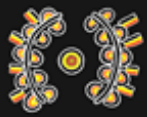




CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Principles practiced in transcending from agreements to practicing rights & interests



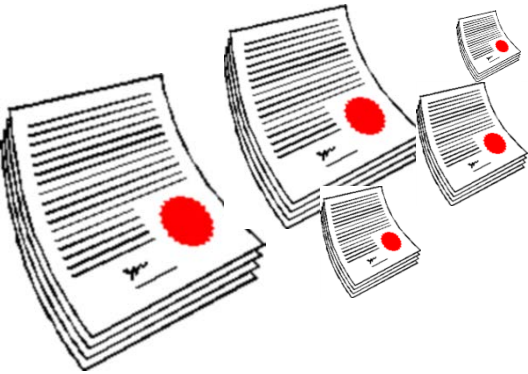


CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL





Agreements to practice



Agreements with Aboriginal title holders give varying degrees of Aboriginal control.

ILUAs, exploration licences, mining agreements, leases, Land handback with 99 year Park lease to government, Joint Management plans, Indigenous Protected Area, Compensation, Affected Area Monies, ...



Negotiation,
Planning,
Governance,
Implementation,
and monitoring
of agreements



Role of land council to
facilitate a process that
elevates and asserts
Aboriginal rights and
interests.





Principles and strategies

Aboriginal control, leadership, and governance

- Self-determination in forming a vision
- Design of the decision making process
- Participatory and adaptive planning and monitoring
- FPIC*

Relevant and accessible processes:

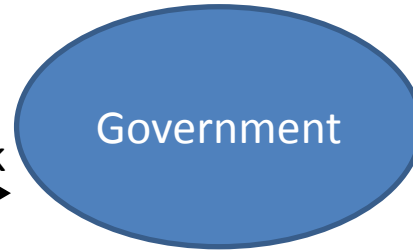
- Accountable, transparent, informing decisions
- Consistent and tailored and adaptive.

Valuing Aboriginal knowledge, skills, and vision

Capacity building: strengthening skills, knowledge, and relationships through collective action; increasing ability to take action.



Traditional owners



Government

Watarrka handback land with 99 year lease of Park

Annual lease income

Joint Management Agreement



TOs



TOs



Parks



Joint management committee

Money allocated to Community development. TOs agree on governance and how decisions are made.

Decisions about land use

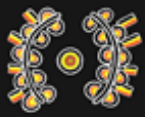


TOs



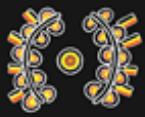
10 year plan

Monitor and adapt



CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL





CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL



PLANNING FOR ACTION

1. Getting Started

Traditional owners/community members decide how much money to put aside for good projects that benefit the group.

2. Agree on Process

Group and CLC talk about how to work well together and how Aboriginal people will make the decisions. Will there be a Working Group or will everyone be involved?

3. Choose Project

The Aboriginal group talks about the main areas they want to work on to make life better now and for future generations. The group chooses the most important project/s to start working on.

4. Plan Project

The group works with the CLC to make a project plan and shares it with everyone. The plan shows (1) how the project will help Aboriginal people (2) which organisation will do the project and (3) how much it will cost.

5. Decide on Project

After the project plan is finished the group decides whether to allocate money to the project.

6. Enter Agreement

The CLC checks that the right Aboriginal people were consulted and decisions were made in the right way.

The CLC then signs a legal agreement with the organisation saying they will do the project as planned and budgeted.

PROJECT HAPPENS!

7. How did it go?

The group and CLC ask: How did the project benefit Aboriginal people? Was the money used the right way? How can we work better together next time?





Application of principles and strategies in Natural and Cultural Resource Management Planning





Background

“Essentially planning is about the organisation and management of land and resources”, and about determining what needs to happen to “get something done”.



Why Plan?

- mediate between diverse stakeholders
- Communication toll and access funding
- Define access and decision making structures and processes
- Planning can be transformative but can also further marginalise



Planning strategies

1. Recognise, value and incorporate different knowledge systems and decision making processes;
2. Providing appropriate time and resourcing to be able to effectively engage and involve people;
3. On country planning trips;
4. Communication.

