

ILM's Inclusive Outcomes

LANDSCAPE PROGRAM – Outcome:
Interconnection of people and environment

Cross-border policy and management: grant applications, climate adaptation strategic mapping, environmental and heritage assessments and cross-border partnerships, monitoring and evaluation, NRM program design and management, regional agricultural economics.

Interconnected Landscape Management: research and technology, NRM science, rural productivity, Aboriginal Caring for Country.

CAPABILITY PROGRAM – Outcome: Sustaining Resources

Management of Programs: Community engagement, ecological connectivity, sustainable landscape management, waterway health.

Community Engagement: Brokering stakeholder partnerships, facilitate forums and consultation and submissions and volunteer management.

Traditional Aboriginal Culture: Cool Burns, Aboriginal plant food species, workshops and walks, partnerships with Ngunawal community.

KNOWLEDGE PROGRAM – Outcome: Landscape Planning

Rural Landscape Management: Conservation Agreements, flora and fauna management, habitat value of trees, landscape planning and restoration.

NRM Technologies: Bio-cultural Aboriginal knowledge, GIS mapping, science and salinity management (HGL mapping).

Citizen Science: Waterwatch, Vegwatch, Frogwatch and Platypus surveys.

Ngunawal Cultural cool burn and Jerrabomberra Creek Regeneration – "Wandiyali" Googong, NSW



Landscape Scale Collaborative Management

In seeking sustainable, long-term outcomes Molonglo Conservation Group (MCG) brokers cooperative management partnerships beyond the Molonglo catchment boundaries so that member groups and other key stakeholders benefit from connections made through collaborative regional projects in support of MCG program delivery. As Traditional Custodians, the Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation (BNAC) is a key stakeholder.

Since 2013, BNAC has guided the stewardship efforts of MCG and the broader local Landcare community on the ground; to foster better understanding of the present-day urban, peri-urban and rural landscapes of the southern tablelands of SE Australia, in the context of past and continuing Ngunawal social and environmental practices (Caring for Country). This guidance is underpinned by traditional knowledge of the culturally defining ancient Murrumbidgee River system, the headwaters of which the Molonglo and Queanbeyan rivers are a part, and on which the ACT and parts of NSW stand.



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Interconnected Landscape Management (ILM) Framework



United for Nature

Molonglo Conservation Group

www.molonglo.org.au
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Molonglo Conservation Group (MCG)'s Interconnected Approach

The holistic understanding of ILM's interconnected approach accepts that natural resource management involves consideration of ecological and social aspects that are interrelated, as an interconnected system. An interconnected approach analyses the factors influencing the whole socio-ecological system at different scales in space and time and assumes continuous change. It also acknowledges the level of uncertainty in our knowledge, understanding of future conditions, and is consistent with Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation (BNAC)'s aim to protect and conserve the living cultural heritage of the Ngunawal people.

In summary, MCG's natural resource programs connect ecosystems and communities and integrate science with Aboriginal biocultural knowledge.

The ILM Framework is transferable, adaptable to different regional situations and Aboriginal cultural groups, to achieve long-term collaborative, landscape scale connectivity.

Assessment And Stewardship Of Landscapes Using ILM

The ILM Framework provides an innovative method for assessing and managing landscapes while providing an opportunity to build connections and understanding between landholders and Aboriginal custodians for inclusive stewardship outcomes. Traditional Aboriginal culture is integrated into the framework, firstly by using the traditional Ngunawal territorial area to define MCG's understanding of regional landscape boundaries that were shaped by the ancient Murrumbidgee River corridor. Secondly, Aboriginal land custodianship and land management practices inform MCG's natural resource management approaches. The framework facilitates knowledge exchange and enables sustainable 'Caring for Country' on public and private property.

Facilitating The Exchange Of Knowledge And Practice

ILM provides an over-arching practice-based framework for water and land management and research with a view to long-term sustainability. The framework can be used to facilitate knowledge exchange and deeper connections between landholders, land carers and Traditional Custodians, with the land and waterways. ILM weaves Aboriginal Caring for Country into biodiversity, NRM science, marketable productivity, research and technology outcomes for landholders and land managers.

The exchange of knowledge and practice is part of a process that has, to date, included cultural site

assessments, traditional cool burning and cultural awareness activities in association with ecology/biodiversity, soils/hydrogeology, cultural assessments, property planning and catchment monitoring.

Inclusive Program Focus

MCG's ILM framework effectively integrates BNAC's aim to protect and conserve the living cultural heritage of the Ngunawal people, for inclusive stewardship outcomes.

BNAC's involvement has enabled environmental, community and personal (spiritual) perspectives to be deeply appreciated and included in management plans and procedures, thus into broader Landcare, cultural heritage, water and land management strategies.

See the other side of this brochure and visit MCG's website for program details and further information about specific activities.

BNAC was set up in 2002 to ensure that the living cultural heritage of the Ngunawal people would be protected and conserved for future generations.

BNAC is a member of the ACT Government's cultural heritage body (Representative Aboriginal Organisations) and is registered with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

BNAC has representatives on ACT and NSW community and government committees and boards, including advising Landcare ACT and ACT Environment on Ngunawal cultural matters.

BNAC shares knowledge and insights of Ngunawal traditional social and cultural values with Government agencies to improve community health and well-being and to minimise the impacts of urban development on cultural places.

We exist to strengthen the health of communities and ecosystems for mutual benefit. Through our work we build a more harmonious and helpful relationship between people and nature, for everyone's future.

