Rangelands NRM

Regional Plan 2026-2031

Natural Resource Management Australia Limited

t/as Rangelands NRM

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Board Approved - August 2026 Board Meeting

Version 6

1 Acknowledgement of Country

Rangelands NRM acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and continuing custodians of the lands, waters and seas across the Western Australian rangelands. We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and to emerging leaders. We recognise the enduring cultural authority, knowledge systems and stewardship of Country that shape this region and this Plan.

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2 Disclaimer

This Plan is a strategic framework prepared by Rangelands NRM for the 2026-2031 period. It draws on the best available regional data, partner consultation and Traditional Owner guidance at the time of publication. Targets, assets, partner arrangements and investment indications are working positions and will be refined through the annual review cycle and as new data, partnerships and conditions emerge.

The Plan does not bind any third party and is not a substitute for project-level agreements, statutory approvals, or the Free, Prior and Informed Consent that must be obtained on Country before any project proceeds. Where information has been drawn from publicly available sources, Rangelands NRM has used reasonable care to confirm accuracy at the date of publication; some details (particularly partner registers and corporate names) may have changed since that date. Rangelands NRM accepts no liability for decisions made by other parties in reliance on this document.

2.1 Information access

The information supporting this Plan is held at three levels, reflecting different access needs and confidentiality obligations.

This document is the partner-access version of the Regional Plan. It combines the Tier 1 public plan (strategic priorities, targets, investment rationale, policy alignment and MER principles) with the Tier 2 operational annexes (Annexes A-F). A stand-alone public plan containing Tier 1 content only is available separately.

Tier 1 , Public Plan: strategic priorities, targets, investment rationale, policy alignment and MER principles. This content comprises the public-facing body of this document and is intended for any person with an interest in natural resource management across the Western Australian rangelands.

MER Principles: the commitments that govern how Rangelands NRM tracks and reports progress against this Plan.

- **Outcome-focused:** indicators track condition and change on Country, area under active management, species, site and community condition, rather than activity delivered alone.
- **Evidence-plural:** Traditional Knowledge held by Traditional Owner partners and ranger groups sits alongside instrument-based scientific monitoring as a primary evidence source; where the two differ, both are recorded and the discrepancy is investigated rather than resolved by default to one source.
- **Consistent:** every target area reports against the same minimum indicator set annually, so progress rolls up cleanly from project to regional level.

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- **Transparent:** results are published in an annual regional outcomes summary, and any change to a target's ambition is distinguished explicitly from a change in delivery approach.
- **Adaptive:** ratings and diagnosis, resourcing, timing, partner capacity or environmental conditions, drive the following year's delivery decisions through a defined annual review.
- **Accountable at the right level:** delivery adjustments, target revisions and structural changes to the Plan require different levels of sign-off (Chief Executive Officer, Board, five-yearly refresh respectively), so the scale of a change is matched to the scale of approval it gets.

The full MER framework, indicators, evidence base and governance of adaptive decisions, is set out in Measuring Success and Annex E.4.

Tier 2, Partner-access operational pack: asset registers, delivery systems, project pipeline, governance tools, and partner-facing records are shared with registered delivery partners under formal working agreements. Traditional Owner corporations, ranger groups, pastoral enterprises, agencies and NGOs working under memoranda of understanding may request access to the relevant partner-facing documentation from Rangelands NRM. This material is maintained as shared operational infrastructure for the partnership.

Tier 3 , Restricted material: the following categories are withheld unless specifically authorised by the relevant rights-holder or partner: sacred-site spatial data; culturally restricted ecological knowledge; individual contact and commercial records; confidential offset negotiations; commercially sensitive biodiversity datasets; and resource-project commercial details. The rationale for this restriction is partner privacy and cultural authority, not organisational ownership.

The asset registers, governance systems and monitoring frameworks that support this Plan were developed collaboratively over more than a decade of engagement with Traditional Owners, ranger groups, pastoralists, agencies and community members. Rangelands NRM holds and maintains this material as custodian on behalf of the partnership.

3 Investment Statement

Delivery of this Plan is predicated on sustained investment from the Commonwealth, States, industry, resources, philanthropic, and First Nations co-investment partners. The targets, programs, and partnerships described in the Plan are aligned with the indicative five-year envelope of approximately $90 million.

Where confirmed investment falls short of this envelope, the scope, scale and timeframes of programs will be adjusted accordingly through the annual planning and review cycle. Conversely, additional co-investment will be directed toward scaling priority programs and bringing forward target delivery. This Plan should be read as a statement of regional priority

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and a basis for co-investment, not as a guarantee of delivery in the absence of confirmed funding.

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5 Executive Summary

Rangelands NRM is the trusted steward of Western Australia's outback. For more than 25 years we have worked in partnership with First Nations, pastoralists, industry, resources, community and government to enable the long-term prosperity and resilience of WA's rangelands, through place-based, science-led environmental stewardship delivered with the people who live and work on Country.

The Rangelands region covers 85% of Western Australia and 28% of Australia, 227 million hectares across six subregions: the Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne, Murchison, Goldfields-Nullarbor and Desert. It is the largest NRM region in Australia.

The region is home to more than 50 Traditional Owner groups, 27 ranger groups, 430+ pastoral stations, a globally significant resources sector, and some of Australia's most remote communities. It includes four World Heritage Sites, four Ramsar wetlands, and more than 400 natural resource management assets.

This Plan sets the direction for natural resource management across the region for 2026-2031. It is shaped by the people who live and work here, First Nations peoples, pastoralists, horticulturalists, fishers, resource sector operators, community groups, and government. It sets targets across seven priority target areas, embeds cross-cutting lenses for climate, water and social and governance disconnection in every investment decision, and identifies the challenges that must be addressed at a landscape scale.

Delivery of the Plan is anchored on an indicative five-year investment envelope of approximately $90 million, drawn from Commonwealth, State, industry, philanthropic and earned revenue sources. The Plan aligns with national strategies, including the Threatened Species Action Plan, the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, Australia's Strategy for Nature, and the Global Biodiversity Framework at the international level.

This document combines the public strategic plan with the Tier 2 operational annexes. The plan body (Executive Summary through Review and Update) sets out the public strategic priorities, targets and investment rationale. Annexes A - F provide the partner-facing operational detail that supports delivery. Operational details, including the full asset register, partner relationship records, delivery systems and governance documentation, are managed under the three-tier information access framework set out in the Disclaimer of this Plan. The information appropriate to each tier is described there.

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6 Vision

6.1 Vision

> **A healthy, resilient, and prosperous future for Western Australia's outback, secured for generations through the trusted stewardship of the rangelands.**
>
> **By 2031, the Western Australian rangelands will be managed at a landscape scale by the people who live and work on Country; First Nations, pastoralists, industry, resources, NRM, community and government - sustaining healthy land, healthy seas, healthy people and a productive regional economy in a changing climate.**

6.2 No One of Us Can Do This Alone

The table below sets out why this work matters, what we will do, how we will do it, who we will work with, and the outcomes we expect by 2031.

Element	Statement
Why	The Western Australian rangelands (outback) hold globally significant cultural and natural values, sustain Australia's largest resources economy, and face accelerating pressures from climate change, biosecurity, fire and competing land use. These pressures cross tenure, sector and distance and cannot be addressed by any one organisation acting alone.
What	We invest in seven priority target areas, productive land systems, significant vegetation, sites of significance, resilient and engaged communities, coastal zones and islands, threatened species, and rivers, lakes and wetlands, through landscape-scale, cross-cutting-threat-aware programs in each of the six subregions.
How	We act as an independent, trusted convenor, co-designing every project with the people who hold the cultural authority, ecological knowledge and on-Country presence to deliver, brokering co-investment across public and private sources, and integrating Traditional Cultural and Ecological Knowledge with contemporary science and industry practice.
Who	With Traditional Owners, ranger groups and Aboriginal corporations; pastoralists, horticulturalists and fishers; the resources sector; community and Landcare networks, biosecurity groups and NGOs; Shires, Regional Development Commissions, the Western Australian Government and the Commonwealth.

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Element	Statement
So That	By 2031, the region's priority assets are stable or improving in condition; First Nations leadership and ranger capacity have grown; pastoral, horticultural, and fisheries production are more resilient to climate variability; the resources sector is delivering measurable landscape co-benefits; and remote communities are stronger partners in the stewardship of Country.

Inputs: co-investment, partner relationships, knowledge, governance. → Activities: co-designed landscape programs across seven target areas. → Outputs: hectares under improved management, species recovery, capacity built, knowledge held. → Outcomes: stable/improving asset condition, stronger partnerships, climate-ready industries. → Impact: healthy Country, healthy seas, healthy people, productive economy.

6.3 Delivering as a Coalition

No single organisation, sector, group, agency, community or industry can deliver natural resource management across the Western Australian rangelands. The region is too vast, too remote, too culturally and ecologically diverse, and too exposed to a changing climate for any one party: government, First Nations, pastoral, industry, resources and NRM, conservation or community, to act alone.

Delivering at the scale the rangelands require demands a coalition. Traditional Owners hold cultural authority, ecological knowledge, and an enduring presence on Country. Pastoralists, horticulturalists and fishers manage the productive estate day to day. The resources sector contributes capability, science and co-investment, and increasingly leads landscape-scale rehabilitation, offsets and energy transition work. Community groups, ranger teams, NGOs, Landcare networks, biosecurity groups and volunteers provide the labour of stewardship. Shires, Regional Development Commissions, the Western Australian Government and the Commonwealth provide the planning frameworks, regulation and core investment that hold it all together.

Rangelands NRM exists to convene that coalition, to broker shared purpose, to integrate knowledge systems, to align investment, to invest at the landscape level, and to hold a long view across electoral, funding, and seasonal cycles. The Plan is built on a single conviction: **no one of us can do this alone, and together we can.**

6.4 A systems approach to landscape stewardship

This Plan is built on a systems approach, recognising the rangelands socio-ecological system as an integrated whole rather than as a collection of independent parts. The seven

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target areas, six subregions and principal threats identified in this Plan are analytical tools for prioritising investment and communicating priorities, not separate management domains. In practice, they are deeply and unavoidably connected: what happens in one part of the system shapes what is possible in another.

The region's socio-ecological system contains reinforcing feedback loops that can accelerate both decline and recovery. Cross-tenure fire management that reduces late dry season wildfires improves vegetation condition, reduces erosion, and increases carrying capacity, which sustains pastoral enterprises, which in turn fund and host the ranger presence that monitors threatened species. Conversely, feral predator pressure that reduces small mammal populations can shift vegetation structure, alter fuel loads and fire behaviour, and open pathways for weed invasion. A biosecurity incursion does not stay in one target area. A groundwater drawdown acts through two channels simultaneously: as a water resource event (allocation, availability and governance) addressed through the Water cross-cutting lens, and as a landscape connectivity event (reduced baseflow, wetland isolation, disrupted recharge) reflected in Ecological Connectivity ratings. Understanding how an intervention in one target area cascades benefits or harms across others is central to how this Plan sets investment priorities.

Some systems in the rangelands are approaching ecological thresholds beyond which recovery becomes substantially harder or effectively irreversible. Groundwater drawdown in the south is approaching critical levels for groundwater-dependent ecosystems in parts of the Goldfields-Nullarbor and Murchison. Feral predator pressure in areas without predator management can extirpate locally endemic species with little warning. Repeated marine heatwave bleaching at Ningaloo, before reef recovery is complete, risks transitioning reef communities toward a different stable state. The Plan identifies time-sensitive priority actions in each subregion precisely because some assets will not recover if a window of intervention passes.

A systems approach shapes this Plan's investment logic in three practical ways. First, it prioritises interventions that generate co-benefits across multiple target areas: fire management that simultaneously addresses vegetation condition, threatened species, cultural site protection and carbon abatement; pastoral land management that improves ground cover, rehydrates catchments, and builds carbon stewardship income. Second, where the same pressure is rated High across multiple target areas in a subregion, the Plan signals a need for coordinated management rather than parallel, independent programs. The heat map diagnostic described in the target area section is designed to surface these convergences. Third, the three cross-cutting lenses, Climate, Water and Social and Governance Disconnection, are applied to every project because they mediate the effectiveness of all other investments regardless of which target area is the primary focus.

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7 1. Regional Snapshot

A visual read of the six subregions against land area, investment share, climate risk and partner readiness. Ratings are drawn from Rangelands NRM delivery data and climate projections.

Climate risk ratings combine temperature, rainfall, fire, cyclone/storm, sea level and groundwater exposure across the subregion. Goldfields-Nullarbor and Desert have been updated from Medium to High: despite lower cyclone and sea level exposure, both subregions carry High ratings across temperature, rainfall variability, fire weather intensity and groundwater stress, the combination constitutes High overall climate risk and this has been corrected from earlier editions of the Plan.

Subregion	Area	Investment share	Climate risk	Partner readiness	Program status
Kimberley	42.5 m ha	25%	H	H	11 of 12 priority programs active
Pilbara	50.7 m ha	20%	H	M	8 of 10 priority programs active
Gascoyne	13.7 m ha	15%	H	M	6 of 8 priority programs active
Murchison	28.0 m ha	10%	H	L	4 of 7 priority programs active
Goldfields-Nullarbor	78.4 m ha	15%	H	M	7 of 10 priority programs active
Desert	14.0 m ha	15%	H	H	6 of 8 priority programs active

H	High	**M**	Medium	**L**	Low	-	Not applicable

7.1 Indicative five-year investment, by subregion

Twenty-five segment bar; each segment represents one percentage point of the indicative $90M envelope, scaled to the 25% upper bound.

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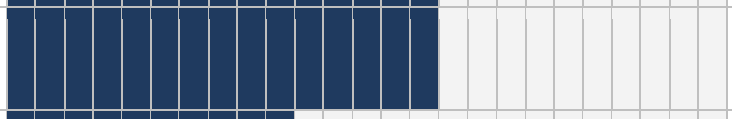
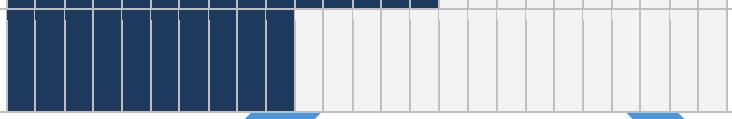
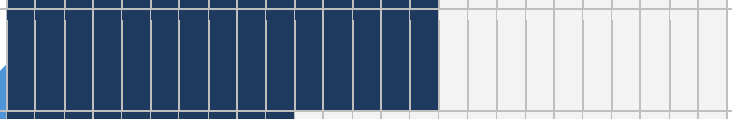
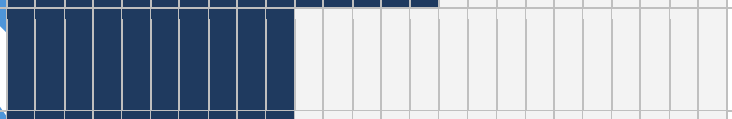
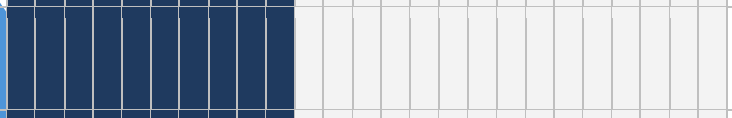
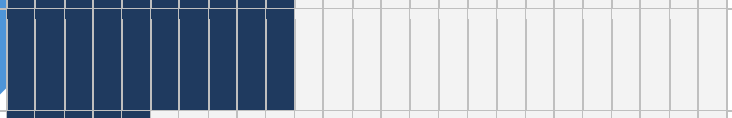
Kimberley		25%, $22.5M
Pilbara		20%, $18.0M
Desert		15%, $13.5M
Gascoyne		15%, $13.5M
Goldfields-Nullarbor		15%, $13.5M
Murchison		10%, $9.0M

7.2 Indicative five-year investment, by target area

1. Productive Land Systems		20%, $18.0M
2. Vegetation and TECs		15%, $13.5M
4. Communities		15%, $13.5M
6. Threatened Species		15%, $13.5M
3. Sites of Significance		10%, $9.0M
5. Coastal and Islands		10%, $9.0M
7. Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands		10%, $9.0M
Cross-cutting and operations		5%, $4.5M

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8 About Rangelands NRM

Natural Resource Management Australia Ltd trading as Rangelands NRM is the regional natural resource management body for 85% of Western Australia, 227 million hectares across six subregions. We are an independent, not-for-profit organisation and the trusted steward of WA's outback. For more than 25 years we have delivered science-led, culturally informed natural resource management at landscape scale, working as a long-term partner and systems integrator across First Nations, pastoralists, horticulturalists, fishers, industry, resources, community groups and government to enable lasting outcomes for land, water, sea and people.

Our role is to:

- Broker and coordinate NRM investment across one of the most diverse and remote landscapes in the world.
- Co-design projects with the people who hold the knowledge, authority and presence to deliver on Country.
- Integrate Traditional Cultural and Ecological Knowledge with contemporary science and industry practice.
- Report transparently on outcomes against regional priorities and targets.

We maintain independence so that we can convene diverse interests, hold a long view, and invest where it matters most.

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9 The Region

9.1 At a glance

Feature	Scale
Area	227 million hectares (85% of WA, 28% of Australia)
Subregions	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne, Murchison, Goldfields-Nullarbor, Desert
Coastline	Approximately 15,000 km (around 75% of WA coastline)
Pastoral leasehold	98 million hectares across 430+ stations
Determined Native Title	70 million hectares
Indigenous Protected Areas	18 dedicated IPAs
Traditional Owner groups	100+
Ranger groups	27
World Heritage Areas	4, Shark Bay, Ningaloo Coast, Purnululu, Murujuga
Ramsar wetlands	4, Eighty Mile Beach, Roebuck Bay, Ord River Floodplain, Lakes Argyle & Kununurra

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Feature	Scale
Climate zones	3, monsoonal north-west, northern rangelands, southern rangelands
Resource interests	100+
NRM assets identified	400+

9.2 Climate and landscape

Rangeland is a land system found in low-rainfall countries with highly variable climates. Across the region, the climate ranges from tropical monsoonal in the north to hot, arid desert inland to semi-arid winter-rainfall country in the south.

The landscape includes tropical savanna and monsoon vine thickets, eucalypt and mulga woodlands, hummock and tussock grasslands, coastal mangroves, mudflats and seagrass meadows, arid desert dune fields, and the Great Western Woodlands, the largest remaining intact temperate woodland on Earth.

The region supports globally significant biodiversity, including more than 70 EPBC-listed species and multiple Threatened Ecological Communities.

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10 Cross-cutting Threats

Three pressures act across every target area, every tenure and every subregion of the Rangelands simultaneously. Unlike the threats assessed in the target area heat maps, these cannot be meaningfully assigned to a single asset type or management domain. Each is treated in this Plan as a cross-cutting lens, a set of required considerations applied to every project Rangelands NRM funds or co-designs.

10.1 Climate

10.1.1 Regional projections to 2050

Projections are drawn from CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology regional climate products. They describe a plausible range under current emissions pathways.

Variable	Projected direction
Mean annual temperature	Increase of 1.5--3.0°C by 2050, with larger increases in the interior.
Hot days (≥35°C)	Substantial increase across all subregions; more than doubling in the Goldfields and Murchison.
Rainfall	Decrease and higher variability in the south; more intense wet-season rainfall pulses in the north.
Cyclones	Fewer overall, but a higher proportion reaching severe intensity; broader landfall latitudes.
Fire weather	More severe fire weather days across central and southern subregions; longer fire seasons in the savanna.
Sea level	Rise of approximately 0.2-0.4 m by 2050, with larger effects under storm surge.
Marine heatwaves	More frequent and more intense, with a higher risk of repeat bleaching at Ningaloo and Shark Bay.
Groundwater recharge	Declining reliability in the south; more episodic recharge in the north.

10.1.2 What this means for the region

The pastoral estate will face lower and more variable feed supply, more frequent drought and heat stress on livestock, and shifting carrying capacity. Coastal and marine assets will be exposed to recurring marine heatwaves, shoreline retreat, and disruption to turtle nesting. The savanna will see more late dry season wildfire. The desert will experience altered rainfall pulse dynamics with flow on effects for vegetation and species. Groundwater dependent ecosystems across the south will face the greatest loss risk.

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Climate change also shifts the partner landscape: First Nations fire programs, savanna carbon projects and regenerative pastoral practice are central to both mitigation and adaptation. Resource sector decarbonisation, critical minerals and renewable energy projects will materially reshape land and sea use in the region through the life of this Plan.

10.1.3 Climate risk dashboard

Relative climate exposure across six variables, by subregion, to 2050 under current emissions pathways.

Subregion	Temp	Rainfall	Fire	Cyclone / storm	Sea level	Groundwater
Kimberley	H	M	H	H	M	L
Pilbara	H	M	M	H	H	M
Gascoyne	H	H	M	H	H	M
Murchison	H	H	H	L	-	H
Goldfields-Nullarbor	H	H	H	L	M	H
Desert	H	H	H	L	-	M

H	High	**M**	Medium	**L**	Low	-	Not applicable

Regional climate differentiation. The six subregions face two fundamentally different climate trajectories, each with distinct investment implications.

The northern subregions, Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne, are exposed to compound coastal and episodic risks: intensifying cyclone tracks, rising storm surges, increasing marine heatwave frequency, and an intensifying wet dry seasonal contrast that concentrates flood, erosion, and fire risk into shorter windows. These risks are characterised by the potential for rapid, high-magnitude step-change events, such as a major cyclone, a bleaching season, or a monsoonal flood, that require surge response capacity and infrastructure resilience built into the project design from the outset. Ningaloo, the Dampier Archipelago and the Kimberley coastline face compound stressors that could transition reef, mangrove, seagrass and shorebird systems within the life of this Plan.

The southern subregions, Murchison, Goldfields-Nullarbor and Desert, face a slower-onset but potentially irreversible trajectory: structurally declining rainfall, falling groundwater recharge, lengthening fire seasons and compounding extreme heat. Unlike the north's episodic profile, southern climate change operates cumulatively, and the transition from detectable deterioration to irreversible threshold crossing can be abrupt. The Great Western Woodlands, desert wetlands and mulga shrublands are particularly exposed to high frequency fire and sustained drying in systems with limited evolutionary adaptation to either.

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Southern programs therefore require long-term baseline monitoring and early warning indicator protocols so that cumulative change can be detected and responded to before options narrow.

10.1.4 Climate lens

Every project funded or co-designed under this Plan will apply a climate lens covering:

- Exposure is the climate hazards specific to the asset and location.
- Sensitivity, the response of the asset, species, system or community to those hazards.
- Adaptive capacity, what people, partners and management can do about it.
- Refugia and connectivity, where the asset can persist and how movement is enabled.
- Mitigation co-benefits, where actions on fire, carbon, soil, or vegetation reduce emissions.

10.2 Water

10.2.1 Water in the Rangelands

Water is the organising principle of life across the rangelands. Where and when it arrives, how long it persists, how deeply it recharges, and who has the right to use it determines the condition of every asset in this Plan. A single groundwater allocation decision in the Pilbara simultaneously affects threatened species, vegetation communities, wetland systems and pastoral productivity. Water stress does not confine itself to the rivers and wetlands target area; it is a system-wide pressure, and is treated as such.

Across the region, water takes radically different forms. In the monsoonal north, surface water is episodic, intense and critical to savanna productivity and freshwater ecology. In the south, groundwater is the primary resource for pastoral operations, mining, horticulture and groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and it is recharging more slowly as the climate dries. Major river systems, the Fitzroy (Mardoowarra), Ord, De Grey, Fortescue, Ashburton, Gascoyne and Murchison, carry ecological, cultural and productive values simultaneously.

Allocation pressure, altered flow regimes, increased irrigation demand, mining drawdown, and a drying, more variable climate are intersecting pressures that no single target area or management agency can address in isolation. Water is addressed as a cross-cutting lens for this reason.

10.2.2 Regional water risk context

Variable	Projected Direction
Southern groundwater recharge	Declining in reliability under a drying climate; most acute in the Goldfields-Nullarbor and Murchison.

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Variable	Projected Direction
Northern surface water	More episodic rainfall pulses; higher flood peak intensity; longer dry periods between events.
Irrigation demand	Increasing across the Ord, Gascoyne and Mid West as horticulture expands and pastoral diversification proceeds.
Mining drawdown	Ongoing in the Pilbara; expanding into the Goldfields and Murchison with the critical minerals build-out.
Groundwater-dependent ecosystems	At highest risk in the south; no systematic baseline monitoring currently in place.
Wetland water balance	Ramsar sites and desert wetlands are exposed to altered flood frequency and duration; changes in coastal and estuarine water levels affect shorebird and turtle habitat.

10.2.3 Water lens

Every project funded or co-designed under this Plan will apply a water lens covering:

- Dependency, the degree to which the asset, species, system or community depends on surface water, groundwater or seasonal rainfall.
- Allocation risk, whether current or projected water allocation, drawdown or abstraction affects the asset's water supply.
- Connectivity, how the project area connects hydrologically to adjacent assets, users and water-dependent communities downstream or upgradient.
- Cross-tenure implications, whether management actions affecting water have consequences for other asset types or land managers beyond the project boundary.
- Opportunity: where water management actions, such as catchment rehydration, wetland restoration, or riparian rehabilitation, deliver co-benefits across multiple target areas simultaneously.

10.3 Social and Governance Disconnection

10.3.1 Disconnection as a system wide delivery risk

Social and governance disconnection is not a threat to any single asset type. It is the condition that limits the effectiveness of every response to every other threat. Across 227 million hectares, six subregions, and some of the most remote landscapes on Earth, when no one is present on Country to monitor, respond, adapt or maintain relationships, the best-designed management intervention will fail. Disconnection is the constant ambient risk that the Plan's partnership model exists to counter.

Social and governance disconnection comprises the physical scale and remoteness of the region; workforce and capacity gaps in ranger groups, pastoral enterprises and community organisations; the cost of coordinated delivery across vast distances; the limitations of

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communications infrastructure in remote areas; funding cycle mismatches with the timescales of landscape management; and the erosion of intergenerational knowledge transfer in communities where NRM expertise is concentrated in older cohorts.

This threat has a disproportionate effect on the most remote and least-resourced parts of the region, the Desert subregion, the inland Murchison, and remote pastoral and Aboriginal communities across all six subregions. It also amplifies every other threat: a biosecurity incursion without on-ground response capacity will escalate; water stress without local monitoring will go undetected; a cultural site at risk without a connected partner to raise the alarm will not trigger a management response. Social and Governance Disconnection is therefore addressed as a cross-cutting lens.

10.3.2 Social and governance disconnection lens

Every project funded or co-designed under this Plan will apply a social and governance disconnection lens covering:

- Presence, whether there is a willing partner with on-Country presence and the capacity to sustain delivery over the project's life.
- Capability, whether the partner has, or can build, the skills, equipment and workforce needed to address the threats the project targets.
- Continuity, how the project manages the risk of workforce turnover, funding interruption or seasonal inaccessibility.
- Communications, what communications and logistics infrastructure is available and what contingencies apply when it fails.
- Capacity building, whether the project leaves local capability stronger at its conclusion than at its start, reduces long-term dependence on external resourcing.
- Knowledge continuity: whether the project actively supports the intergenerational transfer of ecological, cultural, and management knowledge within the partner community.

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10.4 Cultural Heritage Assessment

Cultural heritage assessment is a mandatory project-level protocol, equivalent in weight to the three formal cross cutting lenses but different in its mechanism. Where Climate, Water, and Social and Governance Disconnection are applied through technical checklists during project design, cultural heritage assessment operates through Free, Prior, and Informed Consent and the cultural authority of Traditional Owner partners. Every project funded or co-designed under this Plan must: confirm whether the project area intersects with or affects tangible or intangible cultural heritage; obtain FPIC from the relevant Traditional Owner group or groups before any on-Country activity proceeds; apply any cultural protocols governing how, when and by whom the project can be managed; and ensure that knowledge generated through the project is governed by data sovereignty arrangements agreed with the TO partner. Cultural heritage assessment is not a one-off approval step; it is a continuous obligation throughout the life of each project, particularly where seasonal, ceremonial, or site-specific access conditions apply. Delivery against this protocol is tracked through Targets 3.1-3.4 under Sites of Significance, and reported against the Cultural heritage risk threat in Challenges and Risks.

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11 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

The Rangelands support globally significant biodiversity. Eight priority species are listed under the Commonwealth Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032, alongside more than 70 nationally listed species (EPBC Act), dozens of migratory shorebirds, and a suite of Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities recognised at State and national levels. The register below is the working list that underpins Target Areas 2, 5 and 6.

Source: Commonwealth EPBC Act listings, Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032, DBCA Priority Fauna and Flora lists, and regional monitoring records. The list is indicative and updated annually.

11.1 Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Greater Bilby	Macrotis lagotis	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara, Desert
Northern Quoll	Dasyurus hallucatus	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Black-flanked Rock Wallaby	Petrogale lateralis	Vulnerable	Pilbara, Goldfields, Murchison
Golden Bandicoot	Isoodon auratus	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Desert
Golden-backed Tree Rat	Mesembriomys macrurus	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Brush-tailed Mulgara	Dasycercus blythi	Vulnerable	Desert, Pilbara
Crest-tailed Mulgara	Dasycercus cristicauda	Vulnerable	Desert
Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat	Rhinonicteris aurantia (Pilbara form)	Vulnerable	Pilbara
Ghost Bat	Macroderma gigas	Vulnerable	Pilbara, Kimberley
Scaly-tailed Possum	Wyulda squamicaudata	Near Threatened	Kimberley
Monjon Rock Wallaby	Petrogale burbidgei	Near Threatened	Kimberley
Nabarlek (western)	Petrogale concinna	Endangered	Kimberley
Spectacled Hare-wallaby	Lagorchestes conspicillatus	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Western Pebble-mound Mouse	Pseudomys chapmani	Least Concern (priority)	Pilbara
Australian Snubfin Dolphin	Orcaella heinsohni	Migratory	Kimberley, Pilbara

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Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Australian Humpback Dolphin	Sousa sahulensis	Migratory	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Dugong	Dugong dugon	Migratory	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne

11.2 Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Night Parrot	Pezoporus occidentalis	Endangered	Desert, Pilbara
Gouldian Finch	Chloebia gouldiae	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Malleefowl	Leipoa ocellata	Vulnerable	Goldfields, Murchison
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western)	Malurus coronatus coronatus	Endangered	Kimberley
Australian Painted Snipe	Rostratula australis	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Eastern Curlew	Numenius madagascariensis	Critically Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Great Knot	Calidris tenuirostris	Critically Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Curlew Sandpiper	Calidris ferruginea	Critically Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Red Knot	Calidris canutus	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Bar-tailed Godwit (baueri)	Limosa lapponica baueri	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara
Bar-tailed Godwit (menzbieri)	Limosa lapponica menzbieri	Critically Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Greater Sand Plover	Anarhynchus leschenaultii	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Lesser Sand Plover	Anarhynchus mongolus	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Princess Parrot	Polytelis alexandrae	Vulnerable	Desert, Goldfields
Grey Falcon	Falco hypoleucos	Vulnerable	Murchison, Goldfields, Desert

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Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Red Goshawk	Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Masked Owl (northern)	Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Star Finch (western)	Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens	Endangered	Pilbara, Gascoyne
Crested Shrike-tit (northern)	Falcunculus frontatus whitei	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Letter-winged Kite	Elanus scriptus	Near Threatened (priority)	Desert
Fork-tailed Swift	Apus pacificus	Migratory	Region-wide
White-throated Needletail	Hirundapus caudacutus	Vulnerable	Region-wide
Australian Bustard	Ardeotis australis	Priority 4 (State)	Region-wide

11.3 Reptiles and amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Loggerhead Turtle	Caretta caretta	Endangered	Gascoyne, Pilbara
Green Turtle	Chelonia mydas	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
Hawksbill Turtle	Eretmochelys imbricata	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara
Flatback Turtle	Natator depressus	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara
Leatherback Turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	Endangered	Pilbara, Gascoyne
Olive Ridley Turtle	Lepidochelys olivacea	Endangered	Kimberley, Pilbara
Pilbara Olive Python	Liasis olivaceus barroni	Vulnerable	Pilbara
Great Desert Skink (Tjakura)	Liopholis kintorei	Vulnerable	Desert
Western Spiny-tailed Skink	Egernia stokesii badia	Endangered	Murchison
Short-nosed Sea Snake	Aipysurus apraefrontalis	Critically Endangered	Pilbara (Ashmore/Scott Reef)

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Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Leaf-scaled Sea Snake	Aipysurus foliosquama	Critically Endangered	Pilbara (Ashmore/Scott Reef)

11.4 Fish, sharks and marine mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Largetooth Sawfish (Freshwater Sawfish)	Pristis pristis	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Green Sawfish	Pristis zijsron	Vulnerable	Kimberley, Pilbara
Dwarf Sawfish	Pristis clavata	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Grey Nurse Shark	Carcharias taurus	Vulnerable	Gascoyne, Pilbara
Whale Shark	Rhincodon typus	Vulnerable	Gascoyne (Ningaloo), Pilbara
Scalloped Hammerhead	Sphyrna lewini	Conservation Dependent	Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne
White Shark	Carcharodon carcharias	Vulnerable	Gascoyne
Humpback Whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Migratory	Gascoyne, Pilbara, Kimberley
Blue Whale	Balaenoptera musculus	Endangered	Offshore Gascoyne, Pilbara

11.5 Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Millstream Palm	Livistona alfredii	Priority 4 (State)	Pilbara
Cycas basaltica (basalt-loving cycad)	Cycas basaltica	Vulnerable	Kimberley
Cycas furfuracea	Cycas furfuracea	Priority 3 (State)	Kimberley
Grevillea calliantha	Grevillea calliantha	Priority 3 (State)	Pilbara
Marsilea exarata	Marsilea exarata	Priority 3 (State)	Pilbara

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Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC / State Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Tecticornia flabelliformis	Tecticornia flabelliformis	Priority 1 (State)	Pilbara (Fortescue Marsh)
Samphire assemblages, Fortescue Marsh	Tecticornia spp. complex	PEC (Priority 1)	Pilbara
Ridge-loving Cycad (Fairfield Station)	Cycas sp.	Priority (State)	Kimberley
Purple-crested Dragon Pea	Templetonia hollakeana	Priority 3 (State)	Pilbara, Murchison

Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities

Community	Status	Principal Subregion(s)
Monsoon Vine Thickets on the Coastal Sands of Dampier Peninsula	EPBC Endangered	Kimberley
Thrombolites and Stromatolites of Hamelin Pool	National and World Heritage significance	Gascoyne
Fortescue Marsh samphire assemblage	State PEC (Priority 1)	Pilbara
Subterranean Invertebrate Fauna of the Pilbara (Bungaroo, Ethel Gorge)	State PEC (Priority 1)	Pilbara
Depuch Island invertebrate fauna assemblage	State PEC	Pilbara
Ghost Bat and Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat cave-roost communities	State PEC	Pilbara, Kimberley
Coolabah (Eucalyptus coolabah) woodland on alluvial floodplains	State PEC	Kimberley, Pilbara
Monsoon Rainforest patches of the Kimberley	State PEC	Kimberley
Great Western Woodlands (eucalypt tall open woodland)	State significance, largest intact temperate woodland	Goldfields-Nullarbor
Karst systems of the Leopold/Napier Ranges (Devonian Reef)	State significance	Kimberley
Salt lake systems of the Murchison and Goldfields (Lake Ballard, Lake Raeside, Lake MacLeod)	State PEC complex	Murchison, Goldfields, Gascoyne

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12 Influences Shaping the Region

The Rangelands are shaped by the people who live and work on Country. This Plan is built with and for the following groups, whose decisions, investments, and stewardship determine regional outcomes.

12.1 First Nations

First Nations peoples are the Traditional Owners and enduring custodians of the Rangelands. More than 50 Traditional Owner groups and 27 ranger groups hold cultural authority, ecological knowledge and on-Country presence across 70 million hectares of determined Native Title and 18 dedicated Indigenous Protected Areas.

Healthy Country Plans, IPA plans and Indigenous Land Use Agreements set priorities for Country. Rangers deliver fire management, carbon abatement, feral control, biosecurity, wetland restoration, threatened species work and cultural site protection at scale. Free, Prior and Informed Consent is foundational to every project Rangelands NRM co-designs.

12.2 Pastoral and horticultural industry

Pastoralism is the dominant land use across more than 45% of the region, with 430+ stations averaging 250,000 hectares. Cattle dominate in the north; sheep and goats feature in the south. Industry leaders are increasingly adopting regenerative practices, including matching stocking rates to carrying capacity, rehydrating catchments, building drought reserves, and protecting ground cover. Combined production exceeds $ 1 billion annually.

Horticulture is concentrated at Carnarvon (Gascoyne River), Kununurra (Ord River Irrigation Area) and Broome. Combined production exceeds $120 million annually across vegetables, fruit, grains and specialty crops. The Ord River Irrigation Area is WA's largest irrigated agriculture project.

12.3 Mining and resources

The Rangelands host the bulk of Australia's resource economy. WA's minerals and petroleum production was valued at more than $174 billion in recent years, and more than 95% of Australia's iron ore is produced in the Pilbara. The region also supports gold, nickel, copper, lithium, salt, gas and emerging critical minerals operations.

The resource sector is a major partner in landscape-scale NRM delivery through environmental offsets, rehabilitation, co-investment in threatened species recovery, and funding for ranger and pastoral stewardship programs.

12.4 Environmental offsets

Environmental offsets are one of the largest sources of conservation finance flowing into the region. Offsets are generated when projects approved under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, the WA Environmental Protection Act 1986 and ministerial conditions deliver

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counterbalancing investment in habitat protection, threatened species recovery, fire management and rehabilitation. Across the Pilbara, the Goldfields-Nullarbor, and, in particular, the Murchison, offsets are now a structural feature of the NRM funding landscape.

The Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund (PEOF) is the most significant pooled offsets vehicle in the region. Established in 2014 and administered by the WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, PEOF aggregates monetary offsets paid by Pilbara resource project proponents and directs them to strategic conservation outcomes for Pilbara biodiversity. Rangelands NRM works with proponents, Traditional Owners, ranger groups, pastoralists, and DBCA on Pilbara-relevant project pipelines that align with PEOF strategic priorities. Offsets are also delivered directly by individual proponents through bilateral arrangements with land managers and through the Native Vegetation Offsets framework.

Rangelands NRM's position is that offsets are most effective when they are landscape-scale, multi-year, co-designed with Traditional Owners and other land managers, integrated with existing programs, and in addition to baseline regulatory obligations. We act as a broker between proponents and on-Country delivery partners to ensure offset investment lands where biodiversity benefits are greatest and capability exists to deliver.

12.5 Energy transition and renewables

The energy transition is reshaping land and sea use across the region through the life of this Plan. Large scale solar, wind and green hydrogen developments are advancing in the Pilbara, Mid West and Goldfields, supported by the Western Renewable Energy Hub, the Asian Renewable Energy Hub, Murchison Hydrogen Renewables and Western Green Energy Hub proposals. Critical minerals projects (lithium, nickel, cobalt, rare earths, vanadium) are expanding across the Goldfields, Murchison and Pilbara to supply battery and decarbonisation supply chains, and resource-sector decarbonisation is reshaping established operations, including in iron ore, salt and LNG.

These developments bring significant new pressures, cumulative habitat loss, water demand, transmission and access corridors, weed and feral pathways, and competition for cultural, pastoral, and conservation values, alongside opportunities for integrated land-use planning, offset investment, First Nations equity participation, and regenerative co-benefits. Rangelands NRM engages with proponents, regulators, Traditional Owners, pastoralists and Shires to bring landscape-scale and cultural considerations into project design and approvals, and to broker conservation co-investment from energy and critical minerals developments.

12.6 Fishing and aquaculture

The region contains two fisheries bioregions (Gascoyne Coast and North Coast) and supports fisheries worth approximately $1 billion annually to the WA economy, including prawn, scallop, crab, demersal scalefish, pearl oyster, mackerel, barramundi and mud crab fisheries. The Gascoyne Coast is one of 18 global hotspots for tropical reef endemism.

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12.7 Community and tourism

Major towns include Kununurra, Derby, Broome, Port Hedland, Karratha, Exmouth, Carnarvon and Kalgoorlie, with many smaller remote communities. Tourism contributed approximately $9.5 billion to WA in recent years, with Ningaloo and Broome alone accounting for more than $1.7 billion.

Community groups, Land Conservation District Committees, Regional Biosecurity Groups, producer groups, Landcare networks, conservation NGOs, and volunteer groups are the backbone of on-ground NRM across the region.

12.8 Government

Rangelands NRM works across four tiers of government, Commonwealth, State, Regional Development Commission and Local Government, as investors, regulators and land managers.

12.8.1 Commonwealth and State

Key Commonwealth partners include the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA). Key State partners include the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and the Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation (JTSI).

Government investment through the National Landcare Program, Regional Delivery Partnerships, State biodiversity and biosecurity programs, Aboriginal ranger programs and the Emissions Reduction Fund underpins much of the region's NRM delivery capacity.

12.8.2 Regional Development Commissions

Five Regional Development Commissions have jurisdiction across the Rangelands: the Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne, Mid West (covering the Murchison) and Goldfields-Esperance Development Commissions. Each publishes a Regional Investment Blueprint or an equivalent strategy that sets 10-20 year priorities for water, transport, energy, housing, industry, and Aboriginal economic development.

RDCs influence the Plan in four ways: they shape the region's economic operating environment (including irrigation, mining, renewables and critical minerals footprints); they co-invest in regional infrastructure; they convene industry, pastoral and Aboriginal economic forums; and they hold regional data essential to calibrating investment. Every priority area in this Plan has a direct line to at least one RDC Blueprint. Aligning projects with current Blueprints materially improves the prospects for State co-investment.

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12.8.3 Local Government, Shires

Twenty seven (27) Shires span the Rangelands, from urban Shires at Broome, Karratha, Hedland and Kalgoorlie-Boulder to some of Australia's most remote Local Governments. Shires are statutory land use planners, local biodiversity regulators, fire and emergency managers, roadside and declared-pest managers, reserves custodians and rate-setters for pastoral leases.

The Shire level interface shapes whether projects can be delivered on the ground. Shire Local Planning Strategies and Local Biodiversity Strategies determine where development pressure lands and where setbacks apply. Bush Fire Brigades and Local Emergency Management Arrangements are the day-to-day governance of fire across tenures. Land Conservation District Committees, Regional Biosecurity Groups, and volunteer networks typically operate at Shire or sub-regional scales. Rate payer registers, pastoral contact lists and local cultural and community relationships sit with Shires.

This Plan treats Shires as primary delivery partners alongside Traditional Owner corporations, ranger groups and pastoral enterprises. The Shire register at Annex D lists each Shire and its principal NRM interface.

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13 Strategic Priorities, Seven Target Areas

The Plan is organised around seven target areas. These reflect the region's natural and cultural assets and the condition of the systems that sustain them. Every project Rangelands NRM invests in contributes to one or more of these targets.

Target Area	Focus
1. Productive Land Systems	Pastoral and horticultural land condition, soil health, ground cover, regenerative grazing, and catchment rehydration.
2. Significant Vegetation and Ecological Communities	Threatened Ecological Communities, savanna woodlands, monsoon vine thickets, mulga, the Great Western Woodlands, and riparian vegetation.
3. Sites of Significance	World Heritage Areas, cultural sites, Indigenous Protected Areas and heritage landscapes, protected through co-designed partnership with their custodians and embedded across every project's delivery.
4. Resilient and Engaged Communities	Capacity of land and sea managers, ranger groups, producer groups, horticultural growers and community networks.
5. Coastal Zones and Islands	15,000 km of coastline, turtle rookeries, seagrass, mangroves, islands and shorebird habitat.
6. Threatened Species	EPBC-listed and culturally significant species, including Greater Bilby, Night Parrot, Northern Quoll, Malleefowl, Black-flanked Rock Wallaby and Eastern Curlew.
7. Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands	Ramsar sites, major catchments (Fitzroy, Ord, De Grey, Fortescue, Ashburton, Gascoyne, Murchison), springs, soaks and inland lakes.

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14 Subregional Focus

The six subregions are distinct in terms of climate, land use, economy, and cultural context. The Plan delivers against regional targets through subregional priorities.

14.1 Kimberley

424,517 km², tropical savanna, monsoonal north, Fitzroy and Ord catchments, 2,500+ islands, four Ramsar wetlands. Economy: mining (iron ore, diamonds, offshore gas), tourism, pastoralism, irrigated horticulture (ORIA).

Priorities: cross-tenure fire management, cane toad response, Greater Bilby and Northern Quoll recovery, Monsoon Vine Thicket TEC, Ramsar wetland health, savanna carbon, pastoral land condition.

14.2 Pilbara

500,000+ km², iron ore heartland, 4,665 km of coastline, Murujuga World Heritage Area, Fortescue Marsh, Dampier Archipelago. Economy: dominated by iron ore, LNG, salt, lithium and critical minerals; significant pastoral footprint.

Priorities: Murujuga cultural landscape, Fortescue Marsh and river system, Northern Quoll and Pilbara Olive Python, coastal turtle rookeries, pastoral land condition at the mining interface, and weed and feral management.

14.3 Gascoyne

Shark Bay and Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Areas, Gascoyne River catchment, the Carnarvon horticultural precinct, and Australia's only fringing coral reef. Economy: tourism, fisheries (prawn, scallop, crab), pastoralism, irrigated horticulture.

Priorities: World Heritage values, Ningaloo reef health, Carnarvon horticultural sustainability, LOTE grower engagement, feral cat and goat control, and Upper Gascoyne rehydration.

14.4 Murchison

Semi-arid mulga country, the Murchison River catchment, Shark Bay-Yalgoo interface, significant mining and pastoral activity, emerging renewable energy and critical minerals footprint.

Priorities: Malleefowl recovery, mulga woodland condition, total grazing pressure management, pastora-mining land use planning, biosecurity.

14.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

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Great Western Woodlands, the largest remaining intact temperate woodland on Earth, Nullarbor Plain, Great Victoria Desert fringe. Economy: gold, nickel, lithium and critical minerals; pastoralism in the north; emerging green hydrogen and renewables.

Priorities: Great Western Woodlands protection, Malleefowl recovery, Ngadju led fire and conservation, post-mining rehabilitation, groundwater-dependent ecosystems.

14.6 Desert

Gibson, Great Sandy, Little Sandy, and Great Victoria Deserts, largely Aboriginal-held land; a network of IPAs and ranger groups; Paruku (Lake Gregory), a Ramsar eligible site.

Priorities: Indigenous led fire and feral management, Bilby and Night Parrot recovery, Paruku wetland health, pastoral-desert interface, cross-border collaboration through the Indigenous Desert Alliance.

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15 Target × Threat Heat Map by Subregion

Relative severity of biophysical and socio-structural threats against each of the seven target areas, by subregion. Water is addressed exclusively as a cross-cutting lens. Climate, Social, and Governance Disconnection appear in the matrix for subregional diagnostic comparison and are also addressed as cross-cutting lenses applied to every project. Ratings are working estimates reviewed annually.

H	High	M	Medium	L	Low	-	Not applicable

The heat maps below rate the severity of each threat against each target area, by subregion. They should be read as a system diagnostic, not a list of independent problems. Where a threat is rated High across multiple target areas in the same subregion, those ratings reflect a single systemic pressure operating across asset types simultaneously; a cane toad front, a salinisation event, or a feral herbivore incursion does not confine itself to one target area. Cells rated H in multiple rows under the same threat column signal the need for coordinated management across those target areas, not parallel independent interventions.

Note: Water is addressed exclusively as a cross-cutting lens and does not appear in the matrix. Ecological Connectivity captures the structural and spatial dimensions of landscape connectivity: habitat fragmentation, movement corridors, fish passage and hydrological connectivity. Hydrological connectivity here refers to the structural capacity of landscapes to support natural water movement, floodplain function, baseflow continuity, and groundwater recharge pathways, and is distinct from water resource availability and allocation, which are addressed through the Water cross-cutting lens. Climate, Social, and Governance Disconnection remain in the matrix for subregional comparison and are also applied as cross-cutting lenses at the project level (see the Cross-cutting Threats section).

15.1 Kimberley

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/ Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	M
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	M	H	M	H	L	M
Sites of Significance	H	M	M	H	M	M	L	M
Communities	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	H
Coastal and Islands	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	M

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Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/ Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Threatened Species	H	H	M	H	M	H	L	M
\ Rivers and Wetlands	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	M

15.2 Pilbara

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	M	H	H	M	H	M	H	M
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	M
Sites of Significance	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M
Communities	M	M	M	L	H	L	L	M
Coastal and Islands	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	M
Threatened Species	H	H	H	M	H	H	M	M
Rivers and Wetlands	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	M

15.3 Gascoyne

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	M	H	H	L	M	M	H	M
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	H	L	M	M	M	M

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Sites of Significance	H	M	H	L	M	H	L	L
Communities	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M
Coastal and Islands	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L
Threatened Species	H	H	H	L	M	H	M	M
Rivers and Wetlands	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	M

15.4 Murchison

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	H	H	H	M	M	H	H	H
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	H	M	M	H	M	M
Sites of Significance	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	M
Communities	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	H
Coastal and Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatened Species	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	H
Rivers and Wetlands	M	M	H	L	M	M	M	M

15.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	M	H	H	H	H	M	M	M
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M
Sites of Significance	H	M	M	M	H	M	L	M
Communities	M	M	M	M	H	L	L	M
Coastal and Islands	M	L	M	L	M	L	M	L
Threatened Species	H	H	M	H	H	H	M	M
Rivers and Wetlands	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	M

15.6 Desert

Target area	Biodiversity loss	Biosecurity	Climate	Fire	Land/Sea use	Ecological Connectivity	Erosion	Social and Governance Disconnection
Productive Land	M	H	M	H	M	M	M	H
Vegetation / TECs	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	M
Sites of Significance	H	M	M	M	M	L	L	M
Communities	L	M	M	M	L	L	L	H
Coastal and Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatened Species	H	H	M	H	M	H	L	H
Rivers and Wetlands	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	H

Where ratings differ between a subregion and the regional picture, the subregion takes precedence for project scoping and investment prioritisation.

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16 Targets 2026 - 2031

Targets are grouped by the seven priority target areas plus cross-cutting commitments. Each target carries a status indicator showing the starting position: green where we begin the Plan on track, amber where partial progress exists and the gap can be closed within five years, red where no baseline exists or the step-change required will define Year 1 effort. Targets are indicative and will be confirmed with subregional partners through Year 1 of the Plan.

The targets below respond directly to the threat patterns identified in the heat maps.

R	No baseline or significant gap	A	Partial progress, gap to close	G	On track / strong baseline

16.1 Productive Land Systems

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
1.1	Regenerative and rehydration practices adopted on pastoral stations	Cohort to be confirmed	40 stations	R
1.2	Property-scale land management plans (EMU, ESRM or equivalent)	~40 properties	150 properties	A
1.3	Catchment rehydration works in operation	3 sub-catchments	10 sub-catchments	A
1.4	Horticultural growers engaged in Good Practice programs	~35 growers	100 growers	A
1.5	Total grazing pressure assessments completed in priority pastoral districts	0	5 districts by 2031	R
1.6	Carbon and biodiversity stewardship projects with pastoral lessees	6 projects	15 projects by 2031	A

16.2 Significant Vegetation and Ecological Communities

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
2.1	Active management arrangements for listed regional TECs	4 of 7 TECs	All 7 TECs by 2028	A
2.2	Coordinated fire management across the savanna and desert Country	~6 m ha	10 m ha	A

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Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
2.3	Regional Buffel grass strategy in implementation	Strategy under development	Active across priority sites by 2028	R
2.4	Hectares of significant vegetation under improved management	~1.2 m ha	4 m ha by 2031	A
2.5	Great Western Woodlands stewardship investment leveraged	$0.8 m current	$4 m over Plan	A

16.3 Sites of Significance

Targets 3.1-3.4 are the delivery-tracking measures for the Cultural Heritage Assessment protocol described in Cross-cutting Threats (section 9.4) and the Plan's direct response to the Cultural heritage risk threat (Challenges and Risks).

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
3.1	Co-designed programs for the four World Heritage Areas	2 of 4 sites	All 4 by 2031	A
3.2	Formal working relationships with Indigenous Protected Areas	11 of 18 IPAs	All 18 by 2031	A
3.3	Cultural site protection as an explicit workstream in on-ground projects	~60% of projects	100% from 2027	A
3.4	Murujuga and other cultural-landscape co-design programs supported	1 program	3 programs by 2031	R
3.5	Cultural heritage management training delivered with TO partners	Ad hoc	6 cohorts over Plan	A

16.4 Resilient and Engaged Communities

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
4.1	Formal working relationships maintained with TO and ranger groups	50 TO groups / 27 ranger groups	Sustained annually	G
4.2	Land, sea and water managers are engaged annually	~1,400	2,000+	A
4.3	Cumulative investment in capacity-building, training and certification	$1.8 m to 2026	$5 m over Plan	A

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Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
4.4	First Nations leadership in project governance roles	~30% of projects	60% of projects by 2031	A
4.5	Volunteer hours mobilised through LCDCs, RBGs and Landcare networks	~12,000 hrs/yr	25,000 hrs/yr by 2031	A

16.5 Coastal Zones and Islands

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
5.1	Co-designed management for priority coastal sites (Roebuck, Eighty Mile, Dampier, Ningaloo)	2 of 4 sites	All 4 by 2028	A
5.2	Turtle rookery protection programs	4 sites	6 sites by 2031	A
5.3	Marine debris and ghost-net response coverage	~800 km coastline	2,000 km by 2031	A
5.4	Indigenous Sea Country plans in development or being maintained	4 plans	8 plans by 2031	R
5.5	Hectares of mangrove and seagrass mapped or under monitoring	~80,000 ha	250,000 ha by 2031	A

16.6 Threatened Species

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
6.1	Funded recovery programs for priority threatened fauna	3 active programs	6 species programs by 2031	A
6.2	Feral predator and herbivore control coverage	2.3 m ha	5 m ha by 2031	A
6.3	Safe Havens and refugia maintained	2 sites	3 subregions by 2029	A
6.4	Threatened Species Action Plan priority species with active regional programs	4 of 8 species	8 of 8 by 2031	R
6.5	Indigenous-led threatened species monitoring (camera, track and sign)	6 ranger groups	15 ranger groups by 2031	A

16.7 Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands

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Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
7.1	Active management partnerships for Ramsar wetlands	3 of 5 sites	All 5 by 2028	A
7.2	Measurable flow, water-quality or ecological targets in priority catchments	2 catchments	5 catchments by 2031	A
7.3	Indigenous-led programs at desert wetlands (Paruku, Walyarta, Karlamilyi)	1 of 3	All 3 by 2031	R
7.4	Riparian rehabilitation works under co-design (km of priority river)	~80 km	250 km by 2031	A
7.5	Groundwater-dependent ecosystems mapped and monitored	0 systematic	6 priority systems by 2031	R

16.8 Cross-cutting

Code	Measure	Baseline 2026	Target 2031	Status
C1	Cross-cutting lenses (Climate, Water and Social and Governance Disconnection) embedded in every project plan	Ad hoc application	Universal from 2027	R
C2	Biosecurity rapid-response capability maintained	Capability in place	Sustained annually	G
C3	Annual regional outcomes report published	Internal reporting only	Public report each year	A
C4	Public/private co-investment ratio achieved	1:0.4 current	1:0.5 sustained	A
C5	First Nations co-investment and partnership share of program spend	~35%	50% by 2031	A
C6	Annual review and target refresh published	No public refresh	Each year from 2027	R

17 Challenges and Risks

All other threats are assessed on a per-target-area basis in the heat maps in the preceding section.

Threat	Description	Mitigation (project work)	Severity	Trajectory
Biodiversity loss	Ongoing decline in small mammals, shorebirds, desert reptiles and	Targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 (recovery programs, feral control, TSAP species	H	Worsening

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Threat	Description	Mitigation (project work)	Severity	Trajectory
	ecological communities from cumulative clearing, predation, fire and climate pressure.	programs); 2.1, 2.4 (TEC management, vegetation under improved management).		
Biosecurity	Feral predators (cats, foxes), feral herbivores (camels, donkeys, goats, pigs), invasive weeds (buffel, mesquite, cotton bush), native invasives and disease incursions (myrtle rust, cane toad).	Targets 2.3 (Buffel grass strategy); 6.2 (feral control coverage); C2 (biosecurity rapid-response capability); 1.5 (grazing pressure assessments).	H	Worsening
Climate change	More hot days, more intense rainfall and cyclones, rising sea level, shifting growing seasons and increased fire risk across all six subregions.	Cross-cutting lens applied to every project (Target C1); reflected in 1.1 (regenerative/rehydration practices) and 2.2 (coordinated fire management).	H	Worsening
Altered fire regimes	Late dry-season wildfire across the north; fuel accumulation and extreme summer fires across the south and desert.	Target 2.2 (coordinated fire management, savanna and desert); subregional fire priorities (Kimberley, Goldfields, Desert).	M	Mixed, improving north, worsening south
Land and sea use pressures	Cumulative grazing pressure, post-mining legacies, expanding critical minerals and renewables footprints, tourism growth and fishing effort.	Blueprint alignment (every project tested against RDC/Shire plans); Target 1.2 (land management plans); Murchison pastoral-mining land use priority.	M	Worsening
Water security	Groundwater allocation, altered river flow regimes, wetland dependence, and increased irrigation demand in a drying climate.	Cross-cutting lens applied to every project (Target C1); Targets 7.2, 7.5 (flow/water-quality targets, groundwater-dependent ecosystems); 1.3 (catchment rehydration).	M	Worsening
Erosion	Wind and water erosion across degraded pastoral country; hillslope erosion following intense rainfall events in the north.	Targets 1.1, 1.3 (regenerative/rehydration practices, catchment rehydration works); 1.2 (land management plans).	M	Stable to worsening

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Threat	Description	Mitigation (project work)	Severity	Trajectory
Social and governance disconnection	Scale and remoteness of the region, workforce and capacity gaps, cost of coordinated delivery and communications access. Mediates the effectiveness of responses to all other threats.	Cross-cutting lens applied to every project (Target C1); Targets 4.3-4.5 (capacity-building investment, First Nations leadership, volunteer mobilisation).	M	Stable
Ecological connectivity	Fragmentation of habitats and movement corridors, blockage of fish passage, hydrological disconnection of floodplains and wetlands, isolation of species populations.	Targets 7.4, 7.5 (riparian rehabilitation, groundwater-dependent ecosystems); 2.4 (vegetation under improved management); 5.5 (mangrove/seagrass mapping).	M	Worsening
Cultural heritage risk	Pressure on tangible and intangible cultural heritage from development, unmanaged visitation and loss of knowledge transfer. Primary threat driver for Target Area 3, assessed through that target area's condition monitoring rather than as a separate heat-map column.	Targets 3.1-3.4 are the direct delivery response, underpinned by the Cultural Heritage Assessment protocol (Free, Prior and Informed Consent, applied to every project - see Cross-cutting Threats, section 9.4).	M	Worsening
Funding volatility	Program cycles, acquittal overhead and short-term investment windows that do not match landscape timescales.	Target C4 (public/private co-investment ratio); diversified five-year investment envelope; long-relationship delivery model rather than transactional funding.	M	Stable

H	High	M	Medium	L	Low	-	Not applicable

These challenges are interdependent and systemic in character. The analysis of how they interact, cascade and converge ,and what this means for investment sequencing ,is set out in the Systems Approach section of this Plan.

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18 Delivery Approach

Rangelands NRM delivers the Plan through landscape-scale, community co-designed programs. Our approach is:

- As an independent convenor, we hold a neutral role that enables diverse interests to work together over long-term horizons.
- Co-design, every project is developed with the people who will deliver it and who hold the knowledge, authority and presence on Country.
- At the landscape scale, we invest where the threat, the asset, and willing partners align, across tenure boundaries.
- Blueprint alignment, every project is tested against the current Regional Investment Blueprint of the host Regional Development Commission and the Local Planning Strategy of the host Shire before investment is confirmed.
- Two-way knowledge, Traditional Cultural and Ecological Knowledge sits alongside contemporary science and industry practice.
- Long relationships, we invest in trust and presence, not transactions.
- Transparent reporting: we report against targets and share what works and what does not.

The operational systems that enable this delivery, program and project management framework, partner relationship records, project selection process and ESG-F governance framework are documented in Rangelands NRM's operational systems and available to registered delivery partners under formal working agreements, consistent with the Tier 2 information access framework described in the Disclaimer of this Plan.

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19 Investment and Resources

Delivering the Plan requires sustained, diversified investment across public, private, First Nations and philanthropic sources. The figures below are indicative and based on current delivery scale and the five-year program logic. They will be refined each year against secured funding and co-investment commitments.

19.1 Indicative five-year envelope

Source	Share	Five year indicative
Commonwealth NRM programs (RLP, NLP, Threatened Species, Biosecurity)	50%	$45M
State programs (biodiversity, biosecurity, fire, pastoral)	15%	$13.5M
Industry co-investment and offsets	20%	$18M
Philanthropic	5%	$4.5M
Earned revenue, fee-for-service and project-specific	10%	$9M
Total indicative envelope	100%	$90M

Every dollar of public investment is targeted to unlock at least 50 cents of co-investment from industry, First Nations organisations and philanthropic partners, reflecting the ratios Rangelands NRM has delivered over the past investment cycle.

19.2 Indicative allocation by target area

Target area	Share
1. Productive Land Systems	20%
2. Significant Vegetation and Ecological Communities	15%
3. Sites of Significance	10%
4. Resilient and Engaged Communities	15%
5. Coastal Zones and Islands	10%
6. Threatened Species	15%
7. Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands	10%
8. Cross-cutting and operations	5%

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19.3 Indicative allocation by subregion

Subregion	Share
Kimberley	25%
Pilbara	20%
Desert	15%
Gascoyne	15%
Goldfields-Nullarbor	15%
Murchison	10%

Allocation is intentionally weighted by current partner readiness, program maturity and scale of priority assets rather than by land area alone. In the Murchison, where partner readiness is currently Low and several threats are rated High, Year 1 investment is front-weighted toward capacity-building, relationship development and baseline establishment to lift readiness and create the conditions for expanded delivery in Years 2-5. Investment allocation in the Murchison is expected to increase as readiness improves. Actual allocation each year is a function of secured funding, partner capacity, seasonal conditions and emergent priorities.

Four-factor allocation model. The table below makes this weighting explicit. Each subregion is scored High (H), Moderate (M) or Low (L) on four factors: threat severity (drawn from the aggregate pattern of the heat maps), asset significance (scale and irreplaceability of natural and cultural assets), partner readiness (capacity of existing delivery partnerships, as shown in the Regional Snapshot), and partner presence (geographic coverage of active programs on Country). The composite score is indicative, not arithmetically deterministic ,it provides a structured basis for allocation decisions rather than a formula.

Subregion	Threat severity (30%)	Asset significance (30%)	Partner readiness (25%)	Partner presence (15%)	Composite	Indicative allocation
Kimberley	H	H	H	H	High	25%
Pilbara	H	H	M	H	High	20%
Gascoyne	H	H	M	M	Moderate	15%
Murchison	H	M	L	L	Low-Moderate	10%
Goldfields-Nullarbor	M	H	M	M	Moderate	15%
Desert	H	H	H	M	High	15%†

† The Desert subregion scores High on the composite but receives a 15% allocation consistent with Goldfields-Nullarbor and Gascoyne. This reflects the higher per program delivery cost across extremely remote landscapes, which constrains the number of active programs that can be effectively sustained relative to the composite score.

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19.4 Federal investment landscape

Commonwealth investment in natural resource management and First Nations land and sea management is the largest single influence on the Plan's delivery capacity. The table below sets out the principal Federal (and flagship State) programs active in the region, their funding envelopes, timeframes and where they land across the Rangelands.

Program	Funding Envelope	Timeframe	Regional Footprint
Natural Heritage Trust (NHT)	$1.1 billion (national)	2023-2028	Umbrella Commonwealth NRM program; funds Regional Delivery Partners, including Rangelands NRM across the entire region.
Regional Land Partnerships / Regional Delivery Services	~$450M nationally 2018-2023; current panel to 30 June 2028	2018-2028	Primary on-ground vehicle: threatened species recovery, Ramsar wetland management, sustainable agriculture extension, World Heritage values. Delivered across all six subregions through Rangelands NRM.
Indigenous Rangers Program (IRP) Round 2	$190M+ nationally over 3 years; 1,900+ ranger jobs by 2028	2025-2028	26 new WA projects. Major footprint: Kimberley (Bardi Jawi, Dambimangari, Wunambal Gaambera, Balanggarra, Karajarri, Nyikina Mangala, Bunuba), Pilbara (Nyangumarta, Ngurrara, Karlka Nyiyaparli, Yindjibarndi, Kariyarra), Desert (Martu/KJ, Kiwirrkurra, Ngaanyatjarra), Goldfields (Spinifex, Tjaltjraak), Murchison (Wajarri Yamatji), Gascoyne (Nhanda, Malgana).
Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) Program	$162.8M continuation (24-28) + $14.68M for 12 new IPAs (announced Jul 2024) + $250M Australian Bushland Program (5 years from Jul 2025)	2024-2030	One of the densest IPA networks in Australia. Existing IPAs include Warlu Jilajaa Jumu, Birriliburu, Matuwa Kurrara-Kurrara, Ngururrpa, Karajarri, Nyangumarta Warrarn, Kiwirrkurra, Uunguu, Dambimangari, Wilinggin, Balanggarra, Bardi Jawi, Paruku, Ngaanyatjarra Lands, Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa (Martu), Ngadju, Pila Nguru (Spinifex). Nyamal IPA (557,222 ha, Pilbara) announced 2024.
Threatened Species Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032	$224.5M; 110 priority species and 20 priority places	2022-2032	Priority species in-region: Night Parrot, Greater Bilby, Northern Quoll, Gouldian Finch, Black-flanked Rock Wallaby,

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Program	Funding Envelope	Timeframe	Regional Footprint
			Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat, Pilbara Olive Python, Malleefowl. Saving Native Species grants are available to regional partners, up to $500K.
Emissions Reduction Fund, Savanna Burning	Market-based; 22M ha nationally; 300,000+ ACCUs generated annually; $50M+ annual revenue to Kimberley TOs	Ongoing since 2014	Kimberley-dominant. Six registered fire management projects, including the North Kimberley Fire Abatement Project (Dambimangari, Wilinggin, Wunambal Gaambera Uunguu, Balanggarra). Wilinggin project has issued 100+ million ACCUs.
National Landcare Program Phase 3	Delivered through NHT; integrated with RLP	2023-2028	Sustainable agriculture extension, soil health, and producer group support across pastoral and horticultural WA rangelands.
WA State Aboriginal Ranger Program (Phase 2), State, co-invested	$83M over 5 years; 55 organisations; 77 programs	2022-2027	Complements the Commonwealth IRP across the region; strongest footprint in Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields and Desert.
Reef to Ridge and Regional Biosecurity programs	Variable; DAFF-funded and co-invested	Ongoing	Cane toad front management (Kimberley, Desert), feral herbivore management, myrtle rust surveillance, and weed rapid-response capability.

Federal investment in the region is geographically concentrated. The Kimberley and Western Desert host the highest density of IPAs, ranger teams, and ACCU generating savanna fire projects. The Pilbara has strong ranger coverage with growing IPA density (most recently Nyamal). The Goldfields-Nullarbor carries Ngadju-, Spinifex and Tjaltjraak led programs, as well as the Great Western Woodlands. The Gascoyne-Murchison pastoral belt is funded principally through Regional Land Partnerships agricultural sustainability and threatened species streams.

19.5 Industry, offsets and energy investment

Alongside Commonwealth and State investment, three industry linked streams are now structural to the regional NRM funding base:

- **Environmental offsets under the EPBC Act and the WA Environmental Protection Act are attached to mining, infrastructure,** and energy approvals. Delivered as on-ground works, monetary contributions or land acquisition, principally across the Pilbara, Goldfields-Nullarbor and Murchison.

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- **Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund (PEOF),** the State's pooled offsets vehicle for Pilbara biodiversity, administered by DBCA. Rangelands NRM partners with proponents, Traditional Owners, ranger groups and DBCA on PEOF aligned program pipelines covering threatened species, fire, weed and feral management at the landscape scale.
- **Energy transition co-investment,** conservation, cultural and pastoral co-investment associated with renewables (solar, wind, hydrogen) and critical minerals projects. Delivered through proponent partnerships, project conditions, voluntary stewardship and First Nations equity arrangements. This stream is expected to grow materially over the life of this Plan as the Western Renewable Energy Hub, Asian Renewable Energy Hub, Western Green Energy Hub, and the critical minerals build-out advance.

Together, these streams already exceed Commonwealth program funding in the Pilbara and are likely to do so across the Goldfields and Murchison by 2031. The Plan's investment leverage assumption (50 cents of co-investment for every public dollar) is conservative relative to this trajectory.

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20 Alignment with National, State and International Strategy

The Plan sits within a wider policy architecture. Rangelands NRM contributes directly to the priorities of Commonwealth, State and international frameworks, and draws on them to anchor regional investment.

20.1 National

Strategy or Framework	How the Plan Contributes
Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030	Protects and restores species, TECs and ecological communities across the Plan's seven target areas.
Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032	Active recovery programs for priority species (Bilby, Night Parrot, Malleefowl, Northern Quoll, Black-flanked Rock Wallaby, Eastern Curlew).
National Landcare Program 2023-2028	Primary delivery vehicle through Regional Land Partnerships and related programs.
National Soil Strategy	Pastoral land condition, rehydration, ground cover and regenerative grazing targets.
National Biosecurity Strategy 2022-2032	Regional biosecurity rapid-response capability and feral management targets.
National Agreement on Closing the Gap (Priority Reform 2)	Shared decision-making with First Nations through co-design, Free Prior and Informed Consent and TO-led delivery.
First Nations Clean Energy Strategy 2024-2030	Partnership on renewable energy siting, savanna carbon and ranger-led land management.
Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment	Regional cross-cutting climate lens applied to every project as part of the broader cross-cutting threats framework; adaptation targets embedded.

20.2 Western Australia, State priorities

The Plan contributes directly to the priorities published by the Western Australian Government. Every Rangelands NRM project is tested for alignment with the current State strategies below and with the Regional Investment Blueprint of the host Regional Development Commission.

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Priority / Strategy	Lead agency	Relevance to the Plan	Status
Plan for Our Parks	DBCA	Expands the WA conservation estate by 5 million hectares through joint management with Traditional Owners, direct overlap with the Plan's Sites of Significance and co-management targets.	Implementation; new park proposals in Kimberley and Desert.
WA Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	DBCA	Sets State biodiversity priorities, priority species lists (Priority 1-4) and PEC framework, underpins Target Areas 2 and 6.	In force.
Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy	DBCA	Provides the Kimberley-specific delivery framework: fire, cane toad response, Ramsar management, islands, marine parks.	Active with renewed funding.
Pilbara Environmental Offsets Fund (PEOF)	DWER / DBCA	Largest State offset fund in Australia; pools cumulative impacts of iron ore development into strategic offsets, direct co-investment channel for the Pilbara subregion.	Active (Strategic Investment Plan renewed).
State Aboriginal Ranger Program (Phase 2)	DBCA	$83M over 5 years supporting 55 organisations and 77 programs, operationally essential across the region, particularly Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields and Desert.	2022-2027.
WA Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy	DPLH / State	Underpins First Nations leadership in delivery, economic development, employment and decision-making.	In force.
WA Climate Policy and Sectoral Emissions Reduction Strategies	DWER	Frames the Plan's cross-cutting climate lens; carbon farming, savanna burning and landscape	Implementation.

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Priority / Strategy	Lead agency	Relevance to the Plan	Status
		carbon opportunities align with Sectoral Strategies (agriculture, energy, industry).	
Pastoral Lands Reform and Land Administration Act 1997 reforms	DPLH / Pastoral Lands Board	Diversification permits, carbon farming on pastoral leases, lease renewal 2034, material to Target Area 1 and station level stewardship.	Reform program active.
WA Regional Biosecurity Strategy	DPIRD	Coordinates Recognised Biosecurity Groups, feral predator and herbivore management, weed programs, direct alignment with cross-cutting biosecurity target.	In force.
Cane Toad Strategy for Western Australia 2021-2031	DBCA	Containment and front management; northern quoll rescue; continental buffer at the Kimberley frontline.	Active.
WA Critical Minerals Strategy	JTSI / DMIRS	Shapes land-use footprint for lithium, nickel, rare earths and vanadium across Pilbara, Goldfields, Murchison, cumulative impact, co-investment and offset opportunities.	2024-2030.
WA Renewable Hydrogen Strategy	JTSI / DWER	Large-scale solar and wind developments proposed across the Pilbara, Murchison and Goldfields are reshaping land use, water use, biodiversity and First Nations partnerships.	Implementation.
State Planning Strategy 2050 and Pilbara/Kimberley/Mid West regional planning frameworks	DPLH / Western Australian Planning Commission	Frames settlement, infrastructure and tenure changes influencing asset management and NRM footprint.	In force.

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Priority / Strategy	Lead agency	Relevance to the Plan	Status
WA Marine Stewardship Strategy and Marine Park expansion	DBCA	Supports Sea Country co-management, turtle rookery protection and marine park implementation (Ningaloo, North Kimberley, Lalang-garram).	Rolling implementation.
Closing the Gap, WA Implementation Plan	Department of the Premier and Cabinet	State-level commitments under Priority Reform 2, shared decision-making, data sovereignty and community-led delivery.	Active.

20.3 International

Framework	Contribution
CBD Global Biodiversity Framework (Kunming-Montreal)	Contributes to 30x30 conservation targets through IPAs, Ramsar and co-designed management.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Active management of Ord, Roebuck Bay, Eighty Mile Beach, Lake MacLeod and Forrestdale-Thomsons area wetlands where relevant to the region.
Convention on Migratory Species and EAAF	Migratory shorebird and sea turtle habitat protection across coastal priorities.
UN Sustainable Development Goals (6, 13, 14, 15)	Water, climate, marine and terrestrial outcomes reported against Plan targets.

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21 Key Studies, Reports and Frameworks

The Plan is informed by, and aligned to, a substantial body of public work on the region. The table below lists the primary framing documents used in developing the Plan. Subregional scientific and cultural reports, project-level evaluations, and partner-held assessments are housed within the Rangelands NRM knowledge management system.

Title	Custodian	Relevance	Source
Shark Bay World Heritage Area, Strategic Plan	WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Anchors Target Area 3, Sites of Significance in the Gascoyne; underpins Malgana joint management.	DBCA Shark Bay Management Plan
Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area, Management Plan	DBCA (with Joint Management partners)	Anchors Ningaloo reef health and coastal zone targets.	DBCA Ningaloo Coast Management Plan
Purnululu National Park / World Heritage Area, Management Plan	DBCA / Kija and Jaru Traditional Owners	Anchors Kimberley World Heritage and joint-management work.	DBCA Purnululu Management Plan
Murujuga Cultural Landscape, World Heritage Nomination and National Heritage Listing	Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation / Commonwealth DCCEEW	Underpins Pilbara priorities and industry interface; Australia's most recent World Heritage inscription.	DCCEEW Murujuga
Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030	Commonwealth DCCEEW / State and Territory Governments	Sets national biodiversity goals to which the Plan contributes.	DCCEEW Strategy for Nature
Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Priority species and priority places framework. Eight priority species in the Rangelands region.	DCCEEW Threatened Species Action Plan

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Title	Custodian	Relevance	Source
Australia's National Climate Risk Assessment 2024	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Climate risk framing for the Plan's cross-cutting climate lens and adaptation targets.	DCCEEW National Climate Risk Assessment 2024
State of the Environment Report 2021	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Evidence base for Rangelands relevant pressures, condition and management responses.	DCCEEW State of Environment Report
National Soil Strategy 2021-2041	Commonwealth DAFF	Target Area 1 (Productive Land Systems) ground cover and soil condition framework.	DAFF National Soil Strategy
National Biosecurity Strategy 2022-2032	Commonwealth DAFF	Underpins regional biosecurity rapid-response capability (cane toad, myrtle rust, buffel, emerging weeds).	DAFF Biosecurity Strategy
National Agreement on Closing the Gap	Joint Council on Closing the Gap	Priority Reform 2 shared decision-making is foundational to co-design with First Nations.	Closing The Gap Agreement
First Nations Clean Energy Strategy 2024-2030	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Guides renewable energy partnership and savanna carbon programs in the region.	DCCEEW First Nations Climate Energy Strategy
Kimberley Science and Conservation Strategy	DBCA	Kimberley-specific conservation framework and delivery anchor.	DBCA Kimberley Conservation Strategy 2011
North West Australia Bioregional Plan / Marine Bioregional Plan	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Frames Pilbara, Kimberley and Gascoyne marine priorities.	DCCEEW North Marine Bioregional Plan
IBRA, Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Bioregional framework underlying asset classification in Annex A.	DCCEEW - Bioregion framework

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Title	Custodian	Relevance	Source
IMCRA, Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation for Australia	Commonwealth DCCEEW	Marine bioregional classification used for Target Area 5 (Coastal Zones and Islands).	DCCEEW Marine Bioregional Plans
Fitzroy River (Martuwarra) Water Allocation Planning	WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	Anchors Target Area 7 in the Kimberley; subject to Traditional Owner-led planning.	DEWR - Draft management plan
Great Western Woodlands Conservation Strategy	DBCA / Nature Conservancy / Ngadju and other Traditional Owners	Goldfields-Nullarbor anchor: world's largest intact temperate woodland.	DBCA Great Western Woodlands Conservation Strategy
Pastoral Lands Reform / WA Pastoral Lands Board Annual Report	Pastoral Lands Board of WA	Pastoral tenure, land condition monitoring and diversification policy context.	Pastoral Lands Board
Rangelands Land Condition Monitoring, WARMS and ESRM	WA Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)	Land condition evidence base for pastoral Target Area 1.	DPIRD Land Condition Monitoring DPIRD - WARMS
Ramsar Information Sheets, Roebuck Bay, Eighty Mile Beach, Ord River Floodplain. Other notable sites, Lake MacLeod, Forrestdale and Thomsons	DBCA / Ramsar	Anchors Target Area 7 Ramsar management arrangements.	DBCA Wetlands, Ramsar and significance

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Title	Custodian	Relevance	Source
WA Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	DBCA	State-level biodiversity architecture to which the Plan aligns.	DBCA Biodivesity conservation Framework
CBD Global Biodiversity Framework (Kunming-Montreal)	UN Convention on Biological Diversity	International framework; Plan contributes to the 30x30 conservation target.	Global Biodiversity Framework - Kunming-Montreal
East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network	EAAF Partnership	Frames migratory shorebird priorities at Roebuck Bay, Eighty Mile Beach and Lake MacLeod.	East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network

Additional subregional and thematic references, including bioregional assessments, Traditional Owner-held knowledge records, pastoral monitoring datasets, industry environmental reports and project level MERI plans, are held within the Rangelands NRM knowledge library and are available to partners on request.

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22 Measuring Success

Progress against the Plan is measured through a regional Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework structured around the seven target areas and the six subregions.

At a minimum, each target area reports annually on:

- Area under active management (hectares or kilometres, as relevant).
- Species, site or community condition indicators.
- Partnerships and co-design activity.
- Investment leveraged (public and private co-investment).
- Community and ranger capacity outcomes.

22.1 Data collection and evidence

Each of the five minimum reporting indicators draws on a defined evidence base. The area under active management is compiled from partner project reports, MOU schedules, and funding acquittals, and cross-referenced against the regional asset register. Species, site, and community condition indicators draw on DBCA and DCCEEW monitoring data, ranger-led camera-trap and track-and-sign programs, pastoral land condition assessments (WARMS, ESRM, and EMU), Ramsar information sheet reporting cycles, and project-level MERI data held by delivery partners. Partnership and co-design activities are recorded through project agreements, workshop attendance, co-design documentation, and First Nations governance records. Investment leveraged is compiled from confirmed funding agreements, industry contribution records and offset verification. Community and ranger capacity outcomes are assessed through employment records, training completions, certification outcomes and ranger group self-assessments.

Traditional Knowledge, held by Traditional Owner partners and ranger groups, sits alongside scientific monitoring data as a primary evidence source. Where TO-held knowledge indicates a different asset condition than instrument-based monitoring, both assessments are recorded and the discrepancy is flagged for investigation rather than resolved by defaulting to one source.

22.2 Indicator ratings and condition assessment

Each target in the targets table has a status indicator: green (on track or with a strong baseline), amber (partial progress, a gap closeable within 5 years), or red (no baseline or a step-change required). These ratings are reassessed annually against confirmed data. A target moves from red to amber when a baseline has been established and a credible pathway to the 2031 target exists. A target moves from amber to green when progress is on track against the intermediate milestones. A target already at green can revert to amber if new data shows the trend has reversed or a new threat has emerged.

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Condition assessment for ecological assets follows a structured protocol. Where a quantified baseline exists (for example, the extent of vegetation under active management, or the number of ranger groups with active monitoring programs), progress is measured against that baseline using a consistent methodology year to year. Where no quantified baseline yet exists, as flagged in several targets with red status at 2026, Year 1 of the Plan is dedicated to baseline establishment, without which the 2031 target cannot be meaningfully assessed.

22.3 Adaptive decision pathway

The annual review is the primary mechanism through which monitoring and evaluation data drives adaptive management decisions. It is convened by Rangelands NRM, with participation from subregional delivery partners, key funders, and, where relevant, Traditional Owner representatives with governance roles in priority programs. The review assesses each target against its current status rating and considers emerging threats, funding changes, and partner capacity shifts that affect delivery.

Amber-rated targets with partial progress but a remaining gap trigger a delivery review. The review examines whether the shortfall is attributable to resourcing (investment below the indicative envelope), timing (program establishment later than planned), partner capacity (ranger workforce or pastoral engagement gaps), or environmental conditions (drought, extreme weather, biosecurity incursion). Based on this diagnosis, the annual plan adjusts delivery resourcing, sequencing, or partner arrangements without changing the 2031 target. The adjustment and its rationale are published in the annual outcomes report.

Red-rated targets without a baseline or with a gap substantially larger than expected trigger a target-level reassessment. The reassessment is conducted with the relevant subregional partners and, where targets involve First Nations commitments, with the Traditional Owner partners who hold governance authority over the relevant programs. The reassessment may result in the target being maintained with a revised intermediate milestone, subdivided into a baseline-establishment phase and a subsequent delivery phase, or, where conditions have materially changed, revised with Board endorsement and published notification to partners. Target changes of this kind are explicitly distinguished in the annual outcomes report from delivery adjustments, so that the distinction between “the delivery approach changed” and “the ambition changed” is transparent to funders and partners.

Results are published in an annual regional outcomes summary. Detailed project-level data is held within Rangelands NRM’s internal systems.

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23 Review and Update

This Plan is a living document. It is reviewed annually through proactive engagement with subregional partners, and formally refreshed every five years. Targets are updated as baselines are established, new threats emerge, and priorities shift in response to community and environmental change.

23.1 Annual review cycle

The annual review is convened by Rangelands NRM in the first quarter of each calendar year, drawing on data collected through the preceding year's monitoring and reporting cycle. Subregional partners are engaged through structured consultation ahead of the review, providing on-ground condition assessments, delivery updates and emerging issue flags that complement instrument-based monitoring data. The outcomes of the review are published in the annual regional outcomes summary, including progress against each target, a summary of delivery adjustments made, and any targets proposed for formal revision.

The five-yearly formal refresh is a more substantial process, engaging the full partner landscape through subregional workshops and community consultation before the revised Plan is published. The refresh reconsiders the target areas themselves, the threat architecture, the investment allocation, and the policy and legislative alignment. The current Plan is scheduled for formal refresh in 2031, with an interim structural review in 2028 to assess whether the planning framework remains fit for purpose in light of any material changes in the region's condition, partner landscape, or investment environment.

23.2 Governance of adaptive decisions

Not all adaptations are equal in governance terms, and the Plan distinguishes between three levels of adaptive decision. Delivery adjustments, changes to resourcing, sequencing, partner arrangements, or methodology that do not alter the 2031 target are made by the Rangelands NRM Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the relevant program leads and partners. They are reported in the annual outcomes summary but do not require Board endorsement. Target revisions, changes to the 2031 ambition, baseline definition, or scope of a target, require endorsement by the Rangelands NRM Board and formal notification to affected partners and key funders before publication. Structural changes, changes to the target areas, the threat framework, or the planning architecture itself, are reserved for the five-yearly formal refresh and require the full partner consultation process described above.

This three-level governance framework ensures that the Plan can respond to new information and changing conditions without requiring a full planning cycle for every adaptation, while maintaining accountability for partners and funders who have committed to the Plan's strategic direction. It also protects the integrity of the targets table as a genuine accountability mechanism. If a target changes, that change is visible and its rationale is explained, rather than being quietly absorbed into the annual reporting narrative.

Feedback on this Plan is welcome and can be directed to Rangelands NRM.

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Document control

Version: Draft for consultation, May 2026

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Custodian: Rangelands NRM

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INTERNAL ANNEX

Rangelands NRM Operating Detail

Operational documentation ,partner access

The following annexes form the Tier 2 operational documentation maintained by Rangelands NRM on behalf of the partnership. This material is shared with registered delivery partners under formal working agreements. Some individual contact records and culturally sensitive site information in Annex D are held as Tier 3 genuinely restricted content and are not reproduced in the partner-accessible package. The full information access framework is set out in the Disclaimer section of the public plan.

Contents:

Annex A, Asset Selection Methodology

Annex B, Regional Asset Registers by Subregion

Annex C, Priority Landscape Areas

Annex D, Partner and Stakeholder Register

Annex E, Governance and Delivery Systems

Annex F, Major Mines and Resource Operations

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24 Annex A, Asset Selection Methodology

The Regional Plan is asset-led. The asset list has been compiled, refined and maintained through a structured process developed by Rangelands NRM over successive planning cycles. The current list reflects more than a decade of consultation, workshop input and data integration across the six subregions.

24.1 A.1 Process

Asset identification follows a seven-step process:

- Step 1, Desktop review. Compile candidate assets from existing plans (Healthy Country Plans, IPA Plans, Recovery Plans, Ramsar Information Sheets, Bioregional Assessments, Conservation Action Plans, RLP MERI plans, subregional strategies and previous regional plans).
- Step 2, Classification. Classify each candidate asset by target area (one of the seven) and subregion. Record spatial extent, tenure, status and known threats.
- Step 3, Subregional workshops. Test the candidate list with Traditional Owners, ranger groups, pastoralists, industry, Shires and agency stakeholders in subregional workshops. Add, merge, remove and re-rank as directed.
- Step 4, Significance rating. Rate each asset as Umbrella (anchor / landscape-scale), Significant (major asset, sometimes nested under an umbrella) or Notable (locally important). Umbrella assets typically drive the investment logic for an area.
- Step 5, Threat and condition assessment. Apply the regional threat matrix (biodiversity loss, biosecurity, climate, fire, land/sea use, ecological connectivity, erosion, social and governance disconnection) to each asset and record current condition where data exists. Note that water security is assessed as a cross-cutting lens applied to every project rather than as a matrix column, and disconnection has been disaggregated into social and governance disconnection (cross-cutting lens) and ecological connectivity (matrix column). Ecological Connectivity in the matrix covers structural landscape connectivity, habitat fragmentation, movement corridors, fish passage and hydrological connectivity (floodplain function, baseflow, groundwater recharge pathways), but not water resource availability or allocation, which are assessed through the Water cross-cutting lens.
- Step 6, Investment overlay. Map existing and proposed investment (e.g. RLP, NLP, State, industry, philanthropic) against the asset list to identify coverage and gaps.
- Step 7, Annual review. The list is reviewed annually by the Rangelands NRM team and formally refreshed every five years alongside the Regional Plan.

24.2 A.2 Classification

Umbrella: landscape-scale, anchor asset. Usually drives the investment logic for a priority area. Most subregional programs are anchored on one to nine umbrella assets.

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Significant: major asset in its own right, often nested under an umbrella. May be a species, site, community or resource of regional significance.

Notable: locally important asset. Typically addressed opportunistically or through co-investment with local partners.

24.3 A.3 Source evidence

Asset identification draws on the following evidence base: Healthy Country and IPA plans, Recovery Plans and Conservation Advice (EPBC), Ramsar Information Sheets, Threatened Ecological Community listings, IBRA and IMCRA bioregional frameworks, DBCA and DCCEEW datasets, pastoral land condition surveys (ESRM, EMU, WARMS), subregional workshops (2013-2015 cycle, 2018-2019 cycle, 2023-2025 cycle), project MERI data, Traditional Owner guidance and industry environmental reporting.

The full current asset inventory is held and maintained in Rangelands NRM's internal asset management system. Annex B sets out the current list by subregion.

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25 Annex B, Regional Asset Registers

This annex lists the currently identified regional assets for each subregion, classified by significance. The list is the working inventory used by Rangelands NRM to guide investment, co-design and project scoping. Asset numbers align with the Rangelands NRM asset management system.

Program flags:

“RLP” indicates an asset previously addressed through a Regional Land Partnerships or equivalent funded program.

“RDP” indicates an asset currently addressed through the Regional Delivery Partners program.

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25.1 B.1 Kimberley

25.1.1 B.1.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
B014	Buccaneer Archipelago (Sunday Island Group) Sunday Straight	
B012	Canning Basin (Timor Basin)	
K056	Critical Weight Range mammal community - Carson River to Yampi Military Land	
B019	Critical Weight Range mammal community - North Kimberley above 1000mm rainfall	
B023	Dampier Peninsula - West Coast	
K015	Eighty (80) Mile Beach (inc. migratory shorebirds, Bilby, Ramsar, turtle nesting)	RDP
B036	Fitzroy River (Mardoowarra) - entire system	
K036	Highly productive pastoral land in the Kimberley	RLP
K032	Lake Argyle	
D008	Lake Gregory (Paraku) incl. migratory shorebirds	
K022	Lake Kununurra	
K060	North Kimberley and Camden Sound Marine Parks	
B053	North Kimberley IBRA region	RLP
K083	North Kimberley offshore islands (31 islands)	
K035	Ord River - entire catchment	
B002	Perennial Savannah Grasslands	RLP
K017	Purnululu NP / Bungle Bungles	
B071	Rainforest in the Kimberley	
B018	Riparian vegetation community	
B040	Roebuck Bay - entire	
B003	Savannah woodland	RLP

25.1.2 B.1.2 Significant assets

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No.	Asset	Program
F002	Alexander Island	
B034	Byal Byal Freshwater Sawfish	
B073	Cable Beach	RLP
B022	Camballan Wetlands	
K025	Cape Domett turtle nesting beach	
B027	Carnot Peaks and Kings Peak	
K053	Central Gibb River Road gorges (e.g. Manning, Adcock, Moll)	
F004	Christmas Creek	
B054	Coastal reserves including Kennedy Hill	
K034	Cockburn Ranges	
K055	Critical Weight Range mammal community - Charnley River, Artesian Range	
K054	Critical Weight Range mammal community - Mornington & Tablelands	
F017	Cycads (Ridge-loving Cycads on Fairfield Station)	
B032	Dampier Peninsula - Gouldian Finch	
B038	Dampier Peninsula - Greater Bilby Population	RLP
B024	Dampier Peninsula - Monsoon Vine Thicket on Coastal Sands TEC	RLP
B037	Dampier Peninsula - Seagrass meadows	
K024	Dampier Peninsula - Water Resource	
F001	Devonian Reef	
D041	Dragon Tree Soak Nature Reserve	
B031	Edgar Ranges	
B044	Fitzroy River - Lower reaches	
K018	Fitzroy River - Water Resource (lower reaches)	
F007	Fossil Soil Type	
B004	Frazier Downs Coastal Strip	
K020	Geikie Gorge	

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No.	Asset	Program
K027	Gouldian finch populations of Wyndham and Ord Stage 2	
B021	Gourdan Bay	
B067	Humpback whale calving grounds	
K082	Lake Gladstone	
B039	Lake Louisa	
B069	Lake Patterson	
F009	Lakes on Bulka Station	
B029	Lolly Well Springs and Bobbys Creek	
D038	Mandora Marsh	
K037	Mirruiwung Gajerrong DEC reserve	
F008	Mitchell and Flinders Grasslands pastoral grazing land	
B001	Munkayarra Wetland	
D045	Munro Spring water and animal places	
B072	Nimalaica wetland near Willie Creek	
K039	Ord River - Ramsar site (incl. Lake Kununurra)	
K023	Ord River - lower part of the system	
K059	Ord River - Water Resource (quantity)	
K057	Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA)	
B056	P1 Public Drinking Water Source Area	
D004	Paruku Indigenous Protected Area	
B068	Pender Bay incl. Pender Gardens outstation	
B035	Atlas Moth Plant - Pittosporum moluccanum	
K031	Rainforest, North Kimberley, particularly Bougainville Peninsula	
B049	Roebuck Bay - Faunal Values	
B051	Roebuck Bay - Fish Stocks	
B048	Roebuck Bay - Intertidal mudflats	
B052	Roebuck Bay - Migratory shorebirds	RDP

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No.	Asset	Program
B045	Roebuck Bay - Seagrass meadows	RLP
B041	Roebuck Plains Lakes/wetlands chain	RLP
D047	Salt Creek	
B017	Sandstone Ridges (heath vegetation community)	
B064	Scaly-tailed Possum and Rock Ringtail	
B063	Sea Turtles - across the region	RLP
B046	Small mammals (Golden back tree rat, Golden Bandicoot, Dunnarts)	RLP
F006	Spectacle Hare Wallaby	RLP
B030	TECs and PECs in Broome and Dampier Peninsulas	
B061	Tropical rangelands	
K019	Tunnel Creek	
B020	Udialla Springs (Oongalkakda)	
B065	Vine thickets of the north and central Kimberley	RLP
D046	Wetlands of the Great Sandy Desert	
K021	Wild rivers in the Kimberley	
B043	Willie Creek wetlands (Nimalarragun)	
B028	Yalleroo Lakes	
B025	Yarp Lake System	
TBA	Night Parrot	RLP
TBA	Bilby - Macrotis lagotis	RLP
TBA	Purple Crowned Fairy Wren	
TBA	Black-flanked Rock Wallaby	RLP
TBA	Northern Quoll	RLP

25.1.3 B.1.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
K073	Annie Creek	

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No.	Asset	Program
K075	Artesian Range	
B008	Beagle Bay	
B007	Camballin Barrage Pool	
K079	Chamberlain River Valley	
F019	Clay Soil Types	
B042	Coastal camping spots / free camping	
B070	Cypress Pine, Mt Elizabeth Station	
B026	Dampier Peninsula - inshore dolphins	
K077	Fitzroy River - on Mornington Station	
F003	Fitzroy River - Fitzroy Crossing town area	
B016	Lake Eda and other Roebuck Station lakes	
B015	Lower Liveringa (water reserve)	
K074	Marion Downs spring-fed wetlands	
B050	May River crossing	
Desktop 3	Minyirr Park Coastal Reserve	
K076	Mornington destocked area	
B066	Myroodah Crossing	
F050	Nippa Dam (mountains around)	
K030	Nulla Nulla	
D049	Pepperpot Springs	
K080	Phillips Range (Northern Brown Bandicoot)	
B047	Roebuck Bay and Willie Creek - mangroves	
K078	Sir John Gorge	
F033	Solloman Creek Rock Hide	
D048	Walyarta Salt Creek (Mandora Marsh)	
K052	Wood River / Rust Range Proposed Conservation Estate	

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25.2 B.2 Pilbara

25.2.1 B.2.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
Desktop 6	Burrup Peninsula	
KA069	Dampier Archipelago	
Desktop 4	De Grey River	
KA021	Fortescue Marsh - entire	
KA035	Fortescue River	
Desktop 5	Hamersley Range	
Desktop 7	Millstream Chichester National Park	
KA004	Pilbara offshore islands (excluding Barrow Island)	
KA046	Pilbara Sand Cays - Onslow to Dampier (excl. Dampier Archipelago)	

25.2.2 B.2.2 Significant assets

No.	Asset	Program
KA062	Arid zone mangroves	
Desktop 23	Barrow Island group Nature Reserve	
KA027	Blind Cave Eel	
KA014	Bungaroo Valley aquifer	
T029	Cane River	
KA020	Caves Creek	
KA022	Coondewanna Flats PEC	
KA031	Coral (inshore strip Onslow to 80-mile beach)	
KA017	Deep Gorge	
KA010	Ephemeral wetlands of Nickol Bay and Burrup	
KA026	Ethel Gorge	
KA040	Fish resource (inshore coastal)	
KA032	Flatback Turtles - Port Hedland	RLP

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No.	Asset	Program
T025	Fortescue freshwater claypans downstream of Marsh	
Desktop 8	Fortescue Marsh - Floodplain	
KA065	Grazing Rangelands	RLP
KA034	Intertidal and supratidal habitat (Dampier salina)	
T021	Karijini Gorges	
Desktop 9	Karijini National Park	
KA070	Karrawine Gorge (Oakover River)	
KA049	Limestone Islands	
Desktop 18	Lowendal Islands Nature Reserve	
KA036	Marine mangroves	
KA025	Millstream wetland	
KA005	Montebello Islands	
T020	Mount Meharry	
KA045	Mountain-top flora (Hamersley Ranges uplands)	
KA030	Mulga lands proposed Conservation Park	
KA023	Munjina Claypan	
T007	Native perennial grasses / grasslands	
T030	Peedamulla wetlands and swamp	
KA018	Pilbara leaf-nose bat at API cave	
KA003	Rock art - Burrup Peninsula	
KA008	Rock art - various locations	
KA006	Roebourne Plains	RLP
KA024	Sand dunes of Fortescue Valley	
KA064	Seagrasses - inshore coastal strip	
KA019	Skull Spring (upper Oakover, De Grey)	
T001	Springs on Cheela Plains	
KA060	Themeda grasslands (Hamersley Station)	

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No.	Asset	Program
T011	Upper Yule River catchment	
T026	Weeli Wolli pools	
T002	Weeli Wolli Spring	
KA013	West Mid Intercourse Island	
KA002	White Sandy Dunes	
KA050	Wonna Land System	
TBA	Northern Quoll	
TBA	Greater Bilby	RLP
TBA	Night Parrot	RLP

25.2.3 B.2.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
KA048	Leeuwen's Wattle - Acacia leeuwinana	
KA039	Air Quality - Port Hedland and Dampier	
Desktop 11	Barramundi	
T006	Beasley River	
T028	Bush tucker and medicine plants	
T005	Catchment areas (Turner Syncline, Rocklea Dome)	
KA016	Cleaverville turtle nesting sites	
T022	Fortescue Marsh - Floodplain, Marillana Station	RLP
KA051	Fortescue River - floodplain on Mt Florance	
T004	George River - estuary/river mouth	
T003	Isolated landforms (Mt Robinson, The Governor)	
KA028	Hamersley - Lepidium catapyncon	
KA011	Maitland River	
KA015	Meentheena	
T008	Minor inland rivers	

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No.	Asset	Program
KA029	Mulgara	RLP
T031	Native perennial grasses - Cheela Station	RLP
KA042	Natural drainage slowing structures	
KA012	Pastoral land on Mardie and Yarraloola	
KA041	Pastoral rangeland on Mt Florence Station	
KA047	Rare Flora (DRF, Priority, EPBC-listed)	
T024	Riparian corridors - Karijini to Newman	
Desktop 10	Rocklea Dome	
T027	Running waters - pools and springs	
T023	Springs and semi-permanent waterholes - Karijini to Newman	
KA043	Steep slopes at top/edge of catchment	
KA063	Tichella / Condon beaches and estuaries	
KA052	Western Turner River	

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25.3 B.3 Gascoyne

25.3.1 B.3.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
G002	Gascoyne River	RLP
Desktop 13	Islands off the North-West Cape	
C008	Ningaloo Reef	RLP
Desktop 14	Shark Bay - peninsulas and islands	
Desktop 40	Shark Bay Marine Park (East Shark Bay)	RLP
Desktop 41	Wooramel River channel and floodplains	

25.3.2 B.3.2 Significant assets

No.	Asset	Program
C011	Barlee Range reserve (Jidarda)	
C038	Bernier and Dorre Islands	
Desktop 24	Bottomland systems - Gascoyne	
Desktop 16	Carnarvon Coastal Plain land systems	RLP
C024	Carnarvon horticulture precinct	
C005	Chaffcutters and associated springs	
C014	Chenopod shrublands at Lake MacLeod	
G016	Cobra Valley	
C037	Dugong	
C022	Eastern escarpment of Kennedy Range NP	
Desktop 22	Exmouth Gulf - entire	
Desktop 19	Exmouth Gulf - islands nature reserves	
G018	Gascoyne floodplains	RLP
C023	Gascoyne River aquifers (Carnarvon)	
C031	Gascoyne River mouth	
Desktop 17	Karst system of Cape Range	

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No.	Asset	Program
Desktop 20	Lake MacLeod - entire	
C001	Lake MacLeod - Northern ponds	
G013	Lorna Glen and Earaheedy Reserves	
G014	Lower Ashburton floodplains and coastal area	
G023	Lower Lyons River	
C004	Mooka Spring	
G019	Mount Augustus - entire	
Desktop 21	Northwest Cape karst fauna	
G012	Palatji “Weld Spring”	
C036	Sea Turtles	RLP
G008	Seeps and springs at the base of Mt Augustus	
G001	Upper Lyons River	
C002	Wirrawaana (Dirk Hartog Island)	
TBA	Night Parrot	RLP
TBA	Malleefowl - Leipoa ocellata	RLP
TBA	Hamelin Pool Stromatolites	RLP
TBA	Wooramel seagrass bank	RLP

25.3.3 B.3.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
G003	Ashburton River	
Desktop 26	Birdrong Aquifer	
C032	Browera Flats	
Desktop 29	Calcreted valley-fill and dolomitic areas	
Desktop 38	Callytharra Springs area	
G009	Cattle Pool	
G004	Dingo Gap	

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No.	Asset	Program
G005	Edithana Pool	
C012	Fishy Pool	
C035	Fresh water seeps in frontal dune troughs	
C006	Gladstone	
G007	Kurrabuka Creek	
C007	Mangroves on the Wooramal Coast	
C010	McNeill's Claypan	
G006	Mt James area	
G020	Old Cobra, original homestead	
C013	One Mile Jetty inner mangroves	
G017	Peedawarra Flats land system	
G021	Pingandy Creek catchment	
G011	Quandong	
C009	Rocky Pool	
G010	Rufous Hare-Wallaby and Western Barred Bandicoot	RLP
G015	Savory Creek - headwaters	
Desktop 28	Shark Bay - Birrida pans	
C003	The Blowholes	
G022	"The Lake" on Mt Augustus Station	

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25.4 B.4 Murchison

25.4.1 B.4.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
M001	Murchison River	
M012	Sandalwood	

25.4.2 B.4.2 Significant assets

No.	Asset	Program
M129	Banded Ironstone Formation - Jack Hills	
M019	Banded Ironstone Formation - Mt Forrest and Ida Valley Reserve	
M128	Banded Ironstone Formations - across the Midwest	
M009	Beiring Pool (linked to Junga)	
M120	Bottomland systems - Murchison	
M017	Depot Springs Calcrete Aquifer PEC	
M080	Greenough River	
M005	Hope River and Muggabullin Swamp	
M008	Junga drainage system	
M006	Lake Austin	
M015	Lake Ballard	
M007	Lake Nallan and Nallan Creek	
M018	Lake Raeside	
M126	Low slopes of breakaways in Lake Noondie catchment	
M041	Monger's Lake system	
M081	Murchison River - Beringarra to Meebury	
M085	Murchison River - Sills and filters	
M160	Ninghan Station	RLP
M082	Roderick River - Gordon's creek, north system	
M083	Roderick River - south branch	

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No.	Asset	Program
M121	Walga Rock	
M004	Wooleen Lake - entire	RLP
M127	Yuinmery Station	
TBA	Malleefowl	RLP

25.4.3 B.4.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
M014	Banded Ironstone Formation - Mt Richardson	
Desktop 33	Breberle Lake	
M123	Bulga Downs Station bottomlands - Lana's Paddock	
M125	Bulga Downs Station bottomlands - Ram Paddock	
M124	Bulga Downs Station bottomlands - Ten Foot Well	
Desktop 35	Dalgaranga Crater Reserve	
M011	Emu Land System	
M013	Goongarrie Bluebush Plains	
Desktop 31	Lake Annean	
Desktop 32	Lake Barlee	
M122	Mount Barloweerie	
Desktop 39	Mount Narryer	
M084	Mt Luke Creek	
Desktop 36	Mungawolagudgi Claypan	
M042	Sandford River System	
Desktop 37	Thundelarra Lignum Swamp	
Desktop 34	Wagga Wagga Salt Lake	
M016	Wanjarri Nature Reserve	
M003	Wilgie Mia Mine	
M010	Zuydtdorp cliffed coast	

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25.5 B.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

25.5.1 B.5.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
Desktop 42	Great Western Woodlands	RLP
E003	Lakeside soil-vegetation system	
E005	Nullarbor Karst	
N018	Nullarbor pastoral land (Rawlinna area)	RLP
N020	Old growth woodlands in the Great Western Woodlands	
N001	Pastoral land/properties in the Goldfields (all)	RLP
N033	Pontoon Creek and lakes draining into Lake Boondaroo	
E018	Sheetflow “Bottom Lands” above salt lakes	

25.5.2 B.5.2 Significant assets

No.	Asset	Program
N027	BIF and DRF at Die Hardy Range	
N009	BIF, DRF and landscape at Helena and Aurora Range	
E015	Brockway Timber Reserve	
N034	Cape Arid National Park	
E016	Dundas Nature Reserve	
E009	Eyre Bird Observatory Reserve	
N006	Fraser Range (Hills)	
N007	Johnson / Hope Lake system	
N013	Lake Boondaroo wetland	
Desktop 43	Nuytsland Nature Reserve	
N002	Old growth woodlands at Johnson Lakes	
N010	Peak Charles National Park and granites	
N005	Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve	

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No.	Asset	Program
N003	Rowles Lagoon, Clear and Muddy Lakes and Brown Lagoon	
E001	Western Ground Parrot	
N028	Windarling Peak and associated DRF / critically endangered flora	
TBA	Malleefowl	RLP/RDP

25.5.3 B.5.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
E019	Bluebush Plains	
E012	Hairy-Nosed Wombat	
N012	Harris Lake / Bunagonia Spring	
E004	Mt Ney	
E006	Mt Ridley	
N014	Naretha Blue-bonnet	
E002	Russell Ranges	
E014	Unique geological formation, Hampton Hill	
E008	“Woodline” - old mining infrastructure	
N011	Woodline Hills PEC	

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25.6 B.6 Desert

25.6.1 B.6.1 Umbrella assets

No.	Asset	Program
D018	Canning Stock Route (water sources)	
Desktop 46	Lake Dora and Rudall River	
D011	Officer Basin	
D021	Waterholes of the Western Desert (Martu determination)	

25.6.2 B.6.2 Significant assets

No.	Asset	Program
D007	Bilby habitat	RLP
D014	Black-flanked Rock Wallaby	RLP
D029	Blue Hills breakaway	
D027	Canning Basin paleodrainage channel	
D001	Carnarvon Range incl. Lake Kerlyn	
D028	Desert Sheoak Woodlands	
D016	Great Desert Skink	
D040	Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserve	
D035	Grevillea ilkurlka	
D030	Ilgarari Creek terminal lake system	
D002	Jilukurru (Durba Springs)	
Desktop 47	Kaalpi (Calvert Range)	
D017	Karlamilyi River catchment (Rudall River)	
D009	Kiwirrkurra	
D057	Known Malleefowl site #1	RLP
D058	Known Malleefowl site #2	RLP
D006	Lake Disappointment	

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No.	Asset	Program
D042	Lake Mackay	
D012	Long-unburnt Spinifex	RLP
D022	Marsupial Mole (Northern and Southern)	
D013	Mopoke Spinifex at Well 30	
D003	Mungarlu (Constance Headland)	
D039	Neale Junction Nature Reserve	
D043	Night Parrot	RLP
D010	Nyinmi / Jupiter Well	
D020	Percival Lakes	
Desktop 44	Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve	
D019	Queen Victoria Spring and Yellow Sand Plain	
D025	Remnant rock wallaby populations (e.g. Lennard Bastion)	
D005	Savory Creek - entire	
D031	Serpentine Lakes	
D052	Unnamed breakaway #2	
D036	Unnamed breakaway #3	
D032	Wanna Lakes	
TBA	Crest-tailed Mulgara	RLP
TBA	Dunnart	RLP

25.6.3 B.6.3 Notable assets

No.	Asset	Program
D054	Freshwater asset (lake)	
Desktop 49	Gibson Desert Gnamma Holes	
D034	Greater Stick-nest Rat nest	
D059	Known Malleefowl site #3 (inactive)	

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No.	Asset	Program
N008	Lake Brown	
Desktop 50	Lake Gruszka	
D037	Lizzie Lightfoot and Ernest Favenc Range	
DO26	Mungilli Claypan	
D044	Ngaanyatjarra IPA	RLP
D015	Northern Quoll	RLP
D062	Permanent water source	
D024	Princess Parrot, Rainbow Bee-eater, Peregrine Falcon	
D056	Ptilotus blackii and Priority/threatened fauna (birds)	
D033	Western Desert Taipan	

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26 Annex C, Priority Landscape Areas

Priority landscape areas are the places where assets, threats, partners and investment align to enable landscape-scale, cross-tenure delivery. Each priority area anchors a portfolio of projects across multiple target areas.

Priority area	Focus
East Kimberley	Landscape-scale fire program across pastoral properties currently managed under Culturally Informed Fire by the Kija Rangers. Bounded by Purnululu World Heritage and Ord/Lake Argyle Ramsar. Focus on cross-tenure fire, native title and pastoral collaboration, and regenerative pastoral management.
Lake Gregory (Paraku)	Permanent freshwater lake of high environmental and cultural value and major shorebird stopover. Damaged by unmanaged feral herbivores. Opportunity to work with Traditional Owners and new pastoral interests on catchment-scale fire, weed and feral management.
Eighty Mile Beach	Ramsar-listed coast fed by paleo-drainage from the Great Sandy Desert. Focus on capacity building with the Nyangumarta ranger group, fire, weed and feral management, and linking to Roebuck Bay Ramsar. Includes productive pastoral land systems and the La Grange aquifer.
Dampier Peninsula	High EPBC values under threat from late-season wildfire. Coordinated Culturally Informed fire program across tenures, plus weed, feral and sustainable grazing work.
Fitzroy	National Heritage-listed river; complex mix of pastoral, conservation, Traditional Owner, industry and State Government interests. Focus on cross-tenure fire, sustainable grazing, threatened species habitat and Aboriginal ranger employment on pastoral properties.
Fortescue	Triangle of Millstream-Karijini-Yandeyarra. Building on the former Pilbara Corridors work to integrate fire management and collaboration among Aboriginal pastoralists, ranger groups, and the conservation estate.
Fortescue Marsh	Largest ephemeral wetland in the Pilbara; HCVAE; “lungs of the Pilbara”. Co-designed “tenure-blind” vision with Banjima, Nyiyaparli and Palyku peoples plus Yandeyarra and ranger groups across the former pastoral lease.
Ningaloo-Lyndon	World Heritage-listed Ningaloo Coast, plus a pastoral and conservation estate. Focus on alignment across State agencies, the community and pastoral sector, and on turtle rookery protection at Gnaraloo Bay and Cape Farquhar.
Upper Gascoyne	Gascoyne River catchment, including Kennedy Ranges, Mt Augustus and Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara IPA. Focus on innovative grazing, rangelands rehydration, producer group collaboration and IPA conservation values.

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Priority area	Focus
Shark Bay-Yalgoo	Conservation-pastoral corridor from Ninghan to Shark Bay World Heritage Area. Landscape collaboration among the pastoral industry, State agencies (DBCA), and conservation land managers (Bush Heritage, NACC) for integrated grazing, biodiversity, and community outcomes.
Central Murchison	Pastoral heart of WA - low mulga woodlands, perennial grasses critical to soil structure. Total grazing pressure and climate pressure are challenging ecological and economic viability, as well as producer-led regenerative and biodiversity work.
Great Western Woodlands	16 million hectares of the largest intact Mediterranean climate woodland in the world. Focus on fire, weeds, ferals, and supporting Ngadju Conservation Aboriginal Corporation's fire, water-tree and Conservation Action Plan work.
Great Victoria Desert	Spinifex (Pila Nguru) and Yilka Country. Supporting Spinifex Land Management and the GVD Adaptive Management Partnership - ranger-led fire, Buffel Free GVD, feral control, and threatened species protection.
Pastoral-Desert Interface	Bringing desert Traditional Owners, pastoralists and others together to manage fire, ferals and weeds at the interface. Partnerships with KJ, DSS and other desert ranger groups; climate-driven fuel loads a core driver.
Yampi Sound and Surrounding Island Priority Place	Buccaneer Archipelago and King Sound coastline in Dambimangari Country - extreme tidal ranges, mangroves and island habitats of high conservation value, under pressure from feral incursion and legacy mining impacts at Cockatoo and Koolan Islands. Focus on island biosecurity, co-designed marine and coastal management with the Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation, and alignment with the Kimberley Marine Park and West Kimberley National Heritage values.

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27 Annex D, Partner and Stakeholder Register

Rangelands NRM delivers through a long-standing network of partners. This annex lists the partners and stakeholders involved in regional delivery. It is a working register and is updated as relationships evolve.

Partner-access versions of Annex D may contain redacted fields where information is classified as Tier 3 restricted material. Partners requiring access to withheld fields should contact Rangelands NRM with the relevant authorisation from the rights-holder.

27.1 D.1 Healthy Country Plan Register

This register captures the publicly documented Healthy Country Plans, IPA Plans of Management and equivalent Country planning documents held by Traditional Owner groups across the region. It informs how Rangelands NRM engages: where a current plan exists, it anchors co-design; where no plan exists or a refresh is overdue, Rangelands can scaffold the process in partnership with the custodian corporation.

Note: Verified April 2026 against publicly available sources. Some plans are held confidentially by the corporation and may not appear in public records. This register should be reconciled annually against Rangelands NRM's internal relationship record.

27.1.1 D.1.1 Kimberley

Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Bardi Jawi	Bardi Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation	Bardi Jawi Healthy Country Plan	Current
Balanggarra	Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation	Balanggarra Healthy Country Plan	Current
Bunuba	Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation	Muwayi Healthy Country Plan	Current
Dambimangari	Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation	Dambimangari Healthy Country Plan	Current
Gooniyandi	Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation	Gooniyandi Healthy Country Plan	Current
Karajarri	Karajarri Traditional Lands Association	Karajarri Healthy Country Plan, "Healthy Country, Strong People"	Current
Ngurrara	Ngurrara Aboriginal Corporation	Ngurrara Healthy Country Plan	Current
Nyangumarta	Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation	Nyangumarta Warrarn IPA Plan 2022-2032	Current

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Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Nyikina Mangala	Walalakoo Aboriginal Corporation	Nyikina Mangala Healthy Country Plan	Current
Nyul Nyul	Nyul Nyul PBC Aboriginal Corporation	Nyul Nyul Country Plan and IPA Management Plan 2024-2034	Current
Wilinggin (Ngarinyin)	Wilinggin Aboriginal Corporation	Wilinggin Healthy Country Plan 2012-2022 (“Looking after Ngarinyin Country”)	Refresh due
Wunambal Gaambera	Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation	Uunguu Healthy Country Plan 2021-2030	Current
Yawuru	Nyamba Buru Yawuru	Yawuru Cultural Management Plan (award-winning, HCP-equivalent)	Current
Kija	Kija / Purnululu joint management	Purnululu joint management plan; no standalone HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Oombulgurri	Oombulgurri people	No standalone HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Miriuwung Gajerrong	Yoorrooyang Dawang Regional Park Council	Mirima / Ord joint management plans; HCP status to confirm	Not confirmed

27.1.2 D.1.2 Pilbara

Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Murujuga	Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation	Murujuga Rock Art Strategy; Murujuga Cultural Landscape (World Heritage 2025) management framework	Current
Banjima	Banjima Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (BNTAC)	Strategic Priorities and Benefits Management Structure; no published HCP	Not confirmed
Yindjibarndi	Yindjibarndi Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural heritage management frameworks; no published HCP	Not confirmed
Ngarluma	Ngarluma Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural heritage frameworks; no published HCP	Not confirmed
Nyiyaparli	Karlka Nyiyaparli Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural heritage frameworks; HCP status to confirm	Not confirmed
Yinhawangka	Yinhawangka Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural heritage frameworks; HCP status to confirm	Not confirmed

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Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Puutu Kunti Kurrama and Pinikura (PKKP)	PKKP Aboriginal Corporation	Cultural heritage management plan (post-Juukan Gorge); not a full HCP	Not confirmed
Yaburara & Mardudhunera	Yaburara & Coastal Mardudhunera Aboriginal Corporation	Country planning in development	In development

27.1.3 D.1.3 Gascoyne

Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Malgana	Malgana Aboriginal Corporation	Gutharraguda Land and Sea Country Management Plan; Malgana Conservation Estate joint management plan (with DBCA)	Current
Yinggarda	Yinggarda Aboriginal Corporation	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Baiyungu	Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation (NTGAC)	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Thalanyji	Buurabalayji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Thadgari	Thadgari representative body	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed

27.1.4 D.1.4 Murchison

Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Badimia	Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation (with Bush Heritage Australia)	Badimia Barna Healthy Country Plan	Current
Yullella / Bundadea	Yullella / Bundadea Aboriginal Corporation	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed
Yadgallah	Yadgallah Aboriginal Corporation	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed

27.1.5 D.1.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

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Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Ngadju	Ngadju Conservation Aboriginal Corporation	Ngadju Healthy Country Plan (2015); Ngadju IPA Plan of Management (IPA dedicated 2020)	Current
Spinifex (Pila Nguru)	Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation	Spinifex Healthy Country Plan	Current
Wiluna Martu (incl. Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara)	Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation	Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara IPA Country Management Plan	Current
Yilka	Yilka at Cosmo Newbury	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed

27.1.6 D.1.6 Desert

Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Martu	Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa (KJ) / Jamukurnu Yapalikurnu Aboriginal Corporation (JYAC)	Martu Healthy Country Plan; Martu IPA Plan of Management 2022-2027	Current
Birriliburu	Birriliburu native title holders (Wiluna Martu) / DSS / Bush Heritage	Birriliburu IPA Plan of Management (IPA dedicated 2013)	Current
Ngururrpa	Ngururrpa Aboriginal Corporation / DSS	Ngururrpa IPA Plan of Management (IPA dedicated 2020)	Current
Kiwirrkurra (Pintupi, Manyjilyjarra, Kukatja)	Kiwirrkurra native title holders / DSS / Central Desert	Kiwirrkurra IPA Plan of Management (IPA dedicated 2014)	Current
Ngaanyatjarra Lands	Ngaanyatjarra Council	Ngaanyatjarra Lands IPA Plan of Management	Current
Paruku	Paruku IPA / Paruku Rangers	Paruku IPA Plan of Management	Current
Karajarri	Karajarri Traditional Lands Association	Karajarri HCP, covers desert interface country (see Kimberley)	Current
Nyangumarta	Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation	Nyangumarta Warrarn IPA Plan 2022-2032, covers desert interface country (see Kimberley)	Current

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Group	Corporation/custodian	Plan	Status
Tjiwarl	Tjiwarl (Aboriginal Corporation) RNTBC	Country planning in development	In development
Gingirana	Gingirana people	No HCP publicly confirmed	Not confirmed

27.1.7 D.1.7 Summary

Strongest HCP coverage: Kimberley (13+ groups with current or recent plans) and Desert (7+ groups with current IPA plans of management). Moderate coverage: Goldfields-Nullarbor. Limited coverage: Pilbara (cultural heritage plans dominate; formal HCPs are uncommon) and Gascoyne (the Malgana plan is the anchor). Thinnest coverage: Murchison (Badimia is the primary anchor).

This pattern shapes co-design starting points. In the Kimberley and Desert Rangelands, project logic can align directly with established HCPs. In the Pilbara, Gascoyne and Murchison, the Rangelands often need to help scaffold planning work or anchor on cultural heritage plans and co-management arrangements.

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27.2 D.2 State Government, First Nations co-management arrangements

Joint management and co-management arrangements between the WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Traditional Owners are the principal vehicle for shared management of conservation estate across the Rangelands. They are augmented by Indigenous Protected Area plans, Healthy Country Plans, ILUAs and park-specific management plans. Where an arrangement is described as “in development” or “in formalisation”, negotiations or park plan renewals are under way.

Note: This register reflects public information as at April 2026 and is a working list. It should be maintained alongside DBCA’s joint management program register and the Rangelands NRM partner relationship record.

27.2.1 D.2.1 Kimberley

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan / status
Yawuru Conservation Estate (Minyirr Park, Roebuck Bay Marine Park, Yawuru Nagulagun)	Yawuru (through Nyamba Buru Yawuru)	Joint management, Yawuru Park Council	Yawuru Prescribed Body Corporate management plan; Yawuru Cultural Management Plan (Walyjala-jala burru jayida jarringgun buru Nyamba Yawuru ngan-ga mirli mirli).
Bardi Jawi Niimidiman Indigenous Protected Area and Jurabi Nature Reserve-equivalent areas	Bardi Jawi	Joint management / IPA partnership	Bardi Jawi Niimidiman IPA Plan of Management; DBCA partnership.
Danggu (Geikie Gorge) National Park	Bunuba	Joint management (ILUA-based)	Bunuba Country management plan in implementation; DBCA joint management arrangement.
Bandilngan (Windjana Gorge) National Park	Bunuba	Joint management	Bandilngan management plan (Bunuba - DBCA).
Dimalurru (Tunnel Creek) National Park	Bunuba	Joint management	Bunuba - DBCA joint management arrangement.
Purnululu National Park (World Heritage)	Jaru and Kija (through Purnululu Aboriginal Corporation)	Joint management, Park Council	Purnululu National Park Management Plan 2014-2024 (renewal due); World Heritage management plan.

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Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan / status
Mirima National Park	Miriwoong	Joint management	Mirima NP management plan (Miriuwung Gajerrong - DBCA).
Mitchell River National Park / Ngauwudu	Wunambal Gaambera (Uunguu)	Joint management and Uunguu IPA overlay	Uunguu Wundaagu (Healthy Country) Plan; DBCA joint management arrangement.
Prince Regent National Park / Uunguu Sea Country	Wunambal Gaambera, Dambimangari	Joint management	Wunambal Gaambera Healthy Country Plan; Dambimangari Healthy Country Plan.
Lalang-garram / Camden Sound Marine Park	Dambimangari	Joint management	Dambimangari Healthy Country Plan 2012-2022 (refresh due); DBCA Marine Park management plan.
Lalang-garram / Horizontal Falls Marine Park; North Lalang-garram Marine Park	Dambimangari, Mayala	Joint management	Dambimangari and Mayala partnership with DBCA.
North Kimberley Marine Park (Miwa, Uunguu, Balanggarra waters)	Balanggarra, Wunambal Gaambera, Miwa	Joint management	Balanggarra Healthy Country Plan; DBCA Marine Park management plan.
Yampi Sound Training Area, conservation estate	Dambimangari / Mayala	Joint management and Defence-partnered	Commonwealth Defence co-management arrangement.
Fitzroy River Corridor (proposed national park)	Bunuba, Gooniyandi, Nyikina Mangala, Walmajarri, Ngurrara	Joint management (in development)	Martuwarra Fitzroy River Council; State-led planning.

27.2.2 D.2.2 Pilbara

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan / status
Karijini National Park	Banjima, Yinhawangka,	Joint management	Karijini NP Management Plan 2014 (renewal due); Traditional Owner Park Council.

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Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan / status
	Eastern Guruma (Kurrama/Innawonga)		
Murujuga National Park (Burrup Peninsula)	Ngarda-Ngarli (through Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation, Ngarluma, Yaburara, Mardudhunera, Yindjibarndi, Wong-Goo-Tt-Oo)	Joint management, Murujuga Park Council	Murujuga NP Management Plan (2013, refresh underway); National Heritage listing; World Heritage nomination.
Millstream-Chichester National Park	Yindjibarndi, Ngarluma	Joint management	Yindjibarndi and Ngarluma partnership with DBCA; management plan renewal.
Dampier Archipelago Nature Reserve	Ngarluma, Yaburara (Murujuga AC)	Joint management	Murujuga AC - DBCA arrangement.
Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park	Nyangumarta, Karajarri, Ngarla	Joint management	Nyangumarta Warrarn IPA Plan 2022-2032; DBCA Marine Park management plan.
Cape Range National Park (Ningaloo Coast WHA)	Baiyungu, Yinggarda, Thalanyji (Gnulli)	Joint management	Cape Range NP management plan; Ningaloo Coast WHA management plan.
Exmouth Gulf coastal estate	Baiyungu, Gnulli, Thalanyji	Joint management (in development)	Management arrangements under negotiation.
Rudall River (Karlamilyi) National Park (cross-listed Desert)	Martu	Joint management	Karlamilyi management plan; Martu Healthy Country Plan.

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27.2.3 D.2.3 Gascoyne

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan/status
Shark Bay World Heritage Area (Francois Peron NP,	Malgana (Malgana Aboriginal Corporation)	Joint management	Gutharraguda (Shark Bay) WHA Strategic Plan;

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan/status
Dirk Hartog Island NP, Shark Bay Marine Park)			Malgana joint management plans; DBCA park plans.
Ningaloo Coast World Heritage Area (Ningaloo Marine Park, Muiron Islands, Jurabi Coastal Park)	Baiyungu, Yinggarda, Thalanyji (Gnulli)	Joint management (active formalisation)	Ningaloo Coast WHA Management Plan; Ningaloo Marine Park management plan.
Kennedy Range National Park	Wajarri Yamaji, Gnulli (Thiin-Mah, Warriyangka, Tharrkari, Jiwarli)	Joint management	Kennedy Range NP Management Plan 2008 (renewal due).
Mount Augustus National Park	Wajarri Yamaji (Thiin-Mah Warriyangka, Tharrkari, Jiwarli)	Joint management	Mount Augustus NP Management Plan.
Lake MacLeod and surrounds	Baiyungu, Thalanyji	Joint management (under negotiation)	Ramsar-eligible site; State-led planning.

27.2.4 D.2.4 Murchison

Park / Reserve / Area	**Traditional Owner partner(s)**	**Arrangement type**	**Governing plan/status**
Walga Rock and the surrounding Reserve	Wajarri Yamaji	Joint management / cultural site management	Wajarri Yamaji RNTBC partnership with DBCA and local government.
Wajarri Yamaji determination area	Wajarri Yamaji	Indigenous Land Use Agreements; cultural heritage management	Wajarri Yamaji ILUA, covers the Square Kilometre Array (Inyarrimanha Ilgari Bundara) host land.
Badimia Country (including Depot Springs, pastoral estate)	Badimia	Joint management (in development)	Badimia Barna Healthy Country Plan; partnership with Bush Heritage and DBCA.

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27.2.5 D.2.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan/status
Cape Arid National Park	Ngadju, Esperance Tjaltjraak (Ngadju-Wudjari)	Joint management	Cape Arid NP Management Plan 2014 (renewal due); Tjaltjraak Healthy Country Plan.
Nuytsland Nature Reserve	Ngadju	Joint management	Ngadju Healthy Country Plan; DBCA Management Plan.
Nullarbor National Park and Regional Reserve	Mirning (Far West Coast), Ngadju	Joint management (in formalisation)	Mirning Sea Country Plan; cross-border work with SA.
Plumridge Lakes Nature Reserve	Spinifex (Pila Nguru)	Joint management and Spinifex IPA overlay	Spinifex Healthy Country Plan; IPA Plan of Management.
Neale Junction Nature Reserve	Ngaanyatjarra, Spinifex	Joint management	Ngaanyatjarra Lands IPA Plan; Spinifex IPA Plan.
Queen Victoria Spring Nature Reserve	Spinifex (Pila Nguru)	Joint management	Spinifex IPA Plan of Management.
Great Victoria Desert Nature Reserve	Spinifex, Ngaanyatjarra	Joint management	Spinifex HCP and IPA Plan; Ngaanyatjarra IPA Plan.
Goldfields Woodlands NP / Credo and related reserves	Maduwongga, Kalamaia-Kaprun (in part)	Joint management (in development)	State-led planning; TO agreements under negotiation.

27.2.6 D.2.6 Desert

Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan/status
Karlamilyi (Rudall River) National Park	Martu (Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa / WDLAC)	Joint management	Karlamilyi management plan; Martu Healthy Country Plan; Martu IPA Plan of Management 2022-2027.
Matuwa Kurrara-Kurrara Indigenous Protected Area (jointly managed State-listed reserve)	Wiluna Martu (Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation)	Joint management, IPA and State reserve	Matuwa Kurrara-Kurrara IPA Country Management Plan (co-managed with DBCA).

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Park / Reserve / Area	Traditional Owner partner(s)	Arrangement type	Governing plan/status
Ngaanyatjarra Lands (including conservation reserves)	Ngaanyatjarra (Ngaanyatjarra Council)	IPA joint management	Ngaanyatjarra Lands IPA Plan of Management.
Paruku (Lake Gregory) Indigenous Protected Area	Paruku Rangers / Walmajarri / Mulan community	IPA management	Paruku IPA Plan of Management; Ramsar-eligible.
Kiwirrkurra Indigenous Protected Area	Pintupi (Kiwirrkurra)	IPA management, cross-border with NT	Kiwirrkurra IPA Plan of Management.
Birriliburu Indigenous Protected Area	Wiluna Martu	IPA co-management (with DSS / Bush Heritage)	Birriliburu IPA Plan of Management.
Ngururrpa Indigenous Protected Area	Ngururrpa	IPA management	Ngururrpa IPA Plan of Management.
Warlu Jilajaa Jumu Indigenous Protected Area	Warlu Jilajaa Jumu (Ngurrara)	IPA management	Warlu Jilajaa Jumu IPA Plan of Management.

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27.3 D.3 Aboriginal corporations, ranger groups and Traditional Owner partners

Partners are grouped by subregion for operational clarity. Some corporations operate across multiple subregions.

27.3.1 D.3.1 Kimberley

- Kimberley Land Council (KLC)
- Bunuba Dawangarri Aboriginal Corporation and Rangers
- Kija Rangers
- Nyangumarta Warrarn Aboriginal Corporation and Rangers
- Karajarri Rangers of Karajarri IPA
- Nyikina Mangala Rangers
- Gooniyandi Aboriginal Corporation and Rangers
- Oombulgurri people
- Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation, IPA and Rangers
- Bardi Jawi Niimidiman Aboriginal Corporation, IPA and Rangers
- Nyul Nyul PBC Aboriginal Corporation, Rangers
- Yawuru Rangers
- Dambimangari Rangers
- Paraku Rangers
- Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation
- Wunamba

27.3.2 D.3.2 Pilbara

- Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)
- Yaburara & Coastal Mardudhunera Aboriginal Corporation, Rangers
- Banjima Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (BNTAC), Rangers
- Puutu Kunti Kurrama and Pinikura People (PKKP)
- Nyiyaparli People
- Ngurrawaana Rangers
- Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC), Rangers
- Yinhawangka People
- Yindjibarndi / Ngarluma People
- Yandeyarra Rangers
- Budadee Rangers (Woodstock Abydos PA)
- Palyku People (Budadee Rangers)

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27.3.3 D.3.3 Gascoyne

- Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation (YMAC)
- Naanda Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Malgana Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC, Rangers
- Yinggarda Aborignial Corporation RNTBC, Yingaarda people (Carnarvon and surrounding Gascoyne)
- Nganhurra Thanardi Garrbu Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC - Baiyungu -
- Buurabalyji Thalanyji Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC Thalanyji -
- Indigenous Land Corporation
- Central Desert Native Title Services
- Aboriginal Biodiversity Conservation (ABC) Foundation
- Budina Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Wajarri Yamaji Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Woodgoomungooh Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Gobawarrah Yinhawangka Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Jidi Jidi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- The Jurruru Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Kulyamba Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Gumala Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)
- Yugunga-Nya Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

27.3.4 D.3.4 Murchison

- Yullella / Bundadea Aboriginal Corporation
- Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation via Gundawa Regional Conservation Association
- Aboriginal Biodiversity Conservation (ABC) Foundation
- Yadgallah Aboriginal Corporation
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27.3.5 D.3.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

- Barraparrapi Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC
- Ngadju Conservation Aboriginal Corporation and Rangers
- Paupiyala Tjarutja Aboriginal Corporation - Spinifex
- Wiluna Rangers
- Ngurrrara

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- Robe River Kuruma

27.3.6 D.3.6 Desert

- Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa (KJ) - Martu people
- Desert Support Services (DSS) - Wiluna Martu, Birriliburu, Matuwa Kurrara IPAs
- Desert Support Services (DSS) - Tjiwarl, Pintupi (Kiwirrkurra IPA), Ngururrpa IPA
- Ngurra Kayanta Aboriginal Corporation
- Ngurrara Pty Ltd
- Nyangumarta people
- Karajarri Traditional Lands Association
- Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation and the Spinifex community
- Yilka at Cosmo Newbury
- 10 Deserts Project
- Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA)
- Gingirana people
- Tjiwarl people

27.4 D.4 NGO and research partner holdings and programs

A small number of conservation NGOs and research institutions hold significant assets and long-running programs in the region. Together with Traditional Owner corporations, they are the principal non-government land and sea managers. The register below captures their current footprint across the Rangelands.

27.4.1 D.4.1 Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC)

Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary	Owned and managed	Kimberley (central)	Savanna fire, feral predator control, threatened mammal recovery (including Gouldian Finches and Purple-crowned Fairy-wrens), and long-term ecological research.
Marion Downs Wildlife Sanctuary	Leased and managed	Kimberley (central)	Contiguous with Mornington; feral control and savanna fire at the landscape scale.
Tableland Station (partnership)	Partnership with the pastoral leaseholder	Kimberley (central)	Expansion of the Mornington-Marion Downs fire and feral control program.

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Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
Charnley River-Artesian Range Wildlife Sanctuary	Owned and managed	Kimberley (north)	Critical weight range mammal refugia; cane toad research; mainland stronghold for multiple declining species.
Wilinggin (Ngarinyin) partnership	Joint management with Wilinggin Aboriginal Corporation	Kimberley (north)	Fire management and biodiversity monitoring across Wilinggin IPA.
Dambeemangarddee partnership (Dambimangari)	Partnership with Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation	Kimberley (north-west)	Sea Country and island biodiversity; supports Dambimangari Healthy Country Plan implementation.
Matuwa Kurrara-Kurrara partnership	Partnership with Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation and DBCA	Desert / Murchison interface	Feral-free enclosure; reintroduction of Bilby, Mala, Boodie and Golden Bandicoot; ranger co-delivery.
Karajarri partnership	Partnership with Karajarri Traditional Lands Association	Kimberley / Desert interface	Ecological monitoring and fire management across Karajarri IPA.

27.4.2 D.4.2 Bush Heritage Australia

Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
Birriliburu partnership	Partnership with Wiluna Martu (Tarlka Matuwa Piarku / Birriliburu traditional owners)	Desert	Supports Birriliburu IPA management, ranger program, cultural mapping and biodiversity survey.
Badimia partnership	Partnership with Badimia Bandi Barna Aboriginal Corporation	Murchison	Supports Badimia Barna Healthy Country Plan; cultural site protection and land condition work.
Hamelin Station Reserve	Owned and managed (former pastoral lease)	Gascoyne (Shark Bay World Heritage Area)	Shark Bay WHA protection; stromatolite catchment management; threatened species and ecosystem recovery on ex-pastoral land.

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Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
Eurardy Reserve	Owned and managed	Murchison (south), at the Rangelands-Mid West boundary	Kwongan heath and mulga transition; threatened flora; revegetation.
Wunambal Gaambera partnership	Partnership with Wunambal Gaambera Aboriginal Corporation	Kimberley (north)	Supports Uunguu Wundaagu (Healthy Country) Plan; ranger co-investment and monitoring.
Nyamal / Pilbara partnership (emerging)	Partnership with Nyamal Aboriginal Corporation	Pilbara	Supports the newly-dedicated Nyamal IPA; ecological monitoring and planning.
Warddeken / Martu cross-border partnerships	Cross-border partnership support	Desert	Co-delivery across NT/WA boundary with Martu and adjacent desert groups.

27.4.3 D.4.3 Greening Australia

Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
Yalgoo / Murchison revegetation program	Project partnership	Murchison	Native seed collection, direct-seeding trials and restoration of degraded pastoral country.
Gondwana Link (far southern edge, adjoins Goldfields-Nullarbor)	Collaborative landscape program	Goldfields-Nullarbor interface (Stirling-Fitzgerald-Ravensthorpe axis)	Corridor restoration across Noongar and Ngadju-Wudjari Country; primarily south of the Rangelands boundary, but adjoining delivery.
Pilbara revegetation partnerships	Industry-funded project partnership	Pilbara	Post-mining rehabilitation science, native seed supply, and habitat restoration on industry sites.
Kimberley community seed and nursery work	Project partnership	Kimberley	Community-led revegetation, seed production, ranger training and restoration trials.
Murujuga cultural landscape revegetation (emerging)	Partnership with Murujuga	Pilbara	Coastal and rock art landscape revegetation; sourcing native species.

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Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
	Aboriginal Corporation		

27.4.4 D.4.4 Charles Darwin University and research partners

Asset / Site	Arrangement	Subregion	Focus
NAILSMA, North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (historically CDU-linked)	Research and delivery alliance	Kimberley and Desert	Indigenous-led fire, water, carbon and cultural heritage research; policy engagement; ranger research capacity.
North Australian Savanna Fire Abatement research	Research partnership with Kimberley TO groups	Kimberley	Underpins savanna carbon methodology; supports NKFAP partners (Dambimangari, Wilinggin, Uunguu, Balanggarra).
Threatened species and cane toad research partnerships	Research	Kimberley and Pilbara	Northern Quoll, Gouldian Finch, small mammal and cane toad research with AWC, DBCA and TO groups.
Kimberley Land Council / ranger science partnerships	Research and training	Kimberley	Two-way science capacity building; cultural mapping; biodiversity survey with ranger groups.
TERN / Supersite research nodes	Research infrastructure	Kimberley, Pilbara, Desert (site-specific)	Long-term ecological monitoring plots linked to national ecosystem data.
Martu Country cross-institution research	Research partnership via KJ / CDU / Western Australian universities	Desert	Cultural mapping, Bilby and Night Parrot work, cross-border desert monitoring.

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Other active research and delivery partners in the region include CSIRO, Murdoch University, Curtin University, The University of Western Australia, Edith Cowan University, the Indigenous Desert Alliance, the Kimberley Land Council, Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation, Central Desert Native Title Services, Ngaanyatjarra Council, and the Pew Charitable Trusts.

27.5 D.5 Regional Development Commission register

RDCs are the principal regional agents of State Government in the Rangelands. Alignment between this Plan and each Commission's current Investment Blueprint is a standing item in Rangelands NRM's investment planning.

Commission	Current Blueprint / strategy	Coverage	Relevance to the Plan
Kimberley Development Commission	Kimberley Regional Investment Blueprint	Kimberley subregion; northern desert interface	Water infrastructure (Fitzroy, Ord Stage 3), pastoral diversification, tourism, irrigated horticulture, Aboriginal economic development, cultural tourism.
Pilbara Development Commission	Pilbara Plan / Pilbara Regional Investment Blueprint	Pilbara subregion	Resources sector, critical minerals and renewables footprint, port and coastal infrastructure, Aboriginal enterprise, climate adaptation at the mining interface.
Gascoyne Development Commission	Gascoyne Regional Investment Blueprint	Gascoyne subregion	Irrigated horticulture (Carnarvon), fisheries, tourism, water security in the Gascoyne catchment, World Heritage (Shark Bay, Ningaloo).
Mid West Development Commission	Mid West Regional Investment Blueprint	Murchison subregion (and southern Rangelands interface)	Green hydrogen and renewables, critical minerals, pastoral viability, total grazing pressure, space industry and emerging land-use pressures.
Goldfields-Esperance Development Commission	Goldfields-Esperance Regional Investment Blueprint	Goldfields-Nullarbor and parts of the Desert subregion	Mining, lithium and critical minerals, pastoral northern rangelands, Aboriginal economic development, Great Western Woodlands management, post-mining legacy.

27.6 D.6 Local Government Shire Register

Shires are primary delivery partners for this Plan. The following register captures the principal NRM interface for each Shire across the region. The register is a working list and should be maintained alongside the Rangelands NRM partner relationship record. Where a Shire is listed under more than one subregion, its NRM footprint extends across both.

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27.6.1 D.6.1 Kimberley

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
Shire of Broome	Coastal management (Roebuck Bay, Willie Creek, Minyirr), cultural heritage, biodiversity strategy, tourism pressure, bush fire brigade coordination.
Shire of Derby-West Kimberley	Fitzroy River catchment, coastal mudflats, pastoral rate-setting, fire management, Aboriginal community liaison.
Shire of Halls Creek	Purnululu interface, Ord catchment, pastoral rate-setting, remote community support, cross-border desert interface.
Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley	Ord River Irrigation Area interface, coastal islands, pastoral lease support, fire management, tourism.

27.6.2 D.6.2 Pilbara

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
City of Karratha	Murujuga and Dampier Archipelago interface; coastal infrastructure; biodiversity; air quality monitoring; tourism; industry liaison.
Town of Port Hedland	Port and coastal environment, turtle rookeries, mangroves, air quality, bush fire management.
Shire of Ashburton	Exmouth Gulf interface, pastoral rate-setting, Ningaloo catchment, Fortescue River, fire management.
Shire of East Pilbara	Fortescue Marsh, Karijini interface, Martu Country, the largest Shire in Australia by area, fire, pastoral and desert-interface management.

27.6.3 D.6.3 Gascoyne

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
Shire of Carnarvon	Gascoyne River delta, horticultural precinct, coastal management, LOTE grower community liaison.
Shire of Exmouth	Ningaloo Coast World Heritage interface, Cape Range, turtle rookeries, tourism pressure, and coastal planning.
Shire of Shark Bay	Shark Bay World Heritage Area interface, stromatolites, seagrass, dugong, joint management with Malgana.
Shire of Upper Gascoyne	Upper Gascoyne catchment, pastoral rate-setting, Mount Augustus interface, regenerative grazing enablement.

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27.6.4 D.6.4 Murchison

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
Shire of Cue	Walga Rock, Murchison River, pastoral lease support.
Shire of Meekatharra	Central Murchison pastoral heart, mulga woodland condition, mining interface.
Shire of Mount Magnet	Lake Austin and Nallan interface, pastoral rate-setting, renewables pipeline.
Shire of Murchison	No-town Shire; pure pastoral, remote service delivery, rate-setting, biodiversity values.
Shire of Sandstone	BIFs and mulga, pastoral viability, fire and weed management.
Shire of Yalgoo	Southern Murchison pastoral, lake systems, mining interface, Shark Bay-Yalgoo corridor.
Shire of Wiluna	Northern Goldfields/Murchison interface, Wiluna Martu, Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara, mining and pastoral co-existence.

27.6.5 D.6.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder	Regional service hub, mining interface, biodiversity strategy, Aboriginal engagement.
Shire of Coolgardie	Great Western Woodlands interface, mining and pastoral, fire management.
Shire of Dundas	Nullarbor-Great Western Woodlands interface, Ngadju Country, mining interface.
Shire of Esperance	South coast interface, Cape Arid, Nuytsland Nature Reserve.
Shire of Laverton	North-eastern Goldfields pastoral, Ngaanyatjarra interface, desert-interface fire and feral management.
Shire of Leonora	Pastoral north Goldfields, Lake Raeside, mining co-existence.
Shire of Menzies	Lake Ballard, BIFs, pastoral viability, mining interface.
Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku	Ngaanyatjarra Lands IPA, desert remote community service, cross-border desert management.
Shire of Ravensthorpe	South coast interface, Fitzgerald Biosphere (adjacent), mining and pastoral.

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27.6.6 D.6.6 Desert

Shire / City	Principal NRM interface
Shire of East Pilbara	Great Sandy and Little Sandy Deserts, Martu Country, Karlamilyi River.
Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku	Great Victoria Desert, Ngaanyatjarra Lands, remote community service.
Shire of Laverton	Gibson Desert interface, Cosmo Newbury, Yilka Country.
Shire of Wiluna	Birriliburu, Matuwa Kurrara Kurrara, Canning Stock Route southern entry.
Shire of Halls Creek	Paruku, Tanami interface, Canning Stock Route northern entry (cross-reference Kimberley).

27.7 D.7 Stakeholder layers

Rangelands NRM engages across the following stakeholder layers. Each layer holds a distinct combination of authority, knowledge, investment capacity and delivery footprint.

1. Pastoralists
2. Indigenous communities (Native Title holders, determined and claimant)
3. Aboriginal Corporations and Ranger Groups
4. WA and National NRM Network
5. Local Government
6. State Government Departments
7. Commonwealth Government Departments
8. Environmental non-government organisations
9. Commercial environmental consultancies
10. Industry / Resources Companies
11. Land Conservation District Committees (LCDCs)
12. Regional Biosecurity Groups
13. WA Landcare Network
14. Volunteer NRM groups
15. Education providers
16. Producer and Grower Groups
17. Philanthropic Investors
18. Universities
19. Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs)
20. Research Organisations
21. Technology development companies
22. Knowledge brokers and expert consultants

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28 Annex E, Governance and Delivery Systems

Rangelands NRM's capability to deliver at landscape scale rests on five integrated operational systems. These systems were developed collaboratively with partners over successive planning cycles and are maintained by Rangelands NRM as custodian on behalf of the partnership. They are available to registered delivery partners under formal working agreements as Tier 2 operational documentation.

28.1 E.1 Landscape-scale delivery model

Landscape-scale delivery integrates threats, assets and partners across tenure boundaries. Every investment decision is tested against four questions:

- Does this asset or threat need to be addressed at a landscape scale?
- Are the willing partners in place, Traditional Owners, pastoralists, industry, government, to deliver with us?
- Do we have the long relationships, cultural authority, and on-Country presence to succeed?
- Can we show outcomes at a scale that matters to the region?

Priority landscape areas (Annex C) are the spatial expression of this model.

28.2 E.2 Co-design process

Co-design is the way Rangelands NRM develops every project. The standard co-design cycle is:

- Listening, on-Country conversations with Traditional Owners, pastoralists, industry, Shires and community. We lead with presence, not proposals.
- Scoping, we translate shared priorities into a draft project architecture (objectives, activities, roles, budget, MER).
- Consent, Free, Prior and Informed Consent is obtained in writing for all projects on Country. Cultural authority holders lead the shape of the work.
- Contracting, Rangelands NRM contracts directly with delivery partners wherever possible, keeping decision-making, employment and capability on Country.
- Delivery and adaptive management, quarterly check-ins, annual reviews, and mid-project adjustment as conditions change.
- Close-out and learning, project learnings feed back into the asset register and the Regional Plan review cycle.

28.3 E.3 Governance framework

Rangelands NRM operates under an ESG-F governance framework:

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Environmental: we measure and report on landscape outcomes, hectares under improved management, species and community condition, and changes in water and fire regimes.

Social: we measure partnership strength, First Nations leadership in project delivery, and community capacity outcomes.

Governance: Board-level oversight through the Rangelands NRM Board; risk, audit and safeguards committees; subregional advisory input; and annual ESG assurance.

Financial: diversified income across Commonwealth, State, industry, philanthropic and earned revenue; multi-year funding horizons; transparent financial reporting.

28.4 E.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER)

The regional MER framework is structured around the seven target areas and the six subregions. At the project level, data are collected against a standard set of output and outcome measures aligned with funder requirements and regional priorities. At the regional level, outcomes roll up into the annual regional outcomes summary and feed the Plan's annual review.

Core MER capabilities include:

- Project-level output and outcome tracking against approved MERI plans.
- Regional roll-up of outcomes against the seven target areas.
- Spatial asset-threat-investment overlay maintained in the asset management system.
- Partner-held data sovereignty protocols for culturally sensitive information.
- Annual regional outcomes reporting published externally; internal performance reporting to the Board quarterly.

28.5 E.5 Lessons learned and continuous improvement

Key lessons embedded in the current delivery model:

- Long relationships outperform transactional contracts. Invest in presence and trust before proposals.
- Co-design is not consultation. Decisions sit with cultural authority holders and willing delivery partners from the start.
- Landscape-scale work needs a landscape-scale contracting model. Short single-year contracts undermine on-Country delivery.
- First Nations ranger groups and pastoral-industry collaboration are the two largest delivery levers in the region and must be resourced as such.
- Data sovereignty matters. Protocols for how information is collected, stored, shared and attributed are non-negotiable.
- Independence enables convening. Rangelands NRM's neutral, non-aligned position is the basis for diverse interests to sit at the same table.

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Internal document control

Classification: Tier 2, partner-accessible under formal working agreements. Culturally sensitive and commercially restricted content within this annex: Tier 3 genuinely restricted.

Custodian: Rangelands NRM, CEO Office

Review cycle: Annual, aligned with Regional Plan review

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29 Annex F, Major Mines and Resource Operations

The Rangelands host the bulk of Australia's resources economy. The register below captures the principal operating and recently operated mines, as well as the major petroleum operations, across the six subregions. It is not exhaustive; the region hosts hundreds of smaller and exploration-stage operations, but it sets out the operations that materially influence land use, community, investment, and NRM delivery at the regional scale.

Purpose: to provide a working view of the resources footprint that Rangelands NRM engages with on co-investment, offsets, rehabilitation, biodiversity strategy and emergency response. Industry engagement is a standing element of each subregional program.

Maintenance: updated annually from the WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) operating mine register, ASX operator disclosures and subregional engagement.

29.1 F.1 Kimberley

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Argyle Diamond Mine (closed 2020; rehabilitation)	Diamonds (historical)	Rio Tinto	East Kimberley, near Kununurra
Ellendale Diamond Mine (closed)	Diamonds (historical)	Gibb River Diamonds (legacy)	West Kimberley, Derby-West Kimberley
Savannah Nickel Mine	Nickel, copper, cobalt	Panoramic Resources	East Kimberley, north of Halls Creek
Koolan Island Iron Ore	Iron ore	Mount Gibson Iron	Buccaneer Archipelago, Yampi Sound
Cockatoo Island Iron Ore (historical)	Iron ore	Pluton Resources (legacy)	Buccaneer Archipelago
Browse Basin offshore gas fields (Prelude, Ichthys, Torosa)	LNG / petroleum	Shell, INPEX, Woodside	Offshore Kimberley coast

29.2 F.2 Pilbara

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Mount Whaleback	Iron ore	BHP	Newman
Yandi (BHP)	Iron ore	BHP	Central Pilbara, east of Newman

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Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Jimblebar	Iron ore	BHP	East of Newman
Mining Area C / South Flank	Iron ore	BHP	Central Pilbara
Eastern Ridge (Orebodies 18, 23, 24, 25)	Iron ore	BHP	Newman
Tom Price	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Tom Price
Paraburdoo	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Paraburdoo
Brockman 2 and 4	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Central Pilbara
Marandoo	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Karijini NP boundary, near Tom Price
Yandicoogina	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	East of Tom Price
Hope Downs 1 and 4	Iron ore	Rio Tinto / Hancock Prospecting JV	East Pilbara
West Angelas	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	East of Newman
Channar	Iron ore	Rio Tinto / Sinosteel JV	Paraburdoo area
Western Turner Syncline	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Near Tom Price
Silvergrass	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	Near Brockman
Gudai-Darri (Koodaideri)	Iron ore	Rio Tinto	East Pilbara
Mesa A / Warramboo	Iron ore	Rio Tinto (Robe River JV)	West Pangea, near Pannawonica
Mesa J	Iron ore	Rio Tinto (Robe River JV)	Pannawonica
Cloudbreak	Iron ore	Fortescue	Chichester Hub, East Pilbara
Christmas Creek	Iron ore	Fortescue	Chichester Hub
Solomon Hub (Firetail, Kings Valley)	Iron ore	Fortescue	Western Hamersley
Eliwana	Iron ore	Fortescue	Western Hamersley
Iron Bridge	Magnetite concentrate	Fortescue / Formosa / Baosteel	South of Port Hedland

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Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Roy Hill	Iron ore	Hancock Prospecting / Marubeni / POSCO / CSC	East Pilbara, near Nullagine
Iron Valley	Iron ore	Mineral Resources / BHP tolled	Central Pilbara
Wonmunna	Iron ore	Mineral Resources	Hamersley Range
Atlas Iron operations (Sanjiv Ridge, Miralga)	Iron ore	Atlas Iron (Hancock)	Port Hedland hinterland
North West Shelf Venture (Karratha Gas Plant)	LNG, domestic gas, condensate	Woodside operator / joint venture	Karratha / Burrup Peninsula
Pluto LNG	LNG	Woodside	Burrup Peninsula
Gorgon LNG	LNG, domestic gas	Chevron / ExxonMobil / Shell	Barrow Island
Wheatstone LNG	LNG, domestic gas	Chevron / Woodside / KUFPEC	Onslow
Scarborough gas field (tieback to Pluto)	LNG	Woodside	Offshore Pilbara
Dampier Salt, Dampier, Lake MacLeod, Port Hedland operations	Solar salt	Rio Tinto / Mitsui / Sojitz / Nippon Steel	Dampier, Port Hedland, Lake MacLeod
Onslow Salt	Solar salt	Mitsui	Onslow
Pilgangoora	Lithium (spodumene)	Pilbara Minerals	East Pilbara, near Port Hedland
Wodgina	Lithium (spodumene)	Mineral Resources / Albemarle JV	East Pilbara
Nifty Copper (care and maintenance)	Copper	Metals Acquisition / legacy Metals X	Great Sandy Desert fringe, East Pilbara (cross-listed Desert)
Woodie Woodie Manganese	Manganese	Consolidated Minerals	East Pilbara, near Telfer
Wittenoom (closed; asbestos legacy)	Crocidolite (historical)	Legacy, managed by State	Karijini region, access prohibited

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29.3 F.3 Gascoyne

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Coburn Mineral Sands	Zircon, titanium minerals	Strandline Resources	Between Shark Bay and Kalbarri
Lake MacLeod Salt and Gypsum	Solar salt, gypsum	Dampier Salt (Rio Tinto)	North of Carnarvon
Shark Bay Salt	Solar salt	Shark Bay Salt	Useless Loop, Shark Bay
Straits Salt (Onslow area)	Solar salt	Straits Resources	Onslow (cross-listed Pilbara)
Gascoyne oil and gas exploration blocks	Petroleum exploration	Multiple operators	Carnarvon Basin offshore

29.4 F.4 Murchison

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Mount Magnet Gold operations (Hill 50, Baxter, Checkers)	Gold	Ramelius Resources	Mount Magnet
Cue gold operations (Big Bell, Cuddingwarra)	Gold	Westgold Resources	Cue
Meekatharra (Paddy's Flat, Bluebird)	Gold	Westgold Resources	Meekatharra
Jack Hills Iron Ore (care and maintenance)	Iron ore	Sinosteel / IMC	Weld Range area
Weld Range Iron Ore (proposed)	Iron ore	Sinosteel / proposed	South of Meekatharra
Sandfire DeGrussa (closed 2022)	Copper-gold (historical)	Sandfire Resources	Doolgunna Station, east of Meekatharra
Lake Way / Centipede Uranium (proposed)	Uranium	Toro Energy	Near Wiluna
Wiluna Gold Project	Gold	Wiluna Mining Corporation	Wiluna

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29.5 F.5 Goldfields-Nullarbor

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines (the Super Pit / Fimiston)	Gold	Northern Star Resources (full ownership)	Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Mount Charlotte	Gold	Northern Star Resources	Kalgoorlie-Boulder
Granny Smith	Gold	Gold Fields	Laverton area
St Ives	Gold	Gold Fields	Kambalda
Agnew	Gold	Gold Fields	Leinster area
Sunrise Dam	Gold	AngloGold Ashanti	Near Laverton
Tropicana	Gold	AngloGold Ashanti / Regis Resources JV	Great Victoria Desert, north-east of Kalgoorlie
Jundee	Gold	Northern Star Resources	Near Wiluna
Kundana / Kalgoorlie North (Carosue Dam, Porphyry, Rebecca)	Gold	Northern Star, Northern Star/Ramelius	Kalgoorlie area
King of the Hills (KOTH)	Gold	Red 5 / Vault Minerals	Leonora
Mount Morgans	Gold	Genesis Minerals	Laverton
Gwalia / Leonora	Gold	Genesis Minerals	Leonora
Paddington	Gold	Norton Gold Fields	Kalgoorlie area
Thunderbox	Gold	Northern Star Resources	Leonora
Mount Keith (care and maintenance)	Nickel	BHP Nickel West	Leinster area
Leinster Nickel (care and maintenance)	Nickel	BHP Nickel West	Leinster
Kambalda Nickel Operations	Nickel	IGO, Mincor and others	Kambalda
Savannah North / Nova	Nickel-copper-cobalt	IGO	Fraser Range, east Goldfields

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Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Silver Knight / Forrestania	Nickel	IGO / Mineral Resources	Forrestania belt (southern Goldfields edge)
Mount Marion	Lithium (spodumene)	Mineral Resources / Ganfeng	South of Kalgoorlie
Bald Hill	Lithium (spodumene)	Mineral Resources (and partners)	Near Widgiemooltha
Earl Grey / Mount Holland	Lithium	Covalent Lithium (SQM / Wesfarmers)	Forrestania
Kathleen Valley	Lithium	Liontown Resources	Leinster
Buldania and Bald Hill satellites	Lithium	Liontown / exploration	East Goldfields
Windarling and Koolyanobbing Iron Ore	Iron ore	Mineral Resources	Yilgarn
Boddington-Higginsville (rare earths exploration)	Rare earths	Various	Goldfields
Cawse (Ni laterite, closed)	Nickel (historical)	Legacy	Kalgoorlie area

29.6 F.6 Desert

Operation	Commodity	Operator	Location / nearest town
Telfer	Gold, copper	Greatland Gold (acquired from Newmont 2024)	Great Sandy Desert, north-east of Newman
Nifty Copper (care and maintenance)	Copper	Metals Acquisition / legacy Metals X	Great Sandy Desert, east of Newman (cross-listed Pilbara)
Kintyre (project)	Uranium	Cameco / Mitsubishi	Great Sandy Desert, near Karlamilyi NP
Woodie Woodie Manganese	Manganese	Consolidated Minerals	Desert-Pilbara interface (cross-listed Pilbara)
Little Sandy Desert gold-copper exploration (various)	Exploration	Multiple operators	Little Sandy and Gibson Deserts

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Sources: WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) operating mine and petroleum register; operator annual reports; GSWA MINEDEX; industry disclosures. Some operations are cross-listed where footprint straddles subregional boundaries.

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