

Australian Government

Department of Climate Change

Introduction to the forest vulnerability assessment

Liz Dovey Adaptation Partnerships



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Three pillars

- Pillar 1 helping to shape a global solution
- Pillar 2 reducing Australia's greenhouse gas emissions
- Pillar 3 adapting to climate change that is already happening or inevitable



Pillar 3 – adapting to inevitable CC

- Improving our knowledge about climate change and how it will impact us
- Strengthening the ability of Australians to adapt to climate change
- Assisting in areas of particular national vulnerability to climate change impacts



Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations from ice cores to 650,000 years before present



Temperature and CO₂ relationship





IGBP 2000

Projected temperature changes

Climate change: Australia and global

- Climate change trends in Australia generally mirror the global picture.
- However, for forests, change in water availability is at least as important as temperature change.

Rainfall projections more complex and variable seasonally but high uncertainty

Projections of Future Runoff

(% Δ per degree of global warming)

Projections of Extreme Rainfall

- Climate change will cause increases in extreme rainfall events
- Long-term risk appears greater than short-term

Abbs et al 2006

Extreme temperature events

Changed fire regimes

Other changes?

- Relative humidity?
- Wind?
- Seasonality?
- Frosts?
- Impacts on water availability?
- Feedback loops?
- Thresholds and transformation?

Relative vulnerability to climate change

Source: IPCC, 4TH Assessment Report 2007

Climate change adaptation delivery structure

National context

COAG

- Working group on Climate Change and Water
 - National framework on climate change adaptation
- National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility
- CSIRO Climate Change Adaptation Flagship

NRM Ministerial Council

- Work Plan 2006-9
- Work Plan 2009-12
- Australia's national biodiversity strategy 2010-20
- Biodiversity and climate change action plan 04-07
- Australia's native vegetation framework

Role of the National Climate Change Adaptation Facility

- Provide scientific leadership in the development of research plans for priority vulnerable sectors;
- Assist with identifying scope and content of plans;
- Manage consultation with stakeholders and researchers during development of plans.
- Coordinate the implementation of the Research Plans throughout the research community
- This includes forming and managing adaptation research networks.
- Developing **syntheses of information** on priority areas

Priority theme areas

- Terrestrial biodiversity
- Marine and coastal
- Water resources and freshwater biodiversity
- Settlements and infrastructure
- Agriculture and forestry
- Health
- Social and economic

Adaptation research network and NARP for each theme

Vulnerability assessments

National vulnerability assessments

- DCC leading a series of national assessments relevant to biodiversity (and other sectors)
- Most are being done to implement the NRM ministerial committee Adaptation Workplans
- Various stages of completion
 - Completed published and released
 - Being published and soon to be released
 - In progress (eg this project)

Elements of a National Vulnerability Assessment

Source: Adapted from D. Schroter and the ATEAM consortium 2004, *Global change vulnerability* — *assessing the European human–environment system*, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

Risk management

a framework for dealing with uncertainty

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DCC - national impact assessments Published:

- Impact on the National Reserve System Phase 1 (2008)
- Impact on Aust Govt Protected Areas (2008)
- Climate change primer for NRM bodies (2008)
- Climate change and the Barrier Reef (2007)
- Impact on Australian Marine Life (2006)
- Potential Effects of Global Warming on the Biota of the Australian Alps (2004)

http://www.climatechange.gov.au/publications/index.html#impacts

DCC national impact assessments

Close to release:

Australian biodiversity and climate change (BVA)
World Heritage values and climate change
Fire, biodiversity and climate change

www.climatechange.gov.au

DCC national impact assessments

Still underway:

- Impact on aquatic ecosystems
- Impact on coastal ecosystems
- National Reserve System phase 2
- Forests (this project)

Strategic responses

- National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-20 – led by DEWHA; consultation draft just completed
- National climate change and biodiversity action plan – review due; will be led by DEWHA
- Focus on partnerships
- Working with communities, industry and governments – and researchers - to better understand and manage the impacts of climate change.

Other assessments & strategic responses - DAFF led

- Climate change and commercial forestry action plan – draft completed Jan 09
- Climate modelling and impacts on forests and forestry underway (lan Roscoe)
- Both address commercial forests

Forest Vulnerability Assessment

Scope:

- Plantations /farm forests
- Productive native forests
- Conservation native forests
- Environmental plantings

Governance

- Steering group (chaired by NCCARF)
- Project manager (NCCARF)
- DCC project officer
- Workplan

Elements of the FVA approach

- Work Package 1: to establish the needs and consult with key stake holders.
- Work Package 2: Scene setting and biophysical impacts review.
- Work Package 3: Socio-economic impacts review
- Work Package 4: Adaptive capacity, barriers to adaptation and vulnerability
- Work Package 5: Synthesis (including regional vulnerabilities, gaps and research needs).

Product sought

One report (150-200 pages)

Suitable for policymakers and forest managers

- Executive Summary:
- Introduction and results of needs analysis
- Bio-physical impacts:
- Socio-economic impacts:
- Adaptation and vulnerability:
- Synthesis:
- Appendices

PLUS a summary document - around 20 pages.

10 pp 5 – 10 pages 50 pages 30 pages

30 pages

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