VISION

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Funding for this publication was provided by the Australian Government through the Regional NRM Planning for Climate Change Fund: however, the opinions expressed within are those of the NT NRM community.

Layout and design by Hodge Environmental

All photography by TNRM unless acknowledged in document.

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This publication is also available at: www.territorynrm.org.au

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CONTENTS

2 Reading the report
3 Plan process and summary
4 What is in the plans?
5 Regional Plan Programs
6 Northern Territory
7 Community Survey - Key results
8 All strategy and activity progress
9 Program strategy and Activity Progress
10 Regions Progress
11 Findings and recommendations
12 Arid Lands - Strategy and Activity implementation
14 Tablelands - Strategy and Activity Implementation
16 Gulf Savanna - Strategy and Activity Implementation
18 Top End - Strategy and Implementation
20 Detailed reports for each region
The report presents an assessment of the progress with the Strategies and Actions contained in each of the four regional NRM plans that make up the Territory NRM Plan. We have focused on the Strategies and Actions, at this stage, because these are the most straightforward areas to report against after only a year of plan implementation.

It is intended that the next review will focus more on Outcomes (Pressure Reduction), and subsequent reviews on Impacts (health of Assets).

For each Strategy and Action an assessment has been made about it’s progress by TNRM Staff in consultation with regional stakeholders, and the Strategy or Action given a rating using the table below. 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.

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

We are here

Strategies and Actions

Input and output

What did we do?

How much effort?

Pressure reduction

Outcome (Objective)

Have things changed?

Has pressure reduced?

Asset

Impact (Goals)

Has asset health been maintained/improved?
Developing the 2016-2020 Plan

The NRM plan was developed using a participatory processes and set up to facilitate ongoing review. The new 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?

The plan has now been in place for over a year, and projects are being implemented based on what the plan says. Many of the things we want to achieve in the plan will take a number of years, and so we are starting the review process looking first at the work we have done (Year 1 below). In later years we will work on measuring and reporting achievement of Milestones, Objectives and Goals, as well as maintaining our reporting on the work being done.
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:

- People on Country
- Community Knowledge
- Coastal and Marine
- Freshwater Systems
- Healthy Soils
- Grasslands/Rangelands
- Cultural Landscapes and Sites
- Biodiversity and Conservation Sites
- Ranges

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

- Loss of Knowledge and Access
- Feral Animals
- Mining and Energy Production
- Inappropriate Fire Regimes
- Recreation and Other Activities
- Invasive Plants
- Primary Industries
- Pollution
- Climate Change and Severe Weather

**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

What is in the plans?
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reduce the impacts of feral animals, it is important to have a shared goal, common approach and a coordinated and transparent effort in local animal programs. Therefore, it is a key objective of this program is to develop an NT-wide feral animal management strategy. This program is also a key objective of this program is to develop an NT-wide feral animal management strategy. Therefore, it is a key objective of this program is to develop an NT-wide feral animal management strategy.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Develop a feral animal control strategy plan for the NT involving multiple stakeholders and regional species-specific strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish a rapid response group to support implementation of landscape-scale feral animal management approaches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plan and undertake regional meetings with key stakeholders to develop effective collaboration between NT, local and Federal government programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Continuously monitor the effectiveness of community participation in the control of feral animal populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Establish a feral animal management program in the Gulf Savanna and commence management activities on other islands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• By 2015, a feral animal strategy for the NT has been developed and is being guided by strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By 2015, the feral animal strategy for the NT has been developed and is being guided by strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By 2015, regional strategies for the NT have been developed and are being guided by strategies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• By 2020, the impact of feral animal control programs are consistently collected and is informing strategies for feral animal control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By 2020, the impact of feral animal control programs are consistently collected and is informing strategies for feral animal control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By 2020, the impact of feral animal control programs are consistently collected and is informing strategies for feral animal control.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets Improved</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Skills and capacity of land managers to control feral animal populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interest and motivation to control feral animal populations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Collaborators</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTG (DPIF), VRDCA, Roper River Landcare, NRMQ, Darwin City Council, Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS), NTG (DFE), private landholders, local animal contractors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approach

Step 1: Initial rating of progress
TNRM staff, in consultation with regional and Territory stakeholders, reviewed progress with implementation of each Activity and Strategy in the NRM Plan.

Step 2: Community Survey
At the same time, a community survey was distributed using SurveyMonkey to regional and Territory stakeholders, asking the questions on the right. Over 100 responses were made to the survey. Responses to key questions (4, 6, 7, 10 and 13) are shown on the next page.

Step 3: Stakeholder review
The results of Step 1 and Step 2 were then taken and shared in 4 regional workshops (Katherine, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Darwin) where they were reviewed and revised.

Step 4: Revision
The results will be ‘fed back’ into the next work program based on the plan and the plan updated to reflect this process before the next review.

1. How do you describe your own NRM stakeholder status/affiliation?
2. To which geographic sub-region does your NRM interest pertain?
3. How were you engaged through the original Northern Territory NRM plan consultation in 2015-2016?
4. How frequently have you looked at the Northern Territory NRM plan (2016-2020)?
5. Which of the two following comments best reflects your view of the Northern Territory NRM plan (2026-2020)?
6. How do you use the NT NRM plan 2016-2020?
7. To what extent do you think the 9 programs identified in the plan capture the overall NRM priorities for the Northern Territory?
8. To what extent do you think the objectives identified for your sub-region align with your own sub-regional priorities?
9. To what extent do you think the Strategies and Activities identified for your sub-region constitute logical pathways to improving assets?
10. Which of the 9 programs in the NRM plan have you or your organisation undertaken substantial work towards?
11. If you have contributed to one or more NRM programs, tell us briefly what you have done.
12. Do you think the Northern Territory NRM plan format is effective for engaging the participation and partnership of stakeholders into coordinated NRM?
13. What aspects of the Northern Territory NRM plan (2016-2017) plan do you think could we could improve upon?
How frequently have you looked at the Northern Territory NRM plan (2016-2020)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regularly</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few times</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only once</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How do you use the NT NRM plan 2016-2020?

- As a reference when applying to TNRM project funding: 30%
- As a source of general information about NRM issues in the Northern Territory: 25%
- Don't use it: 20%
- To help identify regional NRM priorities: 10%
- To set your own agenda for planning NRM activities: 5%

Which of the 9 programs in the NRM plan have you or your organisation undertaken substantial work towards?

- Managing Fire: 60%
- Managing Weeds: 40%
- Controlling Ferals: 35%
- Adoption of sustainable practices: 30%
- Water and soil resources management: 25%
- NRM based economic opportunities: 20%
- Minimising ecological footprint of development: 15%
- Protecting natural and cultural assets: 10%
- Knowledge capacity and engagement: 5%

What aspects of the Northern Territory NRM plan (2016-2020) do you think we could improve upon?

- The Northern Territory NRM plan cannot be improved upon: 70%
- The strategies we have identified to achieve objectives: 60%
- The metrics and measures we use to assess progress: 50%
- The priorities that have been given to individual strategies: 40%
- The way that roles and responsibilities delivering the NRM plan are defined: 30%
Looking across all Programs, Strategies and Activities in all plans shows that most (73%) of Strategies are being pursued, with the remainder yet to be addressed. This is likely to be due to timing, and is reasonable to expect at this stage of plan implementation (1 year in).

Although the degree of implementation for the actions is less (33%) this is to be expected given that, while Strategies have been started, there are many Activities within them and so it would be expected the level of implementation would be less. Nevertheless, it is still positive that after a year a third of the actions are being implemented.

The small degree of Minor Issues probably reflects again the early stage of implementation.

### Completed On-track Minor issues Major issues Scheduled Not specified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Completed 3%</th>
<th>On-track 67%</th>
<th>Minor issues 1%</th>
<th>Scheduled 2%</th>
<th>Not specified 2%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Strategy Progress: All regions

### Activity Progress: All regions
Program Strategy Progress

Good progress is being made in implementing most Programs in the NRM plan, particularly in the areas of Fire, Weeds and Knowledge. Given the early stage of plan implementation there are not yet any clear areas that should be of concern.

Program Activity Progress

Looking at the implementation of Activities, there has been some progress in all Programs. As for Strategies, given the early stage of implementation of the Plan there are not yet any clear areas of concern.

If you can send me the data/graphs for these, I can update to match the style.
Each of the Regional Plans is being utilised, and most Strategies have at least been started in all of the Programs (see later slides for greater detail on this).

If you can send me the data/graphs for these, I can update to match the style.
Findings

• The NRM plan has been generally well received during its first year in implementation.

• But there is some room for improvement and some lessons to be learned—which we’ll focus on in the next review.

• People are utilising the plan in different ways around the Territory.

• There still needs to be work done with all stakeholders to identify responsibility for delivery of Strategies and Activities, and monitoring.

• This will become a more significant issue as the review cycle moves into outcomes.

• Stakeholders broadly agreed with assessment of progress, noting that some areas that TNRM had recorded as having little progress were progressing

• There has not been as much focus on Water Resource Management and Minimising the Impacts of Development as there has been on some of the more applied areas of activity (eg managing fire)

• Did not appear to be any areas of concern (Minor or Major issues) that require particular focus at this stage.

Recommendations

• A number of recommendations from stakeholders for revision of Objectives will be incorporated into the next version of the plan

• Next review will need to focus on Outcomes, not outputs, and focus on specific indicators
ARID LANDS - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Strategy implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style.
Activity implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphs for these, I can update to match the style.
Strategy implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style.
Activity implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style.
GULF SAVANNA - STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Completed | On-track | Minor issues | Major issues | Scheduled | Not specified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>June 2018</th>
<th>TNRM Plan Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing Fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing and Managing Weeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing the Impacts of Feral Animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry adoption of sustainable practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources and soil management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRM based economic opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimising ecological footprints of development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing and protecting key natural and cultural assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge, capacity and engagement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style

Strategy implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style
GULF SAVANNA - ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

Activity implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style.
Strategy implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphs for these, I can update to match the style.
Activity implementation: All regions

If you can send me the data/graphics for these, I can update to match the style.
MANAGING FIRE

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

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

1.3 Increase application of fire management techniques that promote biodiversity and ecosystem function and minimise risk to infrastructure and human health across the entire Arid Lands region by all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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.

KEY COLLABORATORS
Central Land Council, Pastoralists (CLMA), Researchers, NTG (Bushfires NT), Aust. Govt. (Environment), TNRM, Regional Shires.
CONTROLLING WEEDS AT THE CATCHMENT SCALE

### ACTIVITIES
- Arid Lands
- NT

### STRATEGIES
- 2.1 Adopt collaborative approaches to weed management in the Arid Lands
- 2.2 Prevent the introduction of new weeds and the spread of the region’s priority weeds
- 2.3 Improve adaptive weed management through monitoring, research and utilising data, training and capacity building
- 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
- By 2020, Cacti, Parkinsonia and Rubber Bush have active weed management implementation programs
- By 2020, no new weed species are introduced and existing weeds are not spread to new areas
- By 2020, sites of Conservation significance or culturally significant sites that are currently buffel-free remain so
- By 2020, strategic catchment based weed management is adopted throughout the region
- By 2020, landholders are increasingly responsible and taking more action for weed management

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

### Graph
- 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
- Arid Lands
- NT

### Notes
- Completed
- On-Track
- Minor issues
- Major issues
- Scheduled
- Not specified

June 2018 TNRM Plan Review 30
## 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.

## Activities

- **Arid Lands**
  - 3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action.
  - 3.2 Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral management program.
  - 3.3 Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals.
  - 3.4 Promote policies, legislation and commercial utilisation that supports objectives in collaborative feral animal control programs.

## Strategies

- 3.1 Strengthen regional feral management programs through coordinated and collaborative action.
- 3.2 Use common measures and analysis to monitor, evaluate and report on and adapt the feral management program.
- 3.3 Support research and innovation in techniques, training and motivation to control feral animals.
- 3.4 Promote policies, legislation and commercial utilisation that supports objectives in collaborative feral animal control programs.

## Key Collaborators

NT Govt. (DLRM), Central Land Council, TNRM, Pastoralists (CLMA), Researchers, Aust Govt. (Environment), Commercial Operators.
### Supporting Industry Adoption of Sustainable Practices (1 of 2)

**ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arid Lands</th>
<th>NT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**STRATEGIES**

- **4.1** Engage with industry to encourage sustainable approaches to developing the north policies and programs
- **4.2** Ensure resources are increased for biosecurity support services in line with increased agricultural development
- **4.3** Support best practice grazing management through delivery of regional monitoring programs and promoting practices that promote both productivity and ecological outcomes

**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.

**KEY COLLABORATORS**

NT Govt. (DPIF), Pastoral Industry, Researchers, Aust Govt. (Environment), Centrefarm, Indigenous Land Corporation, TNRM.
# Supporting Industry Adoption of Sustainable Practices (2 of 2)

**ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arid Lands</th>
<th>NT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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**STRATEGIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Support best practice horticulture and broad scale agriculture through knowledge sharing, adoption of new technology and training and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Reconcile conflicting management objectives for wild dogs and dingoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Support and promote partnerships between the NRM community and the mining industry regarding mine rehabilitation and offset programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBJECTIVES**

- **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.

**KEY COLLABORATORS**

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

---

**Legend**

- Completed
- On-Track
- Minor issues
- Major issues
- Scheduled
- Not Specified
5.1 Water resource planning and management is undertaken in consultation with multiple stakeholders, and underpinned by the best available scientific information.

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.

5.3 Support training and extension services on sustainable soil management.

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

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.

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 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.

KEY COLLABORATORS
NTG (DLRM - Water Resources & Soil), Pastoralists, CLMA, Researchers, NTG (DPF), Australian Govt. (Environment & Agriculture), Centrefarm, Contractors, horticulturalists, NTG (DME - Mines), Mining Industry, Central Land Council.
6.1 Develop NRM based economic enterprises based on the harvest of native species
6.2 Develop capacity for Fee For Service opportunities of Landcare groups, Aboriginal Rangers and other NRM groups
6.3 Support projects and research to develop and participate in national, NT and regional initiatives to develop carbon market programs
6.4 Investigate, progress and communicate emerging primary industry and diversification economic opportunities on Aboriginal and Pastoral lands including horticulture, aquaculture and tourism
6.5 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables
6.6 Investigate and support development opportunities from new environmental technologies and renewables

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

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

Completed
On-Track
Minor Issues
Major Issues
Scheduled
Not Specified
Minimising ecological footprints of development

**ACTIVITIES**

- Minimise the environmental footprint of the major population centres in the Arid Lands (7.1)
- Strengthen and consolidate environmental offset arrangements to direct offsets where they are likely to be most effective for NRM in the Arid Lands (7.2)
- Minimise the impact of tourism on the environment through the adoption and promotion of sustainable initiatives (7.3)

**OBJECTIVES**

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

**KEY COLLABORATORS**

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

**MAP**

- Arid Lands
- NT

**STAGE**

- Completed
- On-Track
- Minor Issues
- Major Issues
- Scheduled
- Not Specified
MANAGING AND PROTECTING KEY NATURAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS

ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

STRATEGIES

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

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 land management decisions

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

KEY COLLABORATORS

NTG (DLRM), Parks and Wildlife, Parks Australia, Central Land Council, Pastoralists (CLMA), TNRM, Researchers, Aust Govt. (Environment), AAPA, Rangelands Alliance
**Knowledge, Capacity and Engagement**

**Objectives**

- By 2020, increased resources and long term 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.

**Strategies**

1. Support land managers to record and utilise TEK, scientific research and pastoral knowledge in NRM planning and activities.
2. Strengthen networks and partnerships between NRM stakeholders in the Arid Lands including supporting the development of new partnerships with industry and philanthropic organisations.
3. Support accredited and informal training in land management and sustainable industry practices in the Arid Lands.
4. Ongoing review of NRM outcomes facilitating adaptive management.

**Key Collaborators**

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

**ACTIVITIES**

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**Status**

- Completed
- On-Track
- Minor Issues
- Major Issues
- Scheduled
- Not Specified