



**Marine
and Coastal**

National Environmental Science Program

SUMMARY REPORT



AMSA Conference Indigenous Workshop Summary

**Ricky Archer, Leah Talbot, Chels Marshall, Cass Hunter,
Bob Muir (Co-Chair organising committee), Traceylee Manuwuri Forester
(Co-Chair organising committee), Liz Wren, Kenny Bedford, Malachi Johnson,
Gavin Singleton, Brian Singleton, Tim Smith, Katie Chartrand,
June Wright, and Paul Hedge**

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National Environmental Science Program

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National Environmental Science Program

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Front Cover image: Seagrass along the intertidal edge in Yanyuwa Sea Country NT Image: TropWATER

Back Cover image: Image: NAILSMA

This report is available for download from the NESP Marine and Coastal Hub website at www.nespmarinecoastal.edu.au

Acknowledgement to Country

The Marine and Coastal Hub acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the first peoples and Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and waterways on which we live and work. We honour and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Gimuy Walubara Yidinji and Yirrganydji Peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the country where the workshop was convened in Cairns, Queensland, Australia. We pay respect to their Elders – past, present and the future leaders of tomorrow. We also extend this acknowledgement to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Owners of the lands, seas and waters where all the workshop participants live, work, and conduct their research.

We acknowledge the members of the 2022 AMSA Indigenous working group for their commitment to planning and convening the workshop: Bob Muir (Co-Chair), Traceylee Manuwuri Forester (Co-Chair), Ricky Archer, Liz Wren, Kenny Bedford, Malachi Johnson, Chels Marshall, Cass Hunter, Leah Talbot, Gavin Singleton, Brian Singleton, Tim Smith, Katie Chartrand, June Wright, Rebecca Coulombe, Paul Hedge (Secretariat)

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1. Introduction

The Australian Marine Sciences Association (AMSA) 2022 (Cairns) Indigenous Workshop provided a national-scale Indigenous-led event with the aim to generate shared understanding about Indigenous science networks and Sea Country research priorities in Australia and identify options for advancing a nationally coordinated approach to Indigenous led sea-country research and monitoring.

The AMSA Indigenous workshop was the 7th consecutive workshop to be held and the most significant to date in terms of Indigenous leadership and attendance. The workshop was able to provide the invitees with the opportunity to participate in discussions with other Indigenous Peoples from across Australia and to discuss and understand the benefits of, and opportunities for, advancing a nationally coordinated approach to Indigenous marine science.

The 2-day Indigenous Workshop was planned and convened with the guidance of the AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group. Considerable planning support, logistics and funding was provided by the NESP Marine and Coastal Hub and The Traditional Owner Partnerships team in the Great Barrier Reef Foundation (GBRF), who funded Traditional Owners from the Great Barrier Reef to attend this workshop. The North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA) provided support and resources to convene the workshop. Sponsorship for travel costs and conference registration fees for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was provided by a broad range of organisations (see acknowledgements section at the front of this document). All of these contributors and others are sincerely thanked for their commitment and support and very much appreciated by all who attended the workshop.

1.1. Indigenous Workshop aims

The Australian Marine Sciences Association (AMSA) hosted their 2022 Indigenous Workshop in Cairns on 10-11 August 2022 as part of their broader annual conference addressing Change and Connection.

The primary outcomes for the Indigenous Workshop included:

1. A shared understanding about Indigenous networks/organisations/initiatives that are advancing regional and national approaches to Sea Country research and monitoring.
2. A shared understanding about the spectrum of Indigenous research needs for managing Sea Country across Australia and insights to priority needs at regional and national levels.
3. A shared understanding about the required frameworks and initiatives for advancing coordinated approaches to sea country research and monitoring in Australia and preferred pathways for building on current approaches.

The primary outputs for the Indigenous Workshop include:

- List of workshop participants (Appendix 1)
- Workshop summary report (this report)
- Workshop summary video (circulated to participants for consent)

The ASMA Indigenous workshop was held in the Grand Ballroom at the Hilton Hotel Cairns. It was held during the last two days of the AMSA Conference on the Wednesday 10th and Thursday 11th August 2022. The program for the AMSA 2022 Indigenous Workshop can be found in the Appendices.

There were 150 invitations sent out to Traditional Owners around Australia and other partner organisations. Ninety-four participants turned up for the two-day workshop, 80% of participants identified as Traditional Owners. Representation of participants came from all states around Australia, except Victoria. There were also members who attended from New Zealand.

1.2. Summary of the Indigenous Workshop discussions

The two-day Indigenous workshop brought together Indigenous leaders and community members from across the nation. This was a rare occasion for Indigenous Australians to come together and provide input into two important focal areas.

1. Collaborate and strategise on the research priorities, opportunities and constraints for Indigenous participation and leadership in environmental research in Australia's marine and coastal regions.
2. Discuss the need for a National Indigenous Environmental Research Network (NIERN).

Both key themes are critical for enabling Indigenous Australians to guide research priorities and participate in research activities whilst continuing to uphold their rights and responsibilities to their traditional land and sea estates and to their customary birthrights and obligations.

At the Indigenous workshop there was a lot of robust and honest discussions about the two critical areas. These two topics very much dominated and influenced the workshop agenda and consumed the participants feedback and workshop participation. A key action from the meeting was for a statement or vision reflecting the Indigenous voice and leadership that was clearly demonstrated at the workshop to be written and promoted. A group of participants volunteered to coordinate the statement and form a small working group to further develop up the statement as a key outcome from the Indigenous Workshop.

1.3. Indigenous science discussion (Chels Marshall and Cass Hunter)

1.3.1. Introduction

During the first day of the Indigenous Workshop an initial session was run to explore and discuss a key question of 'What is First Nations Science'. It was led by Dr Chels Marshall (Deakin University) and Dr Cass Hunter (CSIRO) who are Indigenous women and researchers. To address this primary question, three secondary questions were asked:



What is Indigenous Knowledge?



What is Indigenous Knowledge not?



What are the steps or what does it take to reinsert legitimacy of Indigenous Knowledge in modern science, policy and management?



Gumbaynggirr woman, Chels is a leading Indigenous systems ecologist and with extensive experience in marine ecology, cultural landscape management and regenerative design



Kuku Yalanji and Maluiligal woman, Cass leads research on collaborative environmental design to support sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems

The purpose of the session was to develop a broader understanding of First Nations Science among workshop participants with the view to mature definitions to strengthen the agenda for advancing national, regional and local approaches. This is important because Indigenous people are often excluded in the way Science has been spoken about and there are growing efforts to ensure the evidence produced through cultural knowledge is respected for its own integrity principles for how it observes, respects and learns from nature.

The leads of the session acknowledge there was only a short session time of 1.5 hours to discuss such an important as well as complex question. In the time we had, we focussed on discussing some key questions to better unlock the alignment, variation, uncertainties and gaps around how key words were being understood and defined by our workshop audience. It was important to hear the diversity in thoughts across the room through the exploratory questions posed to the group. There was little time in the session to work through any consensus. We are aware that more time needs be spent discussing the topic of First Nations Science and as such, we did not seek the endorsement for a particular definition of First Nations Science during the session.

1.3.2. Indigenous knowledge production through a cultural evidence system

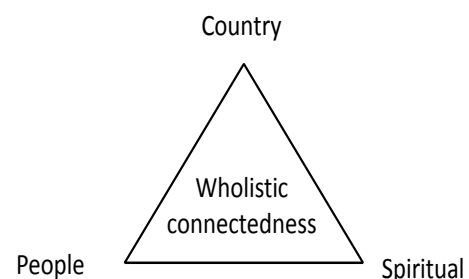
Across the globe, every culture has a system of testing and discovering their evidence for what works and what does not through their own interpretive lens and template of reasoning and rationality, **this is the interpretive template of cultural paradigms and metaphysics.** However, every culture does not use similar words to

“What weight does the term science bring with it? Should we find an alternate terminology that appropriately describes this?”

- Workshop participant

describe the meaning to this learning and evidence system. This means contemporary words like science may not be used across First Nation communities. As such, the term of ‘First Nation Science’ or ‘Indigenous Science’ may not be a term that all Indigenous people connect with, this is important to respect. Alternatively, there are intentions to use the term First Nation Science to recognise cultural ways of observing, testing and producing evidence and to also align with other Indigenous intent globally. In this session write-up, we aim to respect both sides by taking a hybrid approach of using certain terms at particular times and reflecting the diversity in thought and how these might apply.

For Indigenous people, our stories and learnings allow us to understand the world through our metaphysical lens. For us, knowledge is abstract and theoretical. We are able to apply a spiritual reasoning as a matter of logic, spiritual reasoning is therefore a logic for us and provides our interpretive lens of learning and reasoning. Our spiritual, interconnectedness, relatedness to environmental processes and relationships and practices to nature and culture creates our holistic knowledge embedded in culture and Country. This systematically produces a body of knowledge and learnings by our Indigenous knowledge creation being weaved together by our belief systems, customs, ceremonies, learnings, testing, adapting and eco centric positioning in our location and environment. This sets the foundation of a symbiosis of mutualistic respect. **Our holistic culture, connection and learnings of mother earth inherently unearths discoveries.**



Acknowledgement: The figure was produced by a workshop participant.

“Our Culture is the Science”

1.3.3. An underpinning interpretive template to the cultural evidence system

Each culture develops their own interpretive template for how Indigenous Peoples produce their holistic body of knowledge, learnings and discoveries. Below, we describe one potential interpretive template as derived from our learnings and expertise as Indigenous women and researchers (Figure 1). In the Figure, we have purposefully used the terms of **Cultural Evidence System** as overarching words that are broad to try to keep the discussions above the conjecture of particular words. This figure shows that Indigenous learnings and knowledge can be connected to evidence that is linked to applied evidence and/or scientific evidence. This supports the interpretation that Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Science can be linked when the learning of Country involves the testing of optimal conditions to gather applied evidence. Indigenous Science is dependable on Indigenous Knowledge, this dependability was noted by a workshop participant. Applied evidence is determined at the stage of verifying patterns through the testing of factors and selecting for a more optimal factor by addressing 'what' questions (i.e., what is the direction of the wind) and 'how' questions (e.g., how can toxins be removed from nuts) along with when (e.g. when do biological processes happen through seasons). There are cases where the scope of Indigenous Knowledge (detecting patterns) may not progress to the higher dimension of verifying patterns. This means Indigenous learnings and knowledge does not always stretch to optimal testing and evidence production. It is important to give due diligence to respecting the scope of Indigenous learnings. This involves giving due diligence to both:

Avoiding the situation of overstretching interpretations	It is important to be aware that not all Indigenous Knowledge produces evidence through optimal testing of observations
Avoiding the situation of under-stretching interpretations	It is important to be aware that Indigenous scientific production is not intentionally or unintentionally dismissed as providing science evidence and contributions

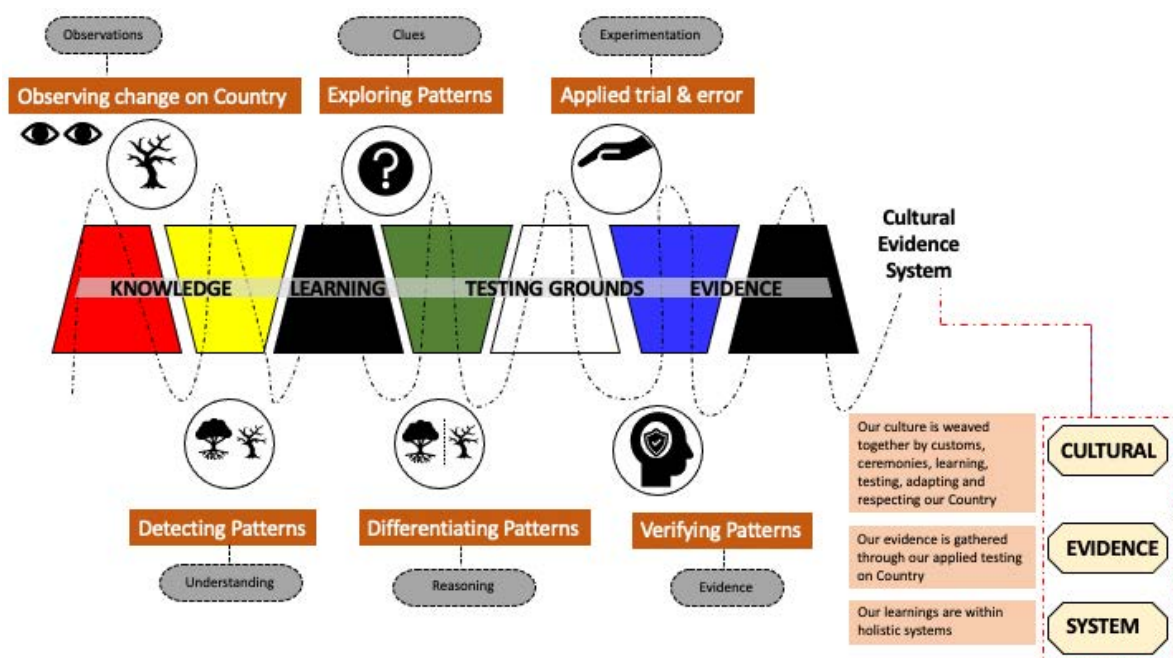


Figure 1. Outlining an interpretive template for how Custodians of Country produce their holistic body of knowledge, learnings and discoveries through a cultural evidence system. Acknowledgement: The figure was produced by Cass Hunter & Chels Marshall.

1.3.4. Differences in the terms used to recognise the cultural evidence system

As each culture develops their own interpretive template for producing their holistic body of knowledge, learnings and discoveries this variation also creates differences in the words to describe the evidence creation (Table 1). In the table, we have tried to capture some of the different terms, noting, it is unlikely we have presented the full list of possibilities. These terms are reflective of the constantly fluid consensus building around the appropriate ways to describe the interpretive template of a cultural evidence system.

Table 1. Differences in the words used to describe a cultural evidence system.

Words used to describe cultural evidence system – cultural way of knowing		
Words with only Knowledge	Words with Only Science	Words with both Knowledge and Science
Cultural Knowledge	Indigenous Science	Indigenous Knowledge & Science
Indigenous Knowledge Systems	First Nation Science	Traditional Science & Knowledge
Indigenous Knowledge	Traditional Science	Indigenous Knowledge, Discoveries and Science
Indigenous Ecological Knowledge	Cultural Science	Indigenous Knowledge, Science and Innovation
Indigenous Biocultural Knowledge	Deadly Science	
Traditional Ecological Knowledge	Two-way Science	
	Indigenous Science and Innovation	

1.3.5. Workshop Question – 1. What is Indigenous Knowledge?

We understand there is diversity in thought around the topics of Indigenous Knowledge and Indigenous Science. By asking a broad question of ‘*What is Indigenous Knowledge*’ we aimed to understand the similarities and differences in audience thoughts (Figure 2). Repeated words raised by audience members were the terms of holistic and country. Some of the words used below could be used to help formulate the underpinning of a definition yet it was not within the scope of our short workshop session to formulate an endorsed definition of Indigenous Knowledge. As stated above, endorsement of a definition needs time, resourcing and due diligence to the complexities of the system.

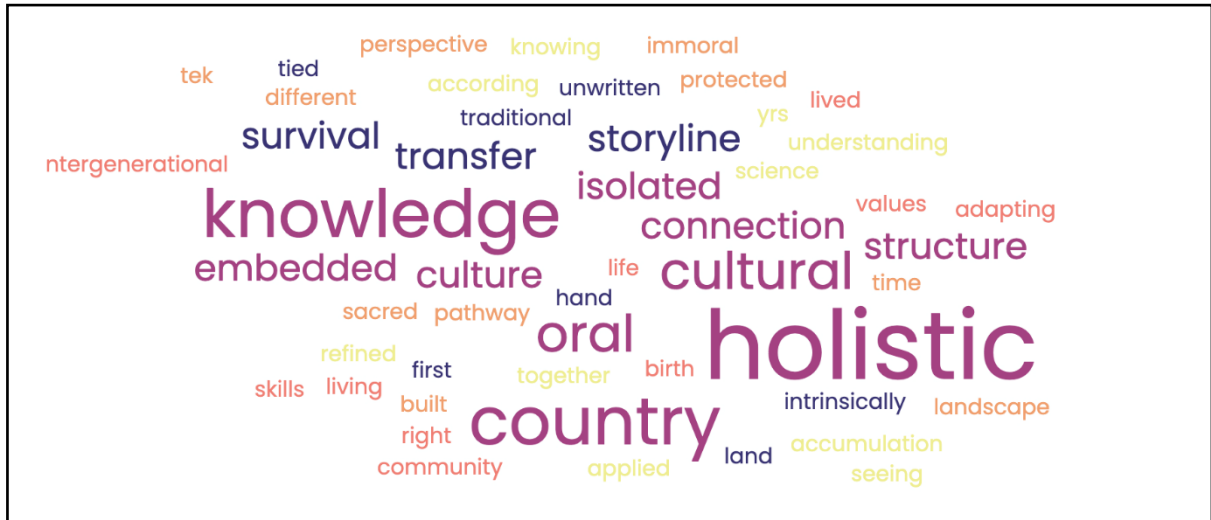


Figure 2. Word cloud of the responses from audience members at the Indigenous Workshop, AMSA 2022 through asking a question of ‘*What is Indigenous Knowledge?*’. We acknowledge the involvement of each workshop audience member in producing the word cloud.

1.3.6. Workshop Question – 2. What is Indigenous Knowledge not?

Audience members responses highlighted the views of Indigenous Knowledge not being isolated, reduced or being ideology opinion based (Figure 3).

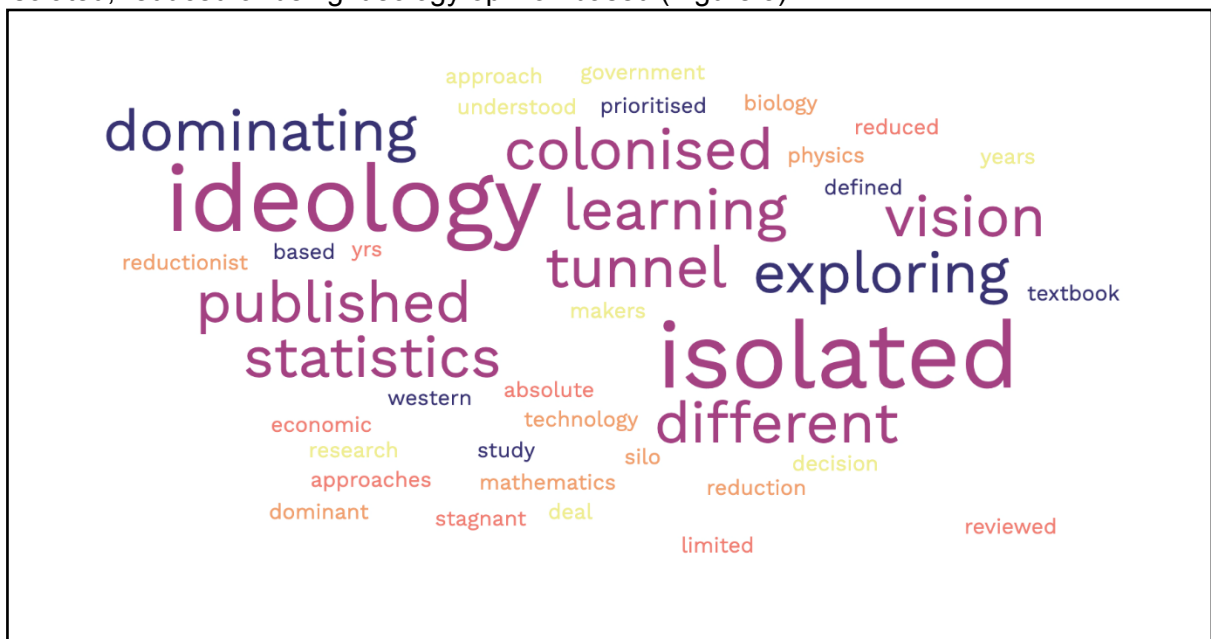


Figure 3. Word cloud of the responses from audience members at the Indigenous Workshop, AMSA 2022 through asking a question of ‘*What is Indigenous Knowledge not?*’. We acknowledge the involvement of each workshop audience member in producing the word cloud.

1.3.7. Workshop Question – 3. What are the steps or what does it take to reinsert legitimacy of Indigenous Knowledge in modern science, policy and management

An important point raised was the need to be clear on the term 'science' and what it means in Indigenous Knowledge Systems. There was also a call for a First Nation Science statement to be clear, directive and collective. Building the collective behind the statement needs time and resources for coordinating across the collective. As acknowledged in the workshop, there is a need for cultural endorsement and investment. Also, the need for changes in legislation was raised – nothing about us without us.

“Need a First Nations agenda that is developed by First Nations. This needs to be transformational, clear, and collectively organised. Not transactional and as equal self governments.”

- Workshop participant

1.3.8. Developing a First Nation Science Statement

Narrow claims made about what constitutes valid scientific practice can lead to the detrimental exclusion of Traditional knowledge from the science and management sectors. For some, there are reasons to develop a First Nation Science Statement. We also understand for some there could be disadvantages to a First Nation Science Statement through the use of colonised concepts. We understand the importance of not rushing the process of understanding the benefits and challenges with developing a First Nation Science Statement. In this session write-up, we will not be presenting a First Nation Science Statement given the need for further time with working through the constructive and collective dialogues.

Across the globe, we need to open the door to Traditional knowledge production being seen as scientific practice by recognising that cultural evidence system brings different and legitimate principles, assumptions and interpretations to the observations made. Re-assert the legitimacy of the cultural evidence system requires eliminating the misconceptions that there can only be one ideal, one norm, and one standard to production of scientific evidence. Indigenous knowledge systems can produce scientific evidence through its own integrity principles for how it observes, respects and learns from nature.

1.3.9. What is next?

The session was a building block to maturing discussions and evolving the constructive and collective dialogues around cultural evidence systems. Dr Chels Marshall carried forward the conversations through a presentation at the Reimagining Conservation Forum in Brisbane (November 2 - 4, 2022). This First Nations-led Forum brought together First Nations and non-Indigenous leaders and practitioners through a collaboration between the North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance, Protected Areas Collaboration, Australian Committee for IUCN and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Support has been received by ACIUCN to continue this process. The mechanism of this process is yet to be discussed but there is the potential to establish a First Nations Science expert panel branch under the ACIUN to further discuss, develop, design and scoping the approach and intent.

1.4. AMSA workshop research priorities summary

The AMSA conference participants discussed Marine and Coastal Indigenous research priorities. This workshop included representation from around Australia, however the summary presented here reflects the views of the attending participants rather than generalised priorities from each state. The discussion identified the challenges faced by Indigenous organisations across the country and illustrated some clear regionally specific challenges. These identified research priorities were combined with those generated from a desktop analysis of Google and Google Scholar to identify publicly available documents that could be summarised and where possible extracting a longitude and latitude of the data points. The following search terms were used: On Country plans, Sea Country Plans, Indigenous protected Area Plans, First Nations on country plans, First Nations Ranger Groups, Indigenous priorities in sea country, AMSA conferences, TUMRA, Marine Strategies, Indigenous Ranger Groups, NESP projects within Australia. From this desktop analysis a summary of research priorities was compiled and combined with those from the workshop to provide a national view of research priorities.

Importantly, the discussion highlighted how challenging it is to get local priorities into national and state level policy frameworks and associated funding programs. The importance of processes that enable Indigenous priorities to be embedded in planning and implementation of research and management activities was highlighted. The proposed national Indigenous Environmental Research Network (NIERN) aims to address some of these challenges and will be explored in more detail below.

Summaries were collected on Indigenous priorities from the representatives from each state in attendance. This included input from regions in New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia.

Organisation	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Australian Bioregion	State
Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Robby Cooley	Sydney Basin	New South Wales
Marra Country	Emma Barrett	Gulf Coastal	Northern Territory
Darumbal Enterprises Pty Ltd	Malachi Johnson	Southeastern Queensland	Queensland
Lama Lama	Alison Liddy, Jade	Cape York Peninsula	Queensland
NRG Alliance	Gadju Gadju Fourmile	Wet tropics	Queensland
NRG Alliance	Gadjugadju Fourmile	Wet tropics	Queensland
Torres Strait Regional Authority	Frank Loban	Cape York Peninsula	Queensland
Woppoburra TUMRA	Meaghan Cummins	Central Mackay Coast	Queensland
Tasmanian Aboriginal Community	Robert Anders	Tasmanian Southern Ranges	Tasmania
Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	Doc Reynolds	Esperance Plains	Western Australia
Indigenous Salt Water Advisory Group, Kimberley Land Council	Daniel Oades	Northern Kimberly	Western Australia
Malgana Country Traditional Owner	Bianca McNeair	Carnarvon	Western Australia
Undalup Association	Issac Webb	Warren	Western Australia

AMSA workshop research priority summary

Map



Organisation	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop
Darumbal Enterprises Pty Ltd	Malachi Johnson
Esperance Tjaltjiraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	Doc Reynolds
Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Robby Cooley
Indigenous Salt Water Advisory Group,	Daniel Oades

Relevant Research areas

What makes a good co-management approach (what works and what doesn't)

Weather and climate research - understanding impact and engineering approaches

Tree clearing and water quality impacts, mapping, priorities.

Training

Traditional Owner perspectives (joint management). Economic impacts of joint management.

Tourism impacts and perceptions.. Effective communication to community and tourists.

Sustainable use of resources, habitat management. Embedding cultural knowledge and management.

Turtle and dugong monitoring (Indigenous led)

Theme

Governance Training
making Culture
Management
Economy
Research
Decision
Planning

Indigenous Priorities

Islands
partnership
support
getting
knowledge
people
change
opportunities
traditional
Indigenous
monitoring
impacts
Research
management
participation
country
turtles
development
impact
cultural
threats
nesting
economics
service
making
work
leadership
involved
include
decision
turtles
community
area
report
appropriate
rangers
industry
land
protection
more
managing
sustainable
activities
protocols
fishing
training

Australian Bioregion

- ☐ Cape York Peninsula
- ☐ Carnarvon
- ☐ Central Mackay Coast
- ☐ Esperance Plains
- ☐ Gulf Coastal
- ☐ Northern Kimberly
- ☐ South Eastern Queensla...
- ☐ Sydney Basin
- ☐ Tasmanian Southern Ra...

State

- ☐ New South Wales
- ☐ Northern Territory
- ☐ Queensland
- ☐ Tasmania
- ☐ Western Australia

Control/click the map on the right to explore the summary or copy the link below into your browser.

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojYWYwMTNkMTItNjg2Zi00ZDE5LWI5YTgtYTYxMjA2YTY0MzYwIiwidCI6IjJiNzQ1YWxLTZmNGEtNGUwZS1hOTczLWVvK2YyZjQ3NWUxNyJ9>

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
NSW	Sydney Basin	Pittwater	Greater Sydney	Robert Cooley	Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	European settlement cumulative impacts, Management of impacts on whales and other marine mammals	Port, Airport, Urban growth, impacts from recreational visits on beach (30 - 40k per year), >1000 ships per day, pollution, impacts on seagrass and oyster beds. New Ferry Terminal infrastructure development	Research impacts on seagrass. Develop plan, get feedback from Elders.	Research	Marine planning, sea grass, oysters, infrastructure impacts, shipping impacts, Marine mammals, fisheries, culturally important marine species
								Training for Indigenous managers - Western Knowledge, ATC tickets, delivery of multiple outcomes in partnership with NSW rangers	Training	
								Work closer with National Park Rangers to embed traditional knowledge and decision making.	Partnerships	Planning
								MOU with National parks, work on Indigenous rangers having compliance powers and responsibilities and place-based placements with NP to look after traditional land and sea sites.	Partnerships	Marine Mammals
								Release marine mammals from nets	Management	Marine mammals
								Put community needs first, respect relationships, better management of research and management priorities (lots of them).	Culture	Cultural impacts and decision making
								Indigenous input and decision support for infrastructure development in the region.	Decisions	Engineering

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Record impacts from Indigenous perspective (new ways of presenting impacts - not just water quality and biodiversity).	Culture	Cultural impacts and decision making
								Better promotion of culture and knowledge to the community and government. Better information for community so they can respect cultural impacts.	Communication	Research communications
								more junior people and training. Marine science training for young people. Make sure both culture and science is included in training. RESEARCH should include work with school aged kids to increase interest and knowledge exchange.	Training	
								Funding equity.	Funding	
								Impact from industry, dumping, rubbish and pollution.	Industry	Industrial impacts, urban planning, Monitoring and compliance
QLD	Wet tropics	Innisfail	Cairns	Gudju Gudju Fourmile	NRG Alliance	Creating impactful work in a complex tenure setting	Plankton reduction - whale impacts. Mangrove restoration. Noticed reduction in sea grass during fishing activities. Lack of involvement	How to tender and manage projects independently. How to secure ongoing funding.	Funding	...
								Biosecurity impacts and fee for service	Research	Biosecurity threats and monitoring
								Tourism opportunities and management. Management of tourism (3 million visitors per year). Tourism training.	Economy	Tourism impacts and perceptions. Effective communication to community and tourists.

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Collection of whale vomit (ambergris) for perfume industry, impact on whales reduces economic opportunities (tourism and ambergris).	Research	Monitoring impacts on whale food.
								Sustainable use of marine resources (traditional oral knowledge of what to take and leave behind at Turtle Bay).	Research	Sea grass management and monitoring. Sustainable fisheries.
								Management of mangroves (restoration), licencing and compliance requirements. Sea grass management.	Research and Management	Mangrove restoration (seed collection - planting), blue carbon, biodiversity accounting
								Protection of ICIP - transfer of knowledge across generations.	Culture	Cultural and social accounting.
								Resourcing, Indigenous leadership and participation in management of land and sea. Right people managing country.	Culture	Protection of ICIP. Indigenous Research - ebb and flow of nature
								Enterprise development around environmental management and restoration.	Economy	Mangrove restoration (seed collection - planting), blue carbon, biodiversity accounting

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
QLD	South Eastern Queensland	Burnett - Curtis Coastal Lowlands	Bundaberg	Malachi Johnson	..	Management of TUMRA	Defence about bombing and shelling in Shoalwater Bay. Main aspirations are to be the sole managers of our area. COTS in Swains Reef and so want to start to do the COTS training for controls. Facing challenges with research scientists stuck in old ways. Trying to make understand that researchers need to be educated that they need cultural permission to do research on sea country.	Management of Crown of Thorns	Research / Management	Collaborate on COTS research and management programs. Enable TO's to have substantive input and participation in the management and monitoring model.
								Management of defence impacts on islands and reefs (bombing). Working more closely with Defence	Research / Management	Research project with defence to mitigate impact and increase TO led monitoring
								Making sure research is done more collaboratively with TO's.	Research	Research into TO satisfaction with research process.
								Brolga kids program, training kids for range and research work	Training	
								Collaborating with other Indigenous Sea management programs (TUMRA)	Planning	Develop conceptual model for combining research across TUMRA and other sea country management.

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Include cultural lore and knowledge in university training,	Training	Embedding cultural knowledge and protocols into research training
								Ensure research and management jobs on land and sea Indigenous estate are done by TO's. Establish service provision and procurement model to support this	Economy /Decision making	Alternative funding models (e.g funds and delivery models)
								Cross generational knowledge and resource sharing. Share Care Respect	Culture	
QLD	Cape York Peninsula	Cape York-Torres Strait	Torres Strait	Frank Loban		Need for better coordination of Indigenous research and management input	Income from sea country, impacts on sea country have direct impacts on the TS livelihoods. training and external priorities driving management and economic agendas.	Economic impact and economic opportunities on Indigenous land.	Economy	
								Greater representation from Indigenous people on boards and decision-making bodies.	Decisions	
								Participation in the fishing industry	Economy	
								Representation at decision making meetings and forums.	Decisions	

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
QLD	Cape York Peninsula	Starke Coastal Lowlands	Princess Charlotte Bay	Alison Liddy, Jade Gould	Lama Lama	Princess Charlotte Bay has outstanding natural values and well defined threats and management challenges	Sawfish overfishing, snubfin dolphin, overfishing generally through recreational and commercial fishing. Saltwater intrusion and mangrove dieback. Storm surge impacts and coastal erosion. Storm impacts on turtles and nesting areas.	Sustainable management of fishing, compliance and monitoring	Research	
								Management of threatened marine life (saw fish, green turtles, dolphins, dugongs)	Research	
								Junior ranger program to support transfer of knowledge and training next generation.	Training	
								Indigenous led monitoring	Research	
								Monitoring and impacts of climate change and extreme weather events (storm surge, cyclone, coastal erosion).	Research	
								Monitoring impacts on turtle nesting	Research / Management	
								Resourcing both male and female rangers.	Economy	
								Rock art protection on islands, appropriate fire regimes and protection.	Research / Management	

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
QLD	Central Mackay Coast	Byfield	Great Keppel Island	Meaghan Cummins	Woppoburra TUMRA	Traditional Owners are dispersed but need to be more involved in decision making and management of their sea country. TUMRA since 2014	Fish habitat impacts from temporary moorings, boats and tourism. Engagement limited by researchers, need better cultural considerations.	Collaboration with other Indigenous marine researchers and managers. Learning what other mobs are doing (e.g enews newsletter).	Communication	
								Fish habitat protection	Research	
								Appropriate engagement and protocols with elders and decision making in the hands of TO's. Understanding time frames for decision making and access.	Decision making	
								Rename islands and include cultural mapping information in future planning.	Cultural	
WA	Carnarvon	Wooramel	Shark Bay	Bianca McNeair	Malgana Country Traditional Owner	Using monitoring and research programs to access and care for country and train young Indigenous people	Impacts on logger head turtles. Managing long term nesting and monitoring, connection to country is important across generations	Turtles continue to nest and survive in the traditional turtle nesting areas	Research	Marine turtle nesting and monitoring. Build Indigenous led approaches to maximise participation and connection to country.
								Getting young people out with older people to connect to country (Example turtle nesting on Dirk Hartog Island).	Culture / Economy	Research Indigenous approaches to turtle protection

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Ensuring strong participation and leadership by women, with consideration and importance of cultural legitimacy. Turtle matriarchs are important cultural connections, loss of the old female turtles is an important marker culturally.	Culture	Research Indigenous approaches to turtle protection
								Maintain cultural rules for looking after country (e.g women look after turtles on DH Islands).	Decisions	Research Indigenous approaches to turtle protection
								Involve other cultural areas (work cannot happen in isolation) e.g art and protection of nesting areas are done together	Culture	Research Indigenous approaches to turtle protection
WA	Northern Kimberley	Mitchell, Berkely, Pindanland	Kimberly	Daniel Oades	Indigenous Salt Water Advisory Group, Kimberley Land Council	Indigenous led long term management, monitoring and research of sea turtle and dugong in the Kimberly	Sustainable use and impacts for turtle and dugong. Coral Bleaching. External delivery and decision making for important cultural sites and species.	maintaining clear governance, evaluation and organisational monitoring, strong cultural block looking after country their own country.	Planning and governance	
								Bringing in targeted research, good research collaborations	Research	Sustainable use of resources, habitat management

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Ensuring sustainable resource use and habitat protection to retain the natural and cultural values	Research	Sustainable use of resources, habitat management. Embedding cultural knowledge and management. Turtle and dugong monitoring (Indigenous led approaches).
								Understand impacts, extent of coral bleaching	Research	Coral bleaching impacts
								Ensure functional co-management arrangements and resource PBC for decision making and consultations	Governance	What makes a good co-management approach (what works and what doesn't)
								Joint management of areas done as per the wishes of Traditional Owners.	Decisions	Traditional Owner perspectives (joint management). Economic impacts of joint management.
								Updating and harmonising healthy country plans	Planning	research to inform healthy country plans
								Better relationships and coordination with relevant government departments	Decisions	governance
								Appropriate partnership agreements with Research Organisations (e.g AIMS)	Partnerships	What makes a good research agreement?
								Appropriate training that enables participation and leadership across the research, economics and management activities	Training	Development of appropriate industry trusted credentials, e.g update certificate or create micro credentials.
								Having overarching governance and protocols that match the inherently variable and complex operating environment	Research	Sharing lessons learned from the ISWAG approach.

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
WA	Warren	Warren	Margaret River	Issac Webb	Undalup Association	Working to manage tourism intergenerational sharing of cultural and direct management of country	Tourism management, overfishing, recreational fishing management, Urban and agricultural development, tree clearing, water quality. Challenges, getting people on country without native title	Managing tourism threats and opportunities		
								Managing overfishing and recreational fishing in sea country	Research	
								Managing impacts of urban and agricultural development	Research	
								Managing the impacts of tree clearing, water quality impacts	Research	
								Getting people on country and involved in managing threats.	Management	
								Fee for service activities and communicating cultural knowledge and protocols.	Economy	
								Economic opportunities, sharing the wealth generated from Traditional land and sea	Economy	
								Training opportunities and being involved with different elements of land management through education	Training	
								Understand impacts from climate change, e.g changes in fishery and turtle nesting and foraging grounds.	Research / Management	

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Changes to sites caused by human impacts and climate change (e.g wetlands and middens).	Research	
WA	Esperance Plains	Recherche	Esperance	Doc Reynolds	Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	Have native title, governed by a 12-person board, long history with research and management (30 years)	Threats to marine mammals (particularly sea lions). Shark management. Carbon management.	Marine mammal research conducted by rangers	Research	
								Great white shark research	Research	
								Carbon research and management	Research	
								Generation of income from sea management activities	Economy	
								Ownership and management of terrestrial land	Decisions	
								Management and leadership of an Indigenous Research Hub	Research	
								Authentic cultural aspect.	Culture	
								Management of ports and shipping. Fee for service for Indigenous managers to monitor impacts.	Management / Economy	

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
NT	Gulf Coastal	Limmen	Marra Marine IPA	Emma Barrett	Marra Country	New marine IPA caring for sea country	Sea grass, mangroves die back. Lack of opportunity for TO's to visit and manage sea country	Learn about mangrove die back	Research	Mangrove die back research
								Map sea grass and other marine resources (base line assessments)	Research	Sea grass, biodiversity assessments
								Get more TO's involved and resourced to be on country managing and monitoring	Training and resourcing	Training
Tasmania	Tasmanian Southern Ranges	Southern Ranges		Robert Anders	Tasmanian Aboriginal Community	Indigenous participation in research institutions.	Warm currents, climate change. Southern Blue Fin tuna changes. Long kelp, long spine sea urchin rocky reef habitat destruction. Impact from storms on cultural sites and habitat	Indigenous scholarships, more Indigenous researchers and students.	Training	Training
								Getting woman involved in sea country management, monitoring and research (culturally appropriate)	Culture	Document and embed cultural practices into sea management and research
								Pelagic fishery changes under climate change	Research	Research changes in currents, water temperature and habitat for cold water fish species

Summary of participant priorities by state

State	Australian Bioregion	Sub region (if stated)	Local area	Spokesperson at AMSA workshop	Organisation	Description	Threats	Indigenous Priorities	Theme	Relevant Research areas
								Studying long kelp impacts in cold waters.	Research	Research kelp changes, adapting kelp to changed water conditions (e.g kelp aquaculture and genetic manipulation)
								Biosecurity impacts (e.g sea urchin)	Research	Sea urchin research (e.g apply COTS research to Urchins)
								Economic opportunities from managing threats (e.g selling products from sea urchin control).	Economic	Research and development for alternative use and cost recovery for ongoing management of pest species.
								Adapting to extreme weather and quantifying impact.	Research	Weather and climate research - understanding impact and engineering approaches
								Cultural sites monitoring.	Research/Culture	Research cultural site localities and model potential impacts.

1.4.1. National Indigenous Environmental Research Network

In this session Ricky Archer, Leah Talbot and Stephen van Leeuwen led a discussion on the establishment of a National Indigenous Environmental Research Network (NIERN). NEIRN was introduced as a means of managing research for Indigenous Australians by Indigenous Australians. The concept focuses on mob, on the ground, setting their own science questions, conducting research and working with research institutions and governments to get better impact on the ground. The challenge is to develop an appropriate governance system that incorporates the diverse perspectives across Indigenous Australia that is suitable for engaging with government agencies, NGOs, corporate sector and philanthropy. The facilitators discussed the need for a national approach to deal with the significant and increasing desire to engage with Indigenous organisations and people in environmental research and management at different scales (International, National, State, Regional and Local).

Roles and Functionality for consideration

The core function of NIERN is to co-design and deliver Indigenous research priorities, collaborations and partnerships that improve indigenous land and sea managers, native titles organisations and Traditional Owners' resilience, prosperity and capacity. A suitable approach may be to develop place-based hubs that can provide advice at local and regional scales. NIERN will leverage existing activities, governance systems and plans. The approach will engage with communities and Indigenous organisations to guide and advise each hub, develop appropriate research methodologies, expected outcomes, analytics and communication tools.

NIERN aims to provide unique and timely national leadership, coordination and connectivity to emerging Indigenous research needs and research priorities at different scales. We will connect and align with community, traditional owners and Indigenous organisations and engage with existing and emerging research initiatives. It will not duplicate current regional organisation roles. NIERN aims to be the national peak agency that connects and brokers the IRBN, government, research community, NGO's, and other agencies including with International researchers and Indigenous people.

Resourcing NIERN

NIERN could be funded by negotiating a 10% investment into environmental related research for national policy objectives. This will assist with the establishment and on-going funding of the NEIRN. We expect NIERN will need to resource Indigenous Research Brokers (IRB) to engage with research bodies, Indigenous landowners, community, NGOs, funders, agencies and help manage research partnerships;

The AMSA workshop participants were asked to form small state-based groups and consider the following elements of NIERN:

- Funding
- Membership
- Government priorities, and
- Indigenous needs and priorities and roadmap to establishment and implementation

NIERN statement (Ricky Archer)

NIERN is an Indigenous-initiated and Indigenous-led proposal to establish a community of practice, led by Indigenous practitioners, to influence Australia's environmental scientific research agenda, ideally to transform business as usual to a new culturally inclusive and legitimate practice. We strongly believe the establishment of NIERN will help meet the environmental, scientific, and research needs of all Australians, especially Indigenous Australians in the areas of economic, social, environmental, and cultural matters. Ultimately our proposal seeks to help Close-the-Gap, ensure appropriate and equitable sharing of benefits, and recognise our right to self-determination.

- NIERN will compliment and provide backbone support to the Indigenous Facilitator Network (IFN) to be established under the auspices of NESP 2.
- NIERN will provide NESP 2 with an effective partnership to refine and strengthen the co-development and implementation of Hub Missions and Research Requirements while promoting a culture of research that is transparency, authenticity and has a cultural legitimacy with Indigenous Australians.
- NIERN will bring an Indigenous-led community of practice that the NESP 2 Hubs can access and engage to better embed the aspirations and requirements of Indigenous Australians, in culturally appropriate ways, into the research agendas of each Hub.
- NIERN will also provide the IFN with the cultural support mechanisms and measures that promote cultural equality and equitably between Indigenous research users and community.
- NIERN will elevate and integrate Indigenous Australians into the design and implementation of NESP 2, provide unrivalled cultural and knowledge support for the IFN, and ultimately enhance the impacts and permanency of NESP 2 outcomes.
- NIERN will offer a national network of Indigenous organisations that can identify existing working processes in their regions and develop new processes that enable local values to be elevated for input into national priorities.

FEEDBACK from the state-based groups:

NSW

- Priority projects start and end with community
- Marine school for Indigenous kids including cultural learning
- Adequate resourcing and funding to benefit research
- Marine Park management special zones
- Identifying research priorities in sea country plans and appropriate protocols around research
- Peak body (PB) to work with mob to repatriate
- Use PB to look at sea dumping and impact on ecological habitats
- PB used to consider cultural resource species
- PB to review current legalisations
- Climate change and SL rise and indigenous voices in coastal space
- Integrated holistic management
- Threats that impact cultural significant species

WA

- Set up cultural governance and feed into cultural research governance
- How will this cultural governance get traction?
- Transparency around how this will work.
- Come away from forum with an agreed peak body
- Need to challenge the language used and audience we are addressing
- Make it more digestible for local mob for research and funding.
- PBC getting overwhelmed with all the work, NIAA, need strong regional hubs that are resourced well
- Climate change in communities and what does that look like. How are we going to communicate things
- Some groups are more advanced than others so how do we share and support other group?
- How do we implement this? We need to have strategies to do this.

QLD/NT

- Focus on fundamental and opportunities and challenges of national funding body
- Forcing researchers to communicate with each other before they reach out to us
- Fundamental priorities determining their own future
- Leading conversation
- Who is representing us all, how will that happen, PB do not always met needs of communities over time.
- Addressing funding issues
- How to bring along groups that are at different levels of readiness
- How can access the data?
- Membership structure of PB? Individual groups or regional bodies
- How do we maintain cultural authority in research or with PB
- Grass roots level how do you leverage information at high level
- Identifying rules of engagement
- To correct the wrong way of pass research work to institutions and research bodies
- Early engagement
- Facilitate shared news and documents

SA/Tasmania

- How can we set our approach and priorities across all mobs to inform governments and Institutions?
- A lot of funding goes North for research money, Research protocol not as high impact.
- Governance less mature and need to change
- Including our languages in all areas in literature, emails, and name tags
- Increasing capacity in boards (ok in health less in Industry)
- Lack resources to spend on issues and requirements
- Holding government to account and not kicking the can down the road. Policy
- Lateral violence
- Policy framework for consultation for research compulsory before start research
- State-wide body for research for each state to link to National level
- Assistance to write grants and translate to community
- Being able to translate systems and research between mobs
- Making temperate systems sexier

2. Next steps

2.1. Initiate and test the NIERN concept

The Indigenous Workshop participants nominated an informal group to continue to liaise with the NIERN development team to enable ongoing engagement. Rather than developing a joint statement as a specific output of the Workshop, there was strong support for NIERN to seek additional funding opportunities and mechanisms to progress the concept. NAILSMA has worked closely with the NIERN development team and has been successful in receiving support through NESP Marine & Coastal Hub. This project will use key Indigenous research themes (e.g. participation, cultural authority, partnerships, healthy people, Indigenous leadership, training and equity of funding) to develop and test new approaches to environmental research programme implementation and design at a variety of geographic and jurisdictional scales. The project will develop a steering committee to work closely with research partners to identify suitable case studies. The case studies will be research projects or national environmental priorities that operate across states and work with Indigenous organisations at different scales (local, regional, state and territory and national). These case studies will be used to develop and test conceptual elements that will underpin the practical implantation of a NIERN at different scales.

The AMSA Workshop enabled Indigenous voices to not only be heard, but to lead the discussion. This fundamental method will be continually applied and strengthened to enable Indigenous leadership and participation as the NIERN platform develops. There was very strong sentiment that any national process should acknowledge and work within existing functional processes and governance. The NIERN project team have identify the Indigenous Salt Water Advisory Group as a key contributor to developing the NIERN concept within a working regional collaborative process. Other case studies will focus on activities and processes operating in southern Australia and the project team will prioritise consultation and partnerships with the Indigenous Steering Committee who can identify appropriate case studies Nationally.

2.2. Develop a vision statement reflecting the sentiment of the workshop participants

Another important step is to convene the AMSA Indigenous workshop working group to draft a vision statement that reflects the key messages discussed during the 2 day workshop. The workshop participants indicated that the nominated working group should deliver the draft statement within a reasonable time frame. The working group should have a statement prepared by February 2023.

2.2.1. Details of vision statement discussion

There has been previous Indigenous-led Statements produced from other National Indigenous Gatherings such as this workshop. Previous Gathering Statements that were mentioned as examples by the participants at this workshop included the 2018 Statement by the National Indigenous Climate Change Gathering on Yorta Yorta Country and the 2021 Statement in the State of Environment Report. Participants at this National Indigenous workshop agreed it was important to use this 2-day workshop opportunity to create a similar National Indigenous Statement/Vision from the Indigenous participants present.

There was clear endorsement from the participants present to do the following three tasks:

- Establish a working group to support the current Indigenous Working Group (IWG)
- Produce a Statement
- Have a clear Timeline

There was discussion about nominating participants from the floor to form a small working group to take responsibility for and to draft up the suggested notes from this workshop discussion regarding the National Indigenous Statement. Participations nominated themselves through expressing their interest and putting forth their names as well as other names mentioned from the floor. The names that were recorded on the day, included the following individuals:

- Manuwuri Forrester
- Shannon Clonog
- Stan Lui
- Rob Anders
- Cass Hunter
- Daniel Oades
- Jason Ramasamy
- Bianca McNeair
- Mitch Gibbs

Statements that were captured from the floor included:

- We as participants at the AMSA Indigenous Workshop call on all government, educational utilities, corporates, philanthropic bodies to fully engage Australia's and appropriate to refer its marine scientists in all research on our cultural marine country as the lead body fully supported by collaborative partners.
- Inclusive but exclusive
- Need transparency
- Need to include truth telling to be included
- Summary report to share around
- A song line to connect us all Marine – “Anchoring Indigenous science inside marine environments”
- Include spirit and deep connection – it's our cause
- Vision statement – not a call to arms.
- Is just a start – to keep it moving along to future AMSA discussions “it is not the water that separates us but connects us as our people – water is life”
- We been excluded in the way Science has been spoken about and we need to be a part of it.
- Should have NIERN network.
- Working Group – IWG – 2022 Statement – Marine Space – National Space.
- Connecting Healthy country to the health of our people – need to have healthy men, women and children and country.
- Recommendation – Under NESP 4's for training – consideration for 'exchanges' between groups
- Indigenous developed – strong peoples – strong country
- Inclusion of Marine knowledge into Marine Science 'Marta-Lua'
- Treaty – 3 P's – participation, partnerships, people
- Succession planning
- Need time, need transparency, involvement of community and elders
- Indigenous science – has a long-term involvement
- Sustainability – set at 20% - Indigenous expect mob – 80%
- Statement – inclusive but exclusive.

Appendix 1: Workshop agenda

Program for AMSA 2022 Indigenous workshop

10-11 August 2022

Venue: Hilton Cairns (Grand Ballroom)

Facilitator: Cissy Gore-Birch

Day 1 – Wednesday 10 August 10.30am-5.00pm		
What we will do	Time	What will we achieve
Morning tea	10.30	Meeting workshop participants.
1. Welcome to country.	11.00	Cultural welcome.
2. Explain why we are here and who is in the room.	11.10	A shared understanding about what we hope to achieve in the workshop and the collective experience and knowledge in the room.
3. Discussing First Nations science.	11.30	A shared understanding about what First Nations Science is.
Lunch	12.30	
4. Discussing national Indigenous environmental research needs.	1.30	A shared understanding about why we need to identify national Indigenous environmental research needs and how they can be used to deliver benefits.
Afternoon tea	3.15	
5. Discussing national Indigenous environmental research needs and priorities.	3.30	Feedback from participants on Indigenous environmental research needs and priorities for coastal and marine environments.
6. Focusing of tomorrow's discussions.	4.40	Shared understanding about how tomorrow will build on today.
Close session	5.00	

Day 2 – Thursday 11 August 10.30am-5.00pm		
What we will do	Time	Who will do it
Morning tea	10.30	Meeting workshop participants.
1. Recapping from day one and focus for today.	11.00	Focus for today.
2. Discussing the concept of a national Indigenous sea country environmental research network.	11.15	A shared understanding of the purpose and potential benefits of a national Indigenous sea country environmental research network.
3. Should we advance a national approach to Indigenous environmental research?	12.00	Feedback from participants on the purpose and benefits of a national Indigenous sea country environmental research network and some of the opportunities and challenges.
Lunch	12.30	
4. What are the keys to success of a national approach and how should it be moved forward?	1.30	A shared understanding about how an Indigenous-led national approach should be advanced.
Afternoon tea	3.15	
5. Wrap-up and agreeing on outputs from the workshop and accessibility.	3.30	Summary of what we achieved in the workshop and general agreement on outputs from the workshop and their accessibility.
Close session	5.00	

Appendix 2. List of AMSA 2022 Indigenous Workshop attendees

Targeted invitees	Position	Organisation	State
1. Rachel Przeslawski / Chris Frid	President	AMSA	ACT
2. Mitchell Brown	Policy Officer, Project Management Office	DAFF, Strategic Policy Division	ACT
3. Josh Fielding	Senior Research Portfolio Manager	Fisheries Research Development Corporation	ACT
4. Shenade Muller	Indigenous Facilitator NESP	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment	ACT
5. Louisa Warren	Executive Manager	CSIRO, Office of Indigenous Engagement	ACT
6. Laura Parker	Chair	AMSA Indigenous Sub-Committee	NSW
7. Chels Marshall	Member	AMSA Indigenous Sub-Committee	NSW
8. Jodi Edwards	Claimant	South Coast Native Title claim	NSW
9. Robert Chewying	Director	Joonga	NSW
10. Robert Cooley	Head Ranger	Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSW
11. Bryce Liddell	Ranger	Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSW
12. Robert Russell	Ranger	Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSW
13. David Johnson	Ranger	Gamay Rangers, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	NSW
14. Raymond Ingrey	Director	La Perouse Community Alliance	NSW
15. Mitchell Gibbs	Researcher	Dunghutti man/University of Sydney	NSW
16. Jordan Ivey	Researcher	Bundjalung Nation	NSW
17. Kataya Barrett	Researcher	Country Needs People	NSW
18. Bernie McLeod	Team Leader	Booderee National Park	NSW
19. Shane Sturgeon	Supervisor -Natural Resource Management	Booderee National Park	NSW
20. Jeffrey Williams	Team Leader - Compliance	Booderee National Park	NSW
21. Ricky Archer	CEO	Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance	NT
22. Jade Ritchie	Indigenous member	Australian Marine Park Advisory Committee -North	NT
23. Justin Perry	Research coordinator	Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance	NT
24. Emma Barrett	Ranger	Marra Country	NT
25. Jodie Evans	Ranger	Marra Country	NT
26. Brenton Cardona	Director	Northern Land Council	NT
27. Alby Marsh	Researcher	New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd	NZ
28. Liz Wren	Director, Traditional Owner Partnerships	Great Barrier Reef Foundation	QLD
29. Traceylee Forester	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Australian Institute of Marine Science	QLD
30. Gavin Singleton	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Yirranganydji	QLD
31. Brian Singleton	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Yirranganydji	QLD

Targeted invitees	Position	Organisation	State
32. Cass Hunter	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	CSIRO	QLD
33. Malachi Johnson	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Gooreng-Gooreng Traditional Owner/ Durumbal Enterprises Pty Ltd	QLD
34. Leah Talbot	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Reef Trust	QLD
35. Yvette Williams	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	Reef Rainforest Research Centre/NESP Marine and Coastal Hub	QLD
36. Vincent Backhaus	Research Fellow	The Cairns Institute/James Cook University	QLD
37. Ian Walker	General Manager - Major Projects	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	QLD
38. Sheriden Morris	CEO	Reef Rainforest Research Centre	QLD
39. Tarquin Singleton	Traditional Owner	Yirrganidji Land and Sea rangers	QLD
40. Gudju Gudju Fourmile	Traditional Owner	Gimuy Walabura jidingi	QLD
41. Jack Thomas	Traditional Owner	Gimuy Walabura jidingi	QLD
42. Jade Gould	Traditional Owner	Butchella/Woppaburra	QLD
43. Brian Murgha	Ranger Coordinator	Great Barrier Reef Traditional Owner	QLD
44. Chrissy Grant	Chair Integrated Monitoring RTP	Traditional Owner Technical Working Group	QLD
45. Michelle Deshong	Board member / GBR Traditional Owner	Reef Restoration & Adaptation Managing Entity (Reef Trust Partnership)	QLD
46. Alison Liddy	Traditional Owner	Lama Lama	QLD
47. Shane Holland	Chairperson	South Australia First Nations Sea Country Research Alliance	SA
48. Garry Goldsmith	Business Manager	Nurrunga National Aboriginal Corp	SA
49. Natan Noel	Scientific Officer	Environmental Protection Authority, South Australia	SA
50. Tiahni Adamson		South Australia First Nations Sea Country Research Alliance	SA
51. Jason Mundy	Head of Division A/g	Parks Australia	TAS
52. Paul Hedge	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member/Knowledge Broker	UTas/NESP Marine and Coastal Hub	TAS
53. Robert Anders	Researcher	Tasmanian Aboriginal community	TAS
54. Mibu Fischer		Quandamooka Country	TAS
55. David Logan	Policy Officer	Parks Australia	TAS
56. Don Whap	Traditional Owner	Torres Strait Regional Authority	TS
57. Moni Carlisle		Torres Strait Regional Authority	TS
58. Frank Loban	Traditional Owner	Torres Strait	TS
59. Stephen van Leeuwen	Deputy Hub Leader and Senior Indigenous Facilitator	NESP Resilient Landscapes Hub	WA
60. Teagan Goolmeer	Deputy Chair	DAWE Indigenous Advisory Committee	WA
61. David Collard	Indigenous member	Australian Marine Park Advisory Committee - South-east Network	WA
62. Dan Oades		Kimberley Land Council	WA
63. Renae Jory	CEO	Malgana Aboriginal Corporation	WA
64. Rani Randall	Director	Malgana Aboriginal Corporation	WA

Targeted invitees	Position	Organisation	State
65. Doc Reynolds	Traditional Owner	Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	WA
66. Jeremy Smith	Traditional Owner	Esperance Tjaltjraak Native Title Aboriginal Corporation	WA
67. Wayne Webb		Undalup Association	WA
68. Azton Howard	Ranger	Bardi Jawi Rangers	WA
69. Rodney Maher		Kimberley Land Council	WA
70. Jessica Bangu	Senior Ranger	Karajarri Traditional Lands Association	WA
71. Iszac Webb		Undalup Association	WA
72. Toni Webb		Undalup Association	WA
73. Bianca McNeair	Traditional Owner	Malgana Country (Shark Bay)	WA
74. Cissy Gore-Birch	Workshop facilitator	Kimberley Cultural Connections	WA
75. Dion Creek		Kalan Enterprises	QLD
76. Irene Adams	Traditional Owner	Yuwi Aboriginal Council	QLD
77. Christabel Grant	Traditional Owner	Australian Marine Park Advisory Committee Coral Sea	QLD
78. Hannah Gibson	Traditional Owner	Lama Lama	QLD
79. Vincent Backhaus		Cairns Institute/James Cook University	QLD
80. Barry Hunter	Exhibitor/Sponsor	Northern Australia Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance	QLD
81. Rowena Bullio	Indigenous Facilitator	NESP Resilient Landscapes Hub	QLD
82. Jarlaba		Traditional Owner	QLD
83. Donna Odegaard	CEO	First Nations Broadcasting	QLD
84. Tim Langlois		University of Western Australia	WA
85. Shannon Clohessy		University of Western Australia	WA
86. Nicole Hamre	PhD candidate & research assistant	University of Western Australia	WA
87. Tim Smith	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	James Cook University	QLD
88. Paul York	Member	AMSA	QLD
89. Katie Chartrand	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	James Cook University	QLD
90. Meaghan Cummins	Chair	Woppoburra TUMRA	QLD
91. Keron Murray	Chairman	Wuthathi Aboriginal Council	QLD
92. Alan Jordan	Hub Co-Leader Southern Node	NESP Marine & Coastal Hub Southern Node	NSW/ TAS
93. Damien Burrows	Hub Co-Leader Northern Node	NESP Marine & Coastal Hub Northern Node	QLD
94. June Wright	AMSA 2022 Indigenous Working Group Member	UTas/NESP Marine and Coastal Hub	TAS



**Marine
and Coastal**

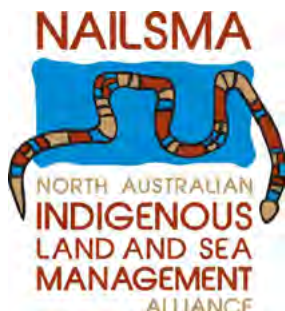
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