



**Sustainable
Communities
and Waste**

National Environmental Science Program

Sustainable People–Environment Interactions (SuPERInteract) theme

Report on 5 September 2022 Codesign Workshop



Summary of Workshop

The [Sustainable Communities and Waste \(SCaW\) Hub](#) is part of the second phase of the National Environmental Science Program (NESP). Research by the Hub is undertaken across five research Impact Priority areas. [Impact Priority 1 \(IP1\), Sustainable People–Environment Interactions \(SuPErInteract\)](#), seeks one key outcome of developing practical tools, methods and information to enable sustainable people–environment interactions in liveable urban, regional and remote communities. On 5 September 2022 the IP1 SuPErInteract team conducted an online workshop with the federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), and other research partners/users to review its proposed projects for Research Plan 2023 (RP3) and identify research needs and connections between the different partners.

Background

Links between the health of people and the health of ecosystems and the environment are being increasingly recognised in research, policy and programs. Great strides have been taken in national and international research exploring these links between human well-being, and environmental and ecosystem health, including through the NESP. However, critical gaps remain in our knowledge and in our ability to translate knowledge to create more sustainable and liveable communities.

Our aim is to build on work done in the first phase of the NESP, as well as work undertaken in the Hub's RP1 and RP2 to integrate across different knowledge systems (science disciplines, experiential and Indigenous knowledges) to create inclusive national approaches to sustainable people–environment interactions. Through research and collaboration, and using a Nature-based Solutions (NbS) lens, we will develop knowledge and tools to inform and stimulate change for the shared benefit of humans and nature via [two concurrent and mutually reinforcing projects](#):

- Project IP1.02.01: Nature connection
- Project IP1.02.02: Water sensitive and liveable communities

Through these projects, this impact priority area aims to empower regional, remote and Indigenous communities to become more sustainable and liveable, while supporting the delivery of *Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019–2030*, *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021–2025* and a renewed *National Water Initiative 2004*.

Workshop Objectives

This second stakeholder workshop sought to understand research partner and research user views on:

- **How IP1 projects support stakeholder work and interests** – What aspects of the current projects are most supported and why?

- **How IP1 projects could better support stakeholder interests** – Are there interests that fit IP1 scope that haven't been addressed yet?
- **How could IP1 better synergise with existing activities** – Are there opportunities to collaborate further?
- **Outputs** – What sort of outputs would best support stakeholder work? Is there interest to co-create any outputs?

Approach

The workshop was held online. Appendix 1 shows the full agenda. The workshop started with an Acknowledgement of Country, followed by an introduction to the Hub, IP1 and Projects 1 and 2. A PowerPoint presentation accompanied the introduction and can be found in Appendix 2.

The meeting used three breakout rooms, with participants loosely categorised into those working in 'nature connection', 'water sensitive/liveable communities', and 'Indigenous-led projects'. Participants explored each of the three areas in the facilitated breakout sessions. The first two sessions were 15 minutes, with feedback provided to the whole group for 10 minutes. Session 3 was 10 minutes duration, with feedback provided to the whole group for 10 minutes. Session 4 was a whole of group discussion lasting 15 minutes. Participants were able to make additional comments and notes using a Miro board. Appendix 3 contains the detailed notes from the Miro board.

Outcomes

Below are synthesised outcomes of the discussions for each research theme as it pertained to the workshop objectives.

Nature connection and NbS

There was a shared sense that connection to nature underpins improving health and well-being, encourages pro-environmental behaviours, and informs best practice in organisations. The projects would help members already engaged with nature and provide insight into how the public values and connects with rivers, estuaries, wetlands, reserves, national parks and other green spaces and how the public wants to engage with these areas. Information on activities that the public wants to engage in across these areas could also identify those activities that might be harmful so that strategies could be developed to protect sensitive areas.

A national survey could inform more localised surveys (e.g., for specific aquatic environments) and build on other surveys such as the Landcare questionnaire with land carers that was the basis for several well-being programs. A storytelling project could be an important documentation tool to record how people have engaged historically with nature, as well as revealing contemporary connections.

More information and examples of where NbS have worked and the benefits those solutions gave to the community would add weight to any NbS recommendations in the

future, and greater accessibility to NbS would allow them to be integrated into a broad range of land management and land care projects.

Participants agreed that including Indigenous communities in actions/initiatives was important, but sometimes they had limited experience in engaging these communities in the design and implementation of on-ground works/activities. It would be useful to learn from the proposed projects and gain insight into how this can happen. Learning how connection to Country can be enhanced locally would be beneficial. Indigenous water rights also need more research and documentation.

The design of research activities should include certain groups, such as:

- People working in the health sector
- Health-needs groups most likely disconnected from nature
- People with mental health issues
- People from sections of the community heavily engaged with nature but not engaged in what some might consider pro-environmental behaviours (e.g., 4-wheel driving, hunting)
- People who don't 'like' nature or see nature as their 'right' to do with in whatever manner they like (e.g., purely a resource to be exploited or for their enjoyment even if their activities cause damage).

The survey should build on work already being done (particularly from Landcare) and care should be taken not to double-up or go over the top of what is already being done in this area. It would be useful to align the survey with or feed into surveys at the small community, local council, and state government level and make use of partners and their networks for recruitment for research activities and outcomes.

Water sensitive/liveable communities

Work around climate extremes should be integrated into proposed project work. How NbS can contribute to climate adapted communities and climate adaptation could be drawn out a little more. IP1 could be more explicit in the research plan about the connection with Climate Systems Hub research—the SCaW Hub could bring research into practical community level end-to-end processes, and ensure research gets communicated and outputs delivered at a level relevant to communities. This is a reminder for us to look outside the SCaW Hub and establish a governance level across the hubs—be clear about the different research that is going on and how it can be linked up.

Given time frames, it was suggested to look to communities already being engaging either through previous NESP work or through collaborating institutions. Building rapport and trust was seen as critical and to start where that is in place. There was feedback about complexity around Indigenous engagement and governance. There are land title claims—for example, there is a lot to unpack in a case study area like Swan Canning and it has come up as a potential location for project work to integrate with other parts of the Hub and other hubs. Embedding of principles like cultural flows into how strategic planning is done for water-

based management was seen as important. The Resilient Landscapes Hub, in particular, is doing work around Indigenous cultural flows in the Swan Canning area. Some key contacts were identified in the Climate Systems and Resilient Landscapes hubs.

Indigenous-led projects

Participants had no significant issues with the plan. There was some discussion of how organisations work in Tasmania, the limited number of regional organisations and that there is a lot of consultation fatigue. There are also other challenges regarding consultation in Tasmania including that different Aboriginal community organisations (e.g. Tasmanian Regional Aboriginal Community Alliance, TRACA and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre, TAC) through representing the diverse views of their members, can have different and sometimes conflicting priorities and objectives. There was also a discussion on the general issue of land within Tasmania for Aboriginal communities and, more specifically, cultural burning and cultural fire management and how these could link into the green/blue carbon economy. Another issue identified was how there are significant Aboriginal heritage values that have been impacted by landscape change.

Participants discussed the green/blue carbon economy and the Blue Carbon restoration project and the Launceston city council's urban greening strategy and their synergies with the projects.

There was discussion about what is happening in the Northern Territory and the recent Australian Marine Science Association conference and work that is linked with research in Tasmania. Possible synergies with Parks Australia in the Indigenous communities that they are working with was discussed and how it was seen as too early to identify synergies yet, but water sensitivity was identified as a key issue.

Outputs

As well as longer reports and academic papers, information via fact sheets and short videos was seen as very useful. For example, a fact sheet or short video could be produced that explains what nature connection is, what the known benefits are to communities and the environment, and examples of where NbS have been implemented and the outcomes achieved. Data/resources like this could be used by organisations to lobby local councils and industry to use NbS. It was suggested that previous products should be evaluated to see how they are being used.

Fact sheets that could be made into teachers' notes for inclusion in the school curriculum would be important. Linking research outputs to the national curriculum, and the importance of making this information available to schoolteachers and therefore through to children, would be a powerful pathway to long-term change.

The creation of a more substantial resource would be useful, such as a booklet that provides examples of nature connection pathways that organisations and individuals can explore to boost nature connections among local communities. Pathways could be categorised so that

people can easily find something that they can take part in—example categories might be urban, coastal, rural, or 'everyday connections' and 'weekend connections' that give people ideas of things they can take part in either every day, or activities that take a bit more time and can be undertaken on weekends or holidays. Alternatively or additionally, a database that users could interrogate from different perspectives, including regions, activities, type of nature (e.g., river, bushland, beaches), and types of connection/activities (e.g., cultural practices, bushwalking, passive recreation, 4WDing, hunting, fishing) would be useful. Also, if possible, something that could be integrated with platforms like the List (i.e., a List Map layer) to help users understand connection pathways specific to an area, and how these might differ spatially.

It would be helpful to build into the story telling a mechanism for finding out what story telling is happening. What stories are being gathered for projects and finding ways to sync/match up information platforms. Or provide a new platform for a broader audience.

Emphasis should be on targeted and concise reporting with decision makers and policy makers as the primary audience. There needs to be a dedicated summary report or front end with key findings and recommendations. Also needed is to explain the implications of any findings, and to provide scenarios that could play out so that decision makers can understand the findings mean to make better decisions.

Useful resources

- IUCN Nature-based Solution Standard as well as other definition and guidance information <https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions/resources/iucn-global-standard-nbs>
- A Blueprint for High-Quality Interventions that Work for People, Nature and Climate WWF Report <https://wwf.panda.org/?4308716/beyond-carbon-credits-blueprint>
- NbS for Climate in Australia - <https://www.awe.gov.au/science-research/climate-change/nature-based-solutions-for-climate>
- Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019 - 2030 [https://www.australiasnaturehub.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-11/Australia s Strategy for Nature %20web.pdf](https://www.australiasnaturehub.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-11/Australia%20s%20Strategy%20for%20Nature%20web.pdf)

Acknowledgement

The Sustainable Communities and Waste Hub is funded by the Australian Government's National Environmental Science Program (NESP). The Hub recognises and values the experiences, perspectives and cultures of Indigenous Australians and supports Indigenous aspirations to maintain, protect and manage their culture, language, land and sea Country, and heritage.

Appendix 1

Meeting Agenda

Time	Item	Information
11am	Welcome (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgement of Country (5 min) - About the workshop (5 min) 	Robert Anders /UTAS Emily Flies /UTAS
11:10	Introduction (15 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to IP1 and Hub - Introduction to Project 1: Nature connection - Introduction to Project 2: Water sensitive and liveable communities 	Emily Flies Emily Flies Malcolm Eadie
11.25	Session 1: Positives? (25 mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do the existing IP1 projects relate to your org/section mission/aims 2. How will planned outputs/outcomes be used by your organisation/section? 3. Feedback to group (10 mins) 	Facilitated breakout groups - Nature connection - Water sensitive/liveable - Indigenous projects
11:50	Session 2: Improvements? (25 mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can the IP1 tweak existing plans to better support your interests? 2. From your perspective are there major ideas/outputs/outcomes missing? 3. Are there potential 'sustainable people-environment interaction' partners missing and what are they doing? 4. Feedback to group (10 mins) 	Facilitated breakout groups - Nature connection - Water sensitive/liveable - Indigenous projects
12:15	Session 3: Synergies? (20 mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with? 2. Would you/r organisation/section like to be more involved in the projects or develop a new one? 3. Feedback to group (10 mins) 	Facilitated breakout groups - Nature connection - Water sensitive/liveable - Indigenous projects
12:35	Session 4: outputs (15 mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you have suggestions for the types of outputs you would like to see from IP1? 2. Would you like to review/collaborate on or co-create any outputs? 	Whole of group discussion
12:50	Session 4 - Wrap up and next steps (10 minutes)	Emily Flies

IP1: Sustainable people-environment interactions

Creating sustainable and liveable communities (physical and social)

Co-leads: Emily Flies (UTAS) and Malcolm Eadie (Monash) in collaboration with members from CSIRO and Curtin

Our goal

- Integrate across different knowledge systems to create inclusive and reflexive national approaches to sustainable people-environment interactions
- Use a Nature Based Solutions lens, to develop knowledge and tools to inform and stimulate change for the shared benefit of humans and nature
- Two main projects:
 - Project 1: Nature connection
 - Project 2 :Water sensitive and liveable communities

Project 1: Nature connection

- **The aim:** increase benefits for humans and the environment through understanding and supporting strategies to connect Australians with nature
- **Research questions:**
 1. *Research Stream 1:* What are the characteristics of nature connection across AU and in what ways does connecting with nature increase people's values for nature, motivate pro-environmental behaviours and impact wellbeing?
 2. *Research Stream 2:* How can new and existing strategies that enable nature connection (e.g. urban greening and Nature based Solutions) be scaled up and out for greater shared environmental, community and national impacts?
 3. *Research Stream 3 (Indigenous-led):* How can research and capacity building enable cultural connection, and support sovereignty and land and sea management/caring for country by Australian Indigenous communities?
- **Research design:**
 - Transdisciplinary, co-designed multi-phase action research project
 - Mixed methods including surveys and interviews
 - National scope with place-based and Indigenous case studies



Project 1: Nature connection

- **Directly aligns with:** Australia's strategy for nature (all 3 goals), and reporting on national (e.g. SOE) and international (e.g. SDGs, Aichi, Ramsar) policies
- **Key interested DAWE/DECCEW sections:** Biodiversity Policy; International Environment and UN; Blue Carbon and International Partnerships; Wetlands; Migratory species; Heritage; Parks AU
- **Other partners:** Conservation NGOs, LGAs (Tas, Vic), state governments (e.g. DEWLP)
- **Outputs:** Academic papers, reports, fact sheets, an interactive storymap of nature connection for Australia, tools and guidelines to support greater understanding and impacts of NC, wellbeing, environmental outcomes and NbS in AU



Project 2: Water sensitive and liveable communities

- **The aim:** To accelerate transition to water sensitive and liveable communities in regional and remote Australia's through empowering Indigenous people and co-creating accessible, "fit for purpose" sciences, tools and guidance.
- **Research questions:**
 1. Research Stream 1: What co-designed research is needed to address research user identified and prioritised gaps in knowledge capital and improvements to the interoperability of existing knowledge products that can be scaled out to benefit regional and remote communities; and
 2. Research Stream 2 (Indigenous-led): How can sovereign water rights, knowledges, practices, values and aspirations of Indigenous peoples transform water governance and scientific frameworks for better water outcomes for Country, culture and community?
- **Research design:**
 - Transdisciplinary and co-designed
 - Indigenous research methodologies
 - Place based participatory action research



Project 2: Water sensitive and liveable communities

- **Directly aligns with:** Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019–2030, National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021–2025, and reporting on national (e.g. SoE, NWI2004, Closing the Gap) and international (e.g. SDGs, Ramsar) policies
- **Key interested DCCEEW sections:** Indigenous Water Policy/Basin Policy, Science & Indigenous Branch/Water Division; Parks Science and Strategy/Parks Australia Division; Wetlands, Policy & Northern Water Use Branch/Commonwealth Environmental Water Office; Science Partnerships/Environmental Science & Nature Based Solutions Branch; Biodiversity Markets, Economics & Environmental Science Division
- ***Other partners:** State governments, WSAA + Water Corporations, local governments and Aboriginal land and sea councils
- **Outputs:** Academic papers, reports, fact sheets, thought leadership pieces, tools and guidelines

Project 1: Planned outputs

Topic	Fact sheet	Reports	Academic	Other
Nature connection and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wellbeing benefits of Nature Connection ✓ - Health benefits of participation in nature-based programs ✓ - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nature connection research needs (codesign reports) ✓ - Values of dark skies ✓ - Inclusive urban greening strategies ✓ - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wellbeing benefits of ecological restoration ✓ - NC and wellbeing - NC and env behaviours - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interactive storymap - National database of NC - Tools and guidelines for surveys and comms - Indigenous capacity in env mgmt
NbS in AU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are NbS in AU ✓ - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sys Rev on NbS in AU ✓ - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design for interoperable platform for NbS and WSLC
Water sensitive and liveable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State of Knowledge review of tools and needs ✓ - Indigenous water research frameworks and methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ++++ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design for interoperable platform for NbS and WSLC - Models for Indigenous led and bi-cultural water governance

Outcomes of codesign: Nature connection

You said	We did
How to capture diverse voices (remote, and low-literacy), make NC equitable across lifecourse and demonstrate benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking multi-pronged approach that includes national survey with regional and age-group quotas and storytelling/interview approach that suits diverse populations and cultures - Working with 'nature connector' organisations to reach diverse groups - Linking NC and engagement to multifaceted wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviours to quantify economic and environmental benefits
How to capture connections with diverse environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National survey includes questions about connection and benefits from marine and coastal areas, wetlands, dark skies. Investigating cross-Hub collaboration with MAC Hub to further explore coastal connections
No benchmarking exists to compare NC across states, internationally and through time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National survey is incorporating validated surveys for national (VVN) and international benchmarking and plans to run several iterations of the survey to examine change over time
How to support investment in NC organisations and activities to prevent burnout and over-reliance on volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trying to quantify wellbeing and societal benefits of NC to <u>support</u> economic evaluations (not our area of expertise) - Create accessible reports/fact sheets/outputs that facilitate translation - Combine quantitative and qualitative approaches to create impactful arguments

Outcomes of codesign: Nature-based Solutions

You said	We did
Need to understand diversity of NbS in AU (e.g. urban greening, dark skies, nature connection, sustainability education) including examples of good practice, and consider how they align with SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working on an academic publication and Fact Sheet on NbS in AU including definitions and examples - Considering diverse approaches to NbS in AU and how they relate to UN Environment Assembly definition - Investigating how to expand urban greening initiatives to make them more effective and resilient as NbS (and dark skies via report)
How can NbS be applied to create water sensitive and liveable communities? How can we create a systematic national approach to the provision of resources and tools, planning and regulation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proj 2 consulting with research users at multiple scales to understand how to make science capital relevant, transferable and/or adaptable
Does separating fishing and forestry away from NBS limit the capacity for restorative practice and policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Something to consider
How to maintain connection in face of climate change ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating resilience of greening and NbS strategies to heat, water scarcity etc

Outcomes of codesign: Aboriginal engagement

You said	We did
Need to action engagement and respect Indigenous contributions and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offered to compensate participants for travel and input - Working with Hub to standardize compensation for Indigenous participants - Working to understand what has been done so we don't repeat efforts - Have included specific engagement milestones in RP3 (with guidance from Rob)
Engage in culturally appropriate ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attended ICIP training - Organized on-country Cultural Awareness training for Proj. 1 team - Continue engaging and learning from Aboriginal partners throughout life of Hub (and supporting this with funds)
Capture Indigenous perspectives of nature connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigating Aboriginal panel options for survey in second iteration - Planning to work with Aboriginal partners to ensure their voices are represented in storytelling project - Work with partners and end-users to synergize with existing activities in Aboriginal communities (e.g. Water Division and Parks AU)

Appendix 3

Miro board notes

Project 1: Nature connection	Love it! How do IP1 projects support your interests and activities?	Improve it! How could IP1 projects better support your interests or activities?	Synergise it! Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with?	Outputs! Suggestions for output types and offers to review or co-create?
Nature connection benefits national survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help organisations that have members engaged in nature (e.g. bird-watchers). - Provision of insight into how the rivers, estuaries, wetlands and bushland reserves/national parks are valued and how the public want to engage with them. - Identification of activities that the public want to do in natural areas that might be harmful and require designation of areas for those purposes to better protect sensitive areas. - Better defining the role and level of reliance on volunteers for land care. - We are trying to increase knowledge of local aquatic environments and increase the care for these environments within the community Having an understanding of how people connect with these places, and how we might be able to increase this connection to leverage greater care within the community would be a great benefit. - We would also love to look at rolling out a similar survey locally, with a focus on the aquatic environment. Having insight into the national survey you will be rolling out, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there any links to Landcare Survey 2020 q's? https://landcareaustralia.org.au/well-being-report/,https://landcareaustralia.org.au/wellbeing-report/ - Aiming for diversity – how do you connect to people who don't 'like' nature or see nature as their 'right' to do with in whatever manner they like (purely a resource to be exploited or for their enjoyment even if their activities cause damage) - Better documentation on what traditional land management practices are being undertaken and where, particularly looking for the gaps and areas where there is a lack of traditional management practices to start to understand why (what are the barriers?) and what are the consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NESP1 supported the development of the City of Launceston Urban Forestry Strategy. Now, how can NESP2 support the implementation of the strategy and the community's connection with its implementation (as well as for other natural capital/adaptation actions in the Sustainability Action Plan)? - Green Adelaide is very focussed on this topic – might be interested in collaboration https://www.greenadelaide.sa.gov.au/,https://www.greenadelaide.sa.gov.au/ - CVA has out Evaluation Measurement Framework that is soon to be implemented across all of our programs and projects – looking at our impact on well-being, biodiversity/ecological function and individual agency to undertake pro nature actions. The EMF will include surveys, case studies, etc. - Kellert's biophilic value typology provides a nice way to capture the range of connections that people have with nature. It could be a guide to help check that a survey is comprehensively covering the different types of connections and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data (presented in factsheets or short videos) that explains what 'nature connection' is, what the known benefits are to communities and the environment, examples of where NbS have been implemented and the outcomes achieved, etc. I am imaging that data/resources like this might be used by organizations to lobby for NbS to be utilized by local Government/councils/industry. Having facts and figures to back up recommendations for NbS will be a great benefit. - The creation of a resource (e.g. a booklet) that provides examples of nature connection pathways that organizations and individuals can explore to either encourage or participate in, to boost nature connections among local communities. Pathways could be categorized so that people can easily find something that they can take part in – example categories might be urban, coastal, rural, or 'everyday connections' and 'weekend connections' for example which give people ideas of things they can take part in either every day, or activities

Project 1: Nature connection	Love it! How do IP1 projects support your interests and activities?	Improve it! How could IP1 projects better support your interests or activities?	Synergise it! Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with?	Outputs! Suggestions for output types and offers to review or co-create?
	perhaps discussing how this might be adapted to a much more localized audience would really help us understand current connections within the local community and how to build these.		provides everyone with a common language and definition of what 'nature connection' means. I've been using it and adapting it to inform my work for years.	<p>that take a bit more time and can be untaken on weekends/holidays etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The database should enable interrogation from different perspectives including regions, activities, type of nature (e.g. river, bushland, beaches), and types of connection/activities (e.g. cultural practices, bushwalking, passive recreation, 4wding, hunting, fishing) - Would it be possible to create something that can be integrated with platforms like the List (i.e. a List Map layer) to help users understand connection pathways specific to an area, and how these might differ spatially (i.e. people in Launceston may connect through urban greening, while those in Beauty Point may connect through recreation such as fishing and boating. - Resource: survey questions that can be used locally to investigate nature connections among targeted audiences.
Nature connection storytelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is very important as a documentation tool of how people engaged historically as well as contemporary connections. How has the natural area changed? What species did they commonly see that now they don't (or weren't there and now are)? Are there barriers to continued connection and what are they? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This seems to be Tasmania-focused but with Australia-wide application. The more stories from all regions of Australia the better. Can there be a portal or framework for more groups to enter their stories? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate a grounding component for all Landcare activities not just planting but a mindful activity - Using research expertise to help consolidate outcomes of the impacts of nature-based conservation efforts. What is the consolidated volunteer impact? We would love some assistance with research techniques. Need to have a good understanding of the nature of peak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum links and short videos can be combined so that we can run webinars for our communities. - Concise reports that are visually appealing, easy to understand and don't take too long to read... also short videos can also be powerful in conveying key messages. - Public access to stories, with location base to enable targeting of stories relevant to a particular area. Link to

Project 1: Nature connection	Love it! How do IP1 projects support your interests and activities?	Improve it! How could IP1 projects better support your interests or activities?	Synergise it! Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with?	Outputs! Suggestions for output types and offers to review or co-create?
			experiences, flow experiences etc. so that any nature-based activity can have a learning/value development aspect.	curriculum – make teacher notes (there is a standard format) so we can value add to our fact sheets by converting them to teacher notes as well)? - It would be great to have a report or fact sheet on: The benefits of urban nature (why should vacant lots, wetlands etc) be retained in an urban landscape (ecosystem services, capture connection etc) quantifying.
Nature-based solutions in AU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We currently provide data on water quality and biological health of the kanamaluka, and it would be great to have more information on nature-based solutions that might be applicable to the local aquatic environment. Even just having examples of where NbS have worked and how communities also benefit from these would add weight to any NbS we might recommend in the future. - Improvement in accessibility to nature-based solutions to enable them to be more easily integrated in and around metropolitan waterways by a broad spectrum of land managers and carers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linking NBS to climate adaptation and water sensitive design - Specific guidance on how to apply the IUCN criteria in a rigorous manner. - Consideration of nature-based solutions at a regional level. Successful solutions implemented in high rainfall regions are unlikely to succeed in arid regions - Inclusion of where nature-based solutions might cause issues – e.g. the increasing use of European and exotic species in green spaces – creating greater weed issues for land carers. - Incorporation of factors to consider when designing nature-based solutions could prevent them causing other problems. This would likely need to be considered at a regional level. - Climate change – consideration of how nature-based can be future-proofed to ensure success in the long-term. E.g. Consideration of drying climate in designing solutions in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While this is not a TEER Program initiative, I'm wondering if there is an opportunity for you to link in with the wetland restoration work in the North Esk being rolled out by TEMT. It would be interesting to know if this type of work, that will have environmental benefits and potential human benefits in terms of well-being and recreation, utilizes nature connections or if it will enhance nature connections. Perhaps a survey before and after the work could be carried out to investigate natural connection before and after the work. It may also be an opportunity to investigate what other elements need to co-occur to maximize the benefit of NbS like this (i.e. communications so that the community is aware of what is happening and why, and how they can get involved, etc.). - Link in with existing research on how Australian examples of NBS provide synergies for climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having a resource (i.e. booklet, website, guideline document) that breaks down the different types of NbS by environment type, demographic that benefits, objectives achieved (i.e. ecosystem benefits, improved recreation, increased accessibility, etc.). A resource like this would assist organizations in identifying and potentially recommending the most appropriate NbS for their area, environment type of interest, target demographic, etc. - Provision of framework for the design, implementation and long-term management of NbS.

Project 1: Nature connection	Love it! How do IP1 projects support your interests and activities?	Improve it! How could IP1 projects better support your interests or activities?	Synergise it! Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with?	Outputs! Suggestions for output types and offers to review or co-create?
			mitigation and adaptation and protecting biodiversity - City of Launceston Urban Forestry Strategy (and other reveg/restoration projects e.g wetlands expansion) achieving Council's natural capital and adaptation targets. Looking for an opportunity to shape a guideline for rare and threatened species selection to integrate it into shaping open spaces (including street tree planting).	
Indigenous led/codesigned project(s)	- We strive to include the Aboriginal communities in actions/initiatives, however have limited experience in engaging these communities in the design and implementation of on-ground works/activities. It would be useful to learn from your experiences and gain insight into how this can happen. Learning how connection to Country can be enhanced locally would be greatly beneficial to meet our overall objective of increasing the understanding of waterways, and ultimately the health of waterways through collaborative efforts.	- Involvement of indigenous fire burning practices and documenting the impact on community building.	- Wildcare Tasmania is starting to explore joint on ground projects with ALCT.	

Project 2: Water sensitive and liveable communities	Love it! How do IP1 projects support your interests and activities?	Improve it! How could IP1 projects better support your interests or activities?	Synergise it! Are there existing efforts/activities at your organisation/section that we could link in with?	Outputs! Suggestions for output types and offers to review or co-create?
Water sensitive communities interoperability improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEV's in Tas are old but good https://epa.tas.gov.au/environment/water/pevs-for-tasmanian-surface-waters, https://epa.tas.gov.au/environment/water/pevs-for-tasmanian-surface-waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks AU is interested in synergising with their work in Indigenous communities around the Parks and explore water sensitive design (and Emily noted that in the storytelling project we are interested in tagging along to understand how people are connecting with nature as well). 	
Structural empowerment of Indigenous communities for water decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous rights for water need greater research and documentation to support incorporation into state government policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-hub collaboration – cultural rights to water where freshwater systems are heavily impacted by drying climate due to climate change (e.g. in the SW Aus) requires synthesis of research by multiple NESP hubs into consideration of a single issue. Indigenous rights to water for cultural practices etc in metro waterways are heavily impacted and not yet considered in water planning in SW-WA. Although the project has a focus on regional and remote areas, can it also inform cultural water requirements in cities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NESP – Resilient Landscapes hub are planning to include cultural water requirements in research currently being proposed for the Swan-Canning rivers. 	