

Evaluation of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands Multi-Sport Regional Participation Agreement

June 2010



East West All Stars softball game, Fregon, June 2010

Compiled For:

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 To Be Completed After Meeting With Steering Committee

Key Risks

Cessation of funding

Insufficient funding

Loss of key personnel

Insufficient number of APY Lands based volunteers

Unrealistic expectations and demands on the program and key staff

Lack of co-ordination and support for the JSP

Importance/Performance Analysis

The following table summarises key findings in regards to the following categories:

Keep up the good work - features in this category are deemed as being high in importance and in terms of service delivery satisfaction levels are relatively high

Needs more or ongoing work -- features in this category are deemed as being high in importance however performance is an area of potential weakness and requires a higher emphasis

Too much emphasis at this stage - features in this category are deemed as being relatively low in importance and there is too much emphasis placed on these features

Low priority - features in this category are deemed as being relatively low in terms of both importance and satisfaction levels.

Keep up the good work	Needs more or ongoing work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > SANFL Program management > SANFL administration of the Senior Sports League > SANFL community engagement > Relations with Government Agencies > Level of Government funding, at least in the short term > Community and individual enthusiasm for sports competitions > The Ambassador program > Clinics for players, coaches and officials > The focus on providing diversionary sport and recreation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Development of the Junior Sports Program, including After Schools Activities > Securing funding for a further 3 years > Links with education authorities > Links with other State Government authorities > Preparation of consistently good facilities at all communities > Recruitment and retention of locally based volunteers > Community Sporting Clubs > Community control over willful vandalism

Too much emphasis at this stage	Low priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none">> The current focus on relating the structured activities to reduction in petrol sniffing and substance misuse might be better replaced with objectives such as personal skill development, health, fitness and individual self esteem and community confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> Expansion of the SSL in the short term> Concentration on building HQ facilities at expense of sustaining and continuing the current competition and community facilities> Creating grassed ovals

Draft for Discussion Purposes

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Overall

Spanning an area of over 100,000 square kilometres in north-western South Australia, the Anangu, Pitjantjatjara & Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands are home to about 2,500 Anangu people (2006 Census). The male/female ratio is approximately 50/50. The median age of residents is 26 years.

There are nine major communities, each with a school, and numerous homelands and outstations, with Umuwa being the neutral administrative centre of the Lands. There are numerous organisations and service providers throughout the communities, involved with education, health (primary and secondary), media, arts centres, and civil and municipal services. School populations vary from approximately 20 children at Watarru (pre-school through to Junior Secondary), to approximately 120 children at Ernabella/Pukatja (pre-school to secondary).

2.2 APY Multi-Sport Regional Partnership Agreement

In early 2007, State and Federal Government Departments, the SA National Football League (SANFL), APY communities and the APY Executive worked together to develop a three year "Regional Partnership Agreement" (RPA) aimed at introducing structured Multi Sport Activities onto the APY Lands. The stated objectives of the APY Multi-Sport RPA are to provide alternative activities to combat petrol sniffing and substance misuse on the APY Lands.

As per the Terms of Reference to this evaluation:

"The RPA has three major components:

- > Sports leagues (Australian Rules Football and softball)*
- > After school and holiday activities (Youth Multi- Sport activities)*
- > Youth recreation activities*

The South Australian National Football League (SANFL) is Commonwealth and State joint funded \$1.42m between 2006/07 to 2009/10 to deliver the activities under the RPA. Separate to the RPA but complementary to its outcomes is funding provided by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department under their Indigenous Justice Program, which is funded over the same period at \$0.77m. Also separately, additional funding has been accessed to support the Far North West Sports League (FNWSL) and to commence the development of a centralised sporting complex on the APY Lands.

A Steering Committee has been established to oversee the initiative and is comprised of Commonwealth and South Australian Government representatives and SANFL staff. There is also a sub-group to this committee who is responsible for logistical operations."

This evaluation of the RPA was initiated by the Steering Committee with the main contract for services between Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs ("the Department") and Armstrong Muller Consulting Pty Ltd (contract number 45376618, dated 13 May 2010).

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The contract for services at Item A2 - Contract Services/Outcomes Required, states:

“The evaluation is to be comprised of two main components; a detailed methodology and the report. The methodology will be developed in consultation with the RPA Steering Committee.

The evaluation will:

- > *Determine the degree to which the RPA addresses its stated objectives*
- > *Determine the degree to which the Indigenous Justice Program activities and the RPA assisted with diverting people from adverse contact with the criminal justice system*
- > *Explore and provide options for the sustainability of the program.*

The consultant is required to:

- > *Identify appropriate data and information sources*
- > *Work closely with the RPA Steering Committee and sub-committee*
- > *Work closely with the SANFL staff both in Adelaide and the APY Lands*
- > *Consult with all key stakeholders, including Anangu, program participants, investors, service providers and other key stakeholders*
- > *Engage (employ) an APY Lands based Anangu mentor ‘Malpa’*
- > *Engage (employ) an interpreter to support the consultants during the evaluation and to provide interpreter services (this and the previous point may form one position)*
- > *Read and follow the principles in the Guidelines for Ethical Research in Indigenous Studies*

...and in doing so will:

- > *Capture ‘the story’ of the RPA from inception to date*
- > *Determine the effectiveness of the project, identify and summarise the program processes and procedures that worked, or did not work for whom and in what context. Develop case studies capturing qualitative data about the impacts of the project*
- > *Identify and describe the challenges and barriers which have impacted on the project paying regard to the ongoing sustainability of the project*
- > *Identify and depict any unintended or unanticipated impacts or outcomes*
- > *Establish if there has been effective community engagement.*
- > *Describe what elements of the whole-of-government approach that worked well and what could be improved.”*

4 METHODOLOGY

Key Stage and Tasks

Stage	Task
<p>STAGE 1 - Project Preparation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desktop review of documents namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APY Lands Multi-Sport Regional Participation Agreement; • Annual Report for the APY Lands Multi-Sport Program; • SANFL/FNWSL documents, such as magazines and newsletters; and • Steering Committee Meeting minutes and papers. 2. Agreed a framework and timetable that identified key APY Lands and Community stakeholders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project tools utilised were a set of standardised questions which were developed and used to focus discussion around the areas where we sought qualitative feedback (see terms of reference). • We were advised that we were not required to gather any quantitative data.
<p>STAGE 2 – Conduct Consultation and Gather Information Necessary to Undertake Evaluation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Advance information was provided to participants 4. Consultations were arranged, noting that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROC Officers assisted to make the arrangements for all meetings on the APY Lands; • SANFL Development Officers arranged appropriate interpreter services for meetings as required; • Travel and accommodation was sourced by the consultant as ROC officers were unable to assist in this instance due to other commitments. 5. Note that we only had a two-week window for our consultations due to restrictions placed on our timetable and the large number and diversity of Government community consultations occurring on the APY Lands prior to and during our visit. Accordingly we decided to interview smaller focus groups and sometimes combined these meetings around meals being provided by CDEP. 6. Meetings with service providers and other relevant stakeholders were held to gather information against the RFQ requirements
<p>STAGE 3 – Analyse information and prepare evaluation report</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. We progressively analysed and consolidated the range of information obtained during the consultations, and have develop a draft report on the outcomes. We will provide an oral briefing and draft report to the Steering Committee at the July 1 meeting. 8. We will formulate an Evaluation Report in a format agreed with the Steering Committee with due regard to the RFQ and present to FAHCSIA.
<p>STAGE 4 – Evaluation and finalisation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. We will present the draft report and findings to the Steering Committee. 10. We will receive and assess comments on the draft report for incorporation into the report. 11. We will provide a final report, including recommendations for further action. 12. We will present the final report to APY Communities in situ at the August meeting

Timetable and itinerary of visits

Due the unavailability of the GBMs as a result of numerous other commitments, SANFL arranged that its Development Officer, Alec Henry would accompany the Armstrong Muller consultant across the Lands and provide interpretative services where required. The following itinerary was adopted and advised to all communities.

Monday 31 May	Iwantja (Indulkana)- community members and service providers
Tuesday 1 June	Mimili- community members and service providers
Wednesday 2 June	APY Executive meeting
Thursday 3 June am	Pukatja (Ernabella) - community members and service providers
Thursday 3 June pm and Friday 4 June	Kaltjiti (Fregon) - community members and service providers
Saturday 5 June	Kaltjiti for All Stars softball game and football match
Sunday 6 June am	Kaltjiti Chairperson
Sunday 6 June pm	Amata service providers
Monday 7 June	Amata - community members and service providers
Tuesday 8 June –	Nyapari, Kanpi, Pipalyatjara and Kalka visits were cancelled as key representatives from these communities, including Anton Baker, Teresa Stevens, Steve Trindle and Mark Jackman had either been interviewed at Umuwa, when they were around for the APY Executive meeting, and/or at the All Stars matches.

Meetings and telephone discussions were held with Adelaide based stakeholders before and after the visit to the APY Lands. Stakeholders included members of the APY Steering Committee and APY Operations Committee.

5 THE STORY OF THE RPA TO DATE:

Forerunner to the RPA

During 2005/2006 representatives from a range of interested individuals, organisations and agencies met to discuss the possibility of formalising and structuring a Multi Sports league competition on the APY Lands. According to people involved at that time the main reason for trying to introduce change was to move from the historical practice of sporting events being impromptu, long lasting, ad hoc “footy carnivals” to a structure that would enable young people, men and women to participate as players and spectators in regular sporting activities. This structure aimed to reduce the adverse impact of the carnivals on the times that children spent at school and the times that people were required to be at work or engaged in CDEP activities.

Around the same time petty crime, vandalism, petrol sniffing, drug and alcohol misuse and domestic and other violence were all recognised as creating significant problems across the Lands.

Sport, particularly Australian Rules football, was seen as a positive pastime, albeit somewhat disruptive to school and work commitments, and it was a focus especially for men and youth across the Lands. Some girls and women had played softball on an ad hoc basis when they visited communities for the “footy carnivals” but they were also very supportive of the football.

In early 2007, State and Commonwealth Government Departments, the South Australian National Football League (SANFL), APY communities and the APY Executive worked together to develop a three year “Regional Partnership Agreement” (RPA) and subsequent “Shared Responsibility Agreements” (SRAs). These agreements aimed to introduce a Senior Sports League (SSL), Youth Recreation Activities and Youth Multi Sport Activities, the latter two which over time have become incorporated under a banner known as the Junior Sports Program (JSP). The stated specific aims of the RPA were to provide alternative activities to combat petrol sniffing and substance misuse on the APY Lands.

At the time the RPA was being negotiated the communities expressed a strong desire to implement structured and coordinated programs to:

- > support children and youth after school hours; and
- > support a sports competition across the Lands.

The communities agreed that the introduction of such programs could:

- > encourage children and youth to reach their full potential
- > improve school attendance and educational outcomes
- > provide rewards, incentives and recognition for consistently good, or improved, school attendance
- > reduce the number of negative contacts with police
- > provide organised and healthy activities for children, youth and adults
- > encourage parental and community involvement
- > provide a framework to support whole of community participation
- > provide opportunities for leadership within the community, and
- > improve work attendance.

Community consultations at the time identified that such programs could:

- > provide alternative activities to petrol sniffing and substance misuse
- > reduce pressure on families, communities, service providers and vehicle access created by ad-hoc carnivals
- > create opportunities for training, development and participation
- > increase the number of healthy activities available
- > improve health, social well being, confidence and skills, and
- > establish and maintain a community sporting sense of pride

It was generally accepted by all parties to the RPA that sport is one of the most practical ways of building self esteem and confidence, particularly in young people, and that regular participation in team activities promotes and encourages healthy lifestyles, teamwork and develops leadership qualities while providing a foundation for the development of meaningful relationships with others.



Western Zone team and supporters All Stars softball game, 2010

The RPA Starts

In May 2007 the RPA was developed committing funding covering four financial years from 2006/07 through until 2009/10 (refer Attachment 1 for detail) and was signed by agencies and all communities except Pukatja (signed later). In May 2007 the implementation of the RPA commenced.

Schedules to the RPA clearly outlined the responsibilities of the various parties and the commitment required for the programs to have the best chance of succeeding (RPA Page 8/19). The first three schedules to the RPA provided for:

- > Regular multi-sports activities for young people throughout the year;
- > Structured inter-community sports competitions across the APY Lands communities, including training and development for local people to coach, umpire and run the competitions; and
- > Recreation activities (after school)

The SANFL was funded to implement and manage the activities approved under the RPA and the SRAs. SANFL immediately forged a partnership with Softball Australia and Athletics SA and both then became active partners in the program.

2006/07 and 2007/08 Commonwealth Government agencies allocated funding to the three components to the level of \$1.166m and the SA State Government contributed \$35,000. This funding was distributed as follows:

- > \$376,000 was allocated to the APY Sports Competition (later known as the Senior Sports league);
- > \$115,800 to the Youth Multi-Sports Activities; and
- > \$231,606 to the Youth Recreation Activities
- > The latter two later were combined and referred to by the SANFL as the Junior Sports Program;

In 2008/09

- > the Commonwealth Government funded the continuation of the total program for \$284,000;
- > the SA Government funded \$30,000; and
- > the Corporate sector (Adelaide Crows FC) provided \$30,000.

In 2009/10

- > the Commonwealth provided \$596,572;,,
- > the State \$30,000; and
- > the Adelaide Crows \$30,000

Additionally in 2009/10 \$69,000 was provided by FaHCSIA in June 2010 to meet operational cost shortfalls and to purchase softball equipment; and \$25,000 was provided by the Attorney General's Department (AGD).

Refer to Attachment 2 for table showing funding allocations

A Steering Committee was established to oversee the progress of the RPA and comprises (inter-alia) the Commonwealth Departments of Families and Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (now FaHCSIA), AGD, Health and Ageing (DOHA), Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (which then included Sport and Recreation), the State Departments of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Education and Children's Services (DECS) and Families and Communities (DFC), the Office of Recreation and Sport (OR&S), APY Service Coordinators, the SANFL and Softball Australia.

Operations of the RPA

The SANFL, through the APY Lands Program Manager Frank Leonard and his staff, have been diligent over the past three years in providing regular and comprehensive reports to FaHCSIA as the RPA contract managers, the Steering Committee and the Combined Communities Council. These reports give a very clear picture of the progress of activities and challenges faced in delivering the program since July 2007 and have been valuable in providing information that was accessed as background for this evaluation. The regular far North West Sports League Magazine also provided a large amount of information.

Funding in the first twelve months covered the employment of a non-Indigenous Program Manager, an Indigenous Community Sports Field Officer and Youth Multi Sports Field Officer. Mr. Frank Leonard was appointed to the former position and local recruitment of two staff, based on the APY Lands, occurred quickly. An Aboriginal Development Officer was appointed later in Adelaide and several Anangu trainees were recruited. Despite some setbacks including the need to change the role of some of the trainees to casual hourly paid employees, staffing has remained relatively stable and this has contributed to the consistent delivery of the programs over the three years.

Procurement of equipment and other resources needed to commence activities was negotiated with a range of organisations, including the Australian Sports Commission. The program was operational early in the 2007/08 financial year because of the intensive efforts of the SANFL staff in the early stages. This enthusiastic approach has clearly been maintained over the three years and SANFL staff engaged many other sporting bodies to conduct activities on the APY Lands and so broaden the opportunities available to Anangu.

Training of staff on the APY Lands was a high priority for the SANFL as was successful community engagement and the introduction of the Combined Communities Council which was to be responsible for agreeing on competition structures, playing rules and other associated policies such as “no school, no work, no play”. Key achievements of the program have been the full time employment of three Aboriginal staff and the graduation of three Anangu trainees, plus the training of several Anangu as part time support staff.

Over the three years SANFL has produced excellent regular, colourful and informative magazines which are greatly appreciated by Anangu and agency staff. Reports of the SSL results are produced each Monday after competition and these are highly sought after by all communities and prominently displayed.

Athletics SA was allocated \$15,000 in the first year of the RPA specifically to undertake a feasibility study into establishing a Lands-wide athletic program. This study found that the introduction of an Athletics program was strongly supported by communities but due to several logistic and resource issues it has not yet commenced.



Scorers at All-Stars softball game, 2010

Feedback on the RPA

Details of the original three components of the RPA are discussed in Section 6 for the SSL and in Section 7 for the JSP which includes the Youth Multi-Sports activities and the Youth Recreation activities. .

According to widespread feedback, the overwhelming success of the three aspects of the RPA has been the formation and continuation of the Senior Sports League (SSL). Eight community/homeland groups participate regularly in both football and softball – Iwantja (Indulkana), Mimili, Pukatja (Ernabella) and Wintjalangu (Anilalya Homelands) comprising the Eastern zone and Kaltjiti (Fregon), Amata, Kanpi and Nyapari (Murputja) and Pipalayatjara and Kalka comprising the Western zone. The structured program has brought discipline to individuals and according to reports from schools and employers this has resulted in significant improvements in school and workplace attendance, particularly either side of weekends.

Other benefits expressed by community members included better fitness levels, respected and appreciated activities for women and girls, less grog and gunja especially for the young fellas participating, motivation for advancing softball and football careers and a great sense of community pride (and occasional disappointment) in the performance of their community teams. The opportunity for community members to support their team and to participate as coaches, umpires, scorers, fund raisers, team managers, administrators, transport providers and in other non-playing ways have been recognised as important by-products of the SSL.

The junior after school activities and the junior multi-sports activities have been combined to form the Junior Sports Program (JSP). These have had limited success but interviews across the Lands at all levels indicated that these type of programs are of great value with great potential but unfortunately that potential is yet to be fully realised. It is acknowledged that the JSP does not have the high profile of the SSL, and people across the APY Lands seemed to be aware that the SANFL wants to foster greater levels of engagement with the schools and youth worker employers to expand and enhance the JSP.

Week day “after schools” activities are largely dependent upon the availability of a youth coordinator or youth worker, suitable volunteers and adequate facilities and equipment. In some areas unfortunately none of these pre-requisites seem to exist. Several people mentioned the value of building skate parks in communities as a way of providing access to an unsupervised activity for youth.

Holiday programs have been quite successful with the SANFL and Ngaanyatjara Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Womens Council (NPYWC) combining resources to provide activities which have been very well attended – refer Chapter 7 for detail.

Feedback confirmed that all three aspects of the Sport and Recreation program have been embraced by community members and service providers, and all are considered to be culturally appropriate in their structure and delivery.

At all communities there was overwhelming support for the home and away competitions, strong support for the “All Stars” matches – especially by those who were selected to play or be involved - and motivation among some of the young men to aspire to competing in the SANFL or better. Several of the female competitors identified opportunities to compete “down south” as being an incentive for involvement.

It was often mentioned by Anangu and agency staff and service provider staff that the winter sports competition program for the women and men was “the best thing happening on the Lands” – sadly this may be true at the individual level despite the huge injection of funding for infrastructure improvements (eg: Housing and building construction and AACAP project) and extra staffing being provided across the Lands.



Marked out oval for football game

Quantifying Outcomes

The APY Lands based SA Police (SAPOL), Nganampa Health Services (NHS) and Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Education Committee representatives indicated their strong support for the achievements of the Programs to date, especially the SSL. Although they were unable to provide empirical measures relating the perceived benefits to any improvements in crime, education or health statistics, the organisations indicated that positive attitudes and outcomes at community and individual levels were noticeable. However, it was also acknowledged that many other changes on the Lands such as the introduction of OPAL fuel (which significantly reduced petrol sniffing) and the establishment of permanent Police Stations across the Lands (which has changed crime patterns) were other contributing factors to consider. Statistics that may be relevant to the RPA programs were not readily available from either SAPOL or NHS and will need to be requested separately if required. For example; on request the Government of South Australia Attorney General’s Department - Office of Crime Statistics and Research - could prepare Offence Profiles for all communities across the APY Lands.

Access to final versions of the recently completed Baseline Data studies for seven selected community groups on the Lands was not available at the time of this review. However content in the draft reports indicate that valuable baseline information (as at 2009) may be useful in tracking health, crime and other statistics over an extended period.

The Future

Community and agency/service provider feedback expressed ongoing support for all programs and appreciated that although the first three years have established a strong foundation for future development and sustainability, further financial and administrative support is necessary before the programs can become self-sustaining. There is great optimism that such support will be forthcoming for the activities that are having a visible and positive impact on people's lives. However, the optimism is accompanied by the widespread concern/fear expressed by community members and service providers that this may be yet another program that is started on the APY Lands and then finishes before it has been able to reach a level of self sustainability.

Over time the Senior Sports League has grown in length and standard, and has become a link to other positive community based programs such as the "Say No to Violence" program. Potential exists for the League to be linked with other health related initiatives such as no smoking, nutrition, anti-drug and safe sex programs. The official launch of the "Say No to Violence" program was held at the June 2010 All Stars football match and information in Pitjantjatjara was distributed to the many Anangu spectators in attendance.

The APY Executive is fully supportive of the program continuing for the Sports League but admits that transport and transport costs can be a barrier. The APY Executive recognises there is a need to develop fund raising/sponsorship strategies to help defray costs.

Another potential problem that could threaten the viability of the running of the league is the dependence on a small number of people for the organisation of matches. To the SANFL staff, the GBMs and a small number of volunteers ensure that all is ready for the matches including ground preparation, uniform washing, catering etc. Any dramatic changes in personnel could have a negative impact.

The SANFL has developed a Draft Strategic Plan for the next 3 years and recently submitted applications to several agencies for continued funding to cover the three components of the original RPA – Attachment 3.

Funding requirements are estimated at around \$220,000 in 2010/11 to run the JSP (which will include youth after school sport and recreation activities). This funding has been sought from the Department of Health and Ageing which now has responsibility for Sport and Recreation. Funding for the JSP in future years of \$190,000 in 2011-12 and \$177,000 in 2012-13 has also been sought from that Department.

An Expression of Interest has been lodged with the "Proceeds of Crime" program for \$261,000 to run the SSL and \$228,000 to run the JSP in 2010/2011 and the Commonwealth Attorney Generals Department has also been approached for supplementary funding.

6 FINDINGS ON SENIOR SPORTS LEAGUE (SSL)

6.1 Description of the SSL

Football:

This competition commences in late April with a pre-season carnival. Regular competition starts in mid May and concludes in mid September with a final series. Training for football usually starts in late March as the weather cools and training is often held four or five afternoons – evenings from the around 4pm.

The original signatories to the RPA are still actively participating in the competitions, namely: Iwantja (Indulkana), Mimili, Pukatja (Ernabella) and Wintjalangu (Anilalya Homelands) comprising the Eastern zone and Kaltjiti (Fregon), Amata, Kanpi and Nyapari (Murputja) and Pipalayattjara and Kalka comprising the Western zone.

Most communities have a policy stating no-school / no- work (including CDEP) means no play. There are also strong policies on training and alcohol and drug free athletes that coaches state they enforce. Communities take a great interest in the “Home and Away” competition and at team level there is a real sense of competitive spirit encouraging better performances and overall improvement in standings each year.

Interviews with representatives from all communities reinforced the view that there was a lot of community and individual pride in performance of their teams, the uniform colours and individual motivation is blatantly apparent in discussions. Also apparent was the level of individual responsibility accepted by the athletes through participating in training, attending TAFE, school or work.

The very high level of competitiveness between communities was noticeable, as was pressure for individual selection and success. Competitions up until this current year have been played under fairly flexible rules. Season 2010 is the first time that rules and regulations have been developed by the Combined Community Council in line with SA country league rules and they are being strictly enforced – eg: red cards mean no play next match, including All Star matches. Communities take a great interest in the “Home and Away” competition and at team level there is a real sense of competitive spirit encouraging better performances and overall improvement in standings each year. Greater competitive emphasis seems to be put on the “between communities” and care needs to be taken to ensure that this does not exceed behavioural boundaries.

Football matches commence at 2pm during the Home and Away competition following the completion of the softball game. This way community spectators and players from the other code can support both teams. Teams each a specifically designed uniform of which they are very proud. These are collected at the end of match, washed by a volunteer and provided again at the next match.

Each year since the competition began more than 200 youth and men have been involved each year as players with many more involved in umpiring, coaching, managing, scoring etc.

Local Anangu umpires are encouraged to participate and receive a small stipend for each game. The SANFL provides training for this but there is a reluctance of the part of locals to be involved, possibly due to lack of confidence, fear of failure, abuse from other community members, or their own community if the other team wins. Several groups of young players remarked that they would prefer “white umpires” as they won’t be influenced by the result, but the same people accepted that a good Anangu umpire could make a career of umpiring just as they might as players.

During the season there are three “All Star” matches played between representatives of the East and West zones. Coaches from each of the four teams in each zone select six (6) players to combine to form a team from the east and one from the west. It seems selections are made based on form, attitude, behaviour and the requirements of the Zone coach. Port Power and Crows uniforms are made available on the day for both teams and these are collected at the end of the match and washed ready for the next match. Despite the offer of payment umpires were hard to find for the first match; one very good Anangu central umpire officiated but the other central and the two goal umpires were non-Indigenous people. SANFL has a plan to address this common problem.

Transport to away matches is usually organised by the Community Council and some communities have provided a bus to transport their football team to matches. Other communities access a range of vehicles – usually troopies - to get people to matches.

Each year an APY Lands team is chosen to play against a Maralinga team as a curtain raiser to an AFL match at AAMI stadium, for which Rio Tinto is a major sponsor. Historically this has been played during the Indigenous Round in mid-May but SANFL is considering a move to later in the season to allow more time for selections and to fit with other commitments.

Softball:

This competition commences in late April with a pre-season carnival. Regular competition starts in mid May and concludes in mid September with a final series. Training for softball usually starts in late March – early April as the weather cools and training is often on several days/evenings during the week.

The original signatories to the RPA are still actively participating in the competitions, namely: Iwantja (Indulkana), Mimili, Pukatja (Ernabella) and Wintjalangu (Anilalya Homelands) comprising the Eastern zone and Kaltjiti (Fregon), Amata, Kanpi and Nyapari (Murputja) and Pipalayajara and Kalka comprising the Western zone.

Most communities have a policy stating no-school / no- work (including CDEP) means no play. There are also strong policies on training and alcohol and drug free athletes that coaches state they enforce. Communities take a great interest in the “Home and Away” competition and at team level there is a real sense of competitive spirit encouraging better performances and overall improvement in standings each year. Greater competitive emphasis seems to be put on the “between communities” and care needs to be taken to ensure that this does not exceed behavioural boundaries.

Interviews with representatives from all communities reinforced the view that there was a lot of community and individual pride in performance of their teams, the uniform colours and individual motivation is blatantly apparent in discussions. Also apparent was the level of individual responsibility accepted by the athletes through participating in training, attending TAFE, school or work.

Softball games commence at 12 noon during the Home and Away competition and precede the football match which starts at 2pm so community spectators can support both teams. Teams each have a specifically designed and very colourful uniform of which they are very proud. Each woman is responsible for washing and looking after their own uniform.

Since the competition was introduced in 2007 over 100 women of all ages have participated as players each year and a number of others as coaches, umpires and team organisers.

A possible health benefit for the women could be the provision of appropriate athletic supports for when they are participating.

Local Anangu umpires are encouraged to participate and receive a small stipend for each game. The SANFL via Softball SA provides training for this but there is a reluctance of the part of locals to be involved, possibly due to lack of confidence, fear of failure, abuse from other community members - or their own community members, if the other team wins. Base umpiring seems to be more popular than Plate umpiring.



Eastern Zone – team members at first All-Stars softball game 2010

During the season there are three “All Star” matches played between representatives of the East and West zones. Coaches from each of the four teams in each zone select three (3) players to combine to form a team from the east and one from the west. It seems selections are made based on form, attitude, behaviour and the Zone coach’s requirements. Unfortunately the women don’t yet have specific East and West uniforms so most wore their community uniform.

Despite the offer of payment umpires were hard to find for the first All Stars game, but eventually two Anangu women agreed to base umpire, and the SANFL coordinator umpired the plate. Softball SA is aware of this issue and has plans to overcome the problems.

Transport to away matches is problematic and is usually organised by the players themselves or the GBM for the area. No community has provided bus transport for the softballers so players and spectators access a range of vehicles – usually troopies - to get people to games.

A senior team from the APY Lands is eligible to play in the South Australian Softball Country Championships each year.

General

All community members interviewed expressed general support for the concept of an East and West Sporting Complex (currently proposed for Amata and Pukatja) although the other communities were concerned that their facilities needed upgrades that they feared would be overlooked or overshadowed – refer recommendations.

An ongoing concern with facilities across the Lands is the destruction caused by feral animals (camels and donkeys) and by wilful vandalism by the small but destructive elements that seem to exist in each community – refer recommendations.

The SANFL has developed talented player pathways for both sports and these offer opportunities for structured advancement – Attachment 4.

Over the three years the SSL has grown in length and standard, and has become a link to other positive community based programs such as the “Say No to Violence” program. Potential exists for the League to be linked with other health related initiatives such as anti-smoking, healthy living, good nutrition, anti-drugs and safe sex programs – refer recommendations.

Ambassadors

Ambassadors from SANFL, Softball SA and from other sports visit the Lands, usually three or four times a year depending upon availability.. The presence of the sporting ambassadors is received positively although it is important that their attendance is arranged so as not to conflict with other activities that might minimise the value of their attendance.

Depending on their particular expertise, ambassadors can:

- > transfer skills to community members
- > assist with volunteer recruitment strategy
- > assist with Fund-raising
- > assist with Sponsorship and sponsor liaison
- > provide administrative support to the Community Sporting Clubs
- > attend and present at school competitions
- > assist with major clinics which participants only get to attend after achieving certain milestones
- > promote anti-sniffing, pro-nutrition campaigns

SANFL arranges the attendance of high profile athletes for special activities, but it could be valuable to also include popularly chosen/elected local young up and comers who could be seen as leaders and role models in their community.

A school ‘junior ambassador’ programme could be created along with an ambassador ladder/shield in each community.

Clinics

Clinics for Football and Softball are held regularly throughout the year, along with clinics for other sports as they are available – eg: athletics, cricket, basketball. Community feedback indicates full support for the clinics but requests that timing of clinics is coordinated with other activities planned for the community so that participation can be maximised – a role for SANFL and Government Business Managers (GBM’s).

Clinics can involve:

- > Running officials’ training concurrently with skills clinics.
- > Running an admin clinic before All-Stars or Final, and present accreditation, awards etc along with player presentations and so celebrate achievement both on and off the field. Maybe reward the community which is best “on and off the field”.

- > A 'train the trainer' option further down the track
- > The recruitment and rewarding of volunteers via accreditation, uniforms issued once achieved appropriate standard. Volunteer polo-shirt could be presented as per players' jumper presentation. SANFL can also approach Sport SA, SportsMed SA and other professional groups to provide clinics

Stakeholders

SANFL, Softball SA, Community Councils and members, APY Executive Committee, Combined Communities Council, players, officials, Athletics SA, GBM's, Australian and SA Government Departments, Victims of Crime Grant Program managers.

Processes

The processes followed by the SANFL have been consistent and culturally sensitive and appropriate – refer to information provided in Chapter 4.

6.2 Effectiveness of the SSL

The SSL has proven to be effective in meeting most of the goals of the RPA, in particular the community goals. It is too early to measure if the specific objectives of reduced substance misuse have been achieved as a result of the RPA, although anecdotal information received indicates that the SSL has assisted by providing meaningful alternative activities.

6.3 Challenges and Barriers for SSL

Logistics

- > Lack of reliable transport to get to matches every second week
- > Road conditions
- > Pip-Kalka seems to be the group in particular that experience difficulties with transport and organising teams, need to find out what specific issues exist there

Facilities

- > Most grounds have reasonable surfaces but all grounds need scoreboards, coaches boxes for football, benches for softball players, rubbish bins and rudimentary iron grandstands and spectator seating - all painted in club colours
- > Amata grassed oval is not considered by SANFL reps as being "safe" for use at the present time due to grassy clumps
- > There is a desire to have one or two grassed ovals, however it is a challenge to prepare and maintain grass in a desert environment
- > RAS failed to prepare Fregon softball diamond in time for season start – ground
- > Most of the facilities are adequate but each venue should, as a minimum have:
 - Safe playing surfaces
 - Change facilities
 - Ablution block
 - Water tank
 - Benches
 - Fence
 - Shade
 - Scoreboards

- Softball back-stops
- Equipment storage
- Rubbish bins
- > Preparation arrangements need to be confirmed
- > Feral animal damage to facilities



Amata oval – fence and Dugout

Social

- > Willful damage by community members

Health

- > Too early to be able to draw any link between increased exercise levels and improved health
- > Injuries from matches given a reason for non attendance at work by some on the following Monday but this is anecdotal and from one community only

Economic

- > Cost of fuel to get to away matches
- > CDEP does not receive funding to prepare grounds for competition or training – there is a need to agree on responsibilities with the municipal services service provider Regional Anangu Services (RAS) and SANFL

Participation

- > Spectators dependent upon reliable transport and funds for fuel
- > Need for more coaches, umpires and other volunteers to organise teams at community level and for more formal coordinators generally across the Lands (volunteer basis with some monetary compensation)
- > Because of the number of activities/events/meetings occurring in communities at any point in time there is need to coordinate clinics and ambassador visits with other activities scheduled to be in the community so as to maximize participation and effectiveness.

- > There is a limited number of resource people therefore:
 - A volunteer recruitment strategy required:
 - There is a need to develop incremental and recognised training programmes
 - Include school programmes which feed into TAFE. Achievers earn the right/privilege of attending special big-name guest presented annual clinic, and acknowledgement at Presentation Night.

6.4 Intended and Unintended consequences

Logistics

- > Community members need to plan to host or attend matches

Facilities

- > Women at Indulkana were not satisfied with condition of their softball diamond so graded a new one on softer ground – CDEP will build a new foul cage as soon as suitable materials are located
- > Most CDEP workers take pride in preparing grounds for matches although this is not a formal responsibility of the CDEP
- > Subject to receiving approval, and access to a grader, CDEP will grade a second oval at Amata to be used for the remainder of the 2010 season
- > CDEP helped out by preparing a temporary softball diamond at Fregon at short notice at start of season
- > CDEP has taken pride in preparing facilities and has benefitted from improved work attendances.

Social

- > There has been a noticeable improvement in behavior and discipline, planning and adherence to time schedules
- > Individual pride in uniform – cleaning, or returning for cleaning
- > Weekly results and match information is eagerly sought and read – numeracy and literacy spin offs
- > Schools and CDEP both agreed that attendances had improved – probably as a result of leaving the community Friday afternoon or Sat morning and being back in community on Sunday and maybe as a result of the recent policy of the Governing Committee – no school, no work, NO PLAY
- > The Combined Community Council's forum is responsible for setting rules and ensuring adherence is well respected and supported
- > Excellent promotion of matches at all communities
- > Newsletters and weekly reports
- > Grog and Gunja - appear to still be a problem, although SAPOL advise at significantly reduced levels
- > Crime - need to obtain 2007- 10 SAPOL statistics to show any correlation between the SSL and reduced crime levels. The increased police presence on the Lands may also influence statistics
- > Numeracy and Literacy standards may have improved because of results sheets, scoring and weekly newsletters. The opportunity exists to build upon this via school-based courses and administration training

- > There has been improved school and CDEP (work) attendance because:
 - Families leave Friday after school or Saturday and return Sunday
 - Governing Committee's 'No school, no work, no play' policy.
 - Schools support the structured competition.
 - Community support for those who do the right thing during the week to be eligible to play.

Health

- > Individual fitness and health awareness – people seem to appreciate the value of no grog or gunja or NO PLAY**
- > There is an appreciation of the need for good nutrition to perform well physically
- > Men and women train several times weekly - most interviewed felt fitness levels were improving
- > Nganampa Health Service advised petrol sniffing has decreased significantly since the introduction of OPAL fuel, but cannot comment on whether the structured sporting competitions were helping to play a part in keeping it low
- > Links to "SAY NO" programs such as Grog, GUNJA, Violence seem to be reasonably well understood by participants
- > Nurses have commented on any increase in women's self-esteem and fitness where they are participating regularly and sporting activities
- > Fitness levels – it is too early to draw firm conclusions although anecdotally participants have stated that they feel fitter

Economic

- > Community members have to budget to attend games
- > Opportunities have fund-raising via catering at each match

Participation

- > Teams cater for Anangu but also encourage non-Anangu participation in playing and coaching roles, good for community cooperation
- > Community support for attending the matches and for participants doing the right thing so they can play at weekends
- > Women really enjoy participating in the softball competition
- > Organisation of the structured events is very good but is reliant on too few people
- > Schools ARE very supportive of the structured weekend competition
- > Important roles for non-players – coaching, umpiring, scoring
- > Some community members and agency staff give their private time to coordinate teams
- > PYEC fully supports structured competition for school children in the senior competition

6.5 Community Engagement

- > Community engagement in formulating and conducting the SSL has been good and was apparent via:
 - Pride in teams and individuals
 - Support for attendance
 - Regular training has created positive feelings and positive fitness benefits.
- > There is scope for greater community involvement at individual community level to ensure sustained interest and development of competitions. Community Councils can also play an important role in ensuring that their athletes and supporters meet satisfactory standards of behaviour.
- > The Combined Community Council seems to be effective in setting rules, standards etc.
- > There are many other Important roles such eg: coach, umpire, scorer, manager etc available which will, with support, build status, self-esteem
- > Scope to have a community property steward and uniform steward at each community
- > Need more community coordinators to be trained and appointed.
- > SANFL to recognise community support staff for both sports at official functions too.
- > Individual communities need to take responsibility for protecting facilities and equipment from vandalism.

6.6 Whole of Government Coordination

Whole-of-government coordination is very good in relation to the SSP - the four GBM's play a crucial role in supporting the competition by assisting the SANFL Development officers to run the competitions, encouraging community involvement, helping arrange transport to and from games and some have a specific role in a community team, such as coach, manager, uniform officer..They all contribute to the Combined Communities Council and provide a valuable link to their communities for the Adelaide based SANFL Program Manager.



Current condition of the Amata grass oval

6.7 Recommendations/Opportunities

Funding

- > SANFL to secure funding for the future of the SSL for the next 3 years
- > SANFL to continue negotiations for funding for construction of HQ complexes for both football and softball at Amata and Pukatja for training camps, All Star matches and Finals
- > SANFL to ensure funding is available for basic upgrade of facilities in all Communities to include- change shed for football, ablution block, water tank, benches, fence, softball foul cage (backstop), benches, shade nets, football scoreboard
- > Develop fund raising sponsorship strategies to cover fees, transport costs, uniforms etc
- > Develop formalised catering arrangements at matches – combine healthy foods and fund raising – need volunteers
- > SANFL to develop a link to The Newman Foundation
- > SANFL to develop links to the Clontarf Foundation (contact is Gerard Neisham WA)

Operations

- > Ensure that women have access to safe storage space for equipment including uniforms, softball gloves, balls, bats etc
- > Safety playing equipment is required especially for softball.
- > Introduce footwear into softball competition – SANFL / Softball SA to liaise with NPYWC regarding appropriate clothing for women athletes
- > Appoint uniform officers (paid or voluntary) in each Community
- > Produce Plain English and Pitjantjatjara version of Softball and Football rules
- > Produce basic manager and coaches handbooks for softball
- > There is potential to run Junior football and softball (for school children not competing at the senior level) on the morning of the senior comp – need to involve schools in selections and suggest start with 3 times at All-Stars games and the Grand Final and against Coober Pedy and Oodnadatta schools.
- > SANFL to pursue links with the Aboriginal Football College eg Rostrevor
- > SANFL and the Combined Communities Council could negotiate with PYEC and DECS to see if schools can help:
 - To translate rules, handbooks (coach, manager, scorer, umpires) etc, design a cover, print etc
 - Link school nutrition programmes to sporting activities – teachers supportive.
 - Improve structure and delivery of school-based lunch and breakfast programmes.
 - Link school to the ‘Say No to...’ programmes
 - Choose participants for Coober Pedy Area school - APY competitions at least twice a season
 - Choose participants for 3 or 4 Junior matches to be held in conjunction with the SSL
 - Hold school-based sports activities- daily ‘health hustle/skills hustle
- > CDEP could look at:
 - Ground-staff curator courses for interested participants through TAFE/Urbrae
 - CDEP inter-community ‘tradies’ competition for best scoreboard, spectator benches, sun shelters, fencing, painting/decoration, etc.

Facilities

- > SANFL to arrange for study into feasibility of grassed ovals at any location on the Lands, but particularly at Amata and Pukatja
- > CDEP could, with appropriate resourcing:
 - grade a second oval at Amata
 - finish off temporary softball diamond at Fregon
 - build new foul cage at Indulkana and possibly at other communities
 - be involved in a training mode in the construction of 2 HQ ovals and facilities at Amata and Pukatja – recognition and reward for apprentices/ good learners/workers in sports competition context at Presentation Night.
 - Build a net at Mimili School oval so balls don't go across road.

Health

- > Scope exists to develop nutrition programs to link between school and the Sports League.
- > There is potential to build important links to nutritional, anti smoking, healthy living, safe sex and other programs through the sports competitions.

Participation

- > Develop a volunteer recruitment and retention strategy. SANFL to create links with National Seniors INSTEP program and Indigenous Volunteers Australia.
- > There is potential to develop short summer competitions across the Lands – eg: basketball and athletics.
- > There is scope to run T ball before softball and Aus Kick games at half time in the senior football comps.
- > SANFL to consider adopting the principles of the Federation Internationale` Football Association (FIFA) Fair Play Policy. This policy commits athletes to behaving in an appropriate manner that promotes good sportsmanship in accordance with a Code Of Conduct.

Case study 1 – To dream – thanks to involvement in the SSL and All Stars matches.

Many of the young men I met across the Lands spoke of their idols and heroes, especially among the AFL stars of today, but not many voiced (to me at least) any aspiration to be one themselves. However there was one young man who had carefully thought through his personal goals and whether he knew it or not, if he achieved his ambition to become an SANFL player and perhaps an AFL player, then he could end up as someone's hero.

This young lad quietly informed me that his life was about becoming a top footballer. He is obviously brimful of talent and religiously attends his work at the local CDEP while concentrating on pursuing his goal of becoming a very good Aussie Rules player. He does not yet possess the physically strong body that is required of a professional footballer but he is conscious of the need to improve this and the first step is to sustain his healthy eating and living lifestyle. He has a reasonable level of education and could possibly pursue other careers. But until his dream of succeeding in his chosen field is exhausted he intends to train, and train, and perform, and perform, and hopefully be noticed by the talent scouts who from time to time attend the All Star matches and be invited to join a professional club.

Already he has achieved a level of recognition outside of South Australia – so what does the future hold?

I have seen him play – I am not a footy expert but others are, and they say his future in the sport looks very bright. It is possible that this young man's opportunity may just have arisen because of the structured competition provided by the SANFL and its enthusiastic and committed staff.

7 FINDINGS ON THE JUNIOR SPORTS PROGRAM (JSP) (INCORPORATING THE AFTER SCHOOL AND HOLIDAY SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND THE JUNIOR MULTI-SPORTS PROGRAM)

7.1 Description of the JSP

General

The Junior Sports Program incorporates after school and holiday activities and a junior multi-sports program. The SANFL employ a JSP Administrator and a Lands based JSP Operations Officer who develop partnerships with schools so that the education resources can be utilised in delivering programs for school age children. They also work with a range of other sporting associations to arrange training for Anangu volunteers and trainees so that local people can be involved in delivering After School Activity sessions.

According to school and SANFL staff, the engagement with schools in the JSP has been based on developing individual relationships rather than on a formalised, consistent and agreed protocol. It was unfortunate that the Director of Education for the Lands was not available to meet the consultant on the Lands due to other commitments and he did not respond to requests by the consultant for either written or verbal feedback.

No school on the Lands has a designated PE teacher but some schools (eg: Mimili) have teachers who are very supportive and provide physical activities for their students. Other schools also expressed support but it appears there is a need for SANFL and DECS to work more closely together to develop an active and consistent partnership. In addition to the holiday and after school activities, there is scope for schools to become involved in selecting teams for intra school competitions, inter-schools competition (including Coober Pedy and Oodnadatta) and SAPSASA competitions in Adelaide or other country areas.

The SA Departments of Premier and Cabinet and Families and Communities both support youth programs on the Lands. The DFC Community Youth workers offer indoor activities in the "youth sheds" usually from around 4 pm until around 7pm on 3 or 4 days a week depending upon community agreement. Some communities and/or schools offer ad-hoc "after school activities" such as athletics and modified sports games but this offer is largely dependent on volunteers being available.

The youth workers also assist wherever they can with Holiday programs organised by SANFL and the NPY Women's Council.

The SANFL arranges for Holiday Clinics to be conducted by development officers of football, softball and other sports with help from volunteers and trainees. Successful holiday activities run to date include swimming and soccer, football and softball, athletics and cricket and basketball and netball. These clinics have proven to be very popular and in the April and July 2009 holidays more than 430 children participated in football, softball and athletics clinics and coaching clinics were run concurrently with the youth activities. In the October 2009 school holidays the SANFL conducted basketball and cricket clinics and 112 young people between the ages of 5-17 attended these.

In 2008 and in 2009, more than 150 school children from APY Lands schools participated in the Far North Junior Sports League which included schools from Oodnadatta and Coober Pedy.

The SANFL has agreed the priorities for the junior sports program now are:

- > Fostering stronger partnerships with schools;
- > Introducing new sports until school children have exposure to at least eight sports;
- > Training community members to assist running after school activities;
- > Negotiating with schools to conduct sport and recreation activities, including school based competitions, during school hours

Stakeholders

SANFL staff, NPYWC, community based youth coordinators and youth workers, Government Business Managers, Community Councils, SA Departments of Premier and Cabinet and Families and Communities and to a limited degree DECS and the PYEC.

Processes

The SANFL Program Manager schedules events such as clinics and ambassador visits.

The two SANFL staff based on the Lands have responsibility for organising events at the local level.

Apart from the need to coordinate sport and recreation events with other major visits or events happening at community level, and to attract suitable local personnel to run after school events, the process of managing the JSP is quite sound.

7.2 Effectiveness of the JSP

Since the introduction of after school activities in 2007/08, more than 700 attendances have been recorded for the Holiday Coaching Clinics and over 100 in formalised after school activities. It is generally accepted that there is more support for after school activities in the Western communities but acknowledged that this was largely driven by the SANFL employee who has been based in that area until his resignation recently.

The JSP may be more effective if all schools were more actively involved in supporting and promoting the sport and recreation opportunities that the SANFL makes available.

7.3 Challenges and Barriers for JSP

The major challenges to the effective operation of a JSP across the Lands are:

- > the lack of paid and voluntary personnel
- > lack of consistent support from all schools
- > Some people commented that there may be difficulties in obtaining Police Clearances for people to volunteer with juniors – eg: many men in particular may have past records which would preclude them from obtaining PC

7.4 Intended And Unintended Consequences

- > School age children now have access to a variety of activities through clinics and after school activities (where provided)
- > School children actively engaged in the JSP are diverted from negative activities
- > Teachers interviewed believed that the children who participated in regular organised physical exercise were more likely to attend school and engage more while There
- > Children participating in team based sports benefit from the discipline and the value of supporting a team mate
- > Two girls have been selected in the SAPSSA under 14 softball training squad
- > Activities provided by the JSP has exposed schoolchildren to experiences, competition and external positive influences, particularly in relation to trips away from the APY Lands
- > A small but enthusiastic number of volunteers have received training as coaches, umpires, through the expertise provided by SANFL under the JSP.

7.5 Community Engagement

The communities are supportive of the JSP but none have been able to provide the level of voluntary or part time paid assistance to ensure that programs are run consistently through the year. It is possible that the GBMs could assist the SANFL in identifying suitable people to undertake training.

There is still a way to go to engage the APY education system in the JSP – refer recommendations.

7.6 Whole of Government Coordination

There is a need for SANFL to liaise further with PYEC, DECS, DPC, DFC and NPYWC to ensure the roles of each in delivering Sport and Recreation activities across the Lands are complementary to, and supportive of the others.

7.7 Recommendations/Opportunities

- > SANFL to pursue, as a high priority:
 - Fostering stronger partnerships with schools;
 - Introduction of new sports until school children have exposure to at least eight sports;
 - Training of community members to assist running after school activities; and
 - Negotiations with schools to conduct sport and recreation activities, including school based competitions, during school hours
 - SANFL to confirm with DECS what role, if any, schools have instructed sports and recreation activities
 - SANFL needs to negotiate with DECS the need for an itinerant PE specialist or including PE on regular rounds
 - SANFL needs to discuss with Department of Premier and Cabinet - AARD re involving Youth Workers in competitions as well as After School recreational activities. Note that State Government funded Youth centres are available on most communities – but NOT at Nyapari, Kanpi or Indulkana (temporarily unavailable). Only Pip/Kalka, Fregon, Pukatja, Mimili and Amata currently have a Youth Worker.
- To achieve the above a series of joint stakeholder meetings should be planned and the first one should occur before the end of August

- > Continue with coaching clinics and ambassador visits
- > Develop an intra and inter-school sporting competition, starting with softball and Australian Rules
- > Select players from schools in the East and West zones to participate in one competition to be played before the third All Star Game in 2010
- > Expand the above concept in 2011 to three or four junior games before each All Star match and possibly before a final in 2011
- > Consider the introduction of circus routines, art and dance as recreation opportunities
- > Schools to consider linking school nutrition programs (for example Red Cross breakfast program) we structured physical activities
- > Develop links to schools away from the APY Lands for the advancement of study and sporting scholarships.

8 DISCLAIMER

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ATTACHMENT ONE - REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Draft for Discussion Purposes

ATTACHMENT TWO - SUMMARY OF FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

Draft for Discussion Purposes

ATTACHMENT THREE - SANFL APY LANDS STRATEGIC
PLAN 2008 TO 2012

Draft for Discussion Purposes

ATTACHMENT FOUR - APY TALENTED PLAYER PATHWAYS

Draft for Discussion Purposes