

Nature Conservation (Nature Conservation Strategy Review) Public Consultation Notice 2025

Notifiable instrument NI2025–171

made under the

Nature Conservation Act 2014, s 51 (Draft nature conservation strategy—public consultation) and 60 (Nature conservation strategy—review)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Nature Conservation (Nature Conservation Strategy Review) Public Consultation Notice 2025*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Review of the Nature Conservation Strategy

I have prepared a draft review of the Nature Conservation Strategy (the *draft review*), as set out in schedule 1. Content to inform the review was obtained through consultation with the ACT's environmental community.

4 Public consultation period

- (1) Anyone may give a written submission about the draft review to:

Conservator of Flora and Fauna
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
GPO Box 158, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Via email: officeofnatureconservation@act.gov.au

- (2) Submissions may only be given during the public consultation period. The public consultation period begins on the day this notice is notified and ends on 6 June 2025.

Bren Burkevics
Conservator of Flora and Fauna
16 April 2025

Executive Summary

Background

Umwelt was engaged by the ACT Government Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD) to undertake a strategic review of the effectiveness of delivering nature conservation in the ACT by the ACT Government and its partners. This includes a review of the ACT's performance in achieving nature conservation outcomes set out in the Nature Conservation Strategy; strengths and weaknesses in implementing the Nature Conservation Strategy and the content and structure of the NCS 2013–2023.

Organised around five strategy areas, the NCS aims to achieve three main outcomes, with targets identified for each outcome area, as shown in **Figure 1**.

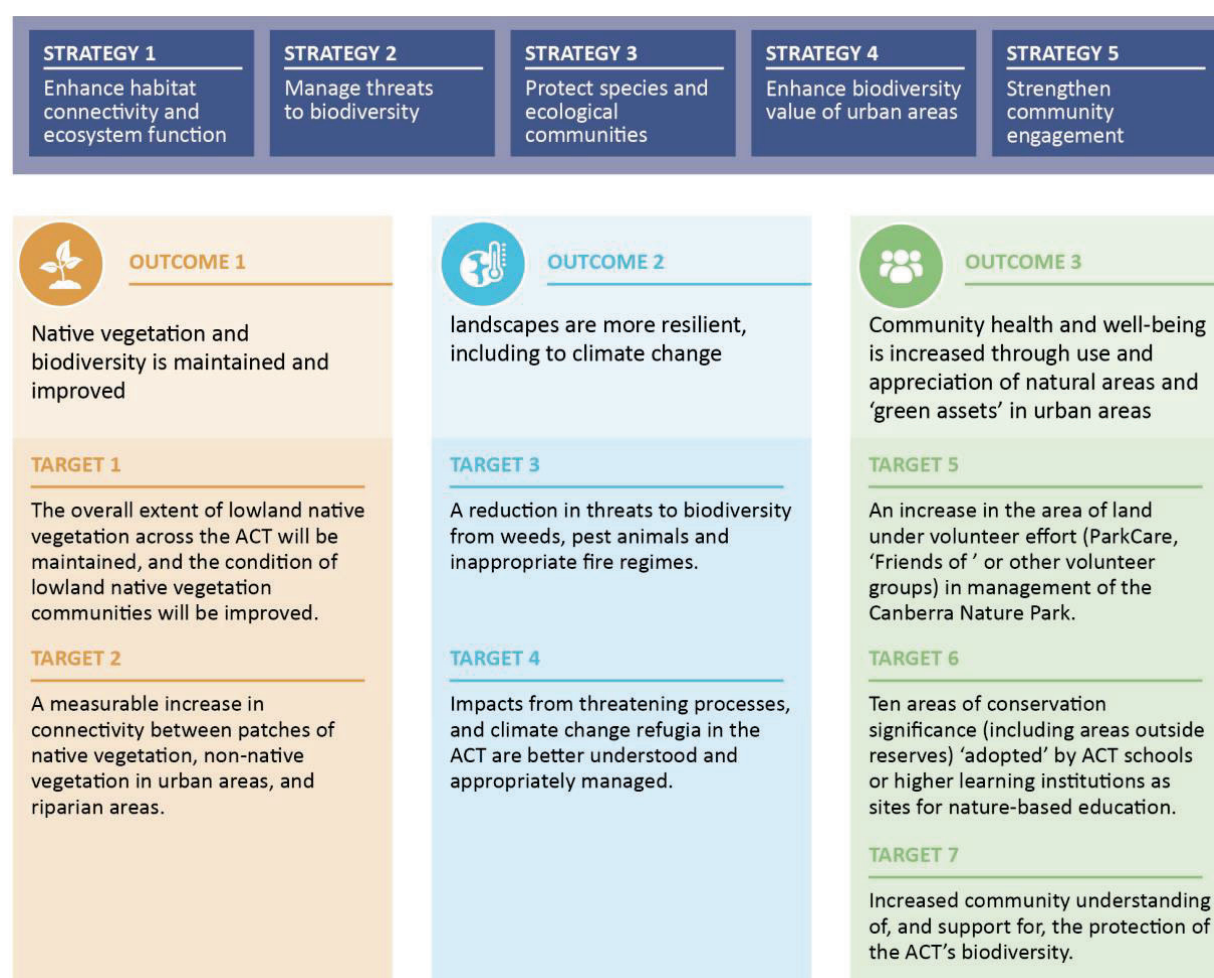


Figure 1 NCS Key Strategy Areas, Outcomes and Targets

The strategic review will help inform and shape the future of nature conservation in the ACT and promote a strategic, effective, prioritised, high-impact, coordinated approach to conserving nature in close collaboration with cross-government and non-government stakeholders. Recommendations in the report focus on:

- The structure and functioning of the EHW Division.
- The mandate, composition and functioning of the new EHW Office for Nature Conservation.
- The content and structure of the new Nature Conservation Strategy, to be developed in 2024.

This strategic review was undertaken in three phases (**Figure 2**). Phase one was a knowledge scan and literature review to gather supporting information to inform the review. The literature reviewed included ACT Government policies, plans and strategies associated with the implementing the NCS. Phase two involved engaging key stakeholder identified by the EPSDD Project Steering Committee to inform the understanding of the effectiveness of the NCS and perspectives associated with the ACT Government’s delivery of nature conservation. Sixty-one stakeholders from government and non-government organisations participated in workshops or individual interviews, with an additional 63 responses to an online survey. Phase three is the development of this Strategic Review Report.

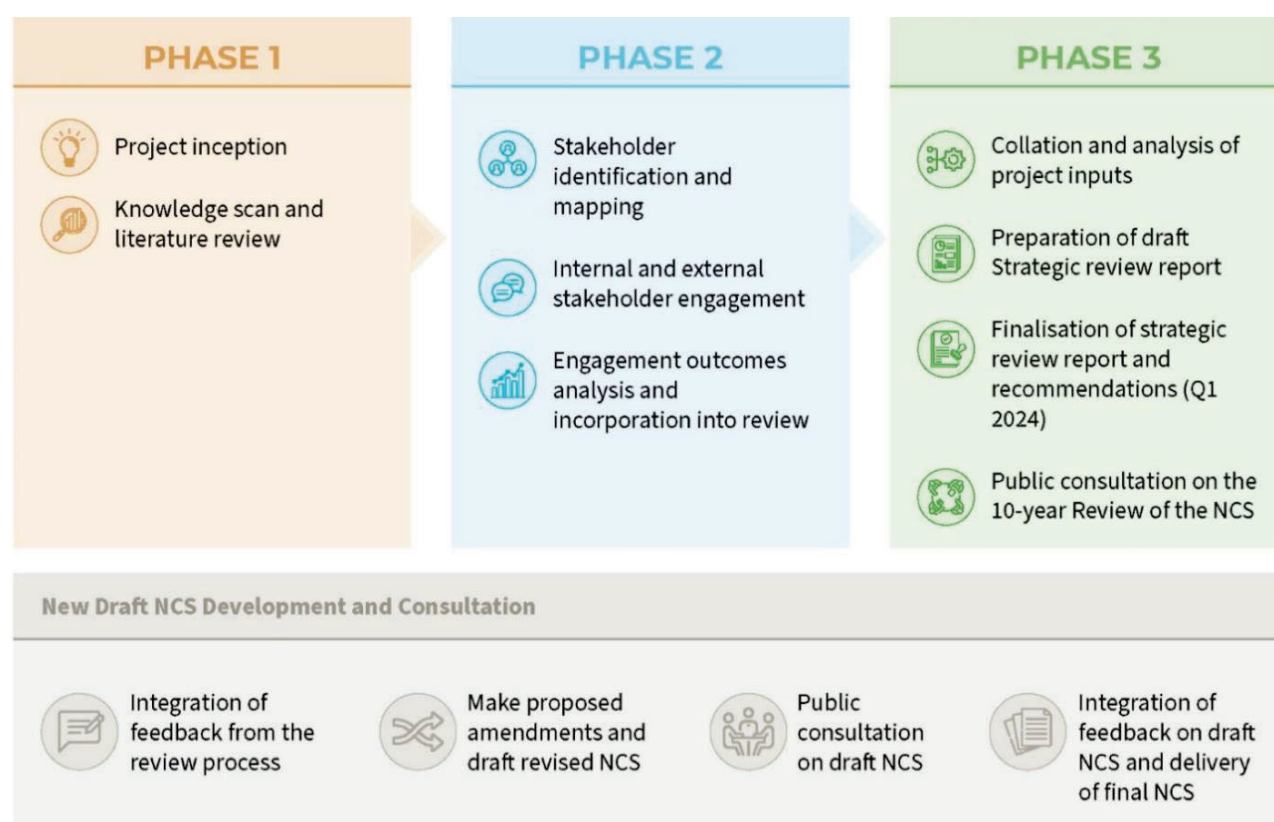


Figure 2 Review Key Phases

EPSDD identified the following key domains as the basis for the review. These are shown in **Figure 3**.



Figure 3 Key Domains Assessed Through the Review

Findings on the ACT's Performance in Achieving of Nature Conservation Outcomes

For the purposes of this executive summary, the chapters in this report have been consolidated into the following sections.

Policy and Planning Framework

This section summarises the outcomes of the review as it relates to the following domains (**Figure 3**):

- Organisational and programmatic structures for nature conservation.
- The ACT's nature conservation focused policy and planning framework.

The NCS states that its purpose is to guide a coordinated and integrated approach to nature conservation. The NCS is developed pursuant to the NC Act and should provide an overarching framework under which other strategies and plans that support the delivery of nature conservation objectives are developed (Recommendation 1).

There are a multitude of ACT Government plans, strategies and policies that are relevant to the delivery of nature conservation in the ACT, with over 130 that informed this review. While the NCS acknowledges that it is part of the ACT's legislation, policy, and planning framework, it does not adequately explain the hierarchy of the framework, nor its position within the hierarchy. It also does not set out or clarify how these other strategies and plans relevant for nature conservation relate to the NCS or to each other.

The NCS commonly relies on the delivery of other strategies and plans to fulfil the commitments in the NCS by default or includes the preparation of other plans as a means to deliver nature conservation outcomes. As such, there is uncertainty around where the NCS sits within the policy and planning framework. In addition, the NCS does not attribute the responsibility for delivering outcomes, resulting in uncertainties around which agency or team is responsible for implementing actions in the NCS. For example, there is no specific responsible party, and no capacity within EHW for the delivery of action plans for threatened species or key threatening processes (Recommendation 2).

It is also acknowledged that within the multitude of supporting documents, they have not all been prepared and implemented chronologically, and are not updated in order of their position in the broader policy and planning framework. For example, the NCS was prepared under the now repealed *ACT Nature Conservation Act 1980*. This review was undertaken on the context of the *ACT Nature Conservation Act 2014* and a review of current strategies, plans and policies, which have been developed over a protracted period. Some of those documents continue to refer to repealed legislation or documents that have since been updated. As such, inconsistencies and conflicts between strategies and plans were identified as part of this review. Some reflect conflicting government objectives (e.g. the 30% tree canopy target for urban areas identified in the ACT Living Infrastructure Plan (ACT Government, 2019), which appears at odds with the target in the ACT Planning Strategy (ACT ESD, 2012a) for 70% of new development within the existing urban footprint), others reflect the change in priority actions or changes to the environment over time. For example, some plans such as the Tidbinbilla Plan of Management 2012, refer to post bushfire planning and recovery in relation to the 2003 bushfires that affected Canberra. Since then, the ACT experienced the 2019–2020 summer bushfires, with lasting effects that are not addressed in any plans prepared prior to 2020.

The NC Act is now scheduled for another review. To ensure that the NCS is consistent with the NC Act, it is recommended that the future NCS is developed after the completion of the NC Act review (Recommendation 1). The future NCS also needs to be developed collaboratively with other sections of Government (i.e. outside of EHW) to ensure greater buy in and minimise conflicts relating to delivering nature conservation outcomes (Recommendation 8).

Capacities, Staffing and Partnerships

This section summarises the outcomes of the review as it relates to the following domains (**Figure 3**):

- Capacities, staffing, and resources.
- Coordination, partnerships, and relationships.

The ACT Government is supported by staff primarily from two directorates responsible for delivering and implementing policies and programs that influence or deliver nature conservation outcomes - EPSDD and Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS). The NCS explicitly states that actions will also be delivered by leveraging resources and effort from partners and volunteers and recognises the thousands of volunteer hours that contribute to managing the ACT's natural areas.

The review found:

- EHW has a wealth of expertise and corporate knowledge which, combined with strong program partnerships, allows the ACT Government to implement nationally leading work. However, in areas of high staff turnover, particularly in operational areas, the review found that there are no mechanisms to capture corporate knowledge and expertise when staff move on and that there is an overreliance on the knowledge, expertise, professional relationships, and drive of individuals.
- While community groups and volunteers have been receiving improved recognition for the support they provided to the ACT Government, to build and maintain successful partnerships based on mutual respect and trust, non-government stakeholders highlighted the need to develop a shared vision to inform program outcomes and to be provided opportunities to collaborate in program planning and contribute to program evaluation processes. This was seen as an opportunity to increase government transparency and also provide greater opportunity for knowledge sharing (Recommendation 3).
- Stakeholders specifically highlighted the function of EHW, including ONC as an area requiring further attention, outlining that improvements are needed to the ONC with the Office of Water and the Biosecurity team. It was suggested that while these teams all sit in the EHW and have overlapping interests and goals, more collaboration and information sharing is required to improve overall outcomes. It was also highlighted that collaboration and program co-ordination would be improved if the operational staff with Biosecurity were again within PCS (Recommendation 2).
- It was noted that TCCS does not have a dedicated team whose purpose it is to achieve nature conservation outcomes. As a result, there are conflicts of interest relating to the ongoing operations of TCCS and conservation outcomes of EPSDD (Recommendations 2 and 4).
- In the ACT, access to Ministers and directorate executives, as well as non-government expertise such as the ACT Scientific Committee and educational organisations like the ANU, enables opportunity for collaboration and support to develop and implement programs.
- Several community groups described an increasingly positive relationship with the ACT Government, especially those who were actively recognised and awarded assistance for their valuable work.
- A perceived conflict of interest was also identified between nature conservation in the ACT and urban planning priorities, especially relating to the Conservator for Flora and Fauna, which sits under the ACT Chief Planner who is responsible for achieving development outcomes in the ACT (Recommendation 5). The review notes that there is a strategic review of planning governance being progressed within EPSDD.

Science, Activities, Programs and Resourcing

This section summarises the outcomes of the review as it relates to the following domains (**Figure 3**):

- Capacities, staffing, and resources.
- Science, activities, and programs.
- Monitoring and evaluation of impact.

EHW delivers, or supports the delivery of, a wide range of activities and programs that impact nature conservation, including reserve management, threat management and science programs. Examples include management of overabundant native herbivores and invasive species management programs. EHW also delivers Commonwealth Government initiatives through the Natural Resource Management team (NRM), including for example, the Caring for Country Program.

EHW is delivering on a number of priorities for nature conservation, including through delivery with external partners. Examples include, but are not limited to the northern corroboree frog captive breeding program with the ANU, Taronga Zoo, Zoos Victoria, the Canberra grassland earless dragon captive breeding program with the University of Canberra and Zoos Victoria and research on the ecology and behaviour of the superb parrot with the ANU.

The EPSDD Science Plan 2020–2025 identifies knowledge gaps to improve the delivery of programs for nature conservation outcomes. This includes for example, exploration of captive breeding, genetic management, and reintroduction techniques to safeguard genetic diversity and promote threatened species conservation. Recognising these knowledge gaps assists to identify priorities for science and research however, without adequate resourcing there is no means to implement programs for nature conservation (Recommendations 2 and 4).

ONC also delivers the Conservation Effectiveness Monitoring Program (CEMP), an overarching ecosystem condition monitoring framework for the ACT conservation estate that aims to ensure monitoring is coordinated, systematic and robust and can effectively inform and improve conservation outcomes. Five priority ecosystems identified in the NCS are assessed through the CEMP, however only three of these ecosystems have prepared monitoring plans/condition assessments (Recommendation 4).

The review found that the continued and effective delivery of programs like those described above are currently restricted by resourcing, in particular:

- The dependency of funding for non-recurrent programs on electoral or funding cycles. As mentioned above, this also includes insufficient funding to support volunteer and community groups (Recommendation 4).
- There are no positions within EHW specifically responsible for planning and implementing action plans, for both threatened species and communities and key threatening processes, and other nature conservation programs such as habitat restoration. There are also no positions responsible for implementation coordination, writing operational plans and identifying funding needs (Recommendations 2 and 4).
- Insufficient resources are available to undertake a timely review of reserve management plans, which are required under the NC Act. Four plans are currently in need of review, with the oldest being the Murrumbidgee River Corridor Plan of Management which has not been updated since 1998. The consequence is that the management actions and priorities in these plans no longer reflect government priorities, the current state of the environment, nor reflect current best practice reserve management. Such plans loose agency, no longer providing strategic direction to achieve nature conservation outcomes (Recommendation 4).
- Insufficient resources to enable the timely implementation of ecosystem-level monitoring and management evaluation programs (e.g. the CEMP) to better enable adaptive management of conservation values and effective delivery of nature conservation outcomes (Recommendation 4).

- As a separate point, the review also found that current data management and storage practices are insufficient and create inefficiencies in the delivery of nature conservation. Further investment in data management and storage is required, and there is a need to incorporate historic data into a centralised, accessible database (Recommendation 4).
- There are currently no systems in place to ensure that Indigenous Cultural Intellectual Property is respected and maintained.
- Stakeholder feedback suggested that the perception is that budgets for invasive plants control programs have increased overtime, the risk from invasive plants on the ACTs conservation values is increasing at a greater rate and will increase under climate change in unpredictable ways.

The issue of resourcing also generated a different opinion, with multiple government and non-government stakeholders commenting that the EHW is well resourced and has a high level of capacity to deliver nature conservation outcomes. While it was recognised that nature conservation is challenging and requires secure and adequate resourcing, it was felt that the management, effective prioritisation, and distribution of resources was the greater issue (Recommendation 4).

Considerations Under the NC Act

This section summarises how the NCS addresses the key themes that are required to be addressed in the document pursuant to the NC Act. These being i) Landscape scale approaches across tenures; ii) restoration of habitats; iii) landscape connectivity; iv) threats to biodiversity and v) the impacts of climate change.

The ACT has strategies and plans that include actions to address threats and key threatening process to biodiversity. A number of the commitments in the NCS relate directly to the establishment and implementation of such plans and strategies, which collectively, address threats to biodiversity in the ACT such as climate change, inappropriate grazing and fire regimes, urbanisation, invasive species, and dieback.

Recognising the position of the ACT, as a small jurisdiction within a larger regional catchment area, a key message from the review was that nature conservation in the ACT must consider impacts and management efforts on a landscape scale and within a regional context, maintaining cross-border partnerships for both management and monitoring purposes. It was also noted that conservation values in the ACT need to be managed across all tenures, not just within the reserve system.

The review found that the ACT Government is delivering landscape scale conservation outcomes, and advancing threat management practices, although there are areas for improvement. Specifically, the review found that:

- Urban development was identified as a major threat, with stakeholders noting that significant change at policy and planning level is required to improve how the ACT Government balances development needs with nature conservation. Nature conservation needs to be a primary consideration at the early stages of planning and not just a response to regulatory approvals. Stakeholders also identified the need to avoid the ACT Environmental Offsets Policy being used as an 'out' by developers by ensuring that the avoidance, minimisation, mitigation, offset residual impacts chain is followed (Recommendation 10).
- There were insufficient resources available to address all threats and threatening process across all tenure (Recommendation 4).

- The review highlighted the need for strategic landscape conservation planning, also noting an appetite within the ACT Government to move towards ecosystem focused conservation. Through the ACT Planning System Review and Reform Project, a new planning system has been developed that aims to promote better outcomes for development and the environment including through consideration of biodiversity and connectivity at the planning and assessment stage. Stakeholders were not confident that this new system will significantly improve conservation planning in the ACT and that the future NCS needs to set clear objectives around the early identification and implementation of measures to protect and manage conservation values as part of development planning processes. A strategic landscape conservation planning system that puts the protection and management of conservation values first is required (Recommendation 10). A similar system has been established in NSW (NSW Government, 2024) however, the effectiveness of this system should be assessed before informing any ACT Government initiatives.
- There are multiple plans and strategies that inform the ACT Government’s response to managing climate change impacts in urban areas, however, only 20% of survey respondents felt that the ACT Government is effectively achieving the strategic outcome of ‘landscapes are more resilient, including to climate change’.
- The ACT Government has delivered projects such as the biodiversity refugia project to better understand the impacts of climate change to non-urban areas in the ACT, but there are no ACT Government policies specifically relating to addressing climate change in reserve areas (Recommendations 8 and 10).

Ngunnawal Engagement

This section summarises the outcomes of the review as it relates to the following domains (**Figure 3**):

- Ngunnawal and other traditional custodian engagement.

The Ngunnawal people are recognised as the traditional custodians of the ACT and surrounding regions, and acknowledgement and respect is extended to other people and families who have a traditional connection to the lands of the ACT and region. While we recognise the connections of other Aboriginal groups to this land, throughout this report the Ngunnawal people are referred to as the traditional custodians of the ACT and region, on the advice of the ACT Government. In relation to involving the Ngunnawal people in delivering nature conservation in the ACT, the review found:

- The vision to recognise Ngunnawal people as being responsible for caring for Country, and speaking for Country, and to balance the physical, social, and spiritual connection to nature is central to the health and wellbeing of all Canberrans. This philosophy should be central to ACT Government policy and legislation, and should be reflected in the cultural resource management plan currently under preparation (Recommendation 6).
- The ACT Scientific Committee noted that its engagement with Aboriginal people within the ACT and region has been largely superficial to date, suggesting that engagement could be deepened by broadening employment opportunities for Aboriginal people by creating permanent senior positions.

- The Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee (DNCCC) asked for less ambiguity in ACT Government policy around the connection of Ngunnawal people to Country, particularly in regard to stewardship arrangements and noted that all ACT Government consultation should be undertaken in partnership with the DNCCC. However, capacity within the Ngunnawal community is limited, especially in the context of increased consultation demand and the DNCCC was specifically identified in the engagement as having a lack of resources and that they are overloaded due to the high demand for its services.
- There are ongoing native title discussions in the ACT and formal decision making or establishment of processes is unlikely to occur until such time that those discussions are resolved. Some stakeholders noted that consultation should be undertaken with other Aboriginal people who live in the ACT.

Subsequent engagement with the Ngunnawal community occurred in February 2024 (following the engagement undertaken to inform this Project). Outcomes of this engagement, while not available at the time of reporting, should be drawn on to inform subsequent phases of the development of the future NCS.

Findings on the Content and Structure of the NCS

Stakeholders raised concerns that the structure of the NCS is unclear with no direct relationship between the outcomes, strategies, and targets. Stakeholders questioned how the NCS outcomes align with the current NC Act and other relevant legislation including, but not limited to the *Emergencies Act 2004*, *Pest Plant and Animals Act 2005*, *Urban Forest Act 2023*, and *Planning Act 2023* and noted uncertainty with how the document aligned with the overall strategic vision for nature conservation in the ACT (Recommendation 1).

As noted above, the NCS contains links to many other plans (or outcomes directly related to the preparation of other plans), relying on the delivery of these plans to fulfil the commitments in the NCS by default, and in contrast also included some targets are too specific and not at a strategic level (Recommendation 7).

It was determined that the NCS excludes large parts of the natural environment, for example there are no targets specific for aquatic biodiversity, and threatened species and ecological communities were also excluded.

The NCS also fails to include targets to specifically address threats from urban development, instead focusing on establishing environmental offsets and the implementation of the then *Planning and Development Act* and the ACT Planning Strategy to address the issue. The cumulative impacts to conservation values from threatening processes (e.g. climate change and development) are also not considered (Recommendation 11).

The NCS does not consider benefits from the ACT's natural capital and the value of associated ecosystem services, including those that relate to the wellbeing of the ACT community.

It was also determined that there is insufficient data available to be able to report against some of the commitments in the NCS. For example, Progress Report 2 states that no information is available as to the change in the number of habitat patches or spatial links connectivity during the life of the NCS, and therefore there is no data to report on that target for a measurable increase in connectivity. Other commitments were highly risk adverse relying on the establishment of other plans or the provision of funding. While these commitments were reported as complete, there is no requirement to report on the resulting outcomes on the delivery of these other plans or funded projects within the NCS Progress Reports.

- In addition to the matters outlined above, stakeholders identified the following matters as the key focus areas for the future NCS (Recommendation 11):
 - Landscape scale planning to improve the protection and management of conservation outcomes
 - Management of threats to biodiversity including climate change, invasive species, and urban development
 - Threatened species management and ecological restoration.
 - Increased recognition and value placement on Ngunnawal ecological values and connection to Country.

Conclusion

The review found that the ACT Government and its partners is achieving nature conservation outcomes through the delivery of programs, science, and research activities. The review found that gaps relating to delivering habitat restoration, programs for threatened species, communities, and key threatening processes, including the implementation of action plans. The review identified urban development, climate change, and invasive species as the primary threats to nature conservation in the ACT.

The review identified the need to recognise the ACT in a regional context acknowledging and working with regional partners to deliver regional and / or landscape scale conservation outcomes. High priority sites should be identified for protection, management, and restoration as part of strategic landscape scale conservation planning.

The review found that Ngunnawal engagement needs to be strengthened, and greater involvement and transparency with community groups around the ACT Government's nature conservation priorities is required. The review also identified a conflict of interest for the Conservator of Flora and Fauna who reports to the ACT Chief Planner.

It was identified that the future NCS should sit at the top of the planning and policy framework, with a clear framework for the design, delivery and evaluation of existing ACT Government plans and strategies. The future NCS also requires buy in from all areas of ACT Government with clear responsibility for delivering nature conservation outcomes, including EPSDD and TCCS. It should include actions relating to the delivery of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound targets, with clear indicators that are frequently monitored.

The review considers areas where additional resourcing is required to improve the delivery of nature conservation outcomes.

These findings are reflected in the recommendations below.

Recommendations

Delivery of Nature Conservation
<p>1. The future NCS must clearly sit at the top of the planning and policy hierarchy and set out a clear framework for the design, delivery and evaluation of existing and new ACT Government plans and strategies, along with widely agreed (i.e. cross-directorate) prioritisation. The future NCS should be developed after the completion of the NC Act review.</p>
<p>2. There should be a restructure of EHW, specifically to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establish a dedicated programs team within ONC, dedicated to prioritising, establishing, and managing programs linked to delivering high level strategies and action plans. This includes, including coordination, operations, planning, reporting and evaluation. The team will also be responsible for outreach, establishing and managing research partnerships. ii. Incorporate operations biosecurity functions within PCS. iii. Action is undertaken to reduce the level of staff turnover, at Officer and Senior levels noting the level of feedback that was provided on this issue and the associated impacts it has on program performance.
<p>3. To provide representative community groups with opportunity to inform program outcomes by supporting the development of a shared vision for EHW and collaborating in program planning and evaluation processes.</p>
<p>4. Further resourcing is required for EHW and ONC to effectively deliver nature conservation outcomes in the ACT, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To establish and implement habitat restoration programs. ii. To implement timely and effective monitoring and evaluation programs, such as the CEMP, including the establishment of baseline data linked to NCS targets. iii. To investment in data management and the incorporation of historic data into a centralised, accessible database. iv. To manage conservation values based on latest best practice management advice and modelling to achieve outcomes in the face of climate change and deliver targeted research to improve understanding of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity specific to the ACT. v. To establish specific programs to plan and oversee the co-ordinated implementation of threatened species action plans. vi. To deliver research programs to fill the knowledge gaps identified in the Science Plan to further inform ACT Government priorities. vii. To enable additional capability to review, troubleshoot and process data collected by volunteers, in addition to continued support for data collection applications such as Canberra Nature Map. viii. To increase funding and support for volunteers and community groups, and to minimise the dependency on that funding on non-recurrent programs. ix. To create a position within ONC responsible for supporting TCCS to deliver outcomes consistent with the NCS.

Delivery of Nature Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. To provide capacity for the effective implementation of reserve management plans, including their required 10 year review and 5 year reporting under the NC Act. xi. These recommendations have been developed in the context that a review of how resourcing is prioritised, managed, and allocated within EHW is required.
<p>5. Review the position of the Conservator of Flora and Fauna recognising the potential conflicts of interest between the intent of this role, with the priorities of the ACT Chief Planner. Measures should be put in place to ensure that efforts from the Conservator to conserve and protect the ACT's natural environment are independent, and of equal footing to decision making of the ACT Chief Planner or their delegate.</p>
<p>6. To ensure that systems should be put in place to ensure that Indigenous Cultural Intellectual Property is recognised and respected.</p>
Content and Structure of the NCS
<p>7. The future NCS should not include the development of other plans and strategies as actions, with actions instead being linked to the delivery of specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound targets. The NCS also needs to enable sufficient flexibility to ensure outcomes are delivered in response improved understanding of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and species habitat, for example, of as part of an adaptive management framework. The development of short term (5 year) implementation plans is consistent with this model.</p>
<p>8. Responsibility for leading the delivery of targets must be clearly attributed, and appropriately resourced. This includes other areas of the ACT Government where required.</p>
<p>9. Targets in the NCS must recognise the ACT in a regional context, acknowledging and working with regional partners to deliver regional and / or landscape scale conservation outcomes.</p>
<p>10. High priority sites for protection, management and restoration should be identified early as part of a strategic landscape scale conservation planning approach, which would assist to prioritise and plan for the allocation of resourcing for restoration works.</p>
<p>11. The future NCS must include clear indicators and targets that are frequently monitored and linked to the key focus areas addressed in the review being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strategic landscape scale conservation planning to improve the protection and management of conservation outcomes. ii. Management of threats to biodiversity including climate change, invasive species, and urban development. iii. Threatened species management and ecological restoration. iv. Increased recognition and value placement on Ngunnawal ecological values and connection to Country. <p>Indicators and targets should also be developed to account for the cumulative impacts from threatening processes (e.g. climate change and development) and consider benefits from the ACT's ecosystem services, including those that relate to the wellbeing of the ACT community.</p>

Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANU	Australian National University
BCF	Biodiversity Conservation Forum
BRAMP	Biodiversity Research and Monitoring Program
BSUD	Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design
CAM	Common Assessment Method
CAMBA	China-Australian Migratory Bird Agreement
CEMP	Conservation Effectiveness Monitoring Program
CMTEDD	Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate
CNP Plan	Canberra Nature Park Reserve Management Plan
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DNCCC	Dhawura Ngunnawal Caring for Country Committee
EHW	Environment, Heritage, and Water Division (within EPSDD)
EO	Environmental Offsets Team (within PCS)
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
EPSDD	ACT Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate
FMU	Fire Management Unit (within PCS)
GLORIA	Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments
ICIP	Indigenous Cultural Intellectual Property
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAMBA	Japan – Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
KAMBA	Republic of Korea – Australian Migratory Bird Agreement
KNP	Kosciuszko National Park
NARCLiM	NSW and ACT Regional Climate Model
NC Act	Nature Conservation Act 2014
NCS	Nature Conservation Strategy
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSW	New South Wales
ONC	Office of Nature Conservation (within EHW)
PCS	Parks and Conservation Service (within EHW)
RFS	Rural Fire Service
SBMP	Strategic Bushfire Management Plan
SLA	Suburban Land Agency
SOE	State of the Environment