2017 AMSA Indigenous Engagement Workshop

7 July 2017, Darwin

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Australian Government
Parks Australia

Marine Biodiversity Hub
National Environmental Science Programme

AMSA
AUSTRALIAN MARINE SCIENCES ASSOCIATION

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Distribution List

Attendees of the 2017 AMSA Indigenous Engagement Workshop
Department of the Environment and Energy (Australian Government)
NESP Marine Biodiversity Hub researchers

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Important Disclaimer

Image on cover:
Mural painted at the Australian Institute of Marine Science in Darwin painted by Tony (Duwun) Lee, Larrakia Nation.

Workshop organisation committee and sponsorship

The Indigenous Engagement Workshop was convened at the 2017 Annual Conference of the Australian Marine Sciences Association. A workshop organising committee was formed to develop the workshop program, members included:

- *Richard Campbell – Northern Land Council*
- *Zoe Cozens – Parks Australia*
- *Christy Davies – North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd (NAILSMA)*
- *David Deeley – Australian Institute of Marine Science*
- *Paul Hedge - NESP Marine Biodiversity Hub*
- *Cass Hunter – Oceans and Atmosphere CSIRO*
- *Claire Streten - Australian Institute of Marine Science*

The workshop was sponsored by the Marine Biodiversity Hub funded by the National Environmental Science Program and by Parks Australia.

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Context - Why this workshop?

The 2017 Australian Marine Science Association (AMSA) Indigenous Engagement Workshop was convened in Darwin on 7 July 2017 **to promote Indigenous engagement in marine science by sharing information on successes and identifying what can be done to advance meaningful collaboration**. This follows the first Indigenous engagement workshop convened by the New Zealand Marine Science Society and AMSA in New Zealand in 2016. The first workshop provided the opportunity to start discussions and identify issues around Indigenous engagement in marine science in New Zealand and Australia. A major driver for the first workshop was the need for more effective and meaningful collaborations between marine scientists and Indigenous groups in the area of sea country research.

The 2017 workshop created a space for cross-cultural learning about what is needed to develop collaborations through:

- Sharing examples of successful engagement: how did the partners get started on their collaborative research projects, why do they think these collaborations worked, how did the partners work together to troubleshoot problems along their journey and what were some potential road blocks that could have stopped their collaboration?
- Providing marine scientists with information on some key resources that are available to help them begin their journey of appropriate Indigenous engagement.
- Panel discussion around how and when to engage and what is still required to have successful engagement in sea country research collaborations.

The Darwin workshop (agenda at attachment A) was convened on the traditional lands of the Larrakia people. It was opened by Paul Hedge, University of Tasmania, and facilitated by Paul Josif. Workshop participants included researchers and practitioners (including rangers) from Traditional Owners groups, Indigenous land councils,

Indigenous not for profit organisations, fisheries agencies, government institutions and universities. Over a hundred participants attended the workshop.

This workshop summary was compiled to capture key learnings and insights from the workshop so they can be shared more broadly, in particular with those seeking to further sea country research through advancing Indigenous collaborations with marine scientists. Key points are provided from:

i. Five case studies on cross-cultural engagement in marine research,
ii. A presentation on existing resources to guide cross-cultural engagement,
iii. The panel discussion on Indigenous engagement.

Concluding remarks and a view to the future are also provided.

Learning opportunities - Indigenous engagement in marine science

5 Case Study Presentations

1. Working together to satellite-track dugongs and turtles in the Torres Strait

Presented by Frank Loban (Torres Strait Regional Authority) and Helene Marsh (James Cook University

Who worked together and what did they do?

The Torres Strait Regional Authority Land and Sea Management Unit worked with researchers from James Cook University, Queensland, over a period from 2000-16 to conduct aerial surveys and satellite tracking of dugong and turtle populations in Torres Strait. The research is essential to understanding the status and trends of dugong and turtle populations in Torres Strait and neighbouring regions.

A summary of what was learnt about engagement?

- Effective partnerships between university researchers and Indigenous communities require trust and time to mature, in this case, researchers needed to trust the outcome of the Traditional Owners' insistence on the right to veto release of research results.
- Importance of understanding cultural practices of Indigenous communities. In this case a male project leader from the university was important because in Torres Strait hunting dugong and turtle is males' business.
- Important that James Cook University research project was co-managed with staff from the Torres Strait Regional Authority. Indigenous rangers provided a critical role in developing and implementing research projects.
- Negotiating a detailed project agreement with right people is essential.

- Research institutions must pay Traditional Owners quickly.
- Multiple communication approaches and products were required to achieve agreed outcomes of research, including: posters, local media, TSRA Board (dinner), community presentations by Indigenous Rangers and researchers, reports to all relevant government agencies, papers in academic journals.

Presentation – A learning experience: engaging traditional owners in dugong research in Torres Strait - *Frank Loban (Torres Strait Regional Authority) and Helene Marsh (James Cook University*

2. Building researcher engagement with the Yirrganydji Rangers in the Cairns region of the Great Barrier Reef

Presented by Gavin Singleton (Yirrganydji Land and Sea Ranger)

Who worked together and what did they do?
Yirrganydji Land and Sea Rangers are a relatively new group to scientific research but have worked with a range of researchers over 3-4 years to establish a clear purpose and direction. They have begun work on a variety of collaborative research projects, including; seabird monitoring, crocodile management and hammerhead shark tagging.

A summary of what was learnt about engagement?

- Importance of understanding and respecting cultural authority of elders - the Land and Sea rangers outline a vision for the Dawul Wuru Aboriginal Corporation based on strong governance and keeping the community informed, involved and connected to research.

- The Sea Country Plan has been an important document for collaboration as it captures information on research interests and priorities – see Yirranganydji Sea Country Plan
- The Land and Sea Ranger Program will be guided by research priorities, research agreements, research protocols and a cultural information management system.
- Important to maintain focus on challenges associated with securing long-term funding, developing capacity and building commitment from rangers.

3. Malak Malak country, sawfish country

Presented by Aaron Green (Malak Malak Rangers), Rob Lindsay (Malak Malak Rangers) and Christy Davies (North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd)

Who worked together and what did they do?

Malak Malak Rangers worked with the North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance and Charles Darwin University to improve understanding of the status of Largetooth Sawfish and other river sharks in Northern Australia. The project included research to: raise the profile of the Largetooth Sawfish in communities of Northern Australia where it is known to persist; build a more holistic understanding of the species, including traditional ecological knowledge and values alongside western science; and, support culturally appropriate, locally driven conservation measures.

A summary of what was learnt about engagement?

- University scientists commenced engagement with Indigenous community before research projects were conceived with a focus on understanding Indigenous interests and needs.
- Indigenous rangers have been key collaborators for developing and implementing marine research projects.

- Collaboration started with a strong science focus that evolved to partnerships focused on bringing together western science and traditional knowledge.
- Ranger exchange between communities is an effective mechanism for increasing science capacity in Indigenous communities.
- Importance of budgeting for and producing a variety of communication products, including products that are based on community advice and locally-driven (e.g. posters, videos, field protocols, reports, educational signage).

Presentation – Malak Malak country, Sawfish country: Indigenous partnerships for management of euryhaline species, *Aaron Green (Malak Malak Rangers), Rob Lindsay (Malak Malak Rangers) and Christy Davies (North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd)*

4. Kimberley Marine Research Program

Presented by Daniel Oades (Kimberley Land Council) and Stuart Field (Western Australian Marine Science Institution)

Who worked together and what did they do?

Traditional Owners and Indigenous ranger groups from the Kimberley region worked with managers and researchers from the Western Australian Marine Science Institution from 2015-18 to deliver the Kimberley Marine Research Plan, an integrated program of marine research for the Kimberley region. This was a large marine science program composed of 25 individual projects with varying levels of interest/value to Traditional Owners. The Kimberley region has 10 Indigenous saltwater country groups. Seven of the groups elected to have representatives on the Kimberley Indigenous Saltwater Science Project, one of the 25 projects focussing on indigenous knowledge in saltwater country.

What was learnt about engagement?

- A coordinated approach to engaging Traditional Owners and Indigenous ranger groups is critical when a program comprising multiple projects are being discussed, developed and implemented.
- Detailed research agreements are critical for providing certainty about how engagement and collaboration will work. They need to be established before the research begins, if not, there is a risk that collaborative research can stop. In this case, research was delayed until WAMSI engaged directly with the Prescribed Body Corporates and developed some key principles for engagement for researchers. A Memorandums of Understanding were formulated with groups with a significant number of projects as the basis for developing a detailed and acceptable research agreement.
- Importance of understanding and respecting culture and authority in Indigenous communities, in this case the Kimberley Saltwater Science Project with representatives from seven saltwater country groups formed a working group of Traditional Owners and Indigenous rangers. The working group was established to develop protocols around collection and use of indigenous knowledge and access to country for researchers and to provide feedback to the Prescribed Body Corporates for each of the respective representatives for support and input.
- Key outputs from the research program that will support future engagement between researchers and Indigenous communities in the Kimberley region are: a framework for integration of traditional ecological knowledge into management; protocols for Indigenous engagement in the Kimberley for researchers; and a framework for Indigenous ranger marine monitoring methods, (including data collation, storage and analysis).

Presentation – Kimberley Marine Research Program, *Daniel Oades (Kimberley Land Council) and Stuart Field (Western Australian Marine Science Institution)*

5. Cultural Leadership in Coastal and Marine Management Research: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Presented by Doc Reynolds (Tjaltjraak) and Richard Campbell (Northern Land Council)

Who worked together what did they do?

The Esperance Tjaltjraak Circle of Elders (though a Cultural Coordinator) have worked with a number of science institutions for over a decade on multi-disciplinary research projects, including; mutton birds, white sharks, Australian sea lions, vegetation and archaeological sites.

What was learnt about engagement?

- A cultural coordinator has been used to facilitate collaboration between Traditional Owners and scientists from research institutions.
- Critical elements for success of collaborative research partnerships are: cultural leadership, cultural governance, dual facilitation of projects, relationships and trust, public outreach and collaboration.
- Importance of understanding and respecting culture and authority in Indigenous communities, in this case the formation of the Tjaltjraak Circle of Elders as the principal leaders and advisors for the land and sea management program.
- Investment in developing ranger program is critical to Indigenous engagement in marine science, in this case a ranger program with supporting funds is a shorter-term aspiration that needs to be addressed.

Presentation - Cultural Leadership in Coastal and Marine Management Research: A multi-disciplinaryapproach - A Case Study from Tjaltjraak Country (southern Western Australia), Doc Reynolds (Tjaltjraak) and Richard Campbell (Northern Land Council)

Questions & Answers session after case study presentations

After the case study presentations a number of questions were asked and answers provided. The key points emphasised in this discussion were:

- The importance of Sea Country management planning as a tool for capturing and communicating Indigenous interests, noting they are not a substitute for the necessary two-way discussions that underpin collaborative research interests.
- Two-way discussions need to occur before projects are formed, these discussions are important for scoping research projects that meet the needs of (both) researchers and Indigenous communities.
- The importance of researchers, research institutions and government agencies valuing Indigenous interests, traditional ecological knowledge and Indigenous contributions to western science, noting a recent valuation of the Great Barrier Reef did not include Indigenous values.
- The importance of mutual respect and trust for cross-cultural collaborations in marine science, noting that researchers have developed these critical attributes to form effective partnerships with others that hold rights and interests in the marine environment (e.g. commercial fishing industry, offshore petroleum industry).

Existing resources - Ethical standards for Indigenous engagement in marine science

Presented by Chrissy Grant

There are a number of existing guidelines that describe ethical standards for engaging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the completion of marine research. A very good practical starting point for marine researchers is the AIATSIS – Guidelines for ethical research in Australian Indigenous Studies (GERAIS). The GERAIS was first published in 2002 and updated in 2012. The guidelines provide concise information about Indigenous engagement in marine research identifying 14 principles and guidance on applying the principles. The principles are arranged under six themes:

1. Rights, respects and recognition.
2. Negotiation, consultation, agreement and mutual understanding.
3. Participation, collaborations and partnership.
4. Benefits, Outcomes and Giving Back.
5. Managing research: Use, storage and access.
6. Reporting and compliance.

It is essential that researchers build a good rapport with the Traditional Owner groups where they wish to conduct research on the marine environment. In building this rapport, it is also important that the Traditional Owners are engaged in any project on their traditional land and Sea Country at the earliest stage in the design and development of the research so that there is ownership of the research and results and that the Traditional Owner's priorities are built into the project design.

The AISTSIS Guidelines are a good place for inexperienced marine researchers and science managers to start if they want to develop a better understanding about what is

involved. A number of other existing guidelines were identified, some of which are specific to particular areas of consideration, such as Indigenous heritage place and values, Indigenous intellectual property and specific regions in Australia. The table below identifies some of these and provides a web link for those that are currently available.

Guidelines	**Topic**
AIATSIS – Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies	Ethical research – good broad applicability
Ask First – A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values	Indigenous heritage places and values
NHMRC – Ethics and Values – Guidelines for Ethical Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research	Focus on human health but has broad applicability
Our culture – Our future. A report on Australian Indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights	Cultural and intellectual property rights – including data and information
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous rights
UNESCO Policy on engaging with Indigenous peoples – in development	Currently a draft policy on Engaging with Indigenous Peoples - seeks to outline a house-wide approach that will guide all of UNESCO's programs

Presentation – Ethical standards for research impacting on aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Chrissy Grant

Panel Discussion
Indigenous engagement in marine science

July 2017 Darwin

Panel members: Chrissy Grant, Melissa George, Nic Bax, Daniel Oades, Ian McLeod and Frank Loban

Chrissy Grant

Daniel Oades

Melissa George

Ian McLeod

Nic Bax

Frank Loban

The workshop facilitator directed questions to the panel and guided the discussion to include questions and responses from both panellists and the audience. The text that follows captures the primary questions and responses from both the panellists and the audience.

Question 1: Do we need more co-ordination between research hubs for Indigenous engagement in research?

- Yes, we need consistency in the approaches used by different research hubs.
- Not sure how many working groups we need to sit on before changes are made to how researchers are engaging with communities.
- It is good to have co-ordination because it helps communities build the trust.
- Need better co-ordination so that we can focus time on meeting key priorities and to do that effectively we need to try and use a common approach.
- Earlier today it was suggested we should have a register of Indigenous scientists, listing title, background, which traditional area they come from. Some of the speakers mentioned fee for service and we need a portion of funding to pay for involvement of Traditional Owners.
- The register idea will be put forth to the other Hubs. Only Indigenous scientists who want to be on the register will grow the list.
- Payment is a very valid point and there is a growing recognition that this is critical.
- Many Indigenous practitioners on the ground are already flat out. If someone has a degree they are flat out.
- In the Tropical Water Quality Hub, there are key performance indicators for Indigenous engagement. Reflecting on the various iterations of environment research hubs and how 20 years ago they thought they were making good progress, but not that much has changed. Researchers' perception are often "why would my research on a microorganism be relevant to Indigenous people?". Even if you are doing research on small organisms, in the end, this feeds into a policy and this impacts upon how people manage the environment.
- The register should include people that might not have a PhD and they should feel encouraged to identify. Traditional Owners have so much expertise that needs to be recognised. Maybe we need to come up with a better term that represents this important expertise.

Question 2: How do we get Indigenous research priorities into research projects and programs? The national marine science plan doesn't capture needs and aspiration and we have missed opportunities.

- Not too many excuses left. There are 70 odd Indigenous Protected Area plans, Healthy Country Plans and numerous Sea Country Plans that clearly articulate Indigenous research interests and priorities. Kimberley is trying to prioritise at a regional level. Information is there but we have reached a point politically where we need to bring plans to life.
- Sometimes we need partners in ventures to get success. A review of management plans was completed a while back. Torres Strait has a clear research agenda but it isn't always recognised and/or acted upon. There is a fair bit of money out there to do plans, there are lots out there, but how to prioritise amongst them.
- For the first time, the State of Environment report had information about Indigenous Sea Country planning. This was a start but it would be good to pull together information nationally.
- New Zealand have an Iwi (clan) driven research agenda, perhaps we need to focus on creating a bottom up approach too. May require a cultural shift to get universities and other research organisations to interact with mob about what they need.

Question 3: How do you engage before you have funds and how do you manage expectations in case the proposed project doesn't get funding?

- Involve from the start, not all communities are welcoming of research, some have had bad experiences, but it is best to do the leg-work, need to really explore what your questions actually are.
- Researchers asking about Indigenous priorities can lead to a reframing of proposed research.
- For a big research program (i.e. WAMSI) having an individual that can talk broadly would be valuable.

Question 4: How important is it to invest in developing community protocols like the one developed for the Kimberley?

- Due recognition and payment for involvement in those processes is important.

- There are existing protocols out there like Kimberley Land Council, Northern Land Council and Girringun but they aren't being used effectively. They should be used and we should not reinvent the wheel.
- It is all still a bit nebulous, if you already know a bit you might be able to contact someone at a land council and speak to the right person so you can make some progress. It is important to do a bit of groundwork on the community you need to engage with otherwise you may not get anywhere?

Question 5: Important to recognise the difference between research and monitoring. Not much long term monitoring in science because there's no papers from it, so not attracting funding. IPA plans often articulate high level aspirations such as healthy dugongs which are difficult to determine with scientific certainty. What is the future for monitoring by Indigenous communities?

- Rangers don't have to report on environmental outcomes, they're reporting on number of jobs. Rangers are employed to "Have a job" under PM&C. Rangers want to report on environmental outcomes, but political impetus isn't there. At the moment, the Ranger program future is also uncertain.
- Costs of research in remote locations is high. What techniques should we be using that are accessible for countrymen and still give useful (from a western science perspective) information?
- Monitoring is important. Monitoring needs to be linked to management actions. Need to share data and information, so requires standardisation in data collection. Monitoring by Rangers need some coordination.

Question 6: How do institutions set themselves up to better engage? What are the characteristics and basic things to consider?

- There are enough resources to do the job properly. We need to move on from excuses. We have a National Native Title Register that helps with process of identifying the Traditional Owner groups. We need to move above and beyond excuses, so when young researchers are sent out to communities there is support to do it properly.
- There needs to be opportunities for Indigenous people to be skilled up. There are more and more Indigenous people working in this space, something needs to change.
- We are open for business and Elders have questions they want answered.

- Funding structure does not support continuous engagement. Three-year science funding cycles are problematic. It is a real challenge, relationships will go part way to keeping dialogue open. It is an area of dedication, if you want that long-term collaboration.
- Researchers new to Indigenous engagement should be talking with experienced researchers that have a successful track record with the Traditional Owners to seek advice on how to engage.
- There needs to be more Indigenous scientists leading projects that answer the questions that Traditional Owners are interested in. The Traditional Owner groups in New Zealand have their own Indigenous scientists and mentorship. Like the system in Aotearoa with Iwi based Māori researchers.
- Researchers do not have a good understanding of Indigenous perspective. Imagine if someone approached you to dig up something in your backyard, wouldn't you want to be involved? There are guidelines about how you should be doing business with Indigenous people properly.

Question 7: Challenging the focus of science - partnership vs projects. Can scientists invest and stay partnered to continue long-term partnerships?

- It is not about the money it is about trust. It might be enough to keep a working relationship going even if is there is no project running. It is all about the relationship.
- There has been investment in the NESP Hubs. If bringing money to the table, it needs to be invested in engagement and relationships by ensuring support is given to regional land and sea Indigenous rangers groups.
- With large investments going to research where it involves Indigenous research, there should be a contingency of funds being released by the NESP Hubs where the researcher can clear demonstrate full and effective participation of Traditional Owners in the research and that they have provided their full free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) for the project to proceed.

Concluding remarks and looking to the future

By Paul Hedge and Paul Josif

Presentations and discussions at the workshop provided a valuable learning experience about the ways Indigenous communities are engaging in marine science projects and programs in Australia. Engagement is a big topic with many considerations. But we need to learn from what works, and what doesn't, and proceed with no fear. The keys to effective engagement in projects and programs were:

1. Researchers need to do a considerable amount of ground work with the community they intend to engage with:
    a. Check to see if your research interests overlap with Native Title or Indigenous Protected Area plans or local research priorities – use the internet, ask an experienced researcher, cultural coordinator and contact the relevant Indigenous Land Council.
    b. Seek to understand the local Indigenous governance, know who the culturally acknowledged Indigenous leaders are and who signs off on research agreements.
    c. Check to see if there are Indigenous engagement protocols for the area, if not use the AIATSIS – Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies.
2. Researchers need to engage early with Indigenous community leaders in order to understand needs, interests and capacity (i.e. before the proposed research project is conceived). This will take time and should not be rushed. If you do not engage early, for some reason, it is not too late, but do not expect a warm response immediately; apologise and learn from your mistake and seek to move forward in a mutually acceptable and respectful manner.
3. Once research interests are clear and a project plan has formed, always negotiate a detailed research agreement with the Indigenous community, these should consider things like; reference to a code of conduct, intellectual property matters, engagement/feedback milestones and culturally appropriate communication outputs. It is of critical importance to ensure a fast payment system and good communication plan that includes time and resources for face-to-face interactions. Trust is a critical element of forming the agreement and in some cases communities may seek the right to veto research results, seek to understand why.
4. Like all other aspects of your project planning, have a sensible and workable Plan B for Indigenous engagement. Researchers need to invest thoughtfully and

thoroughly in Indigenous engagement, be responsive to legitimately stated needs and keep Traditional Owners informed from the beginning to the mutually agreed end-point.

5. Researchers must always remember that if there any substantial changes to the research project such as the outcome, research question, timing etc., then they need to inform the Traditional Owners in a timely manner and re-negotiate a new research agreement for the areas of change.

Presentations and discussions at the workshop also provided valuable insights into things we can do (i.e. as individuals, institutions and through collaborations) above the level of research projects and programs to create a richer Indigenous engagement in marine science, these ideas included:

- Marine scientists have been very effective at cultivating productive and respectful partnerships with other groups that hold rights and have interests in the marine environment (e.g. commercial fisheries, oil and gas industry, etc.). The time has come to expect the same level of commitment and professionalism for engagement with Indigenous communities, specifically:
    - Recognition of rights/needs
    - Commitment to engage, stay engaged and invest resources
    - Understanding how research can benefit communities in different ways.
- Acknowledge and include Indigenous values and interests in high-level policies and strategies that direct Australia's marine research, for example in Australia's National Marine Science Plan.
- Collate and maintain data that can provide Indigenous community representatives and marine scientists with easy to access information they require to develop cross-cultural research projects and programs, for example:
    - Indigenous people need to access a current list of Indigenous researchers and funding opportunities.
    - While there is a broad range of information sources available to guide scientists engaging with Traditional Owners, these resources are not being systematically used by scientists and do not have the profile of other research directives. Scientists need an information centre (accessible through the internet) to do the background work on the community they intend to engage with, for example; access to digital maps of Sea Country, Indigenous Protected Areas and Native Title, guidelines/protocols for

engagement, and templates for research agreements and communication plans.

- Acknowledge and encourage excellence, outstanding effort and commitment of Indigenous people to good marine science, for example marine science associations like Australian Marine Sciences Association, Australian Society of Fish Biology, Australian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society, Australian Coral Reef Society and Oceania Chondrichthyan Society. Any of these organisations could award annual prizes.

Paul Hedge and Paul Josif thanked the presenters, panel members, the workshop sponsors and the organising workshop group for their support and contributions. In closing it was noted that advancing sea country research, by increasing awareness that there is a need to improve Indigenous collaborations with marine scientists, will require coordinated actions at all levels of planning and implementation - by institutions and individuals.

Attachment A: Workshop agenda

Time	Activity	Presenter
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome to Country	Tony Lee
9:10 – 9:30	Introduction to the workshop	Paul Hedge
9:30 – 9:45	Working together to satellite track dugongs and turtles	Frank Loban and Helene Marsh
9.45:9:50	Questions	All
50 – 10:05	Building researcher engagement with the Yirrganydji Rangers in the Cairns region of the Great Barrier Reef	Gavin Singleton
10.05-10:10	Questions	All
10:10 – 10:25	Malak country, sawfish country	Aaron Green, Rob Lindsay and Christy Davies
10:25-10.30	Questions	All
10:30 – 11:00	Morning tea	
11:00 – 11:15	The Highs and Lows of Indigenous engagement in the Kimberley Marine Research Program	Daniel Oades and Stuart Field
11:15-11:20	Questions	All
11:20 – 11:35	Cultural Leadership in Coastal and Marine Management Research, A Multi-Disciplinary Approach	Doc Reynolds and Richard Campbell
11:35-11:40	Questions	All
11:40 – 12:00	Facilitated discussion on presentations	Led by Paul Josif
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 - 13:20	Resources available to marine scientists	Chrissy Grant
13:20 – 14:40	Panel Discussion facilitated by Paul Josif Panel Members • Chrissy Grant • Melissa George • Nic Bax • Daniel Oades • Ian McLeod • Frank Loban	All
14:40 – 15:00	Review of the workshop	Paul Hedge and Paul Josif

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