Appendix 2. Equivalence between joint management indicators for protected areas in the Northern Territory, Australia, and those for Canada (Timko & Satterfield 2008) and South Africa (Cundill & Fabricus 2010)

Northern Territory, Australia	South Africa	Canada
Theme 1: Governance		
Relationships and communications among partners	Trust building; Willing to engage in collaborative decision making; Conflict resolution mechanisms; Compliance with rules and regulations	The co-management board is compensated for their work on the board (e.g. not necessarily pay but expenses for travel); Extent to which there is a respectful relationship between local indigenous community and the NP
Decision-making and process satisfaction	Common rules and norms	The legal framework of the NP clarifies opportunities for participation in decision making and NP governance; The joint or co-management board has genuine authority over decision making; There are conflicts between the co-management board members; The co-management board members are satisfied with their co-management board experience; Decisions are reached by consensus (vs majority rule)
Representation and participation satisfaction	There are common interest groups	The board is representative of the population of the region (indigenous majority preferable); There is satisfaction with co-management agreement/contract park agreement
External partnerships	No equivalents	There are other opportunities for public involvement in decision-making (e.g. NP forum, presentations, meetings etc.)
Governance training	No equivalents	The co-management board has the capacity to do the work they are tasked with
Theme 2: Managing country (cultural and natural heritage)		
Cultural site protection	No equivalents	No equivalents
Natural resource and biodiversity management	No equivalents	Damage causing animals are being addressed
Traditional knowledge transfer	Information flow and social networks; Arenas of collaborative learning	No equivalents

Northern Territory, Australia	South Africa	Canada
Theme 2: Managing country (cultural and natural heritage: cont.)		
Combined use of Traditional and western knowledge	Various sources of information are combined for making sense; Access to accurate and relevant knowledge and information	No equivalents
Resource (financial/human) use and availability	Financial and capacity support from higher levels of organisation; Funds are available for adaptive management	No equivalents
Infrastructure availability	No equivalents	No equivalents
Park management training	No equivalents	No equivalents
Theme 3. Benefits to traditional owners		
Employment levels	No equivalents	There are enough local employment opportunities and local recruitment for indigenous people in skilled (vs unskilled) positions; Local indigenous people are employed at upper level management levels (vs jnr staff); The NP has an employment policy for employing local indigenous people; The employees in the NP are representative of the regional population; Employment opportunities are permanent (vs seasonal or temporary); There is extra project funding (provided by the NP) for local initiatives
Associated enterprises	No equivalents	There are commercial opportunities for local indigenous people
Business training	No equivalents	There are capacity building and training opportunities provided by the NP
Theme 4: Managing visitors		
Information availability	No equivalents	No equivalents
Visitor satisfaction	No equivalents	No equivalents