

Victorian Landcare Facilitator Program Welcome Pack

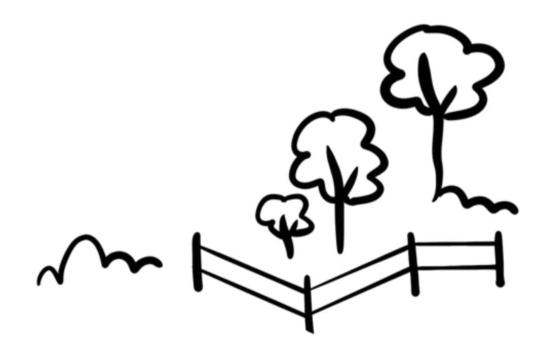


Victorian **Landcare** Program



MODULE 3 - VLFP Stakeholders

Landcare for Country & Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator





Terminology

Aboriginal

Exclusively refers to Australian Aboriginal peoples, and Torres Strait Islander exclusively refers to peoples from the Torres Strait Islands. Both Peoples may have connections in and outside of Victoria.

The use of the term

Indigenous

is retained in the names of programs, initiatives and publication titles and, unless otherwise noted, is inclusive of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Traditional Owner

An Aboriginal person who has traditional connection(s) to an identified geographical area of Country.

Historically, in Government publications there has been a variety of different terminology used when referring to First Peoples: Traditional Owners, Aboriginal people, First Nations and Indigenous. First Nations people is a more inclusive way to refer to the community and is becoming a popular way of referring to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. First Nations people represents all Indigenous People, as the First People/Traditional Owners of Country. However, when speaking about a particular geographical area - Traditional Owners are to be exclusively acknowledged for that area and are the only People that can speak for that area. In this resource we have retained existing historical terminology when referring to the historic names of programs, initiatives and publications and their recommendations in order to be consistent with those documents.

First Nations people or **First Peoples**

Refers to peoples or nations of people connected to an area prior to colonisation.



Historical Context



Historically there has been a lack of First Nations communities participation in Landcare.

In 2004, only 12% of Victorian Landcare groups had ever engaged with Traditional Owners (Curtis & Cooke 2006).



Also in 2004, the first Indigenous Facilitator was employed by a Catchment Management Authority (CMA) to increase Aboriginal participation in natural resource management (NRM).



Between 2004 - 2007, CMAs began establishing Indigenous Facilitators, forming the Indigenous Facilitators Network (IFN) in Victoria.



In 2007, the IFN raised the issue of the lack of Aboriginal involvement in Landcare to the Victorian Government.

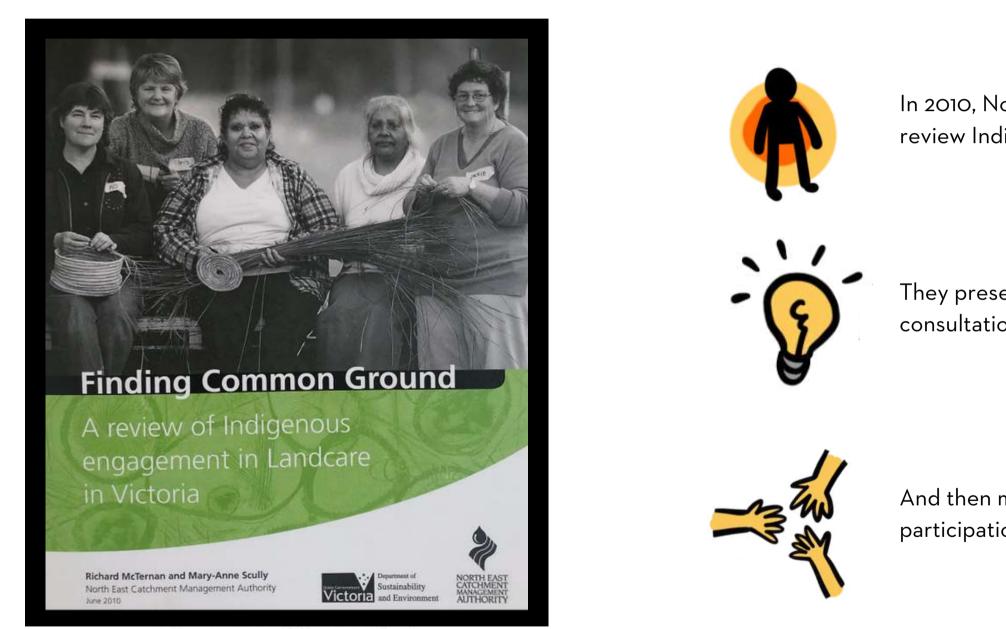
In response to IFN concerns, the then Department of Sustainability and Environment commissioned a review of Aboriginal involvement in Landcare - *Finding Common Ground Review* (2010).





Traditional Owner, Brett Clarke shares knowledge with school student and local Landcare Facilitator at Junior Landcare cultural awareness event. (Jackson Chatfield 2020)

Finding Common Ground



Finding Common Ground Cover Page (McTernan & Scully 2010)

In 2010, North East Catchment Management Authority's review Indigenous engagement in Landcare.

They present findings from literature review, survey, consultation, workshops and forums.

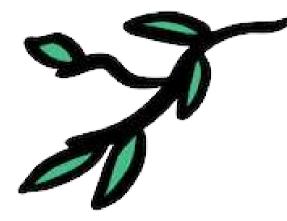
And then make 11 recommendations to increase participation in Landcare.

Finding Common Ground: Key Findings



- Improve two-way communication between Aboriginal people & Landcare ₩.
- Opportunities arise when common interests are identified
- Adequate funding is needed to support Aboriginal participation in Landcare
 - Lack of awareness/understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation
- Regions with Aboriginal Facilitator's have higher engagement

Ongoing engagement is critical for good results



Finding Common Ground: Recommendations

Produce an online resource to assist Landcare groups wanting to engage with Aboriginal groups

Establish a conduit position to support engagement

Improve information flow between Aboriginal communities & NRM agencies

Encourage ongoing cultural heritage awareness

Explore alternative

funding methods to create ongoing financial security to increase Aboriginal participation in Landcare



Utilise existing Landcare groups governance to support Aboriginal groups interest in land management

Continue to support and resource dedicated positions that encourage the involvement of Aboriginal people in NRM in Victoria

Secure commitment from DSE (DEECA), CMAs, VLP & Aboriginal communities for ongoing partnership

Identify themes as a connection point for partnerships

Encourage Victorian NRM bodies & groups to involve Aboriginal people at planning stage

Implement communication campaignto demystify cultural heritage legislation, providing clarity to Landcare community

Timelines for Establishing a State-wide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator

The VLP Review Action Plan makes 33 recommendations to strengthen and support Landcare

2010 - 2013

The first Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator (ALF) was employed to support the formation of Aboriginal Landcare groups in North East CMA (NECMA) region

2013 -2016

The first state-wide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator was appointed shifting the focus to Aboriginal cultural heritage training to engage Landcare 2015

The Victorian Landcare Program (VLP) underwent a review creating the Victorian Landcare Program Review Action Plan

June 30 2016

Funding for statewide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator based at NECMA ended

2012

2016

Recommendation 15 & 16 were to better support Aboriginal inclusion in Landcare by effectively supporting the statewide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator position

December 2017

The DELWP based statewide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator was appointed

2018

Statewide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator

The Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator is a state-wide role that is funded through Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) as part of the Victorian Landcare Program.

The position aims to establish and strengthen connections between Traditional Owner and First Nations communities and Landcare communities across Victoria.

The state-wide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator works with:

- Traditional Owners
- First Nations communities
- Government agencies
- Catchment Management Authorities, and
- the broader NRM community including Landcare groups/networks



Key Components

The state-wide Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator's role has four key components essential to establishing connections between First Nations communities and Landcare:

Exploring opportunities Enabling action



Supporting engagement



Building education and awareness



Wurundjeri Narrap Team's Sean Hunter leads a 'walk and yarn' with Landcare facilitators through a Wurundjeri - owned property in Healesville, Victoria (Jackson Chatfield 2019)

Aims of the Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator Role



Increase participation of First Nations people in Landcare across Victoria



Support Traditional Owners' aspirations for Country



Build Aboriginal cultural heritage capacity within Landcare



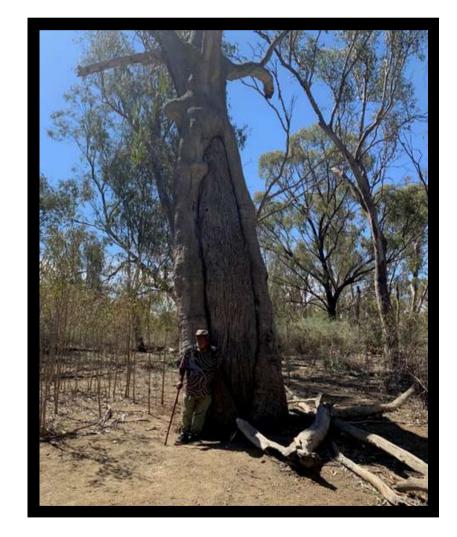
Improve engagement between Landcare and the First Nations community



Establish the Landcare brand across First Nations communities



Examples of Types of Activities Aboriginal Landcare Facilitator has Led



Ngintait Elder, Uncle Norm, standing next to canoe tree during rabbit management workshop in the Mallee (Jackson Chatfield 2018)



On Country meetings with Traditional Owners and Landcare facilitators



'Yarns on Landcare farms' between Traditional Owners, Landcare facilitators and landholders



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guide for Landcare and environmental volunteers





Aboriginal cultural heritage events with Landcare communities



Assist Landcare facilitators to identify and report Aboriginal cultural heritage



Aboriginal cultural awareness workshops with Landcare and schools

Self-determination

What is Self-determination?

Self-determination is all about choice.

Indigenous people around the world, have fought for the right to self-determination, including the right to make decisions on matters that affect their lives and communities. The right to selfdetermination is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to which Australia is a signatory (First Peoples – State Relations 2019).

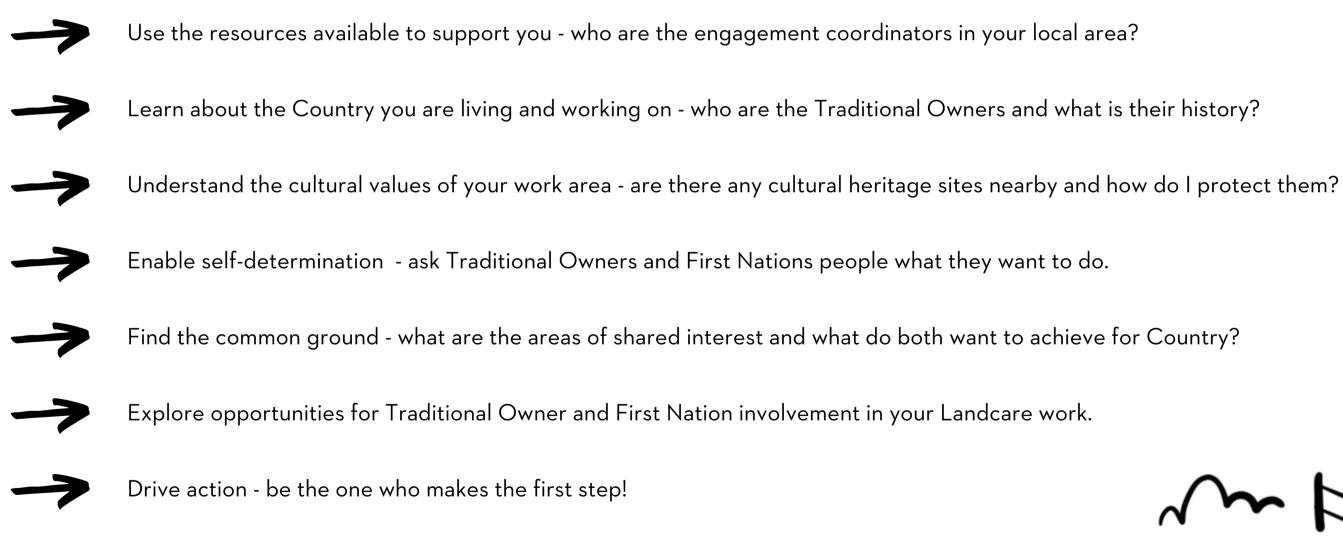
That means Traditional Owners have the right to make choices that best reflect them on their journey to self-determination and self-governance.

First Nations communities doing what they want to do, the way they want to do it, and having the resources to get it done.



Traditional Owners leading and teaching Aboriginal fire management on Wotjobaluk Country, Mt Grapples, Victoria (Jackson Chatfield 2021)

How the Landcare Community Can Support First **Nations Involvement in Landcare?**





Opportunities

Connecting and partnering with Traditional Owners and First Nations communities can be a very rewarding experience for both First Nations people and Landcare groups/networks.



Read your local Traditional Owner's Country Plan to find the common ground.



Help protect and preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage in your Landcare area.



Support Traditional Owners to manage Country in the way they want to.



Provide opportunities for Traditional Owner and First Nations communities to access and connect with Country through involvement in Landcare and caring for Country activities.



Seek Traditional Owner input into project planning, from the start.



Keep Traditional Owners and First Nations community groups informed of Landcare activity.



Invite Traditional Owners and First Nations community members to join your Landcare group or network.



Mission to Enable Self-Determination in Landcare

What we are working to achieve:

- Establish community-based, local Aboriginal Landcare Officers.
- Recognise Traditional Owner aspirations for Country and support them to manage Country the way they want to.
- Strengthen Traditional Owner and First Nations communities connections with Landcare.
- Increase opportunities for Traditional Owner and First Nations communities to access and connect with Country through involvement in caring for Country activities.
- Support Traditional Owners and First Nations communities to work directly with Landcare groups on projects delivering engagement and caring for Country activities.
- Build skills and capacity of Traditional Owners and First Nations people to participate in caring for Country activities.
- Empower Traditional Owner and First Nations communities to connect with Country and enable opportunities for economic development.



Gunditjmara Elder, Aunty Eileen Alberts explains Aboriginal weaving techniques to Glenelg Hopkins CMA staff and local community members at Tyrendarra IPA, Victoria (Jackson Chatfield 2018)

Click the live links for direct access



Key Resources: Strategies and Guides

Parks Victoria's *Aboriginal Heritage* <u>Identification Guide</u>



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guide for Landcare and Environmental Volunteers



Victorian Traditional Owner Cultural

Fire Strategy

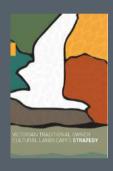




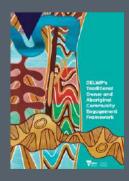
First Peoples - Stat Relations



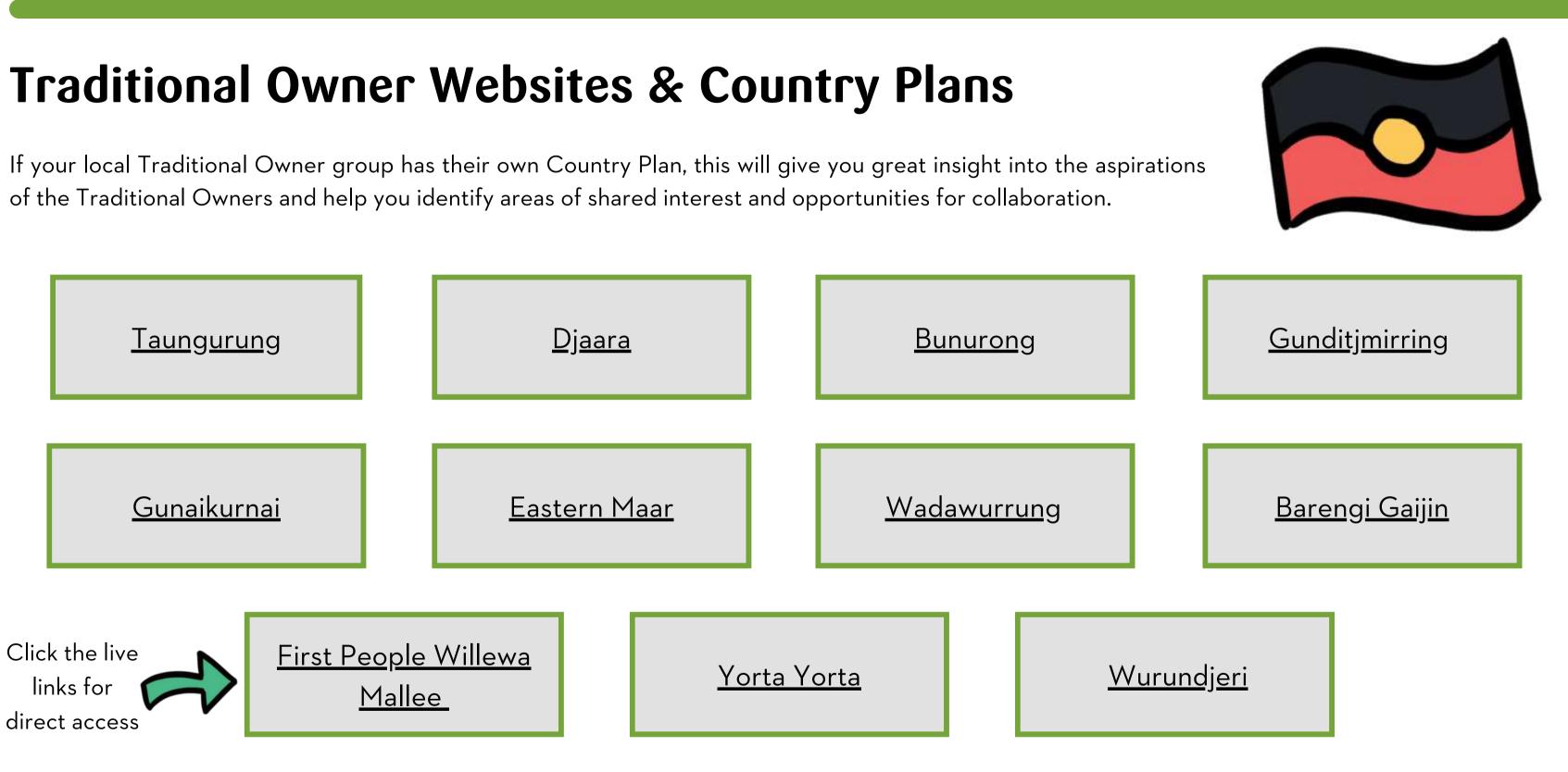
<u>Victorian Traditional Owner Cultural</u> <u>Landscapes Strategy</u>



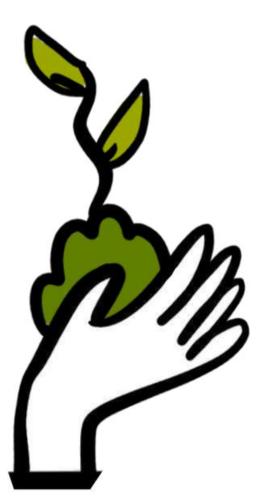
<u>Traditional Owner and Aboriginal</u> <u>Community Engagement Framework</u>



Traditional Owner Websites & Country Plans



References



Curtis, A & Cooke, P 2006, Landcare Groups in Victoria: after twenty years, A report to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, National Landcare Program, Monitoring and Evaluation Project, retrieved 19 October 2021, <www.csu.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/703742/2006report20.pdf>.

DELWP 2019, Pupangarli Marnmarnepu 'Owning Our Future' Aboriginal Self-Determination Reform Strategy 2020-2025, retrieved 23 December 2021, <Pupangarli-Marnmarnepu-Owning-Our-Future-Aboriginal-Self-Determination-Reform-Strategy-2020-2025.pdf (delwp.vic.gov.au)>

First Peoples – State Relations 2019, Aboriginal self-determination, First Peoples – State Relations, retrieved 20 October 2021,

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McTernan, R & Scully, M.A 2010, Finding Common Ground: A review of Indigenous engagement in Landcare in Victoria, Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.







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