

Environmental Health Australia will facilitate the collaboration of major biosecurity participants and focus intellect and resources on addressing Australia's highest priority environmental biosecurity challenges. EHA will be the essential brains and relationships infrastructure for solving some of Australia's most difficult environmental problems.

Stronger environmental biosecurity foundations

More effective management of environmental invasions due to adoption of ecological approaches, such as enhancing ecological resistance through managing fire and predators, focusing on interactions between threats and preventing facilitators of invasion such as disturbance and nutrient addition.

Eg. adoption of best practice methods by local governments for managing roadside remnant vegetation

Eg. use of fire management and restoration on private properties to limit weed spread.

Improved biosecurity preparedness

Fewer new invaders into Australia due to improved surveillance measures and response to incursions.

Eg. overseas eucalypt and acacia pathogens prevented from invading Australia due to early detection and eradication

High-value areas at risk from invasions are safer from invasions due to implementation of biosecurity plans.

Eg. islands with high conservation values are kept safe from invasions due to biosecurity protocols for island visitors

Fewer new invasions due to the development of national approaches to emerging high-risk industries and products,

Eg. the biofuels industry uses low-risk species only due to national risk assessment of new crop species to prevent the use of damaging weeds.

More effective responses to new environmental invasions

Fewer new invasive species in Australia due to effective national detection and eradication of new incursions,

Eg. eradication of a new invasive pathogen of native plants due to a systematic surveillance program in nurseries

Eg. low-cost eradication of several new environmental weeds before they spread due to NEBRA activation

Enhanced community awareness, vigilance and action in biosecurity

More effective management of invasive species due to greater awareness and involvement of the community in surveillance and control programs and the application of best practice methods

Reduced environmental damage by invasive species on private landholdings due to dissemination of best-practice methods and more strategic use of resources to support landholder management of invasive species.

Eg. values of private conservation properties are better protected due to adoption of best practice methods designed for small landholders.

Eg. more new and emerging invasive species detected and eradicated or contained due to new technology for identifying species of concern.

Improved environmental biosecurity capacity

More effective solutions for environmental invasions due to identification of highest priority research needs and commissioning of research

More resources for effective management of invasive species due to carbon offsets and development of offsets directed to high priority threats

Improved coordination and collaboration between jurisdictions, agencies and sectors

Reduced invasive species impacts due to more consistent and effective policies across jurisdictions

Eg. all states/territories implement a consistent risk assessment approach that reduces the deliberate release of high-risk species and reduces government and industry cost.

Reduced risk of new incursions and better containment of invasive species of importance to both industry and environmental sectors

Eg. environment groups and nursery industry collaborate to set up surveillance programs for invasive threats to native plants important for horticulture and conservation

Progress is monitored and tracked

Effective management of environmental invasive threats due to clarity about the measures and costs necessary to achieve outcomes and reporting and analysis of outcomes.