



CALM's Nature Conservation Goals

Fire Management of Spinifex Grasslands



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Outline of talk

- Outputs
- Goals and objectives



The three primary outputs

- Sustainable Forest Management
- Parks and Visitor Services
- Nature Conservation



Nature Conservation Output

- Output Description

- The development and implementation of programs for ...biodiversity...

- Outcome

- Conservation of biodiversity (the variety of life forms; the different plants, animals and micro-organisms; the genes they contain and ecosystems they form)

Key Result Areas (6)

KRA 1 – Est. of conservation reserve system

KRA 2 – Maintenance of a protected area network

KRA 3 – Conservation of landscapes/seascapes scale ecological systems and processes (integrating reserve and off-reserve conservation)

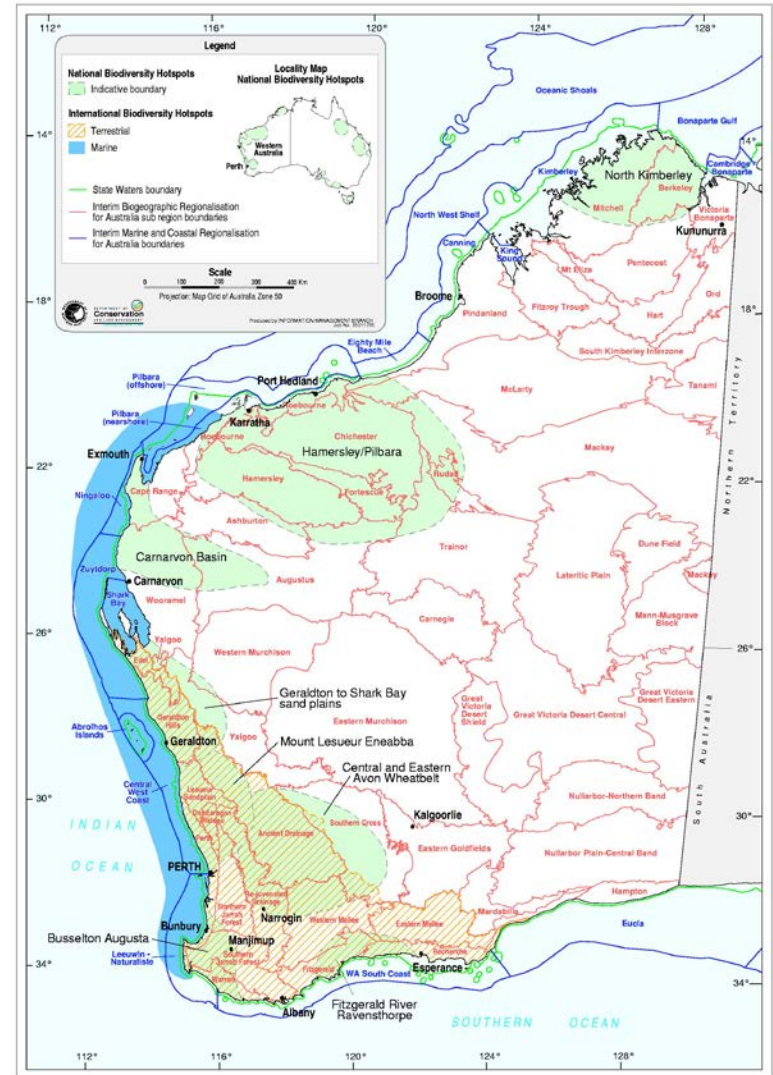
KRA 4 – Recovery of signif. species and ecological communities

KRA 5 – visitor services

KRA 6 - providing community involvement and encouraging understanding, and support of biodiversity

Budgets

- Functional Review
Estimated about



Increased Fire Management Funds 05/06



Challenges



NRM investment plans

- Investment plans
- Commissioning of projects
- External funding coordination



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

“In our opinion the Service [NSWPWS] has yet to:

- Clarify what constitutes success in reserve management
- Develop an adequate information base to measure its success.

Consequently the Service cannot reliably determine how well it conserves and protects our natural and cultural heritage. This is a common situation for like agencies.”

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (cont)

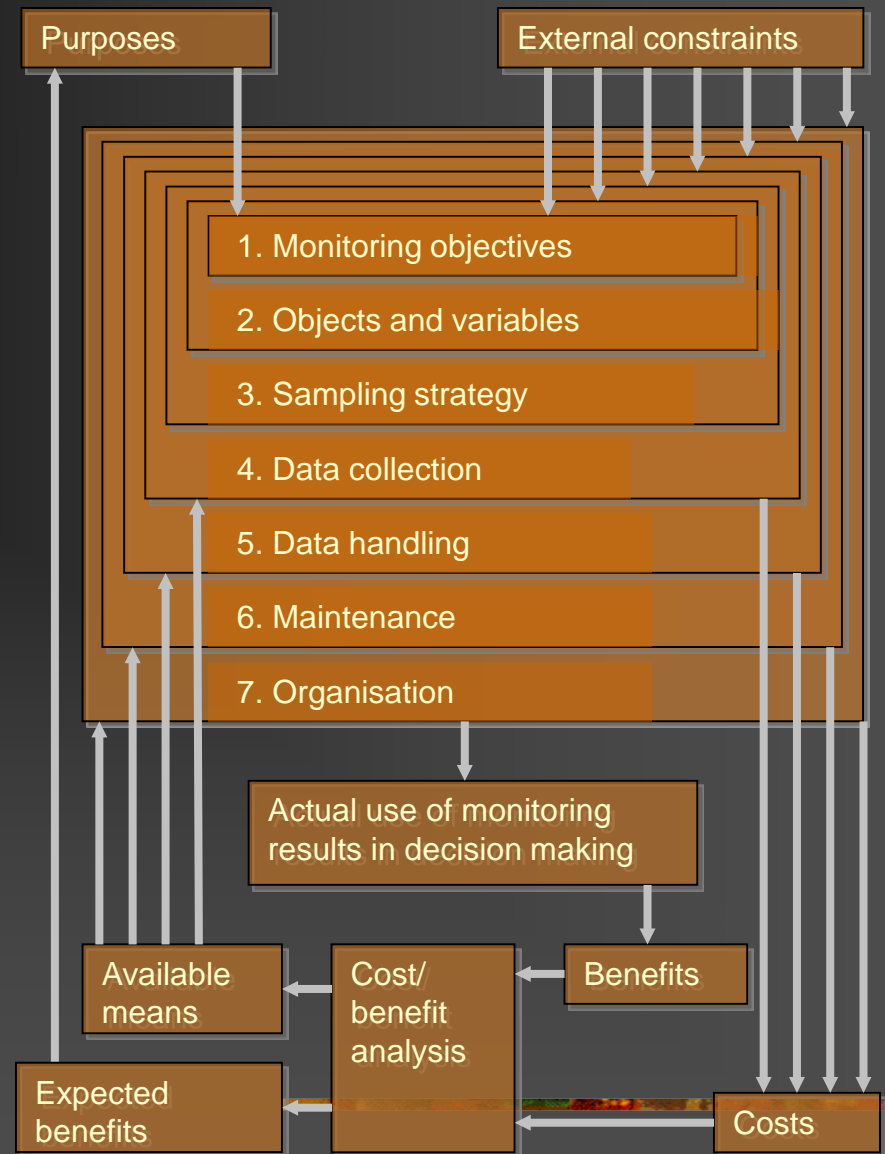
“In our opinion, the Service has a significant challenge to realise the potential of these initiatives. A momentum for change is evident and the Services’ personnel are professional and enthusiastic. To date, however, the Service has found it difficult to effectively coordinate and implement key Service-wide initiatives and commit sufficient resources to measuring its success”

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (cont)

- SPA development (KRAs)
 - WA Biodiversity Audit 1
 - NC Review 2002
 - Pressure/perception from industry groups
 - Strategic planning process 2003/04
 - Development of framework to evaluate performance of biodiversity management on park
 - & Inform management (decision making/policy)
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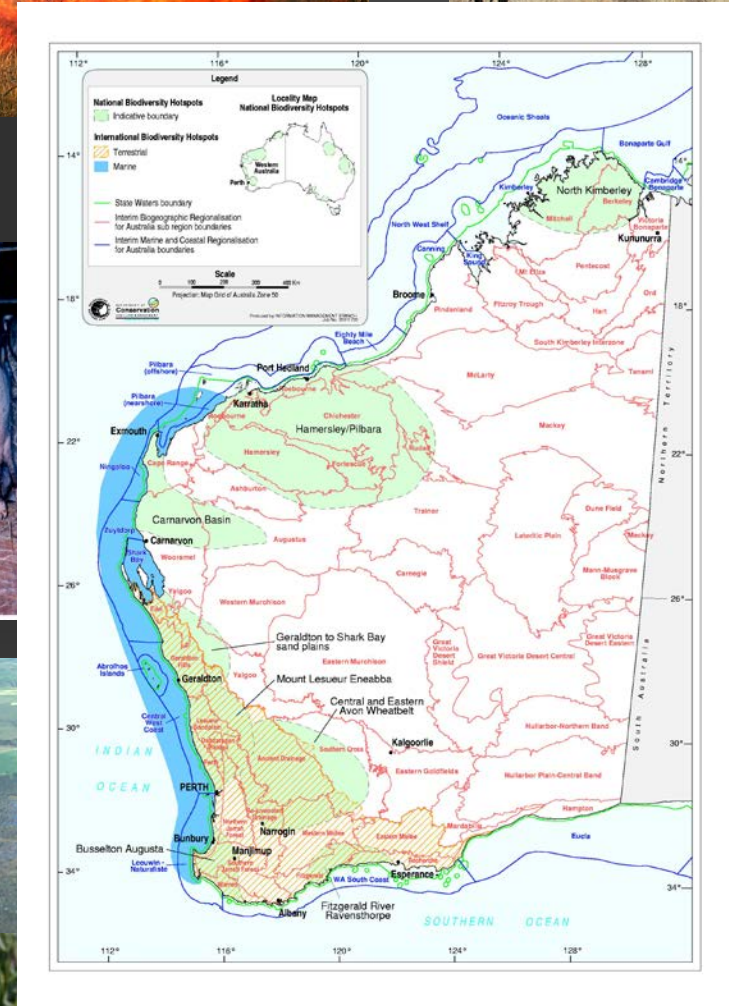
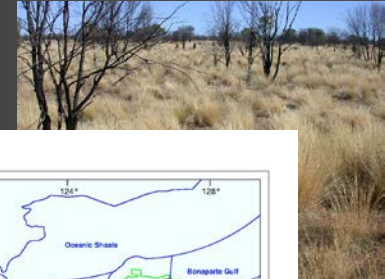
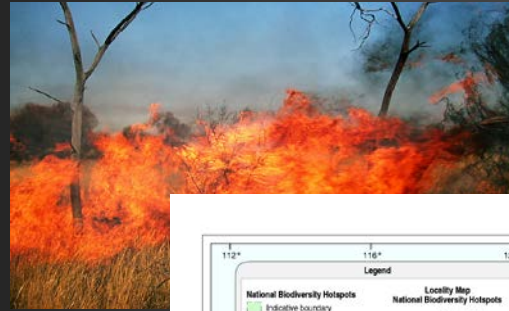
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Steering Group established – Winston Kay
- Determine goals and targets – critical step measure of success
- Target allows to evaluate performance – but not necessarily effectiveness



The Problem

- WA's no different to other States, parts of the world
- Decline in biodiversity
- Modification of pastoral rangelands/SW Botanical Province and Swan Coastal
- On cusp of extinctions in mainland – Kimberley WA Ag zone, forests
- Removal or modifications of wetlands in SW



Some Key Messages

- Serious decline in Australia's terrestrial biodiversity linked to loss of ecosystem function and productivity
- Preventative management is much more cost effective than restoration
- Significant opportunities in Northern Australia to achieve conservation with modest investment
- Need an integrated approach to conservation that includes reserve consolidation, spp/ecosystem recovery, NRM actions
- Limited capacity across large part of Australia to integrate conservation effectively into land management
- Conservation must be approached with a clear focus on outcomes and assessment of cost effectiveness