

The Eleven Key RD&E Principles for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders as Identified by the Shaping Indigenous Fishing and Aquaculture RD&E Forum, Cairns March 2011

Research, development and extension 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 utilise 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, environmental)
11. Leads to benefit sharing

Eleven Key RD&E Principles, Context and RD&E Outputs Endorsed at the Cairns Forum 2012

Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 1 RD&E that seeks to - Enhance Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Recognition	For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's cultural fisheries to be implicitly recognised as a definitive sector within each level of the fishing and seafood industry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify and define what is customary fishing within their sector 2) Protect customary fishing rights 3) Achieve legislative recognition from government and management of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander connection to land, waterways, sea country and species 4) Support the development and adoption of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander regional and national fishing strategies 5) Incorporate Traditional Fishing Knowledge (TFK) and Traditional Fisheries Management (TFM) into legislation that leads to improved self governance 6) Build capacity of indigenous and non indigenous participants in the decision making process 7) Recognise appropriate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander allocation of the resource and ongoing access to traditional land, waterways, sea country and species.
Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 2 RD&E that seeks to - Resolves Issues Around Access	Develop, maintain and improve access to aquatic resources and important areas for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Have equitable access for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to fish stocks and fisheries and identify options for equitable distribution 2) Identify impacts on native title rights arising from management decisions, including the establishment of Marine Parks, fishing limits and allocation of fishing rights to other sectors 3) Maintain and improve access to aquatic and land areas, including Commonwealth or State/Territory protected areas such as marine and terrestrial reserves and parks 4) Maintain cultural practice and knowledge to improve access, knowledge and use of legislative processes/obligations to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander input is improved and recognised

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Access and inclusion to the decision making processes 6) Develop frameworks for consultation regarding decisions that could impact on access and improve engagement capacity 7) Identify the social and economic benefit derived for Torres Strait and Aboriginal people from access and use of fish stocks 8) Assess cultural and socio-economic impacts for Torres Strait and Aboriginal people arising from resource utilisation by other sectors 9) Develop management measures that improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander access to the resource and fisheries for commercial purposes.
Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 3 RD&E that seeks to - Improves Governance and Provide Pathways to Better Representation and Management Models	To develop processes that best align with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's needs, including self management or co-management which incorporates Traditional Fisheries Management (TFM) arrangements and techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify the best structure to provide a focal voice and 'push' for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fishing representation 2) Through appropriate consultation address the inconsistencies across jurisdictions regarding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fishing rights and access, 3) Develop bottom up and community focused planning and fishery governance models 4) Develop mechanisms to incorporate TFM as a standard governance model 5) Improve real Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement in the decision-making processes 6) Improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation and build capacity (including resourcing) for indigenous people to have a broader representative role in fisheries management 7) Improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement and buy-in into the management process, including greater involvement in appropriate committees across sectors and agencies 8) Improve the recognition of traditional law and develop compliance options that give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people the right and capacity to undertake cultural fishing compliance 9) Identify social and economic benefits from improved governance and management models.

Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 4 RD&E that seeks to - Provide Resourcing Options in a User Friendly and Culturally Appropriate Manner to Encourage Greater Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Involvement	To identify opportunities to reduce costs and the complexity of resourcing and funding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.	1) Reduce the complexity surrounding the funding process and subsequent reporting, including when multiple funding resources and support are involved 2) Improve linkages across potential projects that have similar objectives or outcomes 3) Improve capacity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to take a greater and wider role in development, management and reporting of RD&E projects.

Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 5 RD&E that - Leads to Improved Capacity That Empowers Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	To lead to increased commercial opportunities and management roles for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people arising from resource use and access.	1) Protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights as part of resource use 2) Develop and start new commercial initiatives that maintain ongoing interests and concerns in the fishing and seafood industry 3) Link Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community small business aspirations 4) Identify investment opportunities, including benefit sharing resource agreements e.g. Indigenous Land Use Agreements 5) Empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through development of social capital 6) Improve commercial performance through culturally appropriate and innovative business management solutions 7) Develop community capacity and involvement, including an understanding of mainstream sciences and management processes 8) Formally upskill Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to increase employment and engagement opportunities 9) Develop long-term employment strategies, including within agencies and for regional

		<p>communities</p> <p>10) Develop indigenous solutions to indigenous opportunities.</p>
Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
<p>Principle 6</p> <p>RD&E that - Leads to Agencies Developing Capacity to Recognise and Utilise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Expertise, Processes and Knowledge</p>	<p>To ensure Government, as part of its responsibility to consult and engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on resource use, undertakes such discussions in a supported and culturally appropriate way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop strategies that lead to higher levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment in key agencies – across all industry sectors and occupations 2) Incorporate traditional fishing knowledge and traditional fishing management practices with the mainstream 3) Develop two-way discussion and consultation processes that align with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural needs and norms 4) Put in place policies and regulations that are cognisant of the cultural needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients 5) Ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are involved in and have representation on all appropriate committees, and are resourced appropriately 6) Build relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients 7) Assist in building Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander capacity.
Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
<p>Principle 7</p> <p>RD&E that - Leads to Recognition of Customary Rights and Knowledge, Including Processes to Incorporate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Fishing Knowledge (TFK) and Traditional Fisheries</p>	<p>To acknowledge and value the benefits of Traditional Fishing Knowledge and Traditional Fisheries Management in the broader fisheries management processes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formalise recognition of TFK (and Ecological) and TFM in fisheries legislation, including defining cultural rights and access 2) Assess the value of TFK and TFM, including its broader resource management contributions 3) Develop community based fishing activities and capacity building that leads to full engagement 4) Document Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander TFK and TFM practices and identification of Intellectual Property that may arise 5) Strengthen community capacity to implement appropriate and acceptable compliance that leads to improved cultural governance 6) Use TFK and TFM to create solutions to industry issues

Management (TFM)		<p>7) Incorporate TFK and TFM with the mainstream decision making processes</p> <p>8) Improve levels of environmental awareness and the understanding of the impacts of a broad range of fishing and non fishing activities on the ecosystem.</p>
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<p>Principle 8</p> <p>RD&E that seeks to - Improves Knowledge and Awareness of Impacts on the Environment and Traditional Harvest</p>	<p>To assess and mitigate the fishing and non fishing impacts on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural catch and practices.</p>	<p>1) Identify, gather baseline information and quantify ecosystem impacts of non-indigenous fishing and non fishing activities, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. discharge and impacts on the environment b. on target, bycatch and totemic species , including marine mammals, such as dugong and whales, and reptiles such as turtles and crocodiles <p>2) Monitor the impact of non-indigenous fishing and non fishing activities</p> <p>3) Maintain biocultural diversity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders</p> <p>4) Identify impacts of bag, possession and size limits on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and practice.</p>
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<p>Principle 9</p> <p>RD&E that seeks to - Provide management arrangements that lead to improved access, protection and incorporation of Traditional Fishing Knowledge (TFK) and Traditional Fisheries Management (TFM) input to processes</p>	<p>To allow Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to have mandated access and management arrangements that aligns with, and incorporate, TFK and TFM</p>	<p>1) Acknowledge TFK and TFM and where appropriate incorporate into mainstream processes, including broader management arrangements, regional approaches, compliance, self management and protection of rights</p> <p>2) Develop two way communication processes to optimise outcomes, build relationship across sectors and ensure greater involvement and engagement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in management roles and committees</p> <p>3) Better define access and rights to fish (indigenous and non indigenous)</p> <p>4) Develop models to encourage and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people involvement in the broader fishing and seafood industry which allows for capacity growth</p> <p>5) Identify innovative means to resource and improve engagement processes and capacity at all levels</p>
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Principle 10 RD&E that - Leads To an Increased Value for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (Economic, Social, Cultural, Trade, Health, Environmental)	To improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders through involvement in the fishing and seafood industry.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Facilitate research into traditional foods and food security 2) Look at new models to ascertain the value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fishing, including; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifying social return on investment b. understanding the economic value of involvement in fishing is broader than direct return(e.g. social, cultural, health, management) c. developing mechanisms to determine agreed valuation methods d. determining the historical value of indigenous catch (lost opportunity and actual catch) 3) Identify how improved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural practices can lead to increased community and individual wellbeing 4) Identify infrastructure required to improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in the fishing and seafood industry 5) Identify investment opportunities, including overseas' investment and branding 6) Consider opportunities for benefit sharing from resource use and access 7) Protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights as part of resource use 8) Gain long-term employment opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders - especially in regional and remote communities.
Principle	Context	RD&E outputs that will assist end-users to
Principle 11 RD&E that - Leads To Benefit Sharing	For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to derive benefits from the use of fish stocks and fishing rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify different ways to extract benefits from resource use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 2) Increase employment and economic opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.