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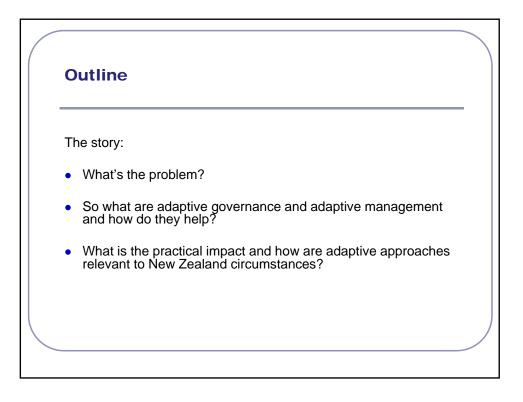
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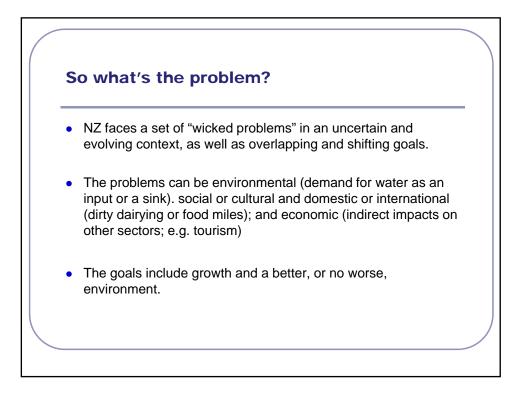
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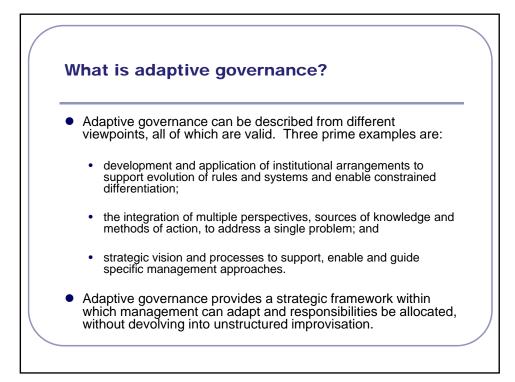
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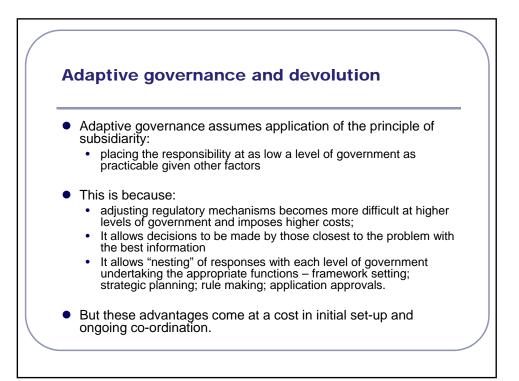


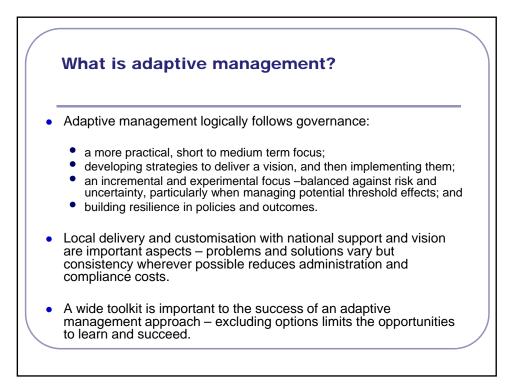


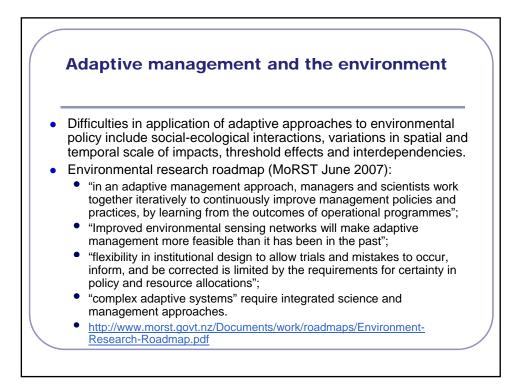


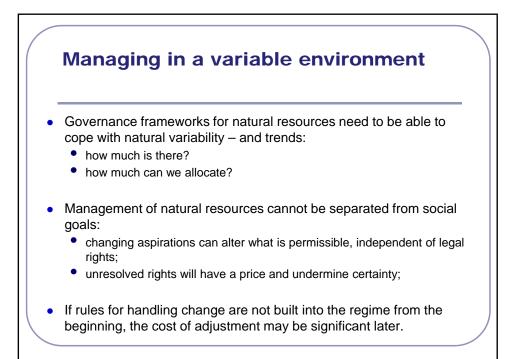


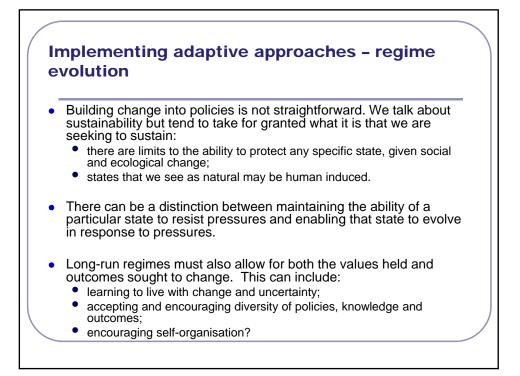














- What resources are being effectively managed now? Which are not? Who is responsible for managing them and what is their capability?
- What will be the costs of acting too soon or too late? How does precaution avoid becoming paralysis?
- Where are the next challenges coming from? What changes in society and the environment will we have to allow for?
- Any response to all these challenges must be resilient to economic, social and environmental pressures. That requires a comprehensive approach and broad buy-in.



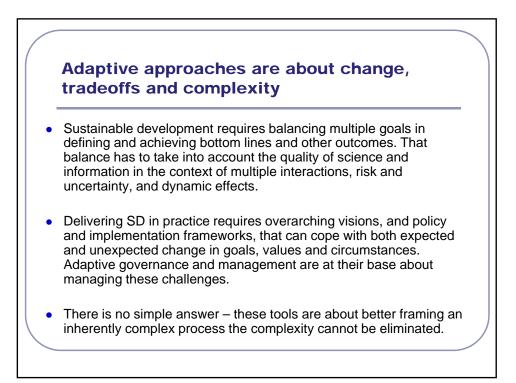


- New Zealand may come closer than other countries to such capability because of the Resource Management Act and Local Government Act frameworks that:
 - align local government and catchment boundaries; and
 - assign RMA and other local government functions to the same entities;
 - recognise in the RMA the need to balance multiple objectives and create formal planning frameworks for decisions.
- Challenges for New Zealand include:
 - engaging all interests while providing fair and efficient processes;
 - balancing certainty and flexibility for regulators and users;
 - building strategic planning into government practice;
 - developing feasible market models for NZ scale; and
 - achieving adequate capability at all levels of government.



So, what is the relevance of adaptive frameworks to New Zealand?

- Multiple answers are required for multiple overlapping problems by region, sector and issue.
- The problems are not new, but the adaptive framework helps bring them out and discuss how to manage them. It doesn't require new tools, but more confidence and capability in using what we have.
- Not about finding a solution, but about acknowledging and integrating the issues and interests that must frame any path towards combined goals over time. Solutions will be a mix of central and local, they may be experimental and incremental, they will require patience and trust, and rely on learning and incentives, and building resilience.





- Sustainability is a term most commonly applied to the need for sound environmental policies. But it is a concept I believe we need to apply across economic, social, and cultural policies too. Those are the four pillars of a sustainable nation.
- I believe the four pillars are mutually reinforcing: we cannot build a strong economy on a society where too many are left to fail and where we plunder the natural environment for short term gain.
- Conversely we cannot build a strong society on an economy which fails to generate the wealth required to fund opportunity and security for our people, protect our environment, and develop our culture.

