

2017
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2027

Glenelg Hopkins CMA

ABORIGINAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

Acknowledgement of Country

Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority (CMA) proudly acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Victoria and their rich cultural diversity and intrinsic connection to country. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future. We also recognize and acknowledge the contribution, interests and rights that Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities and organisation have in land and water management. We value our partnerships with them, for the health of people and Country.



Photo: Billy Bell (Gunditj Mirring), smoking ceremony at Budj Bim National Park

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Vision, Purpose and Objectives

The vision of Glenelg Hopkins CMA is to achieve a healthy and sustainable relationship between the natural environment and the community's use of land and water resources. Partnerships with community, landholders and organisations within the region are the foundation of effective land protection and catchment management works. Glenelg Hopkins CMA recognises that Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities have a significant role to play in land and water management across the region.

The purpose of the Aboriginal Partnership Framework (the Framework) is to support the full, effective and equitable participation of Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities in natural resource management (NRM) design and delivery. The Framework will be used by Glenelg Hopkins CMA as a guiding strategy for how we partner with and support Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities within our catchment.

The three key objectives of the Framework are to achieve:

- ⦿ effective engagement – long-term relationships built on trust, integrity and reciprocity where Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities are equal partners working with Glenelg Hopkins CMA
- ⦿ meaningful reconciliation – unity and respect between Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities, and Glenelg Hopkins CMA
- ⦿ improved cultural competency – knowledge, skills and the organisational support given to Glenelg Hopkins CMA staff, Board and Committees to understand, communicate and effectively work in a cross-cultural context.



In developing this Framework, the CMA has engaged with Traditional Owners and CMA staff on the Framework's purpose and content. The CMA has also taken into consideration State and Federal policy and legislation which helps inform our role and responsibilities in enabling effective Aboriginal participation in NRM, including:

- ⦿ Native Title, Traditional Owner Agreements, Aboriginal Heritage, the National Water Initiative, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act and Catchment and Land Protection Act
- ⦿ Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework, Victorian Aboriginal Economic Strategy, Munganin-Gadhaba (Achieve Together) – DELWP Aboriginal Inclusion Plan and Aboriginal Participation Guidelines for Victorian Catchment Management Authorities
- ⦿ The Council of Australian Governments' commitments to closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage
- ⦿ Traditional Owner Country Plans and Joint Management Plans.

This Framework, and its implementation, complement the Glenelg Hopkins Regional Catchment Strategy (2013-19) and Waterways Strategy (2014-2020), and fulfil key funding expectations of the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme.

Photo: Tya Lovett (Aboriginal Victoria) and CMA staff on a Sea Country cultural awareness training day.



Glenelg Hopkins CMA – Our Role

Glenelg Hopkins CMA supports communities across the region to create healthy catchments through strong partnerships which focus on maintaining and enhancing the integrity of soils, water and biodiversity in the face of a changing climate. The CMA, under the *Water Act 1989 (Vic)*, also has a statutory responsibility for ensuring effective waterway and floodplain management in south west Victoria.

The direction for the management of the region's natural resources is outlined in the CMA's Regional Catchment Strategy, which has been developed in partnership with many regional organisations, agencies, community groups and individuals under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic)*.

The CMA is governed by a board of community Directors who are responsible and accountable for the good governance, strategic direction and efficient operation of the CMA. Directors are appointed by and report to the Victorian Minister for Water, Environment, and Climate Change.

Working with Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities is key to helping achieve the CMA's mission of *"improving relationships between the environment and the community to achieve wise use of our regional natural resources in partnership with the government"*.

This Framework will help support this by:

- ⦿ cultivating a working environment based on two-way knowledge sharing
- ⦿ improving the awareness and competence of our staff
- ⦿ strengthening our processes of engagement and participation to be more inclusive of Aboriginal values and interests
- ⦿ having a focus on the multiple benefits and outcomes that are derived through NRM partnerships within the cultural landscapes of south west Victoria.

Photo: Gunditjmarra community members and CMA staff attending the Partnership Statement signing at Budj Bim National Park.

Water is Life

Water is Life: Traditional Owner Access to Water Roadmap, was released in September 2022 and is intended as a framework to create and maintain a careful and considered balance between Traditional Owner self-determination in water access and management, and the rights and entitlements of a range of stakeholders.

Water is Life aims to enable Traditional Owners to take on more direct responsibilities in environmental water and waterway management, by working in stronger, formalised partnerships with the Victorian Environmental Water Holder and the CMAs.

GHCMA is committed to supporting the implementation of Water is Life and will continue to work with partners to develop projects that deliver benefits to the environment and communities.



Aboriginal Land and Sea Management in the Region

The Glenelg Hopkins region is a diverse landscape, covering volcanic plains, grassy woodlands and Eucalypt forests, productive sea country, significant rivers and extensive wetland systems. These landscapes are rich in both plant and animal life – such as birds, fish, eels, kangaroos and yam daisies, which have sustained permanent settlements of Aboriginal people in the region for at least 11,000 years. Thousands of ancient and more recent Aboriginal heritage places can be found throughout the region and include scarred trees, stone arrangements, middens, rock paintings, stone house sites, mission sites, fish taps and quarries.

Aboriginal peoples across the region have retained a strong identity and connection to the traditional lands for which they have custodial rights and responsibilities.

Today, the Glenelg Hopkins catchment area coincides with five Traditional Owner groups who help manage the region's unique cultural and biodiversity values through critical initiatives such as Indigenous Protected Areas, joint-managed National Parks and private land holdings (see Figures 1 and 2).

The region also boasts two National Heritage listed cultural locations, Budj Bim landscape, which contains the remains of the world's oldest aquaculture system, and Gariwerd (Grampians National Park), which has an extraordinarily array of Aboriginal rock art sites. For many of these Traditional Owner groups their priorities and objectives for managing Country are documented in Country Plans, NRM strategies and other state-wide reports (see Appendix 1).

There are 3 ways in which the Victorian Government formally recognises Traditional Owners of a particular country:

- Native Title settlements as part of a determination by the Federal Court under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwth)
- Recognition and settlement agreements under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic)
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council appointing a Traditional Owner corporation as a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic).

Within the catchment there are also local Aboriginal organisations which deliver a range of health and well-being, social, educational, and economic and community development programs for community members.

The CMA recognises the diversity in Aboriginal representation across the region and is committed to building relationships and supporting partnerships with Traditional Owners and the broader Aboriginal community where there is an interest (see Table 1).



Aboriginal Land and Sea Management in the Region continued.

Table 1. Traditional Owner and Aboriginal community organisations in south west Victoria

Traditional Owner and Aboriginal Community Organisations	Native Title ¹	Registered Aboriginal Party ²	Land Management	Health, employment, well-being organisation	Indigenous Protected Area
Barengi Gadjin Land Council	✓	✓	✓		
Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation	✓	✓	✓		
Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC	✓	✓	✓		✓
Martang Pty. Ltd.		✓	✓		
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation (trading as Wadawurrung)		✓	✓		
Framlingham Aboriginal Trust			✓	✓	✓
Winda Mara Aboriginal Corporation			✓	✓	✓
Ballarat & District Aboriginal Co-operative				✓	
Dhauwurd Wurrung Elderly Citizens Association Inc				✓	
Gunditjmara Aboriginal Co-operative				✓	
Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation			✓	✓	
Worn Gundidj Aboriginal Co-operative			✓	✓	

¹Native title is the recognition by Australian law that some Aboriginal people have rights and interests to their land that come from their traditional laws and customs. Native title can exist where traditional connection to land and waters has been maintained and where Government acts have not removed it. It may include possession, occupation, use and enjoyment of traditional country. It may include the right of access to an area of land or the right to participate in decisions concerning how the land or waters is used by other people. Any native title rights and interests are subject to other existing rights (e.g. freehold or leases), and those other rights take precedence over native title rights. For this reason, native title rights will vary according to the rights of other people in the area claimed.

²Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) are organisations that hold decision-making responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 for protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage in a specified geographical area. The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (the Act) recognises Aboriginal people as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage. At a local level, RAPs are the voice of Aboriginal people in the management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. RAPs provide a wide range of services to the wider community.

Figure 1. Map of Native Title Claims and Determinations in Victoria

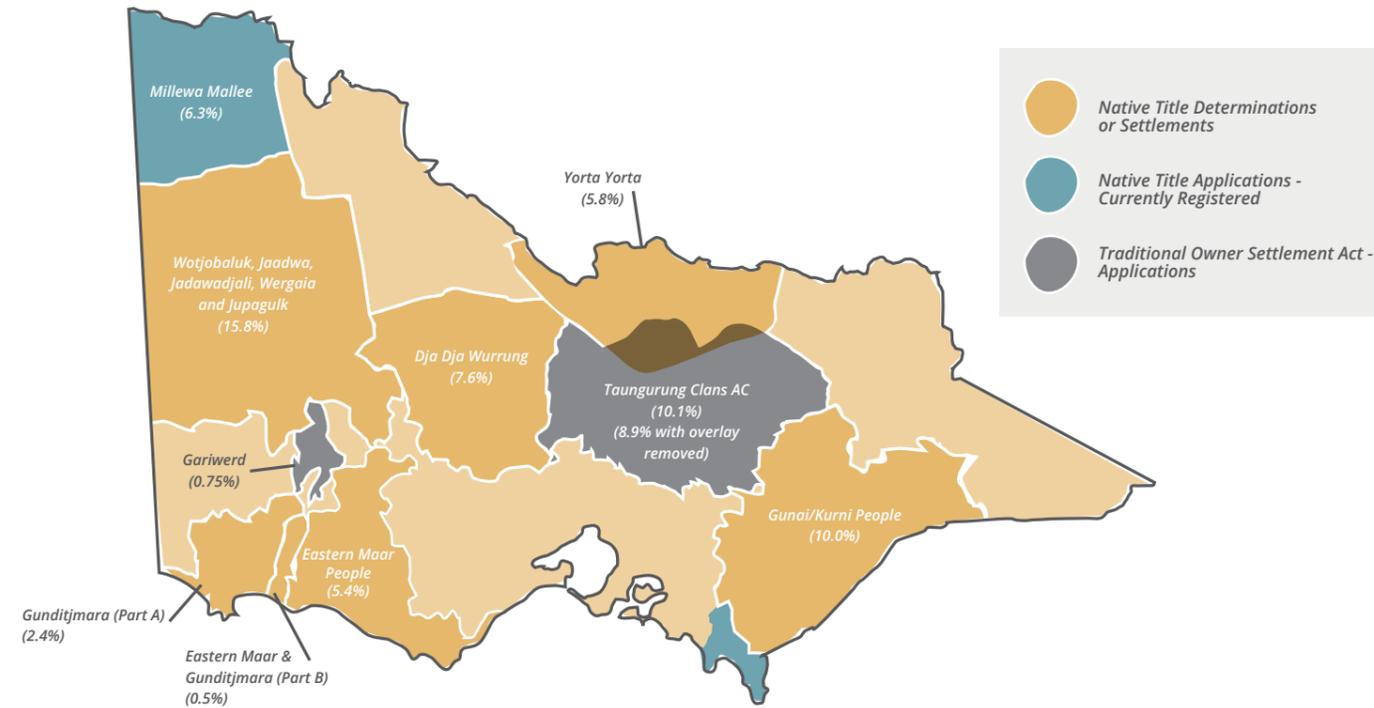
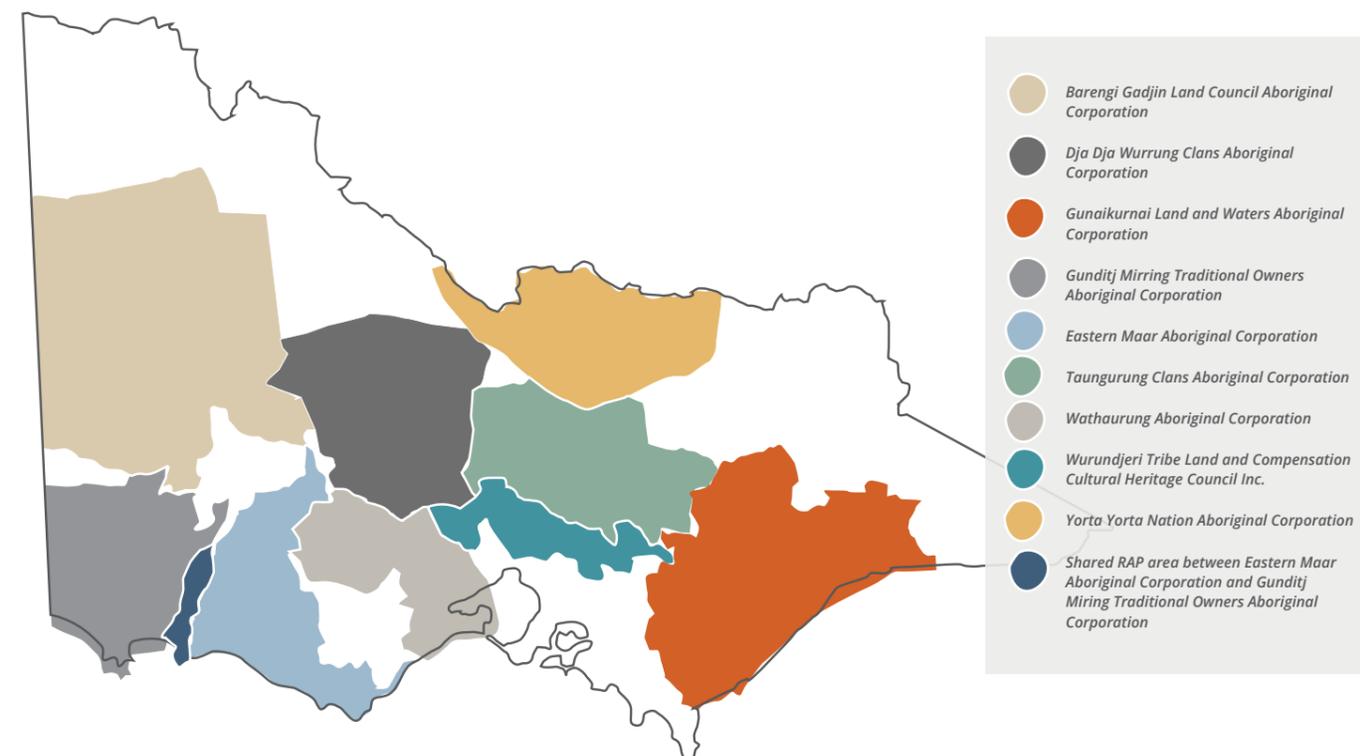


Figure 2. Map of Registered Aboriginal Parties in Victoria



Building our Partnerships

The CMA has been working with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal organisations for the past fifteen years. Our partnerships have helped achieve regional NRM priorities, and fulfil the broader aspirations and opportunities that Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities have for managing their land and sea country. Examples of past and current Aboriginal partnership activities which help manage the region's natural and cultural resources include:

GMTOAC and Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation have supported the delivery of a range of cultural competency activities for Glenelg Hopkins CMA. These included: tours of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape and Tyrendarra IPA. Southern Grampians Shire Council staff have also attended one of these events.

3 fauna surveys undertaken at a private land in Woorndoo between the CMA, Nature Glenelg Trust and Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation staff.

The Glenelg River Tour and Cruise saw a successful cultural event co-hosted by GMTOAC and Burrardies, supported by the CMA. Thirty-nine people attended over two days with 27 people attending both days.

On-ground works with GMTOAC have included 36ha Italian Buckthorn control at Tyrendarra Flora Reserve, 3ha of willow control at Tyrendarra Streamside Reserve.

Facilitated the employment of four Indigenous project officers.

The Coastal Connections project has facilitated 4 on-Country bird workshops between the CMA, Gunditj Mirring TOAC works crew and Budj Bim Rangers. Guest speakers are invited to come and give a talk on a particular bird species or theme e.g. Migratory Shorebirds.

Regional Landcare Partnerships event hosted by GMTOAC on Budj Bim Cultural Landscape.

Glenelg River Cultural Flows project has seen cultural knowledge interweaved with western scientific information. Several cultural flows meetings have taken place on Bochara-Bugara (Glenelg River) between CMA staff, GMTOAC, Barenji Gadjin Land Council and Burrardies Aboriginal Corporation.

2 cultural heritage inductions for CMA staff have taken place. The first was facilitated by EMAC, the second by Wadawurrung.

Coordinated the Glenelg River Cultural Flows project, including the development of the Glenelg River Yarns website. This was done in partnership with GMTOAC, BGLC and Burrardies AC.

Budj Bim's invasive species management program has been developed with DEECA, Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and Winda-Mara Budj Bim rangers to implement a coordinated, strategic program focusing on feral pigs, deer and weeds. Works so far include: 50,000+ hectares of herbivore control delivered and 165 feral pigs and 148 deer removed from the landscape.

While the CMA has statutory responsibilities under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic)*, it also has a regional leadership role to help build knowledge and develop strategic NRM partnerships with community, landholders and organisations. We recognise that effective partnerships are a learning process and require a long-term commitment. Partnerships need to be a collaborative, inclusive process of discussion, negotiation and review. Partnerships need to be responsive to differences in knowledge and experiences, and flexible enough to incorporate new information. Effective partnerships also require investments in time and resources to support the achievement of agreed objectives and outcomes. The CMA's commitment to on-going Aboriginal partnerships is reinforced through this Framework. Some of the key investment areas for continued partnership delivery, identified in collaboration with Traditional Owners, Elders and Aboriginal communities, include:

- 🕒 Reinstating cultural burning across the landscape
- 🕒 Supporting cultural flows and Aboriginal environmental outcomes through water management
- 🕒 Restoring the region's hydrology and wetland systems
- 🕒 Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge projects
- 🕒 Supporting NRM economic development opportunities
- 🕒 Improved protection of Aboriginal cultural places
- 🕒 Indigenous NRM employment, training and capacity building
- 🕒 Continued support for and growth of knowledge sharing and relationship building activities, such as the Junior Ranger and Yarns on Farms extension programs
- 🕒 Supporting the implementation of Water is Life.

Guiding Principles

The CMA works from the basis that Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities have an interest in everything we do in relation to land and water management. Through this Framework, our commitment to successful partnerships is guided by the eight principles detailed in the Aboriginal Participation Guidelines for Victorian CMAs:

GOOD ENGAGEMENT TAKES TIME AND SUPPORT

Allow adequate time and resources to engage, allow for contingencies and provide opportunities to meet on Country

PROTOCOLS ARE IMPORTANT

Collaboratively develop and follow agreed protocols for participation, making sure they include ways to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of Traditional Owners before undertaking projects that affect their rights and obligations to lands and waters

ABORIGINAL CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE AND OBLIGATIONS TO COUNTRY ARE DIVERSE

Explore innovative management approaches that embrace different knowledge, knowledge systems and cultures

MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IS BASED ON FAIRNESS, EQUITY AND MUTUAL RESPECT

Build mutual respect by valuing Aboriginal culture, knowledge, obligations, connections and diversity. Build relationships through cross-cultural exchanges

TRUST DEPENDS ON SHARED UNDERSTANDING AND CLEAR COMMUNICATION

Build trust through creating common experiences and nurturing long-term partnerships. Listen and learn together to evolve information sharing and communication strategies

THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE AND COUNTRY ARE ALL ONE

Promote connections with Country through different pathways. Consider how environmental activities can be designed to enhanced the health and wellbeing of people

ABORIGINAL LEADERS HAVE MANY DEMANDS ON THEIR TIME

Aboriginal leaders have interests and responsibilities across all sectors and levels of society. They need to engage with other agencies and organisations as well as yours. Think about engaging from a whole of government perspective, and foster partnerships with other agencies

PASSING ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IS IMPORTANT

Create opportunities to facilitate the transfer of Traditional ecological and cultural knowledge



Photo: Traditional burning carried out as part of Wiyn-murrup Yangarramela – a joint fire project with Corangamite CMA, Wadawurrung and other partners

Framework Implementation

This Framework will remain current from 2017 to 2027, to ensure that an inclusive, long-term approach to Aboriginal partnerships is adopted across the organisation. The Framework targets, actions and outputs are detailed in the following tables. Some of the targets and actions are currently being undertaken, some are in the planning stage, while others are aspirational and require development and consultation with Traditional Owners, Aboriginal communities, Agencies and other partners to be achieved.

The Framework targets and actions are structured around the key themes of:

- Organisational culture – Displaying the appropriate behaviours and attitudes that value Aboriginal people and their culture.
- Organisational responsiveness – Having the knowledge, ability and skills to work with Aboriginal people and organisations.
- Organisational practice – Developing and using appropriate policies and procedures that create a safe and inclusive work environment that is respectful and responsive to Aboriginal peoples aspirations and values.

The successful achievement of the Framework's targets and actions is reliant on funding and support. Targets will only be undertaken if they are appropriately resourced. Timeframe targets are based on the end of each financial year.

Strategic Initiatives:

The following strategic initiatives have been prioritised and form the basis for the implementation plan that guides the work of the Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator. A separate table specifying specific actions and outputs associated with each Strategic Initiative is maintained by the Biodiversity and Indigenous Partnerships Manager APF Work Plan.

1. Organisational Culture.

Strategic Initiative	Responsibility
1.1 Strengthen Internal Awareness of the GHCMA Aboriginal Partnership Framework, and Water is Life.	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator
1.2 Improve CMA awareness and involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dates of significance (Including National Close the Gap Day, National Sorry Day, National Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week, International Day of the World's Indigenous peoples)	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator Communication and Engagement Advisor
1.3 Develop and maintain mutually beneficially relationships and partnerships	All staff supported by Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator

2. Organisational responsiveness – Knowledge, skills and the ability to work with Aboriginal people and organisations.

Strategic Initiative	Responsibility
2.1 Provide continuous cultural learning opportunities to increase understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories and achievements	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator
2.2 Improve awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage and its protection	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator
2.4 Traditional ecological and cultural knowledges are valued and used as a form of expertise	All staff supported by Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator

3. Organisational practice – Policies and Procedures that create a safe and inclusive workplace.

Strategic Initiative	Responsibility
3.1 Cultural protocols are embedded as part of organisational functions	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator supported by executive managers
3.2 Develop and maintain mutually beneficially relationships and partnerships	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator supported by Biodiversity and Indigenous Partnerships Manager and executive managers
3.3 Traditional ecological and cultural knowledges are valued and used as a form of expertise	All staff supported by Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator
3.4 Improved awareness and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator supported by Biodiversity and Indigenous Partnerships Manager
3.5 Support Indigenous employment, training and capacity building opportunities	Executive managers and CEO
3.6 Support Indigenous supplier diversity	Business and Finance Program Manager
3.7 Develop communications protocols for providing information relation to cultural heritage and knowledge	Indigenous Partnerships Coordinator and Communication and Engagement Advisor

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) process for the Framework is outlined below (Table 2). The purpose of MER is to help understand what we have achieved and help identify possible improvements in the implementation of the Framework.

MER should be carried out in collaboration with Traditional Owner and Aboriginal communities where practical and appropriate. This is an important part of building mutual respect, shared knowledge and capacity, and strengthened relationships. The output measures (noted above in the Framework Matrix) will be used as the key evaluation tool for annual reporting. Aspirational targets detailed in the Framework will not be included in annual reporting until they are completed.

Table 2. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Process

MER Target	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe (end of financial year e.g. 30 June)
Report progress against Framework targets and actions	Carry out monitoring and evaluation activities	Partnership Project Coordinator	Annually
	Complete implementation report for incorporation into the CMA performance dashboard report	Partnership Project Coordinator	Annually
Recognise and celebrate achievements	Develop and use a variety of methods and culturally appropriate ways to share results and successes	Executive Assistant (PR/Media Coordinator)	Annually
	Report achievements, challenges and learning both internally and externally through various media options	Executive Assistant (PR/Media Coordinator)	On-going
Mid-term review and update Framework	Update the framework based on learnings, challenges and achievements	Partnership Project Coordinator	2022
	Clearly identify any economic, social and cultural outcomes achieved through implementation of the Framework	Partnership Project Coordinator	2022

Program Logic

Program logic is an approach to program planning which captures the rationale behind a strategy or program by expressing how change is expected to occur. It documents the cause-and-effect relationships between program activities, outputs, immediate outcomes and longer-term desired outcomes.

A program logic has been developed for each theme in the Framework Matrix (see Appendix 2, 3 and 4). Both the Matrix and program logic have been designed to incorporate DELWP standard outputs. DELWP standard outputs provide guidance for best practice planning, implementation, evaluation and reporting. They have been developed in conjunction with Victoria's 10 CMAs for NRM investment reporting, and provide a common metric for strategy implementation across the CMA.

Framework Review

The Framework will have a mid-term review in 2022. Key evaluation questions which will guide the Framework review are detailed in Table 3. These questions will be used to assess whether the key Framework objectives are being achieved and if they have been effective in bringing about the desired organisational changes. This review will also consider the range of economic, social and cultural outcomes that have been achieved through the implementation of the Framework.

Table 3. Mid-term Framework review process

Key evaluation questions	Monitoring, evaluation and evidence needed
<p>Impact:</p> <p>In what ways and to what extent has the Framework supported the full, effective and equitable participation of Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities in NRM?</p> <p>How has the Framework contributed to Regional Catchment Strategy Objectives?</p>	<p>Monitor change in levels of participation and partnerships – output statistics compared to baseline, quality of engagement events, feedback forms, surveys, most significant change stories, and discussions with CMA staff, Traditional Owners and other partners.</p> <p>Review actions aligned to standard outputs from SPAD. Framework outputs translated into RCS objectives through program logic.</p>
<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>To what extent were the Framework actions completed?</p> <p>How effective were the actions in meeting the Framework objectives?</p> <p>Are there other actions that might be more effective?</p> <p>How effective was the framework at contributing to RCS management measures?</p>	<p>Dashboard report on status of actions – % of actions and outputs started/completed/funded.</p> <p>Results from Traditional Owner, partner and CMA staff surveys, discussions and most significant change stories.</p> <p>% or amount of funding received to implement Framework.</p> <p>Alignment of actions and outputs with RCS measures.</p>
<p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Are we implementing the Framework actions within the timeframe and budget expected?</p> <p>What could be done differently to improve implementation and maximise impact more sustainably?</p>	<p>Results from Traditional Owner, partner and CMA staff surveys, discussions and most significant change/unexpected outcomes stories.</p> <p>Dashboard report on status of actions – % of actions and outputs started/completed/funded.</p> <p>Project budgets and reports.</p> <p>Review of Framework delivery and planning processes.</p> <p>Review of knowledge gaps.</p>
<p>Appropriateness:</p> <p>Are the actions the most appropriate activities to be undertaken or are there other measures that should be implemented?</p> <p>Did the actions and the way they were undertaken align with partner needs and expectations?</p> <p>Were they consistent with relevant NRM policy and priorities?</p>	<p>Results from Traditional Owner, partner and CMA staff surveys, discussions and most significant change/unexpected outcomes stories.</p> <p>Dashboard report on status of actions – % of actions and outputs started/completed/funded.</p> <p>Review of regional, state and national legislation and policy.</p>
<p>Legacy:</p> <p>How are the effects of the Framework expected to continue over time, particularly after the Framework has reached the end of its cycle?</p> <p>What cultural, social and economic benefits have occurred through the implementation of the Framework?</p>	<p>Reengagement project and social surveys to determine whether practice, knowledge and skills have changed.</p> <p>Stories of change to demonstrate cultural, social and economic benefits, staff and partners behaviours and expectations, and how the CMA is perceived.</p>

⁴Dart, J. 2007 (unpublished), Training notes: monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) for natural resource management in Australia.



Photo: Participants on the Towards Cultural Flows river trip at Fulham Reserve – including BGLC, Gundiḡmara Traditional Owners, MLDRIN and CMA staff

Framework Assumptions

Assumptions are expectations, based on current knowledge and experience, about what is important for a strategy's success. The following assumptions can be applied to implementation and evaluation of the Framework:

- Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities are interested in collaborating with CMA in implementing the Framework and carrying out MER activities
- Delivering the Framework will help build and strengthen relationships and partnerships with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities, and that this will add value to NRM within the Glenelg Hopkins region
- Appropriate levels of resources are available to deliver the Framework targets and actions and for MER activities including the incorporation of improvements and changes when necessary
- Actions undertaken with respective Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities are reflective of their aspirations, and are designed with consideration of current capacity, resources and governance arrangements
- Evidence is available and can be meaningful applied when evaluating and reporting on implementation
- Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities have the resources and capacity to participate in MER activities
- Implementing the Framework will contribute to a range of social, cultural, economic and environmental outcomes through NRM



Photo: Staff from Barengi Gadjin Land Council and Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners involved in the Towards Cultural Flows – Glenelg River Aboriginal Water Value project



Photo: Uncle Ron Marks (Barengi Gadjin Land Council) showing bushfoods to CMA staff during cultural awareness training

Photo: Baskets made by Wadawurrung Traditional Owners

Appendix 1. Country Plans and other relevant Strategies

Water is Life	The Water is Life: Traditional Owner Access to Water Roadmap provides an important framework to create and maintain a careful and considered balance between Traditional Owner self-determination in water access and management, and the rights and entitlements of a range of stakeholders.
Managing Country Together Framework	Parks Victoria's Managing Country Together Framework is a blueprint that guides how we work in partnership with Traditional Owners to protect Victoria's cultural landscapes. It outlines how we recognise and support Traditional Owner rights and interests through park management.
Paleert Tjaara Dja Let's make Country good together 2020-2030 - Wadawurrung Country Plan	The Wadawurrung country plan is a guide for building upon cultural heritage management work and progressing broader Caring for Country aspirations.
Kooyang Sea Country Plan (2004)	This plan was developed by Framlingham Aboriginal Trust and Windamara Aboriginal Corporation to outline their responsibilities for the management and protection of the natural resources of their country across SW Victoria.
A VCMC Position/ Perspective on Indigenous Engagement in Victoria (2006)	This paper provides an overview of Indigenous engagement in NRM in Victoria up until 2006. It also provides advice on how Catchment Management Authorities can improve engagement, which is still applicable today.
Finding Common Ground – A review of Indigenous engagement in Landcare in Victoria (2010)	This report highlights key factors that contribute to effective working relationships between Landcare groups and Indigenous communities. It also provides recommendations on how to encourage and foster partnerships.
Glenelg Hopkins Regional Catchment Strategy (2013-19)	This Strategy sets the direction for how the region's land, water and biodiversity resources should be managed. Collaboration and engagement with Indigenous communities for improved NRM is a key objective of the Strategy.
Glenelg Hopkins Waterway Strategy (2014-22)	The Waterway Strategy provides a single planning document for river, estuary and wetland management in the Glenelg Hopkins Region. It includes actions specific to Traditional Owner groups across the region.

Budj Bim Master Plan (2014)	This plan presents a vision for the conservation and sustainable use of the Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape for cultural, tourism and community purposes, and provides an enabling framework for the government, the Gunditjmarra community and tourism industry to invest in the future development of the Budj Bim Landscape as a tourism destination and as a home to the Gunditjmarra community.
Meerreeengeeye Ngakeepoorryeeyt (Our Country, Far Seeing) – Eastern Maar Country Plan (2015)	The Eastern Maar Country plan defines the future vision and aspirations that Eastern Maar citizens have for Country.
Ngootyong Gunditj Ngootyong Mara (Healthy Country, Healthy People) - South West Management Plan (2015)	The South West Management Plan expresses the wider vision that Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners, other land managers and the wider community have for the future of more than 130 parks, reserves and Aboriginal community owned properties in south-west Victoria.
Budj Bim IPA Plan of Management (2015-19)	The Budj Bim IPA Plan of Management consolidates the knowledge and learning of the Gunditjmarra community and its partners for the management of the properties owned and managed by the community.
Gunditj Mirring and Glenelg Hopkins CMA Partnership Statement (2015-21)	This document outlines the commitment of both Gunditj Mirring and Glenelg Hopkins CMA to continue their partnerships with the aim of a more sustainable and resilient future for the health of people and country.
Tyrendarra Indigenous Protected Area Management Action Plan (2015-2018)	The Plan recognizes that Country means the whole of the environment including nature and heritage and material and spiritual components. This Plan aspires to honour that connection through practical land management practices while providing employment for economic growth development.
Growing What is Good Country Plan. Voices of the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk peoples (2017)	Plan developed by Barengi Gadjin Land Council in collaboration with Native Title Services Victoria to support the management of Country and Waters, with a focus on economic development and maintaining cultural traditions.
Framlingham Forest and Deen Maar IPA Plans of Management	This plan outlines the interest of Traditional Owners in maintaining cultural significant areas of remnant forest and coastal habitat in South West Victoria, through Framlingham Aboriginal Trust.

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Glenelg Hopkins

