

APPENDIX E: NESP HUB RESEARCH PROJECTS BY DETAILS OF ‘INDIGENOUS LED’

The following NESP Hub research projects were identified by SGSEP as being ‘Indigenous led’. The details were extracted from information provided by the respective Hubs on the nature or level of Indigenous involvement in the project.

NESP Hub	Project No.	Details of ‘Indigenous led’
CAUL		
	3.13 Indigenous Noongar perspectives in city planning and urban Nature	CAUL Hub held a meeting with Noongar leaders to discuss what collaborative projects could be undertaken ... that are considered useful from a Noongar perspective on city planning and urban nature. Using a Noongar-led approach, the project developed a proof-of-concept that brings Noongar and 'western' knowledge systems closer together in their shared responsibility of caring for Country in the Perth Area.
	5.2 Bringing nature back into cities	Originally conceived to be a paper and a decision-making tool authored by non-Indigenous people. IAG categorised as Category 1. The project had Indigenous dimensions from the beginning, but the Indigenous Advisory Group advised it needed to be a ‘key component’, not just ‘a component’. It was established that the project needed the co-operation of Indigenous scholars and practitioners to learn about and integrate Indigenous knowledge. Three Indigenous colleagues from CAUL Hub, including members of the hub’s Indigenous Advisory Group co-authored the paper.
	5.5 Indigenous-led research on biodiversity in the city	Research project managed by an Indigenous researcher, Barkandji woman Zena Cumpston. The project included research on Wurundjeri Country. Formal university processes meant a higher-level department were the formal direct communicator with Wurundjeri leaders. This did not seem aligned to appropriate cultural protocols for an Aboriginal person not working on their own Country and so some informal communication took place practically for cultural safety and as good practice.
	6.1 Towards an Indigenous-led research agenda	Using Indigenous engagement from the outset as this project responds to longstanding calls by Indigenous communities to consider access to land as a part of sustainable urban futures. The project came out of previous CAUL projects with Indigenous people contributing to the framing of this piece of work and communicating the importance and need for this piece of work.
ESCC		
	3.2 Meeting Indigenous priorities for climate change information, capacity building and engagement	Established an Indigenous-led Steering Committee, including a collaboration agreement with committee members developing terms of reference. The Dialogues were co-developed / co-designed in collaboration with an Indigenous reference group – a central feature of the approach to

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		convening the National Indigenous Climate Dialogue Workshop. The National Dialogue involved more than 50 traditional owners from across Australia in Barmah, Victoria in November 2018 to share observations, talk about priorities and explore opportunities to improve knowledge of climate change and its risks for people and Country.
	3.3 Climate change impacts on inshore aquatic ecosystems and coastal communities in the Torres Strait	ESSC Hub partnered with the Torres Strait Regional Authority to gather together climate change, marine and fisheries scientists, fisheries managers and traditional owners to discuss the implications of climate change on fisheries and marine ecosystems in the region. A workshop was planned in collaboration with the Torres Strait Regional Authority, AFMA, TWQ Hub & Fishing Corporations.
	3.9 Practical and empowering responses to coastal erosion in the Tiwi Islands	Tiwi Land Council (TLC) requested a second workshop on climate change adaptation, following an earlier NCCARF workshop on sea-level rise.
	6.1 Second national Indigenous gathering on climate change – pathway to sustainable relationships	Establish an Indigenous-led Steering Committee, including a collaboration agreement with committee members. Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee, by which co-development / co-design and collaboration will be a central feature and used to guide to prepare for the dialogue.
	(A) Supporting Indigenous participation at AMOS 2020 conference	Co-developed the Indigenous session at AMOS Conference in February 2020. Cross cultural workshop with the researchers at AMOS Conference to discuss the protocols and understanding of what working with Indigenous communities requires.
	(B) Indigenous perspectives of climate risk	A series of activities with the Malgana Aboriginal Corporation and the Central Australia Land Council.
	(C) Adapting to climate change and building resilience in Australian World Heritage properties	This case study will develop a participatory process and a methodology for using Indigenous ecological and social knowledge and science-based climate change information. Project co-designed with the Butchulla people and the World Heritage Property Managers.
MB		
	A1 Northern Australian hotspots for the recovery of threatened euryhaline species	Indigenous ranger groups and MB Hub scientists collaborated in enduring partnerships to conceive the project. And collaborated to plan and conduct field research to capture, tag and release protected species.
	A12 Australia's Northern Seascape: assessing status of threatened and migratory marine species	Numerous Traditional Owner groups in the NT were involved in identifying the species of importance to them for cultural reasons and many Indigenous ranger groups were actively involved in the capture, tagging and monitoring of shark movements in rivers in northern Australia.
	E6 Assisting restoration of ecosystem engineers through seed-based and shoot-based programs in the Shark Bay World Heritage Site	This project is a collaboration between scientists and the Shark Bay Malgana Indigenous community. The Malgana Aboriginal Corporation and Malgana Rangers have been involved in planning the research, including development of shared understanding about science objectives, cultural objectives, access to sites and training opportunities.
NAER		
	1.5 Indigenous Water Needs for the Fitzroy River	This project aimed to support Aboriginal peoples' involvement in water management, identifying linkages between Aboriginal peoples' values, practices and water regimes, and eliciting knowledge as well as objectives for the future management of land and water resources. TOs Involved in planning for Indigenous participation. Meetings were held with participating PBCs for planning purposes prior to commencing the fieldwork phase of the project. Individual TOs participated in planning the research approach and outputs for the part of the project involving them.

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	2.5 Defining Metrics of Success for Feral Animal Management in Northern Australia	This project was co-developed with traditional owners, and builds on previous work in areas where the researcher has strong, existing relationships.
	5.3 Multiple Benefits of Indigenous Land and Sea Management Programs (ILSMP)	This project partnered with Bunuba, Gooniyandi, Yanunijarra and Nyikina-Mangala Traditional Owners in WA, and with Ewamian Traditional Owners in Qld to provide quantified and comparable information about multiple, local to national scale socio-economic and wellbeing benefits associated with ILSMPs.
	5.4 Knowledge Brokering for Indigenous Land Management	Indigenous-led project methodology. The project was preceded by a co-planning meeting prior to the commencement of the workshop phase. <i>Our Knowledge Our Way Guidelines</i> Indigenous-led and co-authored.
	5.5 Phase 1 Bininj/Munggyu Natural resource management research priorities for Kakadu National Park	Project approved by Kakadu Board of Management (indigenous majority Board) and a Bininj/Munggyu Steering Committee was formed to review findings from the desktop study and set and prioritise Indigenous NRM research topics.
	5.5 Phase 2 Bininj/Munggyu Healthy Country Indicators	Bininj/Munggyu Traditional Owners led the co-design of this research project through their Steering Committee.
	5.6 Investing in Indigenous cultural and natural resource managers	Indigenous Steering Committee, Indigenous led project methodology. Co-developed information sheets for policy makers, investor friendly products, guidelines for adapting existing metrics and reporting, scientific publications, brochures and fact sheets. Co-developed participatory methods, workshops, project updates, project steering committee.
	6.3.3 Cultural Connections	This project partnered with Ewamian Traditional Owners in Qld and with Bininj/Munggyu Traditional Owners in the NT and the Indigenous Research Committee for Kakadu National Park. The lead researcher worked with the Ewamian Aboriginal Corporation to co-develop the project methodology as phase 1. In phase 2 the Indigenous Research Committee for Kakadu National Park assisted with refining the methodology and data collection within the Park.
TSR		
	3.2.2.2 Monitoring threatened species in IPAs	Project co-designed with Indigenous partner: on-going consultation, communication, outputs, training.
	3.2.5 Developing a coordinated monitoring program for threatened vertebrates, their threats and the effectiveness of management investment across arid and semi-arid Australia	The project was co-directed by Martu to guide the development of methodology and ensure that outputs are useful to end-users including on-going consultation, communication, outputs and training.
	3.2.7 Managing Jilas on Ngurrara Country	The project was instigated by Ngurrara Rangers and co-designed with them. Project progress and outcomes discussed with Indigenous ranger groups throughout the year, especially during two on-Country field trips.
	3.3.5 Malleefowl Adaptive Management Experiment	Project co-designed with Indigenous partner: on-going consultation, communication, outputs, training.
	6.2a Cross-cultural monitoring and evaluation program for an orchid (<i>Diuris byronensis</i>) on Arakwal land	Arakwal Traditional Owners and joint managers engaged in cross-cultural decision-support workshop that identified priority actions to care for <i>Diuris</i> orchid and surrounding clay heath habitat.
TWQ		
	2.2.1 Identifying the water quality and ecosystem health threats to the high diversity Torres Strait and	The project team worked closely with the TSRA Rangers and the Land and Sea Management Unit to conduct the salinity monitoring. The project has engaged with TSRA Rangers from Erub, Masig, Warraber, Poruma, Iama, Saibai and Boigu.

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	far northern GBR from runoff from the Fly River	
	5.14 Identifying the water quality and ecosystem health threats to the Torres Strait from the Fly River runoff	The project team worked closely with the TSRA Rangers and the Land and Sea Management Unit to conduct the salinity monitoring. The project engaged with TSRA Rangers from Erub, Masig, Warraber, Poruma, Iama, Saibai and Boigu.
	3.5 Assessment of key dugong and turtle seagrass resources in the northern Torres Strait	This project could only be achieved with the involvement of the Torres Strait Regional Authority, Torres Strait Prescribed Body Corporates, Traditional Owners and community members. Rangers from Boigu Island and Saibai Island and use of the TSRA LSMU ranger vessel were essential to the success of boat-based surveys. The Rangers assisted TropWATER researchers with logistical support prior to the surveys and all aspects of sampling (data collection, operation of field equipment). TropWATER researchers relied heavily on the Ranger's local knowledge of the survey area.
	3.9 Indigenous capacity building and increased participation in management of Queensland sea Country	This project focused on meaningful Indigenous engagement within NESP TWQ Hub projects with aspirations for cross-collaboration with NESP NAER Hub. A joint workshop was held across the region in coordination with the GBRMPA Indigenous Reef Advisory Committee, including both IRAC and a number of other Traditional Owners, thereby ensured good participation from across the region.