Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy implementation update

2025

NSW GOVERNMENT

Acknowledgement of Country

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land and pays respect to Elders past, present and future.

We recognise Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and their rich contribution to society.

Artist and designer Nikita Ridgeway from Aboriginal design agency – Boss Lady Creative Designs, created the People and Community symbol.

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The NSW Government Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

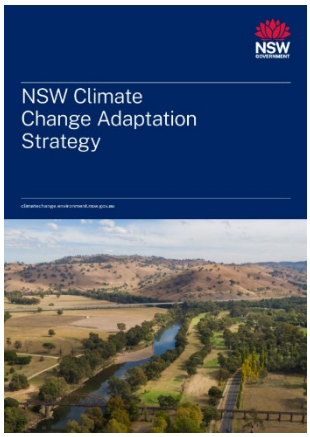
What is climate change adaptation?

New South Wales is already experiencing the impacts of climate change. Australia's climate has warmed since national records began in 1910, with average temperatures increasing by 1.44 ± 0.24 °C.

Since 1950, every decade has been warmer than the decade before. Both day and nighttime temperatures have increased. Most recently, impacts of climate change have included unprecedented cycles of heatwaves, droughts, bushfires, storms and floods.

Adapting to climate change is one of the most significant challenges our state faces. We need to adapt now to protect the things we value most. By adapting now, we can maximise opportunities, minimise harm and help secure the state's ongoing prosperity.

What is the NSW Government doing to adapt?



The *NSW Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* sets out an ambitious approach to climate change adaptation. The strategy provides a framework that will strengthen and expand climate change adaptation action now and over the long term.

The aims of the strategy were further solidified with the inclusion of an adaptation objective in the *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023.* The Act builds on the comprehensive suite of climate change policies already in place, such as the *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030* and the *Climate Change Framework 2016*.

A new Net Zero Plan is in development, adopting a whole-of-government approach and focusing on reducing emissions over the next 10 years, providing a pathway to achieving net zero emission targets for 2030 and 2035.

The NSW Government has committed to consult on adaptation regulations made under the *Climate Change (Net Zero Futures) Act 2023* by the end of 2026. The consultation will include deliberation of how to embed the adaptation policy cycle of risk assessment, adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in regulations, as well as other requirements which may help achieve the objectives of the Act. Embedding the policy cycle in regulation could include requirements for developing future adaptation action plans.

Structure and implementation of the strategy

The strategy sets out key decision-making principles and objectives for adaptation and 4 priority action areas:

- develop robust and trusted metrics and information on climate change risk
- complete climate change risk and opportunity assessments
- develop and deliver adaptation actions plans
- embed climate change adaptation in NSW Government decision-making.

In October 2024, the NSW Government released the NSW Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2025–2029, the first Adaptation Action Plan under the strategy. Actions in this plan are designed to complement other major government initiatives, such as the State Disaster Mitigation Plan.

The first statewide Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) will be complete in 2026. The NSW Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan will be reviewed in 2026 to take advantage of new information and ensure the plan remains effective. Findings of the CCROA will inform this review and future climate adaptation plans.

Priority 1: Develop robust and trusted metrics and information on climate change risk

Metrics overview

Universally agreed measurements, such as net zero emissions by 2050, are well established for emissions reduction. While a range of climate change adaptation data exists in New South Wales, measuring progress on climate change resilience and adaptation remains a complex challenge inter-jurisdictionally and internationally.

Globally, there is a lack of practice and subsequent knowledge surrounding the development and measuring of targets, indicators and metrics for climate adaptation (Goonesekera et al., 2022, Fisher, 2024). To address this gap, the NSW Government has been working on the development of metrics for measurement of adaptation action progress.

A draft framework for developing adaptation metrics was prepared by the Institute of Sustainable Futures (ISF) in 2023 (Figure 1). Teams within the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) have been piloting the framework for specific areas (water and biodiversity) with the aim of developing draft metrics for these sectors.

The department's Water Group partnered with ISF to pilot the framework for the water sector. The project developed draft indicators to measure the reduction of climate risks and how resilient the water sector is to climate impacts.

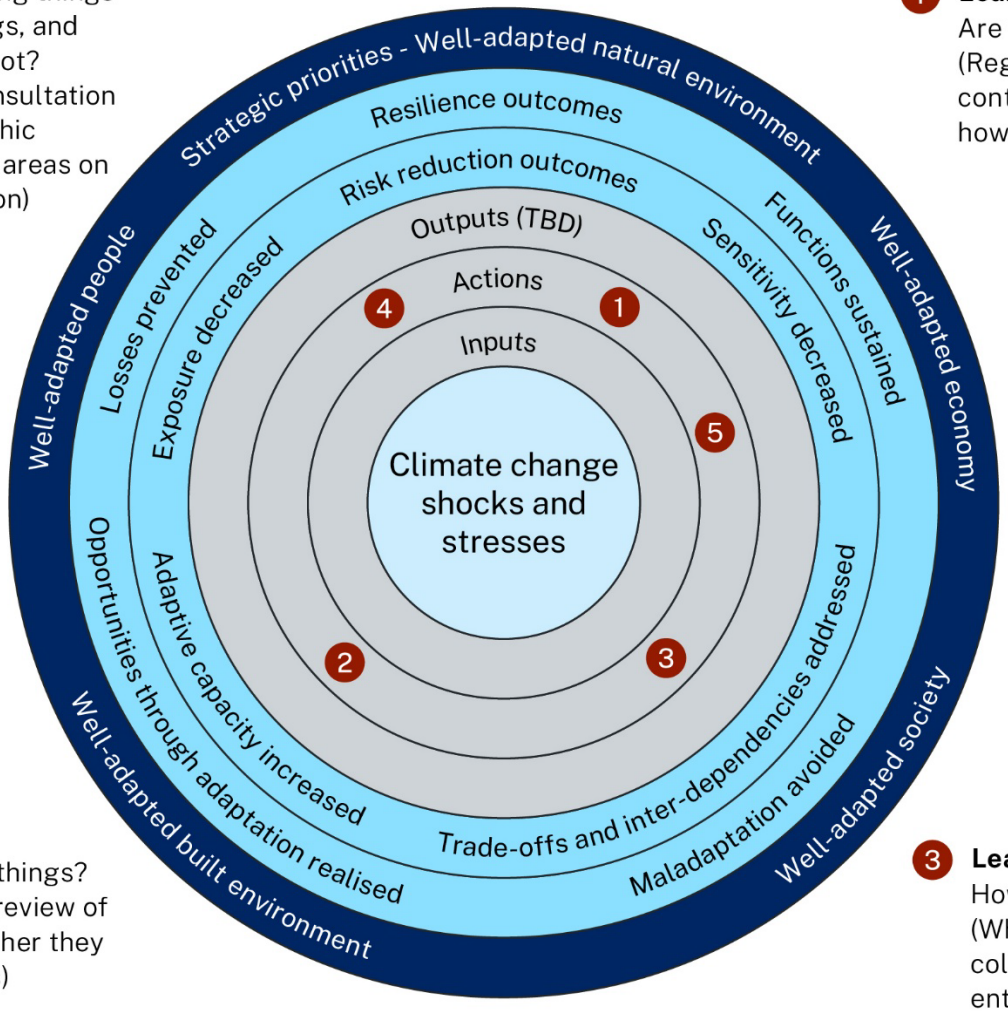
The pilot focused on both first order outcomes, such as reduced exposure and improved system performance under climate stress, and second order outcomes, relating to the internal processes and capabilities that support resilience, including planning, governance and data systems.

A key finding was risk reduction outcomes are more practical to measure in the short term, while resilience outcomes are more difficult to assess and often only become evident after climate events.

The pilot also highlighted the importance of focusing on risks that Water Group can manage directly, while recognising the value of monitoring broader risks that it can influence through collaboration.

Overall, the project highlighted the complexity of developing meaningful adaptation metrics and the need for long-term investment in data, coordination and capability to support ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

4 Equity and inclusion learning loop:
For/with whom are we doing things right, doing the right things, and deciding what is right or not? (Regular collaborative consultation across sectors, demographic groups, local government areas on equity, justice and inclusion)



1 Learning loop 1:
Are we doing things right?
(Regular collaborative review of the content of measures and problems in how measures are implemented)

5
- Learning and innovation
- Financial instruments, funds and investment
- Standards, regulation
- Enforcement, accountability
- Research information and reporting
- Education and engagement/training and capacity building
- Decision-making support Governance and policy coordination
- Data and monitoring
- Skills and workforce development
- Planning

2 Learning loop 2:
Are we doing the right things?
(Regular collaborative review of the measures and whether they contribute to outcomes)

3 Learning loop 3:
How do we decide what's right?
(What does success look like?) (Regular collaborative review of the content of the entire outcomes framework)

Figure 1: Draft NSW Climate Adaptation Outcomes Framework

The existing framework for assessing biodiversity persistence is currently being adapted using the draft *NSW Climate Adaptation Outcomes Framework* to help develop draft indicators for biodiversity risk reduction outcomes. The aim of this work is to use what we learned from the biodiversity pilot to set meaningful indicators to model climate adaptation actions for biodiversity. This will help embed climate adaptation and develop biodiversity targets for the *NSW Nature Strategy*.

While statewide metrics will be developed following the finalisation of the *NSW Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment* (CCROA), the evidence from these pilots is providing important insights to inform the development of quantitative metrics for the state. The development of statewide adaptation metrics will ensure progress towards monitoring priority risks and opportunities.

Over the past 12 months, the department has also been working with states and territories across Australia and New Zealand to share learnings and expertise. Through this community of practice, the department has a stronger evidence base for developing adaptation metrics in New South Wales.

For example, the ACT Government conducts a survey every 5 years to track resilience to climate change in the ACT community and assist the government in setting policies that enhance the community's resilience to climate change.

He Pou a Rangi, the New Zealand Climate Change Commission, set 3 high-level metrics as part of their first assessment of the New Zealand National Adaptation Plan in 2024. These were: extent of buildings and infrastructure exposed to climate-related hazards; people and homes at risk of isolation; and dimensions of social vulnerability to climate-related hazards. The commission also set several indicators under each metric.

Additionally, the NSW Government has developed a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) framework for the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. An executive summary of this framework has been published on the AdaptNSW Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Framework Executive Summary page.

Teams working on actions under the strategy have begun collecting data and reporting on the progress of strategy actions, creating a baseline to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy and highlight areas for improvement.

This regular monitoring is collated at 2 workshops each year and will feed into the first evaluation report of the strategy, to be published in 2028. Monitoring the effectiveness of the strategy is contributing to the evidence base for metrics for the state, helping assess how well New South Wales is adapting to climate change.

What the international community is doing

Article 7 of the Paris Agreement establishes the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). In 2022, signatory parties initiated the development of a framework to guide the achievement of the GGA and review overall progress in achieving it.

A 2-year UAE-Belem work program on indicators for measuring progress towards identified resilience targets was launched in 2023.

One hundred draft indicators were taken to COP30 in November 2025. After COP negotiations and final consensus, the number of indicators was reduced to around 60.

The agreed indicators are global in nature, non-prescriptive and voluntary. The NSW Government will endeavour to align NSW adaptation metrics with international best practice, including those agreed to at COP30 where appropriate.

Case study: AdaptNSW Forum

Since 2013, the AdaptNSW Forum has brought together multidisciplinary climate change leaders to showcase adaptation knowledge and action. The AdaptNSW Forum:

- showcases innovative climate and adaptation science
- provides opportunities for innovative and cross-sectoral capacity building for climate change adaptation professionals, and networking and connecting with other climate change professionals
- provides practical tools and resources for incorporating climate adaptation measures into strategic planning goals and objectives of organisations

In 2024, the AdaptNSW Forum marked its 11th year with the largest event to date, attracting over 500 attendees under the theme 'Deep Understanding, Bold Action'. Held on 29–30 October 2024 at The Roundhouse, University of New South Wales, on the lands of the Bedegal people, the forum featured 36 sessions, over 100 presenters, a diverse program of expert speakers, immersive workshops, and interactive sessions to inspire thought and action.

Of the attendees, 80% attended both days of the forum, and represented many sectors of the adaptation sector. The highest participation was from state government, followed by industry or business, community, local government, education, and land and sea managers.

For 2025, The AdaptNSW Forum was held on 25–26 November at The Roundhouse, University of New South Wales. The sold-out forum attracted over 500 climate adaptation professionals from government, industry, community and research organisations who engaged with more than 100 presenters across 35 sessions.

The theme of 'Other Ways of Knowing, Thinking, Feeling and Doing' was an invitation to explore the work being done to shift from the status quo to tackle the climate crisis.

- **Knowing** invited multiple ways of making sense of the world, including through Traditional Ecological Knowledge and ancestral wisdom.
- **Thinking** explored the latest innovations in adaptation science and climate risk.
- **Feeling** centred emotion, connection, and care as vital to climate action.
- **Doing** explored adaptation in practice, and making change on the ground to transform the world and bring climate solutions to life.

To extend the impact session recordings, synopses, and additional resources from the forums are available on the AdaptNSW forum webpage.

Figure 2: 2024 AdaptNSW forum main stage, University of NSW. Elin Bandmann Photography

The Climate Change Adaptation Science Program

As climate risks intensify across New South Wales, the need for robust, science-based decision-making has never been more urgent. The Climate Change Adaptation Science Program (CCASP) was established to enable this decision-making by providing climate science information and data that support:

- climate change risk assessments
- adaptation and disaster risk planning
- a shift from business-as-usual operations, policies and legislation

The program is built on the principle of decision-ready data and information that are accessible, relevant, and usable as a critical foundation for effective adaptation.

Flagship dataset: NSW and Australian Regional Climate Modelling projections

At the heart of the program is the NSW and Australian Regional Climate Modelling (NARCliM) project. NARCliM delivers one of the most detailed climate projection datasets in Australia, offering information for local-level decision-making at 4 km resolution, every hour from 1951 to 2100 and for 3 IPCC aligned emissions scenarios:

- SSP3-7.0 (High emissions)
- SSP2-4.5 (Medium emissions)
- SSP1-2.6 (Low emissions).

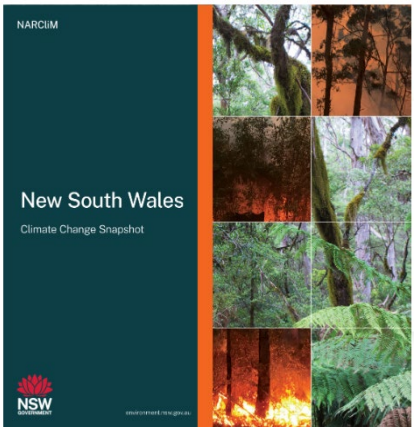
With over 17 petabytes of climate data NARCliM enables a wide range of applications across government including enterprise risk assessments, policy reform, and operational changes in sectors such as infrastructure, energy and emergency management.

Since the August 2024 release of NARCliM, the CCASP has released:

- new climate projections for the medium GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions scenario (SSP2-4.5) and climate extreme variables (ET-SCI)
- an enhanced NSW Climate Data Portal
- Climate Change Snapshots with the new projections on the AdaptNSW website.

Downstream resilience modelling

NARCliM projections are also being used in downstream resilience modelling to assess projected climate-driven changes to biodiversity, soil resources, waterways and natural hazards (e.g. bushfires, heatwaves, drought, floods and landslides).



To complement NARCliM, the program has also generated projections on coastal hazards under sea level rise.

Government agencies are using these projections to help plan and adapt built and natural environments to a changing climate.

These data and insights are helping agencies anticipate and prepare for future disruptions, guide investments in nature-based solutions, land management and hazard mitigation.

Capability building

Climate Change Adaptation Science Program (CCASP) has recently released a Future Climate and Adaptation Hub on the NSW Government's SEED (Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data) data portal.

The Hub is a central resource for public-facing capability building delivered through training and support activities such as face-to-face workshops, webinars, e-learning modules and technical guides. The Hub helps to ensure CCASP outputs are accessible and relevant to a range of stakeholders and includes the coastal hazards projections dataset on a new interactive SEED map viewer.

Integrating Aboriginal knowledge

An important aspect of the Climate Change Adaptation Science Program is working with Aboriginal communities. The primary aim of this work is to inform local adaptation actions that safeguard Aboriginal culture and support community wellbeing. This is done by combining Aboriginal knowledge rooted in connection with place and deep time, with other scientific and technical methods and a wide range of datasets and tools.

Approaches being explored include the development and use of seasonal calendars under Indigenous guidance and leadership. The calendars capture both traditional and contemporary Indigenous and local knowledge related to changes in phenology under climate change and can play a critical role in guiding adaptation actions, especially cultural burning and other Aboriginal caring for Country actions.

At a broader level, this work helps ensure adaptation strategies support Aboriginal leadership in caring for Country and guide local adaptation actions so they align with Aboriginal cultural interests as well as supporting the wellbeing of Aboriginal communities.

Social science and social insights

The program also includes social science to understand how communities experience and respond to climate change. Through community surveys and data collection delivered via the department's Enviro Pulse survey, the program is gathering critical insights into:

- community exposure to climate risks
- adaptive capacity and barriers to action
- experience and impact of extreme weather

For example, the March 2025 Enviro Pulse finds that while 78% of people say their home has an air conditioner, just over 57% of the community used air conditioners as a main way to keep cool at home last summer, while 19% used fans. Half of the people who did not use fans or air conditioners for cooling cited cost as the main reason. Some people use alternatives to keep cool, such as visiting a public space.

Not using air conditioning or fans on very hot days was more common among renters, group households, or those living alone and apartment residents.

These findings help assess the need for targeted support programs—particularly for financially vulnerable households and those in rental accommodation. Adaptation strategies could include cooling infrastructure, energy support programs and urban greening initiatives.

Priority 2: Complete climate change risk and opportunity assessments

Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment

The Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) is an evidence based framework that identifies climate risks and opportunities across New South Wales. The CCROA identifies and guides state-scale strategic areas for intervention where climate adaptation actions can deliver the greatest resilience across New South Wales.

To assess risks across the entire state — including both government and non-government sectors — a systems mapping methodology was applied that visually represented the complex inter-dependencies of climate change-related impacts. This approach overlays scientifically projected climate variables, associated hazards and stakeholder-informed mapping of their knock-on impacts across multiple sectors.

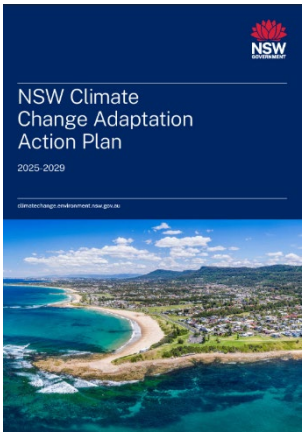
Sectors include the natural and built environments, social and economic sectors, and implications for government services and responsibilities. Systems mapping illustrates how collaboration across sectors can be effective and cost-efficient to achieve transformational adaptation opportunities.

The first CCROA is well underway and is expected to be completed in 2026.

Priority 3: Develop and deliver adaptation action plans

As part of the Climate Change Strategy, the NSW Government committed to publish climate change adaptation action plans at least every 5 years. The first *NSW Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2025–2029* (Adaptation Action Plan) was delivered in 2024, with a commitment to review the action plan in 2026 following completion of the CCROA.

First NSW Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2025–2029 delivered



The NSW Adaptation Action Plan contains 46 actions to progress statewide adaptation over a 5-year period. As climate change creates impacts and risks that cut across all agencies and areas of life, the plan contains actions led by 8 different NSW government agencies. While the plan will be delivered collaboratively with support from multiple government agencies, each action has a nominated agency lead.

To date, 7 actions have been completed, with the remaining actions underway. Only one action is delayed or off track due to funding and resourcing constraints.

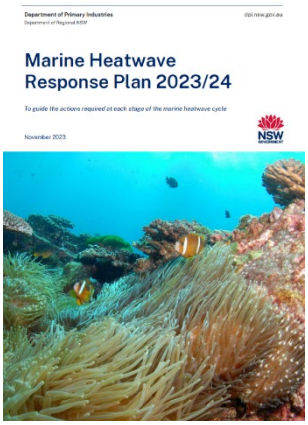
Table 1: Completed actions

Completed actions	Responsibility	More information
Action 9: Advance the Marine Heatwave Response Plan.	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	See case study below NSW Marine Heatwave Response Plan
Action 11: Continue to support government entities to build their capability to identify, assess, manage, disclose and monitor climate change-related impacts and risks on their assets, decision-making and service delivery.	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Climate Risk Ready NSW Guide
Action 16: Update Transport for NSW project risk guidelines to ensure transport projects and operations consider climate change risks.	Transport for NSW	Available on Transport for NSW website in 2026

Completed actions	Responsibility	More information
Action 20: Develop ways of reporting risks consistently across the transport sector.	Transport for NSW	N/A
Action 28: Undertake social research into the impact of climate change on NSW workers.	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Published report available in early 2026
Action 36: Release and communicate the Reef Adapt webtool to provide stakeholders, community groups and restoration practitioners the tools to climate-proof restoration and aquaculture actions.	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	Reef Adapt website
Action 37: Release detailed Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development vulnerability assessment reports for each major industry and engage key industry bodies.	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	Climate Vulnerability Assessment of Primary Industries | Department of Primary Industries

The NSW Net Zero Commission was established in the second half of 2024. The commission will provide independent advice on the efficacy of the Adaptation Action Plan, thereby improving the evidence base for future adaptation plans.

Case study: Marine Heatwave Response Plan



Three of the completed actions in the Adaptation Action Plan were delivered by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). One of these actions is the Marine Heatwave Response Plan.

The *Marine Heatwave Response Plan* was prepared to guide actions in response to marine heatwaves. A marine heatwave occurs when seawater temperatures stay significantly higher than average in a particular area for at least 5 consecutive days.

Under climate change, marine heatwaves are becoming more frequent and intense and are increasingly recognised as having major impacts on biological systems, especially on already at risk species and seafood industries.

A variety of impacts have been associated with marine heatwaves, including shifts in the geographic distribution of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, local extinctions, sublethal effects such as long-term changes to species fecundity and fitness, and economic impacts on commercial and recreational fisheries, aquaculture and tourism sectors.

The plan includes an early warning system, an incident response assessment, response actions and a communications strategy to ensure we are ready to act quickly at all stages of a marine heatwave event.

The plan was released in December 2023 and has been enacted across 2 marine heatwave seasons. The novel risk assessment frameworks within the plan have been advanced in a scientific publication (Champion and Coleman 2025), and other state government agencies are now adapting the plan.

It has been communicated to over 300 stakeholders through seminars and online briefings. The team leader won the 2024 Department of Regional New South Wales individual award in recognition of the outstanding contribution of this work to the organisation.

Download the Marine Heatwave Response Plan 2023/24 (PDF 1.1MB)

Priority 4: Embed climate change adaptation in NSW Government decision-making

Overview of progress

Actions under this priority are on track or have been delivered. Key deliverables for 2025 include updated Climate Disclosures modules, an updated Transition Risk Ready guidance document and Adaptation Planning guidance.

Case study: climate change risk officers

The Climate Change Risk Officer (CCRO) program funds one officer per portfolio from 2023 to 2027 (the department and Treasury have self-funded CCROs). The CCRO program aims to improve climate risk management across agencies, report material risks to oversight bodies, and build internal capability to effectively manage climate risks to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach across government. This program delivers on action 13 and 14 of the *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*.

The program has accelerated NSW Government's progress in managing and reporting on climate risk. Since twice-yearly reporting started in February 2024, agencies and divisions engaged by their portfolio's CCRO have made significant progress in identifying climate risks and embedding climate change adaptation into decision-making processes. Agency demand to understand climate risk is high, with 85% of entities engaged by CCROs having identified their risks.

Key achievements include:

- establishment of dedicated governance bodies
- integration of climate risk into enterprise risk frameworks, asset management systems and project-level risk assessment guidelines
- inclusion of climate risk as a standing item in executive and audit reporting, dedicated climate risk registers and resilience metrics databases
- completion of physical and transition risk workshops and assessments
- development of portfolio-specific tools and guidelines
- establishment of a community of practice by CCROs to support increased awareness of managing climate risks and capability building across the government sector
- support by CCROs for over 600 workshops and engagement activities, with 1,128 staff, including 154 executive-level staff

Figure 3: CCRO Working Group meeting at The Mint, Sydney in 2024. Photo: Matt Adams/DCCEEW

Case study: Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership

The Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership (MCAP) is a resilience and adaptation-focused partnership of sub-national governments facing the increasing climate threats of drought, wildfire and extreme heat.

MCAP was formally launched in 2023 at COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. New South Wales joined MCAP as a founding member and is one of 16 member regions across North and South America, Europe, Africa and Australia. South Australia and Victoria are also members.

Participating in MCAP fulfils the NSW Government's commitment under action 16 in the *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy*; 'engage with international bodies and groups of sub-national governments to make climate change resilience and adaptation part of all key decisions internationally…'.

Attending MCAP annual convenings as well as workgroup and leadership council meetings has provided opportunities for NSW staff to connect with leaders of MCAP regions. These connections have several beneficial outcomes for New South Wales:

- Department policy officers have been able to learn from climate adaptation experts on issues such as application of the adaptation policy cycle, the metrics used to measure climate change adaptation and approaches to monitoring and reporting on adaptation progress.
- New South Wales was able to showcase a world-leading pilot for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage during a bushfire. This exposure on an international stage sets a high benchmark for protection of Aboriginal heritage from climate change impacts and generated interest in the department's efforts to establish a collaborative and joined up approach the protection of cultural heritage across the NSW public sector.

Ongoing strong links to other sub-national jurisdictions ensure New South Wales builds strong relationships with international stakeholders and is across emerging trends in climate adaptation programs and policies.

New South Wales had 3 delegates at COP30 in Brazil, where they engaged in 17 one-on-one meetings and events, including meetings with officials from the governments of California, Catalonia, Quebec, Gauteng, Western Cape and Minas Gerais.

MCAP's presence at COP also elevated New South Wales's voice on the global stage by highlighting local challenges and showcasing innovative approaches to managing the impacts of climate change.

Figure 4: Western Cape (South Africa) Premier Alan Winde welcoming MCAP delegates to Cape Town. Photo: Chloe Spear/DCCEEW

Governance

Net Zero Commission (NSW)

The Net Zero Commission (the commission) is an independent statutory body established under the *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023* (the Act). The commission plays a crucial role in ensuring New South Wales is more resilient to a changing climate and on a clear path to net zero.

With regards to adaptation, the commission's role is to:

- monitor, review and provide advice and recommendations on progress towards New South Wales's adaptation objective
- monitor and review action currently being taken in New South Wales to address climate change. This includes the environmental, social and economic impacts as well as action related to the NSW Government's strategies, policies and programs
- identify and recommend action that should be taken by the NSW Government to address climate change
- educate and inform the NSW Government, business, organisations and individuals to promote action to address climate change.

The commission released its inaugural report in 2024. The report states that:

- Priority should now be given to completing the statewide climate risk assessment, as it is a critical part of the evidence base for statewide adaptation action.
- Measuring progress on climate change adaptation is challenging. In future, the commission aims to create a clear approach for measuring progress including quantitative measures where possible.

Australian Government priorities

National Environmental Science Program

The Australian Adaptation Database powered by the National Environmental Science Program (NESP) is providing a clearer picture of actions available to adapt to climate impacts across Australia. The database enables best practice adaptation by capturing a sample of real world adaptation efforts across sectors, locations and scales.

The NSW Government has provided examples of climate adaptation projects it has undertaken to the database. They can be viewed on the Australian Adaptation Database.

National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan

Australia's first National Climate Risk Assessment (NCRA) was released by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water in September 2025. The NCRA identifies 63 nationally significant risks across 8 systems that support society. Select key risks for New South Wales include:

- potential increase of heat-related mortality in Sydney by up to 444% (compared to current conditions) in 2090 under a 3°C warming scenario
- water security risks for coastal areas of New South Wales relying on streamflow for water supply
- exposure and vulnerability of low lying areas along the NSW coast to sea level rise
- rapid increase in hazard proneness in New South Wales, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania
- southward shift of the East Australian Current, bringing warm water south and threatening temperate ecosystems off the southeast coast of New South Wales
- increase in heavy rainfall runoff events along the east coast and the tropics

In response to the risks identified, the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water developed a National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP outlines a framework for adaptation and puts forward a vision for a well-adapted Australia, as well as objectives to achieve the vision and principles to prioritise investment.

While the NCRA and NAP provide evidence and a framework to address Commonwealth areas of responsibility as well as interjurisdictional issues, the state-level CCROA and NSW Adaptation Action Plan provide localised implementation plans for issues of state responsibility.

Some alignment of risks between the NCRA and CCROA is anticipated and will provide increased opportunity for collaborative and coordinated action between the New South Wales and the Australian governments.

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