
Review and update PVS Strategic & Business Plans

Instructions:

1. Refer to the list of **Key Result Areas**.
2. Identify which key result area(s) apply to the key functional area you have been allocated. If possible, relate specific activities with sub KRAs (i.e. 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 etc)
3. Review the **PVS Strategic Plan**. Consider its accuracy with respect to relevance of objectives, changed priorities, new initiatives, strategies and key performance indicators.
4. Suggest any changes to update it in line with the PVS Output for the next 5 years.
5. Review the **PVS Business Plan**. Consider its relevance and currency over the next 3-year time frame. Update existing objectives, strategies, priorities, current position, targets, time schedules, risks and primary responsibilities. Suggest any changes and additions.

Proposed Key Result Areas

Based on a review of the department's corporate and strategic and business plans, the following six KRAs and associated responsibilities have been identified as major steps towards the Department's medium to long term goals, and hence the major focus for achieving the overall outcomes for the various Outputs. These have been further divided into areas of primary activity, and provide a framework for setting performance indicators to measure progress towards the Department's targets.

1. Establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) terrestrial and marine conservation reserve system

- 1.1 Systematic biological inventory and assessment
- 1.2 Conservation reserve system analysis
- 1.2 Acquisition and disposal of land

2. Maintenance of a terrestrial/marine protected area network (IUCN management categories I to VI)

- 2.1 Management of conservation reserve system (IUCN I – IV)
- 2.2 Management of State forest
- 2.4 Management of cultural heritage sites and other culturally significant areas
- 2.5 Management of Indigenous Protected Areas under binding agreement
- 2.5 Management of areas under formal binding nature conservation covenants and Section 16 agreements

3. Conservation of biodiversity in functional land/seascapes¹.

- 3.1 Provision of non-binding private land support and advice, such as Land for Wildlife
- 3.2 Identification, protection and management (including rehabilitation) of regionally significant areas to increase landscape connectivity and functionality especially at a macro scale
- 3.3 Management of Ramsar sites
- 3.4 Management of Biosphere reserves
- 3.5 Management of World Heritage properties
- 3.6 Recovery of natural diversity recovery catchments
- 3.7 Development and establishment of broadscale native vegetation, and spatial integration of revegetation with nature conservation activities to bring about increase in landscape functionality
- 3.8 Promotion and encouragement of sustainable environmental management systems
- 3.9 Reconciliation of competing/conflicting land uses
- 3.10 Community-based natural resource management
- 3.11 Amelioration of landscape/seascape threatening processes, such as disease and fire
- 3.12 Sustainable management of Unallocated Crown Land

¹ A functional landscape/seascape comprises a set of protected areas and sites, and supporting habitat that maintain species/ecosystems and ecological processes at a landscape-regional level. Central to achieving a functional landscape/seascape are addressing key result areas 1,2 and 4 above, and addressing landscape threatening processes. Hence these are often nested priorities within this broader objective.

4. Recovery of threatened species and ecological communities and conservation and sustainable use of other significant species

- 4.1 Recovery of threatened species and ecological communities;
- 4.2 Marine wildlife management and conservation
- 4.3 Sustainable use of terrestrial flora and fauna under approved management plans
- 4.4 Habitat management of migratory birds

5. Providing for sustainable recreation and tourism and increased enjoyment of protected areas

- 5.1 Identification and development of sustainable nature-based recreation opportunities
- 5.2 Facilitation of controlled public access (e.g. roads, track and trails)
- 5.3 Provision and maintenance of visitor facilities/infrastructure
- 5.4 Identification and mitigation of visitor risks

6. Providing for community involvement and encouraging support of biodiversity conservation activities

- 6.1 Communicating with and providing information to the public
- 6.2 Provision of School and experience-based education
- 6.3 Provision of Public participation and involvement
- 6.4 Management of volunteers
- 6.5 Management of commercial interests
- 6.6 Involvement of indigenous people and other key stakeholders in conservation and management