



Tu Kaha Conference 2017 Outcomes – How to address wicked problems

The recommendations across all streams have been grouped according to subject and summarized. The most frequently raised action across all streams concerned the importance of working collaboratively with other professionals and with communities of interest.

Topic	What we need to do	How to do it
Collaboration and interdisciplinary approaches	Foster collaboration between key sectors, such as between local government and insurance industry to improve planning for climate change resilience.	Undertake workshops, put case studies on the EIANZ website or hold EIANZ Steps modules on stakeholder involvement, empowerment, identifying affected stakeholders, getting kids involved and recognising different value sets.
	Develop capabilities in planning for climate change resilience, such as changes to land use zoning practices.	Improve collaboration within the Institute when developing submissions government policies, such as the New Zealand National Policy Statement on natural hazards.
	Investigate, share and utilise innovative approaches and case studies to address challenges associated with historical land use planning practices that did not sufficiently incorporate climate change impacts and natural hazards.	Foster interdisciplinary approaches through including in Certification processes, such as the ethical scenarios as part of the interview process.
	Leverage the unique market position of the Institute to facilitate discussions to improve alignment between government policy, the commercial sector and the needs of the environment.	Reinforce the need for consideration of the precautionary principle, and other principles of sustainable development, in submissions for projects, policies and plans.

Topic	What we need to do	How to do it
Marketing and promotion to improve environmental practice	Elevate the importance of ethics by practitioners in each project they are involved in.	Promote the benefits of using CEnvPs to maintain standards.
	Increase capability and understanding, through training and professional development in ethical scenarios and ethical practice.	Lobby for legislative change to include suitably qualified practitioner requirements, particularly for environmental assessment and compliance activities.
		Encourage regulatory authorities to recruit and promote the use of CEnvP and ethical practice in advice-giving.
Improving science communications	Communicating uncertainty transparently, confidently and appropriately.	Provide practitioners with 'real world' best practice examples.
	Developing skills to improve science communication, particularly to enable practitioners to succinctly engage with all different types of audiences that influences them into action.	Utilise stories and case studies to demonstrate behavioural change.
	Understanding and utilising different tools, styles, messages and language depending the circumstances.	Leverage the reputation of the Institute to 'find our voice' to communicate with the private sector about how their activities impact the environment and the benefits to them of improving their environmental practice.
		Utilise networks, mentors and the 'brains trust' of experienced environmental practitioners.
Improving impact assessment	Increasing the capability and awareness of environmental practitioners to the importance of social impact assessment and suitable methods.	Facilitate training at local levels.
	Utilise strategic environmental assessment, including to identify and protect conservation areas early in the planning process.	
Utilising innovative tools and learning from case studies	Knowledge management, dissemination of approaches	Share information through various approaches, including webinars, events, articles / thought pieces, training courses (EIANZ or 'mapped'), and awards for best practice.
	Promote proven models for private sector involvement in delivering environmental outcomes.	

Topic	What we need to do	How to do it
	Benefits of gradual change, nudge theory.	
Measuring and monitoring	Encouraging companies to measure, monitor, report and improve their environmental performance, including providing tangible examples of good practice.	EIANZ should communicate with decision-makers and regulators the importance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions of approval for a project must have monitoring criteria established and governance arrangements, including responsibilities, reporting and adaptive management. - Appropriate resources must be allocated to measure, monitor, review and audit compliance with conditions of approval.
		Provide examples on the EIANZ website of best practice environmental condition-setting and monitoring.
		Regularly include presentations on measuring and monitoring at EIANZ conferences and seminars.
		Undertake training to influence and enable positive change within organisations.
Reducing waste	Encourage and promote reducing, reusing and recycling in all circumstances, such as promoting ways to reduce food waste and minimising waste streams.	Share case studies and facilitate events that showcase best practice.
	Undertaking research in the use of marginal and recycled material as a substitute for premium aggregate and to identify the barriers to uptake.	