

DOC17/636239

Dr John Keniry AM Commissioner Natural Resources Commission GPO Box 5341 SYDNEY NSW 2001

Dear Dr Keniry

Natural Resources Commission final evaluation report on the three-year trial of the Supplementary Pest Control program

I would like to thank the Natural Resources Commission for the final evaluation report on the three-year trial of the Supplementary Pest Control (SPC) program. The Minister for the Environment, the Hon Gabrielle Upton MP, has asked that I provide a response to the report on behalf of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

I appreciate the Natural Resources Commission's work on this important evaluation project and would particularly like to acknowledge the diligence and professionalism of the commission's staff throughout the process.

The results of your evaluation have been carefully considered and the Office of Environment and Heritage has decided to continue the SPC program, in line with the recommendations of the report. I have included with this letter our formal response to these recommendations.

The Office of Environment and Heritage remains committed to the effective and efficient management of our national parks. I look forward to working with the Natural Resources Commission again in the future to progress priority issues.

If you have any further questions about this issue, please contact Dr Ben Russell, Manager Pests and Weeds, Park Programs, National Parks and Wildlife Service, on 9585 6658 or at benjamin.russell@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely

ANTHONY LEAN Chief Executive

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# Response to the Natural Resources Commission evaluation of the National Parks and Wildlife Service three-year trial of the Supplementary Pest Control Program

# Context to the Office of Environment and Heritage response

The Natural Resources Commission (NRC) has provided a comprehensive final evaluation of the three-year trial of the Supplementary Pest Control (SPC) program. The evaluation makes nine recommendations, including a continuance of the program to the high standards established during the trial and taking advantage of new opportunities.

As expressed in its response to the State-wide Review of Pest Animal Management, the NSW Government recognises the crucial need to protect the economy, environment and the community from the risks posed by pest animals, and is committed to delivering effective pest animal management for NSW into the future. The SPC program is identified as a tool in meeting the Government's pest management responsibilities in the state's national parks and reserves.

The SPC program provides the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) with an additional tool when undertaking integrated pest management programs. It also gives qualified volunteer shooters an opportunity to contribute to pest management on NPWS managed lands and help build stronger relationships between NPWS and the community.

The NRC final evaluation concluded that NPWS capably and professionally planned and managed the program with the support of the NSW Branch of the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (SSAA NSW). Both organisations worked well together, which contributed significantly to the overall success of the program. NPWS worked closely with SSAA NSW to train and qualify volunteer shooters in firearms safety and accuracy, navigation, first aid and risk management.

The program was structured in a manner that enhanced existing integrated pest management programs. The organisational structure enabled SPC to provide a ground shooting service to NPWS reserve managers and clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders. NPWS programed pest management actions as part of an integrated approach and requested the service of SPC volunteers at specific and strategic times to support that work.

During the trial, 40 operations were completed equating to 3735 volunteer hours in the field. All operations were supervised by NPWS SPC staff. As emphasised by NRC, all operations were conducted safely and "management of human safety and animal welfare are strengths of the program".

NPWS will continue the SPC program in line with NRC recommendations. Safety and risk management will remain primary considerations in all aspects of the program. This includes ensuring appropriate training regimes for staff and volunteers with regular review as the program develops. Comprehensive risk assessments coupled with monitoring and evaluation will continue to be conducted for each operation. The program will continue to be centrally coordinated to ensure consistency and maximise the effectiveness of integrating SPC operations with the overall pest management program. The evaluation identified that the SPC program had positive social outcomes including improved communications with neighbours and volunteers, increased community awareness, and support from Aboriginal and other community groups. This

commitment to effective communication will continue as the program continues to evolve. This will be particularly important as part of the process to identify other reserves where SPC may be undertaken in the future.

The three-year trial demonstrated how appropriately qualified and supervised volunteer shooters can safely contribute to NPWS integrated pest management programs to achieve conservation outcomes. It shows how government can collaborate with non-government organisations to achieve mutually beneficial goals in a public land management context, as well as demonstrating how NPWS can adjust to changing circumstances. NPWS looks forward to continuing to support this innovative initiative, as part of its commitment to managing biosecurity and protecting our precious environment.

### NRC Recommendation

# 1. Strengthen safety and risk protocols

The current safety and risk management steps remain in place to maintain volunteer safety and animal welfare standards, and are complimented by the following additional measures:

- a. Annual firearm accuracy tests are conducted by all volunteers of the program, in line with current requirements for NPWS SPC staff. Opportunities to include moving target accuracy tests as part of volunteer testing should be explored.
- b. A process allowing NPWS to request specific volunteers based on capability and best fit for different operations be developed with SSAA. Consideration should be given to volunteers' physical fitness and shooting capability to limit potential animal and human welfare concerns and maximise pest management benefit.
- c. Review procedures regarding park visitation, closure of entire parks and reserves, the quantity of signage, staffing ratios and pre and post operation incident or issues alerts, and modify as appropriate based on risk assessment.

# **NPWS** Response

# Supported

This recommendation represents sound program and operational management principles.

The SPC program employs a wellestablished and functional risk management procedure. This process undergoes regular review and responds quickly to identified needs.

The qualification and currency process for qualified volunteers will be reviewed.

Physical fitness is a major limiting factor for some operations given terrain and distances traversed. The SPC program will strengthen the process around fitness criteria for qualified SPC volunteer selection.

To improve operational flexibility and responsiveness, the public notification requirement for all SPC operations will be reviewed to allow for more efficient operational planning and implementation. NPWS risk management procedures cover public notification requirements based on characteristics of the reserve and operation.

Incident or Issue Alerts regarding SPC operations will only be required if an incident or issue arises during the operation.

#### NRC Recommendation

### 2. Integrate Pest Management

All volunteer ground shooting operations be strategically integrated with other pest management activities and only undertaken when the following criteria are met:

- a. Safety standards are maintained and strengthened in accordance with recommendation 1.
- b. They are sequenced with other techniques and can further reduce pest numbers to a level that other techniques cannot, in particular: where population densities are either low or have been sufficiently reduced through large knock-down pest management techniques; and/or alternate management techniques do not exist
- c. Pest type, densities and the threat they pose to native plants and animals have been assessed to identify where operations are suitable and can provide the most benefit.
- d. Area accessibility, vegetation density and topography are assessed in relation to suitability for effective ground-shooting.
- e. Tools and methods that enhance effectiveness are used, such as targeting nocturnal pests at night with night vision technology.
- f. Size of shooting areas are adjusted relative to pest animal type and population dynamics
- **g.** Operations are coordinated with wider pest management control programs where possible.
- Annual Pest Management
   Operation Site Plans are regularly
   reviewed, updated and adaptively
   managed.

# **NPWS** Response

# Supported

The recommendation represents sound pest management and operational principles, which were implemented during the three year trial.

This practice will be continued and improved under the program going forward.

NDC Decommendation	NDWC Doonongo
NRC Recommendation 3. Centrally coordinate SPC program and provide dedicated	NPWS Response Supported
funding	
The SPC program be centrally coordinated by a small dedicated SPC staff that directs services to priority regions as required.	The SPC program will be centrally managed and coordinated to ensure consistency and dedication to the principles of the program, including a focus on protecting high priority assets and maximising cost efficiency for the required outcomes. All SPC staff will report to the SPC Coordinator.  The SPC Coordinator will provide a single point of contact and will also ensure that SPC staff are utilised for other critical priority pest management programs, such as the Hawkweed program in Kosciuszko National Park, where capacity allows.
Central coordination will ensure a continued high level of risk management, a single point of contact for SSAA volunteers, and that the	
program targets areas where supplementary ground-shooting is most beneficial.	
The coordination should be implemented such that:	
a. protection of at risk assets is a focus of operations	
b. costs of central coordination and management are minimised to the degree possible while maintaining quality and safety	
c. opportunities for SPC coordination staff to participate in other pest management programs are identified and supported, subject to priorities and capacity.	

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
4. Provide Dedicated Funding	Supported
Separate funds be allocated for the SPC program to ensure that the program maintains its high quality and	OEH will allocate dedicated funding to the SPC program.
safety standards, while also maintaining core funding for broader pest management.	Funding allocation will be subject to ongoing monitoring and periodic program reviews to ensure compliance with high standards and effectiveness.

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
5. Develop and publish a SPC park selection prioritisation methodology	Supported
Only parks and reserves that meet the following requirements should be eligible for SPC program services:	This recommendation reflects sound pest management and operational principles.
a. general assessment of their suitability for volunteer groundshooting operations based on safety	Not all NPWS managed reserves are suitable for ground-shooting operations.
<ul> <li>and practicality.</li> <li>b. confirmation that they have met all the criteria outlined in recommendation 2, particularly that they reached a point in the pest management cycle where SPC would be most beneficial.</li> </ul>	NPWS will undertake a transparent process to identify reserves appropriate for SPC operations, taking into consideration lessons learnt from the three-year trial.
All parks and reserves that meet the conditions outlined above are to be ranked and prioritised based on a risk-based prioritisation methodology to determine which parks and reserve receive SPC program services.	
The NPWS pest and weeds team and SPC program should develop a prioritisation methodology based on asset protection and risk. In time, a similar prioritisation process should be expanded and applied across all pest management activities within all NPWS parks and reserves.	

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
6. Continue evaluation of night operations	Supported
Night operations be monitored and evaluated by the Commission until June 2018 to further assess safety and effectiveness.	Night operations will continue under the SPC program, conducted in accordance with vigorous risk management processes. NPWS is keen to continue to
The short period in which night operations have been conducted (since March 2016), combined with the cancellation of a number of night operations due to poor weather, has resulted in limited available data. Early results indicate that these operations have been highly successful in targeting nocturnal pests and can be done safely, but these results should be confirmed.	evaluate the effectiveness of these operations in conjunction with the Commission

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
7. Expand Communications strategy	Supported
The current communications strategy be maintained and integrated with other NPWS communications.	The continuation of the SPC program will require updated communication material for neighbours and other stakeholders. This will continue to be updated as the program continues to develop.

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
8. Conduct regular independent review	Supported
An independent review of the SPC program be conducted every four years, with the first review to be finalised by December 2020.	The SPC program will continue to be reviewed, to ensure safety and effectiveness are maintained at the high levels effected during the trial.

NRC Recommendation	NPWS Response
Establish outcome-based metrics supported by effective monitoring	Supported
NPWS establish a set of measurable and reportable pest management performance metrics, supported by robust, cost effective monitoring.	As the SPC program continues, SPC operations will only be conducted in reserves where robust monitoring programs are already in place to
The performance metrics should be outcome-based and have clear alignment with legislated objectives. NPWS management should be assessed against these performance metrics and held accountable for delivering pest management outcomes. It is recommended that SPC monitoring be integrated into broader pest management monitoring and therefore separate monitoring funds should not be required for ongoing SPC activities.	evaluate the effectiveness of the pest management program. In most cases, this will be undertaken as part of the Saving our Species program, where protection of threatened species is the objective of the pest management.