

PART B: THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY ASSET PACKAGES, ACTIVITIES AND COST ALLOCATIONS

8 Regional Investment Strategy Summary

This section provides an overview of the proposed investments for the Northern Territory. It presents:

- the **quantum** of investment for each of the three years over the period 2004 – 2007;
- a breakdown of investment by **source** (NAP, NHT and NTG in-kind sourced investments)
- a description of investments by **type** of activity: planning, resource assessment, capacity building and on-ground works; and
- investment by each of the **asset packages**, and their constituent programs.

8.1 Northern Territory Government Contributions

The Northern Territory Government has provided matching contributions for NHT at the Management Action Target level, together with a breakdown of the proportion of each this investment directed toward resource assessment, planning, on-ground works and capacity building. The NTG contributions have a strong direction toward resource assessment and planning activities. Many of the on-ground works refer to activities occurring within government managed reserves and National Parks, rather than applied across the whole Northern Territory.

Further discussions will be undertaken by the LCNT with the Northern Territory Government to progressively identify investment intent and commitment at the Management Action level, and to gradually seek an increased alignment between activities undertaken in the NTG programs and the priorities of the LCNT.

The NTG contributions have been identified separately in this summary and in the following sections for each of the assets, due to the amounts substantially in excess of the minimum in-kind contribution, and the greater proportion of investment toward resource assessment and planning activity.

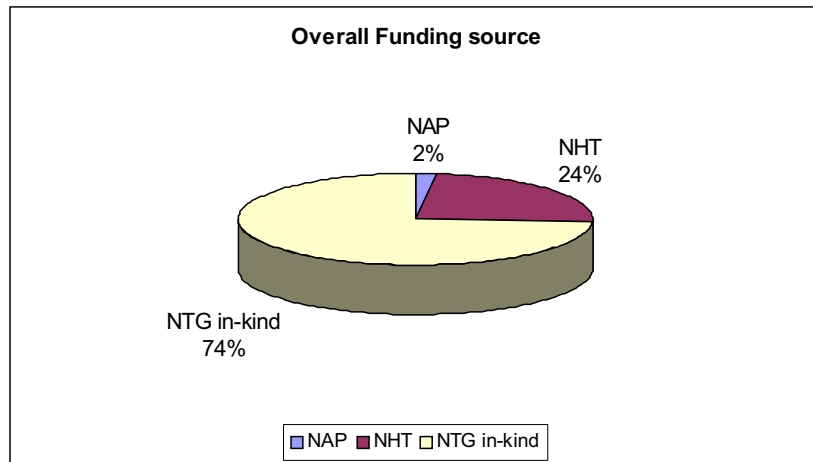
8.2 Quantum of investment 2004 - 2007

The total investment required for 2004-7 by each of the asset packages is presented in **Table 8-1**, in addition to investment source (also presented in **Figure 8-1**). The total amount of investment proposed by the LCNT including NTG in-kind investment for the years 2004-7 is **\$81,876,000**. Of this total, **\$20,958,000** is sourced from the Australian Government through NAP/NHT programs. The total investment per natural resource asset is presented in **Table 8-1**.

■ **Table 8-1 Investment summary 2004-7**

Package	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			TOTALS
	NAP	NHT	NTG in-kind	NAP	NHT	NTG in-kind	NAP	NHT	NTG in-kind	
Terrestrial Biodiversity	\$0	\$1,380,000	\$2,723,000	\$0	\$1,555,000	\$3,974,000	\$0	\$1,595,000	\$3,414,000	\$14,641,000
Land	\$0	\$1,455,000	\$5,590,000	\$0	\$1,215,000	\$5,820,000	\$0	\$1,245,000	\$5,795,000	\$21,120,000
Inland Waters	\$470,000	\$860,000	\$4,364,000	\$440,000	\$475,000	\$4,364,000	\$440,000	\$535,000	\$4,364,000	\$16,312,000
Coastal and Marine	\$0	\$640,000	\$1,379,000	\$0	\$735,000	\$1,817,000	\$0	\$835,000	\$1,717,000	\$7,123,000
Community Knowledge and Partnerships	\$0	\$1,497,500	\$3,967,000	\$0	\$2,335,000	\$4,815,000	\$0	\$2,235,000	\$4,915,000	\$19,764,500
Operational expenses	\$30,000	\$277,500	\$580,000	\$60,000	\$359,000	\$660,000	\$60,000	\$229,000	\$660,000	\$2,915,500
TOTALS	\$500,000	\$6,110,000	\$18,603,000	\$500,000	\$6,674,000	\$21,450,000	\$500,000	\$6,674,000	\$20,865,000	\$81,876,000

■ **Figure 8-1 Summary of investment source**



■ **Table 8-2 Summary of investment by programs for 2004-7**

Terrestrial Biodiversity Programs	Investment
Prioritising and Managing Significant Ecosystems and Species	\$7,409,000
Community Involvement in Biodiversity Conservation	\$3,704,000
Integrating Biodiversity with Land Management	\$1,498,000
Managing Pests and Weeds	\$2,030,000
Total Terrestrial Biodiversity Asset Investment	\$14,641,000
Land Programs	
Preventing Salinity	\$1,650,000
Managing Pests and Weeds	\$6,458,000
Implementing Best Practice and Property Planning to Improve Land Condition	\$12,601,000
Identifying and Addressing Impacts of Potential Climate Change	\$111,000
Land Capability and Suitability Directing Development	\$300,000
Total Land Asset Investment	\$21,120,000
Inland Waters Programs	
Protecting Aquatic Ecosystems	\$14,584,000
Water use Efficiency and Planning	\$1,650,000
Protecting Water Quality	\$78,000
Total Inland Waters Asset Investment	\$16,312,000
Coastal Marine	
Prioritising and Managing Significant Marine Ecosystems	\$4,427,000
Assessing Key Threats	\$1,120,000
Improving Stewardship and Integrated Management of Marine Resources	\$1,576,000
Total Coastal Marine Asset Investment	\$7,123,000
Community Knowledge and Institutions	
Increase Capacity for Natural Resource Management	\$7,715,000
Using Effective Incentives	\$805,000
Conserving Indigenous Ecological Knowledge	\$6,247,000
Regionally Coordinating Natural Resource Management	\$3,202,500
Supporting Sustainable Enterprise	\$1,795,000
Total Community Knowledge and Institutions Asset Investment	\$19,764,500

8.3 Investment Priorities

The following table lists the twenty highest priority Management Action Targets identified by the LCNT together with the investment directed toward them by both NHT/NAP funding and Northern Territory Government matching contributions. The time urgency of each of the programs and trade-offs were considered by LCNT and investors in identifying investment priorities. It demonstrates strong consistency between priorities identified by the LCNT, and investment preferences. Some of the MATs such as those pertaining to weed and feral pests, Indigenous engagement and knowledge have substantial investment from other linked actions (refer **Table 8-4**). As this is a publicly funded program, funds will primarily be focussed on achieving public rather than private benefits. In the absence of detailed program activities, it is difficult to ascertain public versus private beneficiaries. This analysis will be undertaken and incorporated into the RIS as part of the next annual review. It is proposed that where a program may have a

significant private benefit, that this be considered by the Joint Steering Committee before any funds are committed.

In addition, the relative return of each of the programs in relation to the RCTs will be quantified and incorporated into the RIS as part of the next annual review.

■ **Table 8-3 MAT investment priorities and preferences**

Management Action Targets	Priority	NTG Investment	NHT/NAP Investment	Total
Terrestrial Biodiversity				
MAT3-2 By 2010, a rigorous assessment of threatening processes, impacts, information gaps and costs of remedial actions is undertaken that informs the prioritisation of management options; and that informs the establishment of a systematic monitoring and management program for these threats.	2	\$1,671,000	\$60,000	\$1,731,000
MAT3-9 By 2010, develop and implement regional fire management plans, with comprehensive community participation and ownership that incorporates retention of biodiversity and cultural values as core goals across all NT regions.	3	\$879,000	\$100,000	\$979,000
MAT3-11 By 2008, develop and implement management plans, with comprehensive community participation and ownership, for high priority declared weeds, ecologically invasive plants and feral animals.	4	\$480,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,780,000
MAT3-4 By 2008, mechanisms (eg. incentives and other support programs) will be in place and capacity building programs implemented across all land tenures to improve stewardship and promote off-reserve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.	7	\$1,076,000	\$1,035,000	\$2,111,000
MAT3-10 By 2010, greenhouse gas emissions from bushfires in a pilot project area will have been reduced by 30% over the period 2006-2010, compared with the preceding 5-year period 2001-2005.	10	\$300,000	\$150,000	\$450,000
MAT3-7 By 2010, all sites of national and international conservation significance are identified, and conservation protection (including establishing collaborative management for biodiversity conservation) of the set of these sites is increased by at least 50% from 2005 levels.	12	\$708,000	\$320,000	\$1,028,000
MAT3-12 By 2008, protocols that prevent the introduction of new ecologically invasive species or the deliberate introduction of known invasive species to new areas are implemented.	16	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
MAT3-15 By 2009, protocols and mechanisms are developed which allow government agencies, industry groups, Aboriginal Land Councils, research institutions, local governments, and community groups to access relevant biodiversity and sustainable land use information held by these various groups.	17	\$175,000	\$215,000	\$390,000
MAT3-14 By 2008, non-scientific knowledge is valued and mechanisms are in place to enable Indigenous people and other landholders to contribute their ecological knowledge more effectively to planning and management arrangements relevant to NT's biodiversity.	18	\$1,223,000	\$0	\$1,223,000
Land				
MAT4-2 By 2010, mechanisms are in place to prevent salinity from occurring in risk areas.	6	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000

Management Action Targets	Priority	NTG Investment	NHT/NAP Investment	Total
MAT4-14 By 2008, implement protocols that prevent the introduction of new declared weeds and feral animals, or the deliberate introduction of known ecologically invasive plants, declared weeds and feral animals to new areas.	8	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
MAT4-11 By 2010, develop and implement regional fire management plans, with comprehensive community participation and ownership that incorporate sustainable land management outcomes as a core goal, across all tenures.	11	\$3,729,000	\$1,265,000	\$4,994,000
MAT4-5 By 2008, determine application and improve uptake of effective erosion management tools and information at regional and property scales.	20	\$900,000	\$405,000	\$1,305,000
Inland Waters				
MAT5-3 By 2010, water quality standards for sediment and nutrients in waste water discharges into developed catchments and ground water systems (identified in MA5-2) will be set, incorporated into integrated catchment management plans and considered in wastewater discharge licensing.	5	\$78,000	\$0	\$78,000
MAT5-2 By 2009, water allocation plans are implemented for all Water Control Districts and appropriate licensing is in place elsewhere.	9	\$900,000	\$0	\$900,000
Coastal and Marine				
MAT6-5 From 2006, no viable populations of new marine pests are established in NT waters.	1	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$550,000
MAT6-1 By 2010, research and monitoring programs are in place to fill priority information gaps needed for social, economic, environmental and cultural planning for marine and coastal habitats and species.	13	\$3,367,000	\$660,000	\$4,027,000
MAT6-8 By 2008, mechanisms are established to facilitate the negotiated inclusion of Indigenous and other local knowledge, alongside scientific knowledge into planning and implementation of management for coastal and marine environments.	14	\$375,000	\$0	\$375,000
MAT6-2 By 2009, pressures on the NT's coastal and marine habitats and species have been assessed, responses prioritised and implementation begun.	19	\$350,000	\$220,000	\$570,000
Total				\$25,891,000

8.4 Investment by major threats

The NRM Plan identified fire, feral animals and weeds as major threats to the condition and management of the NT's natural resources. These threats have been incorporated across three assets (Land, Biodiversity and Inland Waters). Clearly there are linkages across these assets to implement these actions. The total investment 2004-2007 specifically targeted to weed, feral pest and fire management is summarised below.

■ **Table 8-4 Summary of investment towards major threats**

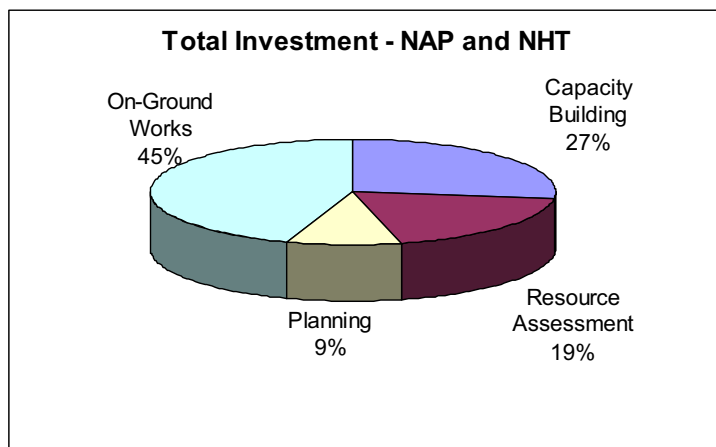
Asset	Investment towards fire		Investment towards feral pest and weeds	
	NAP/NHT	NTG in-kind	NAP/NHT	NTG in-kind
Biodiversity	\$100,000	\$879,000	\$1,400,000	\$630,000
Land	\$1,265,000	\$3,729,000	\$450,000	\$6,138,000
Inland Water	\$450,000	Nil	\$585,000	\$411,000
Coastal Marine	Nil	Nil	\$275,000	\$275,000
Total	\$1,815,000	\$4,608,000	\$2,710,000	\$7,454,000

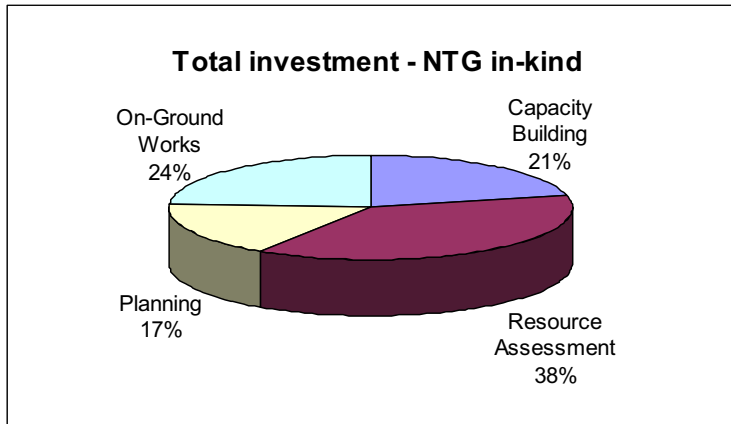
This represents 20% of the total investment allocation, 20% of the NAP/NHT allocation and 20% of the NTG in-kind contributions.

8.5 Investment by activity type

Activity types (planning, resource assessment, on-ground works and capacity building) have been assigned to each activity proposed for investment. Overall the proportion of investments allocated to each activity type is illustrated in **Figure 8-2**.

■ **Figure 8-2 Investment by action type 2004-7 for NAP/NHT and NTG-in kind**

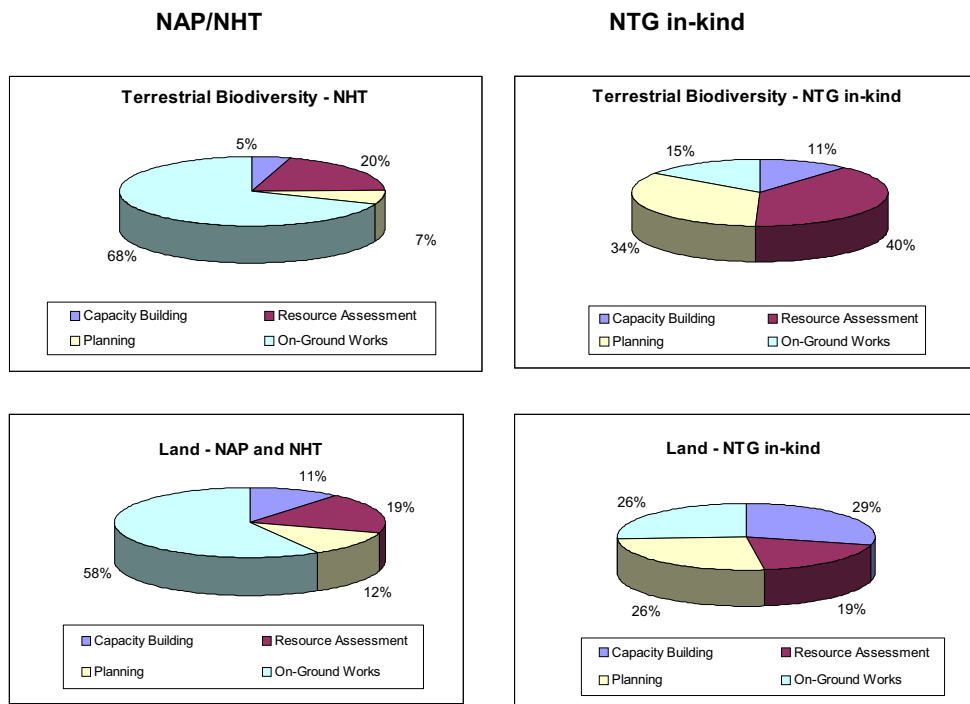


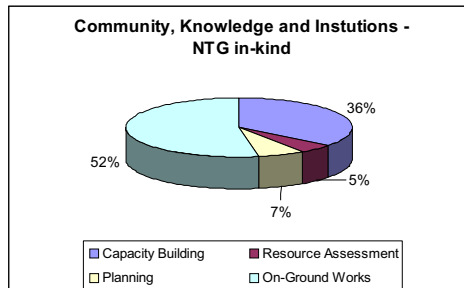
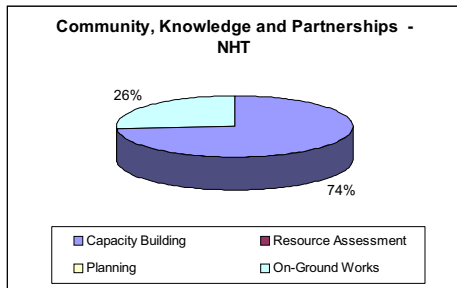
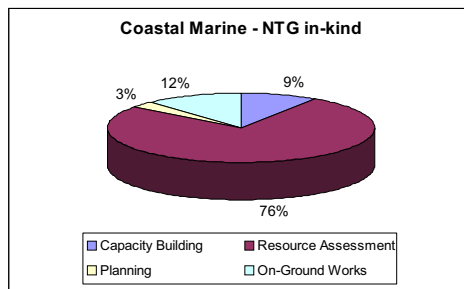
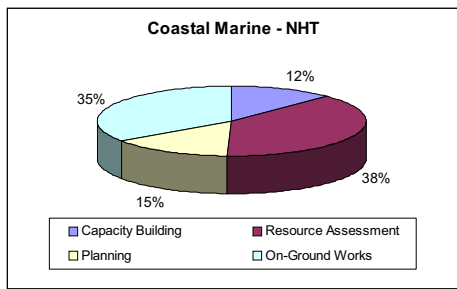
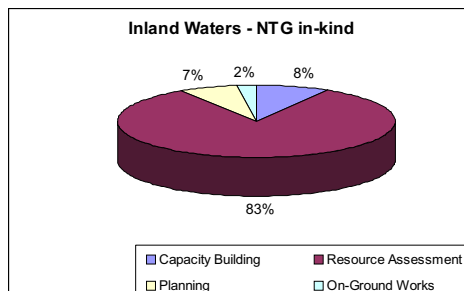
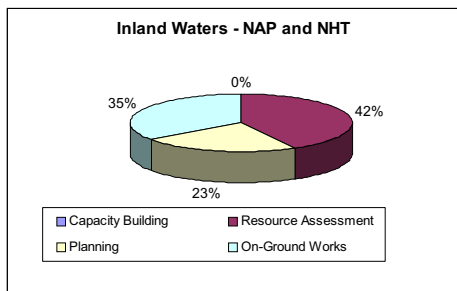


8.5.1 Activity type by asset package

The mix of activity types per asset package (**Figure 8-3**) demonstrates contrasts that reflect the state of baseline resource assessments, potential to engage landholders to affect change, and the capacity to implement on-ground works through the form of landholder incentives and support.

- Figure 8-3 Proposed investment by activity types for each asset**





8.6 Costing model for operations of the LCNT

The costing model for LCNT operations used in the RIS is as follows:

Core LCNT funding is included in the LCNT operations package. Core funding is described as the base level of funding required to operate the LCNT organisation. This includes:

- Board functions and meeting requirements
- Essential professional officers and support staff, and
- Office space and equipment for core staff.

This amounts to **\$300,000** per year totalling **\$900,000** over three years.

The RIS also has costing (MA 8-2) for **\$725,500** for **monitoring and evaluation activities** for the period 2004-7. This represents approximately 3% of the investment allocation available to the LCNT.

This amount is lower than many other regional bodies due to efficiencies in the co-location within the Northern Territory government offices, and use of existing NTG administrative systems, procedures and contractual arrangements. The fact the LCNT is not a separate private company with corresponding increased legal and reporting requirements, but has a structure is closely linked with the Northern Territory government is cost-effective in terms of overall administration and operating costs.

It should be noted that if in the future the regional body becomes a separate private company, this is likely to increase core operating costs, and consequently a revision of costs estimated in the RIS.

Investment implementation funding includes the LCNT officers, planners and administrative staff who assist in plan development, implementation and review, contractual and administrative matters, extension support, public liaison and communication, and reporting.

This amount is assessed at **\$430,000** per annum, totalling **\$1,290,000** over the three years. It is required that approximately \$400,000 from core implementation costs is required in cash, rather than in-kind support.

8.7 Investment commitment limits

As per the Australian Government and Northern Territory Bilateral Agreement, no more than 70% of the total NHT funding allocation NHT allocation less the strategic reserve in Year 2 and 50% in Year 3 can be contracted during the first year of this Investment Strategy. 100% of the Year 1 NHT allocation can be committed.

These commitment limits (the management reserve) apply across all NHT funded activities.

Those actions identified as being within the commitment limit met the following criteria:

- Continuity of funding was important to finalise baseline surveying and mapping to establish an important information base for future activities;
- Those activities that require a considerable role for their implementation from the regional network of coordinators and facilitators. Establishing continuity of funding over three years would provide some security of tenure for this important resource;
- Substantial on-ground-works actions that require building community involvement that will be ineffective on a year-by-year funding basis with no longer term investment;
- Alignment with both LCNT and the Australian Government priorities; and
- Actions where investment from other co-investors is likely to be secured.

On this basis, the following actions have been identified as being within the 2 and 3 year commitment limit.

■ **Table 8-5 Year 2 and 3 commitment limits for NHT**

Mgt Action No.	Action Type	Management Action	Year 2 com'tment	Year 3 com'tment
Biodiversity				
3-5	RA	Vegetation mapping to ecosystem level	\$100,000	-
3-22	RA	Conserving shorebird sites of international importance	\$30,000	-
3-23	OGW	Collaborative management at these sites	\$50,000	\$50,000
3-25	RA	Identifying priority threatened species and ecosystems	\$20,000	-
3-26	OGW	Recovery Plans implemented	\$240,000	\$220,000
3-11	OGW	Cooperative management of national sites of significance	\$300,000	\$200,000*
3-33	RA	Refine greenhouse gas emissions from vegetation & fire	\$75,000	\$75,000
3-36	OGW	Invasive species control programs	-	\$450,000
3-37	RA	Collate info and map priority weeds and feral animals	\$100,000	-
Land				
4-13	RA	Pastoral land condition baseline survey	\$50,000	\$200,000
4-11	OGW	Erosion risk management support to landholders	\$100,000	-
4-14	CB	Landholder participation in BMP's and training	\$50,000	\$25,000
4-24	P	Property management planning	\$50,000	\$50,000
4-29	OGW	Supporting pastoral land initiatives	\$250,000	\$300,000
4-45	OGW	Fire management activities	\$340,000	\$200,000
Inland Waters				
5-4	RA	Determine water requirements for significant wetlands	\$100,000	\$100,000
5-6	RA	Water dependant ecosystem collaborative monitoring	\$240,000	\$240,000
5-27	OGW	Implement weed programs in priority aquatic ecosystems	\$50,000	\$50,000
5-28	OGW	Feral pest management of aquatic ecosystems	\$125,000	\$125,000
5-29	OGW	Fire management for inland aquatic ecosystem	\$150,000	-
Coastal and Marine				
6-2	RA	Collaborative survey, mapping of priority coastal areas	\$250,000	-
6-6	RA	Identify priorities for monitoring	\$50,000	-

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Mgt Action No.	Action Type	Management Action	Year 2 com'tment	Year 3 com'tment
6-21	OGW	Support Traditional Owners in coastal management	\$100,000	\$100,000
6-23	OGW	Community marine and sea ranger program	\$150,000	\$150,000
6-32	CB	Community surveillance of remote coastal areas	\$50,000	\$50,000
6-27	OGW	Implement marine debris Threat Abatement Plan	\$60,000	-
Community Knowledge and Institutions				
7-6	CB	Training, demonstration and pilot projects	\$400,000	\$400,000
7-14	CB	Indigenous ecological knowledge on a regional basis	\$400,000	\$100,000*
7-19	CB	Information sharing hubs for community info and access	\$80,000	-
7-40	OGW	Community based sustainable industries based on natural resources	\$600,000	\$200,000*
TOTAL			\$4,485,000	\$3,285,000
Commitment limit (70% of NHT total in Year 2; 50% in Year 3)			\$4,606,000	\$3,290,000

* indicates a proportion of the investment indicated for this action

9 Terrestrial Biodiversity

9.1 Regional overview and management issues

9.1.1 Overview

The Northern Territory includes a rich mixture of environments, spanning a continental-scale climatic gradient from desert to monsoonal tropics. These diverse habitats support their own distinctive wildlife that contributes to the overall biodiversity values of the NT. Although the NT remains poorly surveyed in comparison with other parts of Australia, a diverse array of plants and animals have been recorded here. A high proportion of the NT's animals form large aggregations at feeding, breeding and roosting sites. Some of these aggregations are significant in that they may be the most spectacular and largest of their kind in the world.

Importantly, the Northern Territory has retained critical populations of some species that have declined across much of their former Australian range. The persistence of these species, and many others, is thought to be a consequence of the lack of intensive development in the NT and other factors such as the low abundance of foxes in some parts.

9.1.2 Management issues

In spite of the relatively intact nature of our environments, many species have disappeared or declined. Northern Territory environments, plants and animals are affected by a broad range of processes such as inappropriate fire regimes, the spread of weeds and impacts of feral and grazing animals. The impacts may be gradual and less noticeable, while other issues such as land clearing and mining have impacts that are more obvious and localised.

Despite these clear dependencies upon the natural environments and biodiversity, there has been no comprehensive analysis of the economic value of biodiversity resources in the Northern Territory, or the commercial value of the environmental services (such as pollination, maintenance of soil fertility, provision of clean air and water). In some cases, site-specific measures are required. For example, many of the large aggregation sites for animals have been documented and mapped and fall outside conservation reserves.

Adverse impacts and threats to biodiversity can be roughly grouped as direct (e.g. clearing vegetation) or indirect (inappropriate fire, weeds, feral animals and grazing) impacts. In the Northern Territory direct impacts are generally intense but localised while indirect impacts occur over a vast scale and are usually less intense at any single location.

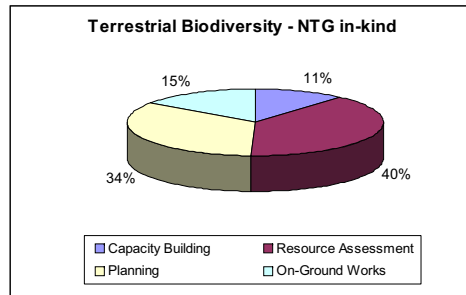
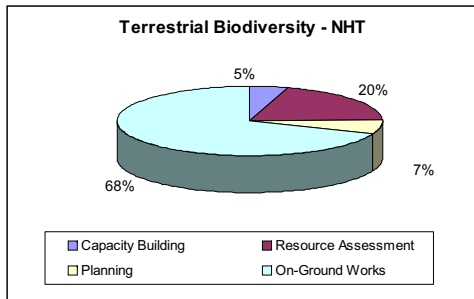
9.2 Programs

The programs developed for the Terrestrial Biodiversity asset are presented in the table below, along with the potential co-investor interests for each program.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Programs
Prioritising and managing significant ecosystems and species
Community involvement in biodiversity conservation
Integrating biodiversity with land management
Managing pests and weeds

9.3 Overview of Investment: Terrestrial Biodiversity

Terrestrial Biodiversity Programs	Total investment	NTG MAT Level Investment				NAP and NHT Investment				NAP and NHT Investment 2004-2005		NAP and NHT Investment 2005-2006		NAP and NHT Investment 2006-2007	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT
Prioritising and managing significant ecosystems and species	\$7,409,000	\$1,341,000	\$2,479,000	\$1,939,000	\$5,759,000	\$510,000	\$780,000	\$360,000	\$1,650,000	-	\$510,000	-	\$780,000	-	\$360,000
Community involvement in biodiversity conservation	\$3,704,000	\$756,000	\$869,000	\$849,000	\$2,474,000	\$320,000	\$450,000	\$460,000	\$1,230,000	-	\$320,000	-	\$450,000	-	\$460,000
Integrating biodiversity with land management	\$1,498,000	\$416,000	\$416,000	\$416,000	\$1,248,000	-	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$250,000	-	\$0	-	\$125,000	-	\$125,000
Managing weed species	\$2,030,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$630,000	\$550,000	\$200,000	\$650,000	\$1,400,000	-	\$550,000	-	\$200,000	-	\$650,000
TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY GRAND TOTALS	\$14,641,000	\$2,723,000	\$3,974,000	\$3,414,000	\$10,111,000	\$1,380,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,595,000	\$4,530,000	-	\$1,380,000	-	\$1,555,000	-	\$1,595,000



9.4 Milestones and outputs: Terrestrial Biodiversity

Milestones: Terrestrial Biodiversity			
	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Terrestrial Biodiversity Milestones	Implementation of threatened species recovery plan commenced Scoping, design of all actions Community Internet information storage and access designed Target pest control programs commenced	Community involvement through fire and weed management programs Wetland and shorebird sites identified Internet information for community access functioning Mapping for declared pests available Management commenced at significant species/sites/ecosystems Procedures for weed risk assessment in place	Threatening processes used to review priorities All priority threatened species identified Evidence of community participation, extensive involvement Refined greenhouse gas emission estimates for priority areas Significant sites nominated for listing Aboriginal community actively engaged in minimum biodiversity conservation activities

9.4.1 Prioritising and managing significant ecosystems and species

Program Description:	The prioritising and managing significant ecosystem species program focuses on the identification of threatening processes and threatened species, current monitoring programs, the state of vegetation ecosystems and appropriate retention levels and opportunities to increase conservation measures at sites of national and international significance. There are also some invested actions to manage threatened species and international sites of significance for migratory birds.							
Socio-economic impacts	Expenditure of funds on biodiversity is made less efficient by lack of reliable and accurate baseline information about significant areas. Provision of mapping and assessments will inform future investment and promote efficiencies. Provision of this information to the community assists in building a more aware and informed community, and contributes to greater capacity to manage private land for biodiversity outcomes. Importantly, the large investment toward implementing recovery plans with landholders demonstrates what targeted work can achieve to species and communities under threat, and demonstrates the importance of managing small native remnants and habitat off-reserves. This can showcase the role landholders play in the biodiversity mosaic, and develop a broader focus than seeing biodiversity confined to reserves and national parks.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT3-2						
	MATs	MAT3-1, MAT3-2, MAT3-3, MAT3-5, MAT3-6, MAT3-7, MAT3-8						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$1,341,00	\$660,000	\$2,479,000	\$780,000	\$1,939,000	\$360,000	\$5,759,000	\$1,730,000
	\$2,001,000		\$3,319,000		\$2,319,000		\$7,639,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program focuses on vegetation mapping and retention, biodiversity monitoring and research, wetland conservation, off-reserve conservation and threatened species management. The actions will result in the retention of target percentages of the 112 vegetation types across NT. Additional wetlands will be protected under National/International agreements, which contribute to the long-term security of their estate. Management of significant shorebird sites will contribute to long-term viability.							

Outputs:	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Resource assessment	<p>3 Projects commissioned and commenced</p> <p>2 Project Briefs detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.</p> <p>Relevant landholders contacted for shorebird sites.</p>	<p>Final report on threatening processes, environmental costs and the costs and feasibilities of their control identified</p> <p>100% of vegetation retention targets identified and being implemented into planning decisions</p> <p>Any completed regional Ecosystem Mapping is available</p> <p>Final Report on review of biodiversity monitoring programs</p> <p>International sites of importance for shorebirds identified for conservation.</p> <p>Priority threatened species , communities and ecosystems identification project commissioned and commenced</p>	<p>Final report on priority threatened species, communities and ecosystems</p>
Capacity building	-	-	-
Planning	-	<p>Collaborative biodiversity survey and monitoring program developed.</p> <p>Potential sites of International and/or National Importance for conservation identified and relevant landholders contacted and consulted</p>	<p>Sites nominated for listing as Internationally and/or Nationally important for conservation</p>
On ground works	<p>Implementation of at least 1 recovery plan for priority threatened species commenced.</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 2 additional recovery plans for threatened species commenced.</p> <p>Landholders contacted about sites of international importance for listed migratory birds for conservation</p>	<p>Continued implementation of recovery plans for threatened species.</p> <p>Management programs for conservation commenced at site(s) of international importance for listed migratory birds.</p>

9.4.2 Community involvement in biodiversity conservation

Program Description:	Community involvement in biodiversity conservation invests in programs and mechanisms to involve landholders and Traditional Owners in pest and threatened species/community management. This also involves the development of an internet-based mapping tool and development of weed management guidelines.							
Socio-economic impacts	Reserves and national parks occupy a small area of the NT, making community involvement essential in long term management. Resourcing the community demonstrates what targeted work can achieve to species and communities under threat, and demonstrates the importance of managing small native remnants and habitat off-reserves. This can showcase the role landholders play in the biodiversity mosaic. In particular, Traditional Owner groups manage 44% of the NT area, making this group crucial for both employing traditional knowledge and in effective management of large tracts of land.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT3-3						
	MATs	MAT3-4, MAT3-14, MAT3-15						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$756,000	\$320,000	\$869,000	\$450,000	\$849,000	\$460,000	\$2,474,000	\$1,250,000
	\$1,076,000		\$1,334,000		\$1,314,000		\$3,724,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program will increase landholder involvement in off-park conservation and provide NRM support mechanisms and products to the community.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	Internet-based mapping program designed Guidelines for managing the spread of weeds distributed.		Internet-based mapping program functioning			Ongoing maintenance of Internet program		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	Project Briefs detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.		One program commenced using mechanisms to manage threatened and culturally significant species and communities and sites of national and international significance Support program developed.			An additional program commenced to manage threatened and culturally significant species and communities and sites of national and international significance Traditional Owner Groups, Aboriginal Organisations, Landcare groups and landholders engaged in managing key biodiversity threatening processes.		

9.4.3 Integrating biodiversity with land management

Program Description:	Integrating biodiversity with land management invests in fire management by developing plans and implementing community-based fire management projects.							
Socio-economic impacts	This program has links to many others, including land management (fire, weeds) and property planning. It has received small initial investment focused on fire which affects landholdings of all community groups, tenures and land uses across the Northern Territory. Managing fire for cultural, biodiversity and pastoral outcomes will be a major challenge, but one that will deliver major benefits across the region.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT3-1						
	MATs	MAT3-9, MAT3-10, MAT3-13						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$416,000	\$0	\$416,000	\$125,000	\$416,000	\$125,000	\$1,248,000	\$250,000
	\$416,000		\$541,000		\$541,000		\$1,498,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program addresses a key threat to biodiversity values in the NT. It will improve fire management across the region to reduce the extent and intensity of fires, retain vegetation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10-15%. Aboriginal people will provide NRM management of Aboriginal lands for biodiversity, fire, pests and weeds.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007			
Resource assessment	-		Project Brief for greenhouse gas emissions estimates project prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.		Final Report on refined greenhouse gas emission estimates			
Capacity building	-		-		-			
Planning	-		-		-			
On ground works	-		A community-based fire management project commenced		An additional community-based fire management project commenced			

9.4.4 Managing invasive species

Program Description:	The managing invasive species program develops risk assessment procedures for new exotic plant species, collects data and maps the distribution of invasive species, develops management plans and carries out on-ground management through community-based projects and control programs.							
Socio-economic impacts	This assessment of impacts also refers to Invasive Species program in the Land asset. The focus of investment in on-ground works, working collaboratively with land managers and the community to control priority invasive species problems. Assisting the community in this issue recognises community interest, with invasive species a serious issue across all land tenures and geographies. Links to productive capacity of grazing lands will generate interest in the community. A challenge is to build common recognition of agreed weed species across for ecological, productive and cultural outcomes. Some investment is directed towards preventative works, (surveillance and rapid response) recognising that this is more cost-effective than rehabilitation of an established problem.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT3-4						
	MATs	MAT3-11, MAT3-12						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$210,000	\$550,000	\$210,000	\$200,000	\$210,000	\$650,000	\$630,000	\$1,450,000
	\$571,000		\$410,000		\$910,000		\$2,080,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program addresses the prevention of pest invasion. Priority invasive species will be reduced in priority areas.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	Maps available of the known distribution of declared weeds, ecologically invasive plants and feral animals identified.		Additional/updated maps available of the known distribution of declared weeds, ecologically invasive plants and feral animals identified.					
Capacity building	-		-			-		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	Project Brief for declared weeds, ecologically invasive plants and feral animal control programs prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design. Control programs commenced in 5 priority areas. Project brief for Weed risk assessment procedure prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery.		Community based project commenced for 2 priority management areas Weed Risk Assessment Procedure Finalised			Community based project commenced for 5 additional priority management areas. Control programs commenced in 5 additional priority areas. All new plant species proposed for NT and existing exotic species to be planted in new areas are checked against weed risk assessment procedures		

10 Land

10.1 Regional overview and management issues

10.1.1 Overview

Most soils in the Northern Territory are relatively shallow, weathered, and have low fertility levels. The exceptions to this are the fertile alluvial soils associated with riparian and floodplain areas where the majority of horticultural and agricultural activity is based, and the clay-based soils such as those occurring in parts of the Victoria River District and the Barkly Tablelands where some of the highest value pastoral enterprises exist. Compared to other regions in Australia the Northern Territory's soils are, by in large, in good condition.

Dryland or irrigation-induced salinity is absent in the NT and none of the soils are affected by acidification to any substantial degree. Although there are some erosion issues over much of the landscape due to the legacy of past unsustainable land use practices and the impact of feral animals such as buffalo and pigs, there are no large areas where erosion is a major threat to production.

The two main land managers in the NT are the Aboriginal people and pastoralists. There are currently 216 pastoral leases covering roughly 619,000 km² or 46% of the NT's land area tenured for cattle grazing. Pastoral, horticultural and agricultural enterprises are based on the more fertile or more productive soils in the NT, the less fertile country of marginal productivity value makes up the bulk of Aboriginal lands. Mining and energy extractive activities constitute 24% of the Northern Territory's economic activity.

10.1.2 Management issues

The main issues for land management in the NT are sustaining land use practices, managing weeds, invasive species, feral animals and fire. Pastoralism, agriculture and horticultural practices are also significant land uses as they rely directly on the productive natural resource base to remain viable.

Currently the NT has baseline information on the condition of soils, vegetation communities and water resources on which land-based enterprises rely, but no data on the long-term trends of these attributes. Ongoing monitoring and documentation of best management practices are needed to ensure sustainability of primary production.

Weeds, invasive plants and feral animals threaten the sustainability of rural and Aboriginal lands by increasing costs, reducing efficiency and land production values, out-competing domestic stock, consuming native and introduced pastures, spread and harbouring new diseases and modifying the environment. Weeds are now a major component of the environment with 13 of the 20 Weeds of National Significance either already found in the NT or representing a serious threat. A variety of land-based feral animals are either already established or are potential occupants throughout the

NT. The capacity to regionally manage weeds, invasive plants and feral animals is a significant requirement.

Past historical burning regimes have shaped the landscapes and biodiversity that are features of the Northern Territory's environment. The reduction of patchiness in the landscape formerly maintained through a pattern of seasonally burning different parts of country has led to the proliferation of a wildfire regime dominated by frequent, hot fires that burn extensive areas. Wildfire exposes large areas of soils to potential erosion by surface runoff from rains, impact on livelihoods of pastoralists and other communities through stock losses, damage to infrastructure, and expenses involved in fighting fires.

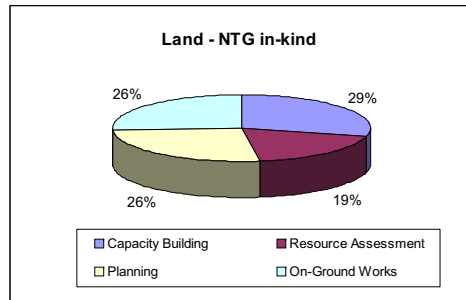
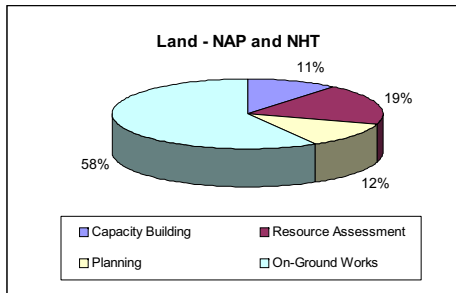
10.2 Programs

The programs developed for the Land asset are presented in the table below, along with the potential co-investor interests for each program.

Land Programs
Preventing salinity
Managing pests and weeds
Implementing best practice and property planning to improve land condition
Identifying and addressing potential impacts of climate change
Land capability and suitability directing development

10.3 Overview of Investment Land

Land Programs	Total investment	NTG MAT Level Investment				NAP and NHT Investment				Investment 2004-2005		Investment 2005-2006		Investment 2006-2007	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Sub Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Sub Total	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT
Preventing salinity	\$1,650,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$1,650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Managing pests and weeds	\$6,458,000	\$2,046,000	\$2,046,000	\$2,046,000	\$6,138,000	\$75,000	\$110,000	\$135,000	\$320,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$0	\$135,000
Implementing best practice and property planning to improve land condition	\$12,601,000	\$2,857,000	\$3,087,000	\$3,062,000	\$8,006,000	\$1,380,000	\$1,105,000	\$1,110,000	\$3,595,000	\$0	\$1,380,000	\$0	\$1,105,000	\$0	\$1,110,000
Identifying and addressing impacts of potential climate change	\$111,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Land capability and suitability directing development	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LAND GRAND TOTALS	\$21,120,000	\$5,590,000	\$5,820,000	\$5,795,000	\$17,205,000	\$1,455,000	\$1,215,000	\$1,245,000	\$3,915,000	\$0	\$1,455,000	\$0	\$1,215,000	\$0	\$1,245,000



10.4 Milestones and outputs: Land

Milestones: Land			
	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Land Milestones	<p>All projects scoped, methods of delivery and delivery partners identified and contacted</p> <p>Two actions/projects commenced</p> <p>Best Management Practices and guidelines available</p>	<p>Mapping and assessment of land condition elements completed: acid sulphate soils, salinity, land suitability & capability, erosion risk</p> <p>Plans and forums on pest and weed management underway</p> <p>Additional Property Management Plans completed</p> <p>Programs implemented</p>	<p>Land condition assessments used to identify and reassess priorities, targets</p> <p>Incentive program expanded</p> <p>Tools disseminated/developed to increasing numbers of pastoralists (codes of practice, Property Management Plans)</p>

10.4.1 Preventing Salinity

Program Description:	Prioritising salinity invests in works to prevent salinity.							
Socio-economic impacts								
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT4-1						
	MATs	MAT4-1, MAT4-2						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$550,000	-	\$550,000	-	\$550,000	-	\$1,650,000	-
	\$550,000		\$550,000		\$550,000		\$1,650,000	
Expected outcomes:	No increases in salinity will occur through salinity prevention works..							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	-		-			-		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	Prevention works program to counter salinity impacts in Mary River catchment continued.		Mary River salinity prevention works continued and necessary work programmed in other catchments.			Mary River salinity prevention works continued and work commenced in other catchments.		

10.4.2 Managing Invasive Species

Program Description:	Managing invasive species focuses on collaborative management approaches.							
Socio-economic impacts	<p>Invasive species heavily impact on all sustainable land uses in the NT. This program will have major benefits to all land users and will help to manage the overall invasive species problem. As invasive species are a major cause of species extinctions in the Territory this program will have benefits to the wider community by improving the retention of biodiversity.</p> <p>There are different perceptions in the community regarding the classification of what is a pest or weed. This will prove a challenge, but the program will contribute to improving communities' awareness and ability to make informed decisions which will in effect increase productivity of lands and retention of biodiversity.</p> <p>This program aims to address priority invasive species that are a problem now, possible species that may prove to be invasive in the future are not addressed. This is a trade-off as it would be more cost effective to address potential problems now than to deal with them once they have established invasive status.</p>							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT4-3						
	MATs	MAT4-13, MAT4-14						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$2,046,000	\$75,000	\$2,046,000	\$110,000	\$2,046,000	\$135,000	\$6,138,000	\$320,000
	\$2,121,000		\$2,156,000		\$2,181,000		\$6,458,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program aims to prevent the introduction of new invasive species and that a coordinated approach is adopted across the NT to reduce priority invasive species across the NT.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	Final report on joint-management approaches for weeds and feral animals across tenures		-			-		
Capacity building	-		Information communicated to land custodians on pest surveillance and effecting rapid response			-		
Planning	-		First regional forum held to determine priority invasive species for management			Second regional forum held to determine acceptable limits of impacts for priority species		
On ground works	-		-			Implementation of a declared weed and a feral animal management plan commenced.		

10.4.3 Implementing best practice and property planning to improve land condition

Program Description:	Implementing best practice and property planning to improve land condition invests in land condition and best practice management monitoring and management. Tools include property management plans and benchmark estimates of vegetation cover and land protection to reduce erosion risk.							
Socio-economic impacts	<p>With almost half of the Territory's land managed by pastoral managers this program will provide benefits over a significant area of the Northern Territory. Having relatively few landholders over a large area makes investment that targets landholders both cost effective and important in building support over a wide geographic area. The target of reaching 80% of pastoral landholders within the three years is achievable. There is a possibility that seasonal climatic variations may limit landholder uptake of practices. There will also be challenges to reach remote areas.</p> <p>The benefits will be received by pastoral landholders, but as they occupy nearly half of the Territory's area, there will be increased public benefit flow on into improvements to biodiversity and waterway health across extensive areas.</p>							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT4-2						
	MATs	MAT4-3, MAT4-4, MAT4-5, MAT4-6, MAT4-7, MAT4-11						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$2,857,000	\$1,380,000	\$3,087,000	\$1,105,000	\$3,062,000	\$1,110,000	\$9,006,000	\$3,595,000
	\$4,237,000		\$4,192,000		\$4,172,000		\$1,260,000	
Expected outcomes:	This package will decrease the percentage of degraded land in the NT. 50% of landholders will be implementing best management practices and 30% of landholders will be carrying out monitoring of the land and water on their properties.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	Pastoral land condition baseline survey extension commenced Priority erosion risk regions project commissioned and commenced		Continuation of Tier 2 - pastoral land condition baseline survey Draft report on priority erosion risk regions Final report on success of grazing land management practices			Commence enhancement of Tier 2 - pastoral land condition monitoring Final report identifying priority erosion risk regions Final report on best management practices. Final report on incentives for Integrated Property Management Plan outcomes		
Capacity building	Best Management Training and Extension Program developed.		30% of pastoralists have participated in Property Management Planning and best practice land management training. PMP training or assistance delivered to land managers (including promotion and training for Best Management Practices).			80% of pastoralists have participated in Property Management Planning and best practice land management training. Fire information and mapping available to Landcare groups, Indigenous ranger groups and land managers.		

<p>Planning</p>	<p>Project brief for Vegetation Cover Benchmarks and the Use of Exotic Pasture Plants Guidelines prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Liaison with co-investors regarding project design.</p> <p>Final report on review of current model of Regional Bushfire Committees Best Management Practices developed</p>	<p>Draft report on vegetation benchmark estimates. Forum held with industry representatives and land managers to determine agreed industry protocols</p>	<p>Final report on vegetation cover benchmark estimates. Property Management Plans incorporating Best Management Practices completed and implemented for agricultural, horticultural and pastoral enterprises Vegetation cover benchmark estimates determined Guidelines available for the use of exotic pasture plants to reduce spread</p>
<p>On ground works</p>	<p>Project brief for initiatives to conduct erosion preventative actions prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Liaison with co-investors regarding project design.</p> <p>1 pilot community-based fire management project commenced Indigenous pastoral landholders consulted regarding initiatives.</p>	<p>Initiatives to uptake remedial/preventative actions to address erosion issues available An additional pilot community-based fire management projects commenced Indigenous pastoral landholders receive initiatives</p>	<p>community-based fire management projects continued or commenced Indigenous pastoral landholders receive initiatives</p>

11 Inland Water

11.1 Regional overview and management issues

11.1.1 Overview

'Inland waters' refers to both permanent and ephemeral water-based ecosystems, and includes the region's diverse riparian areas and wetland types and its groundwater systems. Rivers are largely unmodified compared with systems elsewhere in Australia – there are no major dams or diversions, and salinity is not a serious issue in any of the Northern Territory's major catchments.

The total mean flow from the 31 major catchments in the Top End is 59,500,000 megalitres per year. In contrast, the total mean flow from the nine major catchments in the Arid Centre is 4,300,000 megalitres per year. This flow is created by rare high rainfall events and is confined to short-lived river systems and flood-outs, which terminate in saline lake systems, evaporate, or recharge groundwater aquifers.

The Northern Territory's surface waters are highly variable seasonally and spatially. High rainfall in the Top End's summer wet season causes rivers to rise and flood, but most rivers are reduced to lagoons and billabongs, or dry up completely, during the winter dry season. Only a small number of rivers and streams flow well into the year, being fed by groundwater discharges in the dry season months.

The Northern Territory's wetlands are diverse, including small rock-holes in desert areas, semi-permanent or permanent waterholes in gorge systems, spring systems in rainforest areas, large saline lake systems in sandy desert areas, and seasonal freshwater lakes or swamps typical of Top End floodplains. Many wetlands contain important Aboriginal sacred sites and are the focus for customary wildlife harvesting. Some are also used for grazing stock, fishing, recreation and tourism. Most of the listed wetlands of importance in Australia are in the Top End and many endemic and relict plant and animal species are also found in association with wetlands across the NT.

11.1.2 Management issues

NT regions rely heavily on groundwater for their primary water supply. Little is known about the extent of the threat for the NT but generally groundwater extraction can alter water table levels and groundwater dependent ecosystems and changes in vegetation communities. Reduced water in other water dependent ecosystems such as wetlands can affect vegetation communities and aggregations of fauna.

Pest plant and animal species represent one of the largest threats to the ecosystems of the NT. Fourteen of the 18 worst environmental weeds in Australia invade wetlands and 12 of them are found in the NT.

Land clearing, although minimal, has the potential to increase pollutants in waterways and change aquatic environments and their ecosystems. Pollution from stormwater, sewage, recreation, industry and agriculture can affect water quality and impact on aquatic ecosystems. Along with saltwater intrusion from rising sea levels which have affected areas of wetlands. There are many gaps in knowledge about inland aquatic ecosystems, which need filling.

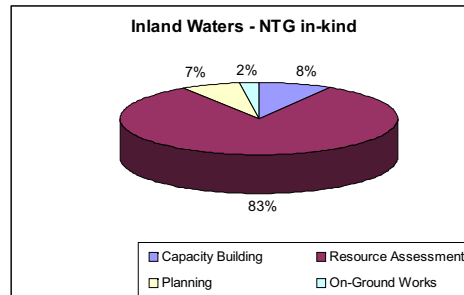
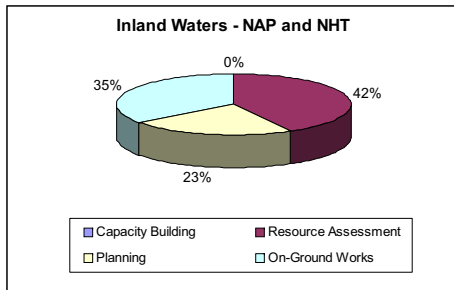
11.2 Programs

The programs developed for the Inland Water asset are presented in the table below, along with the potential co-investor interests for each program.

Inland Water Programs
Protecting aquatic ecosystems
Water use, efficiency and planning
Protecting water quality

11.3 Overview of Investment: Inland Water

Inland Water Program	Total investment	NTG MAT Level Investment				NAP and NHT Investment				Investment 2004-2005		Investment 2005-2006		Investment 2006-2007	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT
Protecting aquatic ecosystems	\$14,584,000	\$3,788,000	\$3,788,000	\$3,788,000	\$11,364,000	\$1,330,000	\$915,000	\$975,000	\$3,220,000	\$470,000	\$860,000	\$440,000	\$475,000	\$440,000	\$535,000
Water use, efficiency and planning	\$1,650,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$1,650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Protecting water quality	\$78,000	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$26,000	\$78,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LAND GRAND TOTALS	\$16,312,000	\$4,364,000	\$4,364,000	\$4,364,000	\$13,092,000	\$1,330,000	\$915,000	\$975,000	\$3,220,000	\$470,000	\$860,000	\$440,000	\$475,000	\$440,000	\$535,000



11.4 Milestones and outputs: Inland Water

Milestones: Inland Water			
	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Inland Water Milestones	All actions/projects scoped, designed.	Strategic monitoring programs established All resource assessment projects commenced Incentive program designed, initial discussions with landholders	Environmental and cultural water for significant aquatic ecosystems identified Groundwater aquifer assessments completed Weed, feral animals & fire management underway at significant sites or areas for aquatic ecosystems

11.4.1 Protecting Aquatic Ecosystems

Program Description:	The protecting aquatic ecosystems program focuses on identification and monitoring of groundwater aquifers at risk of pollution, requirements for wetlands of national significance and changes in water dependent ecosystems. There is also investment in the development of best practice management plans for fire, weeds and feral animals and assessment of aquatic imports against risk assessment criteria.							
Socio-economic impacts	Inland water is essential for healthy country both socially and economically. This program will improve long-term sustainability of industry and people that rely on water for production, recreation, cultural and spiritual essence and tourism. By investing in the research and monitoring to determine ecosystem health limits and practices to ensure sustainability aquatic ecosystems potential future costs may be eliminated (i.e. costs of weeds clogging irrigation plumbing, removing sedimentation, reduced harvest quantities, reduced tourism). The costs associated with this program include potential reductions on aquatic harvesting levels, possible water taking reductions and recreational restriction to areas. Monitoring has been traded off against on-ground actions. Current Best Practices will also be continuing until monitoring results are available to direct future best practices based on improved understandings.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT5-1						
	MATs	MAT5-1, MAT5-6, MAT5-7						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$3,788,000	\$1,480,000	\$3,788,000	\$915,000	\$3,788,000	\$975,000	\$11,364,000	\$3,220,000
	\$5,268,000		\$4,703,000		\$4,763,000		\$14,734,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program will provide priority information for decision making and planning. This will ensure that priority aquatic ecosystems are protected from degradation. No new freshwater aquatic pest species will be introduced. Additional wetlands of National significance and at-risk catchments will be managed to ensure their values are protected and conserved.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	3 Project briefs prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design. 2 Projects commissioned and commenced		Environmental and cultural water requirements determined for one water control district. Monitoring programs established in 2 catchments subject to increasing development pressure			Environmental and cultural water requirements determined for an additional water control district. Final report on saltwater intrusion impacts in the Northern Territory. Monitoring programs established in additional catchments subject to increasing development pressure		
Capacity building	-		-			-		
Planning	1 Project brief prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design. 1 Project commissioned and commenced		Draft report of catchments and groundwater aquifers at risk from salinity, nutrients, toxins or sediment pollution Aquatic pest criteria developed			Final report of catchments and groundwater aquifers at risk from salinity, nutrients, toxins or sediment pollution.		

<p>On ground works</p>	<p>Project brief for best practice weed, feral and fire management programs prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.</p> <p>Integrated catchment management plan implementation commenced.</p>	<p>Best practice weed management program implemented in 2 at-risk catchments or wetlands of biological and cultural significance</p> <p>Best practice feral management program implemented in 2 at risk wetlands of biological and cultural significance</p> <p>Best practice fire management program implemented for 1 wetland of biological and cultural significance</p>	<p>Commencement of aquaria imports being assessed against aquatic pest criteria</p> <p>Best practice weed management program implemented in 2 additional at risk catchments or wetlands of biological and cultural significance</p> <p>Best practice feral management program implemented in 2 additional at risk catchments of wetland and biological and cultural significance</p> <p>Best practice fire management program implemented for 1 additional wetland of biological and cultural significance</p>
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12 Coastal Marine

12.1 Regional overview and management issues

12.1.1 Overview

The NT coastline is ecologically and culturally diverse, spanning over 10,000 kms in length, with over 85% owned by Aboriginal people. Indigenous customary harvest, fishing, shipping and tourism are major economic activities that rely on marine and coastal resources. Much of the coastline and the associated marine waters and habitats remain intact. A large expanse of the region's coastal environment is inaccessible from land, offering de facto protection from most forms of degradation. The capital city of Darwin is located on the coast and is a major population and transport centre. For the purposes of this strategy, the marine environment includes those waters within three nautical miles of the coast.

Scientific information on the Northern Territory's coastal and marine ecosystems is relatively modest. What is known is that the Northern Territory has the largest area and highest diversity of mangroves in Australia. Extensive intertidal mudflats and coastal salt marshes dominate a large proportion of the NT's marine/coastal zone, providing important habitat for migratory shorebirds. There are occurrences of coral reef habitats and seagrass meadows although knowledge of these habitats is poor. There are many highly valued marine species found in the NT waters such as dugong, marine turtles, saltwater crocodiles and barramundi.

12.1.2 Management issues

The NT lacks an institutional framework for managing coastal and marine environments. Management is currently in an ad hoc nature and is not supported by any overarching legislation or by any central coordinating division of government. Similarly there are gaps in knowledge of the NT's coastal and marine resources meaning that there is often insufficient information to effectively guide management decisions and actions or to understand the processes threatening coastal and marine resources.

Pollution and marine debris are a major concern for marine and coastal environment, also the introduction and spread of marine pests is a constant threat. As is illegal activities such as the dumping of waste, illegal fishing, poaching and unlawful access. The vast size and remoteness of much of the NT's coastline makes management difficult.

In many remote coastal regions there is often a reduced capacity (by government and local residents) to identify or manage existing threatening processes affecting coastal and marine resources. Limitations exist in terms of human and economic resources, inadequate skills, limited environmental knowledge and challenges accessing existing knowledge.

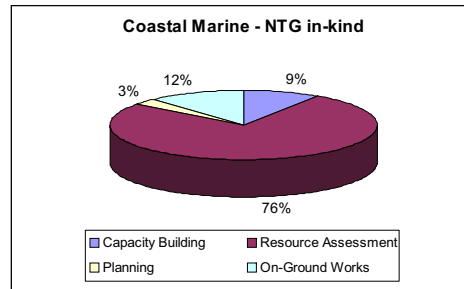
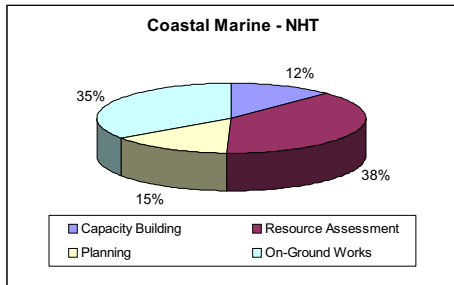
12.2 Programs

The programs developed for the Coastal Marine asset are presented in the table below, along with the potential co-investor interests for each program.

Coastal Marine Programs
Prioritising and managing significant marine ecosystems
Assessing key threats
Improving stewardship and integrated management of marine resources

12.3 Overview of Investment: Coastal Marine

Coastal and Marine Programs	Total investment	HTG MAT Level Investment				NAP and NHT Investment				Investment 2004-2005		Investment 2005-2006		Investment 2006-2007	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT
Prioritising and managing significant ecosystems and species	\$4,427,000	\$1,057,000	\$1,405,000	\$1,305,000	\$3,767,000	\$10,000	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$660,000	-	\$10,000	-	\$300,000	-	\$350,000
Assessing key threats	\$1,120,000	\$175,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$625,000	\$345,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$495,000	-	\$345,000	-	\$75,000	-	\$75,000
Improving stewardship and integrated management of marine resources	\$1,576,000	\$147,000	\$187,000	\$187,000	\$521,000	\$285,000	\$360,000	\$410,000	\$1,055,000	-	\$285,000	-	\$360,000	-	\$410,000
COASTAL & MARINE GRAND TOTALS	\$7,123,000	\$1,379,000	\$1,817,000	\$1,717,000	\$4,913,000	\$640,000	\$735,000	\$835,000	\$2,210,000	-	\$640,000	-	\$735,000	-	\$835,000



12.4 Milestones and Outputs: Coastal Marine

Milestones: Coastal Marine			
	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Coastal Marine Milestones	Work on identifying information gaps, priorities, key threats	Habitat for key species mapping in progress National Threat Abatement actions implemented Comprehensive involvement of relevant groups in managing coastal/marine resources commenced	Habitat areas for key species mapping commenced Marine Protected Areas framework developed Regional monitoring program developed

12.4.1 Prioritising and Managing Significant Marine Ecosystems

Program Description:	The prioritising and managing significant marine ecosystems program focuses on the identification of information gaps on coastal and marine assets and coastal marine areas, habitats and species for long-term monitoring. The program also invests in the development and implementation of a systematic coastal marine biological and cultural survey and mapping program.							
Socio-economic impacts	Marine ecosystems in the NT are poorly documented and mapped. The focus in this program is on resource assessment, providing a solid information base to make future decisions and to direct investment. Identifying priority areas is important to inform future management, as many parts of the coastline and off-shore islands are sparsely populated. Resources could therefore be thinly spread and poorly directed without such information.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT6-2, RCT6-4,						
	MATs	MAT6-1, MAT6-6						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$1,057,000	\$10,000	\$1,405,000	\$300,000	\$1,305,000	\$350,000	\$3,767,000	\$660,000
	\$1,067,000		\$1,705,000		\$1,655,000		\$4,427,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program provides research and monitoring to fill priority information gaps on coastal and marine ecosystems. This will ensure that planning and decision making processes have sound well informed outcomes. Baseline mapping and assessments are fundamental to informed investment in the future. Insufficient information has been a hindrance to investing in priority areas in the past.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	Information gaps and research priorities on the condition and extent of the NT coastal and marine assets identified		Coastal, marine and estuarine biological and cultural survey and habitat mapping program plan. Project brief for priority areas, habitats and species identification prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.			Coastal, marine and estuarine biological and cultural survey and habitat mapping program commenced. Priority areas, habitats and species identified for long term monitoring		

Capacity building	-	-	-
Planning	-	-	-
On ground works	-	-	-

12.4.2 Assessing Key Threats

Program Description:	The Assessment of key threats involves the identification and prioritisation of key threats to coastal marine resources, monitoring threats such as pollutants entering estuaries and managing threats such as pests.							
Socio-economic impacts	Limited investment has been directed initially into this program. Remote and island communities benefit from support for monitoring and prevention of cane-toad spread into new areas. Preventing the spread of a pest is far more cost-effective than attempting to control it once established. Engaging communities for monitoring in remote areas builds a sustainable platform for future work given the challenge of an extensive but sparsely populated coastline.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT6-3						
	MATs	MAT6-2, MAT6-5						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$175,000	\$345,000	\$225,000	\$75,000	\$225,000	\$75,000	\$625,000	\$495,000
	\$570,000		\$300,000		\$300,000		\$1,170,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program assesses existing threats on coastal and marine environments and provides priority management decisions. This will provide information to direct management to ensure that coastal and marine resources are sustained or enhanced. Support to remote areas assists in building community involvement in monitoring and surveillance.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	Series of monitoring sites established to gauge nutrient, toxicant and suspended particulate matter entering the at least one developed or degraded catchment. Final report on key threats and management needs for coastal and marine wetlands.		-			-		

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Capacity building	Project brief prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design.	2 Aboriginal communities engaged in coordinated pest monitoring activities in coastal and marine environments.	2 additional Aboriginal communities engaged in coordinated pest monitoring activities in coastal and marine environments.
Planning	Project brief prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design. Final report on measures needed to identify and priorities conservation of coastal and marine habitats and species for ecological, cultural, recreational and commercial values.	Draft report of quarantine measures and extension program for minimising likely spread of cane toads to offshore islands	Final report of quarantine measures and extension program for minimising likely spread of cane toads to offshore islands
On ground works	-	-	-

12.4.3 Improving Stewardship and Integrated Management of Marine Resources

Program Description:	<p>Improving stewardship and integrated management of marine resources focuses on supporting Aboriginal people to manage sea and marine resources. This is carried out through identification of current levels of involvement, assistance with priority setting and extension and resourcing of sea and marine ranger programs.</p> <p>Investment is also made towards implementing marine debris management and Marine Protected Area management with the involvement of all stakeholders.</p>							
Socio-economic impacts	<p>Most investment has been directed to community stewardship – through Traditional Owners, marine rangers and an inclusive approach to marine protected areas. Engaging communities for monitoring in remote areas builds a sustainable platform for future work given the challenge of an extensive but sparsely populated coastline. Involving Traditional Owners in managing sea country will be an essential part of coastal management, given many remote coastal areas are populated by Aboriginal communities. Integrating this knowledge into managing coastal and marine areas, and involving facilitators within communities will engage this sector of the community.</p>							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT6-1						
	MATs	MAT6-3, MAT6-4, MAT6-7, MAT6-8, MAT6-9						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$147,000	\$485,000	\$187,000	\$360,000	\$187,000	\$410,000	\$521,000	\$1,055,000
	\$632,000		\$547,000		\$597,000		\$1,776,000	
Expected outcomes:	<p>This program will ensure that there are greater levels of participation by Aboriginal people in culturally appropriate marine and coastal monitoring and management programs. This will build capacity in remote areas and make better use of sparse resources.</p>							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007			
Resource assessment	Final report on the current levels of involvement of Aboriginal people in coastal and marine management		-		-			
Capacity building	Sea country management priorities and programs identified		-		-			
Planning	-		Stakeholders engaged Institutional framework developed, functional roles, research support program and a lead agency identified		Strategy for identifying, selecting, managing and monitoring a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of Marine Protected Areas.			
On ground works	Project brief prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design		2 Additional sea and marine ranger programs commenced and enforcement capacity provided. 2 training activities designed & delivered Key actions of National Threat Abatement Plan for Marine Debris commenced		2 Additional sea and marine ranger programs commenced and enforcement capacity provided. 2 training activities delivered Key actions of National Threat Abatement Plan for Marine Debris implemented			

13 Community, NRM Institutions and Knowledge

13.1 Regional overview and management issues

13.1.1 Overview

Aboriginal people, pastoralists, private landholders, companies, non-government organisations, Land councils, land and sea based industries, NT government agencies and local councils all play a role in managing our natural resources. The 62% of pastoralists who are members of, or active participants in, Landcare in the NT is a clear demonstration of community willingness to participate.

Effective NRM requires long-term commitment to support communities to have a legitimate, valued and clear role as resource managers. This means recognising, valuing and bringing together local, scientific, cultural and Indigenous knowledge. It also relies on a commitment to work towards equitable access for all communities to information, resources and training.

Strengthening land and sea management networks and partnerships between organisations within and outside the Northern Territory is vital. Partners include Australian and Territory government agencies, industry organisations, research and education institutions, Aboriginal land councils and non-government organisations. All of these groups have critical roles and responsibilities for NRM.

The Northern Territory has a number of institutions and legal frameworks for managing natural resources including NRM councils and boards, the land tenure system and legislation. These need to be robust, but also flexible enough to adapt to changing community expectations and priorities over time.

13.1.2 Management issues

The major constraints facing the NRM community in the NT and their management of their natural resources can be summed up by the paucity of people in a vast landscape and our recent history and current socio-economic circumstances, in particular:

- the limited socio-economic options and opportunities for marginal lands;
- the recent and ongoing depopulation of country which limits NRM;
- reconciling the different approaches to stewardship of land practiced by different landholders;
- the current permanent, ongoing loss of Indigenous ecological knowledge; and
- the lack of data in some areas limits our ability to manage natural resources.

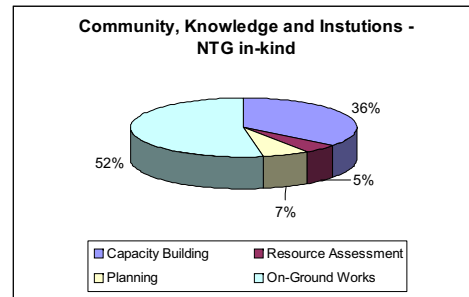
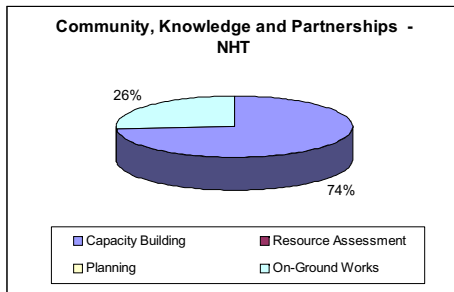
13.2 Programs

The programs developed for the Community Knowledge and Institutions asset are presented in the table below, along with the potential co-investor interests for each program.

Community Knowledge and Institutions Programs
Increasing capacity for natural resource management
Using effective incentives
Conserving indigenous ecological knowledge
Regionally coordinating natural resource management
Supporting sustainable enterprises

13.3 Overview of Investment: Community Knowledge and Institutions

Community, Knowledge and Institutions Programs	Total Investment	NTG MAT Level Investment				NAP and NHT Investment				Investment 2004-2005		Investment 2005-2006		Investment 2006-2007	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT	NAP	NHT
Increasing capacity for natural resource management	\$7,715,000	\$1,860,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,500,000	\$6,760,000	\$155,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$955,000	-	\$155,000	-	\$400,000	-	\$400,000
Using effective incentives	\$805,000	\$119,000	\$163,000	\$163,000	\$445,000	\$60,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$360,000	-	\$60,000	-	\$150,000	-	\$150,000
Conserving Indigenous Ecological Knowledge	\$6,247,000	\$973,000	\$1,237,000	\$1,237,000	\$3,447,000	\$700,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,800,000	-	\$700,000	-	\$1,100,000	-	\$1,000,000
Regionally coordinating natural resource management	\$3,202,500	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$2,850,000	\$182,500	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$352,500	-	\$182,500	-	\$85,000	-	\$85,000
Supporting sustainable enterprise	\$1,795,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$195,000	\$400,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,600,000	-	\$400,000	-	\$600,000	-	\$600,000
COMMUNITY, KNOWLEDGE & INSTITUTIONS GRAND TOTALS	\$19,764,500	\$3,967,000	\$4,815,000	\$4,915,000	\$13,697,000	\$1,497,500	\$2,335,000	\$2,235,000	\$6,067,500	-	\$1,497,500	-	\$2,335,000	-	\$2,235,000



13.4 Milestones and outputs: Community, NRM Institutions and Knowledge

Milestones: Community Knowledge and Institutions			
	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Community Knowledge and Institutions Milestones	<p>Assessment/review of coordinator network; gaps identified</p> <p>Potential niches/opportunities for sustainable industries</p>	<p>Coordinator gaps filled, new coordinators appointed, relocated as required to align with investment needs</p> <p>Strategies, actions for addressing stakeholder capacity needs identified and underway</p> <p>Indigenous capacity program has detailed implementation across multiple actions and communities underway</p> <p>Sustainable industries from natural resources initiated</p> <p>Informed, well designed incentive programs tailored to NT needs</p>	<p>Functional and extensive coordinator network servicing investment actions in appropriate locations</p> <p>Fully implemented Indigenous capacity program with diverse activities well established across multiple communities</p> <p>Established sustainable industries projects</p>

13.4.1 Increasing Capacity for Natural Resource Management

Program Description:	The increasing capacity for NRM program focuses on training and knowledge sharing opportunities, such as demonstration and pilot projects, community ranger programs and community-driven land and sea country management programs.							
Socio-economic impacts	Building on the current programs involving aboriginal communities, this program will provide further benefits to Aboriginal communities with the provision of information and support to carry out Natural Resource Management in their areas. This has many benefits as it can provides on-ground management locally which is more cost effective especially with the remoteness of most regions, it can improve local stewardship and enhance connections to land, increase general community understanding of NRM (including youths) and provide inputs into local community economies. The challenge is associated with the remoteness of communities and sparse populations, some communities may not be invested in and potential for improvements may not be invested in the short-term.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT7-1, RCT7-2, RCT7-3						
	MATs	MAT7-1						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$1,860,000	\$155,000	\$2,400,000	\$400,000	\$2,500,000	\$400,000	\$6,760,000	\$955,000
	\$2,015,000		\$2,800,000		\$2,900,000		\$7,715,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program will provide understanding of key NRM capacity needs within the community. This will be used to specifically direct community participation programs to ensure efficient and effective use of resources.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	Training needs identified Targeted information made available to enhance management programs		Coordinator engaged and delivering land and sea actions to the community			Expansion of land and sea management activities		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	-		-			-		

13.4.2 Using Effective Incentives

Program Description:	The using effective incentives program reviews examples of incentive programs, trials incentive programs and also carries out a cost benefit analysis of contracting NRM management to community.							
Socio-economic impacts	<p>The benefits of investing in background research to direct the best investment for engaging community in NRM is that future programs will most likely be more cost effective and successful. The trade-off with this program is that, apart from the trial incentives, investment will not be directly influencing NRM on ground but will be influencing on ground NRM in the future.</p> <p>With almost half of the Territory's land managed by pastoral managers investing in effective incentives has the potential to provide benefits over a significant area of the Northern Territory. Having relatively few landholders over a large area makes investment that targets landholders both cost effective and important in building support over a wide geographic area.</p> <p>As NRM in the Territory is constrained by its size and remoteness of most regions it would appear that disseminating NRM responsibilities to communities would be the most effective model. This program will provide decision makers with the ability to make good, confident decisions regarding local and regional NRM arrangements to provide the best possible outcomes.</p>							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT7-1, RCT7-2, RCT7-3						
	MATs	MAT7-7						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$119,000	\$60,000	\$163,000	\$150,000	\$163,000	\$150,000	\$445,000	\$360,000
	\$179,000		\$313,000		\$313,000		805,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program will provide background information on past incentives and information on NT trials. This will enable funds for incentives to be used effectively and efficiently.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	Report on interstate and international examples of incentive programs Project brief prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design		Trial implementation of 3 different incentives Draft report on cost, benefits and effectiveness of contracting NRM management to communities			Final report on incentive NRM outcomes and uptake rates Final report on cost, benefits and effectiveness of contracting NRM management to communities		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	-		-			-		

13.4.3 Conserving Indigenous Ecological Knowledge

Program Description:	This program develops a range of programs to support the conservation of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge, programs include country visits, collation and storage of records and incorporation of indigenous knowledge into management programs. The program also invests in an 'Indigenous Knowledge Support Plan' and strategies for information dissemination.							
Socio-economic impacts	With current trends indicating a loss of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge between generations this program has the potential to reverse this trend and provide Indigenous people with a system for the collation, storage and dissemination of information. This has great benefits for the Territory as Indigenous Ecological Knowledge incorporates important information regarding NRM and linkages to country that inspire caring for country activities. The cost of not doing this program could possibly result in further expenses in NRM training and on-ground works within remote communities.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT7-1, RCT7-2, RCT7-3						
	MATs	MAT7-2, MAT7-5						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$973,000	\$150,000	\$1,237,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,237,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,447,000	\$2,800,000
	\$1,123,000		\$2,337,000		\$2,237,000		\$5,687,000	
Expected outcomes:	Aboriginal communities are at risk of losing their ecological knowledge, which has developed over many generations. This program provides substantial resources to ensure that Indigenous Ecological Knowledge is appropriately documented, protected and maintained and that this Indigenous Ecological Knowledge is included in NRM surveys, research and management programs.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	Indigenous support plan program scoped, designed with locations, activities, resourcing, timetables, outputs identified		Indigenous Knowledge Support Plan Engagement of Aboriginal communities in the control and dissemination of Indigenous ecological knowledge program A minimum of 10 country visits coordinated Program for storage of information 10 Indigenous communities involved in program			Strategies applied and Aboriginal people engaged and commenced control and dissemination processes of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge 10 additional country visits coordinated Additional communities engaged Tangible support of communities Evidence of on-ground work		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	-		-			-		

13.4.4 Regionally Coordinating Natural Resource Management

Program Description:	The regionally coordinating NRM program provides for the development of critical partnerships and the strengthening of NRM planning linkages. A key focus is to review and improve the regional, local and indigenous NRM facilitator networks to maximise regional and remote NRM capacity.							
Socio-economic impacts	<p>This program builds on the current network of facilitators and coordinators across the Territory that support NRM initiatives and extension programs. It also builds on critical partnerships required to deal with integrating management outcomes across tenures while coordinating government land management advisory boards and structures and government agencies' regional service delivery.</p> <p>By investing in this program regional networks can enable coordination of NRM activities and distribution of information across the remote and sparsely populated environment. Resources, skills and relationships that bring significant value to NRM in these remote areas can be maintained and enhanced. The costs of coordinating activities across such a large area are more effectively spent by investing in coordinators within the remote regions, without them coordination from major towns would be more costly and relationship development less effective. Having coordinators in the regions also builds regional health bringing skills and income to the remote areas.</p> <p>The challenge is having skilled natural resource managers in more remote areas and maintaining their employment.</p>							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT7-1, RCT7-2, RCT7-3						
	MATs	MAT7-3, MAT7-4, MAT7-6						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$950,000	\$182,500	\$950,000	\$85,000	\$950,000	\$85,000	\$2,850,000	\$352,500
	\$1,132,500		\$1,032,500		\$1,032,500		\$3,202,500	
Expected outcomes:	This program provides the actions to build a strong network across the NT of facilitators and partnerships with critical NRM organisations. NRM information will be reasonably accessible across the NT for land and sea managers.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007			
Resource assessment	-		-		-			
Capacity building	Project briefs prepared detailing approach, scale, resources and skills required and method of delivery. Co-investors liaised with regarding project design. Continuation of functioning regional coordinator network Review of coordinator network complete		Protocols developed Information needs determined and workshop with critical partners Coordinators engaged to reflect NRM Plan and RIS needs		Demonstrated involvement of coordinators with action delivery			
Planning	-		-		-			
On ground works	-		-		-			

13.4.5 Supporting Sustainable Enterprise

Program Description:	This program supports sustainable enterprise by identifying and implementing sustainable community-based industry development opportunities.							
Socio-economic impacts	Communities in rural and remote areas have limited economic bases. This program has the potential to increase rural and remote community economies and employment.							
Relevant Targets:	RCTs	RCT7-4						
	MATs	MAT7-8						
Investment:	2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		Total	
	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP	NTG in-kind	NHT/NAP
	\$65,000	\$400,000	\$65,000	\$600,000	\$65,000	\$600,000	\$195,000	\$1,600,000
	\$465,000		\$665,000		\$665,000		\$1,795,000	
Expected outcomes:	This program will provide the initial support needed to commence the operation of sustainable enterprises within the NT in remote regions. Links to an economic outcome will stimulate interest and involvement in NRM activities and will benefit all natural resource assets.							
Outputs:	2004/2005		2005/2006			2006/2007		
Resource assessment	-		-			-		
Capacity building	-		-			-		
Planning	-		-			-		
On ground works	Priority opportunities for sustainable industries identified		2 sustainable industry development opportunity commenced			2 x additional sustainable industry development opportunity commenced initial projects well established		