



Australian Government
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority



Queensland
Government

DRAFT

TOURISM MANAGEMENT ACTION STRATEGY

February 2021



Have your say

Consultation is now open for the **Draft Tourism Action Management Strategy**.

The Authority continually looks at ways to improve Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks management and engage with our partners and stakeholders.

Current environment

We are mindful of the extreme pressures, during the COVID-19 pandemic, on Reef communities and industries, and we are aiming to reduce the regulatory burden while improving Marine Parks management.

The draft strategy outlines how tourism on the Great Barrier Reef will be managed, and how the Authority will support tourism operations, while protecting the Reef, into the future.

Aim

The strategy aims to streamline and modernise management of Marine Park tourism and ensure tourism is managed in a culturally-sensitive way that sees Traditional Owners effectively engaged in the management of their sea country.

Once finalised, the strategy will guide our work in simplifying and improving tourism management in the Great Barrier Reef.

We want to hear from you

To ensure the strategy reflects the changing Reef environment and community and tourism industry challenges into the future, we need to hear your views.

We want our management to be in the best place possible to support the Reef and the recovery of the tourism industry and local communities.

Consultation closes

Friday 16 April 2021

How can you find out more?

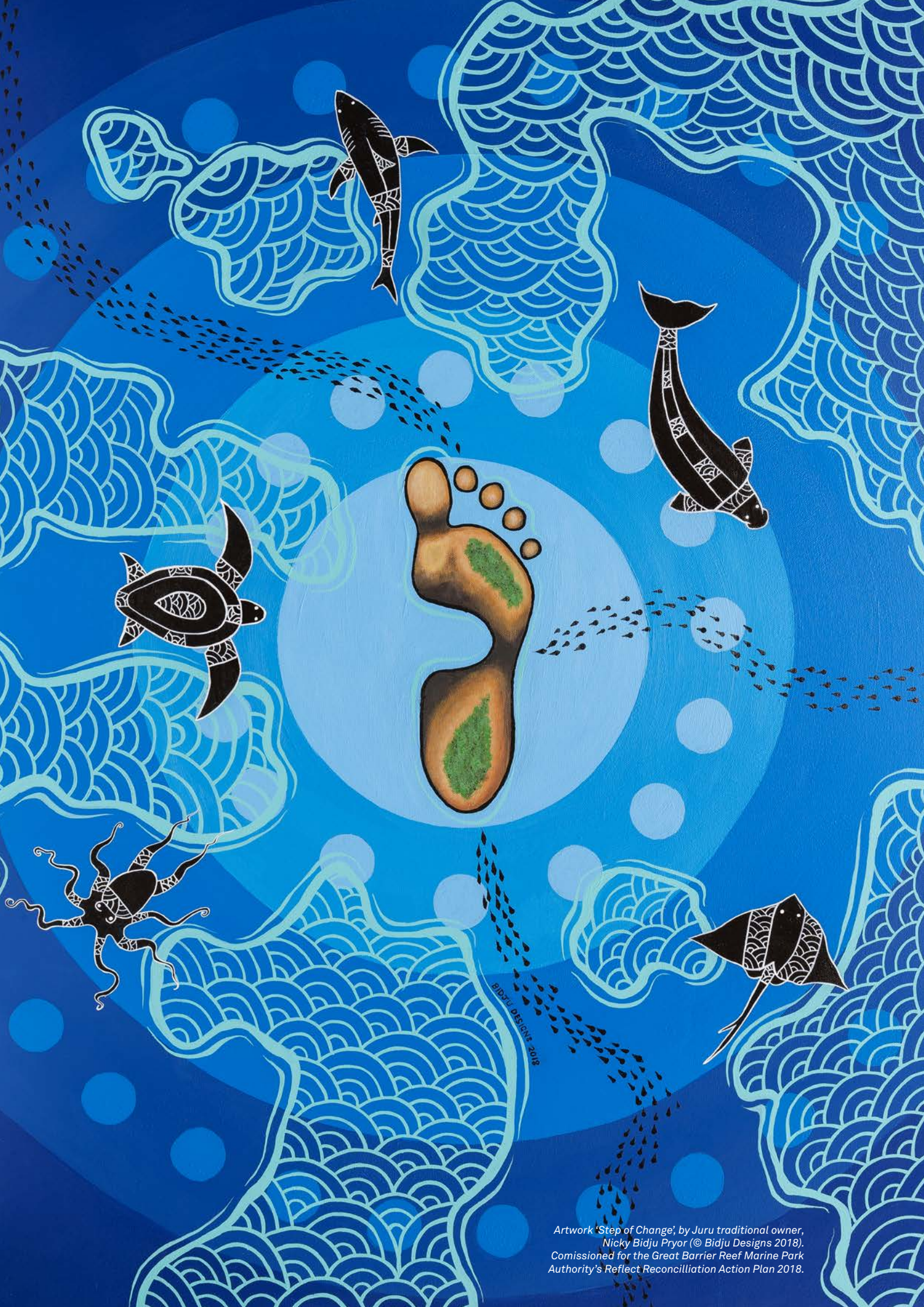
If you have questions about the draft Action Strategy or wish to speak to the policy team about it, contact the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Policy team:

Email: policyandplanning@gbrmpa.gov.au.

Phone: 07 4750 0700







BIDJU DESIGNS 2018

Artwork 'Step of Change', by Juru traditional owner, Nicky Bidju Pryor (© Bidju Designs 2018). Commissioned for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan 2018.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Department of Environment and Science acknowledge the continuing Sea Country management and custodianship of the Great Barrier Reef by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Owners whose rich cultures, heritage values, enduring connections and shared efforts protect the Reef for future generations.

Preamble

The health of the Great Barrier Reef (the Reef) is critically important to the stability and value of the Reef tourism industry. The Reef, the marine tourism industry and the marine community have faced impacts of climate change (increased marine heatwaves, coral bleaching and severe weather events, e.g. cyclones Yasi and Debbie), crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks, other external socio-economic events — all of which attracted widespread media coverage within Australia and around the world. Events such as the 2019-2020 bushfires, global financial crises, and particularly the COVID-19 global pandemic, have further impacted tourism visitation and created immense operating, social and financial pressures across the industry.



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Why we need this Tourism Management Action Strategy

¹The tools currently used to manage tourism in the Great Barrier Reef (Commonwealth) and Great Barrier Reef Coast (State) Marine Parks (the Marine Parks) have served their purpose well and are some of the reasons why existing management arrangements are highly regarded by Reef users and other stakeholders.

²However, conditions have changed significantly in recent times and will continue to change across Great Barrier Reef (the Reef) ecosystems, socio-economic drivers and industry trends.

³Our management tools need to respond to these changes. Some management tools need to be revised to be more proactive, clear and agile to respond quickly to changing conditions. This is particularly important under large, rapid changes such as climate change, financial crises and the COVID-19 Pandemic.

⁴This Tourism Management Action Strategy (Action Strategy) will guide the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service's (the Managing Agencies') management responses to these changed conditions.



Purpose and scope

⁵This Tourism Management Action Strategy will guide the review, development and implementation of more responsive, contemporary management tools. This, in turn, will deliver a lower regulatory and administrative burden, greater compliance and more certainty, clarity and stability for Reef tourism industries, the communities it contributes to and the Reef ecosystem it relies on.

⁶This overarching Action Strategy will guide how the Managing Agencies manage for best practice high standard tourism and allow for the presentation of the values of the Marine Parks and World Heritage Area.

⁷The Tourism Management Action Strategy:

^{7.1} is a high-level strategy with actions and targets reaching out to 2035;

^{7.2} provides strategic direction for the Marine Parks managers, in partnership with other relevant organisations, for managing tourism use in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland) (the Marine Parks);

^{7.3} will guide the review, simplification, deregulation and rationalisation of our tourism policies and other management tools under the **Authority's Policy and Planning Strategic Roadmap (the Roadmap)**; and

^{7.4} further strengthens the joint-management arrangements between the Authority and the Queensland Government (Department of Environment and Science (DES) through Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services and Partnerships (QPWS)) – by increasing our alignments and streamlining of processes and resources in regard to tourism management.

⁸The Action Strategy does not provide detailed, direct guidance about applying for permissions for specific types of tourism activities (more information at: <http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/access-and-use/permits>).

⁹The timely and effective implementation of this Action Strategy, once approved, is a priority commitment.

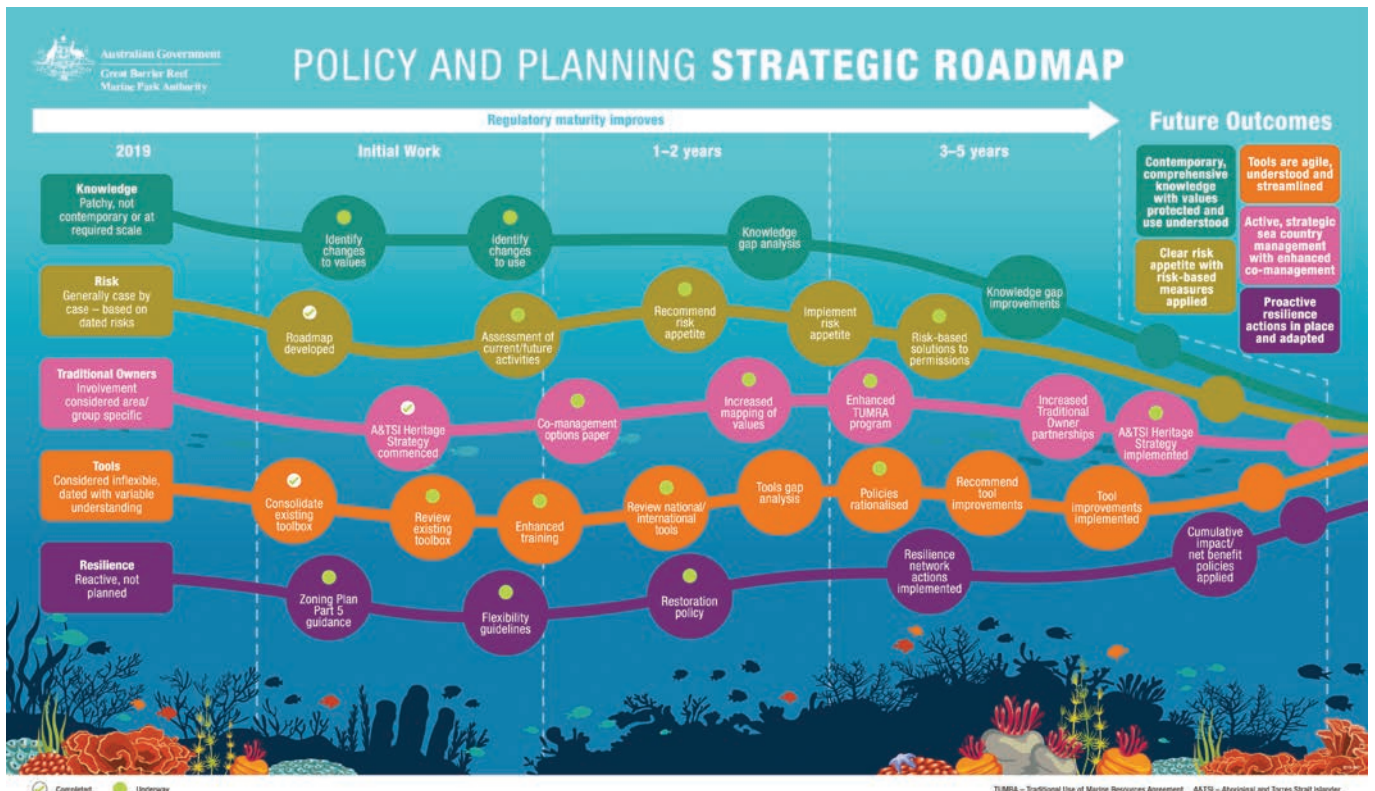


Development of the Action Strategy

¹⁰This Action Strategy is being developed under section 7(4) of the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975**.

¹¹The development included a consultative approach across the Authority and Queensland Government, under the **Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement**. It will be informed by input from industry, Traditional Owners, other partners and stakeholders.

¹²This Action Strategy is a deliverable under the Authority's **Policy and Planning Strategic Roadmap**. The Roadmap aims to deliver a proactive, contemporary and risk-based approach to Marine Park policy, planning and regulation.



¹³This Action Strategy aligns with the objectives of the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975**, plus the **Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan (Reef 2050 Plan)**, **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Strategy 2019** and responds to the **2019 Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report**.

¹⁴The strategy also has alignment with Queensland's **Advancing Tourism 2016-2020, Year of Indigenous Tourism (2020-2021)**, the **Gurra Gurra Framework 2020-2026** and several proposed strategic actions within the Australian Government's **Tourism 2030 - Steering Committee Report**.





Context and current situation

Tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks

¹⁵The multiple-use Marine Parks support commercial marine tourism and many other commercial (especially fishing and shipping) and non-commercial (e.g, fishing, diving, boating) uses.

¹⁶The Great Barrier Reef is recognised as providing unique, high-standard and world-class tourism experiences. Its long-term attractiveness as a tourism destination is largely based on the Great Barrier Reef being the world's largest, best-known and best-managed coral reef, which is home to a spectacular and diverse array of species. In 1981, it was inscribed on the World Heritage List in recognition of its outstanding universal value. In addition, the Great Barrier Reef is rich in Indigenous culture and heritage. This has been, and should continue to be, a strong foundation for the marine tourism industry to promote the Great Barrier Reef as a destination of excellence.

¹⁷Commercial marine tourism is the largest Reef dependent industry within the Marine Parks, contributing significantly to the economy through jobs and providing access for more than two million tourists each year.

¹⁸Most marine tourism occurs in about seven per cent of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks.

¹⁹On average, 86 per cent of tourism visitors access the Great Barrier Reef from Cairns/Port Douglas and the Whitsundays (**Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2019**).

²⁰The most common tourism programs on the Reef are vessel-based trips to reefs, islands, bays and cays, which often include the use of moorings or pontoons. Marine tourism operations, in the Whitsundays especially, may include visits to multiple sites. Deep water wrecks and other non-reef destinations are currently very few in number.

²¹The Reef's health is critically important to the stability and value of the Reef tourism industry. Impacts upon Reef health due to climate change (particularly marine heat waves), cyclones (cyclone Debbie in 2017), crown-of-thorns starfish (**Outlook Report 2019**) and associated media coverage have adversely affected perceptions and/or tourism visitation. Other events such as the 2019-2020 bushfires, global financial crisis, and particularly the COVID-19 Pandemic, have all also impacted tourism visitation.

²²Over the past decade, the Reef tourism industry has shown innovation in response to challenges and opportunities that have resulted from market trends or local environmental events (e.g., cyclones or crown-of thorns starfish). For example, pro-active industry leadership contributed to the origin of the Crown-of-Thorns Starfish Control Program and further innovations in conservation tourism continue.



Current management approaches

²³ A comprehensive suite of management tools, complemented by strong industry partnerships, have contributed to the sustainable management of tourism activities (**Outlook Report 2019**).

²⁴ Current management of marine tourism is based on a strong joint management approach between the Authority and the Queensland Government's Department of Environment and Science (DES) (**Outlook Report 2019**).

²⁵ The Marine Parks are managed complementarily with adjoining Queensland National Parks (islands and mainland). Currently a significant percentage of the Managing Agencies' efforts are focused on tourism management.

²⁶ Key tools include: the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act** and **Regulations**, various pieces of Queensland legislation, **zoning plans, management plans, permission systems, site management, policy, Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRAs), marine Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs), research, best practices, stewardship programs, information, education and training, consultation and engagement, and enforcement and compliance**. On the water, islands and cays, the **Reef Joint Field Management Program** serves to enhance implementation (adoption),

compliance, infrastructure, conservation, public relations, monitoring and incident response. In regard to adjoining mainland and island areas, there are **National Park management** plans, statements, visitor management strategies, **Indigenous Management Agreements (IMAs)**, and Island booking protocols.

²⁷ Current management has helped ensure ecologically sustainable tourism on the Great Barrier Reef. Some management tools specifically help to respond to changing circumstances, e.g. the Authority's **Marine Tourism Contingency Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (2014)** provides flexibility for tourism operators to relocate following uncontrollable damage, such as that caused by cyclones at particular sites.

²⁸ Over time, these tools have become increasingly complex as they have responded to global and local drivers affecting environmental health and industry changes. The cumulative revisions of management tools has impacted management agility. Now, management tools are not well aligned, less relevant to managing today's impacts and not agile enough to act quickly to changing environmental and industry conditions. This has created the need for review and update of tourism management in the Marine Parks.

²⁹ Additionally, industry and the Managing Agencies recognise that Indigenous heritage, knowledge and culture are valuable components of the Reef's values, and therefore important in how Reef tourism can both showcase and help protect these values. Recent industry innovations reflect the successful sharing and partnerships between the Managing Agencies, the tourism industry and Traditional Owners. This is important for strengthening Sea Country management, Reef stewardship and resilience of the marine tourism industry.

³⁰ The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has an **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (2019)** to help ensure that activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park respect, recognise and promote the connection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples with the Reef, protect Indigenous heritage values, and partner with Traditional Owners and others in Reef management. It includes improving co-management and protection of heritage values through our policy and planning tools, and strengthening opportunities for social and economic outcomes that help to deliver against "Closing the Gap" and other, related Commonwealth policies.





Guiding principles

³¹The Action Strategy is being developed and implemented using a set of guiding principles adapted from the Reef 2050 Good Practice Guideline¹. Great Barrier Reef marine tourism management will:

- i. Focus on continually improving tourism management
- ii. Be forward-looking and adaptive
- iii. Consider ecological, social and economic factors
- iv. Use best available science and knowledge
- v. Understand and manage risks
- vi. Avoid or otherwise minimise negative impacts and deliver net benefits
- vii. Consider the vulnerability and resilience of the ecosystems and the dependant tourism industry
- viii. Ensure tailored and place-specific management solutions where appropriate
- ix. Promote collaboration and a partnership approach to management
- x. Apply best practice protocols for sharing and holding Indigenous knowledge²
- xi. Promote new ideas
- xii. Provide transparency
- xiii. Monitor, evaluate and report achievements (adapted from GBRMPA 2018).

¹ <http://elibrary.gbrmpa.gov.au/jspui/bitstream/11017/3390/8/Reef-2050-good-practice-management.pdf>

² This includes gaining free, prior and informed consent from the appropriate cultural authority where possible.







Vision, Outcomes, Objectives and Actions

³²The Managing Agencies' vision to 2035 is for:

Management that delivers ecologically sustainable and culturally sensitive tourism now and into the future through effective engagement with the Reef tourism industry, Traditional Owners and other partners and that supports innovative, world-leading visitor experiences in the Great Barrier Reef.

³³Our vision will be supported by the outcomes and objectives as per Table 1.

³⁴Table 1 also sets out specific actions for the Reef managers to achieve the stated outcomes and objectives in the short, medium and long term, until 2035.

³⁵Whilst these actions are nested under the overarching objective and outcome to which they will contribute (see Table 1), the integrated design of this Action Strategy means some actions may contribute to more than one objective and outcome.



TABLE 1.
Implementation Plan 2021 to 2035

OUTCOME 1	
Contemporary, agile, risk-based and efficient management that supports ecologically sustainable tourism in the Marine Parks.	
OBJECTIVE 1.1 Management that is contemporary, fit-for-purpose, clearly understood and accepted, easily administered and complied with to deliver ecologically sustainable tourism.	ACTION
	1.1.1 Review and update existing tourism policies to ensure contemporary management, reduce administrative burden and promote environmental outcomes, starting with the review of the Managing Tourism Permissions to Operate in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (including allocation, latency and tenure) Policy and Marine Tourism Contingency Plan. Review of other tourism policies will occur in the short, medium and long-term.
	1.1.2 Deliver joint policy and planning with Queensland Government (DES) to strengthen consistency, complementarity and permission streamlining (e.g. State accreditation of Commonwealth Plans of Management).
	1.1.3 Establish a clear risk appetite for management actions to guide and streamline management.
	1.1.4 Enhance educational materials, communication and technology to better assist permit holders to understand and manage their permits (e.g. online training, integration of educational materials into application platforms).
	1.1.5 Proactively identify locations and promote local site stewardship for areas where significant tourist activity occurs and/or sensitivity within the Marine Parks.
	1.1.6 Facilitate further joint permission system improvements, particularly technology enhancements to reduce administrative burden upon tour operators.
	1.1.7 Investigate and, if possible, implement vessel tracking equipment for all vessels in the tourism industry.
OBJECTIVE 1.2 Active and adaptive (agile) management that responds to changing ecological, social and economic issues affecting the Reef.	1.1.8 Continue to strengthen the joint compliance management capability of the managing agencies.
	1.2.1 Establish consistent and reliable pathways to exchange knowledge between industry, Reef managers, researchers, Traditional Owners ³ and other knowledge holders to inform management decisions.
	1.2.2 Identify and address critical knowledge gaps, ensuring results can be applied to improve actions and outcomes for tourism management and Reef health.
	1.2.3 Investigate and develop two-way capacity building initiatives between the Reef managers and external high-environmental-performance certification scheme providers.
	1.2.4 Investigate two-way capacity building initiatives between the joint managers and permit holders to enhance data collection and input regarding commercial Marine Park use.
	1.2.5 Develop tools and processes to respond to emerging tourism activities (e.g. edu-tourism, volunteer tourism and reef restoration) and required management outcomes.
	1.2.6 Implement appropriate place and site-based management arrangements where needed (e.g. use may be high or changing or where values are identified that are being potentially impacted).
1.2.7 Establish and implement a consistent evaluation and review mechanism to assess tourism management tool effectiveness. See 'Review and adaptive management' section below.	

³ Refer Principle (x) in Guiding principles section

OUTCOME 2

Tourism in the Marine Parks is world-leading and innovative, inspiring strong stewardship by tourism operators and visitors alike.

OBJECTIVE 2.1

Establish benchmarks for lowest-possible-impact appreciation of the Reef.

ACTION

- 2.1.1** Develop and implement practical guidelines on what ecologically sustainable tourism in the Great Barrier Reef should look like, setting clear expectations and benchmarks for high standard presentation experiences.
- 2.1.2** Develop incentive-based programs to encourage lowest possible impacts and, where possible, positive contributions from tourism to the marine environment.
- 2.1.3** Enhance and build on stewardship programs (e.g. Master Reef Guides) and standards for tourism operators and visitors, with focus on Reef user compliance, sustainability and positive contributions.
- 2.1.4** Examine opportunities to include auditable minimum standards of tourism operations, in legislation and management tools.

OBJECTIVE 2.2

Promote high-standard presentation experiences that inspire tourism operators and visitors with strong levels of stewardship action towards the ongoing care, protection and understanding of the Reef's natural and heritage values.

- 2.2.1** Enhance delivery of a high standard tourism operator program using contemporary and innovative resources that:
 - a) increase awareness of the Reef's values and threats
 - b) acknowledge, respect and promote understanding of Indigenous heritage, and
 - c) foster stewardship actions.
- 2.2.2** Encourage all tourism operators to achieve high standard tourism operator status/certification.
- 2.2.3** Build upon existing partnerships and knowledge exchange between tourism operators, researchers, Traditional Owners⁴, funding bodies and others to achieve world-leading education, presentation and interpretation of the Reef and its values, e.g. through the Master Reef Guides program, Welcoming People to the Marine Parks.
- 2.2.4** Encourage appropriate⁴ sharing of traditional use, connection to Sea Country and Indigenous heritage values information between Traditional Owners and tourism operators.
- 2.2.5** Facilitate and encourage tourism which provides conservation benefits to the marine environment, e.g. industry-led codes of conduct, conservation tourism, edu-tourism, and traditional knowledge tourism.
- 2.2.6** Promote, through social media and web presence, the work that the managing agencies and partners undertake to protect and present the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.
- 2.2.7** Enhance education and behaviour change programs to be contemporary and tailored to the visitor setting.
- 2.2.8** Enhance tourism presentation efforts through maintenance and upgrading of management infrastructure and other fieldwork e.g. reef marker buoys, public moorings, signage, crown-of-thorns starfish control, access and amenities.
- 2.2.9** Proactively identify, develop and apply compliance tools to divert, manage and deter activities that detract from the high-standard presentation Reef experiences.
- 2.2.10** Develop and implement initiatives to increase tourism operator acknowledgement, respect and understanding of Traditional Owner:
 - a) existing governance structures including cultural authority
 - b) heritage
 - c) engagement mechanisms.

⁴ Refer Principle (x) in Guiding principles section

TABLE 1.
Implementation Plan 2021 to 2035

OUTCOME 3	
Tourism in the Marine Parks respects, recognises and promotes Traditional Owner connection to country, involves Traditional Owners and helps maintain natural and Indigenous heritage values.	
OBJECTIVE 3.1 Respect, recognise and promote Traditional Owners as the longstanding custodians of the Reef, involve Traditional Owners in tourism management and activities, and support partnerships that deliver social and economic outcomes.	ACTION
	3.1.1 Ensure at least 15 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation on the Authority’s tourism advisory committee.
	3.1.2 Support Traditional Owners efforts to develop culturally-appropriate engagement protocols to enable engagement with tourism operators and others in the Marine Parks.
	3.1.3 Encourage partnerships between Traditional Owners and the tourism sector to deliver social and economic outcomes for Traditional Owners.
OBJECTIVE 3.2 Integrate Traditional Owner knowledge and input into our tourism policy, planning, environmental assessment and permitting process, to help maintain the Reef’s natural and Indigenous heritage values.	3.1.4 Actively support and promote Indigenous tourism opportunities through management tools and programs, capacity building, information sharing and tripartite education (i.e. between Traditional Owners, tour operators and Reef managers).
	3.2.1 Ensure consistent, appropriate ⁵ and timely integration of Traditional Owner knowledge and input into tourism-specific environmental assessment, policy, planning, permitting, including, place-specific assessment guidelines.
	3.2.2 Provide guidance and templates for new and continuing tourism permit applicants on expectations for Traditional Owner consultation including providing information about measures to protect Indigenous cultural heritage.
	3.2.3 Increase co-management with Traditional Owners, to benefit the Marine Parks, through tourism management tools (e.g. planning, permits, Welcoming People, compliance activities, incident responses, Reef stewardship, Sea Country planning).

⁵ Refer Principle (x) in Guiding principles section



Review and adaptive management

³⁶ Implementation of this Strategy will be long-term, with whole-of-strategy reviews every five years, aligned to the release of the five-yearly Outlook Report. Reviews may also occur on an as-needs basis within any five-year cycle, to ensure responsiveness and relevance to emerging circumstances and issues.

³⁷ We will establish measurable performance indicators for each of the actions to be monitored, evaluated and reported upon under an active **adaptive management cycle**. These key performance indicators for each action will be available as supporting documents to each revised Strategy document.

³⁸ Where practicable, monitoring, evaluation and reviews of the Action Strategy implementation and direction will also involve evaluation of tourism management outcomes on socio-ecological health of the Reef, using:

- i. Monitoring and analyses of industry, environment and socio-economic circumstances and trends
- ii. Inputs from partners and stakeholders
- iii. Inputs from management effectiveness assessments undertaken as part of the development of the Outlook Report, and
- iv. Inputs from assessments of progress against the Reef 2050 Plan objective and management goals.

Glossary

Co-management	is viewed by the Authority as encompassing a broad range of partnership activities and formal agreements with Traditional Owners to manage the Marine Parks.
Conservation tourism	is defined as “commercial tourism which makes an ecologically significant net positive contribution to the effective conservation of biological diversity” (Buckley 2010).
COVID-19	an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).
Cultural authority	is a system of rights and responsibilities used by Traditional Owners to care for, protect and use resources sustainably.
Edu-Tourism	the combination of tourism and education.
Ecologically sustainable	ensuring the capacity of ecosystems to maintain their essential functions and processes, and retain their biodiversity in full measure over the long-term.
Environment	has the same meaning given in Section 528 of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 , as referred to in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth), and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities (b) natural and physical resources (c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas (d) heritage values of places, and (e) the social, economic and cultural aspects of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	the Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth), as amended from time to time.
Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park	the Queensland Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park established pursuant to the Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld) , as amended from time to time.
Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area	Refers to the area as defined in Schedule 1 of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth).
Indigenous heritage values	has the same meaning given in Section 528 of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 : Indigenous heritage values of a place means a heritage value of the place that is of significance to indigenous persons in accordance with their practices, observances, customs, traditions, beliefs or history.
Indigenous tourism	a tourism activity in which Indigenous people are directly involved either through control and/or by having their culture serve as the essence of the attraction.
Managing agencies	refers to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park); and the Department of Environment and Science (Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park).
Marine Parks	refers to both the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth); and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park established pursuant to the Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld) .
Tourism	is commercial activities that provide transport, accommodation or services to people who are visiting principally for recreation.
Tourism activities	in this Strategy refers only to commercial marine tourism activities, and NOT recreational uses. It does not yet include non-commercial recreational activities at publically accessible sites or facilities.

Traditional Knowledge	<p>knowledge, innovations and practices, held or owned by Indigenous and local communities. Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment, Traditional Knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity.</p> <p>It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songlines, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds [and in explaining the natural world]. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, forestry and environmental management in general (adapted from UNESCO website glossary and Nagoya Protocol).</p>
Traditional Owner	<p>same meaning as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975, being ‘an Indigenous person’:</p> <p>(a) who is recognised in the Indigenous community or by a relevant representative Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander body:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. as having spiritual or cultural affiliations with a site or area in the Marine Park; or ii. as holding native title in relation to that site or area; and <p>(b) who is entitled to undertake activities under Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition in that site or area.</p>
Traditional Owner group	<p>in relation to a site or area of the Marine Park, means the group of Traditional Owners who, in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom, speak for the site or area.</p>
Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement	<p>an agreement, developed in accordance with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019, by a Traditional Owner group, for the traditional use of marine resources in a site or areas of the Marine Parks.</p>
Volunteer tourism	<p>a combination of volunteering and tourism (Guidelines – Applications for joint permissions (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority))</p>

References

- Buckley, R. 2010 **Conservation Tourism**. Cambridge: CABI.
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Act 1975
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (2019)
- Advance Tourism 2016-2020
- Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience (Dec 2017) – From Blueprint to Action – progress report (Oct 2018)
- Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement (2015)
- Great Barrier Reef Strategic Assessment Program Report (2014)
- GBRMPA Corporate Plan 2019-2020
- Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2019
- Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan (2018) – Reef 2050 Policy Guidelines for Decision Makers – Reef 2050 Net Benefit Policy – Reef 2050 Cumulative Impact Management Policy
- Reef Joint Field Management Program, Business Strategy Summary 2020-2024
- Tourism 2030 – Steering Committee Report to Government
- Guidelines – Applications for joint permissions



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