

**Relationship between draft NSW Biodiversity Strategy objectives, actions, targets;
the State Plan targets and priority actions (including state-wide natural resource management targets);
and Australia's Biodiversity Strategy priorities**

Draft NSW Biodiversity Strategy Objectives	Actions	Targets	Relevant State Plan natural resource management targets and priority actions and Australia's Biodiversity Strategy priorities
Theme: Smarter Biodiversity Investment			
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Direct public sector support for conservation efforts on private land towards state-scale priorities</p>	<p>1.1 Incorporate state-scale priorities (identified in Part B) into state and regional biodiversity planning and investment programs such as the catchment action plan updates</p> <p>1.2 Report on investment in Priority Areas in native vegetation management</p> <p>1.3 Promote private land conservation, such as Conservation Agreements, incentive Property Vegetation Plans, Great Easter Ranges Initiative and management contracts, in Priority Areas</p>	<p>Target 1</p> <p>By 2015, state-scale priorities are incorporated into biodiversity and related planning processes including Catchment Action Plan updates and plans of management for reserves and other public lands</p>	<p>NRM targets:</p> <p>1 – native vegetation</p> <p>2 – native fauna</p> <p>3 – threatened species</p> <p>5 – riverine ecosystems</p> <p>8 – wetlands</p> <p>9 – estuaries and coastal lakes</p>
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Direct public land conservation efforts towards state-scale priorities</p>	<p>2.1 Integrate Priority Areas into biodiversity management planning on public lands, including the national parks and reserves listed in Appendix 4</p> <p>2.2 Develop mechanisms whereby other public land managers can invest in Priority Areas where possible</p>	<p>Target 2</p> <p>By 2015, standard site-assessment tools have been taken up by public and private conservation organisations in New South Wales</p>	<p>NRM priority actions</p> <p>Increase the extent and improve the condition of native vegetation and habitats</p> <p>Develop incentives to help farmers be both sustainable stewards of their land and successful producers</p>
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Improve the on-ground delivery of incentive schemes through the adoption of a common approach to site-assessment</p>	<p>3.1 Make a standard site-based assessment and reporting tool widely available to CMAs and other organisations interested in investing in private land conservation programs</p> <p>3.2 Trial the tool with a view to adoption by all CMAs in New South Wales, including processes to ensure review and amendment over time as required</p>	<p>Target 3</p> <p>By 2015, recovery and threat abatement efforts will reflect the priorities set out in the Priorities Action Statements under the Threatened Species Conservation Act and Fisheries Management Act</p>	<p>Establish measures to conserve our marine and estuarine environments</p> <p>Australia's Biodiversity Strategy Priorities</p>
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Use a cost-effective approach to prioritise threatened species for recovery</p>	<p>4.1 Review, refine and implement the I&I NSW and DECCW priorities action statement including the development of a supporting database and reporting on priority actions</p> <p>4.2 Work with CMAs on the development of report cards and implementation of priority actions for fish and marine vegetation conservation</p>		<p>Subpriority 2.2 – Maintaining and re-establishing ecosystems functions</p> <p>Subpriority 3.1 – Improving and sharing knowledge</p> <p>Subpriority 3.2 – Delivering conservation initiatives efficiently</p>

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<p>Objective 5 Use market-based mechanisms to complement the range of private land conservation programs</p>	<p>5.1 Promote BioBanking agreements as the principal offset mechanisms in New South Wales where the Native Vegetation Act does not apply and continue to refine the operation of the scheme in consultation with users</p> <p>5.2 Explore options to establish a market-based mechanism for fish and marine vegetation based on 'maintain or improve' principles</p> <p>5.3 Explore options to develop a sustainable funding base for private conservation programs, e.g. Conservation Agreements, incentive Property Vegetation Plans and management contracts</p>		
Whole of landscape planning			
<p>Objective 6 Use strategic mechanisms to assess, conserve and improve biodiversity values in land-use planning</p>	<p>6.1 Support Department of Planning's regional land-use planning processes including the development of regional planning strategies by undertaking landscape-scale assessments of biodiversity value and supporting councils to undertake these assessments at the local level</p> <p>6.2 Work with the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Communities to streamline strategic assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</p> <p>6.3 Assist local government and Department of Planning to biodiversity certify new growth areas of NSW where appropriate and requested</p> <p>6.4 Develop data and methodology to support landscape-scale assessments of aquatic biodiversity in land-use planning processes in partnership with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Target 4 By 2015, regional land-use planning processes are informed by landscape-scale biodiversity assessment and contain provisions that contribute to the protection of biodiversity</p>	<p>NRM targets</p> <p>1 – native vegetation</p> <p>3 – threatened species</p> <p>12 – natural resource management decisions contribute towards economic sustainability and social wellbeing</p> <p>Australia's Biodiversity Strategy priorities</p> <p>Subpriority 2.2 – Maintaining and re-establishing ecosystems functions</p> <p>Subpriority 3.1 – Improving and sharing knowledge</p>

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Improved partnerships			
<p>Objective 7 Engage communities and develop partnerships that deliver conservation priorities</p>	<p>7.1 Develop a Country, Culture and Heritage Action Plan to increase Aboriginal participation in management of Country for a range of outcomes, e.g. economic, cultural and environmental.</p> <p>7.2 Establish a partnership agreement between the NSW Government, Australian Government, CMAs and NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) to collaboratively develop programs that support Aboriginal communities to care for Country</p> <p>7.3 Develop Aboriginal cultural pathways tourism and education enterprises based on traditional knowledge</p> <p>7.4 Apply the processes and principles contained in <i>Indigenous Engagement and Cultural Use of Fisheries Resources in NSW Marine Parks</i> (NRMMC 2008)</p> <p>7.5 Support conservation partners involved in cross regional programs such as the Great Eastern Ranges Initiative and other connectivity programs that facilitate investment in Priority Areas</p>	<p>Target 5 By 2015, there is a 25% increase in employment and participation of Aboriginal people in natural resource management, including biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>(State Plan target: Stronger Communities): Halve the gap in Aboriginal employment outcomes within a decade</p> <p>Increase partnerships with Aboriginal communities by 2011</p> <p>NRM priority actions</p> <p>Provide greater opportunities for Aboriginal people to take part in management of Country, including joint management of national parks</p> <p>Australia's Biodiversity Strategy Priorities</p> <p>Subpriority 1.1 – Mainstreaming biodiversity</p> <p>Subpriority 1.2 – Increasing Indigenous engagement</p> <p>Subpriority 1.3 – Enhancing strategic investments and partnerships</p>

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Effectively managing threats			
<p>Objective 8 Actively and effectively manage the terrestrial reserve system and marine protected areas as part of a broader landscape</p> <p>Objective 9 Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems</p>	<p>8.1 Integrate the management of threats to biodiversity in the reserve system and marine protected areas with the biodiversity conservation work of other stakeholders including CMAs and adjoining landholders</p> <p>8.2 Review zoning plans for marine parks focusing on the conservation of marine biodiversity and support for the sustainable use of marine environments</p> <p>8.3 Improve the alignment of monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems and requirements within the terrestrial and marine reserve system to support environmental data analysis and reporting</p> <p>9.1 Develop a consistent spatial index of river condition to assist CMAs and other agencies to prioritise investment and regulation</p> <p>9.2 Provide decision support tools to optimise ecological responses from the delivery of environmental water to major inland wetland systems, including the potential impact of climate change</p> <p>9.3 Develop and implement the NSW Fish Habitat Action Plan in consultation with stakeholders to define and prioritise actions over the next 10 years</p> <p>9.4 Finalise the draft Floodplain Harvesting Policy and develop valley-wide floodplain management plans</p> <p>9.5 Address priority barriers to fish passage in each CMA</p>	<p>Statewide NRM targets: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of these actions in this theme</p>	<p>NRM targets:</p> <p>1 – native vegetation 2 – native fauna 4 – invasive species 5 – riverine ecosystems 7 – marine waters and ecosystems 8 – wetlands 9 – estuaries and coastal lakes</p> <p>NRM priority actions</p> <p>Increase the extent and improve the condition of native vegetation and habitats</p> <p>Establish measures to conserve our marine and estuarine environments</p> <p>Continue to build a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system.</p> <p>Secure water entitlements to protect iconic wetlands in the Gwydir, Macquarie, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray valleys and sustain river ecosystems</p>

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<p>Objective 10 Effectively manage and control threats through cooperative partnerships with key stakeholders</p>	<p>10.1 Undertake targeted control of pests and trial new control approaches</p> <p>10.2 Adopt an integrated multi-weed approach to the management of weeds using the Threat Abatement Plan approach across all CMAs</p> <p>10.3 Review the standards for the protection of biodiversity within the Model Bushfire Risk Management Plan and the Bushfire Environmental Assessment Code for NSW to incorporate climate change projections and minimise the impact on biodiversity</p> <p>10.4 Promote ongoing negotiation, regulation and use of innovative approaches such as economic instruments, to improve discharges from point sources</p> <p>10.5 Undertake further investigation to identify the priorities for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and implement <i>Priorities for Biodiversity Adaptation to Climate Change</i></p>		<p>Manage fires, weeds and pest species, through sustainable fire management, improved fire ecology science and tackling priority threats such as introduced weeds and pests</p> <p>Australia's Biodiversity Strategy Priorities</p> <p>Subpriority 2.1 – Protecting diversity</p> <p>Subpriority 2.2 – Maintaining and re-establishing ecosystems functions</p> <p>Subpriority 2.3 – Reducing threats to biodiversity</p>

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Sustainable production environments			
<p>Objective 11</p> <p>Support private primary producers to sustainably manage their resource through collaborative partnerships</p>	<p>11.1 Engage in the development and implementation of the national policy on Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management</p> <p>11.2 Utilise the knowledge of Aboriginal fishers with respect to aquatic biodiversity through a new Indigenous Fishing Advisory Council to be established under the FM Act</p> <p>11.3 Support the promotion and adoption of existing best practice guides for the integrated management of biodiversity in production landscapes, e.g. ProGraze, Tactical Grazing Management, Fish Friendly Farms</p> <p>11.4 Promote environmentally sustainable management of stock watering points in dry rangelands</p> <p>11.5 Develop and implement the NSW Soils Policy to achieve integrated soil, land management and biodiversity outcomes</p> <p>11.6 Support primary producers to access incentive and stewardship schemes for best practice management that contribute to biodiversity outcomes</p> <p>11.7 Promote and disseminate research and case studies that demonstrate the successful integration of biodiversity management in primary production</p>	<p>State-wide NRM targets: 1, 7, 10, 11, 13 will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the actions in this theme</p>	<p>NRM targets</p> <p>1 – native vegetation</p> <p>7 – marine waters and ecosystems</p> <p>10 - soils</p> <p>11 – land capability</p> <p>13 – landholder NRM capacity</p> <p>NRM priority actions</p> <p>Develop incentives to help farmers be both sustainable stewards of their land and successful producers</p> <p>Increase community awareness of the importance of soil health and share best practice management techniques</p> <p>Australia's Biodiversity Strategy Priorities</p> <p>Subpriority 1.1 – Mainstreaming biodiversity</p> <p>Subpriority 2.3 – Reducing threats to biodiversity</p>

Abbreviations

PVP	Property Vegetation Plan
NRM	natural resource management
CMA	catchment management authority

NSW State Plan 2010: Green State targets and priority actions

Thirteen state-wide targets for natural resource management

Biodiversity

1. By 2015 there is an increase in native vegetation extent and an improvement in native vegetation condition.
2. By 2015 there is an increase in the number of sustainable populations of a range of native fauna species.
3. By 2015 there is an increase in the recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities.
4. By 2015 there is a reduction in the impact of invasive species.

Water

5. By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of riverine ecosystems.
6. By 2015 there is an improvement in the ability of groundwater systems to support groundwater-dependent ecosystems and designated beneficial uses.
7. By 2015 there is no decline in the condition of marine waters and ecosystems.
8. By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of important wetlands, and the extent of those wetlands is maintained.
9. By 2015 there is an improvement in the condition of estuaries and coastal lake ecosystems.

Land

10. By 2015 there is an improvement in soil condition.
11. By 2015 there is an increase in the area of land managed within its capability.

Community

12. Natural resource decisions contribute to improving or maintaining economic sustainability and social wellbeing.
13. There is an increase in the capacity of natural resource managers to contribute to regionally relevant natural resource management.

Two-year NRM priority actions

1. Increase the extent and improve the condition of native vegetation and habitats.
2. Continue to build a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system, based on national parks and reserves as the core biodiversity conservation mechanism, as well as other public and private land conservation.
3. Develop incentives to help farmers be both sustainable stewards of their land and successful producers.
4. Establish measures to conserve our marine and estuarine environments.
5. Secure water entitlements to protect iconic wetlands in the Gwydir, Macquarie, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee and Murray valleys and sustain river ecosystems.
6. Manage fires, weeds and pest species, through sustainable fire management, improved fire ecology science and tackling priority threats such as introduced weeds and pests.
7. Introduce a new NSW Biodiversity Strategy to protect threatened native species and ecosystems and address the impacts of climate change.
8. Increase community awareness of the importance of soil health and share best practice land management techniques.
9. Provide greater opportunities for Aboriginal people to take part in management of Country, including joint management of national parks.