

**Appendix 3. Indicators for jointly managed protected areas in Canada (Timko & Satterfield 2008) and South Africa (Cundill & Fabricus 2010) that had no equivalent among those identified as relevant to the Northern Territory, Australia**

<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Canada</b>
Security of tenure over the resources of concern	There is compensation for damage-causing animals
Economic or other incentives from collective action	There is satisfaction with compensation for damage causing animals
Willingness to learn from mistakes	Local indigenous people must pay access fees for the NP
Willingness to accept a diversity of institutions	Access rights are specified
Maintaining options for adaptation	Access has been negotiated
Enabling legislation is in place, is accessible and is understood	Access permits required by indigenous people including guides
Leadership	There is access for hunting/fishing
Being prepared for change	There is access for medicinal food/plants
	There is access for timber/trees
	There is access for cultural/ceremonial reasons
	There is satisfaction with access
	There is an ability for local indigenous people to maintain their cultures and livelihoods and where benefits are reinvested in the community
	Local indigenous communities indicate support for conservation in general

1. Some indicators on resolution of tenure and ownership omitted as beyond scope of this study