



Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Water Resources

**Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility (MTSRF)
Final 2006/2007 Milestone Report**

**Project 4.9.1: Indigenous Landscapes of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area
Forecasting risk of exposure to Irukandji**

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Summary

Milestone Date 14/01/07

The project is on track. Outputs to date are:

1. A draft desktop report on Aboriginal resource use, values and knowledge, was recently completed. This report also identifies some integration gaps in current management and research practices, with some recommendations to facilitate the inclusion of Traditional Owner values and knowledge in WTWHA management regimes has been completed. The report will be forwarded to the Aboriginal Rainforest Council (ARC) and Giringun for their input and endorsement.
2. The report writing exercise helped develop and clarify elements of a conceptual model (Berkes, Colding and Folke 2000), that could be used to assess both the cultural values involved in any future National and World Heritage listing of the WTWHA and links between natural values and cultural values that would support such nominations.
3. Initiated introductory discussions with Giringun and a representative from this institution has now started to attend project co-ordination group meetings.
4. Progress has been made on evaluating current models, methods and techniques used in extending intellectual property regimes to cover indigenous knowledge dealt with in the ARC's Cultural Mapping project. A report on these issues will be presented to the ARC in a few weeks.

Project Results

Description of the results achieved for this milestone

A report on documented Aboriginal resource use, values and knowledge has been produced. Material was filtered by the additional goal of finding and evaluating any information that could be added to Pannell's (2006c) draft nomination of the WTA for National Heritage listing. New information on Aboriginal resource use, values and knowledge was provided on the following topics:

1. Seasonal calendars and rotation of areas of resource use
2. Role of noun classes in generating forms of classification of natural entities
3. Role of song in expressing experiences of the rainforest
4. Other devices for recording knowledge of the environment – e.g. string figures, children's' games.
5. Role of other kinds of naming of natural entities (eg as occurs in mother-in law language, metaphorical language).
6. Role of inter-species transformations.
7. Role of fishing and hunting and reliance on species endemic to the area. Also the role of aquatic resources in forms of social intensification and increasingly permanent settlement patterns.
8. Nature and role of past and contemporary prohibitions on food production, consumption and distribution. Also the role of prohibitions on sites allowing these areas to act as environmental refuges.
9. Local values ascribed to species listed as World Heritage values.

From this and prior work (Pannell 2006, Horsfall 2002, Horsfall and Fuary 1998). key dimensions of the Wet Tropics Indigenous Landscape were identified to include the following:

- **Cultural adaptation:** toxic food processing, fire management, forms of Indigenous language encoding traditional knowledge
- **Rarity:** material culture, Indigenous languages and structures, Aboriginal carvings on living trees
- **Research, teaching and understanding:** Aboriginal resistance to occupation, Aboriginal accommodation with settlers, Aboriginal cultural survival and renewal in the contemporary era;
- **Representative cultural places:** ceremonial grounds, walking tracks, occupation sites, resource usage sites

- **Representative cultural environments:** Indigenous adaptive co-management, ecological knowledge, management practices based on ecological knowledge, social mechanisms that support management practices, world view and belief system.
- **Aesthetics:** song, rock art.
- **Social, cultural and spiritual association:** burial, birth and conception places, relationships between Aboriginal people and biota
- **Indigenous tradition:** Indigenous philosophy and religion, Indigenous world view.

A preliminary comparative evaluation with Indigenous resource use and management strategies in other places identified that these dimensions are of outstanding national heritage significance (see Appendices 1-3 included below that further summarize the data). These linkages between natural and cultural values, and other material in this report, are in varying degrees structured by the framework of analysis of traditional ecological knowledge developed by Berkes, Colding and Folke (2000). They give considerable emphasis to forms of knowledge and practice that enhance adaptive resource management.

Gap Analysis

To facilitate the better incorporation of indigenous knowledge and values into forms of co-management of the WTWHA the report also provides a gap analysis to accompany the desktop survey, in accordance with the MTSRF project requirement to “identify integration gaps in current management and research practices”. The Wet Tropics Aboriginal Cultural and Natural Resource Management Plan identified the need to fill gaps in current management and research practices through a number of strategies including:

- increased access to and use of Country;
- documentation and protection of Aboriginal knowledge of country;
- involvement in documentation, management and protection of places of cultural significance;
- repatriation and management of material cultural;
- implementation of Aboriginal language programs;
- documentation of ecological knowledge of biota and involvement in management programs;
- sustainable hunting, gathering and cultural maintenance;
- recognition and protection for Aboriginal peoples’ role in management of water and forestry resources, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture;
- More on the ground work concerning spiritual connections of Rainforest Aboriginal people needs to be done.

Since the development of the Plan, a number of projects have been implemented to fill these gaps. An information and reporting system is required to understand the extent to which these gaps have been filled. Development of such an “integrated report card” is a major goal of MTSRF as a whole by 2010, and is also required by FNQ NRM Ltd and the Wet Tropics Management Authority for their respective roles. Preliminary work undertaken by FNQ NRM Ltd and the Bureau of Rural Sciences has developed an initial framework for data collection (People and Country Asset Framework see below). A CSIRO Post-doctoral fellow has recently been appointed to conduct research on indicators relevant to such a framework, and to further refine and develop the framework (commencing July 2007). Currently no data has been collected for this framework, but relevant data will emerge through the Cultural Heritage mapping Project.

Given this background, the gap analysis for this report focused on building the information and reporting system regarding Aboriginal management and research practices. Cross-linking with the “People and Country Asset Framework” discussed above strongly reinforced all the parts of the framework as essential and identified gaps in:

- Indicators and information for elucidating all parts of the Indigenous co-management system (see Appendix 2)
- An asset category relation to Indigenous world view and belief system, and for Indigenous philosophy and religion.

In addition, much of the information used to support the analysis is covered by strict intellectual property agreements. Further negotiations are necessary with Yalanji, Djabugay, Ma:Mu *and all other Rainforest Aboriginal people* regarding their aspirations for the use of this information for the next stage of this project.

The gap analysis is presented in tables and the accompanying desktop analysis. A final report will be developed to meet the requirements of the next MTSRF Milestone.

Recommendations

The gap analysis revealed limited support for Aboriginal Rainforest people to control and record their own intellectual property. To address this issue there is an urgent need to resource practical projects with all Aboriginal Rainforest groups to document and enhance their unique culture and heritage values. There is a critical need for ongoing support for the cultural heritage mapping project beyond its pilot phase based on two years funding.

There is a requirement that the report should recommend ‘pathways’ to facilitate the inclusion of ‘Traditional Owners values and knowledge in engagement strategies’. We made a number of suggestions mainly concerning the already existing ‘grey ‘ literature (reports, consultancies etc) and the failure of management to refer to this literature in its routine activities and to make it easily available to traditional owners. This section of the report is up for discussion by ARC and Giringun and will be finalised after those discussions have taken place.

Explanation of Activity changes

No major activity changes occurred during this period. A number of potential new activities and research topics have emerged from the desktop survey. Pending ARC endorsement we are proposing to run three workshops. The first would concern intellectual property issues particularly in reference to the Cultural Heritage Mapping project.

A second would draw on the experiences of those involved in the preparation and evaluation of documents associated with National and World Heritage listing.

A third would focus on research methods and issues involved in the recording of Aboriginal resource use, values and knowledge. This later workshop would be closely linked to the Cultural Heritage Mapping project and would be held after participants had developed some practical experience in this kind of work.

We are also proposing to research examples of projects that exemplify the successful engagement of Rainforest Aborigines in co-management. This could involve researching the Ngadjon-Jii's relationship with QPWS and FNQ NRM and reviewing a case study of how the Cultural Heritage Mapping Project works out in practice. Both projects are examples of new forms of co-management.

Problems and opportunities

There were no major problems encountered. As for opportunities these have been discussed in the previous section. Further specification of opportunities will emerge as we start developing plans for activities in 2008

Other issues

None

Communications, major activities or events

During milestone reporting period

During the recently completed milestone period no 'major' events were undertaken by this project.

During next milestone reporting period

We plan to hold a workshop on intellectual property as it applies to Indigenous knowledge especially as it emerges in the Cultural Heritage mapping project. Also to be discussed are processes of repatriating government documents such as consultancy reports back to the relevant knowledge producers and their representative organisations.

A second workshop on National and World Heritage listing processes will be held at the same time as the July ICOMOS conference in Cairns.

A third proposed workshop to be held in November would aim to assist traditional owners in cultural recording processes associated with the CHMP and create awareness of the links between their activities, knowledge and values and national and World cultural heritage listing process. (see attached communication plan).

Once the budget for 4.9.1 is confirmed for 2007 we intend to appoint an Indigenous research officer whose main task would be to work with Traditional Owners to identify research related issues and problems and enhance traditional owner skills (Objective B targeted activities).

Forecast variations to planned milestones

None expected.

Reference

We want to recognize the contribution of the Djabugay, Ma:mu, Eastern Kuku Yalangi , the Aboriginal Rainforest Council and the Intellectual Property Sub-Committee of the ARC to both this summary and the original report.

Berkes, F., Colding J, and Folke, C. 2000 'Rediscovery of Traditional Ecological Knowledge as Adaptive Management', *Ecological Applications*, 10(5): 1251-1262.

Hill, R. White, B, and Wood, M. 2007 Draft Aboriginal Resource Use, Values And Knowledge Of Natural Resources In The Wet Tropics Area (WTA), And Integration Gaps In Current Management And Research Practices. JCU: Cairns.

Horsfall, N. (2002) Aboriginal Cultural Values of the Wet Tropics Bio-Region: Collaborative Cultural Heritage Research Report, Rainforest CRC, Cairns.

Horsfall, N. and Fuary, M. (1988) The Cultural Heritage Values of Aboriginal Archaeological Sites and Associated Themes in and Adjacent to the Area Nominated for World Heritage Listing in the Wet Tropics Rainforest Region of North East Queensland, Unpublished report to the State of Queensland.

Pannell, S. (2006) Draft National Heritage Nomination (of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area on the basis of cultural values) . Rainforest CRC, Cairn

Plan of Communication Activities / Products / Events for 2007 for MTSRF Project number: 4.9.1.

Project leader:

Mike Wood, JCU Cairns.

Submitted by:

Mike Wood.

Submitted on:

23 January 2007.

Submitted to:

Reef and Rainforest Research Centre / MTSRF.

Planned Activities for 2006/2007

Project Objective	Proposed communication product / event description (and/or title).	Proposed Date for Completion
a/b	Presentation of Report 1 'Aboriginal Resource Use, Knowledge and Values; Integration Gaps and recommendations ' to the Aboriginal Rainforest Council Board meeting for endorsement. This meeting will also endorse the MoU between JCU, ARC and FNQNRM	Early April 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	Mid -Feb 2007
B	2 day workshop on intellectual property issues involved in recording and storing indigenous knowledge. Finalisation of report that would 'establish best practice local research and intellectual property protocols'	Late March 2007. April
a/b	Completion of Report 2 on management strategies in comparable World Heritage sites in Australia and elsewhere. Circulation of draft. Presentation of findings to ARC Board meeting. ARC and Girringun to endorse report.	Late March 2007
a/b	Completion of sub-report that evaluates research models and methods used in researching Indigenous resource use. Circulation of draft for comment. Presentation of findings to ARC Board meeting. ARC and Girringun to endorse report.	Late March 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	Early April 2007
B	Brief Technical Management Group on Report 1 and Report 2 findings and implications.	April 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	mid May 2007
B	Review of RCRC projects for evaluation of best practice research methods	May
B	Completion of Report 4	June 11
B	2 day workshop on National and World Heritage listing of WTA on the basis of cultural values. Timed to occur with the ICOMOS conference held at Cairns. A number of heritage experts attending the conference will be invited to attend.	July 18-19 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	Early July 2007
B	Initiate study of suggested examples 'best practice' in co-management of WTA. One candidate (subject to confirmation) is the MoU between the Ngadjon-Jii and QPWS and FNQ NRM.	August 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	Mid August 2007
a/b	Finalise draft National Heritage nomination document	August-September

Project Objective	Proposed communication product / event description (and/or title).	Proposed Date for Completion
B	Initiate research on a case study of the Cultural Heritage Mapping project. Interview participants and write up results. Milestone 'identification of traditional owner recording capacities' and 'develop Traditional owner best practice research toolkit'	October 2007
B	Project co-ordination meeting	Early November 2007
B	Subject to further discussion workshop for traditional owners on research methods and techniques involving indigenous resource use, knowledge and values. Recommendations for best practice research protocols and solutions. Prior research on CHMP would inform discussions. Presentation of research tool kit and Research Charter.	November 2007
B	Development of Traditional owner researcher database	November-December
B	Finalisation of a supplementary report to report 4. Based on research and activities outlined above	December

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 SUMMARY OF DATA ON NATIONAL HERITAGE VALUES AND GAP ANALYSIS.

1. Evolution of ecosystems and cultural phases (cultural adaptation)

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gap in research and management/ cross-reference
1.1 Toxic food processing	List of species processed and associated natural heritage values; some details of processing techniques; stories associated with the processing; archaeological sites (including Jiyer Cave) showing occupation and processing back 5000 years	Evidence for toxic processing from Solomons 30 000 BC; toxic processing wide-spread in Australia; but most number of species in wet tropics and also use only in wet tropics of some species that occur elsewhere (Beilschmedia) suggesting cultural adaptation occurred here	Technique being applied to rainforest tree nuts, many of which are endemics; greater extent of use in daily diet than elsewhere in the world; unique cultural adaptation specialised here dependent on unique plants of world heritage significance; part of cultural phase development spreading southwards; ongoing importance today in cultural education and cultural tourism	2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 2.2 Land access 3.1 Cultural practices 4.1 Cultural resources 4.2 Plants and animals 4.5 Forestry 4.6 Tourism
1.2 Fire Management	Different types of fires for different purposes and different times and different environments; lists of plants promoted by and protected from fire together with associated natural values	Aboriginal fire regimes known throughout Australia	Specialist cultural adaptation of fire regimes both to promote open forest and protect rainforest and rainforest margin species, some of which are of world heritage significance; ongoing importance today in contemporary land management	2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 2.2 Land access 3.1 Cultural practices 5.2 Managing the WTWHA
1.3 Carbohydrate resource management	Combined use of toxic seeds and fire management to ensure cycad availability on each clan estate, yams along rainforest margins, enabled Aboriginal people to overcome carbohydrate limitations; "cycad gardens" through wet tropics	All rainforest hunter-gatherer people have specialist adaptations for carbohydrate resource management (sago, trading, yams)	Globally significant as a clear carbohydrate resource management strategy that enabled hunter-gatherers to live independently of trade with horticulturalists or through adopting horticulture themselves; fire management and yams use ongoing, but toxic seeds and cycads not used today except in cultural education; cycads highly valued "like date palms in the Bible"	2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 3.1 Cultural practices 4.2 Plants and animals 4.3 Hunting and gathering

2. Rarity

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gap in research and management/ cross-reference
2.1 Material Culture	(a) Large edge-ground stone axes; bi-cornubial baskets; bark blankets; large wooden swords; ooyurkas; grindstones with cut grooves; nut cracking rocks (?); kangaroo nets; wallaby baskets (b) eel traps; possum fur skirts;	(a) are found nowhere else in Australia (b) are found elsewhere in Australia but here are made from plants and animals of natural heritage significance (lawyer vine, black palm, green possum)	(a) Only examples of their kind; (b) baskets made from wet tropics endemics rely on unique preparation techniques; collections of unique artefacts currently important in cultural tourism; teaching of weaving important in cultural education	2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 2.2 Land access 3.1 Cultural practices 4.1 Cultural resources 4.2 Plants and animals 4.5 Forestry 4.6 Tourism
2.2 Languages and structures	18 different languages that can be grouped into five major ones: Yalanji, Yidinji, Dyirbal, Mbabaram, Warrgamay; Dyirbal shows syntactic ergativity	These language form part of the Pama Nyungan language family; some 250 Aboriginal languages in Australia, 80 of which have fewer than five speakers	All these wet tropics languages are endangered; ergativity is most strongly developed globally (see also section 2 on language development and section X on social, cultural or spiritual association)	3.2 Language
2.3 Aboriginal carvings on living trees	21 carved trees identified at 15 different sites; now only 15 remaining	Also known from rainforest areas in southern Queensland	Carvings are unique designs and are in association with ceremonial sites (bora grounds); some of the trees carved are of world heritage significance (walnuts)	1.1 Places of cultural significance 1.2 Aboriginal material culture 3.1 Cultural practices 4.1 Cultural resources

3. Research, teaching and understanding

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gaps
3.1 Aboriginal resistance to occupation	Sites, oral and recorded history of massacres and of counter-attacks;	Massacres and resistance to occupation occurred throughout the country; abductions for pearling/ trepang common	Rainforest environment enabled resistance to be far more effective than other parts of Australia, leading to the negotiation of the only known agreement to stop fighting	5.4 Understanding history
3.2 Aboriginal accommodation with settlers	Sites and oral and recorded history of Aboriginal and miners/ farmers co-existing (China Camp, Daintree coast); ration distribution points and reserves established under "protection" policies;	Co-existence generally occurred on cattle stations; Aboriginal people set up trade with miners in the Kimberley but did not co-exist as at China Camp; rations points and reserves also established elsewhere	Unique historical circumstances in Yalanji area led to a large number of people being able to form economic relationships with miners, luggers, farmers to enable ongoing occupation of traditional lands at various sites outside government system; Yarrabah and other reserves form part of the first and longest-lasting interaction of its kind in Australian colonial history	5.4 Understanding history
3.3 Aboriginal cultural survival and renewal in the contemporary era	Sites, oral and recorded history of this specialist wet tropics Aboriginal cultural adaptation and renewal in the contemporary era	Rainforest cultures also in southern Queensland/ northern NSW	Most extensive surviving system of sites, places, languages, cultural resources and management approaches of Aboriginal rainforest peoples in Australia today	All??
3.4 Aboriginal Languages	18 different language groups; one of the most linguistically diverse regions; oral history of language origins; syntactic ergativity	Some 250 Aboriginal languages in Australia, 80 of which have fewer than five speakers; ergativity strongly developed in Dyirbal languages	All wet tropics languages are endangered; language origins speculatively related to changing patterns of vegetation giving clues to links between cultural adaptation and natural evolution; global understanding of ergativity enhanced through Dyirbal languages	2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 3.2 Language
3.5 Palynological and archaeological sites	Lake Euramoo, Lynch's Crater, Jiyeer Cave	Palynological and archaeological sites in other parts of Australia	These sites have contributed uniquely to global understanding of the vegetation dynamics of tropical rainforest through the last ice age and their interactions with Aboriginal burning practices and occupation	5.4 Understanding history

4. Representative cultural places

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gap in research and management/ cross-reference
4.1 Ceremonial grounds	Bora grounds, fighting grounds	Similar sites throughout Australia	Represent most extensive and best examples of bora and fighting grounds found in wet tropical forests in Australia; unusual feature of some being small completed cleared pockets surrounded by forest; ongoing use in cultural education	1.1 Places of cultural significance 2.1 Intellectual and cultural property rights 2.2 Land access 3.1 Cultural practices 4.1 Cultural resources 4.6 Tourism
4.2 <i>Walking tracks</i>	Tracks throughout including linking coastal lowlands to uplands; "elbow" tress used to mark tracks (Talbot); oral and recorded history of exchange	Tracks and exchange networks throughout Australia; use of elbow trees unique to wet tropics	Represent the most extensive tracks and trading networks found in wet tropical forests in Australia; ongoing use in cultural tourism and education (Yidinji Trail); unusual features of showing management as both fire corridors and in closed canopy situations, and use of elbow trees to mark tracks	Ditto
4.3 <i>Occupation sites</i>	Camp sites	Camp sites found throughout Australia	Represent the most extensive system of known Aboriginal camp sites in wet tropical forests with ongoing usage	Ditto
4.4 <i>Resource usage sites</i>	Nut cracking site (Djabugay); Marra crushing site (Yalanji)	Nut-cracking rocks not found outside wet tropics	Represent sites associated with unique parts of this unique Aboriginal rainforest carbohydrate resource management strategy	

5. Representative cultural environments

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gaps
<i>5.1 Indigenous adaptive co-management</i>	System of adaptive co-management including ecological knowledge, management practices, social mechanisms and an Indigenous world view	Documented elsewhere in the world including Oceania, Indonesia, Alaska and the Amazon; possibly exists elsewhere in Australia but not well documented	Represents a cultural environmental adaptive co-management system with the emergent property of conservation of wet tropical forests of world heritage significance without any known resource depletion crisis; best example nationally/ globally of the incorporation of both traditional and contemporary methods into management wet tropical forest environments	2 Aboriginal knowledge of country 3 Aboriginal cultural practices 4 Resources 5 Aboriginal peoples and organisations (needs more) World view - missing
<i>5.2 Ecological knowledge</i>	Seasonal calendars, names distributions and usages of different environments, knowledge of condition, noun classes, string & other games	Ditto	Seasonality very poorly understood in tropical forest environments and therefore enhanced importance; represents ecological knowledge gained over many millennia of globally significant forests; noun classes system and string/nut games highly unusual	2 Aboriginal knowledge of country
<i>5.3 Management practices based on ecological knowledge</i>	Monitoring, sustainable harvesting, resource rotation and intensification, protection of specific areas, species and water resources, management or landscape patchiness and pulses	Ditto	Represents a system of management practices that enabled sustainable use over a very long period without any evidence of resource depletion	3 Aboriginal cultural practices 4 Cultural and natural resources (potential for different sub-classes and indicators)
<i>5.4 Social mechanisms that support management practices</i>	Knowledge transmission, mechanisms for cultural internalisation and education, multilevel governance, procedural and decision-making processes, on-country management, taboos and sanctions	Ditto	Ensuring survival and renewal of a knowledge and management system linked to protection of site of natural world heritage significance; ensuring interface between this cultural system and scientifically-based system	5 Aboriginal peoples and organisations (potential for different sub-classes and indicators)
<i>5.5 World view and belief system</i>	Symbolic relationships, naming, and totems provide mutual obligations for ongoing communication and respect	Ditto	A world view that provides an environmental ethic that has underpinned conservation of tropical forests of world heritage significance	World view asset/indicators missing

6. Aesthetics

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gaps
6.1 <i>Rock art</i>	Aboriginal rock art in rainforest; Stories depicted including “warning to women of dangerous Konkandji men”	All but two examples in Australia	Important to wet tropics Aboriginal people because of symbolic representation of Indigenous laws and customs; ongoing use of rock art in both cultural internalisation and cultural maintenance today	1.1 Places of cultural significance (rock art sites not specified here) 1.2 Aboriginal material culture (although not specified as in the environment) 1.3 3.1 Cultural practices
6.2 <i>Song and dance</i>	Dyirbal songs that convey knowledge of the environment and reflect the sounds of rainforest (birds); similarly for dance but not documented	Songs of rainforest peoples in PNG include sounds of their birds but are not about the birds	Important to wet tropics Aboriginal people because of the encoding of environmental knowledge and the specific acoustic and experiential learning about the environment and the birds from the sounds	3.1 Cultural practices 3.2 Language

7. 7 Social, cultural and spiritual association

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gaps
7.1 <i>Burial, birth and conception places</i>	Burial places scattered throughout wet tropics (eg Cape Tribulation beach, Goldsborough Valley); similarly birth places (Buru); not sure about conception	Similar places of significance to Aboriginal peoples in other parts of Australia	Very strong association between Aboriginal people and these places under Aboriginal law and tradition	1.1 Places of cultural significance – but few in public documents
7.2 <i>Relationships between Aboriginal people and biota</i>	Already discussed under “representativeness” – but includes naming and totemic relationships and implied reciprocity	Also occurs in other parts of Australia	Very strong association between Aboriginal people and these biota which are primarily now found within the wet tropics world heritage area	4.2 Plants and animals Missing element of ‘world view and beliefs’
7.3 <i>Naming relationships</i>	Naming relationships which reflect affiliation with aspects of Aboriginal cosmology, expressed in “mother-in-law tongue”	Also occurs in other parts of Australia	Reflects highly profound cultural connection between Aboriginal people and the environment; environmental information is encoded in a manner that emphasises connection with “the dreaming”	Missing element of naming, totemic and other relationships
7.4 <i>Interspecies transformations</i>	Classificatory relationships involving transformation of women into birds at death; other interspecies transformations	Not known from other parts of Australia (/)	Reflects highly profound cultural connection between Aboriginal women and bird, requiring respect and reciprocity; environmental information is encoded in a manner that emphasises connections between species	Missing element of naming, totemic and other relationships

8. Indigenous Tradition

Dimension	Inventory of values	Comparative evaluation	Importance threshold	Gaps
<i>8.1 Indigenous philosophy and religion</i>	Landscapes resulting from the actions of the ancestral beings in creation and establishing the laws that govern all aspects of Aboriginal life and relationships; Ngujakurra in Yalanji; Bulurru in Djabugay, Jujjaba Girrimay etc	Similar law and belief systems through Australia	Belief system underpinning ongoing adaptive management producing conservation of a place of natural world heritage significance; specific links to biota of world heritage significance	1.1 Landscapes of cultural significance
<i>8.2 Indigenous world view</i>	Already discussed under "representativeness" – but includes sense of responsibility, reciprocity	Also occurs in other parts of Australia	Belief system underpinning ongoing adaptive management producing conservation of a place of natural world heritage significance	Missing element of 'world view and beliefs'

Appendix Three

FNQ People and Country Assets and Possible Indicators		
Asset Components	Asset Sub-Component	Possible Indicators
1 Cultural landscapes, places and materials	1.1 Places and Landscapes of cultural significance (inc. Story and ceremony places; Burial/birth/conception places, Intangible elements recognised, Documentation of heritage;)	1.1.1 Voluntary access agreements to protect and actively manage areas of cultural significance; 1.1.2 Number of legally binding agreements and cooperative management agreements between TOs and relevant stakeholders for the management of culturally significant places; 1.1.3 Level of training in cultural heritage management; 1.1.4 Identification and management of threatened places of significance; 1.1.5 Number of agreements between NTRBs, Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and ARC regarding roles and responsibilities for NRM and cultural heritage protection; 1.1.6 Number of implemented educational campaigns for all NRM stakeholders regarding cultural heritage; 1.1.7 Mechanisms developed that ensure the protection of cultural heritage values in government planning; 1.1.8 Threats to culturally significant sites removed or reduced; 1.1.9 Number of significant landscapes/places identified,
	1.2 Aboriginal material culture	1.2.1 Number of MoUs developed for cultural materials held in museums and institutions; 1.2.2 Representation of Aboriginal people on museum boards; 1.2.3 Level of training of Aboriginal people in the management of cultural material;
2 Aboriginal knowledge of country	2.1 Intellectual and Cultural property rights (ICPR)	2.1.1 Number of aboriginal resource management plans, 2.1.2 Level of knowledge of biodiversity/land/sea management, 2.1.3 Number of legal frameworks and policies that recognise and protect Aboriginal ICPR; 2.1.4 Number of protocols and guidelines for the use and protection of Aboriginal ICPR in research, NRM activities, tourism, etc.; 2.1.5 Number of culturally-appropriate benefit-sharing arrangements developed and implemented for the use of TOs ICPR in biodiscovery, research, tourism, etc.; 2.1.6 Educational campaigns and tools on Aboriginal ICPR issues for TOs and the broader community; 2.1.7 Protocols and mechanisms for research institutions to ensure that Aboriginal ICPR issues are respected; 2.1.8 Extent of recorded and documented knowledge of Country (eg: books, tapes etc.); 2.1.9 Number of cultural programs to bring elders and young people together;

FNQ People and Country Assets and Possible Indicators		
Asset Components	Asset Sub-Component	Possible Indicators
	2.2 Land Ownership	2.2.1 Area of aboriginal land as a % of trad. land of a particular group; 2.2.2 Rate of return of determination of land;
	2.3 Land Access, hunting, fishing, gathering and camping	2.3.1 Availability of information about access to country, 2.3.2 Number of formalised agreements allowing access to trad. land on or through private land, 2.3.4 Legislation recognising right or access to trad. Land; 2.3.5 Appeal mechanism when access is refused
	2.4 Belonging, identity and freedom	2.4.1 No permits required for exercising traditional rights; 2.4.2 Access to burials on private land guaranteed and burials protected; 2.4.3 Traditional Owners acknowledged as Traditional Owners
	2.5 Increased Access and use of Country	2.5.1 Number of MoUs, Mas, CMAs and ILUAs implemented; 2.5.2 Number of formalised access and use agreements between TOs and relevant stakeholders; 2.5.3 Number of initiatives to support TOs to purchase land; 2.5.4 Amount of resourcing for NTRBs to support TOs with native title claims; 2.5.5 Number of educational plans developed and implemented that address native title and TO access issues;
3	Aboriginal cultural practices	3.1 Cultural Practices 3.1.1 Level of recognition of cultural practices, 3.1.2 Aboriginal cultural practices taught in schools, 3.1.3 Number of community groups/number of events relevant to aboriginal cultural practices, 3.1.4 Level of participation in community cultural events, 3.1.5 Identification of ongoing oral cultural traditions
	3.2 Language	3.2.1 Number of language speakers; 3.2.2 Use of language names for children; 3.2.3 Number of language programs in local schools and local community; 3.2.4 Incentives to learn language; 3.2.5 Use of language names for places, rivers etc on Wet Tropics maps; 3.2.6 Extent of recorded language - is it on tapes and/or written down for future translation?

FNQ People and Country Assets and Possible Indicators		
Asset Components	Asset Sub-Component	Possible Indicators
4 Cultural and Natural resources	4.1 Cultural Resources	4.1.1 Quantity and quality (extent and condition) of Aboriginal natural and cultural resources (including flora and fauna), 4.1.2 Number of cultural/natural resource management plans,
	4.2 Plants and animals	4.2.1 Quantity of resources devoted to TOs to research the status and threats of culturally significant plants and animals; 4.2.2 Documentation of Aboriginal knowledge of plants and animals; 4.2.3 Level of involvement of TOs in pest management; 4.2.4 Extent of culturally-significant native species used in revegetation projects; 4.2.5 Number of educational campaigns designed to increase the awareness of NRM stakeholders about Aboriginal knowledge and values for plants and animals; 4.2.6 Level of Aboriginal representation on boards, committees, and advisory groups for rare and threatened species; 4.2.7 Level of involvement of TOs in recovery plans under the EPBC Act; 4.2.8 Number of TOs employed in the management of plants and animals;
	4.3 Hunting and gathering and cultural maintenance	4.3.1 Number of education campaigns implemented that teach NRM stakeholders about TOs rights to use Country; 4.3.2 Incorporation of TO values in resource management; 4.3.3 Number of Aboriginal people on relevant boards and committees; 4.3.4 Number of plans and agreements for the management of culturally significant species; 4.3.5 Incorporation of TO customary laws/lores for sustainable levels of resource harvest;
	4.4 Water resources	4.4.1 Extent of documentation on TO values for waterways; 4.4.2 Number of Aboriginal people on government, community and industry boards and committees regarding water quality and water management issues; 4.4.3 Number of cultural-awareness raising programs regarding TO values, interests and rights in water; 4.4.4 Number of training programs implemented for TOs on water quality monitoring;
	4.5 Forestry	4.5.1 Number of awareness raising programs developed for TOs about forestry opportunities; 4.5.2 Number of training programs developed for TOs to develop and implement forestry initiatives; 4.5.3 Amount of production forestry area owned and managed by TOs; 4.5.4 Number of Aboriginal people employed in government and non-government forestry industries;

FNQ People and Country Assets and Possible Indicators		
Asset Components	Asset Sub-Component	Possible Indicators
	4.6 Tourism	4.6.1 Amount of Aboriginal representation on industry, government and community-based tourism boards and committees; 4.6.2 Number of training and education programs for TOs on tourism enterprises and opportunities; 4.6.3 Degree of provision of scholarships and apprenticeships to TOs to develop tourism skills; 4.6.4 Number of TO tourism business plans developed; 4.6.5 Number of Aboriginal cultural centres; 4.6.6 Amount of Aboriginal historical information, material, and values represented in tourist information centres and tourism activities; 4.6.7 Number of jobs for Aboriginal people in Aboriginal-controlled tourism enterprises
	4.7 Fisheries	4.7.1 Number of jobs for Aboriginal people in commercial fishing and aquaculture industries; 4.7.2 Extent of documented TO aspirations for fisheries; 4.7.3 Number of training and education programs for TOs on fisheries enterprises and opportunities;
5	Aboriginal peoples and organisations	
	5.1 TO Participation and Satisfaction in NRM	5.1.1 Participation in organisations; 5.1.2 Level of TO satisfaction with NRM plans; 5.1.3 Use of NRM plans to achieve TO aspirations;
	5.2 Managing the Wet Tropics WHA	5.2.1 Jobs for TOs working on country, under Aboriginal control; 5.2.2 Jobs for TOs working on country, with government agencies; 5.2.3 Number and level of meetings between TOs and Wet Tropics Management Authority and other agencies.
	5.3 Benefiting from country	5.3.1 Number of jobs for Aboriginal people in Aboriginal-controlled tourism enterprises
	5.4 Understanding history	5.4.1 Availability and use of information sources; 5.4.2 Memorials and memorial events fro local history; 5.4.3 Number of Aboriginal studies programs in schools

APPENDIX 4 DETAILS OF MEETINGS, MINUTES OF MEETINGS AND CONTACTS

Indigenous Landscape Project Meetings: July 06 to December 06

Meeting date, entity	People present	Relevant documents	Issues	Outcomes
19 July Cultural Heritage Mapping Project (CHMP)	Bruce White, Chantelle Roder, Allan Dale, Warren Canendo, Allison Halliday, Rosemary Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda Report on progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Partnerships Agreements ARC need for ongoing support Linkages to MTSRF Indigenous Landscapes Project Linkages between TOAC, RACC and ARC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison regarding development of MoUs to support the project Information sharing in relation to cultural mapping, well-being and traditional knowledge recording Agreed on employing two community officers
3 August FNQ NRM Aboriginal Plan	Lyle Johnson, Rosemary Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-based planning projects Other Aboriginal NRM projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girringun country based planning – Ellie Bock Ma:Mu project TOAC, role of Board Member Insufficient resources for Aboriginal role How does the Aboriginal vision come through? Development of RPA Protocols between ARC/ Girringun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing liaison and information exchange between Aboriginal Plan Implementation and Cultural Heritage Mapping Project
11 August WTMA SAC Meeting	Presentation by Bruce White and Allison Halliday to SAC members,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing documents prepared by ARC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed amendments to the EPBC Act and effects on national heritage listing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement to discuss issues with relevant DEH staff Ongoing liaison over preparation of documentation
14 August Parl. Sec for Environ.	Greg Hunt, Greg Peel, Justin McCaul Rosemary Hill	Briefing document prepared by ACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed amendments to the EPBC Act and effects on national heritage listing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for a letter to the Parl. Sec seeking advice on progress with national heritage listing Support to ARC and listing project
14 August CHMP	Allan Dale, Chantal Roder, Rosemary Hill (by phone)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on RPA, Plan Implementation, ARC, Re-listing, development of Indigenous Landscape Project “looking After Country together” cabinet paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing liaison between FNQNRM, ARC, CSIRO about these issues and the development of the CHMP

Meeting date, entity	People present	Relevant documents	Issues	Outcomes
16 August CHMP	Chantal Roder, Rosemary Hill, Bruce White	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of scoping paper for cultural mapping • Proposed Pilots • GIS capacity and systems • Devolved grants and linkages across to integrated reporting • TO liaison in relation to listing project • Linking natural and cultural values in re-listing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison between FNQNRM, ARC, CSIRO about these issues and the development of the CHMP • Agreement to develop an approach to linking natural and cultural values in the national heritage listing document
23 August Balkanu	Victor Steffensen, Barry Hunter, Rosemary Hill, Justin McCaul	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for better support for the Traditional Knowledge Recording Project from government • Seeking State government commitment to this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison with Balkanu about support for the TKRP and links to CHMP
24 August DEH, ARC, WTMA	Russell Butler, Warren Canendo, Bruce White, Chantal Roder, Linda Sely, Robert Bruce, Morgan Humphries, John Avery, Max Chappell, Eileen Burchill, M'Liss Flynn, Nigel Hedgcock,	Briefing documents prepared by ARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Work plan determines priorities for assessment of national heritage • Can add values to places on the national heritage list • Updating the world heritage values with cultural information would probably be a re-listing • Amendments will give option to transfer wet tropics onto national heritage list but not requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed to work towards including assessment of the national heritage listing in 07-08 work plan
28 August CHMP	Chantal Roder, Rosemary Hill	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wulgurukaba meeting • Planning Yalanji cultural training camp in October • Meeting with Aboriginal Toursim Oz re pilot development • Language Center in Girringun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison with ARC over CHMP including development of training and cultural mapping
5 September Girringun and ARC	Russell Butler, Chantal Roder, Phil Rist, John Andy, Lee Pendercost, Ellie Bock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall goals around increasing TO involvement in all activities on their traditional lands, including cassowary conservation • Need for ongoing liaison between ARC and Girringun over CHMP • MARXAN process for reef – would like improvements in modelling processes interface with Indigenous values • Girringun involvement in TKRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing liaison with Girringun over CHMP • Exchange over development of training and cultural mapping system

Meeting date, entity	People present	Relevant documents	Issues	Outcomes
12 September ARC, FNQNRM	Allan Dale, Allison Halliday, Chantal Roder, Bruce White, Warren Canendo, Rosemary Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda prepared by ARC staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPA MTSRF Indigenous Landscape project development Scheduling of national heritage listing into DEH workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed to schedule meeting with CYLC about Yalanji projects Ongoing liaison about development of MTSRF project
27 September Forum at Anthropol. Conf.	Panel members Russell Butler, Chantal Roder, Warren Canendo, Henrietta Marrie, Bruce White, Allison Halliday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of Knowledge bank Accounts held by individual traditional owners Repatriation of cultural information Tracking of intellectual property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of knowledge bank concept linked to MTSRF and Indigenous Landscapes Project
16 October Trop. Land. Joint. Vent.	Steve Turton, James Butler, Rosemary Hill, Mike Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft MoU with ARC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of MoU agreed between TJLV partners, and agreement for FNQ NRM to become a third party to the agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft MoU presented to ARC and FNQ NRM by TLJV on October 23
17 October ARC	Chantal Roder, Bruce White, Allison Halliday, Rosemary Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHMP Project Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Partners Coordination Role of Technical Group Role of Steering Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement to develop Coordination Group and Coordination Strategy
30 October CHMP and Ind. Lands. Project Coord.	Chantal Roder, Ellie Bock, Bruce White, Mike Wood, Rosemary Hill, Nibel Hedgcock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes on key messages Draft Coordination strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key messages for ARC/WTMA discussions in Canberra regarding national listing Coordination of policy, information, governance and partnerships deve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft coordination strategy circulated between project partners
8 November ARC Board	ARC Board members, staff, Rosemary Hill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerpoint presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background to Tropical Landscapes Joint Venture and the Indigenous Landscapes Program Rosemary's role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing reporting to the ARC Board about progress with the Indigenous Landscapes project
10 November CHMP Workshop	ARC Steering Committee Members, Giringun Staff, TAFE staff, Others (see list attached with minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop Report Summary minutes (attached) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 options for cultural mapping systems presented Knowledge bank concept further discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options paper to be circulated early 2007 Consultants to further develop technical requirements of system

Meeting date, entity	People present	Relevant documents	Issues	Outcomes
14 November ARC	Chatal Roder, Russell Butler, Chrissy Grant, Bruce White	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes circulated by R. Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chrissy provided advice on the national heritage listing from her perspective as senior public servant with DEH for many years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear comparative evaluation and threshold statements to be included in the nomination document
21 November Tech. Advis. Group	See attached list with Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda Technical requirements paper Draft terms of reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous Landscapes Project Cultural Heritage Mapping Project IT systems requirements for CHMP TOR for the Technical Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing role in technical advice to CHMP TOR adopted with revisions
13 December Girringun	Bruce White, Mike Wood, Rosemary Hill, Lee and Phil Pendercost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from Girringun to supplement the reports from the Indigenous Landscapes Project Options for knowledge bank system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing liaison
14 December Proj. Coord.	Nigel Hedgcock, M'Liss Flynn, Chantal Roder, Allan Dale, Lee Pendercost, Mike Wood, Rosemary Hill, Bruce White	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on ARC/WTMA visit to Canberra ARC funding and RPA Key dimensions for heritage document Draft options paper for Cultural Mapping system Consultation processes with TOs about heritage document Policy landscape mapping for Coord. Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to WTMA for assistance on natural values documentation for national heritage Options paper on cult. Mapping to be circulated early 2007 Ongoing work by Indigenous Landscapes Project on key dimensions
18 December ARC/FNQ RNM	Allan Dale, Rosemary Hill, Chantal Roder by phone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns over meeting on 14 December discussed – need improved process and addressing of some issues with FNQ NRM implementation of country-based planning and project tracking Agreement that Chantal progress and management has been excellent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional support will be considered from FNQ NRM to ARC for country-based planning (cf Girringun Ellie Bock posit) Diligence over regular phone catch-ups Tighter meeting focus for Coord. Group and also CEOs meeting ACR/FNQ NRM/ Girringun

Minutes

Cultural Heritage Mapping Project meeting

ARC and FNQ NRM

19th July 2006

10-1pm – Cairns City Library

Present: Allison Halliday, Allan Dale, Warren Canendo, Rosemary Hill, Bruce White and Chantal Roder

Items discussed:

Cultural Heritage:

General business:

Actions arising:

Cultural Heritage Information Management Workshop

Cairns Cruising Yacht Squadron

10th November 2006

Background

As part of the NHT funded Cultural Heritage Mapping project, the Cultural Heritage Information Management workshop was held specifically for Traditional Owners in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area on the 10th November 2006 (after the ARC AGM was held on the 8/9th November 2006).

The aim of the workshop was to share ideas on how cultural heritage information and traditional knowledge is being managed within and outside the Wet Tropics region and empowering Traditional Owners to provide advice on appropriate systems design and development for cultural heritage information management in the WTWHA. It is critical that Traditional Owners in the region are part of the information management design and direction from the beginning, and this workshop provided the first of many steps in developing the most culturally appropriate information management system.

The Aboriginal Rainforest Council invited other Aboriginal organisations and individuals that have developed (or have contributed to the development of) natural and cultural heritage information systems to present examples and critique the pros and cons of the systems. Information from Giringun Aboriginal Corporation, Balkanu Aboriginal Development Corporation, Far North Queensland Natural Resource Management Ltd, and Environmental & Cultural Systems Solutions (Glen MacLaren and Troy Mallie have assisted Traditional Owners of Uluru Kata Tjuta and in Vanuatu develop appropriate cultural site management systems) was presented throughout the day.

Outcomes from the day

Participants were asked to consider the following aspects in designing a Cultural Heritage Management System in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area:

- Data sensitivities and security – (eg mens business, womens business, clan, family and individual sensitive information)
- Data types and volumes (eg. Images, video, documents)
- Communications between regions (how will groups talk between regions – how will organisations communicate between regions)
- Existing and future data collection methods (what is currently being done, what do people aspire to do?)
- Ongoing maintenance – locally and regionally (if we set this system up – who is going to maintain it in the long run – how will we pay for this service beyond June 2008 ?)
- User skills and training (what skills currently exists, what sort of appropriate training can we offer throughout the region)
- Accessibility – within groups, between groups, with outside agencies (up to individual groups what cultural heritage information they would like to share with others)

Discussion took place during the course of the day with the Traditional Owner representatives present, and those present will help foster further discussion with the wider groups that speak for their respective countries. Staff from the Aboriginal Rainforest Council are available to help Traditional Owners facilitate further discussion on country.

Main items of discussion throughout the day included:

Cultural Heritage Information Recording and Management

- Traditional Owners want to be ensured of a safe-keeping place for culturally sensitive information – that is accessed only by the right people who have been authorised by the Traditional Owners of that knowledge
- Information management needs span across the region from

Regional organisations such as ARC, Girringun, Balkanu –

1. assisting in providing accurate advice and support for Traditional Owners to undertake cultural heritage recording, management and the protection of sites;
2. providing support and advice on future world heritage area monitoring and reporting requirements;
3. identifying funding opportunities;
4. holistic management support for the diverse range of activities that Traditional Owners undertake in the Wet Tropics;
5. assist with gathering and transfer of information as directed by Traditional Owners;
6. providing an educational tool for the general public to learn more about the diversity of Rainforest Aboriginal culture across the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area.

Local country cultural heritage information management needs including:

1. monitoring the condition of local cultural sites, cultural heritage and cultural values;
 2. understanding where imminent development pressures are [including native title and future act notifications];
 3. management of cultural heritage with respect to tenure, national park management, WTWHA, *Qld Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
 4. future world heritage area monitoring and reporting requirements;
 5. local business opportunities [bush tucker, art and craft sales, guided tours etc]).
- Any system that is developed in the region needs to consider ways to handle shared information across tribal or clan groups country
 - An example was highlighted as water running through the Barron River starts in Jirrbal country, and finishes on Yirrganydji country. How will information regarding this water quality/ quantity, and the management of the freshwater system be shared?
 - Another example included the walking tracks through the Misty Mountains, where custodian responsibility is shared between a few groups
 - Site based recording of cultural heritage information doesn't necessarily take into account the whole cultural landscape. We need to consider the cultural landscape in developing the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area re-nomination document – and ways that these values will be monitored, managed and reported against.

Access to information

- The system that is developed for managing cultural heritage information across the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area needs to be accessible to a wide range of people, through computers located in offices, home, councils, schools, libraries, interpretive centres etc.
- In some areas of the Wet Tropics, internet connections may not be possible. In these cases, a locally managed system rather than a networked system may be more appropriate. A flexible and responsive approach is needed.
- Any system developed should be available to a broad range of users with different levels of expertise
- Traditional Owners would like agreements to be developed at a local scale as to what information is to be held in a database, and who has access to that information. Agreements need to be made within the local community – how information will be used, with regional Aboriginal organisations and with external Government Agencies
- In some cases, establishing an individual account based approach to cultural heritage information management may be more appropriate than establishing more common hierarchical (eg tribal ⇒ clan ⇒ family ⇒ womens or mens business) categories of access.

Employment and Funding

- Groups want to develop a fee for service arrangement for cultural heritage and associated services in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area
- In the future, the majority of funding is likely to come from external sources – not necessarily from government
- Traditional Owners would like cultural heritage positions in government to be offered to and held by Traditional Owners within that country
- Acknowledge that the funding available through the Cultural Heritage Mapping Project is finite, and will be available to June 2008. Traditional Owners are interested in perpetual funding to maintain and sustain a cultural heritage information management system for the WTWHA beyond 2008.
- It will be important that all potential cultural heritage information system users get the basic computer training required for them to use and interact with the system effectively, and ongoing support through the ARCs project officers.
- Accredited training (such as that potentially offered through TAFE), will be important for future employment options for Traditional Owners in the Wet Tropics.

A more detailed discussion paper regarding the workshop is currently being drafted through the ARC Cultural Heritage Mapping Project, and will be available early 2007- check our website at www.arc-inc.org.au

Table 1 - List of participants in the Cultural Heritage information Management Workshop – 10th November 2006

Name	Country/ Organisation
Chantal Roder	ARC
Margaret Simpson	ARC
Allison Halliday	ARC
Hanz Spier	ARC
Bruce White	ARC/ JCU
Yvonne Butler	Bandjin
Russell Butler	Bandjin
Russell Butler Jnr	Bandjin/ ARC Chair
Cheryl Eggmolesse	CDEP
Kerry Buckland	CDEP
Rosemary Hill	CSIRO
Troy Mallie	Cultural System Solutions
Rhonda Brim	Djabugay
Barry Hunter Jnr	Djabugay, Balkanu
Glen MacLaren	Environmental System Solutions
Bob Peever	FNQ NRM Ltd
Rod Nielson	Girringun
Ellie Bock	Girringun
Leigh Harris	Ingenous
Lillian Freeman	Jirrbal
Margaret Freeman	Jirrbal
Michael Wood	JCU
Christine Howes	Koori Mail
Trevor Wone	Ma:Mu
Victor Maund	Ma:Mu
Cavel Cora	Ma:Mu Aboriginal Corporation officer
Eliza Morta	Ngadjon
Warren Canendo	Ngadjon

Name	Country/ Organisation
Wayne Licciardello	TAFE – Cairns campus
Ray Rex	TAFE – Mossman campus
Adrian Tranby	TAFE student
Miya Isherwood	TSRA
Bill Morganson	Warrgamay
Danny James Hooligan	Warungnu
Doris Fred	Warungnu
Damien Fred	Warungnu
Jason Hooligan	Warungnu
Peter Wallace	Yalanji
Marilyn Wallace	Yalanji
Cedric Friday	Yalanji/ TAFE student
Saunders Abrham	Yidinji - Mullunburra
Barachias Royee	Yidinji - Mullunburra
Frank Royee	Yidinji - Mullunburra
Lillian Clubb	Yidinji - Dulabed
George Skeene	Yirrgandji
Warren Singleton	Yirrgandji/ Alluna

DRAFT

Aboriginal Rainforest Council

Far North Queensland Natural Resource Management Ltd

Girringun Aboriginal Corporation (to be determined)

Cultural Heritage Mapping & Indigenous Landscapes Projects Wet Tropics World Heritage Area

Technical Advisory Group Terms of Reference

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) is a formally convened group of experts and practitioners that provides technical and scientific advice and guidance to the Cultural Heritage Mapping Steering Committee (CHMSC) (including the Indigenous Landscapes project), the Project Coordination Team (ARC, JCU, FNQ NRM, WTMA, CSIRO) and Project Partners (ARC, FNQ NRM, Girringun, BDT) regarding the planning, conduct and delivery of the NHT funded Cultural Heritage Mapping Project and the MTSERF funded Indigenous Landscapes Project.

Formal arrangements for establishing the Technical Advisory Group were developed in the original project proposal submitted by the ARC and FNQ NRM Ltd in consultation with the Girringun Aboriginal Corporation and the Burdekin Dry Tropics board.

The TAG will meet together as necessary (at least three meetings throughout the life of the project) in addition to using other communication methods as necessary between formal meetings. A subcommittee approach may be employed on specific issues where the CHMSC considers this is more effective and efficient. Where appropriate and possible, meetings of the Technical Advisory Group will be held within the project regions and/or at sites of on-ground activities to allow direct interaction with people involved in this project.

TAG membership includes representatives of the Queensland and Australian governments, NGOs, and relevant industry and research organisations. Members are invited to participate on the basis of their expertise but are expected to provide representation on behalf of their organisation. Additional members can be co-opted as necessary to provide particular expertise. Contact details of current TAG members are in Appendix 1.

It is anticipated that some members of the TAG may also be working directly with Project partners in the development and delivery of project activities, outputs and outcomes such as through cooperative research arrangements or consultancy agreements. In line with accepted practice, TAG members would be expected to declare any potential conflict of interest with regard to their responsibilities as a TAG member that may arise in such cases.

Given the size of the TAG membership and diversity of stakeholder and other groups represented it is likely that there will be dissenting views amongst TAG members. This is encouraged as part of healthy debate. Ultimately the Project Partners and Steering Committee will weigh up the views in making a final decision.

The role and responsibilities of the TAG are:

- provide expert advice on measures required to address regional management priorities identified by Traditional Owners;
- assist in identifying, developing and implementing multi-regional research activities and addressing the application of cultural heritage information and management needs;
- provide expert advice on the preparation and implementation of on-ground *individual project plans* and project assessment criteria;
- assist in identifying possible additional funding sources and completing funding applications for such funding;
- provide advice to the *CHMSC and project coordination team* to promote the effective implementation of both projects activities;
- provide advice to the *CHMSC and project coordination team* that promotes consistency and coordination between proposed management activities throughout the project region, (whether pursued as part of this project or not), as well as with other relevant cultural heritage agreements and initiatives across the wet tropics region;
- where appropriate and requested by the *CHMSC and project coordination team*, seek and provide independent and specific issues related advice;
- provide advice to the *Project Partners, CHMSC and project coordination team* on effective means of bridging Indigenous knowledge and practices and Western scientific knowledge;
- where appropriate and requested by the *CHMSC and project coordination team* provide advice and assistance on mechanisms for effective communication of the goals, activities and outcomes of the projects (as detailed in the communications strategy and other reporting documents) to broader audiences such as State and Commonwealth agencies;
- where appropriate, assist the *CHMSC and project coordination team* to ensure that policy and management responses by government are informed by both project's processes, directions and outcomes;
- on request of the *CHMSC and project coordination team* arrange/commission peer review of management activities proposed as part of the projects, at the local and regional scales;
- provide advice to the *CHMSC and project coordination team* on effective advocacy and other strategies to promote the longevity of the project goals, activities and outcomes beyond the NHT and MTSER funding periods

APPENDIX 1 – Technical Advisory Group Members

Organisation	Representative(s)	Contact details	Comments
Wet Tropics Management Authority	Max Chappell Mike Stott Nigel Hedgcock M'Lis Flynn	C/o- Wet Tropics Management Authority Ph: (07) 40520526 Fax; (07) 40311364 mailto:nigel.hedgcock@epa.qld.gov.au	
Environmental Protection Agency	John Locke	EPA, Manager, Indigenous Engagement Unit, Policy Division PO Box15155, City East, Qld 4002. Telephone: 07 3227 6856 Mobile: 0421 613 698 John.locke@epa.qld.gov.au	Travelling from Brisbane
Dept Natural Resources and Water	John Sue See	A/Regional Cultural Heritage Coordinator (Nth Region) Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit 5 Sheridan Street PO Box 937 Cairns Qld 4870 Telephone: 07 4039 8317 Mobile: 0427 142 783 Fax: 07 4039 8298 Email: john.suesee@nrw.qld.gov.au	
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Leon Jackson	Project Manager Indigenous Partnerships Liaison Unit Conservation, Heritage & Indigenous Partnerships PO Box 1379 (2-68 Flinders Street) Townsville QLD 4810 Phone: 07 4750 0789 Fax: 07 4772 6093 E-mail: leonj@gbrmpa.gov.au	Travelling from Townsville
Department of Environment and Heritage – Indigenous Heritage Section	Liz Wren Brian Prince	Brian.prince@deh.gov.au Elizabeth.Wren@deh.gov.au Elizabeth Wren Assistant Director Indigenous Heritage Management Section Heritage Division Department of the Environment and Heritage 02 6274 2416 (t) 02 6274 2090 (f)	Travelling from Canberra Brian Prince not able to attend first meeting. Note: Tim Hogan will also be attending the first meeting as an observer
James Cook University	Mike Woods	Contact details to be confirmed	
CSIRO	Ro Hill	Planner, Tropical Landscapes Program CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems James Cook University Cairns Campus, P O Box 6811, Cairns Qld 4870 ro.hill@csiro.au	Not able to attend the first meeting
ARC	Russell Butler Jnr	Chair Aboriginal Rainforest Council 277 Hartley Street, Portsmith PO Box 184, Bungalow Qld 4870 Mobile: 0403 886 963 Ph: 07 4035 5913 Fax 07 4035 5293	

Organisation	Representative(s)	Contact details	Comments
ARC	Chantal Roder	Project Coordinator Cultural Heritage Mapping Project Aboriginal Rainforest Council 277 Hartley Street, Portsmith PO Box 184, Bungalow Qld 4870 Mobile: 0428 457 784 Ph: 07 4035 5913 Fax 07 4035 5293 chantal.arcinc1@westnet.com.au	
ARC/ JCU	Bruce White	Research Officer - Indigenous Landscapes of WTWHA Ph 4035 5213 bruceanthro@yahoo.com	
FNQ NRM Ltd	Margaret Freeman	Aboriginal Plan Implementation Officer FNQ NRM Ltd PO Box 1756 Innisfail QLD 4860 Ph: 0448 949 011 Fx: (07) 4096 2035 Email: margaretf@fnqnrm.com.au	
Cape York Land Council	To be advised		
North Queensland Land Council	To be advised		
Central Queensland Land Council	To be advised		