

Biodiversity across the Borders

Shifting Paradigms: Resilience and the NSW Natural Resources Commission

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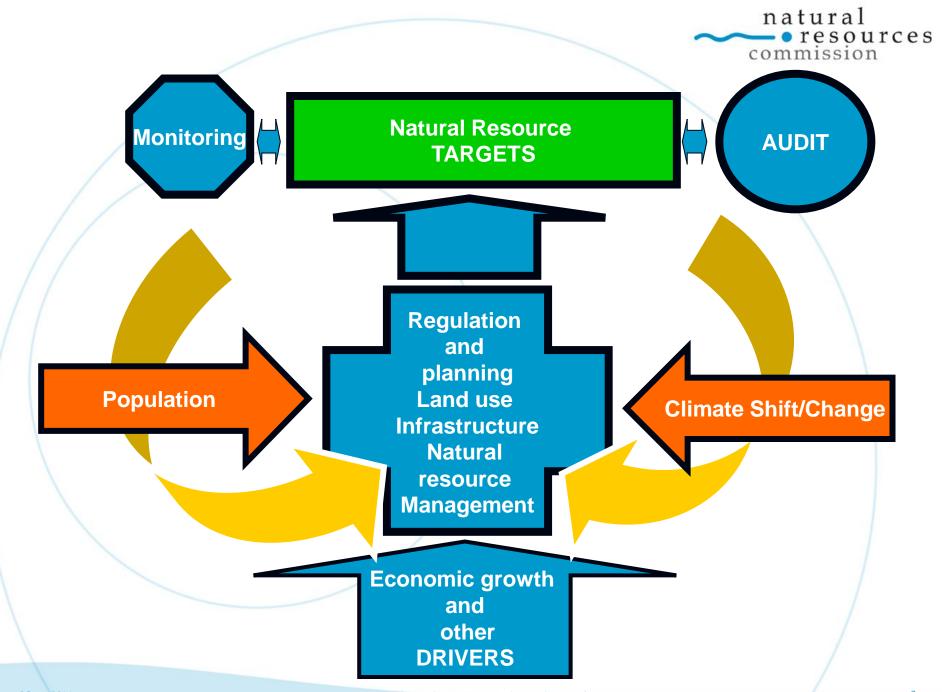
Commissioner

9 June 2011



Outline

- The NSW Natural Resources Commission
- The NRC and Resilience
 - Linked social ecological systems
 - Embracing change
 - Variables and thresholds
 - Adaptive capacity
- What we have learnt
- Challenges ahead





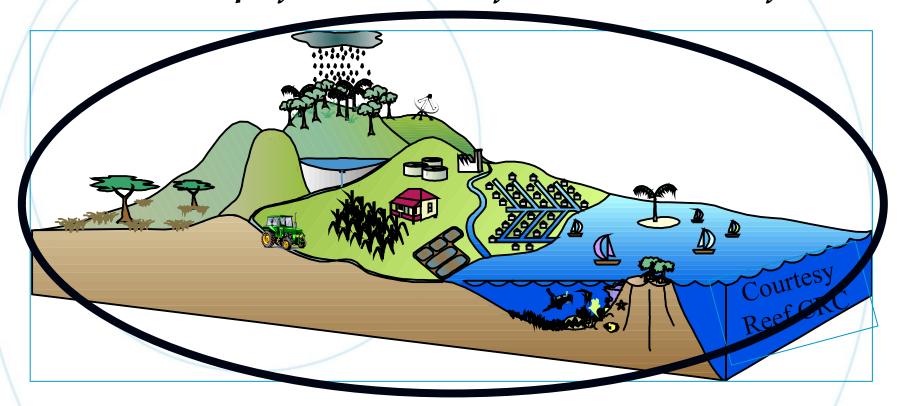
NRC & Resilience

- NSW Aspirational Goal
- Consistent with NRC practice
 - Application of the standard
 - Embraces complexity
 - Systems perspective
 - Total Catchment Management
- Decision to test the effectiveness of resilience theory



My vision

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





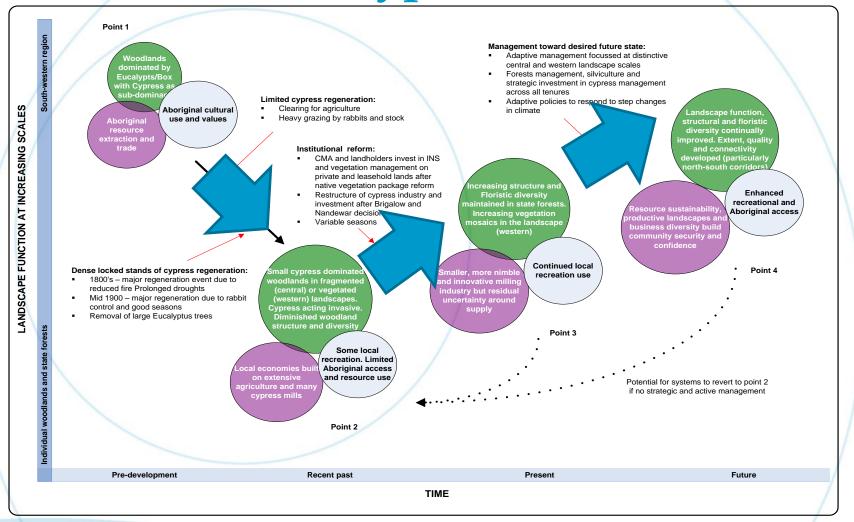
Linked Social

- Ecological Systems

- A new age the anthropocene
- Important to 'manage the whole'
- Systems dynamics the supply of and demand for ecosystem services
- Increasingly social variables driving systems
- Example: South Western Cypress Regional Forest Assessment



Regional Forest Assessment South Western Cypress





Managing for Change

- Every thing is changing, always was
 - Directional change
 - Adaptive cycles
 - Shocks
- The myth of a steady state
 - Are historical benchmarks still relevant?
 - Example: River Red Gums Regional Forest Assessment



River Red Gums Regional Forest Assessment

- River regulation and climate change
- Changed Flooding = changed forests
- 1.1 year floods every 3.5 years
- 10 year landscape restoration floods unlikely to occur again





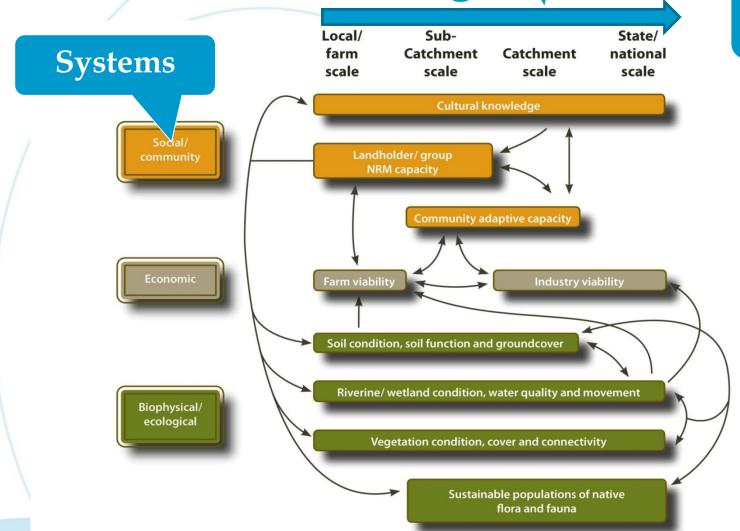
Variable and Thresholds

- Linked social-ecological systems
 - Operating at a range of spatial, temporal and institutional scales
 - Many variables but only a few controlling variables
- Thresholds to alternative system states
- Example Resilience Based Catchment Planning.



Resilience Based Catchment Planning

Scales



Drivers & Shocks

Policy

Climate variability/ change

Governance

Market forces

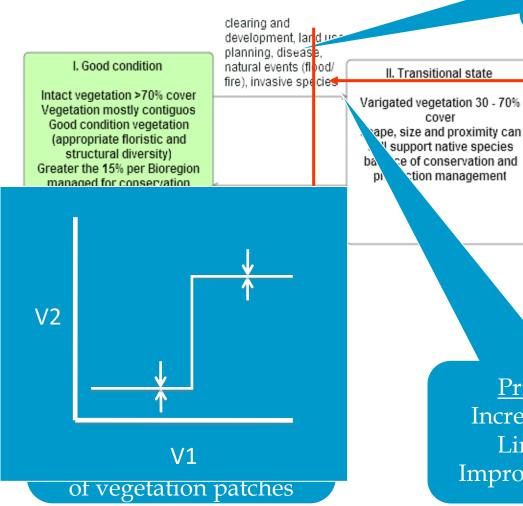
Landuse planning

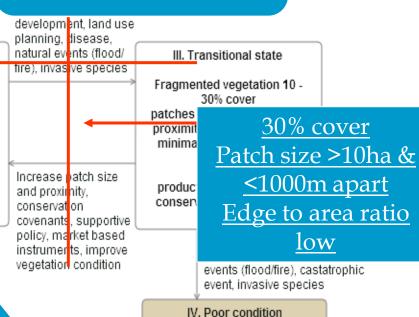
Invasive species/ disease



Resilience Based Catchment Planning

<u>Drivers</u> Vegetation removal & fragmentation





Priority Actions
Increasing patch size
Linking patches
Improving patch shape

cover
lall remnants of ition remaining e and proximity of n not adequate to t native species

by of landscape

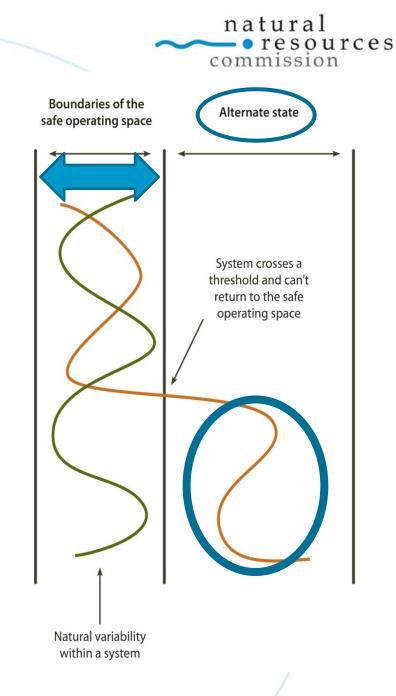
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Resilience Based Catchment Planning

 Plan targets work to keep natural systems within thresholds.

 Prioritises action to those areas that are critical

Simplifies monitoring





Adaptive Capacity

- Preparing for uncertainty
- Responsiveness agility
 - A range of approaches –diversity of practice
 - Well connected well informed community
- Institutional arrangements that can respond
 - Regional decision making
 - Networked
- Example NSW Regional Delivery Model



What have we learnt

- Can integrate with existing NRM methods
- Effective framework for complex issues
- Community understood resilience intuitively
- Simplifies planning and communication
- The social aspects of resilience are challenging for NRM practioners
- Resilience assessments needs strong evidence



Challenges Ahead

- Avoiding the "buzz-word" syndrome
- Un learning being open to different thinking
- Integrating resilience with current practice
- Working across disciplines
- Following through



Questions

 This presentation is also available from www.nrc.nsw.gov.au