

# Natural Environment Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2022-2026

## Supporting document – Roles and Responsibilities

The environment sector is made up of government departments and agencies, businesses, NGOs, Traditional Owners and the community. All of these play very important roles and have varying resources and capacities to deliver.

### State Government Departments and Agencies

Victorian Government departments and agencies, including Parks Victoria, Catchment Management Authorities and Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, perform a range of functions including land management, environmental regulation, managing, regulating, consulting and/or advising in relation to public land, water, and environmental resources.

### Traditional Owners and Aboriginal Victorians

Traditional Owners are the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, have a unique role in caring for Country and deep spiritual connection to it. Traditional Owners design and deliver projects to help document, record, map and protect Indigenous knowledge and practice, and are partners in delivering Victorian Government land and bushfire management in line with self determination principles.

### Volunteer and Community Groups

A diverse range of individuals and community groups undertake environmental volunteering activities. These include Landcare groups, Committees of Management, 'friends of' groups that focus on a place or species, volunteers who come together to respond to pollution events or wildlife emergencies, and those that undertake citizen science or advocate for policy changes. Volunteering Naturally 2021 highlights the important contributions of environmental volunteers.

### Non-Government Organisations

Environmental non-government organisations (ENGOS) undertake a range of activities to help protect and restore the natural environment. Some ENGOS focus on private land conservation, on-ground works, scientific research, education or advocacy.



**Local  
Councils**

Local Councils undertake a range of activities to protect and manage the natural environment. These include land-use planning, managing environmental reserves and waterways, controlling weeds and pests, revegetation, supporting local environment groups and public education and awareness raising.



**Private  
Landholders**

Private landholders manage almost two-thirds of land within Victoria. The management and use of private land are important for a range of environmental reasons including: biodiversity conservation, salinity control, maintenance of water quality, land protection, greenhouse and ecosystem connectivity.