



Catchment management - setting the scene

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Integrated catchment management

Setting the scene:

1. What is it?
2. Why is it important?
3. What are our expectations?
4. What do we want from it?
5. What is working well?

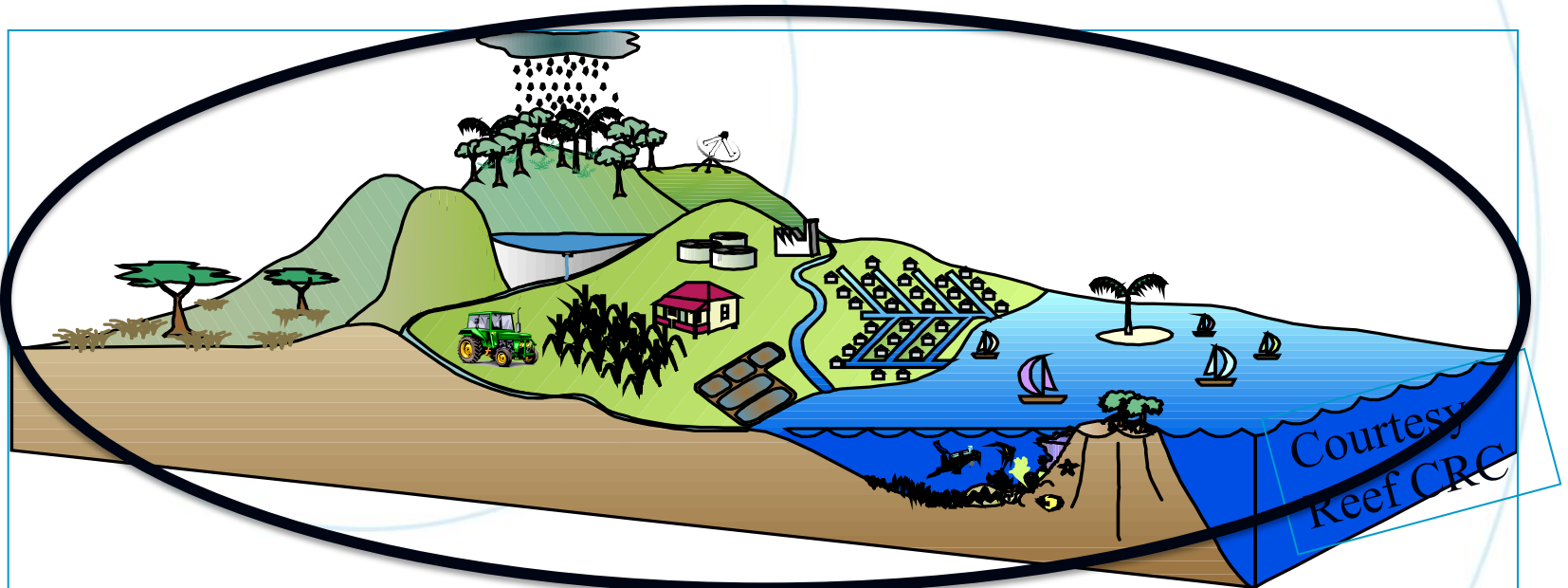
What is it?

Basic principles:

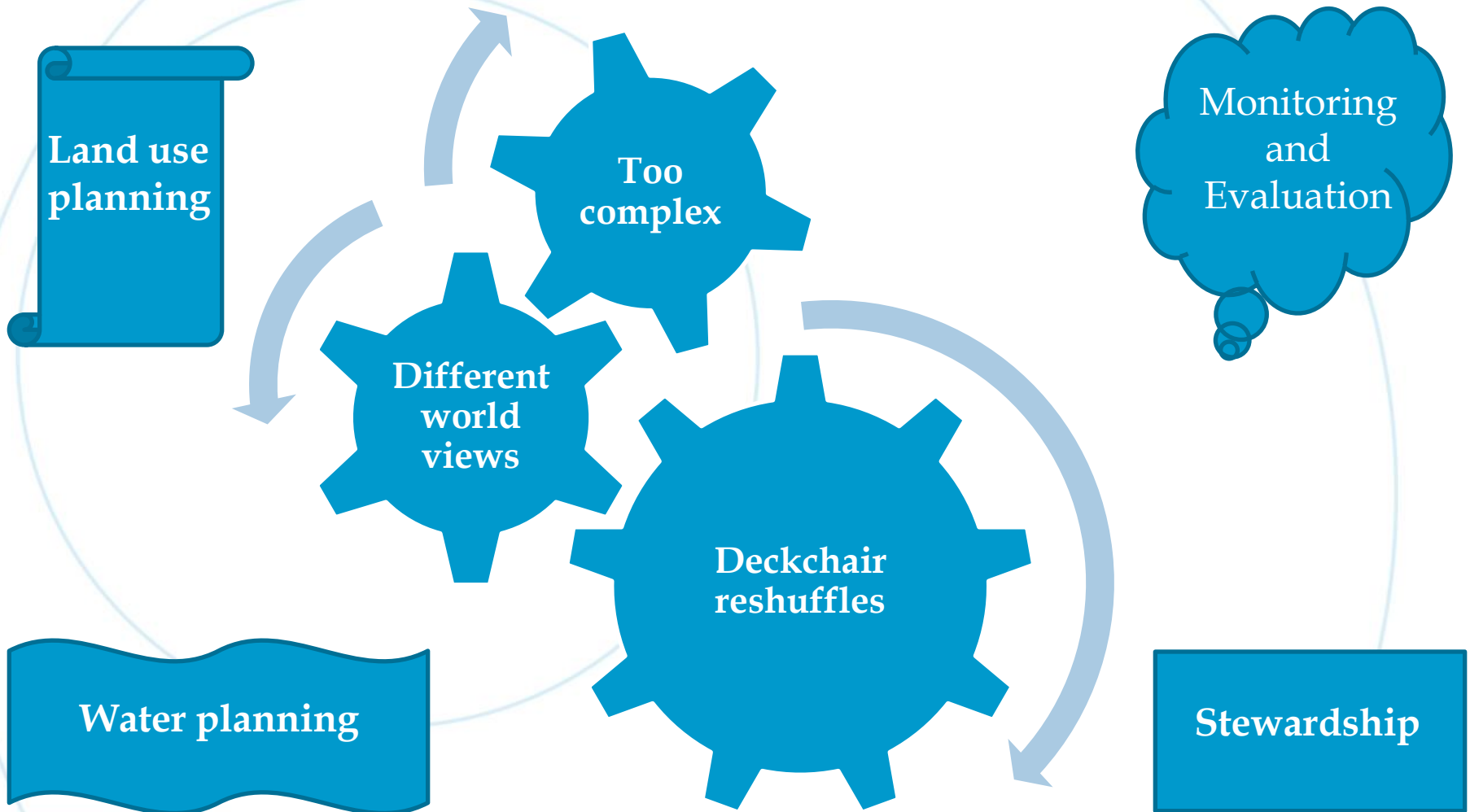
1. Take a holistic approach to management of land, biodiversity, water and community resources at the water-catchment scale
2. Involve communities in planning and managing their landscapes
3. Find a balance between resource use and resource conservation

My vision

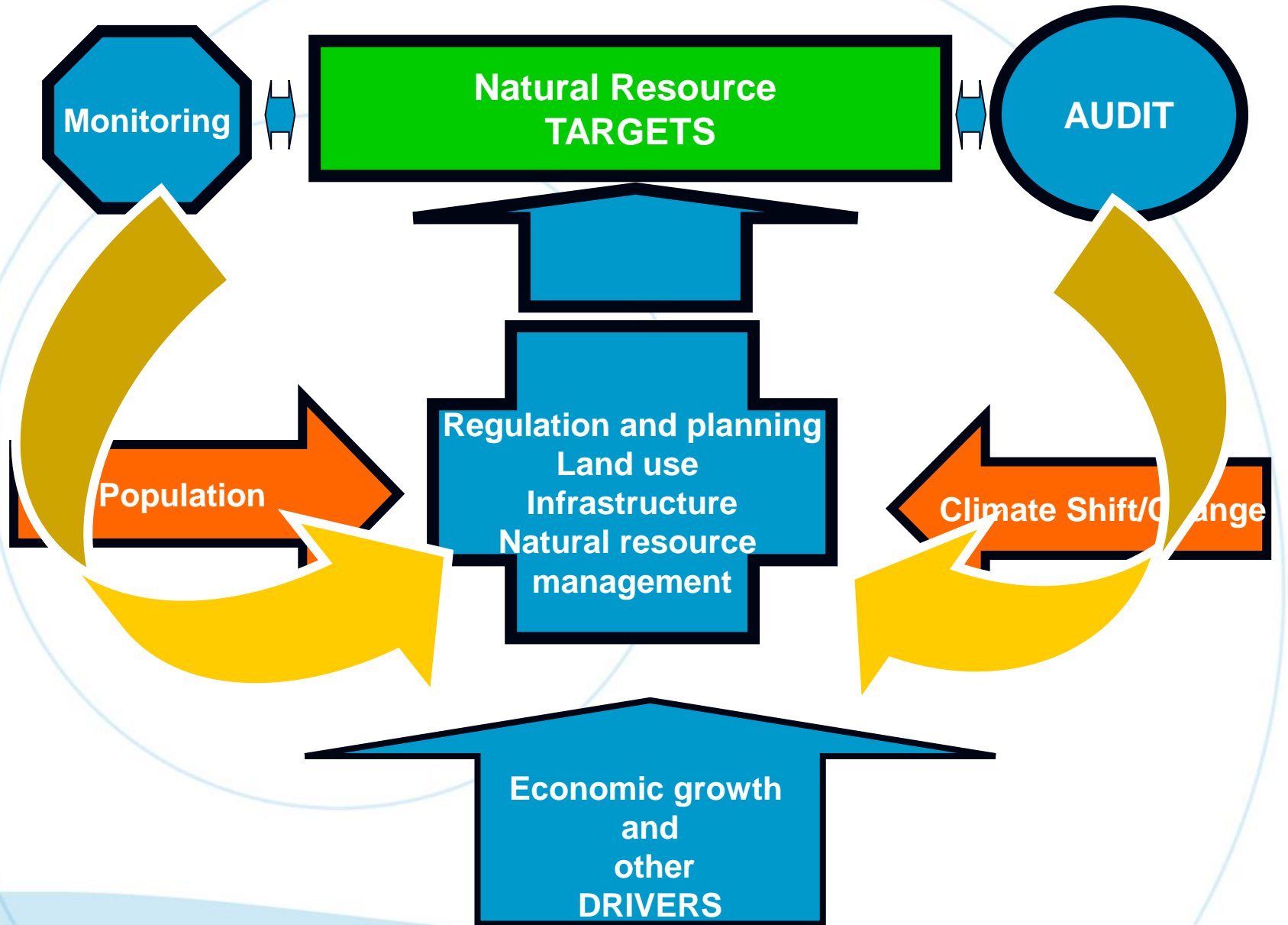
*Integrated action, based on sound science, to manage water
in the landscape for all users, for now and the future.*



Why is it important?



Target setting



What are our expectations?

- All players are clear on what they're planning for
- They work together at multiple scales using best available knowledge
- Have systems in place to drive continuous improvement
- In NSW, we use the state-wide targets and the Standard for NRM to provide clarity on our expectations

How we are going?

In NSW, the NRC has found:

1. Framework in place
2. Good projects (90% delivery)
3. Continuity of institutions
4. Strength of CMAs
5. Shift in thinking towards resilience
6. Value of local involvement

DECEMBER 2010 | **PROGRESS REPORT**

**PROGRESS TOWARDS HEALTHY
RESILIENT LANDSCAPES**
IMPLEMENTING THE STANDARD, TARGETS
AND CATCHMENT ACTION PLANS



Priorities for the future

❖ Priorities for next period of CAP implementation

❖ Foundations established for successful landscape management



Maintain and improve the Standard, targets and audit framework to ensure ongoing adaptive management

2004

2010

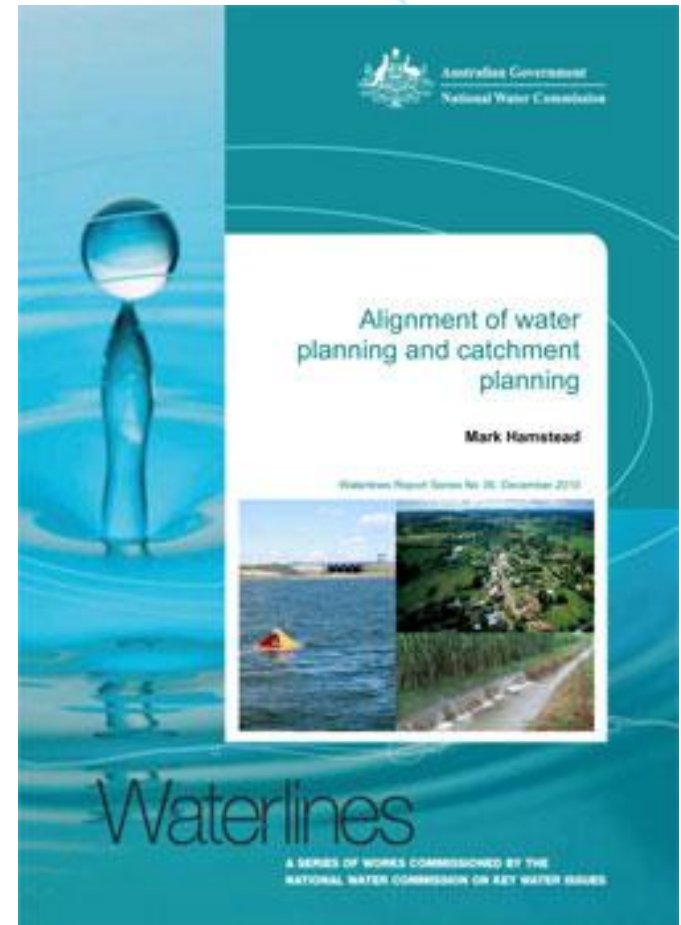
What is working well?

Some examples from New South Wales:

1. Aligning water planning and catchment planning
2. Upgrading catchment action plans

Alignment of water planning and catchment planning

1. Co-operation between water and catchment planners
2. Strong 'alignment' possible
3. Plans based on common values, information and risk assessments
4. Solving state issues at local scale



Benefits of integrated catchment management

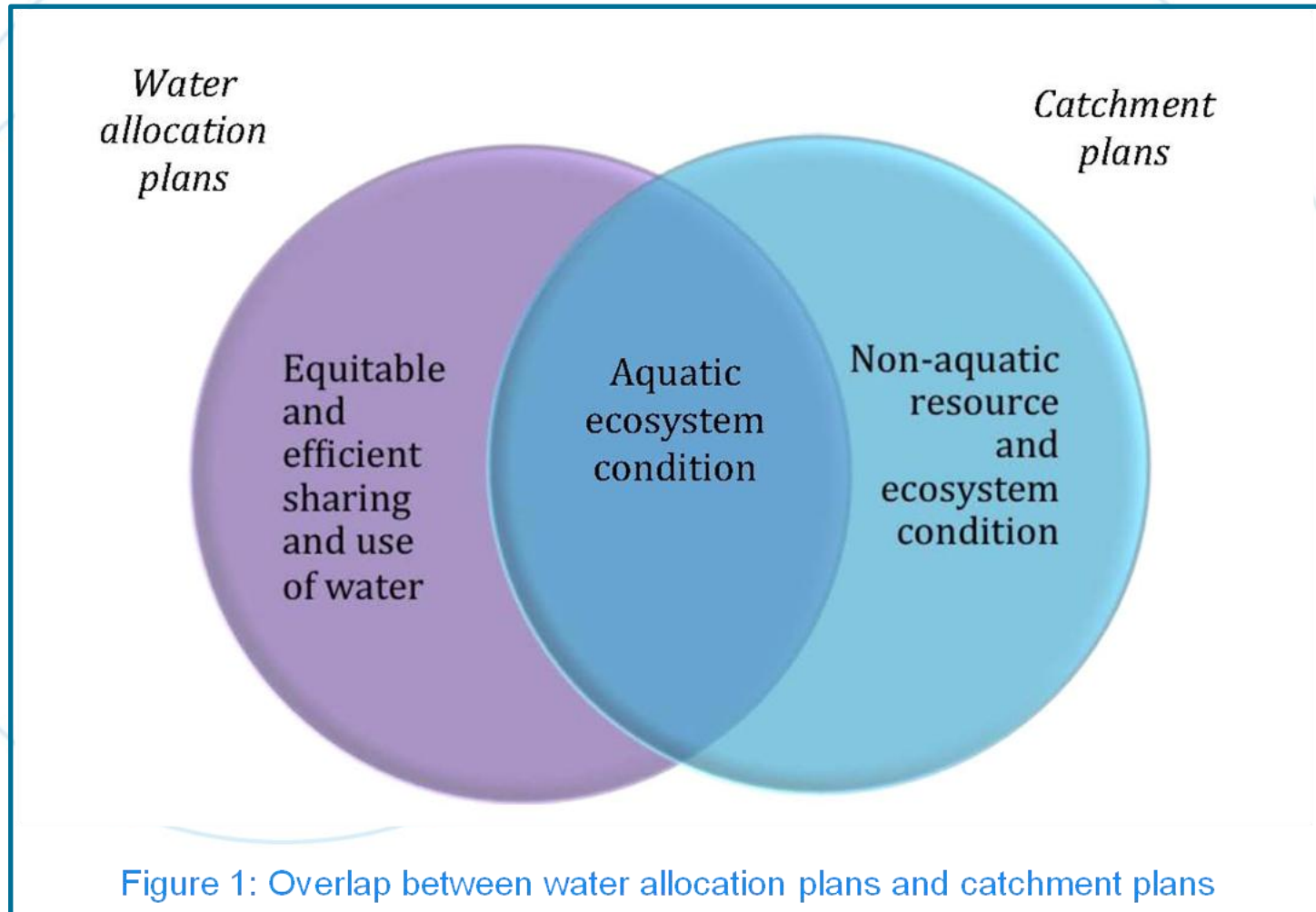
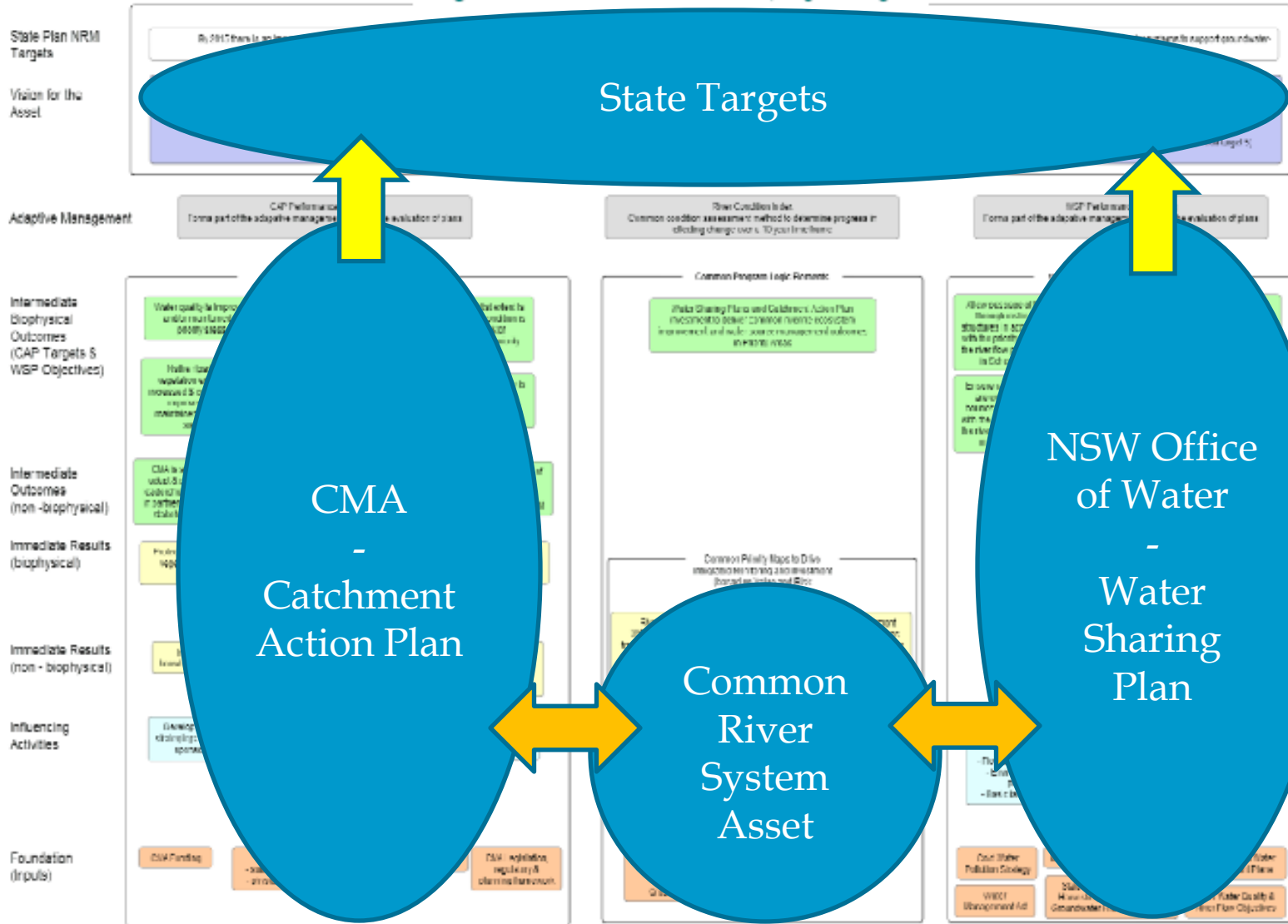


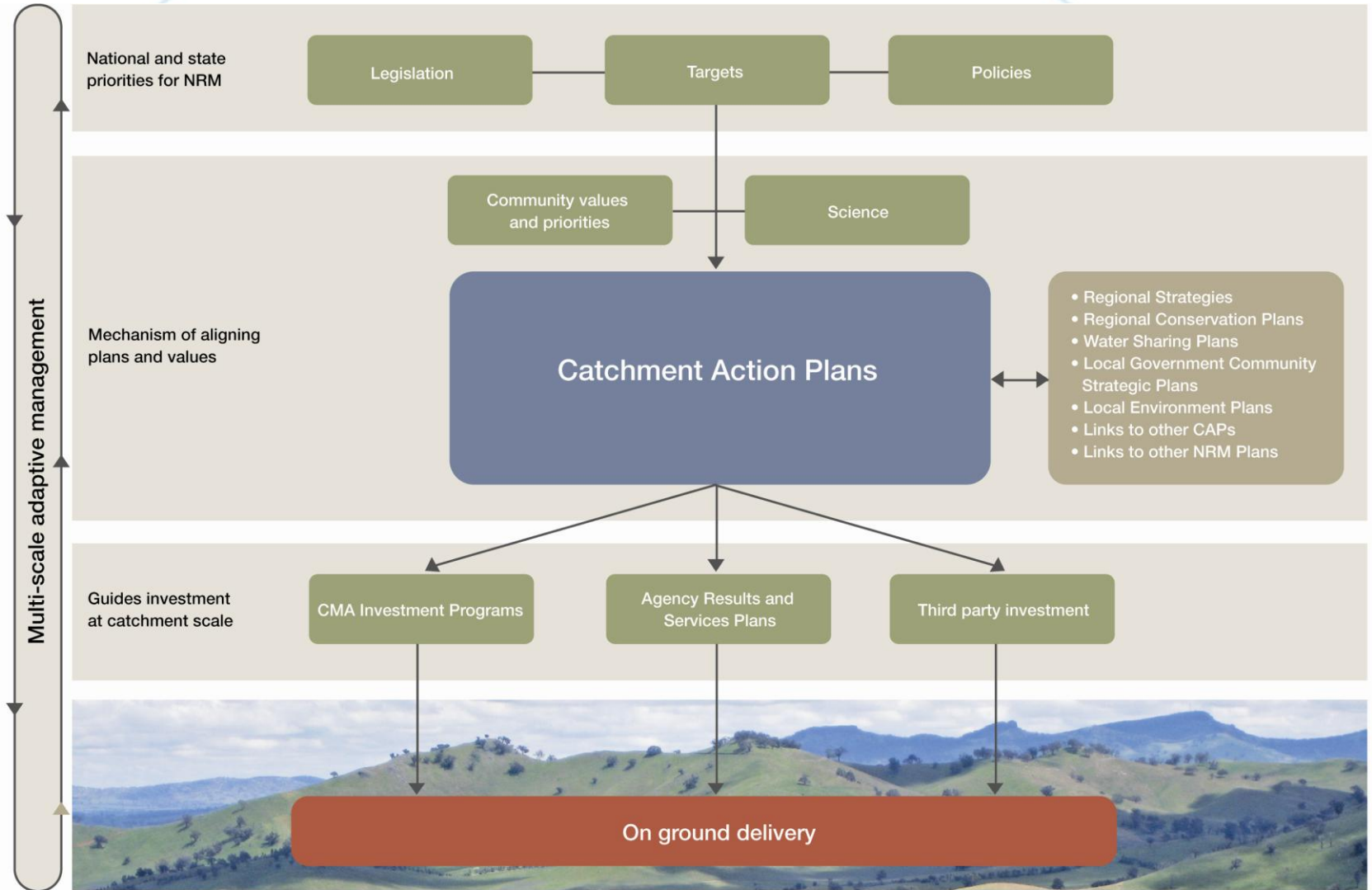
Figure 18: Linked WSP and CAP program logic



Upgrading catchment action plans

- Structured, collaborative adaptive planning process
- Uses best available information to develop targets and actions for building resilient landscapes
- Collaborative whole of government and community plan

Future of upgraded CAPs



Co-operation is not enough by itself!

- Provide space for innovation
- Be clear on your scale of intervention
- Focus on continuous improvement and formal adaptive management

Conclusion: setting the scene

Lessons for co-operative relationships:

1. Whole of government – whole of community
2. Collaboration is hard work
3. Alignment with existing plans
4. Spatial representation
5. Agreed roles and responsibilities