this process has also provided a useful overview of the status of NRM activity across the Northern Territory.

Step 2: Technical review workshops

Technical working groups, comprising representatives of key regional stakeholder institutions were convened in Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Darwin. At these meetings, stakeholders were presented with and reviewed the findings of Step 1, and then went on to evaluate the extent to which Strategy Objectives had been achieved within their respective region.

Step 3: Community survey

An online survey was developed to engage relevant community feedback on the perceived performance of the Northern Territory NRM Plan (2016-2020). The survey also provided planners with an understanding of the potential impact of plan strategies and activities and has also been used to flag potential future directions for the 2021-2025 planning



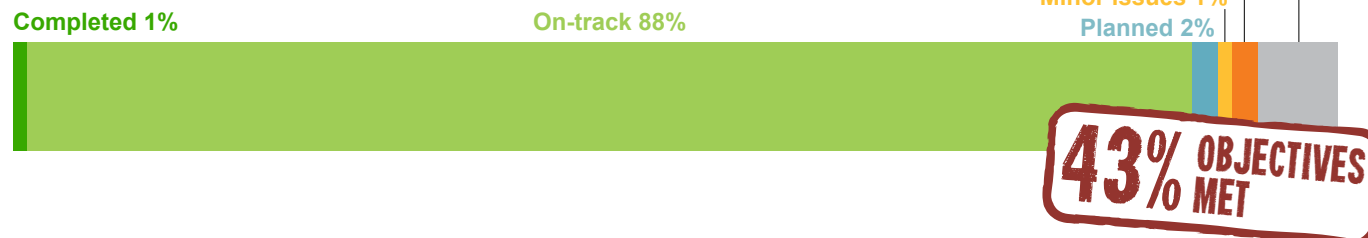
ALL STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY PROGRESS

Looking across all Programs, Strategies and Activities in all regions shows that by 2020 approximately 90% of Strategies are reported to be under implementation and On Track, with further 5% underway but encountering issues or planned for implementation.

A lower proportion of planned Activities are reported as underway (approximately 65%). This is because most Strategies compose of multiple Activities, and not all of these will be initiated concurrently. So the proportion of Activities underway will always be lower than the number of Strategies.

The review reveals that at the end of the 2016-2020 implementation period, 43% of Objectives have been achieved across all Programs and regions.

Strategy Progress: All regions



Activity Progress: All regions

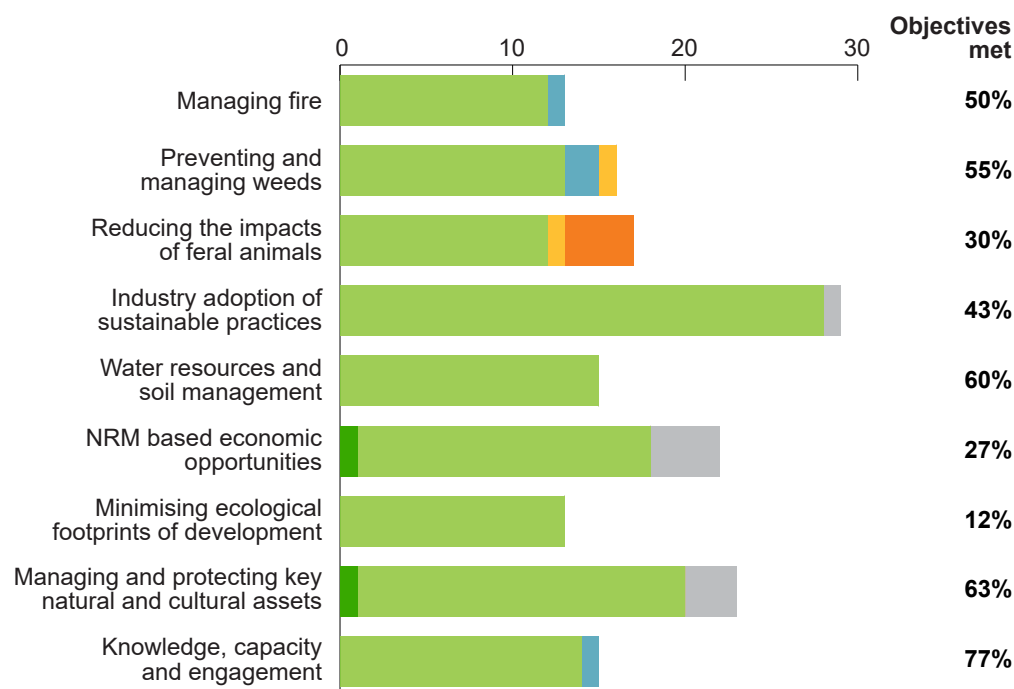


PROGRAM STRATEGY AND ACTIVITY PROGRESS

Program Strategy Progress

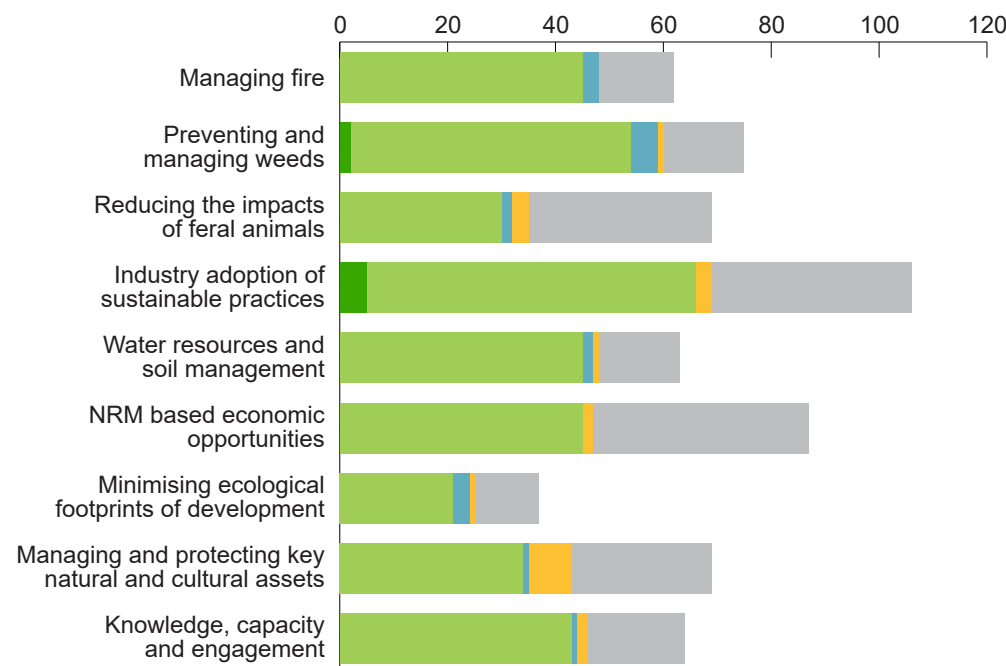
Overall, considerable progress has been made towards implementing 2016-2020 plan Strategies, although not all have progressed at the same rate. Reports suggest every Strategy for Program 5 'Water Resources and Soil Management' and Program 7 'Minimizing the Ecological Footprints of Development' are underway. This perhaps reflects the fact that these programs have a low number of strategies.

There is very broad diversity in the proportion of Objectives met across different programs, and progress delivering program strategies does not always equate to Objectives met. It is noteworthy that programs requiring policy or regulatory change (such as Program 7 'Minimizing the Ecological Footprints of Development' and Program 6, NRM Based Economic Opportunities) have a low proportion of Objectives met.



Program Activity Progress

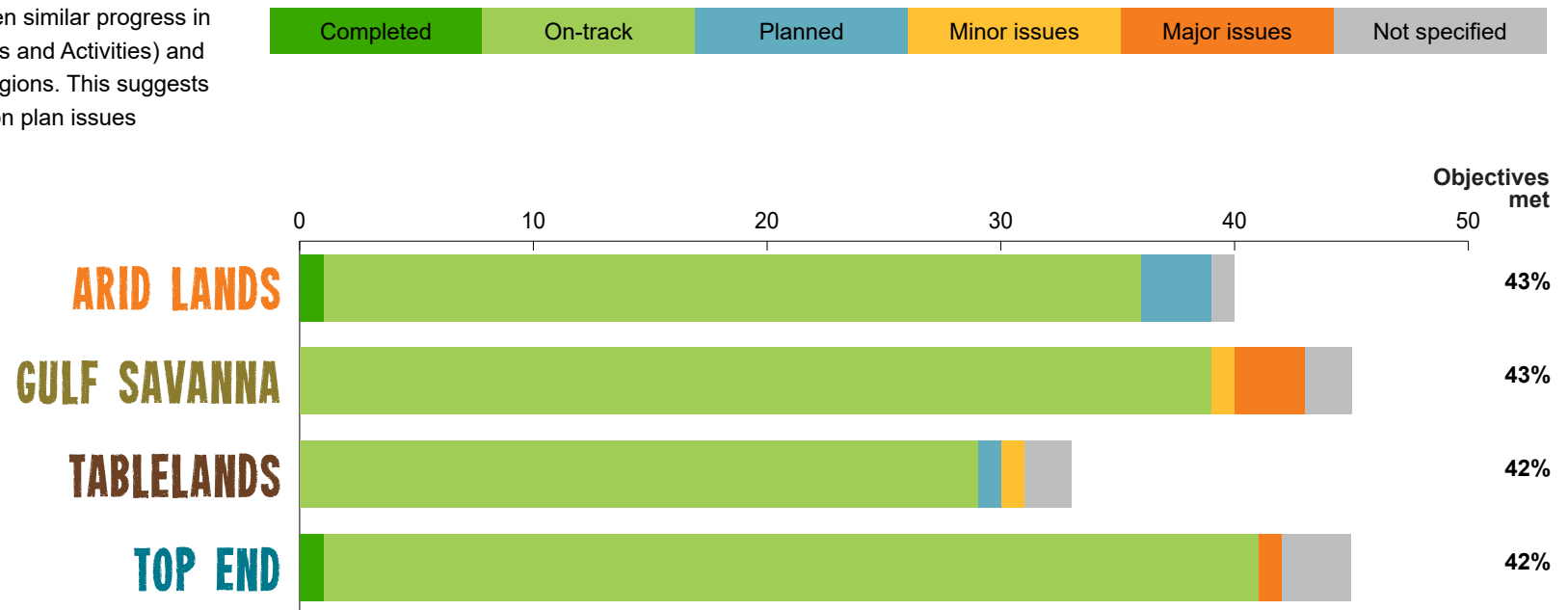
The reported implementation of Activities across Programs reflects the differentiated progress of broader Strategies. The most headway has been made on Programs 1 'Managing Fire' and Program 2 'Preventing and Managing Weeds', with Program 3 'Reducing the Impacts of Feral Animals' and Program 6 'NRM-Based Economic Opportunities' both requiring additional Activities to be initiated. Nevertheless, the majority of all planned program are reported as activities are On Track.



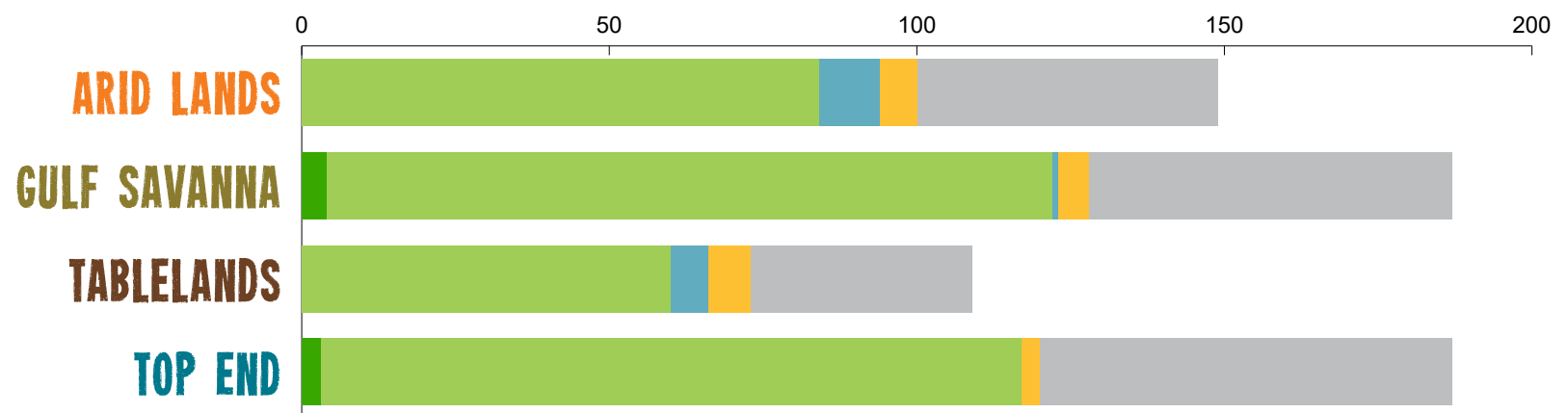
REGIONS PROGRESS

Our review indicates that there has been similar progress in plan implementation (both on Strategies and Activities) and in achievement of Objectives across regions. This suggests there have not been any implementation plan issues specific to individual regions.

Program Strategy Progress



Program Activity Progress



To engage broad stakeholder input into the review and evaluation of the 2016-2020 NRM plan, an online survey was created.

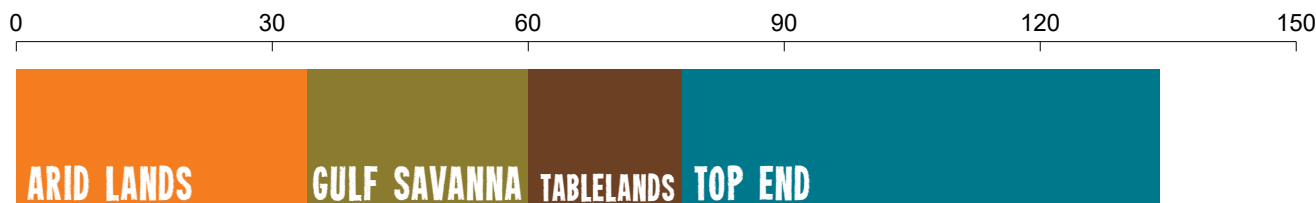
Profiling respondents

There were 83 individual responses to the survey, encompassing a broad spread of NRM stakeholders, with individual landholders, government agency and Indigenous land managers being high response categories. There were also responses from industry groups, individual producers and scientific and research affiliates. Consequently, the survey responses reflect a broad spectrum of NRM interests and responsibilities.

They also encompassed a spread of regional affiliations and interests. Predictably, feedback from the populous Top End dominated the survey responses. However, all Territory regions were represented, broadly in order of their respective populations sizes.

The survey also categorized respondents in terms of their inclusion in previous planning or plan review processes. Interesting, more than half of all respondents (60%) had not been engaged in any previous stage of NRM planning so were new to the process, while similar proportions had been either involved in the original (2016) planning process, in the 2018 plan review or in both of these processes.

Number of responses



Using the plan

While a small majority of respondents admitted to only rarely utilizing the 2016-2020 NRM plan, approximately a third reported making intermittent use of it, and 13% consulted it regularly. The most common use of the plan was as a general reference for NRM issues in the Northern Territory. However, 28% of users referred to the plan to identify regional NRM priorities and 13% reported using it to guide their natural resource management actions on-ground.

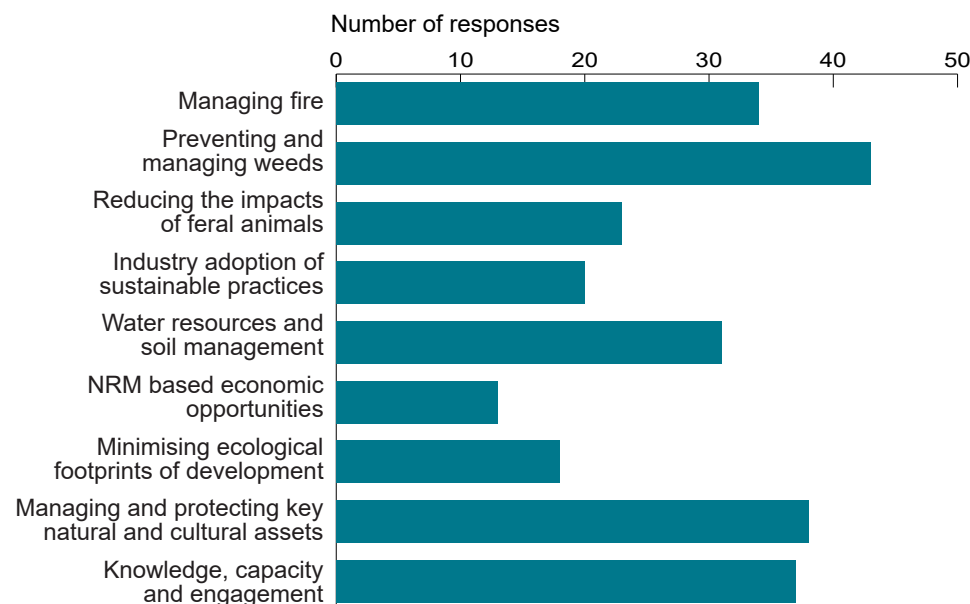
Implementation of activities and strategies

Approximately 80% of all survey respondents report they or their organizations undertaking NRM activities in alignment with strategies in the plan (and thus contributing to implementation of these). Of the nine plan programs, the most work had been conducted in alignment with 'Managing Weeds', 'Protecting natural and cultural assets', 'Knowledge capacity and engagement' and 'Managing fire'.

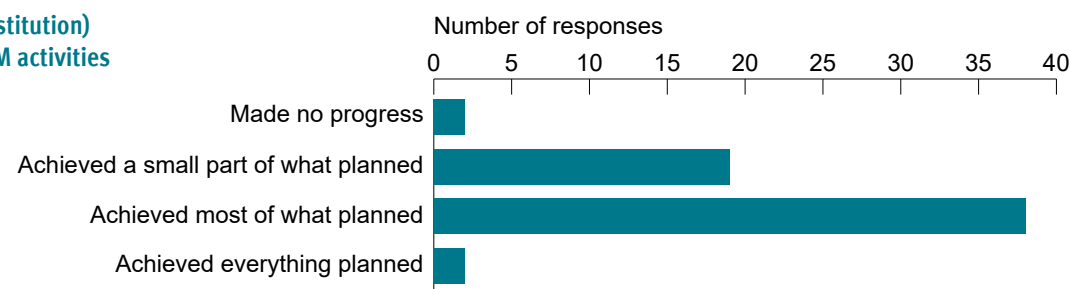
According to respondents, efforts to implement of planned NRM activities since 2016 have met with mixed levels of success. Some 63% of respondent's report that they were able to achieve most of what they had planned, while 20% felt they had only achieved a small part of this. Accordingly, the overall picture is moderately positive, with only 2% of respondents failing to make any progress with their planned NRM activities.

Reports regarding the impact of implemented activities across the NRM network have been similarly mixed. Similar proportions of respondent's report either marked and sustained improvement in resource conditions resulting from their NRM activities or instead, an initial improvement which has been difficult to sustain. Significantly smaller numbers of respondents report either minimal impact from their activities, or natural resources conditions actually going backwards. So, while the largest proportion of responses suggest marked and sustained improvement, its clear that extra effort to sustain initial gains could lead to a much greater number of activities achieving ongoing improvements in natural resource conditions.

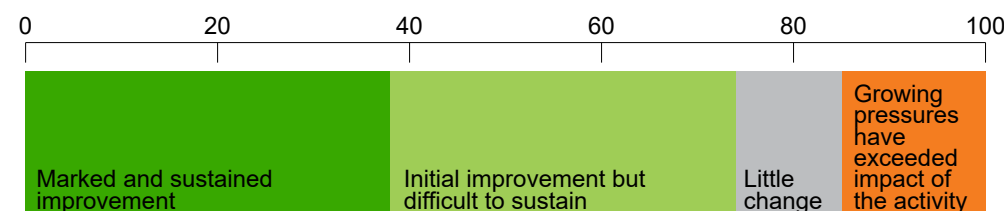
Which of the themes in the NRM plan have you (or your institution) undertaken substantial work on?



How have you (or your institution) progressed your own NRM activities over the last five years?



Overall, how would you describe the observed on-ground outcomes of these implemented NRM activities?



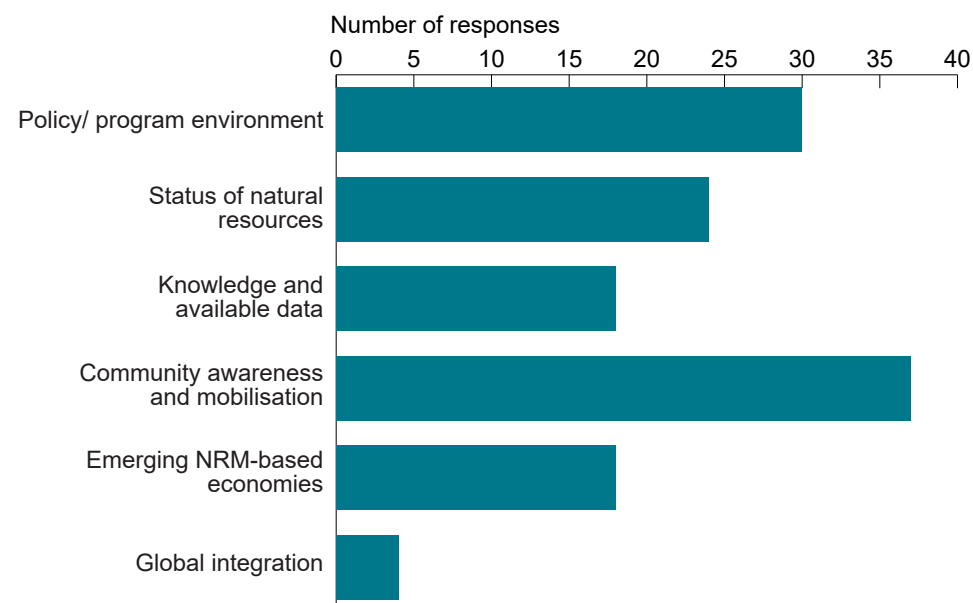
Looking to the future, we asked the NRM community how they thought the context of natural resource management had evolved through time? We wanted to know what would be different about planning in 2021. There was a wide spread of responses to this question, although the most frequently cited response related to change in community awareness and mobilization. Others recognized change in the policy and program environment driving NRM.

But despite (or perhaps because of), these changes, over 80% of survey respondents felt that the programs, strategies and objectives developed for the 2016-2020 NRM plan remain either 'quite' or 'highly' relevant to natural resource management priorities in 2021. Very few respondents thought that 2016-2020 plan structure and priorities had been overtaken by events and were no longer relevant.

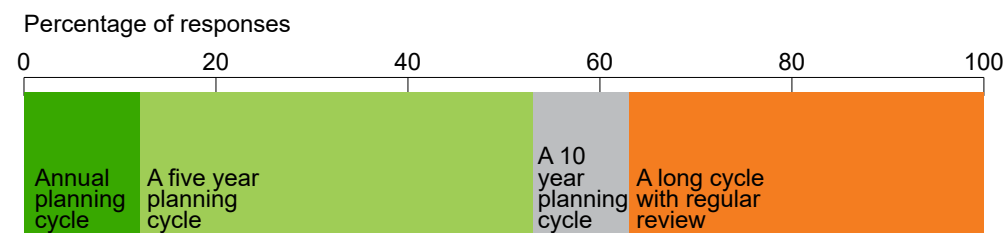
Asked whether future NRM planning needed to be more agile and responsive to change, or more consistent to sustain progress in the long term, respondent opinion was divided. A majority of respondents (58%) told us NRM planning should work to long term goals rather than being regularly reinvented. In terms of an actual planning time scale, the largest group of respondents felt that the current five year planning cycle was most appropriate, although the second largest response category felt a long cycle with regular reviews/updates would be best.

Community feedback from the 2018 review had suggested that there was a need to introduce additional metrics into the NRM plan to better gauge plan delivery and achievements. A large majority of respondents to the survey agreed with this and felt that metrics should be introduced to describe both planned activities and outcomes. Finally, the survey revealed strong interest in plan implementation status being regularly updated and displayed online.

What do you believe have been the most significant aspects of change within the NRM landscape over the last five years?



In your view, what would be the most appropriate timescale for planning NRM strategies for the Northern Territory?



WHAT THE COMMUNITY SURVEY REVEALS



The community survey captured a fairly representative cross-section of responses from across the Territory and provides noteworthy insights into the how the NRM plan is perceived, and how it has performed.

- More than a third of respondents use the plan at least intermittently, with a small proportion using it regularly.
- The NRM plan has been mainly used as a general reference document -although a significant proportion of users have used it for identifying priorities and planning action.
- A high proportion of respondents' organizations undertook NRM activities aligned with strategies in the plan. The Programs upon which the most work has been reported include some assessed as having a high proportion of Objectives achieved, (Weeds, Protecting natural and cultural assets, Knowledge and capacity and engagement).
- Evidence suggests that just over half of respondents felt they were able to achieve most of the NRM action they had intended too during the 2016-2020 plan period, although 20% encountered significant barriers.
- Approximately a third of respondents report achieving sustained improvement in natural resource management conditions through their NRM activities, another third report initial improvement which can be difficult to sustain, while the remaining third of respondents report little or no improvement.
- Over 80% of respondents believe that the programs and strategies set out in the plan remain relevant to future NRM priorities in 2021.
- Respondents perceive 'community awareness and capacity', together with the 'evolving policy environment' as key areas in which the NRM environment has changed during 2016-2020.
- A small majority of respondents believe that planning should consistently work to long term goals, while others recognize the need for flexibility and adaptability. Most agreed that the current five year planning timescale was most appropriate while a large minority felt that longer planning time-scales with regular review might also be appropriate.

These findings highlight the continuing relevance of the plan as a source of information supporting NRM activities across the Territory. They recognize the considerable achievements of the NRM stakeholders but also flag the potential opportunity to increase the effectiveness of, and add value to, some activities.

Findings also suggest support for the scope and timescale of current planning with acknowledgement that ongoing review could help maintain the plans relevance to users.



THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON DELIVERY OF THE NRM PLAN



The first case of COVID-19 was detected in the Northern Territory in early March 2020, in the form of an interstate tourist arrival. Concerns about the potential impact of COVID on vulnerable populations led to Land Councils withdrawing permits and prohibiting travel to remote communities.

Similarly, the Northern Territory government introduced interstate border restrictions and later in March imposed nine designated biosecurity areas as internal quarantine boundaries. These internal boundaries were maintained in force until June.

During this period (and for several months after) community health was prioritised, resulting in a dramatic reduction in travel. With restricted movement of labour, manpower and equipment there was a virtual cessation of NRM activity. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the operations of some land management groups, businesses and agencies were disrupted for up to six months during 2020.

Obviously, this disruption had some impact upon the implementation and delivery of NRM plan strategies, as it represents about 12% of the total implementation period of the plan. Furthermore, COVID impacts and restrictions fell during the early dry season which is peak period for NRM operations across the northern part of the Territory. There were only four dry seasons fell during the implementation period of the plan, and operations during the 2020 dry season were severely disrupted.





Findings

- Reports suggest that over 90% of Strategies set out in the 2016-2020 NRM plan are On Track. Given the impact of COVID 19 disruptions during 2020, this represents a strong performance
- Reports suggest that over 60% of Activities set out in the 2016-2020 NRM plan are On Track.
- Overall progress in plan implementation has been fairly even across regions -suggesting no regionally specific barriers to implementation
- Despite progress being made on implementation, just under half of all planned Objectives have been achieved during the plan period.
- There has been significantly differentiated progress in implementation (and achievement of Objectives) across Programs. This highlights the need to review and re-examine under-performing programs in future planning.
- The scope, structure and timescale of planning remains largely relevant to the needs of the NRM community.
- Further consideration needs to be given to the effectiveness of some strategies, to boost the level of objectives being achieved.
- Plan implementation and impact could be more effectively tracked and adaptively managed by enhancing measures and milestones for achievement

Relevant issues

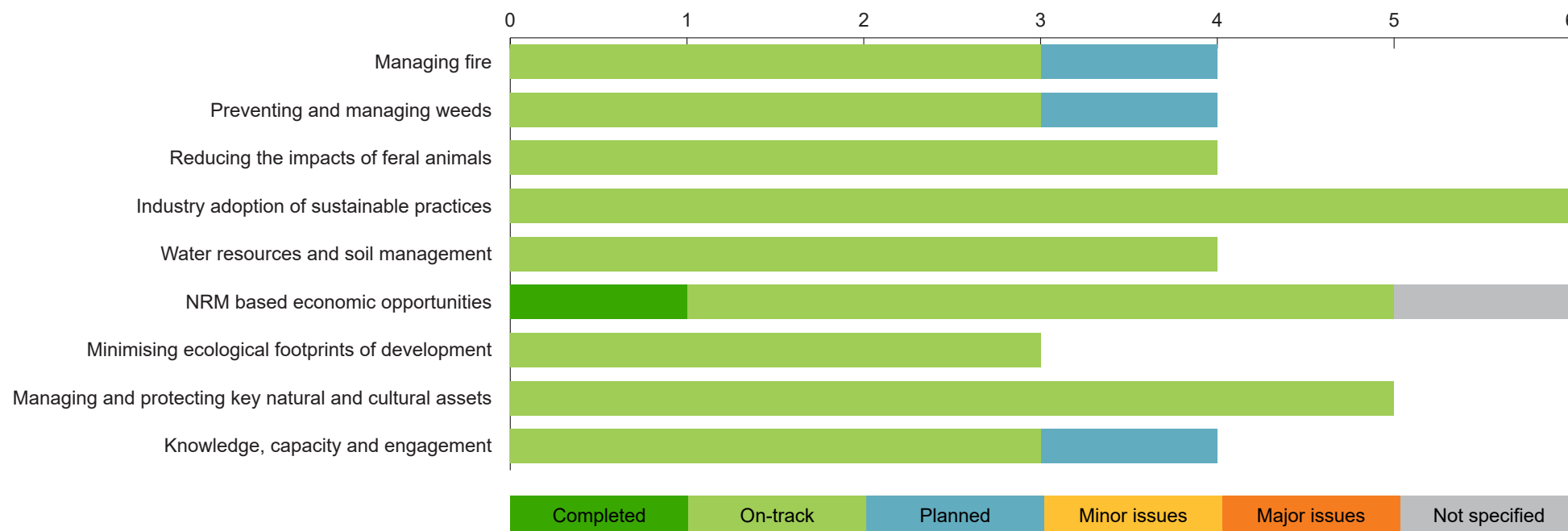
- Responses to the COVID 19 pandemic have had a significant impact on the implementation of NRM activities and progress towards plan objectives.
- Progress being made towards plan implementation and achievement of goals signals good community engagement
- A large majority of stakeholders find plan scope and structure remain largely relevant to evolving NRM challenges in 2021
- Many individual strategies and objectives set out in the plan require re-examination and with the benefit of hindsight and lessons learned.

What happens next

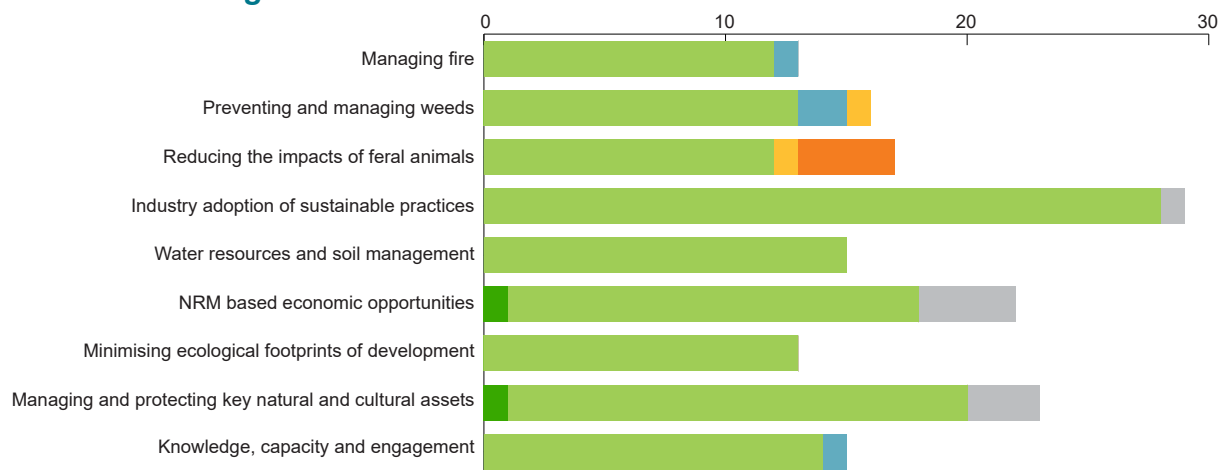
- Technical working groups will be convened to review lessons learned and determine the best way to carry planning forward to 2021-2025
- The evidence base for future planning will be updated with a comprehensive review of relevant knowledge of resource conditions and the policy and program environment.
- Updates to programs and strategies will be undertaken reflecting the current status of the NRM plan and evolving context of implementation
- A draft updated plan 2021-2025 will be put out for for community consultation and feedback



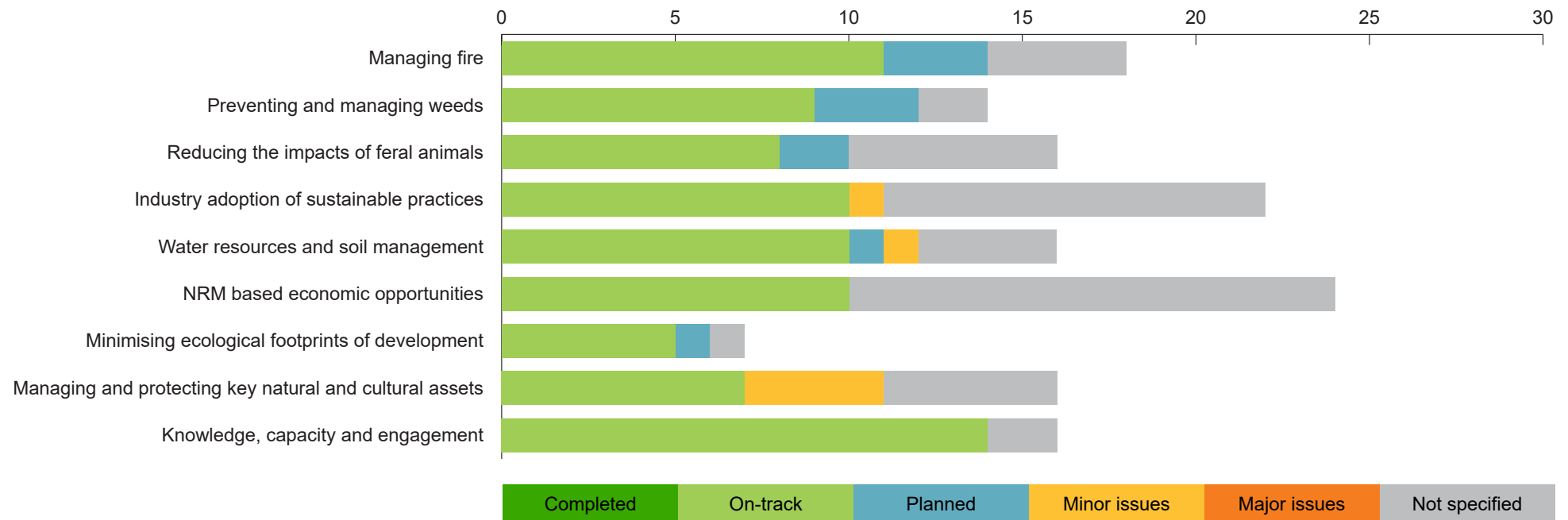
ARID LANDS - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION



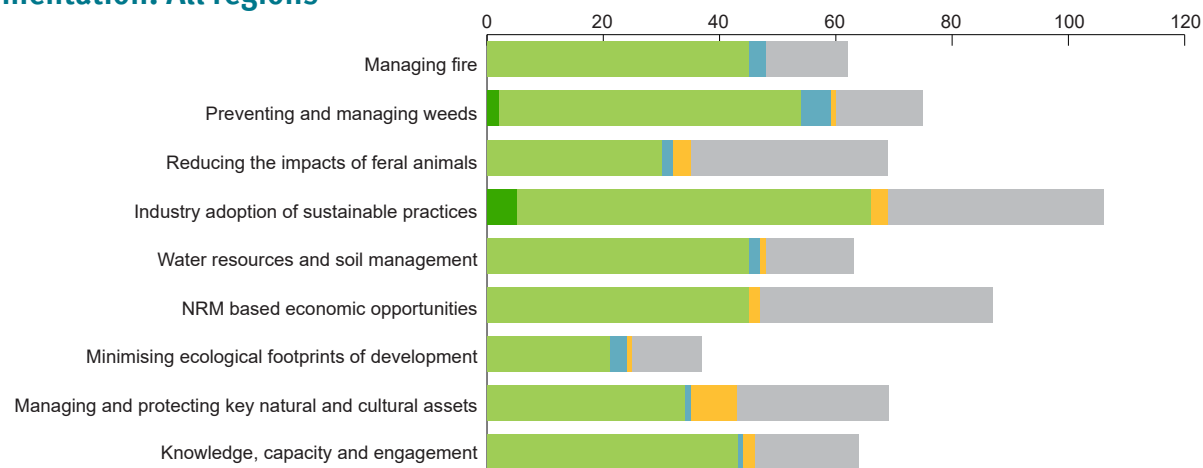
Strategy implementation: All regions



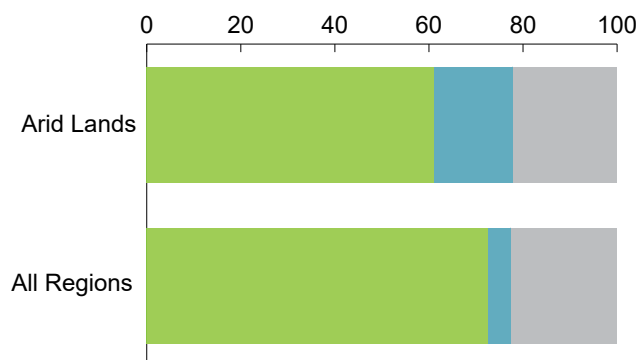
ARID LANDS - ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION



Strategy implementation: All regions



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Central Land Council, Pastoralists (CLMA), Researchers, NTG (Bushfires NT), Aust. Govt. (Environment), TNRM, Regional Shires

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.1 Collaborative approaches to strategic fire management are extended across the Arid Lands region

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.2 Increase use of spatial fire management tools, knowledge systems, safe burning practices and equipment throughout the Arid Lands

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.3 Increase application of fire management techniques that promote biodiversity and ecosystem function and minimise risk to infrastructure and human health across the Arid Lands

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

1.4 Promote policies and market forces to support collaborative fire management approaches that provide social/cultural benefit in Arid Lands

Objectives

By 2020, fire regimes are more diverse and wildfire extent is lower than the 2000-2010 average

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire activity is being planned and monitored utilising GIS and remote sensing across the entire Arid Lands region by all stakeholders

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire management is demonstrably based on knowledge of cultural, biodiversity and production values, threats and the best management options

By 2020, policies support long-term fire management in the Arid Lands through economic incentives

Completed

On-track

Planned

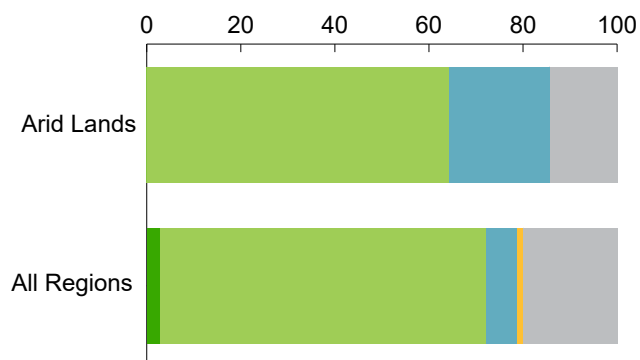
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (Weeds), TNRM, Pastoralists (CLMA), Central Land Council, Aust. Govt. (Environment & Agriculture), Landholders, Landcare groups, Local Government, Contractors and other Government Depts

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.1 Adopt collaborative approaches to weed management in the Arid Lands

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

2.2 Prevent the introduction of new weeds and the spread of the region's priority weeds

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.3 Improve adaptive weed management through monitoring, research and utilising data, training and capacity building

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

2.4 Increase the region's awareness of its priorities and capacity to manage the impacts of weeds

Objectives

By 2020, the spread of Athel Pine is contained to 2015 levels

ACHIEVED

By 2020, Cacti, Parkinsonia and Rubber Bush have active weed management implementation programs

ACHIEVED

By 2020, no new weed species are introduced and existing weeds are not spread to new areas

ACHIEVED

By 2020, Sites of Conservation Significance or culturally significant sites that are currently buffer-free remain so

By 2020, strategic catchment-based weed management is adopted throughout the region

ACHIEVED

By 2020, landholders are increasingly responsible and taking more action for weed management

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

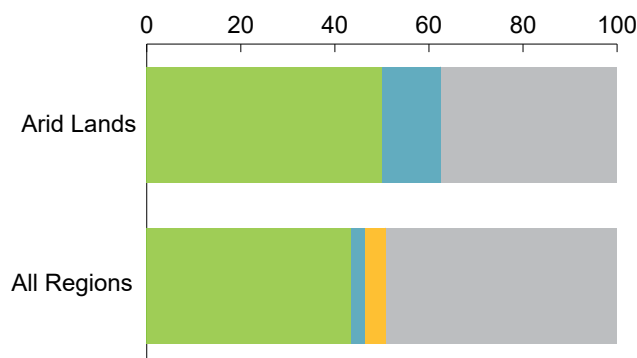
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

NT Govt. (DLRM), Central Land Council, TNRM, Pastoralists (CLMA), Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), Commercial Operators

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

3.2 Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral management program

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.3 Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

3.4 Promote policies, legislation and commercial utilisation that supports objectives in collaborative feral animal control programs

Objectives

By 2020, feral animal control programs are prioritised and targeted through an NT wide feral animal strategy that establishes an agreed understanding of the problem, shared measurement and review of actions

By 2020, impacts of camels on arid ecosystems is no greater than 2015 level

By 2020, monitoring data is being collected from a range of sources consistently and informing strategic action in feral management programs

By 2020, the impacts of cats and foxes is reduced at sites of high conservation value

By 2020, the impacts of horses is reduced from some key aquatic sites

By 2020, feral animal control programs are supported through a range of legislation, policies and commercial harvest

Completed

On-track

Planned

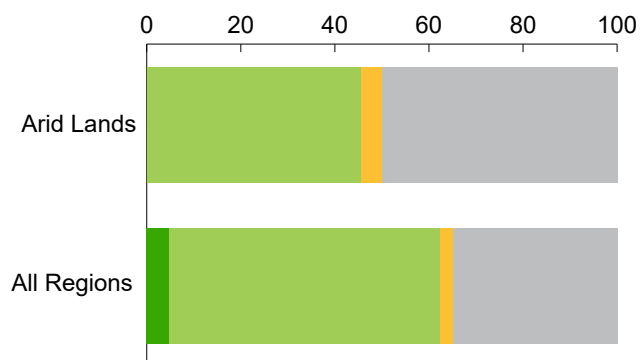
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NT Govt. (DPIF), Pastoral Industry, Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), Centrefarm, Indigenous Land Corporation, TNRM.

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

4.1 Engage with industry to encourage sustainable approaches to developing the north policies and programs

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

4.2 Ensure resources are increased for biosecurity support services in line with increased agricultural development

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.3 Support best practice grazing management through delivery of regional monitoring programs and promoting practices that promote both productivity and ecological outcomes

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

4.4 Support best practice horticulture and broad scale agriculture through knowledge sharing, adoption of new technology and training and innovation

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.5 Reconcile conflicting management objectives for wild dogs and dingoes

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.6 Support and promote partnerships between the NRM community and the mining industry regarding mine rehabilitation and offset programs

Objectives

By 2020, policies and programs for development in the Arid Lands are informed by best available science and knowledge to ensure the protection of cultural and natural assets

By 2020, our biosecurity system is integrated and risk-based with strong community involvement that minimises the establishment of exotic pests and diseases

By 2020, best practice sustainable grazing practices are increasingly taken up by the pastoral industry

By 2020, industry driven horticultural extension programs developing understanding of ecosystems and sustainable management are delivered in the Arid Lands

By 2020, dingoes/wild dogs are strategically managed based on understanding of their impact on both pastoral and biodiversity productivity

By 2020, increase the involvement of the mining industry in natural resource management

Completed

On-track

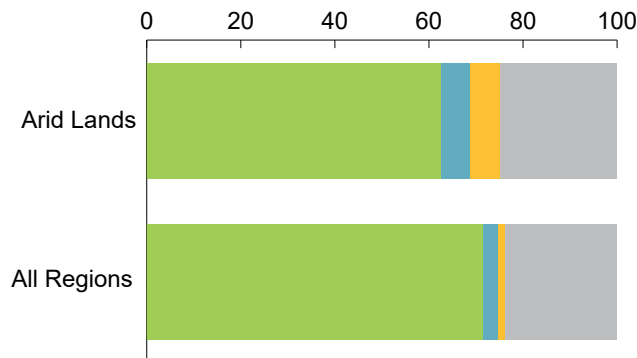
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM -Water Resources & Soil), Pastoralists, CLMA, Researchers, NTG (DPIF), Australian Govt. (Environment & Agriculture), Centrefarm, Contractors, horticulturalists, NTG (DME -Mines), Mining Industry, Central Land Council.

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.1 Water resource planning and management is undertaken in consultation with multiple stakeholders, and underpinned by the best available scientific information

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.2 Increase our knowledge and resources available to understand and manage the impacts on ecosystems and groundwater from mining, pastoral, agricultural and domestic use

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

5.3 Support training and extension services on sustainable soil management

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

5.4 Promote policies and market forces to support collaborative fire management approaches that provide social/cultural benefit in Arid Lands

Objectives

By 2020, water resources that have a moderate to high level of development relative to the water available for development (in consideration of non-consumptive uses) are managed through a Water Allocation Framework which includes monitoring and ensures that cultural, environmental and production values are maintained.

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our knowledge of the impacts of water use from key industrial and domestic uses of water resources has increased and a regulatory framework exists to minimise pollution of groundwater

ACHIEVED

By 2020, soil loss and land degradation are being prevented and, where necessary, addressed

By 2020, areas for agricultural development have been identified with thorough understanding on limitations of soil and water resources

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

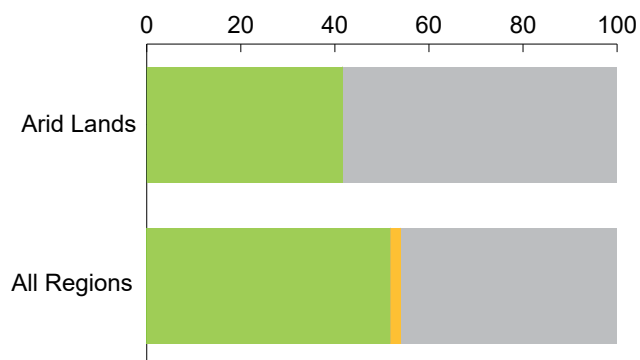
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

Centrefarm, Central Land Council, Aboriginal organisations, Private Industry, NT Govt. (Legacy Mines Unit), NT Govt. (DLRM), Pastoralists, Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), TNRM

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.1 Develop NRM based economic enterprises based on the harvest of native species

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.2 Develop capacity for Fee For Service opportunities of Landcare groups, Aboriginal Rangers and other NRM groups

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.3 Support projects and research to develop and participate in national, NT and regional initiatives to develop carbon market programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.4 Investigate, progress and communicate emerging primary industry and diversification economic opportunities on Aboriginal and Pastoral lands including horticulture, aquaculture and tourism

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.5 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.6 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables

Objectives

By 2020, new employment and business opportunities are created based on sustainable harvest of native species

By 2020, ranger groups and other local NRM enterprises are strong and economically viable supported by a diversity of funding sources and locally based commercial opportunities

ACHIEVED

By 2020, carbon abatement opportunities are beginning to be taken in the Arid Lands region

By 2020, new employment opportunities are created through diverse primary industries and on different tenures in the Arid Lands

By 2020, the renewables and 'environmental' sector is contributing more to the Arid Lands economy than 2015

ACHIEVED

By 2020, new opportunities and new partnerships between private sector and NRM stakeholders have been developed

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

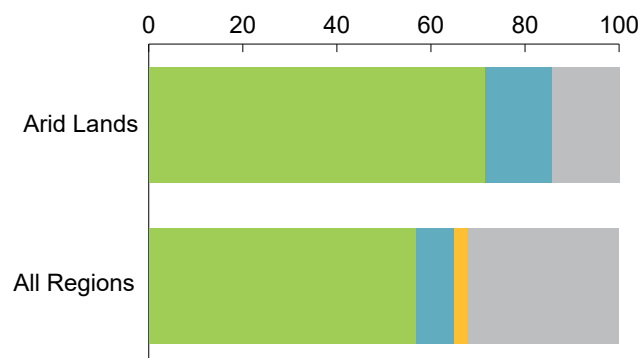
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

ARID LANDS MINIMISING ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), TNRM, Central Land Council, Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), Local Government, Arid Lands Environment Centre, landholders

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.1 Minimise the environmental footprint of the major population centres in the Arid Lands

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

7.2 Strengthen and consolidate environmental offset arrangements to direct offsets where they are likely to be most effective for NRM in the Arid Lands

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.3 Minimise the impact of tourism on the environment through the adoption and promotion of sustainable initiatives

Objectives

By 2020, towns and communities have improved environmental planning and management in the Arid Lands

ACHIEVED

By 2020, offsets are well directed and transparent and linked to achieving the prioritised NRM strategies of the Arid Lands

By 2020, there is increased environmental awareness by recreational users in the Arid Lands

Completed

On-track

Planned

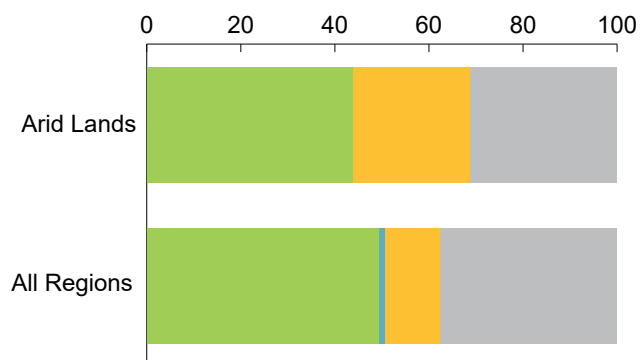
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), Parks and Wildlife, Parks Australia, Central Land Council, Pastoralists (CLMA), TNRM, Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), AAPA, Rangelands Alliance

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.1 Develop and implement management programs in Sites of Conservation Significance in the Arid Lands

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.2 Implement the Action Plan for threatened species in the NT (NTG) linking on-ground action to the latest knowledge

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.3 Develop adaptation plans to address the impacts of climate change for vulnerable ecosystems in the region

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.4 Support ongoing mapping and monitoring of rangeland condition in the Arid Lands using remote sensing and field based surveys

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.5 Support best practice management of culturally significant Aboriginal sites and cultural landscapes

Objectives

By 2020, increase the area under active management (stewardship) for conservation (i.e. weeds, stock and ferals are managed) and increase the involvement of landholders in stewardship arrangements

ACHIEVED

By 2020, the approach to threatened species management is more integrated with strong links between research, monitoring and on-ground action showing progress against key indicators in the Threatened Species Action Plan

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecosystem function are informing our management decisions

By 2020, rangeland condition is regularly being monitored and informing land management decisions

By 2020, an increasing number of Traditional Owners and Aboriginal Ranger Groups are managing culturally significant sites and landscapes

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

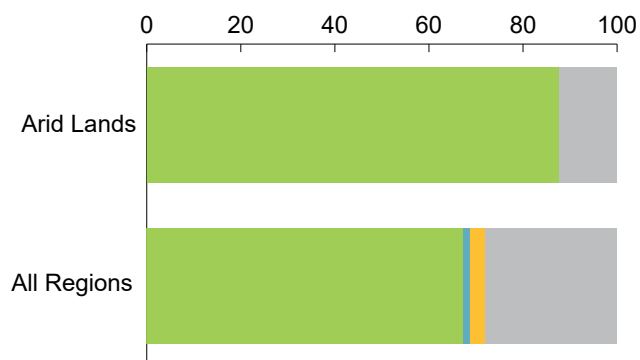
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

TNRM, NT Govt. (DLRM), TNRM, Landcare groups, Central Land Council, Pastoralists, CLMA, Researchers, AustGovt. (Environment), ALL

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.1 Support land managers to record and utilise TEK, scientific research and pastoral knowledge in NRM planning and activities.

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.2 Strengthen networks and partnerships between NRM stakeholders in the Arid Lands including supporting the development of new partnerships with industry and philanthropic organisations.

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.3 Support accredited and informal training in land management and sustainable industry practices in the Arid Lands

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.4 Ongoing review of NRM outcomes facilitating adaptive management

Objectives

By 2020, increased resources and longterm approaches to NRM issues for people managing land in the Arid Lands

By 2020, Territory Natural Resource Managers are incorporating the best available knowledge, information and data into their management including TEK and community knowledge

By 2020, there is increased support provided for targeted training in relevant natural resource management skills

By 2020, multi-stakeholder review processes are strengthened in the Arid lands leading to adaptive management and improved practices and stakeholder cooperation

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

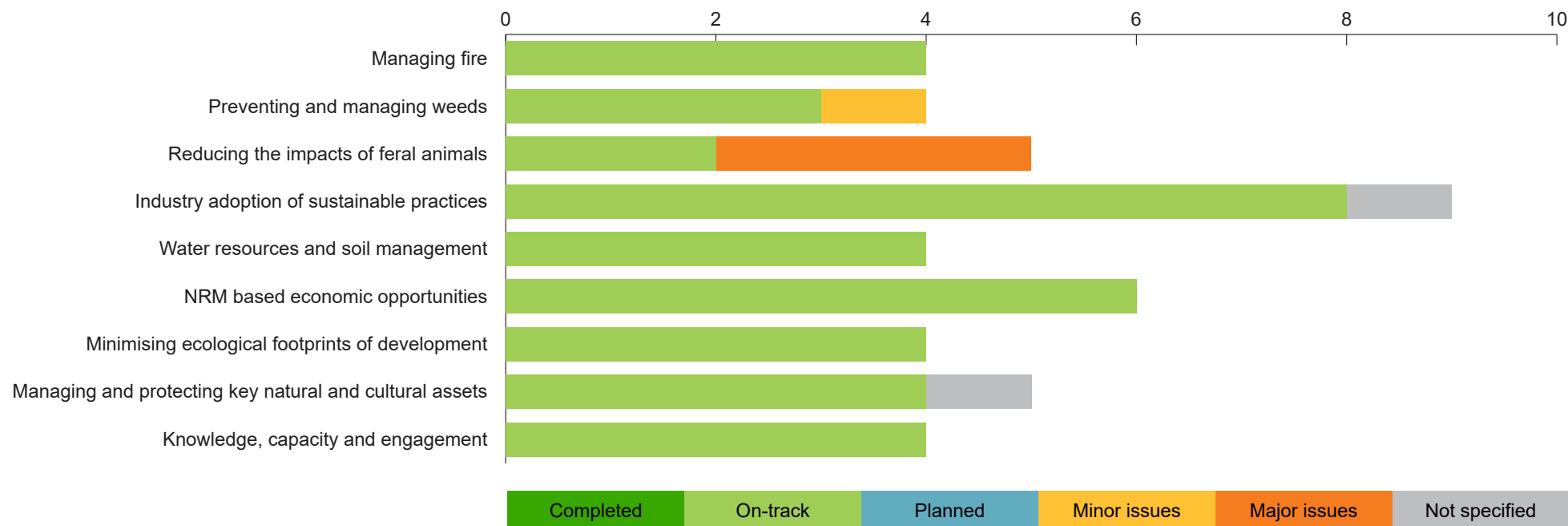
Planned

Minor issues

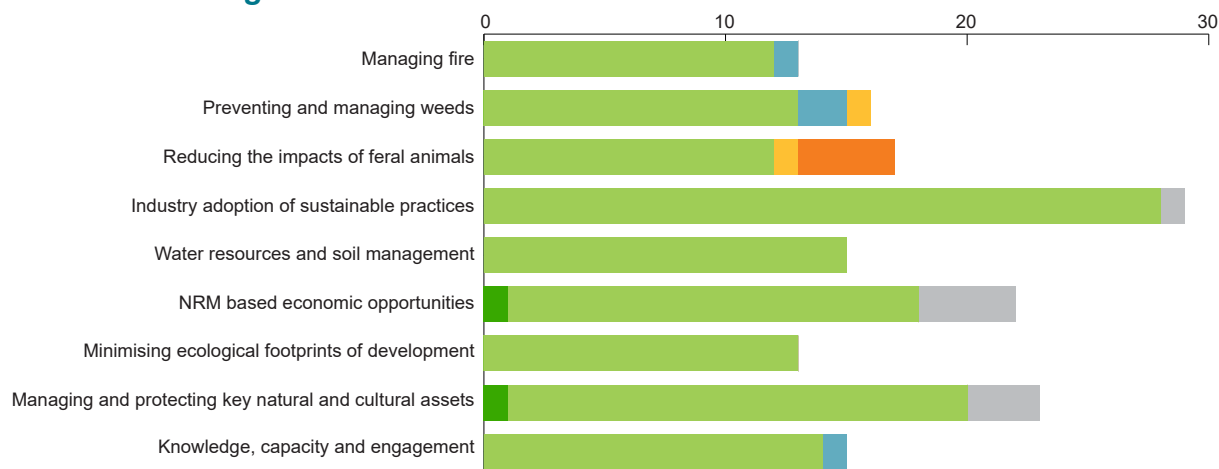
Major issues

Not specified

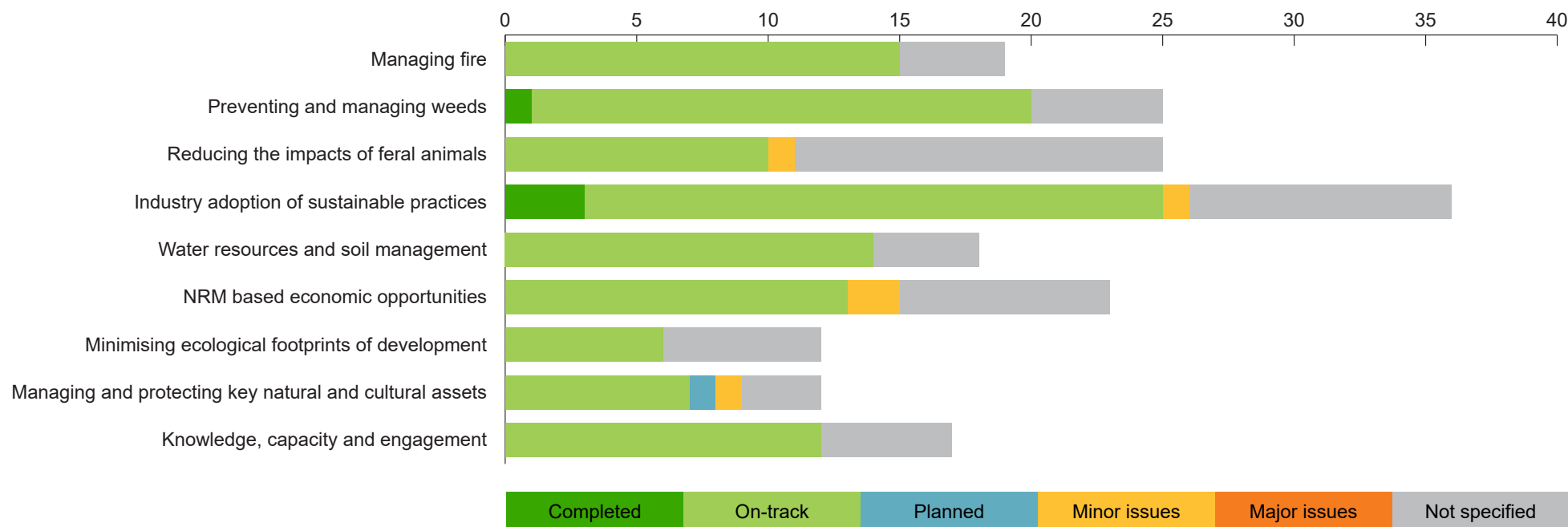
GULF SAVANNA - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION



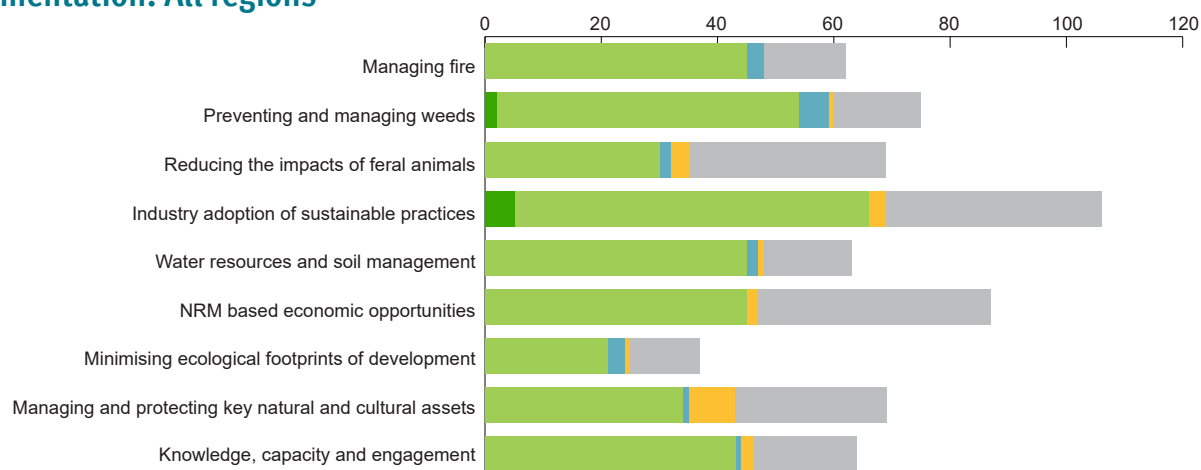
Strategy implementation: All regions



GULF SAVANNA - ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

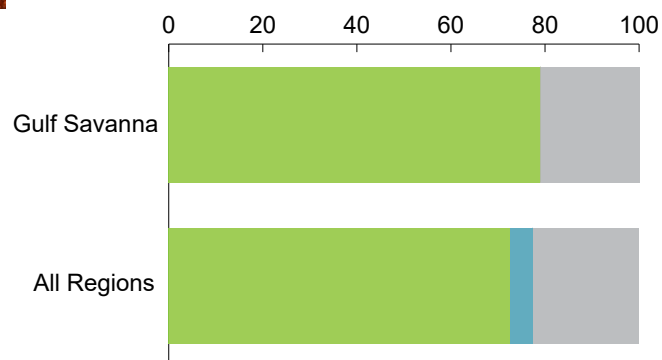


Strategy implementation: All regions





Activities status



Key Collaborators

Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Pastoralists, NTG (Bushfires NT), North Australian Fire Information (NAFI) service, Northern Land Council, NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Researchers, Regional Shires.

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

1.1 Collaborative approaches to strategic fire management are extended across the Gulf Savanna region

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.2 Increase use of spatial fire management tools, knowledge systems, safe burning practices and equipment throughout the Gulf Savanna

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.3 Increase application of fire management techniques that promote biodiversity and ecosystem function and minimise risk to infrastructure and human health across the Gulf Savanna

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.4 Promote policies and market forces that support collaborative fire management approaches that provide social/cultural benefit in the Gulf Savanna

Objectives

By 2020, Fire regimes are improved in the Gulf Savanna region with less late dry season fires and managed at a finer scale according to different habitat and ecosystem type

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire is being planned and monitored using GIS and remote sensing across the entire Gulf Savanna region by all stakeholders

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire regimes are demonstrably based on knowledge of cultural, biodiversity and production values, threats and the best management options

ACHIEVED

By 2020, policies support long term fire management in the Gulf Savanna through economic incentives and ongoing and consistent resourcing

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

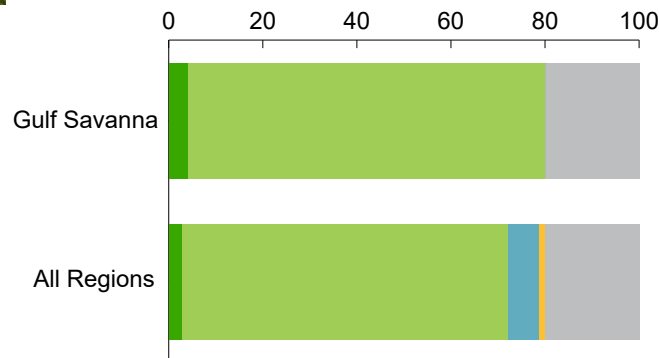
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GULF SAVANNA CONTROLLING WEEDS AND THE CATCHMENT SCALE

GULF SAVANNA
NRM PLAN REVIEW 2021



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (Weeds Branch), Victoria River District Conservation Association, Roper River Landcare, Pastoralists, Aboriginal Ranger Groups, NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Northern Land Council, Defence, Researchers, TNRM, Private landholders.

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.1 Adopt collaborative approaches for strategic control of high priority weed species in the Gulf Savanna region

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

2.2 Prevent the introduction of new weeds and the spread of the region's priority weeds

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.3 Improve adaptive weed management through monitoring, research, utilising data, training and capacity building

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

2.4 Increase the region's awareness of its priorities and capacity to manage the impacts of weeds

Objectives

By 2020, Prickly Acacia, Mesquite, Mimosa and Chinese Apple are managed to eradicable levels in the Gulf Savanna

By 2020, further adoption of weed management plans for priority weeds in the region

ACHIEVED

By 2020, reduce the spread of priority weeds throughout the Gulf Savanna region

By 2020, Rubber vine is not established in the Gulf Savanna region

By 2020, best practice including new innovative tools are adopted throughout the region and delivering improved strategic catchment based weed management in the Gulf Savanna

By 2020, land users are increasingly responsible and taking more action for weed management

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

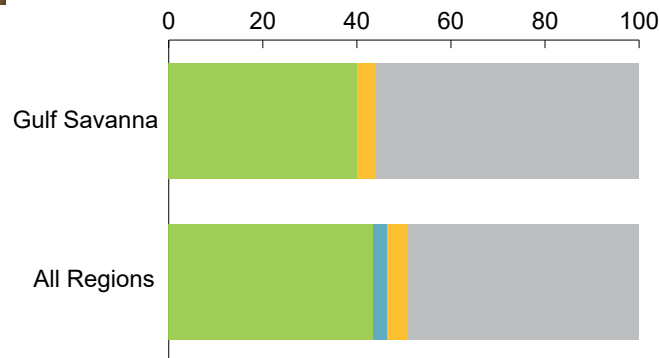
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), VRDCA, Roper River Landcare, Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Northern Land Council, Traditional Owners, Researchers, Pastoralists, Defence, NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS), NTG (DPIF -Biosecurity), private landholders, Feral Animal Contractors.

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.2 Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral management program

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

3.3 Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.4 Promote policies, legislation and commercial utilisation that supports objectives in collaborative feral animal control programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.5 Strengthen the coordination and delivery of Biosecurity surveillance and response to potential pest animals, insects and marine pests

Objectives

By 2020, feral animal control programs are prioritised and targeted through an NT-wide feral animal strategy that establishes an agreed understanding of the problem, shared measurement and review of actions

By 2020, cat densities are reduced particularly in sites of biodiversity and conservation value and offshore islands with healthy small mammal populations

By 2020, reduce the impact of pigs on coastal ecosystems and priority freshwater ecosystems

By 2020, offshore islands in the Gulf Savanna remain cane toad free

By 2020 the impacts of horse and donkey damage is reduced from 2015 levels in the VRD area and at sites of conservation significance in the Roper River/Gulf area

By 2020, monitoring data is being collected from a range of sources consistently and informing strategic action in feral management programs

By 2020, innovative feral control techniques are being applied to cats, cane toads, horses and donkeys in Gulf Savanna

By 2020, feral animal control programs are supported through a range of legislation, policies and commercial harvest

By 2020, collaborative biosecurity programs are in place to reduce the likelihood of new pest animals becoming established in the Gulf Savanna

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

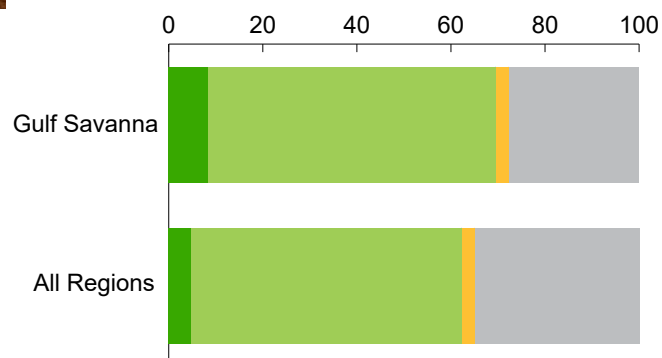
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DPIF), NTG (DME), NTG (DLRM), VRDCA, Roper River Landcare, TNRM, Researchers, Industry representative groups (NT Cattlemen's Assoc., NT Farmers, NT Seafood Council, NT Amateur Fishing Association, NT Minerals Council, etc.), AustGovt (Agriculture & Environment), Northern Land Council

Strategies

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.1 Support best practice grazing management through delivery of regional monitoring programs and promoting practices that promote both productivity and ecological outcomes

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.2 Engage with industry to encourage sustainable approaches to developing the north policies and programs

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.3 Ensure resources are increased for biosecurity support services in line with increased agricultural development

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.4 Reconcile conflicting management objectives for wild dogs and dingoes

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.5 Support best practice horticulture and broad scale agriculture through knowledge sharing, adoption of new technology and training and innovation

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.6 Support ecologically sustainable fisheries management through monitoring and improved technology

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.7 Support and promote partnerships between the NRM community and the mining industry regarding mine rehabilitation and offset programs

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.8 Develop and implement a forestry management and assessment framework

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.9 Carry out adaptation planning on the likely impacts of climate change with industry

Objectives

By 2020, increase skills and knowledge of land managers to implement sustainable grazing practices

ACHIEVED

By 2020, policies and programs for development in Gulf Savanna are informed by best available science and knowledge to ensure the protection of cultural and natural assets

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our biosecurity system is integrated and risk-based with strong community involvement that minimises the establishment of exotic pests and diseases

ACHIEVED

By 2020, dingoes/wild dogs are strategically managed based on understanding of their impact on both pastoral and biodiversity productivity

By 2020, industry driven horticultural extension programs developing understanding of ecosystems and sustainable management are delivered in the Gulf Savanna

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fishing stocks continue to be healthy and data collection and analysis is improved and informing fisheries management

By 2020, increase the involvement of the mining industry in natural resource management

By 2020, plantation forestry activities are more regulated and adopting best practice

By 2020, industry targeted climate adaptation plans have been completed with strategies for natural resource industries to cope with increased climate variability and extremes

Completed

On-track

Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

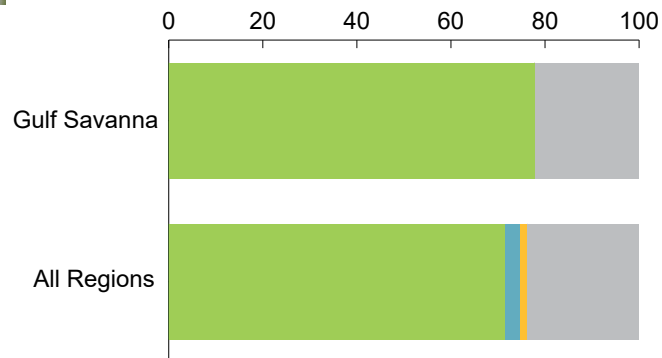
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GULF SAVANNA WATER RESOURCES AND SOIL MANAGEMENT

GULF SAVANNA
NRM PLAN REVIEW 2021



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (Water Resources), NTG (DPIF), NTG (DME), TNRM, Researchers, Industry representative groups (NT Cattlemen's Assoc., NT Farmers, NT Minerals Council, etc.), Aust. Govt (Environment & Agriculture), Northern Land Council, Horticultural industry, Northern Environmental Science Program

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

5.1 Water resource planning and management is undertaken in consultation with multiple stakeholders, and underpinned by the best available scientific information

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.2 Increase our knowledge and resources available to understand and manage the impacts on ecosystems and groundwater from mining, pastoral, agricultural and domestic use

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.3 Support training and extension services on sustainable soil management

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

5.4 Identify areas with potential for agricultural development through assessments of soil and water resources

Objectives

By 2020, water resources that have a moderate to high level of, development relative to the water available for development (in consideration of non-consumptive uses) are managed through a Water Allocation Framework which includes monitoring and ensures that cultural, environmental and production values are maintained

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our knowledge of the impacts of water use from key industrial and domestic uses of water resources has increased and a regulatory framework exists to minimise pollution of groundwater

By 2020, soil loss, soil function and land degradation are being prevented and, where necessary, addressed

By 2020, areas for agricultural development have been identified with thorough understanding on limitations of soil and water resources

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

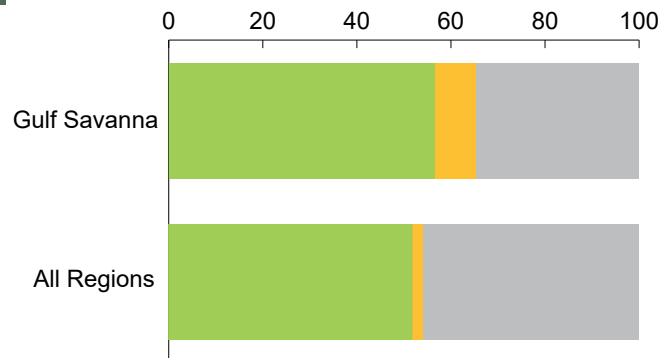
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Researchers, Northern Land Council, Pastoralists, NTG (DME), Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Aust. Govt. (Environment -Emissions Reduction Fund), AustGovt. (PMC –Indigenous Programs), Private enterprise, NTG (DPIF).

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.1 Develop NRM based economic enterprises based on the harvest of native species

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.2 Develop capacity for Fee For Service opportunities for local NRM groups

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.3 Support projects and research to develop and participate in national, NT and regional initiatives to develop carbon market programs

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.4 Investigate, progress and communicate emerging primary industry and diversification economic opportunities on Aboriginal and Pastoral lands including horticulture, aquaculture and tourism

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.5 Link new and emerging opportunities with NRM stakeholders in the NT

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.6 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables

Objectives

By 2020, new employment and business opportunities are created based on sustainable harvest of native species

By 2020, ranger groups and other local NRM enterprises are strong and economically viable supported by a diversity of funding sources and locally based commercial opportunities

ACHIEVED

By 2020, NRM stakeholders have increased their participation in carbon market programs

ACHIEVED

By 2020, new employment opportunities through diverse primary industries and on different tenures in the NT

By 2020, new opportunities and new partnerships between private sector and NRM stakeholders have been developed

By 2020, the renewables and environment sector is contributing more to the Gulf Savanna economy than 2015

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

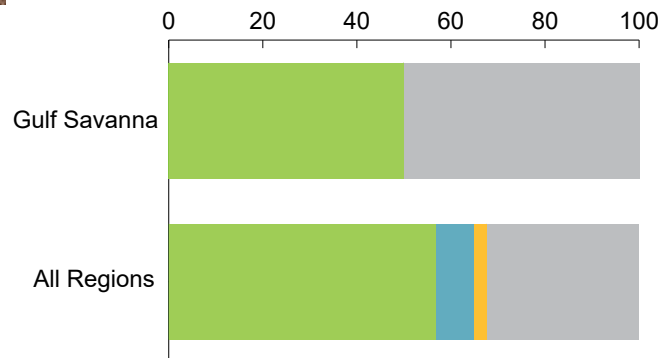
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GULF SAVANNA MINIMISING ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS OF DEVELOPMENT

GULF SAVANNA
NRM PLAN REVIEW 2021



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), NTG (DLPE), Local Government (Shires), Katherine Town Council, NT Environment Protection Agency, NT Environment Centre, NTG (DME), TNRM, Research institutions, Northern Land Council, Environment NGO's.

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.1 Minimise the environmental footprint of main population centres in the Gulf Savanna

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.2 Implement processes that minimise the entry of toxic chemicals in the environment in the Gulf Savanna

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

7.3 Strengthen and consolidate environmental offset arrangements to direct offsets where they are likely to be most effective

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.4 Minimise the impact of tourism on the environment through the adoption and promotion of sustainable

Objectives

By 2020, Katherine and other towns/ communities in the region display improved environmental planning and management

ACHIEVED

By 2020, the entry of toxic chemical into the environment from commercial activities has been reduced

By 2020, offsets are well directed and transparent and linked to achieving the prioritised NRM strategies of the NT

By 2020, there is increased environmental awareness by recreational users of natural resources and visitors to the Gulf Savanna and practical solutions are implemented to reduce these impacts

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

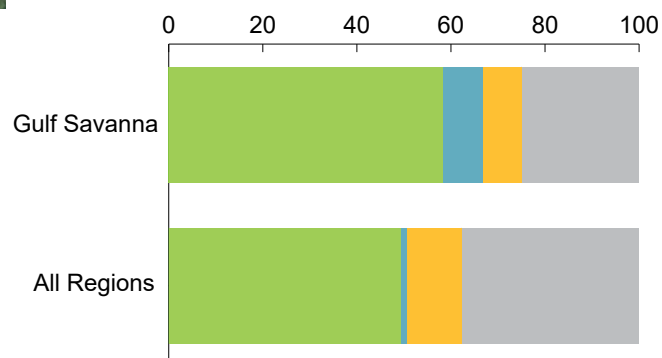
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GULF SAVANNA MANAGING AND PROTECTING KEY NATURAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS

GULF SAVANNA
NRM PLAN REVIEW 2021



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Research institutions, TNRM, Pastoralists, NTG (DLRM), NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA), Traditional Owners, Northern Land Council, Landholders.

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.1 Develop and implement management programs for Sites of Conservation Significance in the Gulf Savanna

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.2 Implement the Action Plan for threatened species in the NT (NTG) linking on-ground action to the latest knowledge

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.3 Facilitate stewardship of high value conservation areas through schemes such as Territory Conservation Agreements and Indigenous Protected Areas

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.4 Develop adaptation plans for the impacts of climate change for vulnerable ecosystems in the Gulf Savanna

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.5 Support best practice management of Aboriginal culturally significant sites and landscapes

Objectives

By 2020, the majority of Sites of Conservation significance have management plans being implemented

ACHIEVED

By 2020, the approach to threatened species management is more integrated with strong links between research, monitoring and onground action showing progress against key indicators in the Threatened Species Action Plan

ACHIEVED

By 2020, increase the involvement of Aboriginal people with Indigenous Protected Areas and pastoralists in conservation stewardship arrangements

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecosystem function informs management.

By 2020, increased involvement of Aboriginal land managers and Traditional Owners in managing culturally significant sites and landscapes

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

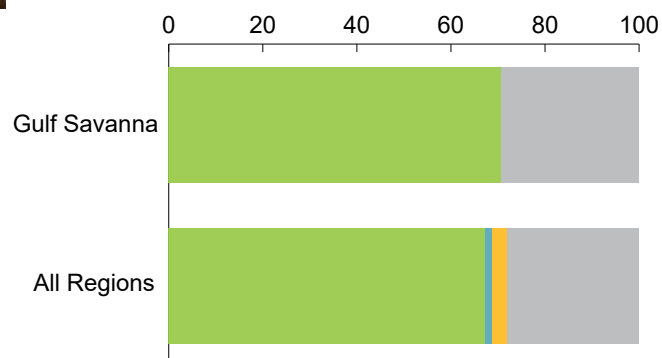
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Landcare groups, TNRM, Philanthropic sector, CDU, Batchelor Institute, Private training providers, Research Institutions, Northern Land Council, Industry representative groups, Pastoralists, NTG, Aust. Govt. (Environment)

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.1 Strengthen networks and partnerships between NRM stakeholders including supporting the development of new partnerships with industry and philanthropic organisations and promoting community and industry responsibility of NRM issues

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.2 Support land managers to record, utilise and share scientific research, TEK and pastoral knowledge in NRM planning and management activities

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.3 Support accredited and informal training in land management and sustainable industry practices

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.4 Ongoing review of NRM outcomes facilitating adaptive management

Objectives

By 2020, increased resources and long-term approaches to NRM issues for people managing land

By 2020, Territory Natural Resource Managers are incorporating the best available knowledge, information and data into their management including TEK and community knowledge

ACHIEVED

By 2020, there is increased and more targeted training in relevant natural resource management skills

By 2020, multi-stakeholder review processes are strengthened in the NT leading to adaptive management and improved practices and stakeholder cooperation

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

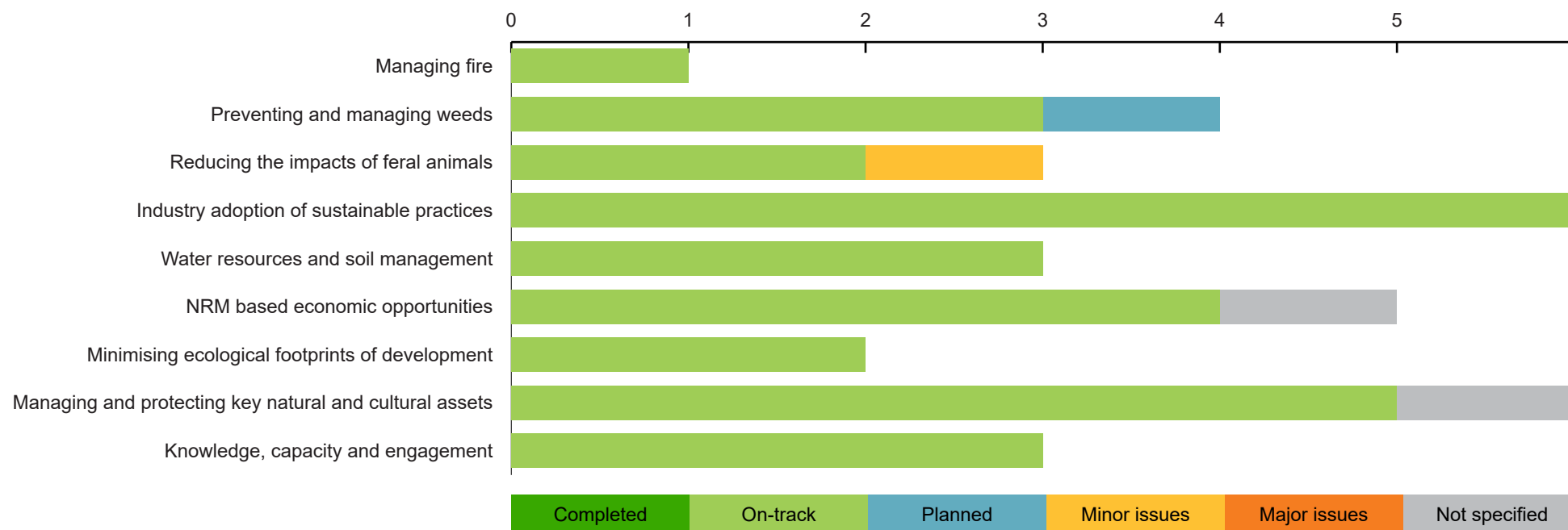
Planned

Minor issues

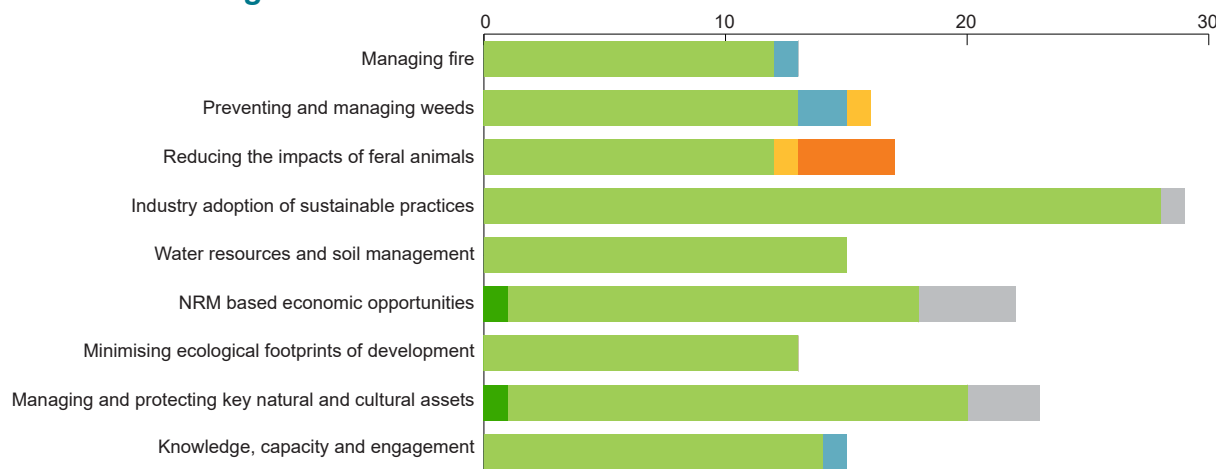
Major issues

Not specified

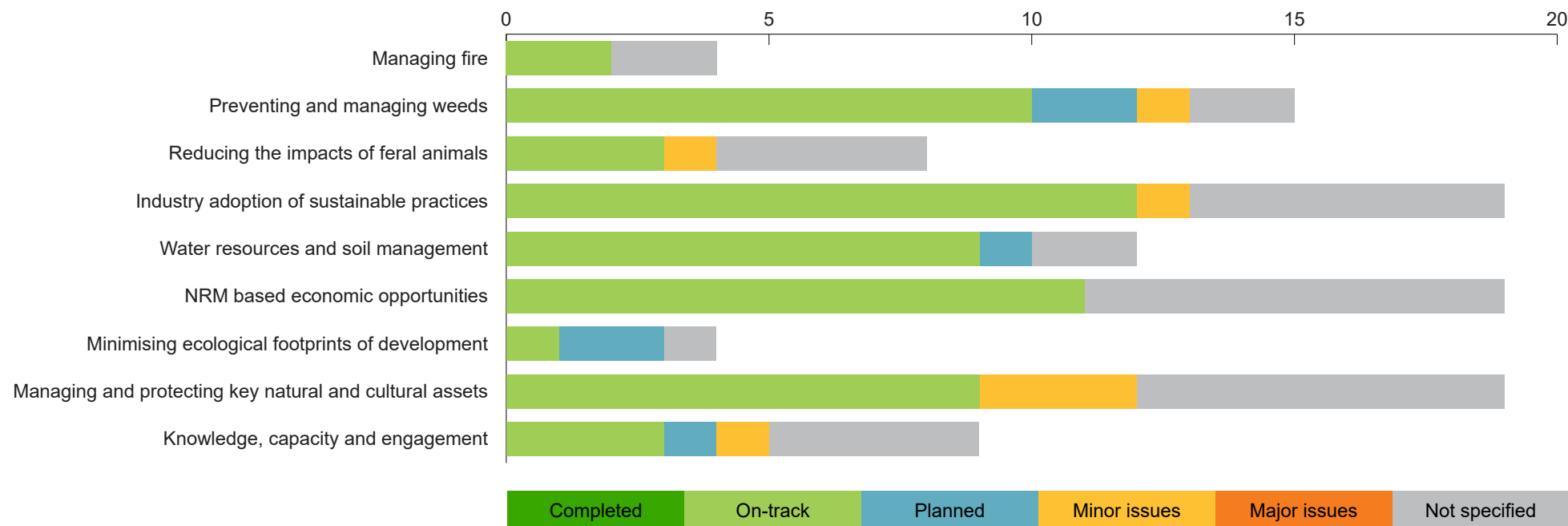
TABLELANDS - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION



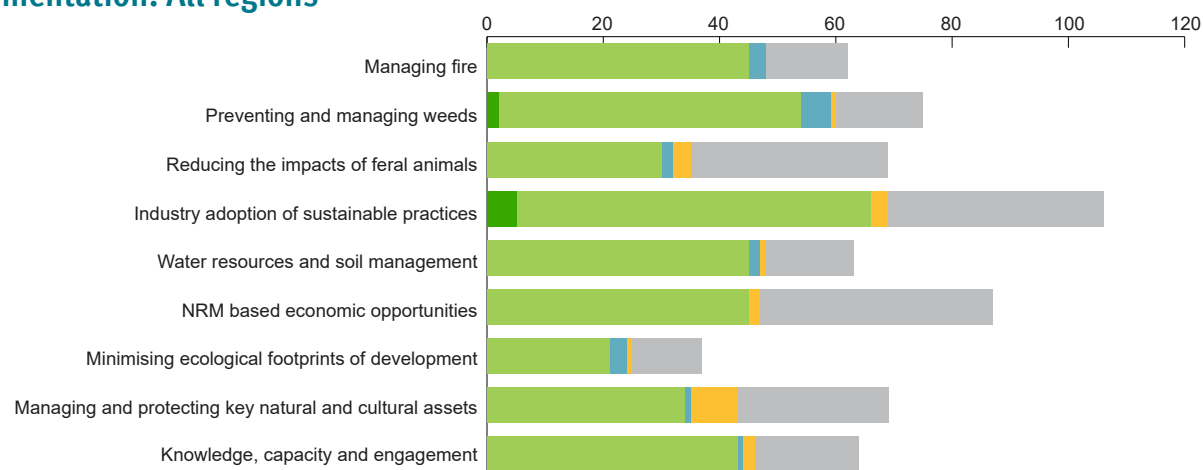
Strategy implementation: All regions



TABLELANDS - ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

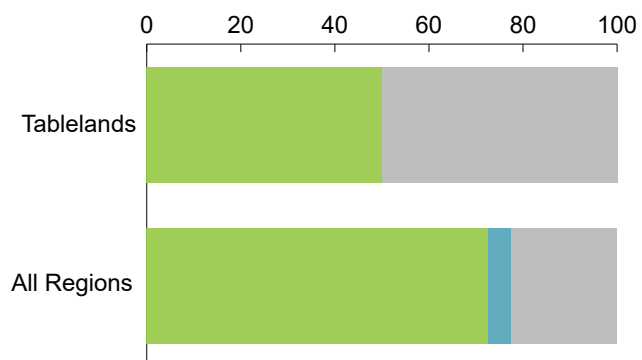


Strategy implementation: All regions





Activities status



Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.1 Improve coordination of cross tenure fire management approaches that promote pastoral production, cultural and biodiversity

Objectives

By 2020, the impact of wildfires is reduced in the Barkly Tablelands

Key Collaborators

Central Land Council, NTG (Bushfires NT), Barkly
Landcare Conservation Association (BLCA), Researchers

Completed

On-track

Planned

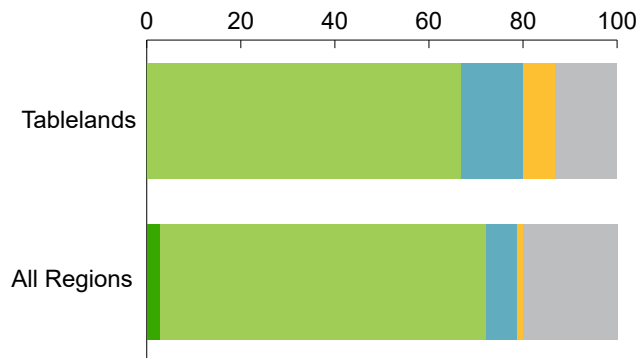
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

BLCA, NTG (Weeds Branch), Pastoralists, Central Land Council, Traditional Owners, Landholders, Barkly Shire, Researchers

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.1 Adopt collaborative approaches to weed management in the Tablelands Region

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

2.2 Prevent the introduction and spread of the Tablelands priority weeds

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.3 Improve adaptive weed management through monitoring, research, utilising data, training and capacity building

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

2.4 Increase the regions awareness of weed priorities and capacity to manage the impacts of weeds

Objectives

By 2020, no new outbreaks of Mesquite and Prickly Acacia have formed and densities are reduced in infested areas

ACHIEVED

By 2020, reduce the current infestation of Parkinsonia in the Tablelands

ACHIEVED

By 2020, no new weeds (including rubber vine) have established in the Tablelands

ACHIEVED

By 2020, weed management knowledge and access to information has improved

ACHIEVED

By 2020, reduce densities of rubber bush in the Tablelands and reduce its impact on native grasslands

Completed

On-track

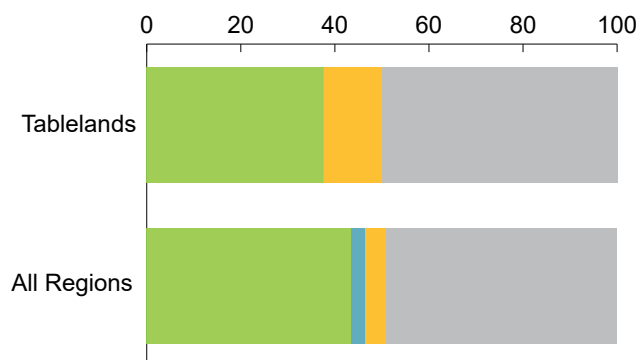
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

3.2 Build community understanding of the impacts of feral animals and support for their control through engagement

Objectives

By 2020, feral animal control programs are prioritised and targeted through an NT-wide feral animal strategy that establishes an agreed understanding of the problem, shared measurement and review of actions

By 2020, feral animals are managed around key aquatic and conservation areas in the Tablelands

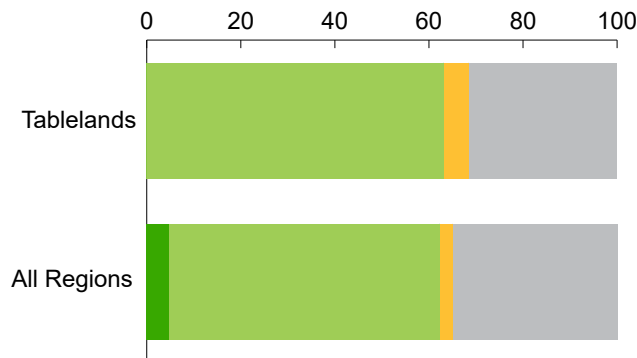
Key Collaborators

NT Govt. DeptLand Resource Management, AustGovt (Agriculture & Environment), BLCA, Pastoralists, Central Land Council, Researchers





Activities status



Key Collaborators

Pastoral industry, BLCA, NTG (DPIF), NTG (DME), NTG (DLRM), Aust. Govt. (Environment, Agriculture & Mining), Central Land Council

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.1 Engage with industry to encourage sustainable approaches to developing the north policies and programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.2 Ensure resources are increased for biosecurity support services in line with agricultural development in the North

★★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

4.3 Support best practice grazing management through delivery of regional monitoring programs and promoting practices that promote both productivity and ecological outcomes

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

4.4 Support and promote partnerships between the NRM community and the mining industry regarding mine rehabilitation and offset programs

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

4.5 Reconcile conflicting management objectives for wild dogs and dingoes

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

4.6 Carry out adaptation planning on the likely impacts of climate change with indigenous people and pastoralists

Objectives

By 2020, policies and programs for development in Tablelands are informed by best available science and knowledge to ensure the protection of cultural and natural assets

By 2020, our biosecurity system is integrated and risk-based with strong community involvement that minimises the establishment of exotic pests and diseases

ACHIEVED

By 2020, best practice sustainable grazing practices are increasingly taken up by the pastoral industry

ACHIEVED

By 2020, increase the involvement of the mining industry in natural resource management

By 2020, dingoes/wild dogs are strategically managed based on understanding of their impact on both pastoral and biodiversity productivity

By 2020, a Barkly Tablelands climate adaptation plan has been completed with strategies for land managers to cope with increased climate variability and extremes

Completed

On-track

Planned

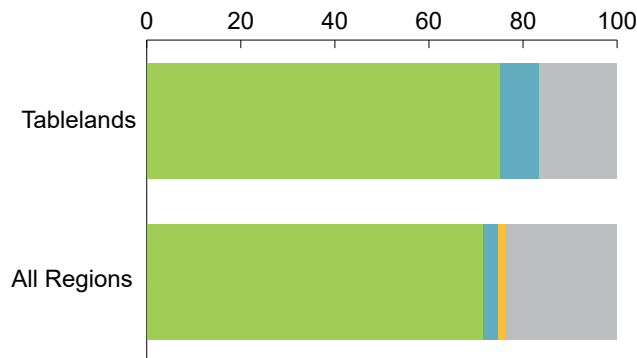
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NT Government (Land Resource Management, Primary Industries, Mines), Pastoral industry, Horticulture industry, landholders, CLC, AustGovt

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

5.1 Water resource planning and management is undertaken in consultation with multiple stakeholders, and underpinned by the best available scientific information

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.2 Increase our knowledge and resources available to understand and manage the impacts on ecosystems and groundwater from mining, pastoral, agricultural and domestic use, to ensure the best available science underpins water resource planning and management

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.3 Support training and extension services on sustainable soil management

Objectives

By 2020, water stewardship programs are well established and ongoing planning and management processes involving diverse stakeholders are established

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our knowledge of the impacts of water use from key industrial and domestic uses of water resources has increased and a regulatory framework exists to minimise pollution of groundwater

By 2020, soil loss, soil function and land degradation are being prevented and, where necessary, addressed

Completed

On-track

Planned

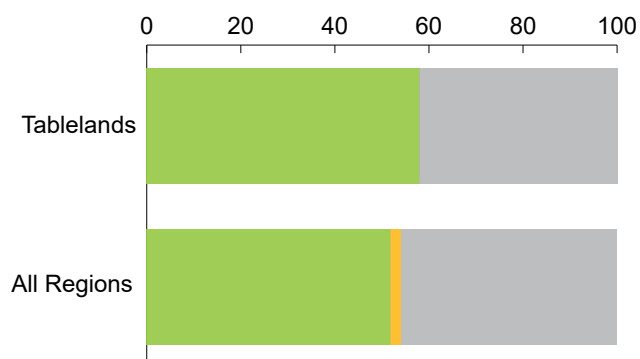
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Business enterprises, researchers, Pastoralists, Central Land Council, NT Govt. (DME), Aust. Govt (Environment), Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Aboriginal enterprises, Central Land Council, CentreFarm

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.1 Develop NRM based economic enterprises based on the harvest of native species

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.2 Develop capacity for Fee For Service opportunities of Landcare groups, Aboriginal Rangers and other NRM groups

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.3 Support projects and research to develop and participate in national, NT and regional initiatives to develop carbon market programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.4 Investigate, progress and communicate emerging primary industry and diversification economic opportunities on Aboriginal and Pastoral lands including horticulture, aquaculture and tourism

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.5 Link new and emerging opportunities with NRM stakeholders in the NT

Objectives

By 2020, new employment and business opportunities are created based on sustainable harvest of native species

By 2020, ranger groups and other local NRM enterprises are strong and economically viable supported by a diversity of funding sources and locally based commercial opportunities

By 2020, carbon abatement opportunities are beginning to be taken in the Tablelands region

By 2020, new employment opportunities are created through diverse primary industries and on different tenures in the Tablelands

ACHIEVED

By 2020, new opportunities and new partnerships between private sector and NRM stakeholders have been developed

Completed

On-track

Planned

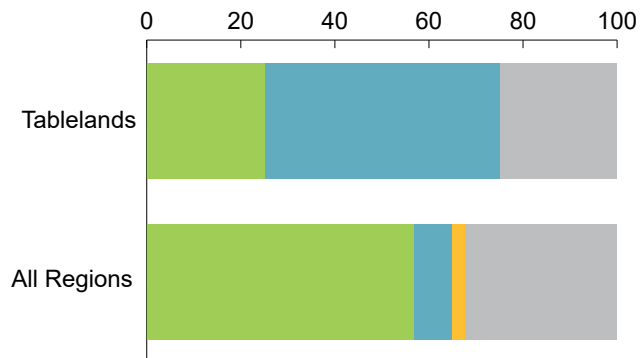
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.1 Minimise the environmental footprint of main population centres in the Tablelands

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

7.2 Strengthen and consolidate environmental offset arrangements to direct offsets where they are likely to be most effective for NRM in the Tablelands

Objectives

By 2020, Tennant Creek and other living areas in the region display improved environmental planning and management

ACHIEVED

By 2020, offsets are well directed and transparent and linked to achieving the prioritised NRM strategies of the Tablelands

Key Collaborators

NTG (Land Resource Management), AustGovt. (Environment), Researchers, TNRM, Local Government

Completed

On-track

Planned

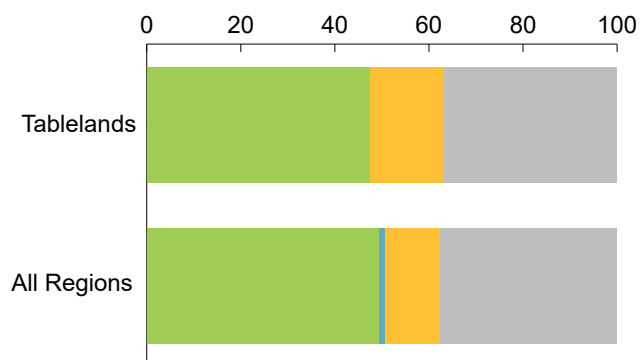
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), Central Land Council, Aust. Govt. (Environment), TNRM, BLCA, Researchers, Pastoralists, Traditional Owners

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.1 Protect conservation values of significant wetlands on the Barkly Tablelands through collaborative management and monitoring programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.2 Implement the Action Plan for threatened species in the NT (NTG) linking on-ground action to the latest knowledge

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.3 Develop adaptation plans to address the impacts of climate change for vulnerable ecosystems in the region

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.4 Support ongoing mapping and monitoring of rangeland condition using remote sensing together with field based surveys

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.5 Support best practice management of indigenous culturally significant sites and landscapes

Objectives

By 2020, increase the area of high value aquatic ecosystems under active management (stewardship) for conservation (i.e. weeds, stock and ferals are managed) and increase the involvement of pastoralists in stewardship arrangements

By 2020, the approach to threatened species management is more integrated with strong links between research, monitoring and on-ground action showing progress against key indicators in the Threatened Species Action Plan

By 2020, our understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecosystem function are informing our management decisions

By 2020, rangeland condition is regularly being monitored and informing grazing management decisions

By 2020, increase the involvement of indigenous land managers and TO's in land management activities across the Tablelands

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

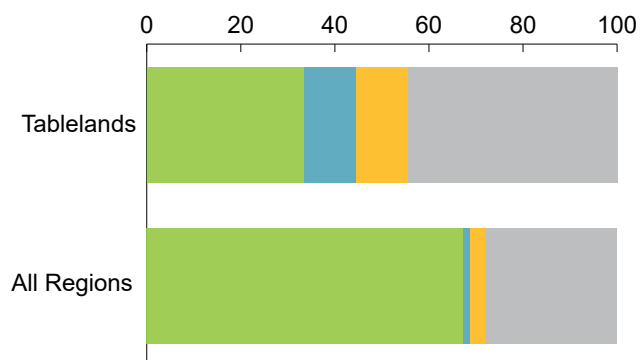
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

TNRM, BLCA, Pastoralists, NTG (DLRM, DPIF), AustGovt. (Environment & Agriculture), Research institutions, training providers, Central Land Council, Aboriginal Organisations, land holders

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.1 Strengthen Landcare and NRM networks promoting community and industry responsibility of NRM issues

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.2 Support land managers to record, utilise and share TEK, scientific research and pastoral knowledge in NRM planning and activities

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★★

9.3 Support accredited and informal training in land management and sustainable industry practices in the Tablelands

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.4 Ongoing review of NRM outcomes facilitating adaptive management

Objectives

By 2020, increased resources and long-term approaches to NRM issues for land managers

By 2020, Territory Natural Resource Managers are incorporating the best available knowledge, information and data into their management including TEK and community knowledge

By 2020, there is increased and more targeted training in relevant natural resource management skills

ACHIEVED

By 2020, multi-stakeholder review processes are strengthened in the Tablelands leading to adaptive management and improved practices and stakeholder cooperation

ACHIEVED

Completed

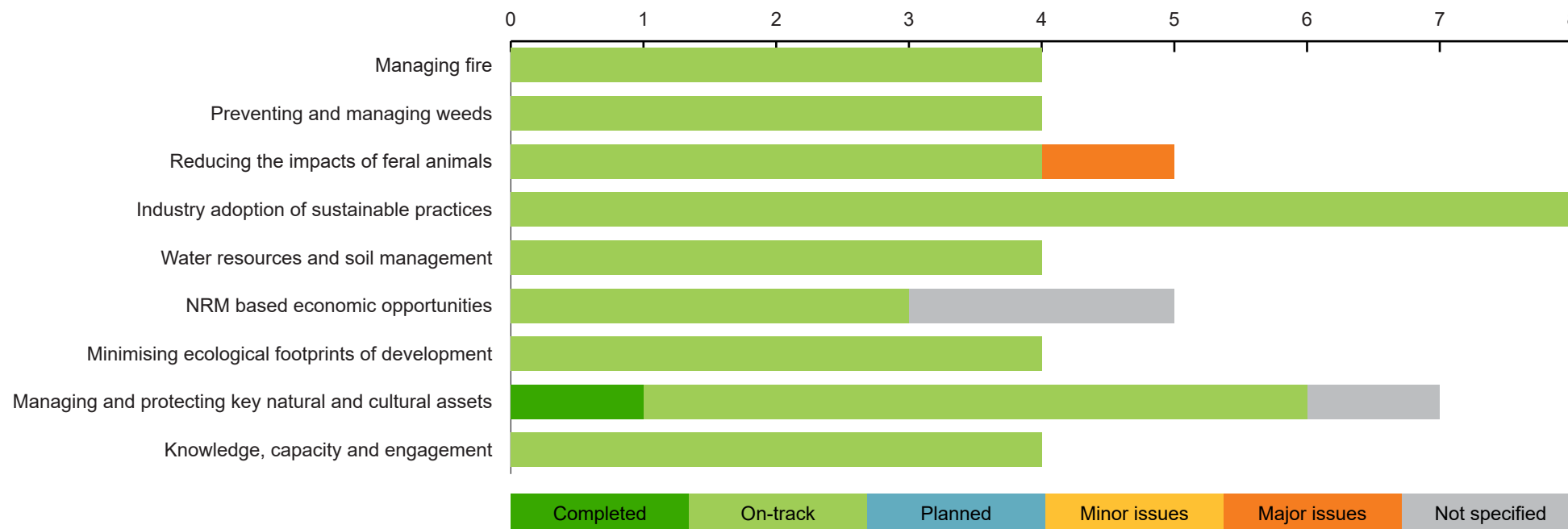
On-track

Planned

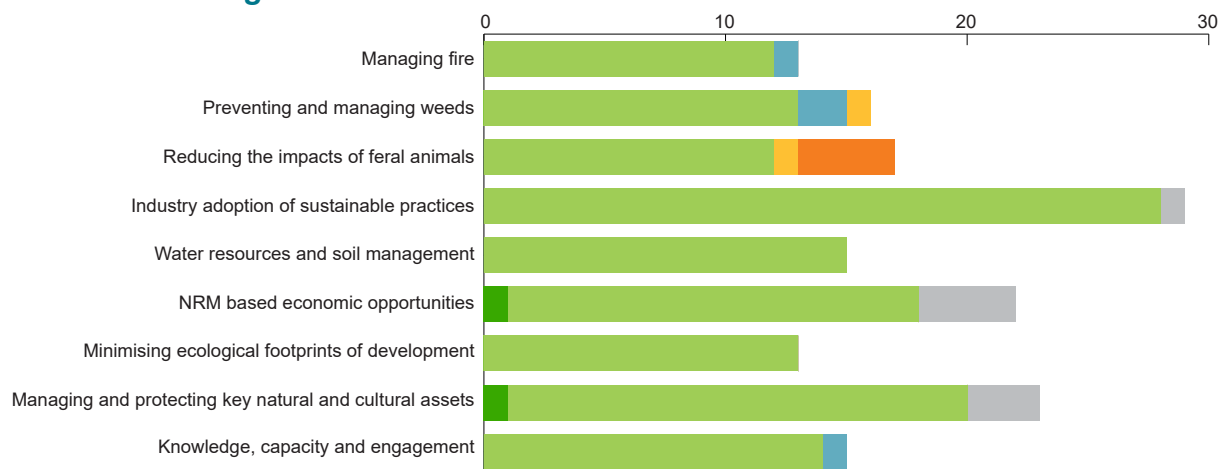
Minor issues

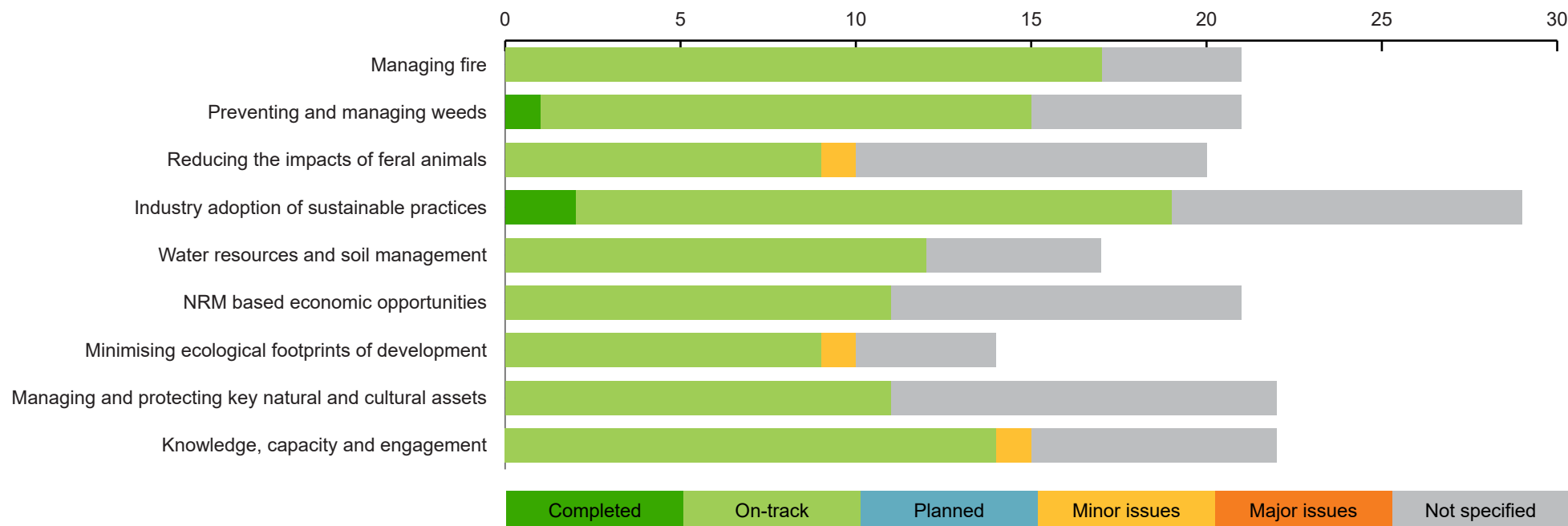
Major issues

Not specified

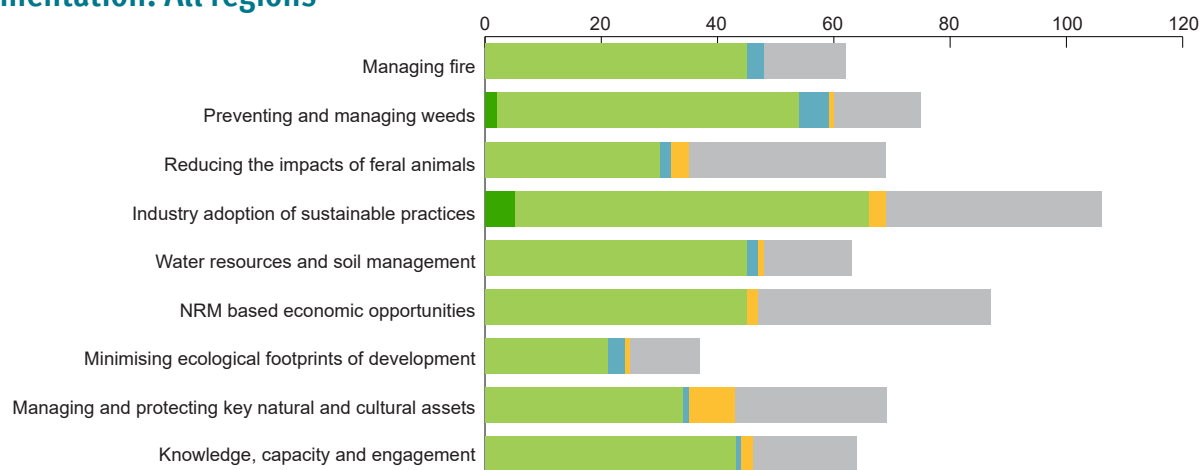


Strategy implementation: All regions

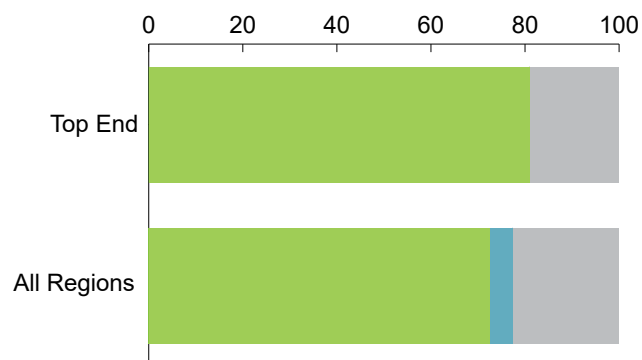




Strategy implementation: All regions



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Western Arnhem Land Fire Abatement Program (WALFA), Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Pastoralists, NTG (Bushfires NT), North Australian Fire Information (NAFI) service, Northern Land Council, Parks and Wildlife, researchers, Landholders, Regional Shires.

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

1.1 Collaborative approaches to strategic fire management are extended across the Top End region

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.2 Increase use of spatial fire management tools, knowledge systems, safe burning practices and equipment throughout the Top End

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.3 Increase application of fire management techniques that promote biodiversity and ecosystem function and minimise risk to infrastructure and human health across the Top End

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

1.4 Promote policies and market forces that support collaborative fire management approaches that provide social/cultural benefit in the Top End

Objectives

By 2020, fire regimes are improved in the Top End region with less Late Dry Season Fires and managed at a finer scale according to different habitat and ecosystem type

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire is being planned and monitored using GIS and remote sensing across the entire Top End region by all stakeholders

ACHIEVED

By 2020, fire regimes are demonstrably based on knowledge of cultural, biodiversity and production values, threats and the best management options

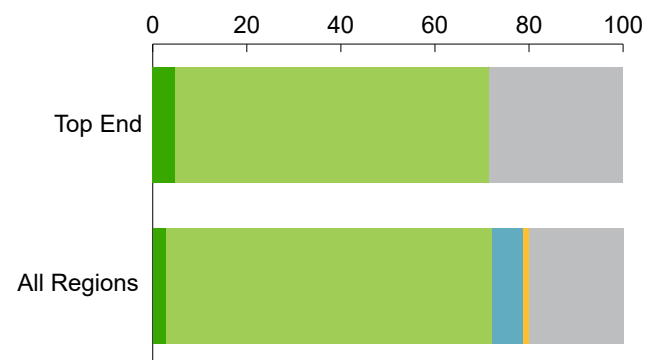
ACHIEVED

By 2020, policies support long term fire management in the Top End through economic incentives and ongoing and consistent resourcing



TOP END CONTROLLING WEEDS AND THE CATCHMENT SCALE

Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG Weeds Branch, Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Pastoralists, Northern Land Council, Parks and Wildlife, Researchers, Defence, TMRM, Landholders, Local Government, Contractors.

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.1 Collaborative approaches for strategic control of high priority weed species are extended across the Top End

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

2.2 Prevent the introduction of new weeds and the spread of the regions priority weeds

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

2.3 Improve adaptive weed management through monitoring, research and utilising data, training and capacity building

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

2.4 Increase the regions awareness of its priorities and capacity to manage the impacts of weeds

Objectives

By 2020, stop the spread of new incursions and contain current infestations of the regions priority weeds and alert weeds

By 2020, establish the distribution of gamba grass and confine it to stop the spread into new areas

ACHIEVED

By 2020, no new weed threats have established themselves in the Top End region

By 2020, best practice including new innovative tools are adopted throughout the region and delivering improved strategic catchment based weed management in the Top End

ACHIEVED

By 2020, land users are increasingly responsible and taking more action for weed management

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

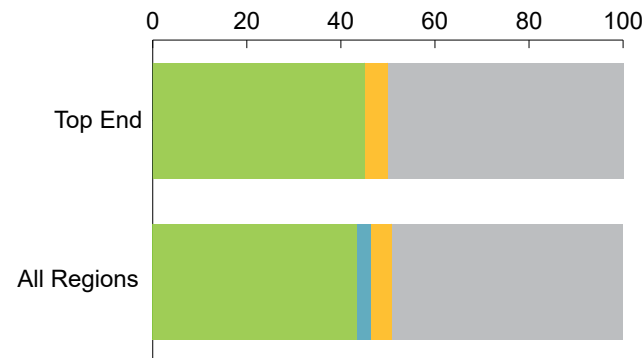
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), NTG (Parks & Wildlife Service), Northern Land Council, Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Pastoralists, Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, NTG (DPIF –Biosecurity), Landholders, Researchers, Feral Animal Contractors.

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.2 Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral management program

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.3 Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

3.4 Promote policies, legislation and commercial utilisation that supports objectives in collaborative feral animal control programs

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

3.5 Strengthen the coordination and delivery of Biosecurity surveillance and response to potential pest animals, insects and marine pests

Objectives

By 2020, feral animal control programs are prioritised and targeted through an NT-wide feral animal strategy that establishes an agreed understanding of the problem, shared measurement and review of actions

By 2020, the impacts of buffalo and horse numbers is reduced from 2015 levels with ongoing control programs in place

By 2020, monitoring data is being collected from a range of sources consistently and informing strategic action in feral management programs

By 2020, innovative feral control techniques are being applied to pigs, cats and cane toads in the Top End

By 2020, cat densities are reduced particularly in sites of biodiversity and conservation value and offshore islands with healthy small mammal populations

By 2020, offshore islands in the Top End remain cane toad free

ACHIEVED

By 2020, feral animal control programs are supported through a range of legislation, policies and commercial harvest

By 2020, collaborative biosecurity programs are in place to reduce the likelihood of new pest animals becoming established in the Top End

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

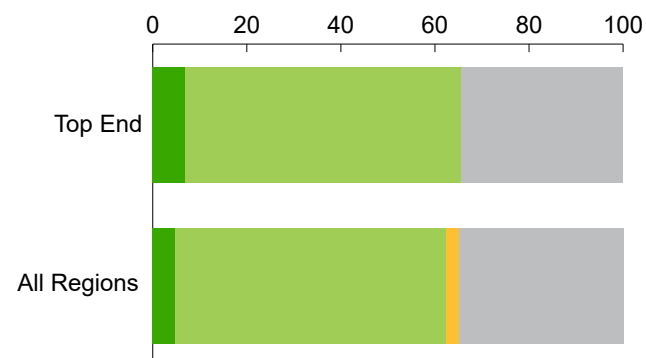
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DPIF), TNRM, Researchers, Industry representative groups (NT Cattlemen's Assoc., NT Farmers, NT Seafood Council, NT Amateur Fishing Association, NT Minerals Council, etc.), NTG (Water Resources), NTG (DME), Aust. Govt. (Agriculture), Northern Land Council

Strategies

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.1 Engage with industry to encourage sustainable approaches to developing the north policies and programs

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.2 Ensure resources are increased for biosecurity support services in line with increased agricultural development

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.3 Support best practice grazing management through delivery of regional monitoring programs and promoting practices that promote both productivity and ecological outcomes

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.4 Support best practice horticulture and broad scale agriculture through knowledge sharing, adoption of new technology and training and innovation

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.5 Support ecologically sustainable fisheries management through monitoring and improved technology

*** HIGH PRIORITY ***

4.6 Support and promote partnerships between the NRM community and the mining industry regarding mine rehabilitation and offset programs

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.7 Develop and implement a forestry management and assessment framework

** MEDIUM PRIORITY **

4.8 Carry out adaptation planning on the likely impacts of climate change with industry

Objectives

By 2020, policies and programs for development in the Top End are informed by best available science and knowledge to ensure the protection of cultural and natural assets

By 2020, our biosecurity system is integrated and risk-based with strong community involvement that minimises the establishment of exotic pests and diseases

By 2020, increase skills and knowledge of land managers to implement sustainable grazing practices

By 2020, industry driven horticultural extension programs developing understanding of ecosystems and sustainable management are delivered in the NT

By 2020, fishing stocks continue to be healthy and data collection and analysis is improved and informing fisheries management

By 2020, increase the involvement of the mining industry in natural resource management

By 2020, plantation forestry activities are more regulated and adopting best practice

ACHIEVED

By 2020, industry targeted climate adaptation plans have been completed with strategies for natural resource industries to cope with increased climate variability and extremes

Completed

On-track

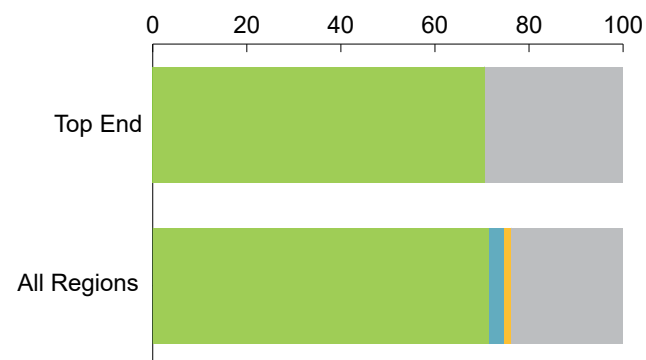
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (Water Resources), NTG (DPIF), NTG (DME), TNRM, Researchers, Industry representative groups (NT Cattlemen's Assoc., NT Farmers, NT Minerals Council, etc.), Aust. Govt (Environment & Agriculture), Northern Land Council, Horticultural industry, Northern Environmental Science Program

Strategies

★★★★ VERY HIGH PRIORITY ★★★★★

5.1 Water resource planning and management is undertaken in collaboration with a diverse range of stakeholders based on an equitable and transparent process

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.2 Increase our knowledge and resources available to understand and manage the impacts on ecosystems and groundwater from mining, pastoral, agricultural and domestic use

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

5.3 Support training and extension services on sustainable soil management

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

5.4 Identify areas with potential for agricultural development through assessments of soil and water resources

Objectives

By 2020, water resources are managed and monitored with input from all stakeholders through a Water Allocation Framework which includes monitoring and ensures that cultural, environmental and production values are maintained

ACHIEVED

By 2020, our knowledge of the impacts of water use from key industrial and domestic uses of water resources has increased and a regulatory framework exists to minimise pollution of groundwater

ACHIEVED

By 2020, soil loss, soil function and land degradation are being prevented and, where necessary, addressed

ACHIEVED

By 2020, areas for agricultural development have been identified with thorough understanding on limitations of soil and water resources

Completed

On-track

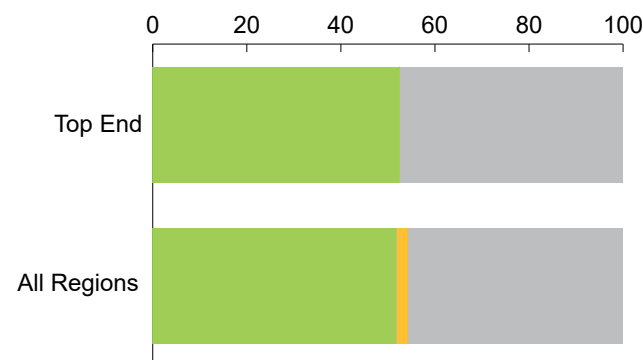
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

Researchers, Northern Land Council, Pastoralists, NTG (DME), Aboriginal Ranger Groups, Aust. Govt. (Environment -Emissions Reduction Fund), AustGovt. (PMC –Indigenous Programs), Private enterprise, NTG (DPIF).

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.1 Develop NRM based economic enterprises based on the harvest of native species

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.2 Develop capacity for Fee For Service opportunities for local NRM groups

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.3 Support projects and research to develop and participate in national, NT and regional initiatives to develop carbon market programs

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.4 Investigate, progress and communicate emerging primary industry and diversification economic opportunities on Aboriginal and Pastoral lands including horticulture, aquaculture and tourism

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

6.5 Link new and emerging opportunities with NRM stakeholders in the NT

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

6.6 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables

Objectives

By 2020, new employment and business opportunities are created based on sustainable harvest of native species

By 2020, ranger groups and other local NRM enterprises are strong and economically viable supported by a diversity of funding sources and locally based commercial opportunities

By 2020, NRM stakeholders have increased their participation in carbon market programs

ACHIEVED

By 2020, new employment opportunities through diverse primary industries and on different tenures in the NT

ACHIEVED

By 2020, new opportunities and new partnerships between private sector and NRM stakeholders have been developed

By 2020, the renewables and environment sector is contributing more to the Top End economy than 2015

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

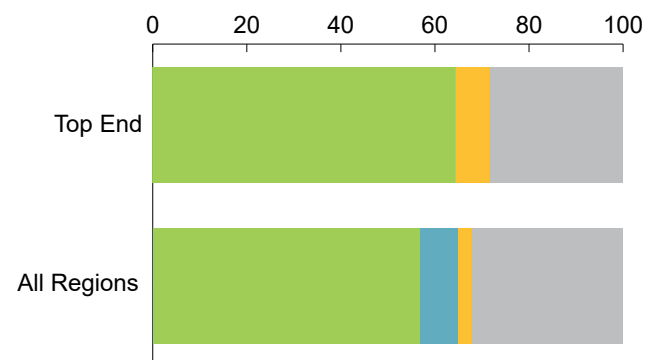
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

NTG (DLRM), NTG (DLPE), Local Government (Shires), Darwin and Palmerston City Council, NT Environment Protection Agency, NT Environment Centre, NTG (DME), TNRM, Research institutions, Northern Land Council, Environment NGO's

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.1 Minimise the environmental footprint of urban and peri-urban development of the Greater Darwin area

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.2 Assess current hazardous substance handling and emergency response procedures and improve where necessary

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

7.3 Strengthen and consolidate environmental offset arrangements to direct offsets where they are likely to be most effective

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

7.4 Minimise the impact of tourism on the environment through the adoption and promotion of sustainable initiatives

Objectives

By 2020, development of urban and regional centres adheres to best practice principles of Ecologically Sustainable Developments

By 2020, the entry of toxic chemical into the environment from commercial activities has been reduced

By 2020, offsets are well directed and transparent and linked to achieving the prioritised NRM strategies of the NT

By 2020, there is increased environmental awareness by recreational users of natural resources and visitors to the Top End and practical solutions are implemented to reduce these impacts

Completed

On-track

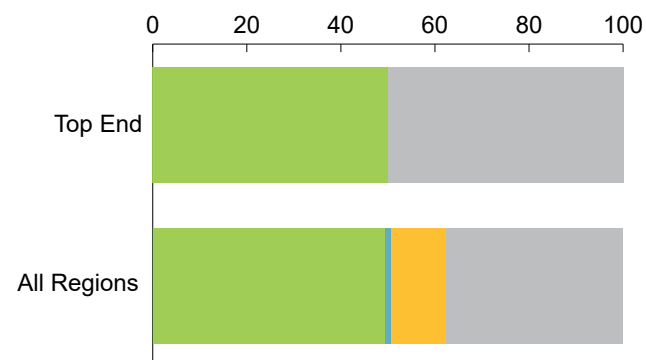
Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

Activities status



Key Collaborators

Research institutions, TNRM, Pastoralists, NTG (DLRM), NTG (Parks and Wildlife), Parks Australia, Sacred Sites Authority (AAPA), Traditional Owners, Northern Land Council, Landholders

Strategies

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.1 Develop and implement management programs for Sites of Conservation Significance in the Top End

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.2 Implement the Action Plan for threatened species in the NT (NTG) linking on ground action to the latest knowledge

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.3 Facilitate stewardship of high value conservation areas through schemes such as Territory Conservation Agreements and Indigenous Protected Areas

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.4 Continue and extend marine habitat and key species mapping to inform planning, management and monitoring

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.5 Develop and implement a strategic plan to address preventable saltwater intrusion into Coastal SoCs

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

8.6 Develop adaptation plans for the impacts of climate change for vulnerable ecosystems in the Top End

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

8.7 Support best practice management of Aboriginal culturally significant sites and landscapes

Objectives

By 2020, the majority of Sites of Conservation significance have management plans being implemented

By 2020, the approach to threatened species management is more integrated with strong links between research, monitoring and on-ground action showing progress against key indicators in the Threatened Species Action Plan

By 2020, increase the involvement of Aboriginal people with Indigenous Protected Areas and pastoralists in conservation stewardship arrangements

By 2020, marine habitat and key species knowledge has improved and is informing development decisions

By 2020, saltwater intrusion threats to Sites of Conservation Significance have been identified, along with prioritised strategies for addressing them

By 2020, our understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecosystem function informs management

By 2020, increased involvement of Aboriginal land managers and Traditional Owners in managing culturally significant sites and landscapes.

ACHIEVED

ACHIEVED

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Completed

On-track

Planned

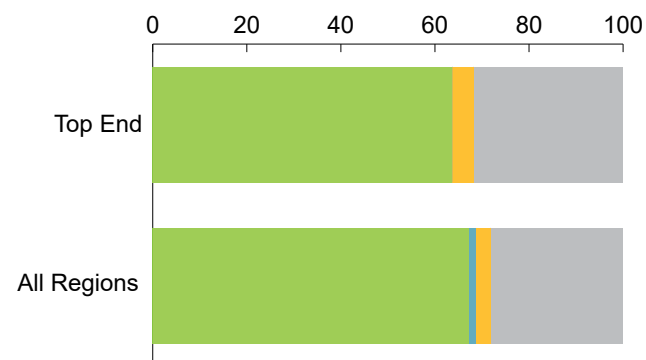
Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified



Activities status



Key Collaborators

Landcare groups, TNRM, Philanthropic sector, CDU, Batchelor Institute, Private training providers, Research Institutions, Northern Land Council, Industry representative groups, Pastoralists, NTG, Aust. Govt. (Environment)

Strategies

★★★ HIGH PRIORITY ★★★

9.1 Support land managers to record, utilise and share scientific research, TEK and pastoral knowledge in NRM planning and management activities

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.2 Strengthen networks and partnerships between NRM stakeholders including supporting the development of new partnerships with industry and philanthropic organisations and promoting community and industry responsibility of NRM issues

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.3 Support accredited and informal training in land management and sustainable industry practices

★★ MEDIUM PRIORITY ★★

9.4 Ongoing review of NRM outcomes facilitating adaptive management

Objectives

By 2020, Territory Natural Resource Managers are incorporating the best available knowledge, information and data into their management including TEK and community knowledge

By 2020, increased resources and long-term approaches to NRM issues for people managing land

ACHIEVED

By 2020, there is increased and more targeted training in relevant natural resource management skills

ACHIEVED

By 2020, multi-stakeholder review processes are strengthened in the NT leading to adaptive management and improved practices and stakeholder cooperation

ACHIEVED

Completed

On-track

Planned

Minor issues

Major issues

Not specified

