

APPENDIX M: RESOURCES SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

The brief required SGSEP to collate existing resources to support Indigenous collaboration in environmental research, for example template agreements, engagement protocols/principles and case studies. The brief from DAWE required SGSEP draw from a wide range of sources, including, but not be limited to, existing NESP research hubs, Departmental line areas and other relevant organisations (e.g. AIATSIS).

SGSEP invited the Hubs to provide redacted copies of research agreements and engagement protocols and/or principles and case studies. The following Tables in this Appendix provide a brief description of the various resources we managed to collect. Each resource is listed alphabetically by agency under the following categories:

- International
- Australian Research Institutions
- Australian Government
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Organisations
- NESP Hubs

The final column on the right-hand side includes SGSEP's assessment of how applicable the engagement resources are to NESP Hub research activities by grading them as follows:

- A** **Must Conform** – meaning 'to act in accord or harmony with...' the principles or protocols in relation to Indigenous engagement.
- B** **Highly Applicable** – meaning the Resource represents best practice and therefore should be taken into consideration in the development of NESP policy and practice or guidance documentation in relation to Indigenous engagement.
- C** **Moderately Applicable** – meaning the Resource has some solid advice that is worth considering in the development of NESP policy or guidance documentation and practice in relation to Indigenous engagement.
- D** **General Relevance** – meaning the Resource may provide some useful tips, information or advice about engagement generally.

International Indigenous Engagement Resources

| International Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|---|------|--|--|
| CBD | <i>Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”..., of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.</i> | 2016 | <p>Article 8j of the Convention requires: <i>Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge innovations and practices.</i></p> <p>The Voluntary Guidelines include: Purpose and Approach; General Principles; General Considerations for Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Considerations related to access to traditional knowledge and fair and equitable sharing of benefits; Reporting and Preventing unlawful appropriation.</p> <p>(CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/17 December 2016)</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>These Guidelines arise from Article 8j of the Convention and nations states as parties to the Convention are expected to comply with its provisions in good faith.</p> <p>The EPBC Act makes several references to the CBD and Article 8 in particular. Therefore, to the extent that the EBC Act may apply to NESP Hub research activities, SGSEP rates this as Must Comply.</p> |
| CBD | <i>Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization</i> | 2002 | <p>The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supplementary agreement to the <i>Convention on Biological Diversity</i>. The Nagoya Protocol provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Nagoya Protocol sets out core obligations for its contracting Parties to take measures in relation to access, benefit-sharing and compliance of genetic resources.</p> <p>The Bonn Guidelines serve as inputs when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing with particular reference to provisions under Articles 8(j), 10 (c), 15, 16 and 19; and contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing. The Guidelines are expected to assist Parties, Governments and other stakeholders in developing overall access and benefit-sharing strategies, and in identifying the steps involved in the process of obtaining access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.</p> <p>The objectives of the Guidelines include providing Parties and stakeholders with a transparent framework to facilitate access to genetic resources and</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>To the extent that NESP Hubs engage in research relating to access, benefit-sharing and compliance of genetic material, the Nagoya Protocol and the Bonn Guidelines will apply.</p> |

| International Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|------|--|--|
| | | | <p>ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits and to provide guidance in the development of access and benefit sharing regimes, in particular among Indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>The Guidelines are intended to assist Parties in developing an overall access and benefit-sharing strategy, which may be part of their national biodiversity strategy and action plan, and in identifying the steps involved in the process of obtaining access to genetic resources and sharing benefits.</p> | |
| FAO | <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent. An indigenous peoples' right and a good practice for local communities</i> | 2016 | Section 1: Fundamentals about Indigenous peoples and free, prior and informed consent. Section 2: Implementing free, prior and informed consent. Section 3: Reflecting free, prior and informed consent in your organisation. | B. Highly applicable. The Guide provides details of how the principle of 'free, prior and informed consent' can be applied with consistency. |
| GIDA | <i>CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance</i> | 2019 | <p>The Global Indigenous Data Alliance (GIDA) is a network of Indigenous researchers, data practitioners, and policy activists advocating for Indigenous Data Sovereignty within their nation-states and at an international level. The aim of GIDA is to progress International Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Indigenous Data Governance in order to advance Indigenous control of Indigenous Data.</p> <p>The CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance were drafted at the International Data Week and Research Data Alliance Plenary co-hosted event "Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles for the Governance of Indigenous Data Workshop," 8 November 2018, Gaborone, Botswana. Australia was represented at this conference by Ray Lovett from the ANU.</p> <p>"Be FAIR and CARE". FAIR stands for Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable. CARE stands for Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility and Ethics.</p> <p>To ensure governance of Indigenous data in health and research environments, GIDA advocates for mechanisms that facilitate Indigenous data governance. For example, better publication practices and metadata tagging. Provenance and disclosure statements detailing the origin of data, collective consent and data availability. The implementation of TK and Biocultural labels are a way to raise awareness of the cultural significance in data (and other content) and express restrictions and expectations around the access and use of the data by non-community users.</p> | <p>B. Highly applicable</p> <p>While the term Indigenous Data Sovereignty is relatively new. Indigenous Peoples have always been data collectors and knowledge holders. Indigenous peoples, in Australia and elsewhere, remain largely alienated from the collection, use and application of data about Indigenous peoples and their lands and cultures. TK and Biocultural labels may become a requisite identification over time.</p> <p>NESP Hubs have been and will continue to be involved in the collection and collation of Indigenous data, and these Principles provide sound advice on how to protect the integrity of such data.</p> |
| ICEC | <i>Brisbane Declaration – International Conference on Engaging Communities</i> | 2005 | In 2005 a major international conference on community engagement was held in Brisbane. At the conclusion of the Conference, the participants issued a | D. General Relevance. |

| International Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Declaration which highlighted four core principles in community engagement: integrity, inclusion, deliberation, and influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity – when there is openness and honesty about the scope and purpose of engagement; • Inclusion - when there is an opportunity for a diverse range of values and perspectives to be freely and fairly expressed and heard; • Deliberation – when there is sufficient and credible information for dialogue, choice and decisions, and when there is space to weigh options, develop common understandings and to appreciate respective roles and responsibilities; • Influence – when people have input in designing how they participate, when policies and services reflect their involvement and when their impact is apparent (ICEC 2005). | <p>In 2005, the United Nations and the Queensland Govt organised conference resulting in the Brisbane Declaration on Community Engagement. The core principles in the Declaration have general application to all forms of engagement with communities.</p> |
| IUCN | <i>Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS). Standard on Indigenous Peoples</i> | 2016 | <p>Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) is an intrinsic part of IUCN’s project cycle. The ESMS is guided by eight overarching principles and four standards which reflect key environmental and social areas and issues at the heart of IUCN’s conservation approach.</p> <p>IUCN policies on human rights and conservation require that in its conservation work, IUCN respects and, where possible, promotes human rights, protects the vulnerable and encourages good governance. IUCN applies and actively promotes rights-based approaches.</p> <p>The purpose of this standard is to assure that IUCN projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Anticipate and avoid negative economic, cultural, social and environmental impacts on indigenous peoples or, if avoidance is not possible, minimise and/or compensate for impacts; ii. Take specific conditions, rights and needs of indigenous peoples – including their social, economic and cultural rights – fully into account in project planning and implementation and ensure that their social and cultural identity, customs, traditions and institutions are fully respected, including their cultural and spiritual values and perspectives on the environment; iii. Optimise opportunities for providing culturally appropriate and gender inclusive benefits to indigenous peoples as agreed with them. <p>The Standard applies to IUCN staff, IUCN Commission Members, IUCN Members, and other partners executing IUCN projects.</p> | <p>C. Moderately Applicable</p> <p>The Standard applies to IUCN Projects and partners executing IUCN projects.</p> <p>The Standard contains some helpful information and advice.</p> |

| International Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|---|------|--|--|
| UN HRBA | <i>Applying a Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation and Programming: A Capacity Development Resource</i> | 2006 | <p>Common Understanding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All programmes of development co-operation, policies and technical assistance should further the realisation of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. 2. Human rights standards contained in, and principles derived from, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments guide all development cooperation and programming in all sectors and in all phases of the programming process. 3. Development cooperation contributes to the development of the capacities of 'duty-bearers' to meet their obligations and/or of 'rights-holders' to claim their rights. <p>A human rights-based approach to development programming (HRBA) is one which systematically applies the values, principles and standards contained in international and national human rights law to all aspects, both substantive and procedural, of the development process, namely to • Situational analysis and assessment; • Priority and target-setting; • Policy and strategy development; • Programming and project formulation; • Project implementation and service delivery; • Monitoring and evaluation.</p> | <p>C. Moderately Applicable</p> <p>This Statement of Common Understanding specifically refers to a human rights-based approach to the development cooperation and development programming by UN agencies.</p> <p>The Common Understanding provides a very brief explanation of how human rights principles apply to all phase of UN development programming, including goal setting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The human rights principles are: universality and inalienability; indivisibility; interdependence and inter-relatedness; non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; accountability and the rule of law.</p> |
| UN DRIP | <i>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> | 2007 | <p>The Articles in the Declaration can be grouped into several categories, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundational rights (Articles 1 to 6) • Life and security (Articles 7-10) • Language, culture and spiritual identity (Articles 11-13) • Education, information and employment (Articles 14-17) • Participation, development and economic and social rights (Articles 18-24) • Rights to country, resources and Indigenous knowledge (Articles 25-32) • Self-governance (Articles 33-37) • Implementing the Declaration (Articles 38-42) • Interpreting the Declaration (Articles 43-46). <p>(Australia became a signatory in 2009.)</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>The UN DRIP expresses rights and by doing so, explains how Indigenous peoples want nation states and others to conduct themselves about matters that may affect Indigenous peoples' rights and interests.</p> <p>UN DRIP also includes the principle of 'free, prior and informed consent', an important principle for engaging with Indigenous peoples about matters that affect them.</p> |

| International Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|------|--|--|
| UNDG | <i>Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues</i> | 2009 | <p>The purpose of the Guidelines is to assist the UN system to mainstream and integrate indigenous peoples' issues in processes for operational activities and programmes at the country level. The Guidelines are divided into three main sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section I - Overview of current realities confronting indigenous peoples and the international norms and standards established to address indigenous peoples' issues. • Section II - Practical table and checklist of key issues and related human rights. • Section III - Specific programmatic implications for addressing and mainstreaming indigenous peoples' issues. <p>Includes an Appendix on Resources on good practices/lessons learned in programming on indigenous peoples' issues.</p> | <p>D. General Relevance</p> <p>This document is aimed at UN agencies, but includes information about International developments about Indigenous peoples, Existing international norms and standards, Basic human rights and principles, a checklist of key issues and related human rights, and programmatic implications for addressing and mainstreaming indigenous peoples' issues.</p> |
| WIPO | <p><i>The Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions – Draft Articles</i></p> <p><i>The Protection of Traditional Knowledge – Draft Articles</i></p> <p><i>Consolidated Document Relating to Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources Rev. 2.</i></p> | 2019 | <p>WIPO is the global forum for intellectual property (IP) services, policy, information and cooperation. We are a self-funding agency of the United Nations, with 193 member states. WIPO's mission is to lead the development of a balanced and effective international IP system that enables innovation and creativity for the benefit of all.</p> <p>WIPO's Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore has undertaken text-based negotiations with the objective of reaching agreement on a text (or texts) of an international legal instrument (or instruments) which will ensure the effective protection of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and genetic resources.</p> <p>As at June 2019, there are three separate documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Protection of Traditional Cultural Expressions – Draft Articles • The Protection of Traditional Knowledge – Draft Articles • Consolidated Document Relating to Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources Rev. 2 <p>Due to COVID-19, IGC 41, which was planned to take place from March 16 to 20, 2020, has been postponed.</p> | <p>B. Highly Applicable</p> <p>These instruments have been under negotiation for over a decade, but due to COVID-19, their finalisation will be further delayed.</p> <p>Nevertheless, once they become final, they will become important instruments that will may be binding under international law in which case they will become – A. Must Conform.</p> |

Australian Research Institutions Indigenous Engagement Resources

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|---|------|---|---|
| AIATSIS | <i>Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies</i> | 2011 | Sets out 14 Principles for Ethical Research, covering: Rights, respect and recognition; Negotiation, consultation, agreement and mutual understanding; Participation, collaboration and partnership; Benefits, outcomes and giving back; Managing research: use, storage and access; and Reporting and compliance. (Under review. Expected to be finalised by late 2020 or early 2021.) | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>The GERAIS is currently a set of Guidelines, currently under review, with a view to the standard being upgraded to a mandatory Code. This is a document that NESP Hubs must conform with across all of their research and engagement activities with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> |
| AIATSIS | <i>Revision of the AIATSIS Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies - Consultation Draft.</i> | 2019 | <p>AIATSIS is considering renaming the Guidelines for two reasons: first to denote that the application of the principles is required and is not optional; and second, to align with our legislative responsibility and to avoid confusion as to the scope of research to which the Guidelines apply. We welcome your thoughts on the title.</p> <p>Proposed titles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Code for Ethical and Responsible Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research. • Australian Code of Ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research. <p>All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research must comply with these three framework documents.</p> <p>The AIATSIS Code of Ethics should be read in conjunction with the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007</i> (the Declaration), the Code of Conduct and the National Statement.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>On completion, this Code will supersede and replace the <i>AIATSIS Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies 2012</i> (GERAIS), and all references to GERAIS in Australian research codes and guidance should be taken to refer to this Code.</p> <p>This Code will form part of the Australian framework for ethical and responsible conduct of research which includes the <i>Australian Code for Responsible Conduct of Research</i> and the <i>National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research</i> (referred to throughout as the Code of Conduct and the National Statement respectively).</p> |

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|-------|---|---|
| ARC, NHMRC, UA | <i>National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research 2007 (Updated 2018)</i> | 2018a | <p>The National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research ('National Statement') is intended for use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any researcher conducting research with human participants; any member of an ethical review body reviewing that research; those involved in research governance; and potential research participants. <p>The document has five sections, with multiple chapters in Sections 2 to 5.</p> <p>Section 1: Values and principles of ethical conduct sets out values and principles that apply to all human research. It is essential that researchers and review bodies consider these values and principles and be satisfied that the research proposal addresses and reflects them.</p> <p>Section 2: Themes in research ethics: risk and benefit, consent discusses the concept of risk in research and the role of participants' consent – themes in all human research – and is again essential for all users.</p> <p>Section 3: Ethical considerations in the design, development, review and conduct of research will help researchers and reviewers to identify ethical matters specific to the research methods proposed.</p> <p>Section 4: Ethical considerations specific to participants will help researchers and reviewers to identify ethical matters relating to specific categories of research participants. Participants in these categories will also find this Section valuable.</p> <p>Section 5: Processes of research governance and ethical review will help those involved in research governance to understand their responsibilities for research ethics and ethical review and monitoring of human research, and provides criteria for their accountability. Chapter 5.2 will help researchers and reviewers to identify their responsibilities in relation to the ethical review of research.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>This National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research ('National Statement') is intended for use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any researcher conducting research with human participants; any member of an ethical review body reviewing that research; those involved in research governance; and potential research participants. This is a 'must conform' document for all NESP Hubs. |
| ARC, NHMRC, UA | <i>Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research</i> | 2018b | <p>The <i>Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research</i> (the Code of Conduct) articulates the broad principles that characterise an honest, ethical and conscientious research culture. It establishes a framework for responsible research conduct that provides a foundation for high-quality research, credibility and community trust in the research endeavour. It outlines the expectations for the conduct of research in Australia or research conducted under the auspices of Australian institutions.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for ensuring the integrity of research lies with individual researchers and institutions. The Code sets out principles and</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>The Code sets out principles and responsibilities that both researchers and institutions are expected to follow when conducting research. Critical to this endeavour are the moral leadership and espoused values of the institution and the shared</p> |

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|-------|---|---|
| | | | <p>responsibilities that both researchers and institutions are expected to follow when conducting research. Critical to this endeavour are the moral leadership and espoused values of the institution and the shared values and expectations of honesty and integrity that characterise an institution's leadership and culture.</p> <p>The Code include a set of Principles of responsible research conduct; Responsibilities of institutions; Responsibilities of researchers; and Definitions.</p> | <p>values and expectations of honesty and integrity that characterise an institution's leadership and culture.</p> <p>The Code represents the core behaviours that characterise the responsible conduct of research. A failure to meet the principles and responsibilities set out in the Code is a breach of the Code.</p> |
| NHMRC | <i>Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities: Guidelines for researchers and stakeholders</i> | 2018c | <p>These Guidelines define six core values — spirit and integrity, cultural continuity, equity, reciprocity, respect, and responsibility. The six core values are important to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. The values ensure all human research undertaken with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respects the shared values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples; • is relevant for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander priorities, needs and aspirations; • develops long-term ethical relationships among researchers, institutions and sponsors; and • develops best practice ethical standards of research. <p>Applying the six values and other ethical principles will ensure that research conducted with or for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities, or their data or biological samples, is ethically conducted.</p> <p>The Guidelines focus on each of the six core values, starting with a brief introduction and then moves on to a list of points that provide examples of how to demonstrate the value, followed by links to relevant sections in the National Statement.</p> <p>The application of the Guidelines always requires deliberation on the values and principles and the exercise of judgement, and needs to be considered within the context of different research projects.</p> <p>The Guidelines apply to all research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. The Guidelines should inform all steps in the research process including conception (the initial idea), design (planning the research), conduct (ways of doing the research), reporting (what happened),</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>It is important that research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities is led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. This can mean that the chief researchers and/or members of the research team are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. It can also mean that research and its priorities are driven and guided by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with whom the research will take place. It is also important to note that most research methodologies and practices have emerged from Western concepts that sometimes do not include other conceptual viewpoints. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led research can also mean that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander standpoints and research methodologies are considered</p> |

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | and dissemination of findings (circulation to relevant bodies). The Guidelines apply to all researchers, whether they are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people, other Australians or international researchers. | and used in research where appropriate. |
| NHMRC | <i>Keeping research on track II: A companion document to Ethical conduct in research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities: Guidelines for researchers and stakeholders</i> | 2018d | <p>This Guideline is a companion document to the document cited above. This guideline aims to support research participants, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make decisions that ensure the research journey respects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples’ and communities’ shared values, diversity, priorities, needs and aspirations. • Make decisions that ensure the research journey benefits Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities as well as researchers and other Australians. • Recognise and understand their rights and responsibilities in being involved in all aspects of research. • Better understand the steps involved in making research ethical. <p>There are several ways a research journey can be started. It may be researcher-driven; requested by government, industry or community; or community-driven.</p> <p>Regardless of who comes up with the research idea or who does the research, it is important to think about whether or not the research is right (ethical and appropriate) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, communities and organisations. This thinking should happen throughout the research journey and should be informed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the diversity and values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities • recognising and understanding an individual’s rights about actively participating in research through a negotiated research agreement • recognising the mutual responsibilities of participants and researchers in the conduct of the research • recognising the importance of research and knowledge being translated in ways that are meaningful and that will have benefits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities. <p>There are also plenty of questions to ask throughout the research journey to keep research ethical and appropriate. For the purposes of this guideline, the research journey is presented as eight steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building relationships | <p>B. Highly Applicable</p> <p>This guideline is intended primarily for use by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research participants and communities, but will also be a useful resource for researchers and for others interested in understanding more about such research.</p> |

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|--|---|
| | | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Developing the research idea 3. Developing the project and seeking agreement 4. Data collection 5. Analysing the data and making sense of the findings 6. Report writing 7. Sharing and translating the results into action 8. Learning from experience. <p>The two fundamental issues of core values and rights about participation underpin each of the steps.</p> | |
| The Lowitja Institute | <i>Engaging First Peoples: A Review of Government Engagement Methods for Developing Health Policy. Discussion Paper</i> | 2016 | <p>This discussion paper provides a review and policy analysis of national, State and regionally constructed engagement strategies from 2003 to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what constitutes ‘effective engagement’ and how it is defined within policy frameworks; and • the extent to which the need for effective engagement between Aboriginal communities and organisations and government is acknowledged in policy documents as an essential component for successful policy development and implementation. <p>The paper also gives an overview of the historical and political context of engagement policies in Australia and provides an analysis of engagement strategies put in place by government departments and agencies, both nationally and in various States. Finally, it aims to build on Janet Hunt’s (2013a, 2013b) work and identify how governments have proposed to implement engagement strategies at the State and local levels, if at all, and to consider the implications for First Peoples and other stakeholders.</p> | <p>C. Moderately Applicable</p> <p>While this paper is about Indigenous Engagement for developing Health Policy, it nevertheless provides some very helpful context, both internationally and domestically, about engagement with Indigenous peoples.</p> |
| The Lowitja Institute CRAH | <i>Researching Indigenous Health: A Practical Guide for Researchers</i> And <i>Supporting Indigenous Researchers: A Practical Guide for Supervisors</i> | 2011 2009 | <p><i>Researching Indigenous Health: A Practical Guide for Researchers</i> includes the history, context, values and change priorities of Indigenous health research in Australia and the planning and management of Indigenous health research projects. The document is divided into three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous health research in context; • Doing research that makes a difference; and • Designing and managing a successful research project. <p>The Researchers guide is a companion volume to <i>Supporting Indigenous Researchers: A Practical Guide for Supervisors</i> published by the CRAH in 2009. The companion volume, <i>Supporting Indigenous Researchers: A Practical Guide for Supervisors</i> is about good practice in developing the</p> | <p>C. Moderately Applicable</p> <p>These documents were prepared by Lowitja Institute as Practical Guides for Researchers and Supervisors in relation to health research. They are both very lengthy and contain very helpful information and guidance on all stages of a research project with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> |

| Research Institution | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|----------------------|-------|------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | <p>capacity of Indigenous health researchers. Both books offer practical information, advice, strategies and success stories in Indigenous health research. The document is divided into two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision issues and approaches; and • Workplace strategies and resources. | |

Australian Government Indigenous Engagement Resources

| Australian Government Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|---|------|--|--|
| Australian Government. Indigenous Culture Support | <i>Engaging. A Guide to Interacting Respectfully and Reciprocally with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, and their Arts Practices and Intellectual Property</i> | 2015 | <p>Intended to assist students and academics across Australia, especially in the Humanities. Includes Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs), UN DRIP, Being inspired in a Collaborative Way by Indigenous Culture; Understanding intellectual property; Seeking consent and keeping paperwork, Checklist (Identify, Establish trust, Ask, Seek permission, Share the benefits, Create consent forms).</p> <p>(Zuckermann, Ghil'ad <i>et al.</i> 2015)</p> | <p>D. General Relevance</p> <p>The Guide includes recommendations for engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts practices.</p> |
| Australia Council for the Arts (ACA) | <p>Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian music.</p> <p>Protocols for producing Australian Indigenous writing.</p> <p>Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian visual arts.</p> <p>Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian media arts.</p> <p>Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian performing arts..</p> | 2007 | <p>The Australia Council for the Arts has produced separate Protocols for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian music; • Protocols for producing Australian Indigenous writing; • Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian visual arts • Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian media arts • Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian performing arts. <p>The guides are designed to be an initial point of reference in planning a work of art with Indigenous art practitioners, or using Indigenous cultural material in such a work.</p> <p>When specific advice on the cultural issues of a particular group is needed, it is recommended the people in authority be contacted directly or engage an Indigenous cultural consultant with relevant knowledge and experience.</p> <p>Applicants working with Indigenous Australian artists, who are funded by the grant assessment panels of the Australia Council, are required to adhere to the</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>These Protocols are the minimum standards for the production and use of Indigenous arts. While they are not legally binding, there is an expectation that they are best practice in relation to the production and use of Indigenous arts and cultural materials.</p> |

| Australian Government Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|------------------------------|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | Indigenous Cultural protocol guides published by the Council as a condition funding. | |
| AHRC | <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Engagement Toolkit</i> | 2012 | Intended for staff of AHRC but made publicly available. Includes information about Flags, Facts and figures, Calendar of events, Terminology, Recognition and Acknowledgements, Visual media and writing, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander media, Effective engagement including policy guidelines and rights, Effective engagement including language, access and consultation. | C. Moderately Applicable This document was intended for AHRC staff, while a little dated, it contains useful information and tips about engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. |
| AIHW and AIFS | <i>Engaging with Indigenous Australia – Exploring the conditions for effective relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities</i> | 2013a | This paper provides an overview of the research-based evidence on how engagement can be developed and maintained. It examines what research indicates are the conditions that enable governments, non-government organisations and the private sector to engage effectively with Indigenous communities, as well as what research says about how conditions for effective engagement between governments and Indigenous communities can be enhanced. The major focus is on research around government engagement at the regional level. (Issues paper no. 5 produced for Closing the Gap Clearinghouse) | B. Highly Applicable This is a very informative paper about Engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in a wider public policy settings. A valuable source of information and analysis of the issues. |
| AIHW and AIFS | <i>Engagement with Indigenous communities in key sectors</i> | 2013b | Genuine engagement with Indigenous people is a key aspect in overcoming Indigenous disadvantage. This resource sheet examines the research evidence on what works - and what doesn't - in engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with services and policies in Australia. It draws on the literature from three sectors: early childhood services; environmental and natural resource management (NRM) activities; and health programs. This resource sheet complements Issues paper No. 5 'Engaging with Indigenous Australia - exploring the conditions for effective relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities', which outlines evidence of Indigenous engagement more generally, in Australia and overseas. (Resource sheet no. 23 produced for Closing the Gap Clearinghouse) | B. Highly Applicable This is a short summary paper with case studies of what works and what does not work in relation to engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including NRM. |
| DoE | <i>Principles of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i> | 2015 | Facts sheet setting out the 5 Pillars: Building trust; Respectful interactions; Upholding rights; Mutual understanding; Enduring partnerships. | B. Highly Applicable This Factsheet was issued by DoE in 2015 and explains the Five |

| Australian Government Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|------------------------------|---|------|---|---|
| | | | | Pillars approach to Indigenous Engagement. |
| DoE | <i>Engage Early. Guidance for proponents on best practice for environmental assessments under the EPBC Act</i> | 2016 | Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous Engagement for environmental assessments under the EPBC Act. Includes information about UN DRIP, When to consult; Land rights and native title; ILUAs; Environmental offsets; Engaging with Indigenous peoples effectively; Identifying relevant Indigenous communities; Early engagement, Appropriate timeframes; Cultural awareness; Building relationships; Dealing with disputes. Appendix on the operation of the EPBC Act. Appendix with a hypothetical example of Best Practice. | C. Moderately Applicable This document is applicable for actions under the EPBC Act, but also useful information about Engagement. |
| DEE | <i>Partnering with Indigenous organisations for a sustainable environment. Guidance for non-Indigenous organisations seeking to build effective and respectful partnerships with Indigenous organisations and communities</i> | 2019 | Guidance for non-Indigenous organisations seeking to build effective and respectful partnerships with Indigenous organisations and communities. Intended audience, Cultural competency, Upholding rights, Principles for developing partnerships; Considerations for each stage of the partnership from scoping and building, managing and maintaining, and reviewing and revising a partnership, and sustaining the outcomes of a partnership | B. Highly Applicable This document sets out the Department's expectations about Partnering with Indigenous organisations and is Highly Applicable to NESP Hubs. |
| PM&C | <i>Communicating with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Audiences</i> | 2017 | Contains general advice about communicating with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander audiences, including communicating face-to-face, in print, online, by television or radio, and through images. Also definitions and accepted terminology, recommended terminology and further reading. | C. Moderately Applicable This document sets out PM&C's guidance about communicating with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. Useful information, but more about one-way communication. |
| TSRA | <i>Guidelines for ethical and effective communication for researchers working in Torres Strait</i> | 2006 | CRC Torres Strait funded and undertook this research task to develop protocols and guidelines for researchers working in Torres Strait as well as culturally appropriate and effective methods of consultation, negotiation and communication. The research task involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing existing protocols, communication methods related to research involving Indigenous people and extension plans for current and future Torres Strait research. • Discussing research protocols and communications in Torres Strait with researchers, Islanders, managers and government workers. • Observing researchers communicating with Torres Strait Islanders. | B. Highly Applicable This document provides guidance for researchers working in the Torres Strait, and is highly applicable to NESP Hubs. |

| Australian Government Agency | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|------------------------------|--|------|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a workshop to discuss research results with researchers, Islanders, managers and government workers. <p>The Guidelines provide researchers and other people working with Torres Strait Islanders with guiding principles for ethical conduct as well as practical communication activities to aid them in their endeavours. Including Methods, Protocols and Guidelines, Communication Toolbox, Evaluating communication activities, and information about Traditional Knowledge and intellectual property rights.</p> | |
| TSRA | <i>TSRA Cultural Protocols Guide for TSRA Staff</i> | 2011 | Includes: Cultural protocols; Examples of areas of engagement and relevant bodies; Communication; Community visits; Community engagement; Research in a community; Working in a community; Staying in a community; Recommended reading. Attachments: Issues affecting inter-cultural communication; Torres Strait Communities; Torres Strait Prescribed Bodies Corporate. | <p>B. Highly Applicable</p> <p>This document complements the previous document and is a valuable resource for NESP Hubs working with Torres Strait Islander peoples.</p> |
| WTMA | <i>Scientific Research Protocol between Rainforest Aboriginal people, the Wet Tropics Management Authority and the State of Queensland for Permits to take, use, keep or interfere with Natural Resources in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area</i> | 2018 | <p>This Scientific Research Permitting Protocol reflects the commitment of Rainforest Aboriginal people and the Australian and Queensland Governments to the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area Regional Agreement (2005) and the involvement of Rainforest Aboriginal people in the management of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (WTWHA). The Protocol was endorsed by WTMA Board in 2018.</p> <p>Includes: Aim; Definitions; Background; Right People for Right Country; The Protocol.</p> <p>Note: Rainforest Aboriginal people are encouraged to report to the QPWS any instances of noncompliance with permit conditions. In the event of a dispute, parties should refer to the dispute resolution (clause 3.5) in the Regional Agreement.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>This scientific research protocol will facilitate management of natural resources and biocultural collaborative exchange between traditional landowners and researchers who are performing low impact research in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.</p> |

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Organisations Indigenous Engagement Resources

| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Organisations | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|---|---------|--|---|
| APY Lands | <i>Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands Permit Application</i> | undated | At the time of this research, the APY Lands closed their office and removed their web pages relating to research policies due to COVID-19 restrictions in SA. | A. Must Conform When undertaking research on APY Lands, a permit must be obtained. |
| CLC | <i>Special Purpose Permits</i> | 2020 | <p>Due to health risks for community members any non-resident travel to remote communities in Central Australia should be reconsidered other than required travel for health, supply and essential services personnel. Non-essential travel to or through remote communities in Central Australia is not recommended at this time due to the CV19 transmission risk. Any issued permits are invalid if permittee has travelled to any of the countries listed in the Australian Government travel advisories within last 14 days. This includes research permit holders.</p> <p>However, details relating to Special Purpose Permits was still available on the CLC website at the time of this research The application must address the following matters: Informed consent, the involvement of Aboriginal people, benefits for Aboriginal people, respect for Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights, Ethics approval, Methodology and Professional credentials.</p> | A. Must Conform When undertaking research on Aboriginal lands in Central Australia, a permit must be obtained. |
| CLC | <i>Undertaking projects and research in Central Australia. CLC protocols and the development of protocols for projects and research in the CLC region</i> | 2005 | <p>These Protocols have been prepared to ensure that projects and research undertaken in central Australia respect Aboriginal rights, culture and intellectual property, whether or not on Aboriginal land.</p> <p>The first section of this book contains protocols to be followed for various projects. The protocols aim to achieve respect for Aboriginal rights, culture and intellectual property by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • checking sufficient information is provided to Aboriginal people about projects; • ensuring that Aboriginal people are consulted about projects on their land; • enabling Aboriginal people to be involved in projects as far as is practical; • providing for agreements to protect cultural and intellectual property rights; | B. Highly Applicable The purpose of this book is to ensure that projects and research undertaken in central Australia respect Aboriginal rights, culture and intellectual property, whether or not on Aboriginal land. NESP Hubs should check with CLC about current protocols and policies. |

| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Organisations | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|---|------|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that project applicants obtain a permit for work on Aboriginal land. <p>The second section contains the report to the Desert Knowledge Cooperative Research Centre about the development of the protocols. This section may be of interest to researchers and others who wish to learn more about how the protocols came about.</p> <p>The Protocols are mainly aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities in the Central Land Council region to assist them to deal with projects in their area, and Institutions which conduct research in the CLC region to inform them about protocol requirements. (prepared and published by DKCRC. Report No. 8.) | |
| KLC | <i>Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge Policy</i> | 2011 | <p>Over a number of years, Kimberley Aboriginal People have become concerned about the use of their Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual Property in research. This use has been without proper acknowledgement of the contributions of Traditional Owners, and without their prior informed consent. In many cases, Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual Property has been used inappropriately and in demeaning ways. In response to these concerns, and the developing international recognition of traditional knowledge rights, the KLC has developed this IP and TK Policy.</p> <p>This IP and TK Policy is intended to cover Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual Property, Confidential Information, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expression. It should be read in conjunction with the KLC's Research Protocol which outlines the process for submitting research proposals.</p> <p>The IP and TK Policy was initiated by the KLC's Research Ethics and Access Committee (REAC). The REAC assesses proposals for research with Kimberley Aboriginal people on behalf of the Prescribed Body Corporates (PBCs) and Native Title claimants. The REAC meets regularly to discuss and make recommendations on research proposals and consider KLC library access requests.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>The KLC's IP and TK Policy complements the KLC's Research Protocol and is intended to provide a layer of protection for the misuse of IP and TK. The KLC's REAC considers all research applications and their conformity with the IP and TK Policy. There is also a Research Questionnaire that must be completed as part of any research application to undertake research in the Kimberley Region.</p> |
| KLC | <i>Kimberley Land Council Research Protocol</i> | 2011 | <p>The protocol sets out the purpose, the requirement for free, prior and informed consent of the relevant Aboriginal people, Participation by Kimberley Aboriginal people, Benefits and Risks for Aboriginal people, Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights, Ethics approval by KLC's</p> | <p>A. Must Conform</p> <p>The KLC has a policy that all research in the Kimberley Region</p> |

| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Organisations | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|---|------|---|--|
| | | | Research Ethics and Access Committee, Methodology, Access and storage of information, Attribution and Professional standards. | must be in accordance with the KLC's Protocol. |
| Kimberley Saltwater Country (WAMSI) | <i>Collaborative Science on Kimberley Saltwater Country - A Guide for Researchers</i> | 2017 | <p>The Kimberley Indigenous Saltwater Science Project (KISSP) was a collaboration funded by the Western Australian Marine Science Institution (WAMSI) as part of their Kimberley Marine Research Program (KMRP). The KISSP was developed to improve the way natural and cultural resource management and research, involving Traditional Owners and the science community, is planned, assessed and undertaken on Kimberley Saltwater Country. Saltwater encompasses the traditional lands of saltwater peoples and includes the coastline, islands, and the seabed and marine environment (Lincoln et al. 2017). The KISSP was guided by a Working Group comprised of representatives from seven Kimberley saltwater groups (Balanggarra, Wunambal-Gaambera, Dambimangari, Bardi-Jawi, Nyul Nyul, Yawuru and Karajarri) and a project team, comprised of the University of Western Australia (UWA), Charles Darwin University (CDU), Kimberley Land Council (KLC) and Mosaic Environmental. The KISSP Working Group determined the project team based on their specific skills and capacity, including their experience working with Traditional Owners in the Kimberley Region.</p> <p>The <i>Collaborative Science on Kimberley Saltwater Country Guide for Researchers</i> is one of a number of products from this research.</p> <p>This Guide steps land and sea researchers through the process of doing research projects with Indigenous Kimberley saltwater people, providing access to an established network of Indigenous land & sea management professionals, deeply knowledgeable elders and Indigenous Rangers with research & monitoring experience. It explains the requirements of researchers planning natural & cultural resource management on Kimberley traditional land and is linked to a new online research proposal form.</p> <p>The Guidelines support collaborative knowledge production between Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous partners in Kimberley Saltwater Country. Due to their alignment, the guidelines outlined in this report should be read as a locally tested and refined application of the AIATSIS GERAIS (2011). The aim of the Guidelines is to facilitate better working relationships between Traditional Owners and Western Scientists and to inform the development and use of collaborative research and monitoring tools.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform This is a Must Conform Guide for researchers undertaking research on Kimberley Saltwater Country.</p> <p>This Guide develops a framework that other TO groups could follow as it takes researchers through a process of assessment in order to obtain the necessary consent to then proceed with the research.</p> |

| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Organisations | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|-------|------|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | <p>The document includes Guidelines on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up the project, includes: Build relationships; Empower Indigenous institutions; Ensure Two-Way Free Prior Informed Consent; Build and maintain two-way communication; Start with knowledge system equity. • Working on Country, includes: Recognise Traditional Owner authority on Country; Follow protocols for entering, being on, and leaving Country; Include all knowledge practitioners; Include young people; Use local languages; Build balanced teams; Deliver training both ways; Stick to the plan! • Making new knowledge, includes: Use and store information properly; Interpret results together; Present achievements together; Make outputs accessible to all; Facilitate community feedback; Share benefits equally; Plan for the future together. <p>This Guide is one of a set of five products developed within the Kimberley Indigenous Saltwater Science Project that can be used by land and sea researchers with an interest in the Kimberley:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mobilising Indigenous Knowledge for Collaborative Management of Kimberley Saltwater Country</i> • <i>Guidelines for Collaborative Knowledge Work in Kimberley Saltwater Country</i> • <i>Collaborative Science on Kimberley Saltwater Country - A Guide for Researchers (this document)</i> • <i>Developing a Regional Framework for Saltwater Monitoring in the Kimberley</i> • <i>A toolbox for Saltwater Monitoring in the Kimberley</i> <p>Limitations</p> <p>This document should be used only for the purpose specified herein. Information is provided in good faith as a basis for moving forward into a more collaborative research space. No part of it is legally binding on Indigenous Rangers, Traditional Owners or their representatives.</p> <p>This Guide should not be applied to other research types or to research in areas belonging to Indigenous groups not specified herein without the</p> | |

| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Organisations | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|--|------------------------------------|------|---|--|
| | | | <p>specific direction of the relevant Prescribed Body Corporate for the area of interest.</p> <p>The Guide includes information about Essential Concepts; Getting Started with 6 stages, a Summary of the work required by Stages; some information on the research partners and their Country in the Kimberley Region, Key Terms and the Forms to be completed in order to conduct research in Kimberley Saltwater Country.</p> | |
| MAC | <i>Murujuga Research Protocols</i> | 2015 | <p>Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation (MAC) is the central organization for developing and managing all research within the Murujuga National Park, Burrup Peninsula, and Dampier Archipelago. These guidelines are designed to assist researchers to understand how to conduct research in Murujuga successfully, to be mutually agreeable for both researchers and Traditional Owners. The Guidelines include information about cultural authority, a set of 7 guiding principles and 7 Rules for Working with Murujuga.</p> | <p>A. Must Conform This Protocol applies if NESP Hubs are undertaking research on Murujuga Country.</p> |

NESP Hubs Indigenous Engagement Resources

| NESP Hubs | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|-----------|---|------|---|---|
| CAUL Hub | <i>Three Category Approach Workbook and Workshops</i> | 2019 | <p>The Three-Category Approach <i>and Workbook</i>, which was developed by Indigenous researchers, communicators and designers. It aims to guide non-Indigenous researchers and practitioners in their work, helping support Indigenous-led projects and make space for co-design. The CAUL Hub's Three-Category Approach Workbook discusses Indigenous engagement in research in three categories: communicate, collaborate and co-design. The Three-Category Approach was incorporated into the hub's research in 2016 – in recognition of the critical role Indigenous perspectives play in making cities better. It is expected that all research projects within the hub are assessed using the Three-Category Approach, leading to increased communication, collaboration and co-design with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and organisations. The stories in the Three-Category Approach Workbook shine a light on the challenges, opportunities and lessons learnt from participating in Indigenous-led research and two-way sharing.</p> | <p>B. Highly Applicable This resource was developed by the CAUL Hub and will be invaluable to other NESP Hubs.</p> |

| NESP Hubs | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|-----------|---|---------|--|--|
| ESCC Hub | <i>Co-design, cross-cultural communication and climate change: considerations for engaging with First Nations peoples. Workshop Summary</i> | 2020 | <p>Co-design of research – that is, including Traditional Owners in research inception, development and delivery with a view to mutually useful and useable research outputs – offers a framework for ensuring that the oversights of the past are not repeated in the future. Important considerations for co-design identified at the workshop included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that there are many peoples and many cultures. • Including Traditional Owners from the start (and all the way through). • Building (and being prepared to maintain) trusted relationships. • Appreciating different timelines. • Ensuring free, prior and informed consent. • Respecting the provision and ownership of traditional knowledge. • Identifying benefits to country and community. • Ensuring you are giving as well as taking. • Remembering that connection to country is forever. | <p>B. Highly Applicable This resource was developed by the ESCC Hub and will be applicable to other NESP Hubs.</p> |
| MB Hub | Template agreement for marine science research in Tropical Waters | 2019-20 | <p>The research will be conducted in accordance with the six values, including Reciprocity, Respect, Equality, Responsibility, Survival and protection, and Spirit and integrity.</p> <p>Template also sets out requirements for Ethics Approval; Respecting TO's rights; Increasing Indigenous participation, Dates for field trips, Schedule of participants and their roles, Vessels to be used; Data storage and access; and Gaining permissions to use the outputs from the research.</p> | <p>C. Moderately Applicable Agreements of this kind may be a necessity and are useful in recording the details of the arrangements being entered into. There are many of these kinds of agreements in use already among the Hubs, but some sharing of details and experiences would be helpful in terms of improving their utility.</p> |
| NAER Hub | <i>OUR KNOWLEDGE. OUR WAY in caring for Country. Indigenous-led approaches to strengthening and sharing our knowledge for land and sea management. Best Practice Guidelines from Australian experiences</i> | 2020 | <p>These Guidelines are a key output from a project of the NESP NAER Hub project titled <i>Knowledge Brokering for Indigenous Land Management</i>. Building institutional and individual capacity through distilling and sharing best practice is a key goal of the project funders and partners.</p> <p>The content of the Guidelines is based on principles of respecting Indigenous ownership of Indigenous knowledge and ensuring free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for its publication.</p> <p>The Project Steering Group decided to adopt the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) approach to best practice guidelines. The IUCN Best Practice Guidelines Series discusses key concepts, issues and challenges, and grounds these in many case studies, drawing lessons about how to move towards best practice, rather than presenting a recipe. These</p> | <p>A. Must Conform These Guidelines are a very valuable resource that has wider application in many localities across Australia.</p> |

| NESP Hubs | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|-----------|--|------|--|--|
| | | | <p>Guidelines are similar – essentially Guidelines towards best practice. The Guidelines are presented as a current picture of work-in-progress. We recognise that the material does not cover all Indigenous Peoples, individuals and issues in Australia, with greater representation of experiences from northern and central Australia. We look forward to future updates and developments.</p> <p>The project involved TOs from across Northern Australia, and NAILSMA, CSIRO, The Australian Committee for IUCN, NESP and NAER Hub. To be launched in July 2020</p> | |
| NAER Hub | Co-operative Research Agreement between an Aboriginal Corporation and the Institutions comprising the NAER Hub to conduct research in the Kimberley Region in WA | 2018 | The Agreement is written in the form of a legal contract. It includes details of each of the Parties before setting out: Interpretation; PBC Assistance; Obligations of the Research Partners; Confidentiality; Intellectual Property; Access and Publication; Insurance, Indemnity; Notices, Dispute Resolution; Terms and Termination, Force Majeure and Aboriginal Cultural Business, Governing law and jurisdiction; Miscellaneous Matters and several Appendices dealing with project details. | B. Moderately Applicable Agreements of this kind may be a necessity and are useful in recording the details of the arrangements being entered into. There are many of these kinds of agreements in use already among the Hubs, but some sharing of details and experiences would be helpful in terms of improving their utility. |
| TSR Hub | <i>Indigenous Engagement Protocols for Threatened Species Researchers</i> | 2020 | <p>To support TSR hub researchers to have more effective working relationships with Indigenous research partners, the TSR Hub has developed these Indigenous Engagement Protocols for Threatened Species Researchers and should be read in conjunction with the TSR Hub's IEPS. While the hub's IEPS sets out high level aims and vision, these protocols are designed to be a more practical guide to hub researchers seeking to collaborate with Indigenous partners. These Protocols have been endorsed by the TSR Hub's Indigenous Reference Group (IRG).</p> <p>The Protocols include information about Cultural Protocols; Principles for Engagement (including Respect; Integrity and Authenticity; Accountability; Indigenous led and owned; Consent and Approval; Communication and Language); Engagement Processes (including: Cultural Competence and Ethics; Terminology; Guarantee or Service; Reciprocity); Cultural Practices (including Talking for Country; Welcome to Country Ceremony; Smoking or water Ceremony; Dance (Corroboree); Traditional Music; Other Cultural Practices; Calendar of events; Website links; Checklist for Researchers and References.</p> | B. Highly Applicable These Protocols were prepared by the TSR Hub for researchers undertaking research on threatened species and will be applicable to other NESP Hubs undertaking similar research. |

| NESP Hubs | Title | Date | Content | Applicability to NESP Research |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------|---|--|
| TWQ Hub | <i>The Three Category Approach</i> | 2016 | <p>In developing their Indigenous engagement and participation strategy, the TWQ Hub drew on their experience with developing the Indigenous Engagement Strategy that was prepared for the Tropical Ecosystems Hub (RRRC 2013) under the former NERP, and decided to revise and update the Three Category approach that had been developed by Stan Lui from the Torres Strait.</p> <p>The revised Three-category approach was applied and tested within the TWQ Hub before it was presented to the IAC and refined and adopted by the TWQ Hub by inclusion in their Annual Research Plan No. 2 in 2016. Since that time, the TWQ Hub has been requiring each project schedule to apply the Three Category Approach and include Indigenous engagement deliverables within each project's milestone tables.</p> <p>The Three Category Approach is designed to build on the Department's Five Pillars approach by adding another layer, aimed at getting researchers to engage with Indigenous peoples about their research and to incorporate their involvement in the research (where practical and appropriate) from the outset and before a research proposal reaches the approval stage.</p> <p>The definitions of the three Indigenous engagement categories are as follows:</p> <p>Category One project is a research project that is anticipated to be undertaken with direct collaboration with an Indigenous community, organisation, group or individual.</p> <p>Category Two project is a research project that has a field component within the project, but does not have direct collaboration with an Indigenous community, organisation, group or individual.</p> <p>Category Three project is a research project that is laboratory or desktop based and does not have direct collaboration with an Indigenous community, organisation, group or individual.</p> | <p>B. Highly Applicable</p> <p>The Three Category Approach has already been adopted by some of the other NESP Hubs. Very applicable to the new NESP Hubs.</p> |

(This page is intentionally blank.)



*Stephanie Beaupark, Ngugi woman teaching Indigenous weaving techniques using Spiny-headed Mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*). Stephanie completed research for the CAUL Hub on air quality and Indigenous seasons and engaged with attendees through her practice.*

Photo by Sarah Fisher.