

Indigenous partnership principles

National Environmental Science Program



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Note

The following document is provided as a draft for consultation, suggestions to improve the content- and or any other areas that need to be included are welcome.

Document control

Version	Date of issue	Author	Reason for change
1.0	January 2021	Science Partnerships	First draft
2.0	April 2021	Science Partnerships	Include hub input

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders past, present and emerging.

Our Indigenous research partnerships are a valued and respected component of National Environmental Science Program research.

Introduction

The National Environmental Science Program (NESP) recognises and values the experiences, perspectives and cultures of Indigenous Australians. The program supports Indigenous aspirations to maintain, protect and manage culture, language, land and sea Country, and heritage.

Program researchers are working with Indigenous experts and Traditional Owner groups to help achieve improved on-ground outcomes for the environment. This involves better understanding of caring for land and sea Country through embedding of Indigenous knowledge systems into the protection of biodiversity and threatened species. Collaborative partnerships are key to our success.

The Australian Government invested more than \$145 million in NESP (2014–15 to 2020–21) and a further \$149 million will be invested in the program over the next 7 years (2020–21 to 2026–27). This will fund targeted research through 4 new hubs: Resilient Landscapes Hub, Sustainable Communities and Waste Hub, Marine and Coastal Hub, and Climate Systems Hub.

The program provides an evidence base for environmental and climate policy-makers. Informed decision-making using the best available research greatly improves our capacity to protect our environment, conserve our biodiversity, and develop effective climate policies and services.

Hubs will continue to partner with Indigenous land and sea managers, weaving together Indigenous and western environmental knowledge systems, and applying Indigenous-led approaches to strengthening and sharing knowledge. This will improve common understanding of caring for land and sea Country, and the protection of biodiversity and threatened species.

Indigenous partnerships and a deep respect for traditional knowledge are embedded in the continuing program from the outset. The program:

- builds on previous engagement and draws on the lessons learnt from the review of Indigenous engagement in NESP
- addresses Indigenous environmental research needs as identified by Traditional Owners and Indigenous communities.

Hub research will deepen our shared leadership role in looking after Country and meeting our mutual aspirations for the future. Hubs will embed strong cultural capability in their research and work with Indigenous people to build research capacity.

The partnership principles laid out in this document are provided as a guide in building effective collaborations. Case study examples of successful Indigenous research collaboration achieved by NESP across the 5 years to 2020 are outlined in the brochure *Indigenous collaboration for Australia's environmental science*.

The following principles will be applied across all NESP research. These are based on the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies *AIATSIS code of ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research* with which all NESP research must comply. NESP hubs also produce individual Indigenous partnerships strategies that are fit-for-purpose for the research of the hub. These are guided by the principles, and mandatory criteria to be included in these strategies are outlined in the funding agreements.

NESP principles for Indigenous partnerships

Respect and mutual benefit

Respect and mutual benefit are critical to achieving a successful partnership. Relationships are built over time, with ongoing communication. It is essential to understand Indigenous aspirations and goals through taking the time to co-design research.

Knowledge held by Indigenous peoples should be valued and protected throughout the partnership. The program, hubs and individual researchers should ensure all legal obligations are understood before collecting information (including free and prior informed consent) and be guided by the objectives of the Global Indigenous Data Alliance (GIDA).

Right to Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

NESP acknowledges the rights of Indigenous peoples to their Indigenous cultural and intellectual property (ICIP).

Any intellectual property rights will be incorporated into ICIP, in accordance with Article 31 of the *United Nations declaration on the rights of Indigenous peoples*. These obligations are mandated in the NESP funding agreements with each hub. All project and program management staff should be cultural-capability trained, for example through True Tracks®.

Co-created research

There is greater value for all partners in research that is co-created. Indigenous research should address Indigenous-identified research priorities. Benefits from research undertakings are to be shared with Indigenous communities.

Consultation with Indigenous peoples and communities must be conducted at the same time as other stakeholder engagement to inform research at appropriate phases. For case study examples of co-created research, see [Our knowledge our way in caring for Country](#).

Indigenous-led governance

Indigenous-led governance provides program-level oversight of the successful implementation of partnerships. The NESP cross-hub Indigenous Facilitation Network will provide opportunities to ensure that shared knowledge is appropriately incorporated into research. By having a member present from each hub, the network can provide a range of perspectives and expertise.

Relationships-focused

Regular, relationship-focused communication builds trust in the partnership. It is a key responsibility of each hub to communicate its outcomes and research results to participating Indigenous peoples and communities.

Communication of scientific outcomes must be undertaken in a form that is acceptable. This means that it is fit-for-purpose to the intended audience, engaging and in a format that is easily accessible. Hubs have communication and knowledge brokering strategies to ensure consistent messaging, as well as Indigenous partnership strategies that outline dispute-resolution mechanisms.

Individual approach

Using tailored approaches to partnerships increases the chance of achieving shared benefits between individual partners. Hubs are encouraged to use a flexible, adaptive approach that is tailored to the

needs and capacity of Indigenous partners. Cultural sensitivities and aspirations must also be considered.

The [Three-category approach](#) is a useful method to help determine the appropriate level of research partnership and engagement.

Embedding Indigenous partnership principles

The NESP Indigenous partnership principles need to be considered at each stage of the partnerships cycle (Figure 1), and should be applied when building new partnerships or maintaining existing ones. This includes when partnering for Indigenous-led research. Key stages are:

- scoping and building a partnership
- managing and maintaining a partnership
- reviewing and revising a partnership
- sustaining the outcomes of a partnership.

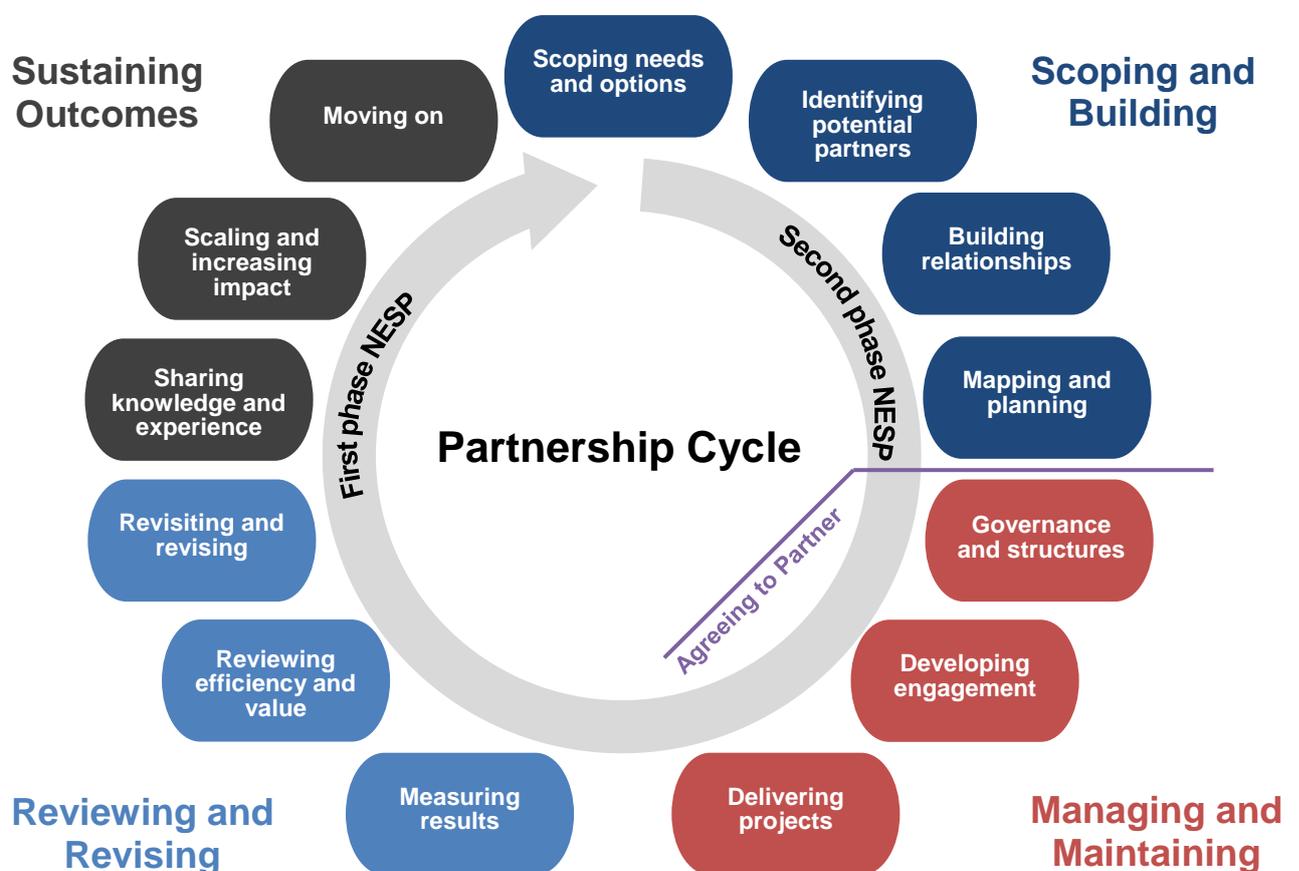


Figure 1: Partnership cycle (adapted from Partnership Brokers Association)

Building strong partnerships and facilitating positive knowledge exchange in the NESP implementation phase enables identification of areas and issues of social, economic, cultural and spiritual significance to Indigenous communities. Early and meaningful engagement removes the need for assumption and improves opportunity for appropriate consideration and integration of Indigenous benefit in research development.

Scoping and building a partnership

The second phase of NESP is currently in the scoping and building phase of the partnership cycle (Figure 1), which focuses on:

- scoping needs and options
- identifying potential partners
- building relationships.

During this phase it is essential that the individual approach principle is used in developing Indigenous partnerships. This means identifying Indigenous people with rights and interests in a place, especially Indigenous people authorised to speak for a place, considering that Indigenous people will have differing degrees of knowledge about heritage places and their importance.

It is important to note that men's and women's businesses are separate in Indigenous culture. Both men and women with rights and interests in an area should be identified because they may be responsible for different places and values.

It is imperative to:

- identify interests of surrounding Indigenous communities. Activities that affect water flows, for example, will require consultation with upstream and downstream Indigenous communities.
- understand the rules. It is critical to identify, understand and adhere to any processes or protocols that Indigenous people have established for consultation to ensure relationships are trusted and enduring.
- develop new consultations for new projects. Consultation should be undertaken for each new project unless Traditional Owners and other interested Indigenous communities agree that this is not necessary.
- be flexible and allow enough time. The business of family, community and Country is a priority for Indigenous communities and meetings may be cancelled with little or no notice. Flexibility and sufficient time to engage must be factored in.
- privacy and confidentiality concerning aspects of Indigenous peoples' personal and cultural affairs should be respected during all aspects of research, especially when they seek to maintain the secrecy of particular areas of Indigenous knowledge.

Managing and maintaining a partnership

The contribution of Indigenous people to research does not stop at consultation. A critical component is the deeper engagement and participation in activities that help embed cultural perspectives, build Indigenous capacity, and establish partnerships between researchers and Indigenous communities.

Once the partnership has been established, the mapping and planning phase of the cycle begins. As outlined in Figure 1, this phase is focused on:

- governance and structures
- developing engagement
- delivering projects.

A cultural mentor can assist with the delivery of this phase. This is someone who can teach about local customs and norms, and is involved throughout the research process, providing advice about views and cultural values, beliefs and practices, and associated protocols that need to be followed.

The mentor will have a general understanding of the views, cultural values, beliefs and practices of the participants, but may not have contact with Indigenous communities during research processes. A cultural mentor may be a person from the participating group or community, or a professional or academic person, and the role may overlap with that of Indigenous Facilitator.

The program employs an Indigenous Knowledge Broker to build a network with Indigenous communities around Australia and understand their environmental research needs. This knowledge broker works across all hubs to implement this strategy and:

- works with NESP hubs to help deliver the environmental research needs of Indigenous peoples and build Indigenous research capacity
- works as part of a team to ensure that Indigenous participation is embedded in NESP
- reviews and updates the *NESP Indigenous partnership principles*.

Reviewing and revising a partnership

In the reviewing and revising phase of the partnerships cycle (Figure 1), Indigenous partnerships should be critically evaluated while:

- measuring results
- reviewing efficiency and value
- revisiting and revising.

In conducting research, it is important to first ensure that:

- prior, free and informed consent is obtained in a culturally appropriate manner from all research participants and stakeholders before undertaking research with and about Indigenous peoples and communities (for further information see the *AIATSIS Code of ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research* and the *Nagoya protocol on access and benefit-sharing*)
- all information on the intended and actual aims, processes, activities, uses and outcomes of the research are clearly communicated to promote open and honest exchange between researchers and Indigenous peoples and communities
- participants are made aware that consent given by them regarding their participation in the research may be withdrawn at any time during the life of the project
- there will be ongoing consultation and negotiation with participants at research commencement, during the life of the project and following its completion
- clear information is available to all participants about where and how to raise concerns or complaints about the conduct of the research.

Sustaining the outcomes of a partnership

The first phase of NESP is currently in the wrap-up stage of Figure 1, focused on sustaining outcomes. In this phase the Indigenous partnerships look to:

- share knowledge and experience
- scale and increase impact
- move on.

Indigenous people have a reasonable expectation that research involving them or their traditional land and sea Country will be attributed to them. Depending on the nature of the research, attribution might include payment for research work, authorship of training materials, presentation opportunities and joint publications. This includes ensuring that outcomes are captured and that project outputs are

reported and agreed. There should be opportunities for Indigenous participants to represent and promote research work and findings at conferences and other fora, including joint authorship and public presentations. Similarly, provision should be made for researchers to increase their Indigenous cultural awareness and competence through formal and informal means.

Evaluation of Indigenous partnership principles at a hub level

The application of Indigenous partnership principles will be evaluated at the program level, in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation plan.

In evaluating their own progress, hubs may wish to set their own performance measures to complement the program-level key performance indicators. Examples of hub-level performance measures related to each principle could include:

Principle	Performance measures
Respect and mutual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which Indigenous peoples' perceptions involved with hub research and attitudes towards research are positive.
Right to Indigenous cultural and intellectual property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of Indigenous ICIP agreements signed for co-designed and -led projects (i.e., Indigenous initiators and leaders, co-researchers and collaborators).
Co-created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and proportion of projects meeting identified research and management priorities of Indigenous groups (provide case studies). Number of Indigenous partners who have remained interested and committed to the project (for example, number of returning Indigenous partners, and progress of partnership).
Indigenous-led governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on how Indigenous peoples are represented in NESP governance structures. Number of existing Indigenous governance structures engaged in guiding NESP projects (Indigenous advisory committees, etc.).
Relationships focused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint projects, conference/workshop presentations and co-authored publications with Indigenous peoples. Number of consultation and planning meetings held with Indigenous people and organisations (including who they represent). Number and type of communication products or activities that were used to communicate research results with Indigenous people, and for the benefit of Indigenous peoples.
An individual approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Indigenous people and or organisations (non-rangers) who have participated in meetings or field work (including who they represent). Number of Indigenous people employed (in casual, non-ongoing or ongoing full-time or part-time roles) and Indigenous-owned organisations engaged on contract. Examples of increased cultural understanding of non-Indigenous people in the hub (number of staff who have recently undergone cultural-awareness training, number of staff engaged in projects with Indigenous partners).

The Three-category approach for research projects

[The Three-category approach](#) is a useful tool that hubs can use to guide development of their research projects and Indigenous engagement. The Three-category approach recognises that there are differences in the level of partner involvement in research. This could be due to capacity constraints, the nature of the research, or the interest in the outcomes of the project.

Evaluation of projects

Separate to the hub-level key performance valuation, each hub may also wish to self-assess the success of the implementation of the above approaches through the evaluation criteria for the Three-category approach. A booklet is currently being developed to guide the evaluation of projects.

Examples of stakeholders

There are additional committees and stakeholders that can provide advice to NESP. Below is a non-exhaustive example list of stakeholders that may need to be individually engaged.

Hub	Primary	Secondary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities, scientists and researchers Indigenous Facilitation Network Hub staff and partners Indigenous rangers and Indigenous Protected Area staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental policy-makers Indigenous Advisory Committee Identified policy-makers in other federal government departments, such as the National Indigenous Australians Agency State/territory and local governments, and natural resource management regional managers Indigenous land and sea managers (Native Title Prescribed Bodies Corporate, Aboriginal Land Councils, Indigenous Corporations) Industry, including environmental, agricultural and/or financial sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public (particularly professional networks) Environment non-government organisations (NGOs)

Additional resources

Departmental

- Commonwealth Environmental Water, 2013, *Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) framework*, <https://www.environment.gov.au/water/cewo/publications/cew-monitoring-evaluation-reporting-and-improvement-framework>
(A broad overview of how the department will approach MERI activities for the use of Commonwealth Environmental Water)
- Commonwealth of Australia, 2017, *Australia's strategy for nature 2018–2030*, <https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/conservation/strategy>
(Australia's Strategy for Nature 2018–2030 includes increased Indigenous engagement in biodiversity conservation and acknowledges and respects the culture, values, innovations, practices and knowledge of Indigenous peoples)
- Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, *Engage early – guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*
<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/3201a986-88e8-40f3-8c15-6e659ed04006/files/engage-early-indigenous-engagement-guidelines.pdf>
- Commonwealth of Australia, 2019, *Partnering with Indigenous organisations*, <https://www.environment.gov.au/about/publications/partnering-indigenous-organisations>
- Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, *Indigenous protected areas*, <http://environment.gov.au/land/indigenous-protected-areas>
(A range of advice on cultural sensitivities and engaging with communities in Indigenous Protected Areas and restricted areas)
- Parks Australia, *Indigenous engagement program*, <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/management/programs/indigenous-engagement/>

National Environmental Science Program (NESP)/National Environmental Research Program (NERP)/Tropical Rivers and Coastal Knowledge (TRaCK)

- Campbell A, Stevens A, Dozer A, Dick D, Holden E, Pedersen J, Hunter K, Gray K, George L, Devereaux N, and Spry S, 2020, *Wiyi Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices): Securing our rights, securing our future report 2020*, <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/publications/wiyi-yani-u-thangani>
- Dale, A, George M, Hill R and Fraser D, 2016, *Traditional Owners and sea Country in the southern Great Barrier Reef – which way forward?* <https://nesptropical.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/NESP-TWQ-3.9-FINAL-REPORT.pdf>
- Earth Systems and Climate Change Hub, 2020, *Co-design, cross-cultural communication and climate change*, <http://nespclimate.com.au/co-design-cross-cultural-communication-and-climate-change/>
(A framework for co-design, cross-cultural communication and climate-change research with Traditional Owners, spanning research inception, development and delivery)
- Flugge K, Morgan-Bulled D, Mosby H, McNear B and Singleton G, 2020, *Co-design, cross-cultural communication and climate change: considerations for engaging with First Nations peoples*, <http://nespclimate.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/A4-2p-AMOS-TO-workshop->

[summary.pdf](#)

(A summary of the National Indigenous dialogue on climate change workshop)

- Harvey J L, 2018, *Three-category approach workbook*, <https://nespurban.edu.au/3-category-workbook/>
(A framework to guide non-Indigenous researchers and practitioners in their work, helping support Indigenous-led projects and make space for co-design. This approach has been adapted into a toolkit to assist hubs in operationalising this approach in their work.)
- Hedge, P and Bessen, B, 2019, *Indigenous workshop – summary report*, https://www.nespmarine.edu.au/system/files/Hedge%20Summary%20Report%202019%20AMSA%20Indigenous%20Workshop%20Final_29Oct19.pdf
(Developed following the Australian Marine Sciences Association Indigenous engagement workshop: promoting collaborative partnerships for sea Country research and monitoring in Western Australia)
- Jackson S, Golson K, Douglas M and Morrison J, 2013, *Indigenous engagement in the TRaCK program: A review of policies, strategies and research activities*, http://www.nespnorthern.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/TRaCK-Indigenous-Engagement-Review_June-2013.pdf
- Lincoln G and Hedge P, 2019, *Promoting partnerships for sea Country research and monitoring in Western Australia: A snapshot of Indigenous, science and management agency partners*, <https://www.nespmarine.edu.au/node/3960>
- Marine Biodiversity Hub, 2018, *Sea country research: exploring successes and challenges in Indigenous engagement*, <https://www.nespmarine.edu.au/news/sea-country-research-exploring-successes-and-challenges-indigenous-engagement>
- Morgan M, Morgan-Bulled D, Hopkins M, Hill R, Talbot L, Lyons P, Sheppard M, Gorrington A, Johnston S, Baldwin L, Karoly D, Bullio R, Bolzenius J, Brady L, Bux J, Clubb K, Clubb R, Clubb Z, Cooper S, Cushion A, Neal D P, Flugge K, Fourmile J, Gilbert J, Gilbert R, Gilbert Z, Gudju Gudju, Jakobi C, James L, Joseph J, Kerr B, Kulka A, Lawrence M, Liezenga K, Locke J, McNear B, Martin J, Morgan G, Mumbulla M, Pattison A, Pattison M, Power A, Romagnoli Z, Steffensen K, Stuart H, Thompson S, Turpin G, Walker C, Wason S, Watkins S, Willis K, Wilson J, Whyman D, Chung C, Dobrohotoff P, Marsland S, Moise A, Ramsay H, Trenham C and Wilson B, 2019, *National Indigenous dialogue on climate change*, <http://nespclimate.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/191209-NICCD-report-final.pdf>
(Includes observations, priorities and opportunities to improve knowledge of climate change and its risks for Indigenous people and Country)
- Moggridge, B, 2020, *Indigenous engagement protocols for threatened species researchers*, https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/media/kwfpdxwk/tsr-hub-indig-protocols-report_v6.pdf
(A set of practical protocols developed by the Threatened Species Recovery Hub)
- Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub, *Indigenous biodiversity management*, <https://www.nespnorthern.edu.au/projects/nerp/indigenous-biodiversity-management/>
- Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub, 2018, *Indigenous science partnerships in northern Australia*, <https://www.nespnorthern.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Hub-Indigenous-science-partnerships.pdf>
(Developed to guide hub policy, protocols, practice and internal performance measures related to Indigenous engagement)
- Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub, Resources portal, <https://www.nespnorthern.edu.au/nesp/>
(Brings together over a decade of environmental knowledge to help manage opportunities and expectations for the land and water resources of the north, a number of [Tropical Research and](#)

[Coastal Knowledge](#) (TRaCK) initiatives and work undertaken by the [North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance](#)

- TRaCK, 2012, *Facilitators' guide to Indigenous water planning*, http://www.nespnorthern.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Overview_e-resource_final.pdf (TRaCK developed the *Facilitators' guide to Indigenous water planning*, which, although water-focused, provides valuable insights into Indigenous consultation and engagement)
- Wensing, E. and Callinan, T. (2020) *Desk-top review of Indigenous engagement in the National Environmental Science Program (NESP)*. SGS Economics and Planning for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra. <https://www.sgsep.com.au/projects/desk-top-review-of-indigenous-engagement-in-the-national-environmental-science-program>
- Woodward E, Hill R, Harkness P and Archer R, 2020, *Our knowledge our way in caring for Country: Indigenous-led approaches to strengthening and sharing our knowledge for land and sea management*, <https://www.csiro.au/en/research/indigenous-science/Indigenous-knowledge/Our-Knowledge-Our-Way/OKOW-resources>

External

- AIATSIS, 2015, *Guidelines for the ethical publishing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander authors and research from those communities*, <https://aiatsis.gov.au/research/ethical-research>
- AIATSIS, 2020, *Code of ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research*, <https://aiatsis.gov.au/research/ethical-research/code-ethics>
- Arts Law Centre of Australia, n/a, *Indigenous cultural and intellectual property*, <https://www.artslaw.com.au/information-sheet/indigenous-cultural-and-intellectual-property-icip-aitb/>
- Australia Council for the Arts, 2007, *Writing: Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian writing*, <https://www.australiacouncil.gov.au/workspace/uploads/files/writing-protocols-for-indigeno-5b4bfc67dd037.pdf>
- Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), 2013, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/#bc>
- Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre, n/a, *Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre*, <https://www.ailoc.org.au/>
(Provides accredited Indigenous leadership education programs in Indigenous leadership and non-accredited short courses in specific leadership skills and diversity mentoring)
- Bureau of Meteorology, n/a, *Indigenous weather knowledge*, <http://www.bom.gov.au/iwk/>
(Includes outstanding examples of the adoption and integration of traditional knowledge into research)
- Commonwealth of Australia, n/a, *Australian Government style manual*, <https://www.stylemanual.gov.au/format-writing-and-structure/inclusive-language/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples>
(Provides guidance on writing about and referring to Indigenous peoples and topics)
- Commonwealth of Australia, 2007, *Whole of government Indigenous service delivery arrangements*, https://www.anao.gov.au/sites/default/files/ANAO_Report_2007-2008_10.pdf
(The Auditor-General is currently reviewing all the Australian Government's programs against these)

- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2016, *Communicating with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander audiences*, <https://www.pmc.gov.au/resource-centre/indigenous-affairs/communicating-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-audiences>
- The General Assembly, 2007, *United Nations declaration on the rights of Indigenous peoples*, <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>
(A key initiative that provides internationally recognised principles for the treatment of Indigenous peoples; Australia became a signatory in 2009)
- Indigenous Heritage Section of the Australian Heritage Commission, 2002, *Ask first: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/tk/en/databases/creative_heritage/docs/ask_first.pdf
- IP Australia, 2021, *Indigenous knowledge*, <https://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/understanding-ip/getting-started-ip/indigenous-knowledge>
- Janke T, 2016, *Indigenous cultural protocols and the arts*, <https://www.australiacouncil.gov.au/funding/indigenous-cultural-protocols-and-the-arts/>
- Jarvis D, Hill R, Buissereth R, Moran C, Taibot L, Bullio R, Grant C, Dale A P, Deshong S, Fraser D, Gooch M, Hale L, Mann M, Singleton G, Wren L, 2019, *Strong peoples – Strong country Indigenous heritage monitoring framework: Summary report*, <https://www.niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/grants-and-funding/indigenous-advancement-strategy>
(Presents the key elements of the Indigenous heritage monitoring framework for the Great Barrier Reef)
- Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa, 2005, *Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa*, <https://www.kj.org.au/>
(Martu-controlled organisation based in Newman (Western Australia) that seeks to build strong, sustainable communities based on Martu culture and knowledge)
- Kimberley to Cape, 2016, *The Kimberley to Cape initiative*, <https://www.kimberleytocape.net.au/>
(Aims to safeguard the unique, multiple and globally important values of northern Australia by supporting appropriate development and conservation that enhances natural and cultural values, and strengthens communities, from the Kimberley, Western Australia, to Cape York, far north Queensland)
- National Indigenous Australians Agency, n/a, *National agreement on closing the gap*, <https://www.niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/closing-gap>
(A key reform that commits the Commonwealth, states and territories to unprecedented levels of investment to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage)
- National Indigenous Australians Agency, 2014, *National Indigenous Australians Agency*, <https://www.niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/grants-and-funding/indigenous-advancement-strategy>
(Provides direction on achieving results in the government's key priority areas)
- North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA), n/a, *The NAILSMA*, <https://nailsma.org.au/about-us>
- OXFAM Australia, 2015, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural protocols*, https://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015-74-ATSI-Cultural-Protocols-update_WEB.pdf
- [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands](#)
- Reconciliation Australia, n/a, *A guide to using respectful and inclusive language and terminology*, <https://www.narragunnawali.org.au/about/terminology-guide>

- Research Data Alliance International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group, 2019, *CARE principles for Indigenous data governance*, <https://www.gida-global.org/care>
(Hubs should be aware of the objectives of the Global Indigenous Data Alliance with respect to Indigenous data, especially in relation to access and data by non-Indigenous users)
- The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2011, *Nagoya protocol on access and benefit-sharing*, <https://www.cbd.int/abs/>
- Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision, 2019, *National Agreement Performance Information 2018-19: National Indigenous Reform Agreement*, <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/supporting/national-agreements/indigenous-reform>
- Torres Strait Regional Authority, n/a, *The Torres Strait*, <https://www.tsra.gov.au/the-torres-strait>
- United Nations [Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
(Australia is a party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the department leads Australia's efforts to meet its obligations to the convention)
- [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [World Heritage Convention](#)