



FRDC



**FRDC
INDIGENOUS
REFERENCE GROUP
ON FISHERIES**

**Indigenous fishing subprogram:
Facilitation of the third FRDC National Indigenous Fisheries
RD&E Stakeholders Forum**

8th and 9th March 2016

Cairns Colonial Resort, Cairns, Queensland

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for the FRDC Indigenous Reference Group June 2016

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In submitting this report, the researcher has agreed to FRDC publishing this material in its edited form.

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1 Introduction

This report summarises the outcomes from the third Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) Indigenous Reference Groups National Indigenous Fisheries Forum held in Cairns in March 2016 (Forum Three).

Forum 3, developed and supported by the IRG, continued on from the work achieved at the two previous forums held in Cairns in March 2011 and November 2012. The Forums are undertaken as part of a series of discussions in a semi-workshop setting with a national spread of Indigenous fisheries stakeholders in one location.

The agenda was developed so that participants were provided with:

- An update on the current IRG research projects
- An opportunity to review the eleven principles (see below Table 1) using a summarized document presented to the attendees (see below Table 2)
- The Five RD&E Priorities for Fishing and Aquaculture.
- Time to identify and discuss research gaps to be referred to the IRG for further consideration.
- A chance to discuss and provide insight into communication strategies to ensure research outcomes and results are delivered to identified broad range of communities and groups.
- The opportunity to understand the IRG process and membership and seek additional involvement in the business of the IRG.

Forum 3 participants continue to endorse and support the work that the IRG has undertaken to date. Participants commented on the importance of the current research projects and are encouraging of continued research which delivers concrete outputs for Indigenous fishers and Indigenous communities.

2 Background

At the previous Forum 2 held in Cairns in November 2012, participants recommended a third Forum be held. The participants wanted an opportunity in future to meet again to learn of the progress of the IRG's research results and to also provide an opportunity to raise any issues or concerns.

The Cairns Forum 2011 (Forum 1) focused on bringing together members of the IRG, along with a wider group of people, to discuss issues around indigenous involvement in fishing and seafood based RD&E. Participant's views were sought on issues around the fishing and seafood industry that impacted on them, their families, communities and industries. By the conclusion of the Cairns Forum 2011 the 11 Principles (Table 1) were identified.

Table 1 –The Eleven Key RD&E Principles for the Indigenous Fisheries Sector

Principle	Descriptor – RD&E that;
1.	Seeks to enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recognition
2.	Resolves issues around access
3.	Improves governance and provide pathways to better representation and management models
4.	Provides resourcing options in a user friendly and culturally appropriate manner

5.	Leads to improved capacity that empowers Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
6.	Leads to Agencies developing capacity to recognise and utilize Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expertise, processes and knowledge
7.	Leads to recognition of customary rights and knowledge, including processes to incorporate Traditional Fishing Knowledge and Traditional Fisheries Management
8.	Improves knowledge and awareness of impacts on the environment and traditional harvest
9.	Provides management arrangements that lead to improved access, protection and incorporation of Traditional Fishing Knowledge and Traditional Fisheries Management input to processes
10.	Leads to an increased value for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (economic, social, cultural, trade, health, environment)
11.	Leads to benefit sharing

The Cairns Forum 2012 (Forum 2) sought to build on Forum 1. The purpose of the Forum 2 was to bring the participants back together to review and endorse the 11 Principles, and to confirm that the outputs and the outcomes aligned with the desires of the Group. Forum 2 participants fully endorsed the work that the IRG had undertaken to date and supported a revised IRG to continue to seek to bridge the gap in Indigenous focused RD&E in the fishing and seafood industry. Participants also assessed and endorsed RD&E Priorities for Fishing and Aquaculture which identified 5 Priority areas (5 RD&E Priorities) that were distilled from the 11 Principles.

The RD&E Priorities provide overall guidance on the research projects assessed and endorsed through the FRDC IRG .

Table 2 – Five RD&E Priorities

Primacy for indigenous People
Acknowledgement of indigenous Cultural Practices
Self-determination of indigenous rights to use and manage resources
Economic development opportunities and rights for indigenous people
Capacity building opportunities for indigenous people are enhanced

3 Forum Participants

Invited participants for Forum 3 were drawn from those who attended the Forums 1 and 2 and other key Indigenous groups/persons identified by the IRG and FRDC. Invitations (via emails, letters, phone calls and face to face) seeking expressions of interest to attend were distributed. As a result of this process, 54 participants from all States, the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), the Northern Territory (NT) and the Torres Strait attended the Forum (see Table 3 for participants and Appendix I for details).

Thirty two participants were provided support to attend. Twenty two self-funded participants from Australian fishery agencies, key RD&E providers/networks and potential funder were also invited by the IRG to provide insight into the research focused discussions.

An independent facilitator was contracted to assist in the development and delivery of Forum 3.

Table 3: Final Participant List for Forum 3

Angela Woo	ACT	Emily Ogier	TAS	Lorrae McArthur	NT	Rick Fletcher	WA
Barry McGuire	WA	Ewan Colquhoun	QLD	Maria Mohr	QLD	Rob Bosun	QLD
Brad Warren	NS W	Frank Parriman	WA	Mariana Nahas	TSI	Robert Pau	QLD
Bryan Denny	TAS	Gavin Mosby	TSI	Matt Osborne	NT	Rod Kennet	ACT
Bo Carne	NT	Gavin Singleton	QLD	Melinda Cilento	ACT	Sam Bana	QLD
Charles Clement	WA	George Ropeyarn	QLD	Michael Gilby	VIC	Sarah Jennings	TAS
Chels Marshal	NS W	Hayley Egan	NSW	Michelle Winning	QLD	Seith Fourmile	QLD
Chris Calogeras	QLD	Jason Wilson	NSW	Mika Malkki	NSW	Sherena Bin Hitam	WA
Dale Mundraby	QLD	Jill Briggs	VIC	Nancy Pedersen	ACT	Stan Lui	TSI
Dennis Ahkee	QLD	Jo Ruscoe	ACT	Patrick Hone	ACT	Stephan Schnierer	NSW
Dewayne Mundraby	QLD	John Ramsey	TSI	Pearson Wigness	QLD	Stewart Frusher	TAS
Doug Milera	SA	Kenny Bedford	TSI	Phil Wrist	QLD	Terry Yumbulul	NT
Emma Lee	TAS	Klynton Wanganeen	SA	Richard Aken	QLD	Wally Stewart	NSW

4 Agenda and Forum Processes

As per the previous FRDC IRG forums, it continued to be important that the forum was undertaken in such a way as to enhance Indigenous participation prior to, during, and after the workshop. As such, key roles and decisions were undertaken by members of the IRG with organisational responsibility delegated to a forum organising group overseen by Stan Lui of IMCRA. Jill Briggs, Rural Training Initiatives was contracted to provide independent facilitation of the forum two-days.

4.1 Agenda

The forum was run over one and a half days to allow sufficient time for matters to be adequately discussed and consensus based outcomes and recommendations to be developed.

The final agenda (Table 4) was drafted over a number of weeks by the organising group; Stan Lui, Chris Calogeras, Jo-Anne Ruscoe and Jill Briggs.

Table 4 – Agenda for Forum 3.

Day 1 – 8 th March 2016	
08:45 - 09:00	Tea and Coffee available on arrival
09:00 - 09:20	1. Welcome
09:20 - 09:40	2. Housekeeping and Forum Overview
09:40 - 10:30	3. Introduction of Participants
10:30 - 11:40	4. Brief background of the FRDC Indigenous Reference Group
10:40 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 12:30	5. FRDC IRG RD&E priority areas being addressed
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	6. IRG RD&E priority areas to being addressed continued
14:30 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea
15:00 - 16:30	IRG RD&E priority areas to be completed
18:30 - 22:00	Forum Dinner – Jardine Room
Day 2 – 9 th March 2016	
09:00 - 09:20	Welcome and recap from Day 1 and set scene for Day 2
09:20 - 10:30	7. Communications
10:30 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 11:45	8. IRG membership
11:45 - 12:20	9. Summary of Forum Outcomes and next steps
12:30	Forum Close - Lunch

(see Appendix II - Detailed Forum Agenda)

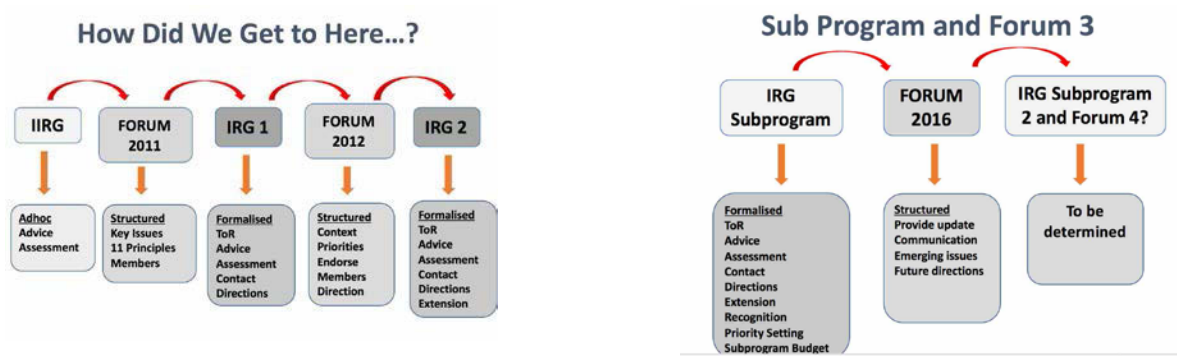
4.2 Forum Process

Introduction to Forum 3 included a welcome from IRG Chair, Stan Lui and formal welcome to country delivered by Gimuy Walubara Yidinji Elder, Seith “Gudju Gudju” Fourmile. Chair. Stan Lui provided logistical housekeeping information and provided an overview of the Forum 3. Jill Briggs then followed with a run through of the agenda.

Participants were then invited to introduce themselves to the room therefore allowing all attending the forum to know who was present.

IRG Executive Officer, Chris Calogeras provided the background briefing of the FRDC IRG. Chris presented the following slides (images 1-3) to the forum participants to illustrate the history of IRG. (The details of Chris’ presentations are provided in Appendix III)

Images 1 - 3



Purpose and Scope of the FRDC IRG- Fisheries

The scope of the IRG is to ensure that fishing and seafood industry focused RD&E assists in delivering improved economic, environmental and social benefits to Australia's Indigenous people.

The IRG is expertise based, advisory in nature, and makes recommendations to FRDC on strategic issues relevant to Indigenous RD&E in the fishing and seafood industry.



The midday session from 11.00 am – 2.30pm was designed to provide participants with updates on key IRG RD&E projects currently being delivered and a discussion activity to provide participant feedback regarding the current research.

The following researchers were provided with approximately 5 minutes to present their research update.

- Indigenous Cultural Fishing and Fisheries Governance – FRDC Project 2012-216 – Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer and Hayley Egan;
- Improving access for Indigenous Australians to and involvement in the use and management of Australia’s fisheries resources – FRDC 2014-233 – Professor Stephan Schnierer
- Building the Capacity and Performance of Indigenous Fisheries – FRDC Project 2013-218 – Ewan Colquhoun
- Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria’s fisheries – FRDC Project 2014-226 – Michael Gilby
- Livelihood values of Indigenous customary fishing – FRDC Project 2015-205– Dr Rod Kennett.

At the conclusion of each presentation a short period of time was available to the forum participants to ask questions of the researchers. The questions from the floor provided additional insight into the research and were captured in the discussion section.

A period of time was then provided for participant table groups (see image 4) to discuss the following:

- Have the current research projects delivered on the RD&E Priorities?
- What are the research gaps?

During this discussion participants were asked to focus on the above questions and to provide their opinions and information, recorded on butchers paper. These responses have been detailed in the following section of the report.

Image 4 – Table group discussions.



At the conclusion of day one, participants attended a Forum Dinner. As participants at the forum came from a wide range of locations and industries across the country, the dinner provided participants with an opportunity to network and discuss any topics of interest with those they would not normally have a chance to meet.

Day 2 of the 2016 Cairns Forum commenced at 9.00am with a summary of Day 1.

Chris Calogeras provided a presentation about the communication processes currently undertaken and the communication plan in development by the IRG. The details of Chris' presentation are provided in Appendix III.

Chris encouraged participants to understand the limited budget for IRG communication activity however he asked that the participants consider and respond to the following questions:

- What can be done to improve this?
- How best to share project outcomes and get take up of project outcomes?

Participants then broke into table groups and were asked to discuss and consider these concepts in the following way:

- How to communicate outcomes from the R&D of the IRG FRDC projects to community and how to get the information back from communities to the IRG.
- How to ensure that Case Study information (researched and detailed in IRG Research Projects) is disseminated and then, within the research and the communication of that research, that Traditional Fishing Knowledge be protected.

While discussing the above questions, participants were requested to filter the information generated during table groups discussions by applying the following to both questions:

- What would be the two easiest actions and;
- What is important, but hard to do.

After morning tea the final forum topic was introduced, IRG Membership. Both Stan Lui and Chris Calogeras provided an overview of the IRG activity and the current membership. The current members of the IRG were identified and the forum were provided with an opportunity to seek further information from them.

Jill Briggs closed the facilitated section of the forum including thanking the participants and providing an overall summing up of the forum. Stan Lui then closed the forum with thanks to the participants and called for closing comments.

Informally the forum continued with a final meal and forum participants were encouraged to attend a research project workshop managed by Stephan Schnierer and Hayley Egan (FRDC Project 2012-216).

5 Collated Information

It has been discussed with the IRG Chair that the analysis of the data gathered during Forum 3 will be undertaken by the IRG. Below is the collated information from the Forum.

5.1 IRG Research Projects

The following IRG research project overviews were provided (See full presentations provided in Appendix IV):

- Indigenous Cultural Fishing and Fisheries Governance – FRDC Project 2012/216 – Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer and Hayley Egan
- Improving access for Indigenous Australians to and involvement in the use and management of Australia’s fisheries resources FRDC Project 2014/233 - Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer and Hayley Egan
- Building the Capacity and Performance of Indigenous Fisheries – FRDC Project 2013/218 – Ewan Colquhoun
- Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria’s fisheries – FRDC Project 2014-226 – Michael Gilby
- Livelihood values of Indigenous customary fishing – FRDC Project 2015-205 – Dr Rod Kennett

General comments from participants found that the projects were complementary to each other. The results of each project can be utilised to add value to the other projects. The IRG have delivered the projects in a manner that indicates a big picture view that puts the key priorities at the forefront of their overall objectives.

The projects were seen to deliver an opportunity to provide evidence-based research for Fisheries Management. This indicates a well thought through methodology for developing research priorities that link directly back to the key principles.

The case studies from the research project to be a 'Nationally Acceptable Model' (e.g. the information reported regarding seasonal v commercial fishing) built widely identified stories and understanding which should be able to be easily adapted to other locations and species. This was perceived to be a good next step to get grass roots level thinking happening about what are the barriers to better meaningful participation in the fisheries sector, at many different levels. Not just at the point of harvest.

All participants thought it was a very positive outcome to see and understand the breadth of the projects. The IRG have been able to ensure multiple key priorities are being addressed without duplication. This is a good example of how to utilize limited funding for best outcomes.

5.2 Participant Discussions and Responses

5.2.1 "How are the projects addressing the priority areas?"

The general feeling from Forum 3 was that the IRG had delivered positive outcomes against the identified priority areas.

The participants felt the projects have gone a long way from the old research paradigm of getting Indigenous engagement on the project to 2-way research collaboration through building relationships by undertaking best practice of prior and informed consent. IRG are starting to fill the research gaps and there was acknowledgement that there is a spillover effect outside of the projects. This meant other areas of NRM research not directly targeting fisheries were able to utilise some aspects of the projects.

The research is delivering and there is an opportunity to increase the value of the research through the research outcomes to be transferred into agency decision making (information and data and interpretation). The table and/or matrix to be developed outlining the research gaps can provide focal areas, but there needs to be care taken around the value judgement.

The IRG is delivering well directed and quality projects which will deliver broader views but there still needs to be understanding around the journey being just as important as the destination. Primacy needs to be introduced into enlightened conversation when communicating and raising awareness between the community and agencies.

One group developed a ‘measure’ for the ‘delivery on the Five RD&E Priorities’:

- Priority 1 – 20% – not a specific project but has raised awareness and a start has been made
- Priority 2 – 20%
- Priority 3 – 10%
- Priority 4 - started through some single projects
- Priority 5 – How is this being done? Needs to be built into each project and not one off.

5.2.2 “What’s missing from research into the key priority areas? What are the research gaps?”
 The participants were asked to respond to the research question “What are the research gaps?”.

Generally, participants believe that the IRG research projects have delivered positive outcomes for the community. The gaps identified by the participants were varied and wide ranging. Participants mentioned that that future research could be focused on understanding who is using the information generated from IRG research and; researching and understanding the need to protect Traditional Fishing Knowledge and Traditional Fisheries Management. Additionally, other research gaps identified were the understanding the interaction between indigenous fishers and other marine sectors/ users; understanding the implications of non-traditional management of resources and; research into commercial activity and opportunities.

A number of responses mentioned the need to ensure that research has an application/extension component and dissemination of information into and across communities; the need for research to be responding to needs of indigenous people and from an indigenous perspective and; for researchers to understand that local theory may be generated rather than a general research theory. See Appendix V – “The Research Gaps” for the all participant responses.

5.2.3 IRG Communication Processes

As detailed in Section 4.3, two questions were asked of the forum participants regarding the effective communication to and from the IRG. The tables below provide the information gathered from the assembled group. Generally, it would appear that there are many existing networks through which the IRG could spread IRG research information. These networks range from Koori Mail, a national fortnightly national indigenous newsletter through to community notice boards. It was suggested that all IRG research projects should have a communication strategy with an allotted budget. Table 5 provides the identified easy communication solutions.

Table 5 - How to communicate the R&D of the IRG FRDC projects to community and how to get the information back from communities to the IRG – The ‘Easy’ Solutions

Easy Solutions	Details/Specifics
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Koori Mail	Article and follow-up article with individual IRG members talking about what this means for community
AFAC	NSW information sharing
Identify existing networks	leverage existing structures and communication channels
Raise awareness of IRG through	locally and wider channels
	ABC Open
	NITV
	DVD handout
	Email
	Word of mouth/Face to face
	Radio/Remote Indigenous Broadcasting Services
	Ranger Forums and programs - potentially an extended role.
	Land Council AMGs
	Community Notice boards
	Update website
	Other organisation newsletters
	Attend community events
	Attend larger events - Native Title Conference and TUMRA Forum and be on the agenda
	National Indig. Land and Sea managers network
	Facebook - including a dedicated IRG Facebook page
	1 page flyers to email to networks
	Coastal T/O Groups
	Understand how to and then engage with youth
	Mentors and Champions
YouTube Clips	
Maps	
RIBs	
IRAC	
Stakeholder Register email to the community to secure a database of willing and able group of people	all interested people across the supply chain stating person attributes and links to other groups
	PBC's
	NAILSMA
	AIATSIS
	NLC
	Torres News
	TSRA
IRG member's profiles and connections including committees they are in	
Research Projects	Each project to contribute \$\$ to a comms strategy which ensures: getting the research out and fit for purpose how to reach target audience the right channels and medium

	understanding the supply channels Project updates to promote project status Benefit statements in research projects Piggy back on other programs
Formal Communication	Develop a code of practice
Repository of information	

Further to the ‘easy solutions’, participants are requested to think through the ‘hard but important’ communication opportunities for the IRG. Table 6 provides all the information gathered however generally the responses included understanding what engagement will match the needs of the people being communicated with and then understanding the purpose and communication medium to match the needs.

Table 6 - How to communicate the R&D of the IRG FRDC projects to community and how to get the information back from communities to the IRG – The ‘Hard but Important’ Solutions.

Hard but Important	Details/Specifics
Engagement	Communication is different to engagement
	work on trust, value and simple relevance
	Communication purpose and clear messages and why with a unified voice
	Understand pushing out and coming back information
	On country community meetings
	Feedback to IRG will improve governance
	Quarantine funds in next round for extension
	One contact person and that person shares information from IRG
Raise awareness	Booklet of information (e.g. Yawuru/Fisheries Marine Park Broome) to be distributed
	NITV - Fishing Research/Project series
	Newspapers
	Schools
IRG’s Role	Link Case studies to FRDC Board and IRG meeting
	Can IRG members find people in communities to collect data and communicate?
	IRG to communicate directly with people who actually fish in the communities
	Avoid IRG being seen as the responsible body - who should be doing this work/action
Evaluation	Measure successes to establish what worked e.g. Mike Gilby’s comms work

5.2.4 Case Study information.

Participants were asked to respond to “How to ensure that Case Study information (researched and detailed in IRG Research Projects) is disseminated and then, within the research and the communication

of that research, that Traditional Fishing Knowledge be protected?" Below are the responses from the participants for the two parts to the question.

Sharing Case Study Findings (community to community communication)

- Multiple methods
- Email
- Community email
- Newsletters
- Facebook
- Register of key stakeholders
- Register of key community communication partners
- Sea Rangers involvement in research and communication partners - costed into projects
- Development of targeted communication tools/products
- Engagement of PBCs
- Engagement of schools in fisheries and research
- Targeted audience communication
- Manage expectations
- To be included in project extension strategy
- Project leader develop an extension strategy

Traditional Fishing Knowledge

- Case study exchanges for projects about economic development not cultural values and catches
- Face-to-face meetings
- Information sharing not about actual TFK but in sharing innovative ideas, models and technology
- Not sharing about breeding/reproduction cycles for spp. (protocol) and understand implications for: -
 - Fisheries science
 - aquaculture
 - seasonal harvest
 - resource sharing
- Issues when another community seeks to harvest a particularly significant species
- Do we want to talk to IP Australia?
- Are there international conventions and other AIATSIS work?
- Aspiration
 - acknowledgement
 - funding
 - secret
 - involvement
- Productivity Commission inquiry into IP
- Develop guidelines and agreements
- IP remains with Traditional Owners
- Content feedback to FRDC for project - some not
- Non IP summary for distribution.

6 Meeting Close and Future Actions

Prior to the completion of the forum participants were provided with an overview of actions that would follow. These included:

- Distribution of a Forum summary for participants' feedback
- Draft of a Forum Report to the IRG members
- Finalisation of Forum 3
- IRG to action with FRDC.

All participants were thanked for their input final comments were sought and provided and Forum 3 closed at around 12.30pm on the 9th March 2016.

7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix I: Cairns Forum 2016 participants

PARTICIPANTS LIST

Angela Woo	ACT	Maria Mohr	QLD
Barry McGuire	WA	Mariana Nahas	TSI
Bo Carne	NT	Matt Osborne	NT
Brad Warren	NSW	Melinda Cilento	ACT
Bryan Denny	TAS	Michael Gilby	VIC
Charles Clement	WA	Michelle Winning	QLD
Chels Marshal	NSW	Mika Malkki	NSW
Chris Calogeras	QLD	Nancy Pedersen	ACT
Dale Mundraby	QLD	Patrick Hone	ACT
Dennis Ahkee	QLD	Pearson Wigness	QLD
Dewayne Mundraby	QLD	Phil Wrist	QLD
Doug Milera	SA	Richard Aken	QLD
Emily Ogier	TAS	Rick Fletcher	WA
Emma Lee	TAS	Rob Bosun	QLD
Ewan Colquhoun	QLD	Robert Pau	QLD
Frank Parriman	WA	Rod Kennet	ACT
Gavin Mosby	TSI	Sam Bana	QLD
George Ropeyarn	QLD	Sarah Jennings	TAS
Hayley Egan	NSW	Seith Fourmile	QLD
Jason Wilson	NSW	Sherena Bin Hitam	WA
Jill Briggs	VIC	Stan Lui	TSI
Jo Ruscoe	ACT	Stephan Schnierer	NSW
John Ramsey	TSI	Stewart Frusher	TAS
Kenny Bedford	TSI	Terry Yumbulul	NT
Klynton Wanganeen	SA	Wally Stewart	NSW
Lorrae McArthur	NT		

7.2 Appendix II: Agenda provided to participants prior to the Cairns Forum 201



THIRD NATIONAL INDIGENOUS FISHERIES RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & EXTENSION FORUM

TUES 08 - WED 09 MARCH 2016

SOMERSET ROOM

CAIRNS COLONIAL CLUB RESORT

18-26 Cannon Street, Cairns QLD 4870

AGENDA

DAY ONE - Tuesday 08 March

TIME	ITEM
08:45 - 09:00	Tea and Coffee available on arrival
09:00 - 09:20	1. Welcome
09:20 - 09:40	2. Housekeeping and Forum Overview
09:40 - 10:30	3. Introduction of Participants
10:30 - 11:40	4. Brief background of the FRDC Indigenous Reference Group
10:40 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 12:30	5. FRDC IRG RD&E priority areas being addressed <ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1. Existing and completed projects - Summary of project deliverables<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See Attachment 1 for project details.5.2. How are the projects addressing the priority areas5.3. What's missing from the key priority areas?
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	IRG RD&E priority areas to being addressed continued
14:30 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea
15:00 - 16:30	6. IRG RD&E priority areas to be completed <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.1. Discussion on what sort of projects might address the gaps
18:30 - 22:00	Forum Dinner – Jardine Room

DAY TWO - Wednesday 09 March

09:00 - 09:20	Welcome and recap from Day 1 and set scene for Day 2
09:20 - 10:30	7. Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none">8.1. FRDC IRG communication strategy
10:30 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 11:45	8. IRG membership <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1. Role of IRG - Terms of Reference - Expectations - Responsibilities9.2. Forum feedback and interest to become IRG members, or to be more engaged in some other way.
11:45 - 12:20	9. Summary of Forum Outcomes and next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">10.1. Any logistical information/reminders for supported participants10.2. Closing remarks from the floor
12:30	Lunch - Forum Close

7.3 Appendix III: Chris Calogeras PowerPoint Presentations



THIRD NATIONAL INDIGENOUS FISHERIES RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & EXTENSION FORUM

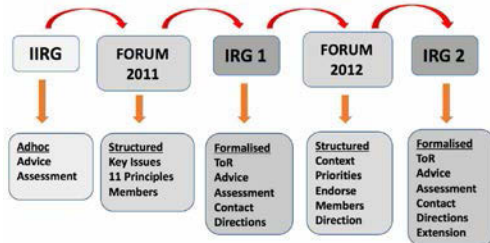
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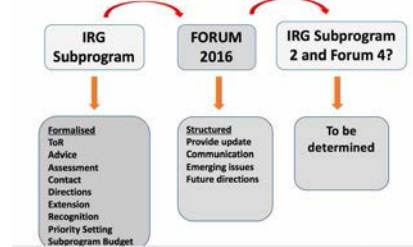
DAY 2 9 th MARCH	
09:00 - 09:20	Welcome and recap from Day 1 and set scene for Day 2
09:20 - 10:30	Communications
10:30 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 11:45	IRG membership
11:45 - 12:20	Summary of Forum Outcomes and next steps
12:30	Lunch - Forum Close



How Did We Get to Here...?



Sub Program and Forum 3



Purpose and Scope of the FRDC IRG- Fisheries

The scope of the IRG is to ensure that fishing and seafood industry focused RD&E assists in delivering improved economic, environmental and social benefits to Australia's Indigenous people.

The IRG is expertise based, advisory in nature, and makes recommendations to FRDC on strategic issues relevant to Indigenous RD&E in the fishing and seafood industry.



DAY 1 8 th MARCH	
08:45 - 09:00	Tea and Coffee available on arrival
09:00 - 09:20	Welcome
09:20 - 09:40	Housekeeping and Forum Overview
09:40 - 10:30	Introduction of Participants
10:30 - 11:40	Brief background of the FRDC Indigenous Reference Group
10:40 - 11:00	Morning Tea
11:00 - 12:30	FRDC IRG RD&E priority areas being addressed
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	IRG RD&E priority areas to be addressed continued
14:30 - 15:00	Afternoon Tea
15:00 - 16:30	IRG RD&E priority areas to be completed
18:30 - 22:00	Forum Dinner – Jardine Room

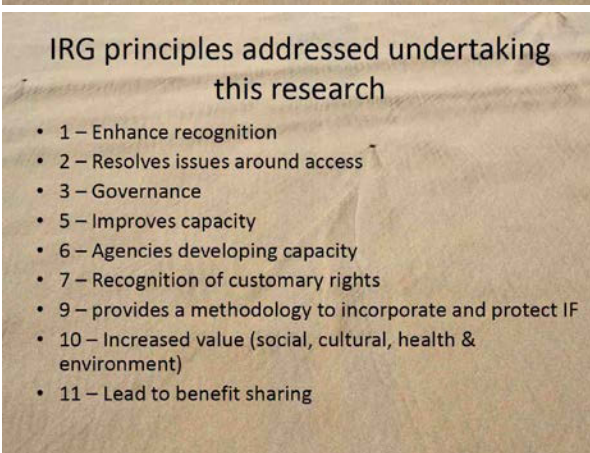
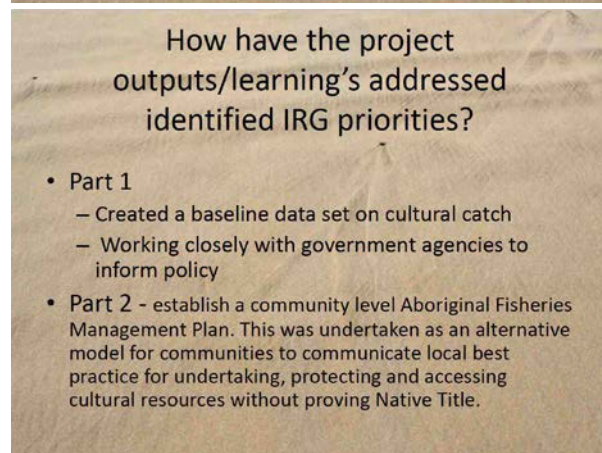
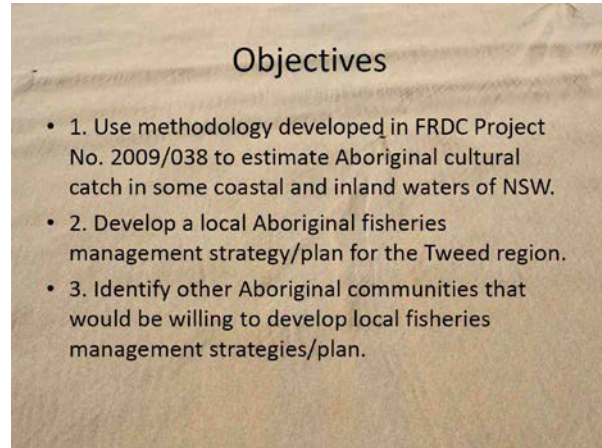


Delivering on 5 RD&E Strategic Priorities

- ▶ Primacy for indigenous People
- ▶ Acknowledgement of indigenous Cultural Practices
- ▶ Self determination of indigenous rights to use and manage resources
- ▶ Economic development opportunities and rights for indigenous people
- ▶ Capacity building opportunities for indigenous people are enhanced

7.4 Appendix IV: Cairns Forum 2016 Researcher Presentations

Indigenous Cultural Fishing and Fisheries Governance – FRDC Project 2012/216 – Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer



Improving access for Indigenous Australians to and involvement in the use and management of Australia's fisheries resources – FRDC 2014-233 – Professor Stephan Schnierer

Project Summary

Improving access for Indigenous Australians to and involvement in the use and management of Australia's fisheries resources

Research Team: Assoc Prof Stephan Schnierer, Hayley Egan, Chris Calogeras and Stan Lui.

Objectives

1. Review how Indigenous fisheries (IF) 'issues' are addressed by fisheries management in Australia:
 - (a) broadly, in policy and strategy, legislation, RD&E, reporting etc.;
 - (b) specifically, in the assessment of impacts of non-indigenous fisheries (nIF) on IF; both to develop practical guidelines that deliver best practice.
2. Conduct a national indigenous workshop to develop a methodology to assess impacts of nIF on IF and the associated risk factors and two indigenous workshops at state/territory level focusing an iconic species targeted in IF and nIF to trial and refine the methodology.
3. Write reports in appropriate language for activities in objectives 1 and 2 outlining the outcomes.

Where is the research being undertaken

- National
 - Desktop study
- National Workshop
 - Cairns
- Case Study Research
 - South Coast NSW
 - Potentially NT, Qld or SA


How could the project outputs/learning's address identified IRG priorities?

- Part 1
 - Analyses of existing fisheries documents against 11 IRG Principles and 7 NIFTWIG principles
 - Next step to engage fisheries managers to ensure we have covered all relevant documents
- Part 2
 - Devising and trialing methodology to undertake a risk assessment as part of the ESD framework. Focus is on IRG principle 8 – Impact of non-Indigenous fisheries on Indigenous fisheries.

Building the Capacity and Performance of Indigenous Fisheries – FRDC Project 2013/218 – Ewan Colquhoun

Building the Capacity and Performance of Indigenous Fisheries

FRDC 2013/218



Ewan Colquhoun
Ridge Partners
Ph: 07 3369 4222 ewan@ridgepartners.com.au

Project Summary 2013/218

- WHAT** This project concerns methods and means to enhance the capacity and performance of Australian Indigenous fisheries. It will:
 - Evaluate, synthesize and document enterprise and management models
 - Establish and document fishery data, tool, output and extension strategies
 - Document and report learnings, models, performance monitoring arrangements, and make recommendations to the IRG
- HOW** Assess indigenous fishery governance models in 4-5 case study communities across Australia.
- WHO** PI (Ridge Partners) + Community case study leaders + Agencies
- HOW LONG** 3 year project from May 2013 to July 2016
- HOW MUCH** \$230,000 \$110,000 invested via NT Govt (1-2 case studies)
\$130,000 invested via PI

All 5 Aspirations are addressed

ASPIRATIONS	Project Objectives
1. Primary	Understand Indigenous Fishery Models
2. Cultural Practice	Identify TFK policies and practices that contribute to Aquatic Resource Management
3. Self Determination	Identify pathways to enhance Indigenous involvement in ARM
4. Economic Development	Identify pathways to enhance Indigenous involvement in the economic development
5. Capacity Building	Identify pathways to build the stakeholder capacity and understanding of the fishery resource

Where is research being undertaken?

Case Study Indigenous Community	Priority to be Addressed	Status
1. AFMA/QLD – Torres Strait TSRA Fishfin Action Plan	• Self Deter. / Econ. Dev./ Capac. Dev	• TSRA Fishfin Action Plan FRDC 2014-240 complete (Cobart) Dec. 2015.
2. VIC – Heyward, South West Gundij Mining TOs AC	• Self Deter. / Econ. Dev./ Capac. Dev	• Site visit - March 2015 • Data Collection
3. QLD – Cardwell Girmungun AC	• Primary / TFK / Capac. Dev	• Site visit - August 2015 • Data collection
4. NSW – Tweed River Tweed Aboriginal Saltwater People	• Primary / TFK / Capac. Dev	• Background reviewed FRDC 2009/38 • Site meeting proposed
5. NT – South Goulburn Is. Yagbari AC	• Self Deter. / Econ. Dev./ Capac. Dev	• Site visit March 2014 • NT Report submitted (Ambrose) • Matrix developed
6. NT – East Arnhem Gamgin Fishing AC	• Self Deter. / Econ. Dev./ Capac. Dev	• Business Plan complete (Ambrose) • Liaise with NT DoF
7. SA – Cadana Far-West Coast AC	• Primary / Cultural Practice / Econ. Dev.	• Site visit - October 2015 • Data collection and option identification
8. WA – Conn Bay Aasi Mayi Saltwater AC	• Self Deter. / Econ. Dev./ Capac. Dev	• Stakeholder meeting – Sept 2015 • Indigenous license in Kimberly Aqua. Zone

How outputs will address the IRG Priorities

ASPIRATIONS	Project Objectives	Project Outputs and Value Created
1. Primary	Understand Indigenous Fishery Models	1. Fishery models currently in use and benefits 2. Criteria for valuing benefits against primary 3. Relative value of current models assessed
2. Cultural Practice	Identify TFK policies and practices that contribute to Aquatic Resource Management	1. Policies and practices that enhance TFK 2. Criteria and tools for monitoring TFK adoption 3. Cultural practices assessed
3. Self Determination	Identify pathways to enhance Indigenous involvement in ARM	1. Identified barriers to Indigenous involvement 2. Criteria defined for Indigenous involvement 3. Involvement by indigenous people in ARM
4. Economic Development	Identify pathways to enhance indigenous involvement in the economic development	1. Fishery economic and valuation options 2. Criteria for indigenous economic development 3. Fishery economic development status
5. Capacity Building	Identify pathways to build the stakeholder capacity and understanding	1. Criteria for engagement and RDE capacity 2. Engagement capacity of all sector stakeholders 3. Understanding of structures and processes 4. What outputs will be assessed

What does an output look like?

TSRA Case (Finfish Action Plan)
100 page report March 2016 – Andy Bodsworth

Foundational Inputs	Immediate activities, investment	Increasing outcomes
Implementation funding Assess skills & equipment Build engagement & motivation, identify fishing business mentors Small business training & develop fishing business models Fishing & processing training Support entrepreneurs & extend their influence	A knowledge hub to share knowledge & support developing businesses Training to increase fishing & processing effectiveness Community level finfish action plans & trained people to progress them Developing robust & viable finfish related business plans, including for freezers	Stronger relationships with commercial fishers & seafood businesses Catching more fish at less cost, getting better prices Stronger business skills & more confidence Increasing % of finfish catch taken by traditional fishers A viable larger scale freezer in the eastern region, some private freezers with safe food accreditation

What does a "Tool" look like?

Assessment Matrix for mapping IRG's Strategic Investment over time

Aspirations	Aspirations	5 Aspirations				
		A	B	C	D	E
1. Primary	Understand Indigenous Fishery Models	1	2	3	4	5
2. Cultural Practice	Identify TFK policies and practices that contribute to Aquatic Resource Management	1	2	3	4	5
3. Self Determination	Identify pathways to enhance Indigenous involvement in ARM	1	2	3	4	5
4. Economic Development	Identify pathways to enhance indigenous involvement in the economic development	1	2	3	4	5
5. Capacity Building	Identify pathways to build the stakeholder capacity and understanding	1	2	3	4	5

What does a "Tool" look like?

Assessment Matrix for mapping IRG's Strategic Investment over time

YAGBARAC Summary	5 Aspirations				
	Primary	Cultural Practice	Self Determination	Economic Development	Capacity Building
Knowledge	1	2	1	1	0
Process	1	2	1	1	0
Policy	1	3	4	10	3
Capacity	0	1	1	1	5
Industry	1	1	0	10	0
Total	1	14	8	24	8

Other Outputs so far

Indigenous Fishery Extension Strategy (March 2015)

The key messages :

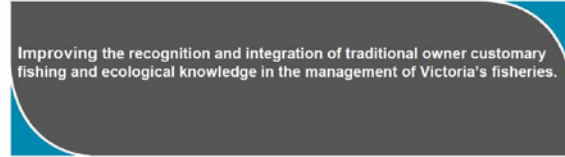
- The community can design, own and manage sound RD&E investments in its own fisheries.
- This can be done by the community for the community to suit their aspirations and needs over time.
- Shared community leadership and RD&E investment will increase the value and performance of community fisheries.
- Well managed fisheries will create economic, social and cultural benefits for all community members.

Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria's fisheries – FRDC Project 2014-226 – Michael Gilby



Acknowledgement to Country

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which we meet and learn today and pay my respects to your Elders past and present and honour your culture as the first peoples of this land!



Introduction

- Indigenous people are the first custodians of saltwater and freshwater environments, this guardianship also included management and knowledge of fisheries and the aquatic environment.
- Indigenous people have a very long association and intimate connection with saltwater and freshwater country.
- This connection also includes the species that occupy these various habitats and, the surrounding connective landscape

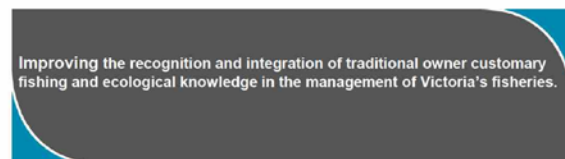


Fisheries Victoria in partnership with the Australian Government Fisheries Research Development Corporation (FRDC), is taking action to increase the involvement of Indigenous people in the management of Victoria's fisheries resources.



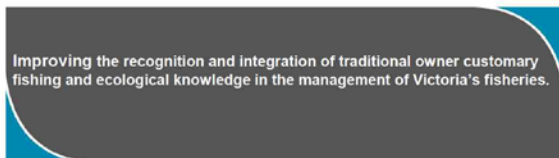
Key Fishing Waters (namely)

- Goulburn River
- Rubicon River
- Ovens River
- Delatite River
- Lake Nagambie
- Lake Eildon



Project Summary

- There is an information gap regarding understanding the nature and extent of customary fishing activities across Victoria.
- An improved understanding of traditional fishing practices will help promote an understanding of customary fishing among commercial and recreational fishing sectors.
- A better understanding of traditional fishing practices will inform government agencies of ways to improve participation by traditional owners in the ongoing management of Victoria's fisheries across the fishing sectors, and
- Recording of information will support the knowledge transfer within traditional owner groups (from one generation to the next) and language retention relating to fisheries resources on traditional owner Country.



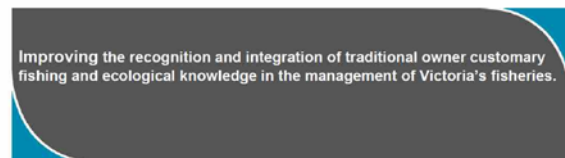
To make sure we're moving in the right direction we need to talk to traditional owners, Indigenous Victorians and, knowledge holders about customary and traditional fishing practices, and Indigenous interests in Victoria's fisheries.

Indigenous Customary Fishing

Recording traditional customary fishing practices in Victoria provides opportunities for all learners to deepen their knowledge by engaging with the world's oldest continuous living cultures. This knowledge and understanding will enrich their ability to participate positively in the ongoing development of Victoria's fisheries.

The FRDC funded project will:

In partnership with Victorian traditional owners and, Indigenous knowledge holders will produce culturally specific fisheries education products, and materials of relevance to Indigenous people, that;



- Recognise Indigenous customary fishing rights for recognised traditional owner groups,
- Improve government and key stakeholder groups' understanding of customary fishing through documenting customary fishing practices across parts of Victoria,
- Improve Victoria's traditional owner's participation in the management of Victoria's fisheries by developing a structured approach to engagement with Victoria's traditional owner community, and
- Improves sustainable fisheries management in collaboration with traditional owner groups.



Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria's fisheries.

What is the key outcome?

- To depict the rich and varied cultures of Victorian Indigenous customary fishing practices from the past to the present using:
 - a series of images – (all media – drawings, videography, photographs that depicts Indigenous fishing in Victoria).
 - Multi media – (spoken words, recorded stories, [Monash Country Lines Archive](#))
 - Social media (facebook)
 - Mapping – (using GIS technologies to produce products and materials of significance to Indigenous people).



Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria's fisheries.

What is the key outcome?

- Document Indigenous perspectives on fishing and what it means in terms of not only food security, but also the value of communities.
 - An improved understanding of traditional fishing practices will help promote an understanding of customary fishing among recreational fishing sectors.
 - A better understanding of traditional fishing practices will inform government agencies of ways to improve participation by traditional owners in the ongoing management of fisheries across the fishing sectors.



Improving the recognition and integration of traditional owner customary fishing and ecological knowledge in the management of Victoria's fisheries.

We are at the beginning of a journey!

Fisheries Victoria recognise that implementation of the FRDC funded project will take time, and a willingness to learn and adopt new approaches that work best to ensure this is the right approach for Victoria.

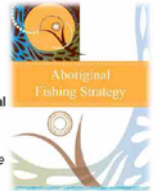


Thank You....

Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy

The Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy is to focus on achieving Three key outcomes:

- Recognition of Aboriginal customary fishing rights for recognised traditional owner groups,
- Better economic opportunities for all Aboriginal people in fishing and related industries, and
- Sustainable fisheries management in collaboration with traditional owner Groups.



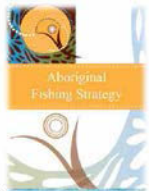
It is time to evolve how we manage Victoria's fisheries to incorporate the rights, interests, aspirations and culture of Indigenous people, into both what we do and how we work.

Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy

Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy

Objective 1: Recognition of culture, traditions & rights by;

- Amend the Fisheries Regulations to create a Traditional Owner Recognition Permit (TORP) to facilitate implementation of the Victorian Traditional Owner Settlement Act.



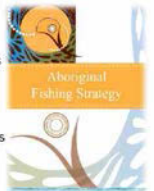
What does this mean for NRA?

- Taungurung not required to hold a recreational fishing licence.
- TORP might specify catch levels above recreational harvest levels to meet customary and traditional fishing aspirations.
- TORP might specify fishing equipment beyond recreational limits (fish traps, spears, nets, etc) to meet customary and traditional fishing aspirations.

Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy

Objective 2: Integrating traditional ecological knowledge into sustainable fisheries management by;

- Established engagement protocols with traditional owners.
- Involve traditional owners in research and monitoring of fisheries resources on Country.



What does this mean for NRA?

- Participating in decisions-making around stocking fish into waters in the settlement area.
- Participate in projects to improve angler access acknowledging important places of significance for Taungurung.

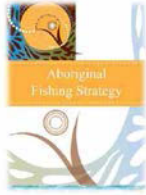
Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy

Objective 3: Enhancing economic opportunities in fishing the industry for Aboriginal people by:


- Facilitating linkages between Indigenous groups and state and commonwealth funding sources to support business initiatives.

What does this mean for NRA?


- A commitment for Taungurung and the state to work together to identify fishing related projects and available funds.
- Explore skills development and/or employment opportunities for Taungurung in fish production, using Snobs Creek hatchery as training facility.



Livelihood values of Indigenous customary fishing – FRDC Project 2015-205– Dr Rod Kennett



Livelihood values of Indigenous customary fishing



Objectives

- Identify cultural, social and economic values of Indigenous fishing
- Look at the differences between what communities want and fisheries policy and legislation
- Build fisheries research and management capacity
- Develop a set of tools that can be used to explain the value of Indigenous fisheries to policy makers



Research Team

- Dr Rod Kennett - Senior Research Fellow, AIATSIS
- Dr Tran Tran - Research Fellow, AIATSIS
- Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer - Indigenous Fisheries Researcher
- Hayley Egan - Fisheries Researcher, Barefeet Consultants
- Matt Osborne- Manager, Indigenous Business Development – Fisheries, NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries
- Robert Carne - Principal Policy Officer, Fisheries Division, NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries
- Luke Smyth - Research Officer, AIATSIS
- Community Co-Investigators (to be recruited)



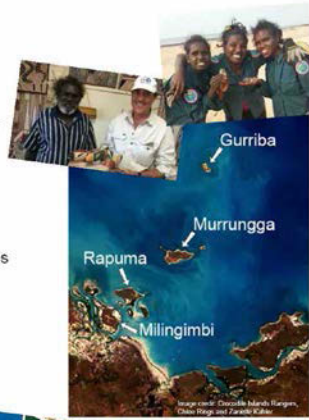
WHO ARE OUR PARTNERS?

- NSW Aboriginal Fishing Rights Group
- Crocodile Islands Rangers and Milingimbi Outstation Progress and Resource Association
- Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC



CROCODILE ISLANDS

- Complex traditional system of marine tenure
- Control over access via *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*
- Established ranger program
- NT coastal community licences



FAR WEST COAST ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

- Miming, Wirangu, Yalata, Maralinga Tjarutja, Kokatha and Roberts cultural groups recognised in native title consent determination over 75,249 sq km (December 2013)
- Settlement of claim within the intertidal zone
- Potential sea claim: *Far West Coast Native Title Claim v State of South Australia (No 6)* [2013] FCA 1270, [56-56]



Image credit: National Native Title Tribunal



SOUTH COAST NSW – Aboriginal Fishing Rights Group

- Extensive history of marine resource use pre-contact to present
- Active network
- Increased regulation has deterred customary marine resource
- Indigenous fishing regulations under consultation
- Exploring native title claim



Image credit: Luke Smith and AIATSIS



THE COAST: AN ABORIGINAL SPACE



Trading activities of Aboriginal people and settlers near Ulladulla, New South Wales, showing the boat. Aboriginal man Mully. The Opal, approx. 1865



7.5 Appendix V: The Research Gaps – all opinions

Discussion Themes	Concepts
What happens to the research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad/flexible • How can information be applied across jurisdictions that have very different frameworks – lack of consistency is a challenge • Don't see that there are any new approaches/challenging/threatening models coming out to challenge the situation • Opportunity to provide evidence base for Fisheries Management • Desktop research – need to identify the gaps and how to enact some of the mechanisms currently available
Where does the research 'sit'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider group of research organisations should/could be involved in the research. • What level of responsibility have government and industry taken to achieve the IRG priorities? This is not just the responsibility of the IRG and indigenous communities to do this. • Where to next with the research and what will be the next research priorities
Who are beneficiaries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass-roots through gathering information • Are research project outputs/results hitting their targets in order to realise the outcomes to benefit the community • There is a need for better understanding of who is using the information? • Is the research being applied across various jurisdictions? • We have acknowledgement but lack of goodwill/resources available to provide options for people and communities to make changes on the ground. Where are the 'options' for people and implementation processes? • There is a need to disseminate information on to the ground – communities should be able to hear what other groups are doing. • Good that the projects are complementary because the sector and researchers benefit • There is a need to protect Intellectual Property (IP) and Traditional Fishing Knowledge (TFK) • Build the history of Indigenous fishing to build awareness and seek conversations (e.g. NSW developing and build trust) • Build understanding of how to share the awareness of IP issues • Do businesses take in broader constituent views understand that case studies tell stories
How is the research evaluated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What monitoring and evaluation is in place in order to answer "has the research ticked off on the 5 priority areas?" • If the research is not making a difference in 5 – 10 years the question that should be asked is, why are we doing it? Won't be enough to make FRDC 'look good' • What process is in place to monitor project delivery? • Better understanding of non-quantitative data sets

<p>What is the role of the IRG?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRG name and form hasn't changed (don't change) • IRG needs to define what research is undertaken and continue to direct it well and therefore the IRG research should deliver • IRG is still in the infancy stage. • Will FRDC have provided a measure by how it would measure the performance of IRG? • 5 RD&E priorities are a distillation of all the issues raised and the 11 priorities not a defined end point • Conversation that comes now to set the next priority stage • IRG strategic priorities – who is asking this of indigenous people? • IRG hasn't changed; should there be a broadening of perspectives taken into IRG core business?
<p>Primacy for Indigenous Researchers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People come and tell knowledge and don't get compensated • Current models - when can communities start to directly manage (not through interim entities)?
<p>New Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue Economy – who is thinking about this? • Interaction between Indigenous fishers and other marine sectors/users? (conservation, oil and gas, marine tourism, seabed mining, energy production, offshore aquaculture)
<p>Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the Implications of non-traditional management of the resources been considered. • Management of IP • The importance of TFK/Traditional Fisheries Management (TFM)/Rangers – including economic; culture and governance issues. • Recreational fishing licence - In Queensland it can be double edged sword; recreational sector will want to use funds for their priorities; funds may be able to engage indigenous sector
<p>Capacity Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the importance of on ground capacity building – sea rangers • IPA Legislation • FRDC and other agencies need to revisit adoption pathways in projects during and post project (immediate and longer). Does research information need to be retweaked or revisited? • Applied research to be considered in the future • Invest in models to get out of intergenerational poverty. - Research perspective should come from indigenous perspective - We should have active involvement (TFK and TFM) less emphasis on R and more information on E&D - May not get general theory but generate local theory
<p>Commercial Activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the mechanism for approving commercial activity through the Productivity Commission • Gap/lack of communication between Fisheries and the community • As a community (as opposed to individuals) how can commercial access be gained? • Who's going to start the commercial activity process and what will be the cascading effect?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was there work done previously (e.g. ATSI model for investment) that could be revisited? • Grow funds to enter into commercial fishing and capacity building • How do we approach and market our difference to get change – opportunities for development as well as systems to make processes/systems change e.g. certification systems to include cultural impacts and commercial advantage • Not value of money – it’s the ‘value’ of the fish that is important • Resource allocation (still needs work). • Allocation of permits: licences to indigenous fishing then do feasibility/business management plan to apply for capital (IBA) for sea. • Understanding how to move from NGO/Statutory Authority models/ quasi Government entities to fully commercialised business models for indigenous enterprises both for customary and commercial needs. • What has been done to address economic development? • Need to overcome barriers to attracting capital for commercial venture by indigenous fishers.
<p>Managing the conflict between cultural values and economic values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving a cultural connection vs speaking of it • Understanding food security • Fisheries need a new way of thinking as regulating is not the answer. • We can educate our communities on sustainability.
<p>Language – communicate meaning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information from the project will be useful if the community has access to it and is able to use it. • Use more appropriate terminology than self-determination • Same terms being used as 15 years ago (e.g. self-determination) we should be doing the determination not finding out (doing research on how to do it).
<p>Legislative review</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to do a whole-scale legislative review • Build data to work with and provide input into policy
<p>Primacy the acknowledgement of cultural practice and self determination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do these inhibit – failure to move beyond the land edge – still needing to defend this need • How is primacy defined in actual take/allocation/use – there is a need to have enlightened conversations. • Living cultural people - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community level sea-country planning for fisheries management – formal fisheries management - Group still unsure of TFM/TFK – there are some case studies that provide good insight into what people are thinking.