

Natural Resource Management

And

Capacity Building and Community Engagement

In the Cradle Coast Region of Tasmania

A Discussion Paper

December 2003

Draft

The Role of Discussion Papers in the development of the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Strategy

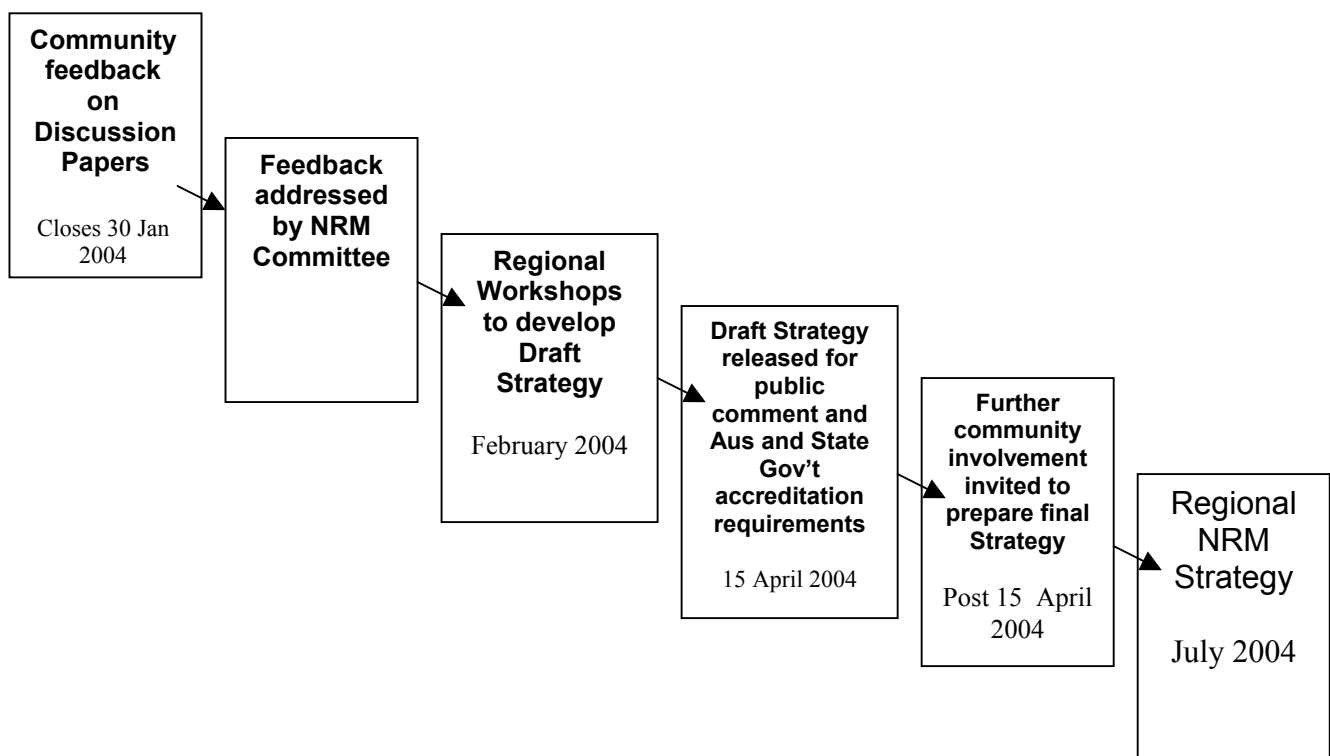
CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A regional NRM Committee has been established to develop a strategy for the Northwest, West Coast and King Island region (Cradle Coast Region). The Committee is made up of representatives of Aboriginal community, state and local government, community and conservation interests, industry and land managers, including public land managers. This Committee is known as the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Committee.

WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES?

There are challenges for us all in the way we decide to utilise our natural resources such as water, air, land, plants and animals while maintaining healthy ecosystems and resources for future generations. Natural Resource Management (NRM) seeks to manage our natural resources in a sustainable manner for the longterm; achieving a balance between economic and social development and the need to protect the environment upon which they rely.

CRADLE COAST NRM STRATEGY TIMELINE



ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS

These discussion papers represent the first phase towards the development of a regional NRM strategy. The Cradle Coast NRM Committee has developed discussion papers for key areas of natural resource management, they are;

- SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION
- BIODIVERSITY
- CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
- CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE EFFECT
- WATER
- CAPACITY BUILDING
- AIR QUALITY,
- USE OF NATURAL ASSETS ON PUBLIC LAND

Please approach the discussion papers with the understanding that they are not considered to cover all issues comprehensively and do not prioritise or weight any issues more highly than others. The discussion papers are designed to stimulate and capture feedback from stakeholders on the breadth of issues concerning the community for input into the draft strategy.

THE VALUE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Feedback from the papers will be used to develop material for a series of workshops beginning in February at which prioritisation of issues will begin for incorporation into and development of the strategy.

Your contributions are vital to the successful development of the strategy. To assist with providing feedback we have incorporated question boxes at the end of each paper; please detach and return to us by **30 January 2004**.

If you have any questions relating to the discussion papers or the process in general please contact a NRM facilitator at :

Cradle Coast Authority
PO Box 338
BURNIE 7320
Ph 03 6431 6285

Further copies are available: hardcopy, CD, Email and on the web at <http://www.nrmtas.com.au> (please call Kay Nielson at 6431 6285)

A NRM Newsletter which provides updates on the progress of the process. It is available on the web at <http://www.nrmtas.com.au>, hardcopy or email, please contact Carol Bryant on 64316285 or cbryant@cradlecoast.com if you would like to be placed on the subscribers list.

Contents

THE ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	1
CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.....	1
WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES?	1
CRADLE COAST NRM STRATEGY TIMELINE	1
ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS.....	2
THE VALUE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION	2
INTRODUCTION TO CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.....	4
REGIONAL GOAL:.....	5
CURRENT ASSET CONDITION:	5
GOVERNMENT ROLE IN MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES.....	6
ON GROUND MANAGEMENT	7
NRM GROUP AND 'CARE' ACTIVITIES	7
VALUES IDENTIFIED FOR CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	8
KEY PROGRAM AREA: COMMUNITY GROUP SUPPORT	9
SPECIFIC GOALS:	9
ISSUES IDENTIFIED:	9
PROPOSED ACTIONS:.....	9
GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:.....	10
KEY PROGRAM AREA: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EDUCATION.....	10
SPECIFIC GOALS:	10
ISSUES IDENTIFIED:	11
PROPOSED ACTIONS:.....	11
GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:.....	12
KEY PROGRAM AREA: FINANCIAL CAPACITY AND INVESTMENT	12
SPECIFIC GOALS:	12
ISSUES IDENTIFIED:	13
PROPOSED ACTIONS:.....	13
GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:.....	13
KEY PROGRAM AREA: PARTNERSHIP BUILDING.....	14
SPECIFIC GOALS:	14
ISSUES IDENTIFIED:	14
PROPOSED ACTIONS:	14
GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:.....	15
FEEDBACK SHEET FOR: 'CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT'.....	16

Introduction

CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT represents an investment in people and communities that translates into a community that has actively participated, understands, supports, and has a strong sense of 'ownership' of the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management (NRM) strategy. A community engaged in a two way communication process to increase awareness, understanding, involvement and skills in regional NRM issues generates the development of a stewardship ethic and empowers people to act for the future sustainable management of our natural resources. A strategic and integrated approach to the management of our natural resources is vital to achieving this. The State's natural resources are critical because they form the basis of industries such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining and nature-based tourism, while also providing us with clean water and fresh air. They also include things that help define us as Tasmanians, such as wilderness areas, unique plants and animals, an extraordinary coastline and rural scenery.

The Social Issues Subcommittee believes effective capacity building and community engagement must address four broad components:

- Awareness of issues, problems and inter-relationships;
- Access to Information and knowledge regarding issues, requirements of engagement and management options to guide effective actions;
- Skills and Training to ensure the community is equipped and empowered for engaging in NRM; and
- Facilitation and Support to engage the community, develop networks and relationships and provide necessary back up, resources and motivation

Capacity Building is required at three levels:

- The individual and community
- Organisational
- Institutional

This Paper has been prepared by a small group of members of the NRM Committee, together with some invited key stakeholders from Local Government, Education, Hydro Tasmania, Forestry Tasmania, Agriculture, Parks and Wildlife, Tourism, Landcare, Coastcare and Waterwatch who have identified the various issues and initial priorities for managing this vital resource. It should be noted that the priorities and actions listed do not appear in any order of importance and have all been included without sorting or detailed prioritisation.

Community consultation is being undertaken on the contents of this Paper to establish whether the identified objectives, values, issues, gaps and priority actions have Regional relevance and support. It will also identify any additional matters not currently included and begin to develop community partnerships and ownership.

After the consideration and incorporation of the input from the consultation process, this Discussion Paper will form the basis for some of the social elements of the draft Regional NRM Strategy.

Regional Priority: Capacity Building and Community Engagement

Regional Goal:

“Land-holders, community groups and other natural resource managers to have, skills, resources, networks and information to empower, motivate and facilitate their involvement in sustainable natural resource management”.

The Tasmania *Together* process identified 15 community targets of particular relevance to Capacity Building and Community Engagement for natural resources:

- To recognise, support and measure the contribution of unpaid and volunteer work to the community
- To have affordable and flexible access to and participation in lifelong learning that is responsive to individual and community needs
- To develop Tasmania as a centre of effective learning excellence, recognised internationally
- To improve levels of communication between areas of Tasmania and the rest of the world
- To promote community awareness and participation
- To use processes that acknowledge and take account of community input in making decisions and provide access to quality information from government
- To provide an effective education and training system which fosters innovative and creative thought and learning
- To foster innovative design of built and landscaped environment
- To understand, protect and manage our globally significant natural and physical resources
- To create effective and meaningful education, employment, training and opportunities for young people that encourage them to stay in the State
- To ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services
- To ensure equal opportunity to participate in community cultural events
- To ensure the participation of young people in employment and decision making with a view to leadership succession and service provision in planning for the future
- To ensure that all levels of government are accountable for decisions
- To maintain or improve natural heritage including biodiversity, geo-diversity and landscapes

Current Asset Condition:

About 22% of Tasmania’s population lives in the Cradle Coast Region (the municipal areas of West Coast, Circular Head, King Island, Wynyard - Waratah, Burnie, Ulverstone, Devonport, Latrobe and Kentish) which comprises 32.7% of Tasmania’s landmass. About 70% of this population resides in the coastal strip extending from Devonport to Wynyard, including the urban areas of Latrobe, Devonport, Ulverstone, Penguin, Burnie, Somerset and Wynyard. This area represents only 3% of the total area of the Cradle Coast Region. A consequence of the

high rainfall, in association with good quality soils, is the intensive agricultural development and large number of de-centralised population centres. The larger population centres generally service the rural industries, with the exception of the west coast towns that rely on mining and tourism. There are some light industries in the main centres, usually based on processing agricultural and forestry produce (e.g., processing of milk and vegetables, timber processing and plantation activities). Statistics of employment by industry were recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the 2001 census, and are shown in the following table.

Table 1 Employment by Industry (ABS) 2001

Industry	Number employed in the CCR	Percentage in the CCR	Percentage of the State sector
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3,851	9.9	6.7
Mining	1,116	2.9	0.8
Manufacturing	5,618	14.5	11.6
Electricity, gas & water supply	235	0.6	1.0
Construction	2,129	5.5	5.1
Wholesale trade	1,978	5.1	4.6
Retail trade	5,885	15.2	15.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1,830	4.7	5.2
Transport and storage	1,951	5.0	4.3
Communication services	396	1.0	1.5
Finance and insurance	567	1.5	2.4
Property and business services	2,440	6.3	7.7
Government administration & defence	1,293	3.3	5.3
Education	2,847	7.3	8.2
Health & community services	3,896	10.0	11.6
Cultural and recreational services	469	1.2	2.4
Personal and other services	1,257	3.2	3.8
Other	997	2.6	2.6

Comparison of employment in the Cradle Coast Region with the State as a whole shows a greater proportion employed in primary industries (agriculture, forestry and fishing), mining and manufacturing in the Cradle Coast Region. These industries are dependant on the natural resources of the region.

GOVERNMENT ROLE IN MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resource management is shared across tenure and jurisdiction by an array of players, operating under a number of municipal planning systems, on both private and public land (and water), and governed by a number of Acts. Local Governments in the Cradle Coast Region have had varying roles in natural resource management, from developing policies in their planning schemes, to the provision of support for NRM Coordinators and community groups. The planning schemes vary in age, and to a significant extent this reflects the developing focus on NRM; more recent schemes show greater recognition of NRM issues. Several municipalities have been very active in fostering natural resource management, through assistance to NRM coordinators. Kentish, Latrobe and Devonport have cooperated to assist the Mersey NRM Group. This group has been operating an NHT funded devolved grant to facilitate improvements

in the catchment. King Island Council has worked closely with the King Island Natural Resource Management Group. They have also operated a devolved grant to assist NRM objectives.

The Cradle Coast Authority, established to coordinate a number of activities pertinent to the nine Councils in the CCR, has been proactive in establishing an NRM group to facilitate the development and implementation of the regional NRM Strategy. This has included employment of technical and community facilitation staff. In the late 1990s and into 2000, a major planning project, the West North West Coastal Management Plan was completed. The plan developed detailed strategies for a variety of priority issues, not just those strictly coastal which will provide some basis for the Cradle Coast NRM Strategy.

ON GROUND MANAGEMENT

- Actual natural resource management is practiced under all the mechanisms above, plus the cumulative actions of day-to-day management by people throughout the community;
- Farms (marine, agribusiness, family and hobby farms) by owners and employees;
- Transport networks (State and National roads, municipal roads, forestry and private roading);
- Electricity, telecommunications, water, storm water, sewerage and gas reticulation and sea lanes by various public agencies, government business enterprises and their contractors;
- Rural, urban and city developments by owners and the service sector;
- Waste management, primarily by local government and their contractors;
- Industrial estates, manufacture and processing facilities by owners, employees and the service sector;
- Wild fishing by owners and employees;
- Recreational and cultural facilities and resources by Parks and Wildlife Service rangers, tourist operators and many individuals;
- Community groups, such as Coastcare, Landcare, Bushcare, Friends of...; and
- The aboriginal community is regaining a greater management role through both direct ownership, and through influencing management of Parks and Wildlife Service.

NRM GROUP AND 'CARE' ACTIVITIES

- A review of seventy three "Care" groups in the region in October 2002 indicated the following:
- Agriculturally based groups, 23 of 73.
- Non-agriculturally based groups, 50 of 73 (most of these groups appear to be concerned with either coastal issues, or the group is centred in an urban location).
- Groups defunct or in decline or in recess, 31 of 73
- Groups stable or very active, 42 of 73.

The predominance of Groups in the more densely populated coastal strip from Latrobe to Burnie is apparent. There are very few groups away from the coast in the rural areas of Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head, and few in the West Coast Municipality. There is also a 'gap' in agriculturally based groups in the areas where no catchment plans have been developed through the Cam, Inglis, Emu, Black-Detention, and Arthur catchments

There are 9 WILDCARE groups in the Northwest (30 statewide) Lillico Beach, Mole Creek, Mt Roland, Strahan, Tasmanian Trail, Wilmot Heritage Trails, North West Wildlife Rescue, and NW

Chapter – Fishcare Volunteers. We also have around 4 Track Caretakers working with Forestry Tasmania NW, through the Adopt-a-Track and about the same number with PWS (40 statewide) and 8 Land for Wildlife Voluntary Property Assessors (30 statewide) plus 80 individuals providing on-going assistance to individual research staff on a Statewide basis.

WILDCARE volunteers undertake natural and cultural heritage conservation work on public land and private land, in partnership with a variety of government agencies, including State and local, and private landholders. Statewide there is in excess of 250,000 hours provided by members (around \$5,000,000 value each year). Around a third of this work happens in the Cradle Coast Region. WILDCARE Inc. currently has 4000 individual volunteer members located throughout the State contributing annually through working bees, such as the Orange-bellied Parrot monitoring program and Walker Education Volunteers at Waterfall Valley.

Values Identified for Capacity Building and Community Engagement

The outcomes resulting from community consultation and capacity building should reflect the following values:

- A strategic approach;
- Honest partnerships;
- Increased natural resource management awareness;
- Promotion and encouragement of the principles of sustainability;
- An appreciation of the natural environment;
- Encouragement of a number of community groups and delivery of network support;
- Encouragement of volunteer contribution;
- Encouragement of incentives and partnerships – especially when tax benefits extend beyond the individual landholders property;
- Promotion of the concept of intergenerational ties;
- Provision of coordination, facilitation and support for communities;
- Provision of education, knowledge and awareness;
- Facilitation of the promotion of new research; and
- Creation of an avenue for lifelong and creative thinking.

To ensure that these values are achieved it is critical the consultation and engagement processes undertaken should include:

- A 'grass roots' or 'bottom up' approach to consultation which creates trust, respect and honesty;
- A non-threatening approach;
- A continuation of the strong community feeling that already exists in towns and country areas;
- Encouragement of community ownership of issues and solutions;
- Recognising and encouraging the use of local knowledge in making future management decisions; and
- Respecting knowledge gained through experience.

The consultation and engagement process will be successful if the public is satisfied that the process is not tokenistic and creates equity and equality of stakeholders by;

- Fostering appreciation for different opinions and allowing for the respect of alternative knowledge and diversity of opinion;
- Respecting the economic, social, cultural and developmental needs and aspirations of individuals and businesses in the region;
- Enabling the input of Indigenous knowledge and expertise; and
- Encouraging recreational opportunities and activities.

Issues and proposed actions identified for Capacity Building and Community Engagement have been set out under four themes (key program areas) these are: Community Group Support; Public Involvement and Education; Financial Capacity; and Investment and Partnership Building.

Key Program Area: Community Group Support

SPECIFIC GOALS:

Specific goals identified for Community Group Support are:

- Establish a variety of communication mechanisms to engage the community;
- Provide training and educational opportunities to NRM community group members;
- Establish the current capacity of community group members and their future interests in NRM;
- Provide facilitation and support.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Issues identified for Community Group Support are:

- Need to identify and correlate community group expertise and identify any linkages between groups;
- The time consuming administration needed to justify funding for community projects for NHT project evaluation;
- “Care” group fatigue;
- Need to Keep projects “Can do” ;
- Lack of information and support during the gap between NHT1 and NHT2;
- Community groups spending time on issues that land managers should be dealing with;
- Community expectation of access to public resources;
- Need for co-ordination, facilitation and support of community groups and stakeholders; and
- Understand that groups have varying skills and that project design should allow for this.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Proposed actions identified for Community Group Support are:

- Provide on-ground support leading to the development and sustainability of effective groups;
 - project officers to arrange and manage complex, large scale projects; and

- assist with the development of well planned, technically sound projects that are consistent with the strategy;
- Reduce red-tape and paperwork for groups (including admin, funding grants and reporting requirements);
- Assess the NRM capacity and expertise of groups and;
 - identify any linkages between groups for more efficient on-ground outcomes; and
 - provide skills where needed;
- Foster a commitment from Councils, Parks & Wildlife Services and Crown Land Services to act on their responsibilities;
- Tailor projects to suit the capacity of the groups who will be carrying them out and provide resources to fill gaps so that groups can undertake projects;
- Seek community assessment of the benefits, needs and format of websites, publications and distribution of newsletters;
- Commonwealth and State Governments to review agreement schedules to ensure that community groups are not left in a vacuum of knowledge created by a lack of facilitators e.g. address lack of foresight that led to the gap between allocation of funds between NHT 1 and NHT 2.

GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

Gaps in existing knowledge or management systems for Community Group Support are:

- Need to survey community capacity as it presently stands;
- A need for NRM Public Relations and promotion;
- Access to technical and on-ground support;
- Access to background and baseline information;
- Little monitoring and evaluation of past projects;
- Effective dissemination of information.

Key Program Area: Public Involvement and Education

SPECIFIC GOALS:

Specific goals identified for Public Involvement and Education are:

- To empower people to achieve positive NRM outcomes;
- To institute programs to raise land holder/manager awareness of legislative requirements;
- To institute programs to raise land holder/manager awareness of degrading processes and remediation options ;
- To ensure engagement and education processes reflect the different issues, knowledge bases and levels of awareness across the regions communities;
- To empower and mentor young leaders ;
- To encourage and support strategic thinking .

ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Issues identified for Public Involvement and Education are:

- A lack of identified leaders and ‘bridge builders’;
- The need for champions to promote the issues and benefits of change to the public;
- Apathy;
- Less people volunteering – busy people;
- Need to get more people on board via increased awareness;
- Hostility to change;
- Misunderstanding between rights versus privileges or ownership versus stewardship;
- The need to allocate costs and share responsibility;
- Conservatism;
- Management conflicts between groups / land managers;
- Communication problems;
- A gap exists between community knowledge and the scientific community, therefore clear definitions and explanations are required;
- Using existing networks rather than establishing new networks;
- Need for education of natural resource management issues to the broad community;
- Access information on: human and social resources; current community capacity; correlation of capacity to implement requirements of the strategy; methods of empowerment;
- Education and increased knowledge and awareness of legislative requirements, degrading processes and remediation options for natural assets;
- Little recognition and celebration of positive management.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Proposed actions identified for Public Involvement and Education are:

- Develop a communications strategy:
 - Identify stakeholders (Individuals, groups and industries);
 - Identify and communicate the problems/issues and establish shared interest;
 - Develop specific communication approaches for:
 - Caravan park operators;
 - Industry / mining /forestry;
 - Tourist operators;
 - Real-estate industry; and
 - Identifying social and economic benefits of NRM to individuals, groups and industries;
 - Identify methods to encourage community involvement in NRM; and
 - Training needs analysis.
- Provide youth with a voice, develop leadership programs, identify, empower and mentor young leaders;
- Land managers to take an active role in identifying issues and promoting solutions,
- Encourage Land Managers to integrate relevant tasks and projects with additional (free) help from NRM community groups;
- Employ NRM coordinators / facilitators with local knowledge;

- Encourage individual and community ownership of problems;
- Approach groups such as Rotary, Lions, Chamber of Commerce etc for opportunities to:
 - provide NRM information to members via guest speaker; and
 - increase facilitation network;
- Ensure PR / Media officer has knowledge of the local issues and politics;
- Ensure use of plain simple language to convey the issues;
- Identify issues that capture the imagination of the public;
- Recognition and promotion of “Best Practice”, communities need to recognise and endorse positive management;
- Develop events and educational instruments that encourage cross cultural exchange:
 - Field days and excursions;
 - Field trips; and
 - Festivals;
- Demonstrate benefits to stakeholders (illustrate the disadvantages of not following ‘best practise’) without ramming ‘Environment’ down people’s throats;
- Need to see things from both sides – respect where stakeholders are coming from and build from that – start from where they are at – not other way around;
- Tailor projects to suit capacity of stakeholders;
- Identify knowledge, skills and participation rates of various sectors of the community;
- Develop programs that allow for different values but generate a shared purpose;
- Work with education institutions (including TAFE and Adult Education) to identify needs, and demand level to develop curriculum material;
- Dedicated educational officer; and
- Educate the media about Natural Resource Management issues and management responses.

GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

Gaps in existing knowledge or management systems identified for Public Involvement and Education are:

- Misinformation/partial information;
- A need for NRM public relations and promotion;
- Effective dissemination of information; and
- Curriculum material for education institutions (Schools/ Colleges).

Key Program Area: Financial Capacity and Investment

SPECIFIC GOALS:

Specific Goals identified for Financial Capacity and Investment are:

- Develop incentives programs to encourage wider involvement in NRM;

- Identify benefits to Industry and non-government organizations to encourage their increased investment in NRM; and
- Promote availability of funding programs / options including non-government funds to community groups.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Issues identified for Financial Capacity and Investment are:

- Economic imperatives and financial capacity often dictate management practices and on-ground outcomes;
- Limited knowledge of funding opportunities;
- Desire for short term fixes;
- Lack of control of financial return i.e. global forces drive the economy; and
- Media portrayal of natural assets – inequity in media time for differing opinions.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Proposed actions identified for Financial Capacity and Investment are:

- Show the benefits, particularly economic, of sustainable land management to encourage land managers to change management practices;
- Develop financial incentives for stakeholders for securing natural resources. E.g. rate concessions;
- Assess the options of land managers employing environmental levies to mitigate the financial burden of maintaining natural resource management practices;
- Encourage the continuation of Devolved grants schemes;
- Establish a Natural Resource Management structure which allows for continuation of funding arrangements for community group support;
- Establish long-term funding priorities and long term funding regimes;
- Produce and update a compendium of funding resources available and provide this to the community and agencies; and
- Land managers to consider increasing royalties to users of natural assets.

GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

Gaps in existing knowledge or management systems identified for Financial Capacity and Investment are:

- Need to create more partnerships with local government, industry and agricultural community; and
- Lack of NRM Public Relations and promotion.

Key Program Area: Partnership Building

SPECIFIC GOALS:

Specific Goals identified for Partnership Building are:

- To create and enhance regional partnerships capable of providing a coherent and effective response to NRM; and
- Land managers to foster partnership and bridge building to enhance links with industry, government and the community.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

Issues identified for Partnership Building are:

- A need for the acceptance of responsibility for issues by user groups, land managers and industry;
- Industry / local government / fishermen / developers are often sceptical of community groups and those asking for changes to management practices;
- A need for engagement between industry and those asking for changes to management practices;
- Need for incentives, partnership arrangements in situations where benefits are extended beyond property boundaries, where implementation costs exceed direct benefits to the individual landholder but have broader environmental benefits; and
- Political agendas can produce misinformation that creates ignorance of issues in the community.

PROPOSED ACTIONS:

Proposed Actions identified for Partnership Building are:

- Identify and establish mutual issues when initiating partnership negotiations;
- Encourage land managers to manage public land with respect to license conditions;
- Ensure that industry is engaged through further development of industry partnership arrangements;
- Continued support & involvement with groups such as Work for Dole and Green Corps;
- Ensure that NRM personnel and community groups have or develop the negotiation and conflict resolution tools and skills to engage and build partnership;
- Encourage the use of professional mediators when groups come to loggerheads;
- Further development of local government partnerships arrangements;
- Encourage indigenous community partnership arrangements with natural resource managers and community NRM groups;
- Include education sector involvement through further development of educational organisation partnership arrangements;
- Development of partnership and support mechanisms for 'care' groups e.g making links between groups within catchments; and
- Make issues vote - worthy.

GAPS IN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE OR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:

Gaps in Existing knowledge or management systems identified for Partnership Building are:

- Need to create more partnerships with local government, industry and agricultural community; and
- Lack of NRM Public Relations and promotion.

Feedback Sheet for: 'Capacity Building and Community Engagement'

This page is for you to provide feedback to us.

Please detach and mail to:

Cradle Coast NRM Discussion Paper Feedback

P.O. Box 338, Burnie, 7320

Or Fax to 03 64317014

Name: _____

Organisation _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Regional Goal:

"Provide land-holders, community groups and other natural resource managers with understanding, skills, resources, networks and information to empower, motivate and facilitate involvement in sustainable natural resource management".

Does the regional goal fulfil your long-term vision for capacity building and community engagement?

Values Identified for Capacity Building and Community Engagement

Are there any values that have not been identified? Please state:
