GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of **Planning, Lands and Heritage**

Aboriginal Engagement Toolkit

November 2026

SOLUTIONS FOCUSED FOR A
VIBRANT WESTERN AUSTRALIA



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This document is available in alternative formats on application to the Department's Communications and Engagement directorate.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage acknowledges the Aboriginal people as the traditional custodians of Western Australia. We pay our respects to the Ancestors and Elders, both past and present, and the ongoing connection between people, land, waters and community. We acknowledge those who continue to share knowledge, their traditions and culture to support our journey for reconciliation. In particular, we recognise land and cultural heritage as places that hold great significance for Aboriginal people.

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1. Background and Purpose

Engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is part of our core business at the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (the Department).

The purpose of the Aboriginal Engagement Toolkit is to guide individuals through an engagement process to ensure the outcomes are maximised, strong relationships are established and maintained, and cultural safety ensues.

The Toolkit is a guideline on how to engage with Aboriginal communities and stakeholders in a meaningful, productive and culturally appropriate way. It provides a set of protocols, principles and processes to support successful engagement.

These guidelines are underpinned by the Department's Reconciliation Action Plan, consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and internal consultation, while being informed by shared understandings of Aboriginal culture, knowledge and heritage more broadly.

2. Understanding Culture

Aboriginal culture is diverse and extends to all aspects of life including cultural beliefs, language, country, cultural ceremonies, creation stories and history.

Country and language form a significant part of Aboriginal culture. The term Country is often used by Aboriginal people to describe the lands, waterways, sky and seas to which they are connected. It is more than a physical form and provides a spiritual, cultural and material connection and sense of belonging for Aboriginal people. They are intrinsically linked to identity and are required for survival and economic sustainability.

Similarly, language is inextricably connected to cultural and spiritual identity. It is an important vessel for transmitting knowledge, ideas and shared meanings. There are over 200 different language groups across Australia, with 70 located in Western Australia demonstrating the diversity of Aboriginal culture.





The Significance of Elders

Aboriginal Elders are highly respected custodians of cultural wisdom, leaders and educators within their community. Elders play a crucial role in preserving, promoting and passing down Aboriginal knowledge, beliefs, practices and respect for Country. They hold profound significance for their communities and all of Australia.

While an Elder's role may vary from one community to another, they generally lead cultural ceremonies and protocols and engage with government to negotiate and advocate for empowerment of their communities.

Contrary to the name, an Aboriginal Elder's status isn't determined by age, rather eldership is conferred upon individuals who have earned the respect of their community.

Elders are commonly addressed as 'Aunty' or 'Uncle' within their community; however, it is advisable that non-Aboriginal people inquire about the appropriateness of using these terms.

The Significance of Terminology

Terminology is active and impacts attitudes, understandings and relationships. Using respectful and inclusive language and terminology is an essential part of reconciliation and strengthening relationships between Aboriginal people and the wider Australian community. Terminology can change over time, so it is best to find out what individuals prefer to be called, rather than making assumptions.

NOTE: The term Aboriginal is generally used in Western Australia to refer to a person who identifies as an Aboriginal person. Aboriginal people may have connections with other Aboriginal nations and/or outside of WA. In Australia, the term 'Indigenous Australian' is often used to encompass both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, however, many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people do not like to be referred to as 'Indigenous' as the term is considered too generic. Unless noted otherwise, the term Aboriginal people will be used in this document.

For more information on correct terminology, please refer to **Terminology page 15**.



3. Types of Engagement

The Department is guided by best practice engagement as noted by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2). IAP2 is the peak body for the community and stakeholder engagement sector.

IAP2 has several engagement tools that are available for the Department to use (noting IAP2 has provided the Department written permission to use, copy or reproduce these materials).

The Spectrum of Public Participation is a widely used tool which defines the types of public engagement we can engage in. Each type of engagement has an increasing impact on the final decision.



Inform	***'We will keep you informed.'***
	Goal: To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.
Consult	***'We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.'***
	Goal: To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.
Involve	***'We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.'***
	Goal: To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.
Collaborate	***'We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.'***
	Goal: To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.'
Empower	***'We will implement what you decide.'***
	Goal: To place final decision making in the hands of the public.

4. How to Engage?

4.1. Be Inclusive

The Department acknowledges the crucial role of language in the culture, identity and wellbeing of Aboriginal people. Many Aboriginal people, especially those living in regional and remote communities, are multi-lingual, meaning that English is often not their first or even second language. To ensure meaningful engagement with Aboriginal people and communities, the Department must recognise the vital role of language and be inclusive in their engagement based on this.

To support engagement, the State Government has developed the Western Australian Language Services Policy 2020 and Guidelines. WA Language Services Policy 2020. Guidance on when and how to engage an Aboriginal interpreter is provided by the WA Language Services Policy 2020 and the Department's Language Services Procedure, accessed via Engaging translating services.

Use of Aboriginal language

Use your own style of speech; do not try to mimic Aboriginal speech. It is appropriate, however, to encourage the use of greetings in Aboriginal language i.e. 'Kaya' in Noongar, depending on the area/region that you work in.

There are more than 70 recognised Aboriginal languages in Western Australia. Learning local language is encouraged and may help with pronunciations and understanding what is communicated to you.

If you are interested in learning more about Aboriginal languages, visit your local Aboriginal corporation.

Pronunciations/spelling

Be respectful and check on the pronunciation and spelling of Aboriginal place names and words. Some words can have the same meaning but are spelt several different ways (i.e. Noongar, Nyungar), which reflect regional and linguistic diversity within the groups.

Because of regional diversity, the impact of colonisation and recent efforts to strengthen and revive the speaking of Aboriginal languages, a standardised approach using phonetic spelling has become popular. However, it is important to be aware that the preferred spelling for all Aboriginal people may vary. Framing terms/words phonetically can assist with correct pronunciation. For example: 'Kariyarra' Traditional Owners group from the Port Hedland area is pronounced 'Gar-ee-yarra'. 'Yamatji' Traditional Owner group from the Mid-West area is pronounced 'Yam-a-gee'.

It is more respectful to make a genuine attempt to pronounce Aboriginal names, sites, places and words, than to be dismissive of them. Individuals can check pronunciation/spelling with the stakeholder.

Visual cues

You should note that during your meeting, there will be a lot of non-verbal communication between participants which you should be aware of but are not required to understand. Some participants may avoid eye contact. Be mindful and respectful of these visual cues as this can drive a turning point in the discussions.

Present information in an accessible way

Develop a proposed meeting agenda and a clear presentation using appropriate communication tools (for example, poster, PowerPoint presentation, video or audio recording, maps). Share the agenda you have developed with community members to provide the opportunity for additional issues to be raised before the meeting as early as possible.

When presenting information to Aboriginal communities, particularly in a visual format, please consider the following:

- when using a table or flowchart illustration, ensure the interests of the Aboriginal community are at the top rather than the bottom as the location in the table is likely to be interpreted as importance – placing Government above Community in a vertical table or a hierarchal flowchart will always be seen as diminishing the importance of community and should be avoided;
- success and trust in engagement is gained by building up relationships with the same faces repeatedly coming into community and continuing conversations; and
- customise your presentation to the local audience using relevant statistics and maps for that community group.

Consider the audience inclusivity and accessibility for the location (wheelchair and elderly access etc).

If possible, aim to stay in the community itself and not just drive/fly in and out on the same day. 'Seagulling' – the term used for public servants who rush in and out of a community without providing an opportunity for the community to consider issues – this should be avoided if possible.

The meeting timeframes should consider school start/finish times, sufficient timing for 'meet and greet' ahead of the discussion of the policy/program.

You may also need to budget for stakeholder travel costs depending on the participation required. Where possible travel costs should be paid directly by the individual to avoid having to reimburse to the participant's personal account.





4.2. Engage Early

Early engagement and consultation is the foundation of positive relationships with Aboriginal people and communities, resulting in better outcomes.

Make a genuine attempt to contact and consult in a timely manner to allow outcomes to be achieved. There isn't a single correct method for contacting an Aboriginal person or organisation. Instead, it's important to find the most effective way to communicate with the individual or organization by exploring different forms of communication.

Pre-planning and potential partnership with other organisations

Other organisations may also frequently consult with Aboriginal stakeholders and on some occasions, for the purposes of being efficient, saving on resources and importantly not duplicating consultation events, it may be beneficial to partner with them to undertake consultation at the same time. This reduces the chance of consultation fatigue. Over-engagement can be frustrating and overwhelming for Aboriginal communities, despite good intentions.

Before making the decision to partner with another organisation it is important to understand the nature and purpose of consulting and ensure their focus of consultation will not reflect adversely on yours.

If proposed messaging from a likely partnering organisation in any way conflicts with your purpose of proposed consultation, it is best not to progress in this way.

Likewise, other organisations may require consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders on different matters at the same time. If you are proposing to undertake consultation, check for any projects that are being conducted in the consultation area. Undertaking community consultation in partnership with other organisations in the Department will provide a collaborative approach.



4.3. Establish Expectations

An important aspect of engagement is that Aboriginal people and communities are actively and meaningfully consulted on matters that have the potential to impact Aboriginal people's lives and aspirations. Engagement needs to be well-planned and completed in an appropriate manner to establish clear expectations.

Before you commit to engaging with Aboriginal stakeholders, you need to reflect on what you are asking people to participate in and whether you really need to go. Consultation fatigue is significant when consulting Aboriginal people and engagement needs to be considerate of this.

In addition to the usual logistical tasks involved in organising a meeting, time should be spent preparing to facilitate the meeting itself. Remember the importance of starting the relationship properly. Before commencing work in the community, the community must invite you in and request your involvement in addressing the issues being targeted. Never assume you have the automatic right to be there.

Engagement Fees

At times there may be an expectation for payment for engagement with Aboriginal people or organisations on certain matters. In some circumstances there may be agreements in place that set consulting fees, or projects where funding is prescribed or available for certain outcomes and/or advice. However, outside of those circumstances there are no current formal policies that guides payment for consultation with Aboriginal people.

Payment of fees may not be warranted or appropriate on some occasions, such as part of a public consultation period; but where the individual is seeking more formal input on certain matters, it may be a consideration.

If you are unsure on how to approach this matter or whether a payment is appropriate, please discuss with the stakeholder.

Meeting logistics and protocol

Hold the meeting in a place where the participants have agreed to and are going to feel the most comfortable, which will then mean they are more likely to participate. There should be enough space for people to organise themselves comfortably (in family lines, based on gender etc). When holding a meeting 'on Country' take advice from the community organisation as to the best location.

Liaise with the relevant stakeholder from the community you intend to visit and seek guidance on how to run the meeting, this includes presentations and logistics. The person from the community should be able to advise on preferred meeting days and times, venue, catering and if required, accommodation.

The stakeholder will be able to advise of any issues, protocols and sensitivities in the area you intend to visit as well as advise of any key events such as annual general meetings, funerals, festivals scheduled that may clash with your proposed visit. Be aware of cultural obligations such as sorry business, law and ceremony etc. as this will affect the numbers attending and may mean key senior people are unavailable.

Introductions

If you are invited to attend a Directors/Council meeting of an Aboriginal organisation/corporation or Prescribed Body Corporate (PBC), be respectful and introduce yourself to the Directors individually, if possible, when you enter the venue.

If possible, have business cards with you to provide to attendees.

Photography

Always seek permission for a group/event photo to be taken during or after engagement with Aboriginal stakeholders. If you are planning to use photos in a report or publication, you must obtain consent and/or credit the source. Be mindful of taking photographs with or of children and be aware of the cultural protocols around using the name and/or photograph of a deceased person.

Adequate time

Allow enough time at meetings for participants to think through the information provided and any issues before they make decisions. For some meetings it may be appropriate to spend the first day exploring the issues and allow a second day for decision-making, which gives people time to consider things and talk about them with others who may not have attended the meeting. You should also be mindful that further time may be needed to accommodate broader community consideration, and this may not fit into your own preconceived timelines or milestones.

Catering

If providing catering, make sure there is sufficient food for an additional 3–5 attendees as family members or other community members may attend at short notice.

Always enquire with community as to how a meeting should be catered for and whether this can be contracted through the community itself.

Also refer to the Aboriginal Business Directory WA to see if there are any local catering businesses registered.

Consider allergies and other special dietary needs.

Try to provide takeaway containers for attendees to take leftovers home to their families as a friendly gesture. An event checklist will ensure these items are considered.

Set out how the meeting will run

At the start of the meeting have a discussion on:

- the purpose of the meeting and roles of participants. Officers can work well together co-facilitating a meeting and a mixed gender team is a good way of making sure everyone can participate comfortably in the meeting;
- how information is going to be collected, who it will be available to, how it will be kept safe, and whether information collected will be attributed to individuals or the group as a whole are all important considerations to establish;
- the process for minuting/agreement of actions. If minutes are to be drafted, specify when and to who they will be sent. Let attendees know that if they do not want any comments included in the minutes, that they should advise; and
- advise of the next steps to progress or feedback during the engagement, and ensure they are delivered upon.

Anticipate issues that may be raised and develop a strategy to respond

You may want to consider short breaks (5-10 minutes) between agenda items as this will allow community members to finish any internal discussion before moving on.

On occasion you may be asked to leave the room so that discussion can be held between community members – this can take some time. It may be worthwhile mentioning at the beginning of the meeting that staff are happy to leave a meeting at any time if the community wants to have a private discussion.

Aboriginal people may use the opportunity of engaging with a public servant to bring up issues that are unrelated to your business area. Avoid acting as though you are the ‘expert’ – demonstrate that your intent is to listen and learn from Aboriginal people and their community and that you value their views and ideas.

Do not take negative feedback personally. If you require a de-brief afterwards, please discuss this with your stakeholder.

Consider how input can be obtained

Rather than requesting input or feedback via email, consider whether stakeholders can provide comments in the meeting. Use a whiteboard or butcher's paper to note each participant's input/comment on the matter being discussed. This is an effective way to demonstrate that the input is being noted and considered.

Maintain a list of topics/matters that have been agreed upon which can be referenced at the end of the meeting.

Other 'business'

At least 15 minutes before the scheduled closure of the meeting, indicate some of the matters to be addressed at the next meeting, but always try to finish highlighting at least 2-3 (if you have them) outcomes which have been agreed. If you have the capacity to clearly display both items that are 'on hold' or 'parked' and those that are 'in agreement', it can serve as an effective tool to guide discussions.

Meeting Close

When closing a meeting, consider the following:

- Make sure that everyone is clear about the decisions that have been made, what the next steps are and who to contact.
- Make sure that participants have a clear understanding of the potential outcomes of the decisions made during the meeting. Be aware of the level of consent/approval required and that all organisations will be required to pass formal resolutions through their Board on organisational letterhead.
- Be mindful when working in the native title space to ensure that approval of any decisions is provided by the PBC, rather than the operational arm/commercial entity linked to the PBC.



4.4. Develop Authentic Relationships

It is important that you plan well ahead and make time for relationships to develop. Ongoing engagement in a culturally appropriate and respectful manner contributes to the development of trust and relationships, resulting in outcomes that respond to the needs of all parties. Ongoing communication with Aboriginal communities is essential to building trust and relationships, while strengthening understanding of initiatives and will give confidence to Aboriginal people that their views are valued and will be considered and respected.

Referrals to other business areas/agencies

Ensure that you follow through on all committed actions, including referrals to other agencies as required. If other issues were raised, identify an appropriate person and pass on the relevant information. If it is an ongoing matter, support the stakeholder through conversations with the relevant person or organisation to ensure that suitable connection is made to help resolve the issue appropriately.

Meeting format considerations

Morning tea/lunch before or after a meeting provides a valuable opportunity to talk to people outside of the formal setting to help build relationships. It also provides an opportunity for members of the group to ask questions in an informal setting. If possible, seek an agenda slot just after morning tea/lunch so you can introduce yourself and liaise with attendees ahead of your discussions.

Acknowledgements and positive notes

Ensure you thank the stakeholders for the opportunity to meet and importantly for the Welcome to Country, if provided.

Try to end the meeting on a positive note, even if the matter discussed is contentious. It may be worthwhile starting with one or two more difficult topics but ending on easier, more positive topics. Meetings regarding policy/programs for example, generally have both positive and negative outcomes, and while unresolved matters must be dealt with, it is best to focus on points of agreement.

When closing a meeting, refer to some (but maybe not all) of the unresolved matters and indicate that some of these can be dealt with at the next meeting. Focus on what has been agreed and thank those present for their participation and involvement and importantly, their willingness to agree on key matters. Reiterate statements made by key individuals, which assisted in getting matters agreed, as this will also show respect for those present.



4.5. Be Present

Actively listening to stakeholders is key – spend time building the relationship; understand the local context, work out the groups priorities and how your project sits within that landscape. Avoid approaching with an agenda, the approval you seek and the associated deadlines.

Develop strategies that will give all meeting participants a chance to have their say.

There are times when you need to 'listen and understand' an issue rather than contribute, which will require active listening. In small gatherings, where attendees are in close proximity to each other, a physical gesture of opening your notebook to a new page, can indicate you are listening and taking notes rather than preparing to respond. Alternatively, if working off a laptop, looking up regularly in conversation is important. In a one-to-one situation, if the discussion moves toward personal/ confidential matters, make a physical gesture such as closing your notebook or laptop and pushing it away. This indicates you are not taking notes on the sensitive subject and that you are prepared to listen to the discussion. An alternative response is to close your notebook/laptop, place your hand on top and then ask if it would be okay to take notes. In a larger gathering when providing a presentation, if you are at a lectern or using a microphone stand, you may want to consider stepping to the side. This indicates you are in a position to listen rather than speak.



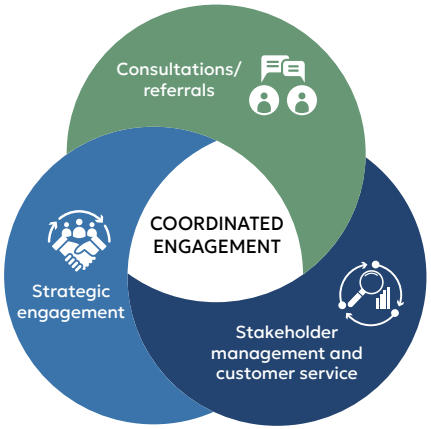


5. Resources

5.1 Terminology

Engagement Terminology: Stakeholder engagement vs management

- Stakeholder engagement: sharing of information or relationship building that has importance to the organisation and its teams.
- Stakeholder management: the physical order and governance around managing stakeholders and customers.



Statutory or non-statutory consultations that will support DPLH decision making.

Sharing of information or relationship building that has strategic importance to DPLH and its teams.

The physical order and governance around managing stakeholders and customers.

Terminology to consider use of or avoid

Terminology is an important cultural consideration. There are a number of terms that should only be used in certain contexts, some that are sometimes seen as 'inappropriate' to Aboriginal people and other words that are seen as offensive. Some of this terminology includes:

- **Indigenous** –it is widely recognised in Western Australia that there is a preference of the use of 'Aboriginal people', rather than 'Indigenous', which is often used in the Eastern States.
- **ATSI** – do not use the acronym but say it in its entirety being 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' or 'First Nations People' if appropriate.
- **Native** – this term was used extensively in legislation which controlled Aboriginal people such as the *Aborigines Act 1905* (WA).
  It is generally seen in Western Australia as being offensive, but is used by some Aboriginal people in media statements in other states.
- **Aborigine** – 'Aborigine' is an offensive term and should not be used.
- **'Aboriginals'** – the use of just the collective term 'Aboriginals' by a non-Aboriginal person can be patronising and it is important that the 'people' part is added to avoid any unintended offense. Use of the term 'Aboriginal people' is generally accepted nationally.
- **First Nations People(s)** – a very common term used and is one which has a growing usage in the Aboriginal community.
- **Native title holder** – a person who has native title rights and interests over a particular area of land or waters or, where there has been a determination of native title and a PBC is registered on the National Native Title Register as holding native title rights and interests on trust (section 224 *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA)).
- **Native title claimant** – an application made for the legal recognition of native title rights and interests held by Aboriginal Australians.
- **Aboriginal 'Inhabitants'** – this is a term used in the *Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972* and will be seen on legal tenure documents as the legal term which encompasses all Aboriginal stakeholders – community residents, non-resident community members, native title claimants and native title holders.
- **Knowledge Holder** – an Aboriginal person who in accordance with Aboriginal tradition, holds particular knowledge about the Aboriginal systems and communities.
- **Traditional Owner** – the definition of the term varies depending on the jurisdiction within Australia and in Western Australia has variable meaning so use the term 'knowledge holder' unless an understanding is held in a particular jurisdiction of its meaning.
- **Full Blood** – terms like Full-Blood are often used by Aboriginal people and this is generally done in a cultural authority context and is seen by other Aboriginal people as acceptable. This is not the case if used by non-Aboriginal people and not appropriate.
- **Mixed-Blood, Half-caste, Quarter-caste** – this too is highly offensive as it is often related to terms used in the *Aborigines Act 1905* such as Quadroon, Octoroon etc. These related to the estimated 'quantity' of Aboriginal blood a person had.
- **Them, Them people, Those people, Those folk or You people** – this is generally perceived as a negative terminology and therefore offensive. Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will use terms such as 'my people', 'my mob', 'my countrymen' etc as a direct reference to their particular community, language, Traditional Owner group.
- Registered Native Title Body Corporates vs Prescribed Body Corporates.

Capitalisation of terms

The words ‘Aboriginal’ and ‘Country’, among others are capitalised when used in the context of naming. An Aboriginal person is the name of someone and therefore should be capitalised. Similarly, when referring to country, if you are referring to being ’on Country’ or to a specific country such as ‘Menang Country’, this should be capitalised.

Referencing legislative terminology

As the Department interacts with legislation where ‘outdated’ terms are used, individuals will often be required to refer to the legislative terms for the purposes of legal documents etc. However, these terms should not be used in everyday language or when engaging with any stakeholder.

The following statutes contain terminology that is now outdated and should only be considered for use in legal documents as required:

- *Aborigines Act 1905*
- *Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act 1972*

If you are unsure, seek advice on appropriate use of terms with experienced individuals or organisations.



5.2 Key Stakeholders

The Department has a high number of stakeholders and the following list provides a guide to considerations on where to engage with across the regions:

Region	Contact Points
Kimberley	• **DPLH Regional office – Broome – 08 9194 3400** • **DPLH Regional office – Kununurra - 08 9166 7802** • Kimberley Land Council • Kimberley Aboriginal Law and Culture Centre Local Prescribed Body Corporates
Pilbara	• **DPLH Regional office – Karratha – (08) 6551 8094** • Local Prescribed Body Corporates **Widi People – Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation**
Midwest	• **DPLH Regional office – Geraldton – 08 9920 9604 (Lands) or 08 9920 9606 (Heritage)** • **City of Geraldton – Community and Aboriginal Development Officer 08 9956 6792** • Local Prescribed Body Corporates • **Yamatji, Mullewa Wadjari, and Wajarri Yamatji** – Yamatji Marlpa Aboriginal Corporation Bundiyarra Aboriginal Corporation Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation
Goldfields	• **DPLH Regional office – Kalgoorlie – 08 6551 8002** • Esperance Nyungars – Esperance Tjaltjraak PBC. • Ngadju, Predominately Dundas Shire, small section of Shire of Coolgardie) – Ngadju PBC • WA Mirning People (Shire of Dundas, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder); Ngaanyatjarra Lands (Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku, Shire of Laverton); Tjiwarl (Shire of Leonora, Shire of Sandston, Shire of Wiluna); Yilka & Sullivan Family (Shire of Laverton); Birriliburu People (Shire of Wiluna, Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku) – Central Desert NT Services • Wiluna (Shire of Wiluna); Tarlka Matuwa Piarku (AC) RNTBC • Nyalpa Pirniku (boundary over Shire of Laverton, Shire of Kalgoorlie Boulder, Shire of Menzies) – Native Title Services Goldfields • Tjiwarl Aboriginal Corporation

Region	Contact Points
Wheatbelt	• Yued Aboriginal Corporation
Perth and Peel	• **DPLH Regional office – Mandurah – 08 9586 4680** • South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) • Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation • Aboriginal corporations and community controlled corporations (i.e. Winjan Aboriginal Corporation)
South West	• **DPLH Regional office – Bunbury – 08 9791 0577** • Ballardong Aboriginal Corporation • South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) • Karri Karrack Aboriginal Corporation • Gnarla Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation
Great Southern	• **DPLH Regional office – Albany – 08 9892 7333** • South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) • Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar Aboriginal Corporation

Additional Advice

For further information and assistance in finding the appropriate Aboriginal person/organisation to contact, it is recommended you contact the Western Australian Indigenous Tourism Operators Council (WAITOC), Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) or Reconciliation WA who have contact databases.

5.3 Department Contact

Reconciliation Action Plan

RAP Chair/Project Coordinator
rap@dplh.wa.gov.au

