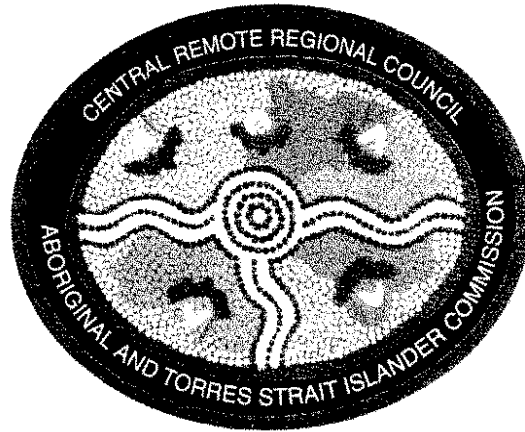


*Tabled 20/7.
Anderson*

Central Remote Regional Council



SUBMISSION

to the

Select Committee on the
Administration of Indigenous
Affairs

July 2004

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1. Executive Summary

This submission has been prepared by the Central Remote Regional Council. The Chairperson of the Central Remote Regional Council sends his apology as he is attending a CLC meeting at Lake Nash discussing with Traditional Owners the changes made to Indigenous Affairs administration. There has been very little information communicated to Aboriginal people on the changes occurring. The 1800 number that was established for queries is useless in a region where 90% of residents are traditional language speakers.

Commissioner Anderson, NT Central Zone Commissioner and Central Remote Regional Councillor, agreed to present the submission on Regional Councils behalf - after Central Office refused to approve her travel to the CLC meeting. Commissioner Anderson speaks 7 major Central Australian Indigenous languages and is a great communicator. Regional Council is concerned that she is being treated with disrespect after her hard work and has chosen to afford her the respect she deserves by asking her to present this important submission on our behalf.

Indigenous Australians are the most disadvantaged group within Australia. Our collective health status is comparable to fourth world countries, our life expectancy is up to twenty years less than our non-Indigenous counterparts, housing requirements in the remote parts of Australia are at crisis point, anti-social behaviour is having an enormous affect on the social cohesion of our communities, suicide rates amongst our young people are amongst the highest in the world, Indigenous incarceration rates are disproportionately high and our population numbers continue to keep us marginalised in the political arena. This is despite concerted effort by Indigenous and non-Indigenous stakeholders to address the range of complex, and compounding, issues.

Our vision statement succinctly describes our position in relation to where we see the future:

"Aboriginal law is the first law of the land; it is unchanging and must be respected. A new relationship must be established between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples based on mutual respect and recognising full Aboriginal self-governance on an equal basis. It is the only way that we will achieve real benefits for Aboriginal people".

To this end, the provisions of the ATSIC Amendment Bill and the information on the replacement structure constitute a denial of the right of Indigenous people to self-determination. This is of considerable concern as self-determination needs to be enhanced and strengthened to bring about positive change. It is contrary to the aspirations of Indigenous people. The potentially destructive impact of the move from self-determination to mainstreaming will be seen in the immediate future. Our concern is that once again we will be experimented on - and that in another 5 - 10 years time we will all be back to discuss what went wrong.

We are concerned that the real issues about ATSIC have been overlooked in the current debate, which has focussed on a couple of members of the elected arm whereas there needs to be recognition that the practical application of the ideal of self-determination was limited in practice by the bureaucratic culture that informed ATSIC from the start. Coombes & Wolfe both saw ATSIC's bureaucratic culture as an impediment to the innovations required for the successful implementation of elements of self-determination.

The Central Remote Regional Council is proud of its equitable funding record and we will include details of our 97/98 – 02/03 funding allocations in our written submission. The Committee will note that majority of Regional Council grants were allocated on a formula or per capita basis. With the announcement of the 'Separation of Powers' and the establishment of ATSIC/ATSIS, the Central Remote Regional Council devoted a considerable amount of time, documenting ATSIS program policies, discussing these policies with Communities and organisations in the region, and familiarising ATSIS staff with the content. We have been disappointed to receive feedback from our communities that these policies have not been adhered to by ATSIS staff.

The ATSIC amendments increase the power of the Minister and the bureaucracy over ILC and IBA and their power as independent statutory authorities is severely diminished. The ILC and IBA will be given the ATSIC assets – effectively they will become part of the national estate. Some of these assets, such as the land where Yeperenye Shopping Centre is, were gifted from Churches etc, for the benefit of Aboriginal people. It has been ATSIC and Aboriginal representatives and organisations that have developed this gift into a business worth over \$8m.

All major Government inquiries into Indigenous affairs funding point to the failure of the mainstream agencies and states. The failures incorporate funding failure to the degree that the Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended that extra conditions attached to grants be sought "that target some of the expenditure of mainstream Special Purpose Payments." The failures of mainstream agencies are numerous, in our written submission we intend to provide a detailed case-study on the waste and policy failure in the Health Department in relation to the PHCAP roll-out, whereby health disregarded the advice of the elected arm and as a result wasted \$m. The Central Remote Regional Council support the development of a framework for 'fiscal equalisation' similar to that employed by the Grants Commission, where disability measures are used to weight allocations according to agreed principles. It is our experience that the exercise of funding discretion by bureaucrats is riddled with the same conflicts of interest, grudges and resentment to particular organisations – that the ATSIC elected arm was accused of.

ATSIC is an example of a policy failure, not a philosophy failure. The principles of ATSIC, that of Indigenous peoples freely exercising their political, cultural, social and economic rights, are fundamental, and in no way flawed. What is flawed are the constructs to achieving these principles.

We demand the right to have a direct role in determining the policies and priorities affecting Indigenous Australians. The diversity of Indigenous Australians needs to be reflected at the National level so that the most marginalised amongst the marginalised have a national voice (women, young people, Elders, remote bush people). Additionally, a regional structure must be retained. A representative structure that receives direct funding, has the ability to hire its own staff, an internal, clearly defined, separation of powers and is driven by needs based decision making principles.

To this end, the Central Remote Regional Council has already entered into partnership arrangements with key stakeholders to undertake an Economic Framework Study to gain a picture of the current funding in the region, service gaps and qualitative research into service satisfaction. This information will drive the advocacy and collaborative partnership development of the current Regional Council with the newly established ICC.

In the future, post June 2005 and dependant on the outcomes of the Board of Commissioners High Court Challenge, the Economic Framework Study would form the basis for Regional Authority decision making.



Clarry Robinya
Chairperson
CENTRAL REMOTE REGIONAL COUNCIL

2. Preamble

In developing this submission great consideration has been given to our vision, and the core values and principles that have guided the Regional Council in our endeavours to address the social, economic and political disadvantage experienced by the peoples of our region.

The Central Remote Regional Council vision statement is:

"Aboriginal law is the first law of the land; it is unchanging and must be respected. A new relationship must be established between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples based on mutual respect and recognising full Aboriginal self-governance on an equal basis. It is the only way that we will achieve real benefits for Aboriginal people".

To realise our vision the Regional Council adheres to eight (8) guiding principles:

1. **Affirm** the sovereignty of our people as the first peoples with the first law of the land with inalienable rights to their land.
2. **Reinforce** the importance of our law, cultures and languages.
3. **Demand** real, effective Aboriginal self-determination.
4. **Uphold** the right for our people having real control over their lives and destinies.
5. **Support** the development of Indigenous leaders across all communities and services.
6. **Require** major and lasting improvements to the existing social, economic and political status of all our communities.
7. **Ensure** that all resources are allocated on the basis of need and effective usage.
8. **Expect** all Governments to ensure that our people have equal access to resources and services.

The Central Remote Regional Council has a constituency of over 10,000 people, dispersed across 500,000 square kilometres of harsh, remote, beautiful country. Our region borders three states (South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland) and our people, for the most part, live on their traditional lands, speak their traditional languages and daily practice their traditional law and culture. English is for most people a third or fourth language and nearly every social indicator dramatically, and sadly, highlights the lack of basic amenities and services that are provided in our region. Unfortunately, as a result of all of the above, our people live in some of the toughest conditions in Australia and for the Regional Council this is an unacceptable state of affairs.

The Central Remote Regional Council does not speak on behalf of any other region, or group of Indigenous people, and as such, the commentary within the body of this document relates to the central remote region only. However, there is acknowledgement that Indigenous peoples across Australia are all disenfranchised from the mainstream in one form or another, and as such, the rights we fight for are the same rights our urban and rural counterparts fight for – recognition and respect.

3. Select Committee on the Administration of Indigenous Affairs Terms of Reference

On 16 June 2004 the Senate agreed that a Select Committee, to be known as the Select Committee on the Administration of Indigenous Affairs be appointed to inquire and report by 31 October 2004, on the following matters:

- (a) the provisions of the ATSIC Amendment Bill 2004;
- (b) the proposed administration of Indigenous programs and services by mainstream departments and agencies; and
- (c) related matters

4. Central Remote Regional Council responses to the Terms Of Reference

4.1 1) Provisions of the ATSIC Amendment Bill 2004

Denial of Indigenous Rights

- 4.1.1 Overall the provisions of the ATSIC Amendment Bill and the information on the replacement structure constitute a denial of the right of Indigenous people to self-determination.
- 4.1.2 This is of considerable concern as self-determination needs to be enhanced and strengthened to bring about positive change. It is contrary to the aspirations of Indigenous people.
- 4.1.3 It is contrary to the recommendations of all of the major and authoritative reports conducted into Indigenous affairs (i.e. Commonwealth Grants Commission 2000, Productivity Commission 2003, HoRSCATSIA, "Many Ways Forward" 2004)
- 4.1.4 The potentially destructive impact of the move from self-determination to mainstreaming will be seen in the immediate future. Our concern is that once again we will be experimented on - and that in another 5 - 10 years time we will all be back to discuss what went wrong.
- 4.1.5 Of considerable concern is that these changes have occurred without any effort on the part of Government to inform Indigenous people of these changes. At the national as well as international level ATSIC has an important role to play in the process of providing greater power to Indigenous peoples.
- 4.1.6 The combined representative and executive functions ensured that Indigenous interests gained access to the executive processes of government.

Removal of the Board of Commissioners

- 4.1.7 At the ATSIC review the Central Remote Regional Council supported a changed role for the National Board, which would have strengthened powers to provide political advocacy; set national policy and benchmarks; monitor service delivery and outcomes; and provide an annual "Indigenous State of the Nation" report through the Minister to the Parliament.
- 4.1.8 We are concerned that the real issues about ATSIC have been overlooked in the current debate, which has focussed on a

- couple of members of the elected arm whereas there needs to be recognition that the practical application of the ideal of self-determination was limited in practice by the bureaucratic culture that informed ATSIC from the start. Coombes & Wolfe both saw ATSIC's bureaucratic culture as an impediment to the innovations required for the successful implementation of elements of self-determination.
- 4.1.9 The employment of staff under the Public Service Act was a strong disincentive to the realisation of self-determination. Employees of the Commission are answerable to the Chief Executive Officer.
 - 4.1.10 The employment of staff under the PSA was criticised by the House of Reps Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs in the 1990 report and also the 1998 Review of ATSIC recommended that this practice cease. This practice was also of ongoing concern of the elected arm at regional and national level.
 - 4.1.11 The elected arm of ATSIC is also chronically understaffed. It was not until the regionalisation reforms of Mark Sullivan in 2000 that Regional Councils had access to a dedicated Executive and Senior Policy Officer.

Regional Councils

- 4.1.12 The Amendment Act abolishes Regional Councils in 2005. The Minister has made public statements that the majority of Regional Councils are useless. This is not based on evidence; however we do question why the Government has left us in place for another year.
- 4.1.13 In Central Australia the participation rate in Regional Council elections was strong and was comparable or higher than other voluntary elections. ATSIC elections were keenly contested and the voter participation rate had continued to rise. This demonstrates strong support for an elected model.
- 4.1.14 Regional Councils have relatively limited power. In terms of funding there was a very small amount available compared to identified need. *(This point has been made with some authority by the Commonwealth Grants Commission in tis review of Indigenous funding)*. Furthermore, 80% of the ATSIC Budget was excluded from the Councillors discretion, being already committed to major projects like CDEP.
- 4.1.15 The Central Remote Regional Council is proud of its equitable funding record and we will include details of our 97/98 – 02/03 funding allocations in our written submission. The Committee will note that majority of Regional Council grants were allocated on a formula or per capita basis.
- 4.1.16 With the announcement of the 'Separation of Powers' and the establishment of ATSIC/ATSIS, the Central Remote Regional Council devoted a considerable amount of time, documenting ATSIS program policies, discussing these policies with Communities and organisations in the region, and familiarising ATSIS staff with the content. We have been disappointed to receive feedback from our communities that these policies have not been adhered to by ATSIS staff.
- 4.1.17 The Central Remote Regional Council also devoted considerable effort into altering programs to increase quantum benefits to communities. We have provided documentation about the achievements of what has become known as the Central

Remote Model, for the efficient and effective delivery of housing, with real training and employment outcomes (Appendix K). We consider that the CRM provides a model for the delivery of all services to Indigenous communities in Central Australia.

- 4.1.18 Nevertheless, our work over the years was inhibited by a lack of staffing and resources. The Central Remote Regional Council agree with Finlayson and Dales finding that within ATSIC the theory and vision of self-management sat uncomfortably alongside its practice, while structural relationships were determined largely by bureaucratic practices and administered by centralisation administration. (1996:85)
- 4.1.19 Driven by these concerns in 1998 the Regional Councils in Central Australia explored the establishment of Regional Authorities (Kalkaringi Constitutional Convention) with expanded roles that could embrace regional Indigenous government and consequential autonomy. The creation of the TSRA gave impetus to this debate – although further development was thwarted by lack of government commitment.

Amendments to IBA, ILC etc

- 4.1.20 The ATSIC amendments increase the power of the Minister and the bureaucracy over these organisations and their power as independent statutory authorities is severely diminished.
- 4.1.21 The ILC and IBA will be given the ATSIC assets – effectively they will become part of the national estate. Some of these assets, such as the land where Yeperenye Shopping Centre is, were gifted from Churches etc, for the benefit of Aboriginal people. It has been ATSIC and Aboriginal representatives and organisations that have developed this gift into a business worth over \$8m.

4.2 2) Proposed Administration of Indigenous Programs and Services by mainstream departments and agencies.

Government Reports and Mainstreaming

- 4.2.1 A rigorous national study (Neutze, 1999) showed that while more was being spent per capita in most program areas on Indigenous peoples, this was insufficient to off-set multiple disadvantages suffered in other areas, including barriers to access by Indigenous people to mainstream programs.
- 4.2.2 All major Government inquiries into Indigenous affairs funding point to the failure of the mainstream agencies and states. The failures incorporate funding failure to the degree that the Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended that extra conditions attached to grants be sought "that target some of the expenditure of mainstream Special Purpose Payments."
- 4.2.3 The failures of mainstream agencies are numerous, in our written submission we intend to provide a detailed case-study on the waste and policy failure in the Health Department in relation to the PHCAP roll-out, whereby health disregarded the advice of the elected arm and as a result wasted \$m.
- 4.2.4 The Central Remote Regional Council support the development of a framework for 'fiscal equalisation' similar to that employed by the Grants Commission, where disability measures are used

to weight allocations according to agreed principles. It is our experience that the exercise of funding discretion by bureaucrats is riddled with the same conflicts of interest, grudges and resentment to particular organisations – that the ATSIIC elected arm was accused of.

Evidence – Based Decision Making

- 4.2.5 The Central Remote Regional Council also advocates for evidence-based policy and service delivery. The Central Remote and Alice Springs Regional Councils in partnership with the NT Government, CLC, Centre for Remote Health, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research and Desert Knowledge CRC – has commenced and Economic Framework Study for Central Australia. This study uses researchers from Universities, training local Indigenous people from Communities in research methods. The local indigenous researchers collect and analyse the information. *(We acknowledge the intellectual property of Tangentyere Council in this development).*
- 4.2.6 The Economic Framework Study will provide a comprehensive picture of economic resource flows in Central Australia, including identification of resource gaps, citizenship entitlements and benchmark indicators and guidelines; and maps of service resourcing to indigenous communities in central Australia; and a completed survey of Aboriginal people in Central Australia and surrounding region.

Government Commentary about Mainstream Indigenous Service Delivery

- 4.2.7 On the 28th April 2004 at the Regional Council Chairs meeting held in Sydney, attended by 27 of the 35 Chairpersons across Australia, it was minuted that Mr Russell Patterson, Senior Advisor to Minister Vanstone reported that “[the changes to Indigenous Administrative Arrangements] ... is an opportunity to make things work. Mainstream departments/programs have not delivered for Indigenous people and something has to be about that.” (Appendix A, page 3 Item 5).
- 4.2.8 Surely this minuted statement contradicts the Government position that it has mainstreamed ATSIIC programs because they will achieve better results.
- 4.2.9 Much of the debate about ATSIIC's ability to deliver outcomes has been centred on internal accountability issues and a lack of understanding about whose responsibility particular programs are; health and education are but two examples. Yet given the resources available to other Government departments and the numerous reports on the levels of Indigenous disadvantage across a range of portfolio areas not the responsibility of ATSIIC, it seems ironic that ATSIIC is being held accountable for their inaction and failures.

ATSIIC/ATSIIS Separation of Powers

- 4.2.10 When the 'separation of powers' between ATSIIC and ATSIIS came into affect on July 1 2003, Ministerial Directions were issues by the former Minister for Indigenous Affairs, Phillip Ruddock, that ATSIIS was to take all reasonable steps to comply with the policies, priorities, regional plans and directions of the

relevant Regional Councils (Appendix B). The result was that, at the Alice Springs regional level, there was a small, but noticeable, culture shift in the operating dynamics between the office and the Regional Council, but there was still a commitment to work collaboratively towards the regions advancement.

- 4.2.11 However, just prior to the latest changes to regional administrative arrangements, amended Ministerial Directions were issued by Minister Vanstone, which effectively removed the requirement of ATSI to consider the Regional Council's policies, regional and priorities (Appendix C). As a result, ATSI staff utilised their delegations to, in some instances, dramatically reduce funding to some of our organisations, without, in the opinion of the Regional Council, appropriate justifications and advanced warning.
- 4.2.12 Therefore, from a Regional Council perspective, our first experience with this current mainstream experiment has not been a positive one and leaves us feeling extremely concerned for the future of some of our organisations and services.
- 4.2.13 The Regional Council has only ever had a small discretionary budget to distribute across the region (in 2003/04 this amounted to just over \$4,000,000). When the amount of need across the region is considered, this is a very small amount of money. Yet we have prided ourselves on our equitable distribution of resources across the region. We have worked hard to ensure that, over a number of financial years, all our communities received equitable resources and infrastructure (Appendix D).

CASE STUDY ONE – PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ACCESS PROGRAM

Representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Territory Health Services met with the Regional Council (Meeting # 16, 18th – 21st July 2001, Kings Canyon Resort) to provide an overview of the Primary Health Care Access Program (PHCAP). It was explained to Regional Council that in the 1999-2000 Budget the Government announced new measures to address the health status of ATSI people and that these measures would be administered via the various Aboriginal Health Framework Agreements entered into across Australia between the Commonwealth, State/Territory Governments, State NACCHO affiliates and ATSI. The Northern Territory model is known as the Northern Territory Aboriginal Health Forum (NTAHF).

The new Commonwealth initiative was based on a broad funding framework for the Commonwealth contribution to primary health care based on morbidity and the increased costs associated with remote service delivery. The total Commonwealth contribution to primary health care using this framework would be up to 2 x the MBS per capita average funding plus a loading factor of 2 for remoteness giving a maximum Commonwealth contribution of 4 x MBS per capita funding. Also included in the funding framework would be OATSIH funds and NT RHWAs grants. A positive step forward for the funding of Indigenous Health; not only because of the additional monies being directed to Indigenous health but also because of the collaborative planning and implementation being undertaken by the NTAHF.

The rollout of these funds would be within specified health zones and that total

zone funds would be based on population numbers- the more people the greater the slice of the pie. A key feature of the PHCAP rollout was the need for zones to develop Community Control Plans and Health Service Implementation Plans for which consultants would be engaged to work with a Zone Community Steering Committee, and a PHCAP Contact Team made up of key officers from the NTAHF partner organisations.

Concerns were expressed by the Regional Council about the establishment of yet another governance structure when it would be more advantageous to strengthen existing Community Councils within zones as some communities already had, as in the case of Yuendumu, 25 different governing bodies, and that these types of initiatives have already failed under Local Government models (Appendix E). Even so, the Regional Council was assured that all reasonable steps would be made to ensure that previous lessons would be taken into account.

At Regional Council Meeting # 14, 4th – 6th September 2001, at Utopia, the PHCAP Project Officers provided the Regional Council with an update on PHCAP progress. The four central Australian PHCAP zones, and the included communities, were discussed: Luritja/Pintubi, Warlpiri, Anmatjere, and Eastern Arrente. Concerns were expressed by Regional Councillors about some communities being represented in a zone which is not where their cultural affiliations are. Regional Council was assured that communities could choose to move to a more appropriate zone and that the funds would transfer with them. However, as the process proceeded communities were pressured into staying in particular zones and/or had to fight extremely hard to be moved to another zone.

Additionally, concerns were expressed about the capacity of zones to develop and implement community control and health service plans. The PHCAP Team were advised to take things slowly so as to ensure that people understood what was required and to ensure that there was adequate and appropriate training and development provided to members of any proposed governance structure. (Appendix F).

There were a number of delays in engaging consultants to undertake the community planning (Consultants were engaged in November 2002). The Regional Council, via its representation on the Central Australian Regional Indigenous Planning Advisory Committee (CARIPAC) a regional extension of the NTAHF, sought to use the lag time to develop the capacity of Zone Steering Committees to understand and participate in the task ahead, and to develop clear Terms of Reference for the consultants.

These activities were never undertaken despite agreement that it is an important part of the process.

Consultants were eventually engaged and begun their consultation across the four zones in November 2002 and had a brief to complete the task by March 2003. A very tight time frame for any issue, but for a major Indigenous consultancy, the time frame, and the expected outcomes, were unachievable.

The consultancy was undertaken during a time of year when ceremonial obligations and activities are at a premium. It is a time of year when many of the senior members of a community are participating in ceremony, which always takes precedence over any other business. Community people who were involved in the process were unsure of what was required and it was clear that some of the consultants had their own agendas and influenced meeting

outcomes.

The result was the NTAHF feeling good about a 'job well done' and community people feeling confused and under pressure.

We are now in July 2004 and the region is still waiting to access much of the PHCAP funds, health status is not improving and people are suspicious of the whole PHCAP/NTAHF process.

Classic examples of how good intentions are not good enough. Despite goodwill by all parties in Government, because of a lack of understanding about how to engage with the community, and because reasonable advice, provided from a place of regional, community, and cultural knowledge was not listened to, our people still do not access MBS and PBS as widely as their current health status would warrant.

CASE STUDY TWO- CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LEGAL SERVICES

On 4 March 2004 Senator Vanstone, the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, introduced a raft of proposed reforms to Indigenous legal aid services in the Exposure Draft for the Legal Services Contract 2005 - 2007.

The Central Remote Regional Council is concerned that the proposed parameters for the tendering process in the Exposure Draft would seriously diminish Indigenous peoples' rights to legal aid services and those residents in our remote communities will be particularly disadvantaged by the proposed reforms.

Commissioner Anderson has provided information that the Board of Commissioners supports reform to Legal Aid Services, because they recognise that there is scope for improvement, but that the Board also had developed seven guiding principles for the implementation of the reforms (Appendix J).

The Central Remote Regional Council is extremely concerned that the reforms announced fall outside the scope of the Boards principles - and will severely disadvantage Indigenous people. In particular, we wish to draw attention to principles 3, 4 and 7:-

3. That the ATSIC Legal Aid Program is **effective now** in meeting the needs of Indigenous clients within very constrained funding and requires gradual adjustment for efficiency but not major change. Any change will have to ensure that Indigenous clients are not further disadvantaged in gaining true access to critical services for law and justice.
4. That the **ATSILS are best placed** for effective delivery of legal services for Indigenous clients who place a high value on cultural awareness of the service provider as an element of program efficiency.
7. That the legal aid services continue to be delivered to

Indigenous people by Indigenous governed organisations that have a commitment to and understanding of the communities they serve.

We are concerned that if the Exposure Drafts proposed reforms to Indigenous legal aid services are implemented it will be difficult, if not impossible, for experienced Indigenous service providers with a history of responding to Indigenous peoples' legal needs to participate in the tendering process.

Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service

The Aboriginal Legal Service was originally started in 1970 in Redfern, by a group of politically active Aboriginal people as a self-help program. With the advent of the Whitlam Government in 1972, funds became available for Aboriginal legal services to be set up throughout the country, and such a service was desperately needed in Alice Springs, as the current Director Pat Miller recalls:-

There'd be people 30-40 strong, picked up for drunkenness, and they'd just go in and plead guilty. And the magistrate would give them a week, or a fortnight, or whatever he chose there was no representation (Faine 1993:30)

The Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service was established in 1973. CAALAS is a regional organisation whose service area covers a large part of the Northern Territory, from Newcastle Waters station in the north, to the South Australian border and East from the Queensland border to the Western Australian border. To alleviate some of the problems associated with remoteness, CAALAS holds circuit courts in the following 8 communities:

- Tennant Creek
- Yuendumu
- Elliot
- Papunya
- Lajamanu
- Ntaria
- Ali Curung
- Mutitjulu

Prior to the Federal Government funding of interpreter service, *(a direct result of the NT Mandatory Sentencing legislation and the suicide of a young Indigenous man at Don Dale Centre in Darwin)*, CAALAS utilised language speaking field officers and paid for professional interpreters from IAD. This arrangement was unsatisfactory as CAALAS did not have the funding to provide interpreters for all clients; with the result that clients went through the criminal justice system with little or no understanding of what had happened, why they were acquitted or convicted, what law they broke and how to keep from breaking it again.

One of CAALAS's most significant achievements is instilling in local Aboriginal people the idea they do have rights and that they do not have to put up with racism, abuse and unfair treatment.

Funding History

Since the commencement of ATSIC, the funding for CAALAS, was determined by the National Program Manager. We note that in presentations to various

Parliamentary Committees, the claim that funding for Legal Services was the responsibility of Regional Councils. This was never the case where the service was provided across regional council boundaries.

As Regional Councils are unable to fund activities in another ATSIC region, a separate category of multi-regional funding was established for agencies like CAALAS that provided services across 3 Regional Council boundaries.

Multi-regional funding meant that the 3 Regional Councils endorsed submissions but the final discretion and delegation lay with the national program manager.

CAALAS Funding 1998 - 2004

1998 - 1999	\$2,006,594	CAALAS operational subsidy
1999 - 2000	\$1,838,200	CAALAS operational subsidy
2000 - 2001	\$1,836,388	CAALAS operational subsidy
	\$284,000	Family Violence Legal Unit
2001 - 2002	\$2,049,010	CAALAS operational subsidy
	\$332,124	Family Violence Legal Unit
2002- 2003	\$2,184,018	CAALAS operational subsidy
	\$350,351	Family Violence Legal Unit

Exposure draft for Tendering of Legal Services

There are indications in the Exposure Draft that the tendering process will make it difficult if not impossible for CAALAS to tender successfully for the provision of legal services in Central Australia:

- the financial viability test will effectively exclude ATSILS (as not-for-profit, grant funded organisations) from the tender process because of the proviso that organisations have a bank guarantee;
- the preference to contract with a single provider in a State or Territory will severely disadvantage the NT ATSILS as they are regionally based;
- the criterion for assessing tenders on cultural knowledge is very weak and has no employment or governance criteria.

We also wish to draw your attention to the ways in which these proposed reforms will disadvantage Indigenous people on remote communities, as the exposure draft indicates that Indigenous people in remote locations may receive their initial legal advice via telephone using an 1800 reverse number. This arrangement will be seriously detrimental to Indigenous people in the Central Remote Region because of the language barrier and the lack of telephones on many communities.

Another area of concern is the proposed prioritisation of categories of legal services. The Exposure Draft states "*it should be the exception rather than the rule that criminal representation and casework assistance should be provided to persons charged with offences such as minor traffic offences or public drunkenness*"

Given that the majority of Aboriginal people are jailed for minor traffic offences, the removal of legal aid for these categories of crime will see a concomitant increase in the number of Aboriginal people jailed.

The Exposure Draft also indicates that Legal Aid services will be diminished for certain categories of crime: *"Where a provider has previously represented an applicant charged with a criminal offence involving violence, assault or the breach of a restraining order, and the circumstances of the two cases are the same or similar, the Provider may refuse to represent the applicant and refer the applicant to a service provide appropriate counselling"*. Regardless of the crime, the western legal system is based on the presumption of innocence until people have been tried in a court of law. Further implications of this prioritisation of categories for legal services will be that trend for appearances by unrepresented litigants will continue to increase leading to extra demands made on the Courts time.

The Central Remote Regional Council wish to register our concern that if the proposed reforms to the Indigenous Legal Aid Services are implemented as set out in the Exposure Draft, they will have a discriminatory and disadvantageous affect on Indigenous legal aid clients. It is of particular concern to us that people in rural and remote areas will be gravely disadvantaged.

4.3 3) Related Issues

Indigenous Disadvantage

- 4.3.1 Indigenous Australians are the most disadvantaged group within Australia. Our collective health status is comparable to fourth world countries, our life expectancy is up to twenty years less than our non-Indigenous counterparts, housing requirements in the remote parts of Australia are at crisis point, anti-social behaviour is having an enormous affect on the social cohesion of our communities, suicide rates amongst our young people are amongst the highest in the world, Indigenous incarceration rates are disproportionately high and our population numbers continue to keep us marginalised in the political arena. This is despite concerted effort by Indigenous and non-Indigenous stakeholders to address the range of complex, and compounding, issues.
- 4.3.2 Indigenous Affairs is a constant 'merry-go-round' of 'new' ways of doing business. As a group of people we have been subjected to a series of 'well meaning' Government policy positions:
- Dispossession,
 - Annihilation,
 - Protection,
 - Integration,
 - Assimilation,
 - Self-Determination,
 - Practical Reconciliation and
 - the current hybrid Integration/Assimilation model.
- 4.3.3 None of these social policy experiments have been given adequate time to achieve the desired results; and in the case of some of the early polices, this is a good thing.

ATSIC as a Philosophy

- 4.3.4 ATSIC is an example of a policy failure, not a philosophy failure. The principles of ATSIC, that of Indigenous peoples freely exercising their political, cultural, social and economic rights, are fundamental, and in no way flawed. What is flawed are the constructs to achieving these principles.

- 4.3.5 Every example of the Governments attempts to engage with Indigenous people is within the confines of mainstream perceptions of accountability, consultation and negotiation. All of which are imposed and foreign process to traditional Indigenous peoples. In other words the structures, which are established to facilitate our advancement, are structurally inappropriate to the way that we conduct our business.
- 4.3.6 Government must allow Indigenous people to develop the governance structures appropriate to their situation and cultural affiliations.
- 4.3.7 Issues of accountability are what inhibit Governments acceptability and ability to let go of the 'power'; but accountability is not about what you can count, rather about what counts.

The Way Forward

- 4.3.8 It can be empirically proven from examples here and overseas that by empowering people through education, community and individual capacity building, and by allowing people to develop, deliver and evaluate their own services and programs, sustainable and measurable change can be achieved.
- 4.3.9 By allowing people to own the processes relating to them, and their communities, the onus of success is internalised – people have a personal investment in the outcomes.
- 4.3.10 In terms of improving health outcomes, the Alma Atta on Primary Health Care and the Ottawa Charter on Health Promotion, strongly demonstrate that perceptions of ownership are crucial if people are going to improve individual, and population, quality of life outcomes.
- 4.3.11 Given Central Australian past experiences of Government Indigenous policy initiatives, it is clear to us that the needs of our people can not be meet by government bureaucracies and well meaning public servants.
- 4.3.12 Central Australian Indigenous peoples have a long history of being able to manage our own affairs, but interventions believed to be "better" for us were imposed on our people, resulting in loss of control of our own affairs and personal and community apathy.
- 4.3.13 During the early mission and pastoral days our people were conditioned not to think any more, they were conditioned to rely on other people to make decisions and choices for them, or they, in fact, didn't have any choices. Generationally this has had a devastating impact on the self and communal esteem of our people.
- 4.3.14 But then Mr Lingari spoke with his people about reclaiming their rights, resulting in the people of Wave Hill walking off the pastoral property that was being run on their traditional lands. History shows that the actions of one man, who recognised and owned a problem, supported by his people, enacted major change for the rights of Northern Territory Indigenous people - he was empowered and self directed.
- 4.3.15 The lesson for us is that legitimate leadership, as determined by the people, allowed Mr Lingari to achieve what was ultimately achieved – Land Rights. We recognised that if traditional lines of authority were followed, we could make a difference for our people.
- 4.3.16 There are countless examples across the country of when individuals have community legitimacy, major change can occur. In the traditional Indigenous context, not just anybody can talk on

a community's behalf, there are many levels of authority and accountability, and these lines of authority must be respected.

Why duly elected representation works

- 4.3.17 This is why the ATSIC model of duly elected representation was a major breakthrough in Indigenous Affairs. It created the vehicle for people to determine who, in their opinion, had the legitimacy, on a cultural and political level to represent them.
- 4.3.18 There is no doubt there will always be people who are able to manipulate the process and gain election without the necessary legitimacy, but these examples, from the Central Remote experience, are few and far between. However, these cracks in the net also occur in mainstream politics.
- 4.3.19 It is our firm belief that no one can talk on our behalf. Only we know our stories, only we know the day to day hardships of living in remote Central Australia with limited resources and infrastructure, and only we know who has the respect and credibility to advance these issues for us.
- 4.3.20 The Central Remote Regional Council strongly believes it has been as a direct result of having an elected regional and national presence that the region has been able to attract additional infrastructure and service dollars. We not only live on our communities we also live the issues, we understand the process of developing solutions and we know that given the opportunity we can create the pathways to a better future.
- 4.3.21 As a direct result of having a NT ATSIC Central Zone Commissioner (Alison Anderson) as a presence in Canberra, effectively lobbying the Government and the private sector for an equitable distribution of resources to, and across, the region, many major infrastructure projects have been undertaken in recent years (Urapuntja Power Station, housing and housing upgrades, sewerage upgrades across the region, and national program funding).
- 4.3.22 It was the presence of a National voice for remote Central Australians that created a semblance of understanding about the remoteness of our communities and the basic human rights that need to be met if our people are ever going to advance and achieve our rightful place in society as the First Nations people.
- 4.3.23 However, we can only share the issues, and the solutions, if we have a recognised, respected and legitimate seat at the table via duly elected regional and national representation.

Future Governance Arrangements

- 4.3.24 Therefore, it is imperative that, regardless of the Government of the day, Indigenous Australians have a legislated, duly elected regional and national voice to ensure that the needs of our people are not only heard but also actioned.
- 4.3.25 We demand the right to have a direct role in determining the policies and priorities affecting Indigenous Australians.
- 4.3.26 The diversity of Indigenous Australians needs to be reflected at the National level so that the most marginalised amongst the marginalised have a national voice (women, young people, Elders, remote bush people).
- 4.3.27 Additionally, a regional structure must be retained. A representative structure that receives direct funding, has the ability to hire its own staff, an internal, clearly defined, separation of

- powers and is driven by needs based decision making principles.
(Appendix G)
- 4.3.28 A Regional Authority model has been discussed in central Australia, and across the Northern Territory, and there is general agreement that this is the future of Indigenous governance in the Northern Territory (Appendix H).
- 4.3.29 The model builds on the lessons learnt as a result of ATSIC and the Local Government Reform agenda in the Northern Territory and strongly aligns itself to traditional cultural boundaries, recognition and respect for the role of recognised Traditional Owners, recognition of the need to have clear funding separations between the elected and administrative arms of the Regional Authority and the understanding that quality information and data is required so as to make informed decisions.
- 4.3.30 To this end, the Central Remote Regional Council has already entered into partnership arrangements with key stakeholders to undertake an Economic Framework Study to gain a picture of the current funding in the region, service gaps and qualitative research into service satisfaction. (Appendix I)
- 4.3.31 This information will drive the advocacy and collaborative partnership development of the current Regional Council with the newly established ICC.
- 4.3.32 In the future, post June 2005 and dependant on the outcomes of the Board of Commissioners High Court Challenge, the Economic Framework Study would form the basis for Regional Authority decision making.

Appendix A

1. Meeting Opening

Regional Council Chair, Sam Jeffries, opened the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss:

- how Regional Council Chairs will work over the next 12 months;
- demonstrated leadership;
- strategies; and
- how to progress national policy issues.

2. ATSI Chief Executive Officer, Wayne Gibbons reported on new arrangements

ATSI CEO, Wayne Gibbons outlined the Government's intentions for the future of ATSI-ATSI. Arrangements are still being clarified. The Government intends to change the way that it conducts business in Indigenous affairs. The Government intends to abolish ATSI by 1 July 2004 and abolish Regional Council Chairs by 1 July 2005. The functions of ATSI will be distributed to other agencies. A new office, the Office of Indigenous Policy Coordination will be established within the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs. This Office will coordinate investment strategies and monitor the performance of mainstream agencies and will report on their performance. A network of rural and remote offices, Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC), will be established to ensure effective coordination of programme service delivery at the regional and local level. A bill is likely to be introduced into the Parliament to amend the ATSI Act in the second week of Budget sitting.

The significance of the change is that all Indigenous funds will stay in a national pool. A Cabinet Committee has been formed to decide how to allocate funding to Indigenous affairs. This funding will be quarantined.

It has not yet been advised how the Government intends to deal with metropolitan areas.

3. ATSI Chief Executive Officer, Mick Gooda and ATSI Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Geoff Scott reported on new arrangements

There was discussion of the legislative process that might be used to change the ATSI Act in relation to the Board and Regional Councils, and some discussion of the positions of the political parties on ATSI. Key issues included:

- Regional Councils need to boost their relationship with State Governments;
- Legislation considerations;
- Lobbying position for Regional Council Chairs;
- How the ATSI Review Report and the Productivity Commission Report can be utilised in light of the recent Government announcements;
- Need for an Indigenous voice that appeals to the wider community;
- Need to retain the component of the Act that relates to Regional Councils;
- Regional Plans need to reflect community need;
- Regional Councils need to strengthen ICCs to reflect what Regional Councils have done on the ground.

4. Acting Chair, Lionel Quartermaine addressed the meeting

A/g Chair, Lionel Quartermaine suggested that Regional Council Chairs develop strategies, lobby political parties, and ensure that Regional Council Chairs have a voice.

Appendix A

3. How do we maintain momentum with national portfolios?

- Board Meeting next month;
- 8 or 10 people – Strategic Planning Committee – need to consider the portfolios and the processes;
- National policy issues – if there is no Board, consult with small negotiating team, large negotiating team or the whole group;
- All portfolios need to be sent out to Regional Council Chairs;
- Need to be resourced;
- Portfolio policy should be part of the negotiating team – placed on agenda for discussion with the Minister;
- Need to convince broader community – media campaign.

4. How do we get our views considered as the Government progresses its draft legislation?:

- Input of views at drafting stage of legislation

5. Engagement with States/Territories:

Negotiation team – national level

SACs – State level

Chairs – Regional level

6. Native Title:

- Engage with state to draft legislation;
- Have input into legislation;

7. Human Rights:

- Negotiation team to go to Human Rights Commission

General Business:

- Need to put out press release; agreed to press conference 10am, 29 April 2004;
- Progress all issues – unfinished business – treaty, rights, deaths in custody, stolen generation;
- Number one priority – national representation.

Next Meeting:

- Discussions with the Minister in the next few days;
- Schedule meeting in Canberra 10-12 May.

Appendix A

5. Senior Adviser to the Minister, Russell Patterson, reported on the new arrangements

The Minister wants better results on the ground. This is an opportunity to make things work. Mainstream departments/programs have not delivered for Indigenous people and something has to be done about that. Mechanisms are required to make changes. The Minister is keen to work with Regional Council Chairs to progress changes.

An unsigned copy of a letter from the Minister addressing Regional Councillors was faxed from the Minister's office announcing the new arrangements and seeking engagement with Regional Council Chairs.

Decisions from the meeting

The following broad strategies were developed:

1. **What is the process to maintain an elected representative body?**
 - Look to have a national body underpinned by a regional arm;
 - Ensure that Opposition Leader, Mark Latham places pressure on his counterparts in the State and Territory governments to have a relationship with Regional Council Chairs;
 - Influence Warren Snowdon, Member for Lingiari, who is an adviser to Opposition Leader, Mark Latham;
 - Establish regional authorities;
 - Negotiate position with minor parties, opposition and backbenchers;
 - State Advisory Committees (SAC) to talk to State Governments on key national points – regional level;
 - Address Report of ATSIIC Review;
 - 8 points from meeting of 8-9 February 2004;
 - Justify existence for Regional Council Chairs;
 - National rally – second week of Budget sitting.

2. **Chairs nominated a team to lobby opposition parties and progress strategies:**

Negotiation Team

State	Chair	Alternate Chair
Queensland	Terry O'Shane	Michael White
Western Australia	Gordon Cole	Barry Taylor
Victoria	Tim Chatfield	Daphne Yarram
Northern Territory	Des Rogers	Michael Berto
New South Wales	Sam Jeffries	Marcia Ella-Duncan
Tasmania	John Clark	

Chairs from South Australia to be consulted and nominations to be determined.

Resolution: It was agreed that the negotiation team, along with Mick Dodson as an adviser, progress the strategies and utilise others as needed.

Appendix A

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MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS TO THE CEO OF ATSIIS

- In implementing programs and arranging services for Indigenous peoples, the CEO will take all reasonable steps to ensure that ATSIIS:
 - conforms to the policies and strategic priorities set and promulgated by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC);
 - reflects the priorities set by Regional Councils in their regional plans as the critical guide for interventions and services within a region, giving due emphasis to addressing needs;
 - facilitates linked approaches with other government agencies (both Commonwealth and State/Territory) to optimise outcomes for clients;
 - coordinates its activities to achieve effective synergies with overall Government policies and priorities; and
 - has appropriate regard to overall Government policies and priorities.
- Having appropriate regard to functional priorities and strategies for addressing relative need determined by the ATSIC Board, the CEO will take all reasonable steps to ensure that resources are apportioned between regions and communities according to demonstrable relative need, taking account of the availability of alternative services in those areas and the supplementary intent of Indigenous specific services.
- The choice of and relationship with individual service providers should be based on best practice, including:
 - outcome-based funding and performance-based contracts for service delivery;
 - market testing and competitive tendering wherever appropriate;
 - assessments based on comparative efficiency and effectiveness, including demonstrated capacity to deliver; and
 - management structures that reflect principles of sound governance and leadership by fit and proper individuals with a record of effective management.
- The CEO of ATSIIS will take all reasonable steps to ensure that ATSIIS does not make grants or loans or offer contracts or provide guarantees to organizations in circumstances where such grant or provision would be precluded by my Conflict of Interests Directions issued 24 December 2002 and amended 3 February 2003.
- The CEO of ATSIIS will take all reasonable steps to ensure that ATSIIS operates in partnership with ATSIC and Regional Councils.
- Where any dispute arises as to ATSIIS's interpretation of ATSIC policies and Regional Council priorities, ATSIIS should make every effort to resolve these matters, raising any unresolved matters with me where necessary.

10. JUN. 2004 16:36

Appendix C 3

Sen the Hon Amanda Vanstone

Minister for Immigration and Multicultural
and Indigenous Affairs

Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Reconciliation



Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600

Telephone: (02) 6277 7860

Facsimile: (02) 6273 4144

10 JUN 2004

Mr Lionel Quartermaine
Acting Chairman
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
PO Box 17
WODEN ACT 2606

Dear Mr Quartermaine

Lionel,

As part of the contingency arrangements pending the passage of the legislation to abolish the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), I have amended the directions which were issued by my predecessor on 30 July 2003 to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS).

I have amended the directions so that ATSIS is no longer bound by the requirement to conform to the policies and strategic priorities set and promulgated by ATSIC in implementing programs and arranging services for Indigenous people. I enclose a copy of the amended directions.

Yours sincerely


AMANDA VANSTONE

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS TO THE CEO OF ATSIIS

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June 2004



Appendix D

Community	HERITAGE & CULTURE - BROADCASTING						
	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
NTARIA Council	BRACS	\$2,750.00	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Hermansburg Inc.	Operational costs	\$17,654.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Waripiri Media Association	Operational support	\$25,000.00	N/A	\$25,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Llyente Apurte CGC	BRACS	\$6,358.00	\$15,000.00	\$12,583.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Nyiripi Community Inc	BRACS	\$10,000.00	N/A	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Amundurngu Outstation Council							
AC	Broadcasting Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,500.00	N/A	N/A
Artaripilita CGC	BRACS Operational	N/A	N/A	\$7,000.00	N/A	\$6,000.00	N/A
Anmatjere Community	BRACS Nituriya Six Mile	N/A	\$30,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$9,020.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00
Aputula Housing Association	BRACS Operational	N/A	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$13,000.00
Areyonga Community Inc	BRACS Operational	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$8,230.00	\$7,000.00	\$6,723.00	N/A
Engawala Community Inc	BRACS Salaries/Recurrent	N/A	\$15,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Katukajatara Community Council	BRACS Capital	N/A	\$20,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00
Laramba Community Inc	BRACS Capital	N/A	\$6,320.00	N/A	N/A	\$18,425.00	\$5,000.00
Laramba Community Inc	BRACS Operational	N/A	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A
Papunya Community Council	BRACS Operational	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$9,582.00	\$8,507.00	\$5,000.00

Appendix D

Tapataijaka CGC	BRACS Equipment	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Walungurru Community Council	BRACS	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Walpiri Media Association	Regional support	N/A	\$25,000.00	N/A	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Watiyawanu CGC	BRACS Operational	N/A	N/A	\$7,000.00	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A
Ikuntji Council Inc	BRACS Operational	N/A	N/A	\$7,000.00	\$10,000.00	N/A	\$5,000.00
Mutitjulu Community Inc	Broadcasting Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7,000.00	\$10,952.00	\$5,000.00
Ngurratjuta/Pmara Nijarra AC	Broadcasting Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Urapuntja Council AC	BRACS system	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	N/A	\$20,000.00
Yuelamu Community Inc	BRACS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14,000.00	\$8,000.00
Arramwelke AC	BRACS system	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$33,000.00
Imanpa Community Council Inc	BRACS Operational	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00
	TOTAL	\$61,762.00	\$195,320.00	\$117,813.00	\$173,102.00	\$139,607.00	\$164,000.00

Appendix D

	HERITAGE PROTECTION						
	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Community							
Urapuntia Council A/C	Cultural transport \$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
NPY W/omen's Council	Cultural trips \$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Laramba Community	Heritage \$13,000.00	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Menge AC	Land Management & Development N/A	\$3,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ngintaka Women's Council	Upgrade Women's Museum N/A	\$40,000.00	\$6,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Papunya Community Council	Art Work N/A	\$27,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Walungurra Community Council AC	Heritage & Culture N/A	N/A	\$19,000.00	\$1,500.00	N/A	N/A	
NPY Women's Council AC	Production of Newsletter N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A	
Mutitulu Community Inc	Heritage Preservation & Protection N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	
	TOTAL	\$23,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$16,500.00	N/A	

Appendix D

Community		LAW & JUSTICE						
		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Aputula Housing Assoc	Night Patrol Support	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$26,701.00	\$20,000.00	
	Correctional Services (part funding)	\$8,000.00	\$15,500.00	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$35,600.00	\$11,400.00	
NTARIA Council Herman	Night Patrol Operations	\$69,120.00	N/A	\$30,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$57,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Yuelamu Women's Ce	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Yuelamu Community Inc	Night Patrol Operations	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$19,400.00	\$20,000.00	
Areyonga Community Inc	Night Patrol Vehicle (2nd Hand)	\$20,000.00	N/A	\$12,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Tapatjajaka CGC	Night Patrol Operations	\$20,254.00	\$21,800.00	\$21,800.00	\$23,500.00	\$60,370.00	\$20,000.00	
Papunya Community Co	Foot Patrol Operations	\$20,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$20,095.00	\$20,000.00	
Walunguru Community	Night Patrol subsidy	\$20,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Willowra Community Inc	Night Patrol subsidy	\$20,000.00	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,331.00	\$10,000.00	
Nyiripi Community Inc	Law & justice	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$41,500.00		
Nyanggatajara AC - Imar	Community Policing	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$25,600.00	\$25,150.00	\$20,000.00	
Aherrenge Association Ir	Night Patrol subsidy	\$12,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14,910.00	\$20,000.00	
Lyentye Apurte CGC	Night Patrol vehicles	\$40,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$27,405.00		
Animatiere CGC	Yuelamu airstrip	\$8,747.00	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Transport and Works	Law & Justice Operational	N/A	\$15,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$23,800.00	\$46,100.00	\$20,000.00	
Laramba Community Inc	Bus	N/A	N/A	\$50,000.00	N/A			
Imarhama AC	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	N/A	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Urapuntja Council AC								

Mutiitjulu Community Inc	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,000.00	\$15,050.00
Ikuntji Community Council	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$30,000.00
Imappa Community Council	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,000.00
Kalkakajara Community	Night Patrol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,000.00
	TOTAL	\$303,121.00	\$147,300.00	\$373,800.00	\$229,900.00	\$489,562.00	\$311,450.00		
LAW & JUSTICE - Women's Issues									
Central Land Council	Women's Culture Meeting	N/A	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$26,336.00		
Walja Tjutanku Palypa	Operational Costs Cultural	N/A	N/A	\$50,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Laramba Community Inc	Maintenance Activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A		
Ngintaka Women's Council (Kamu Miryma)	Promotion of Cultural Authority	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$18,336.00	N/A		
	TOTAL			\$60,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$26,336.00	\$26,336.00		
PRESERVATION OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE & RECORDINGS									
Papunya Community Council	Recording of Language Songs	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$9,097.00	\$5,461.00			
	TOTAL				\$9,097.00	\$5,461.00			

Appendix D

Community	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CDEP)						
	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Aputula Housing Association Inc	CDEP Capital	\$90,000.00	\$130,000.00	\$60,500.00	N/A	\$190,063.00	N/A
Aputula Housing Association Inc	CDEP Recurrent	\$156,432.00	\$104,471.00	\$135,537.00	\$205,962.00	N/A	\$163,850.00
Aputula Housing Association Inc	CDEP Wages	\$716,492.00	\$678,307.00	\$545,542.00	\$605,372.00	\$476,413.00	\$469,177.00
Artaripilita CGC	CDEP Capital	N/A	\$178,095.00	\$25,200.00	N/A	\$247,222.00	N/A
Artaripilita CGC	CDEP Operational	N/A	\$105,995.00	\$137,066.00	\$163,550.00		\$240,075.00
Artaripilita CGC	CDEP Wages	N/A	\$554,114.00	\$417,813.00	\$450,971.00	\$561,937.00	\$814,402.00
Attijere Homelands AC	CDEP Capital	\$23,400.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attijere Homelands AC	CDEP Recurrent	\$103,939.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attijere Homelands AC	CDEP Wages	\$482,136.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Engawala Community Inc	CDEP Capital	\$36,550.00	\$76,000.00	\$67,000.00	N/A	\$161,380.00	N/A
Engawala Community Inc	CDEP Recurrent	\$83,808.00	\$73,353.00	\$121,264.00	\$239,339.00	N/A	\$160,050.00
Engawala Community Inc	CDEP Wages	\$367,904.00	\$346,376.00	\$324,417.00	\$434,347.00	\$491,961.00	\$541,649.00
Lyente Apurte CGC	CDEP Capital	\$74,500.00	\$171,000.00	\$38,878.00	N/A	\$485,611.00	N/A
Lyente Apurte CGC	CDEP Recurrent	\$311,690.00	\$239,773.00	\$349,318.00	\$343,957.00	N/A	\$428,417.00
Lyente Apurte CGC	CDEP Wages	\$1,537,390.00	\$1,526,672.00	\$1,413,010.00	\$1,482,574.00	\$1,320,643.00	\$1,299,586.00

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NTARIA Council Hermannsburg Inc	CDEP Capital	\$58,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$75,000.00	N/A	\$154,230.00	N/A
NTARIA Council Hermannsburg Inc	CDEP Recurrent	\$111,611.00	\$105,955.00	\$165,500.00	\$207,060.00	N/A	\$144,045.00
NTARIA Council Hermannsburg Inc	CDEP Wages	\$506,291.00	\$410,882.00	\$360,821.00	\$417,111.00	\$419,052.00	\$434,571.00
Imanpa Community Council Inc	CDEP Oncosis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$236,065.00
Imanpa Community Council Inc	CDEP Wages	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$622,326.00
Imanpa Community Council Inc	CDEP Capital	\$134,000.00	\$120,500.00	\$240,812.00	N/A	\$984,102.00	N/A
Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Cen	CDEP Capital	\$652,167.00	\$531,198.00	\$601,053.00	\$812,386.00	N/A	\$992,310.00
Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Cen	CDEP Recurrent	\$3,213,510.00	\$3,205,462.00	\$3,082,300.00	\$3,124,080.00	\$2,922,677.00	\$3,241,187.00
Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Cen	CDEP Wages	\$90,220.00	\$80,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$136,087.00	N/A
Wallace Rockhole CGC	CDEP Capital	\$75,004.00	\$62,112.00	\$146,570.00	\$108,281.00	N/A	N/A
Wallace Rockhole CGC	CDEP Recurrent	\$327,427.00	\$346,401.00	\$315,714.00	\$295,819.00	\$187,935.00	N/A
Wallace Rockhole CGC	CDEP Wages	\$72,200.00	\$84,740.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willowra Community Inc	CDEP Capital	\$171,932.00	\$26,441.00	\$13,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willowra Community Inc	CDEP Recurrent	\$795,371.00	\$661,807.00	\$169,169.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Willowra Community Inc	CDEP Wages	\$149,490.00	\$165,000.00	\$125,000.00	N/A	\$190,974.00	N/A
Yuelamu Community Inc	CDEP Capital	\$138,635.00	\$138,715.00	\$159,350.00	\$358,651.00	N/A	\$192,060.00
Yuelamu Community Inc	CDEP Recurrent	\$644,462.00	\$663,979.00	\$534,240.00	\$613,824.00	\$564,893.00	\$573,494.00
Yuelamu Community Inc	CDEP Wages	\$158,000.00	\$225,525.00	\$28,100.00	\$150,000.00	\$316,433.00	N/A
Yuendumu CGC	CDEP Capital	\$247,544.00	\$201,527.00	\$225,251.00	\$150,000.00	N/A	\$256,080.00
Yuendumu CGC	CDEP Recurrent	\$1,238,615.00	\$1,210,770.00	\$723,101.00	\$916,788.00	\$754,534.00	\$720,216.00
Yuendumu CGC	CDEP Wages	\$150,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$306,169.00	N/A
Tapatlatjaka CGC	CDEP Establish	\$11,700.00	\$281,430.00	\$77,170.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tapatlatjaka CGC	CDEP Capital	\$30,000.00	N/A	\$134,397.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tapatlatjaka CGC	Recurrent training	\$26,176.00	\$101,800.00	N/A	\$343,200.00	N/A	\$311,357.00
Tapatlatjaka CGC	CDEP Recurrent	\$119,107.00	\$635,057.00	\$773,859.00	\$884,123.00	\$806,634.00	\$939,373.00
Tapatlatjaka CGC	CDEP Wages	\$62,413.00	\$52,200.00	\$78,500.00	N/A	\$174,722.00	N/A
Nyangatlatjarra AC	CDEP Capital (Imanpa)	\$108,148.00	\$95,767.00	\$132,573.00	\$257,344.00	N/A	N/A
Nyangatlatjarra AC	CDEP Recurrent (Imanpa)	\$116,723.00	\$444,271.00	\$593,086.00	\$431,344.00	\$512,715.00	N/A
Nyangatlatjarra AC	CDEP Wages (Imanpa)	\$375,382.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ngurratjuta/Pmara Njarra AC	CDEP Wages (Imanpa)	N/A	N/A	\$75,000.00	\$355,744.00	N/A	\$160,050.00
Papunya Community Council Inc	Operational						

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Papunya Community Council Inc	Capital	N/A	N/A	\$185,000.00	N/A	\$296,384.00	N/A
Papunya Community Council Inc	CDEP Wages	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$346,193.00	\$501,538.00	\$489,038.00
	CDEP Establishment	N/A	N/A	\$243,903.00	N/A	\$185,864.00	N/A
Laramba Community Inc	Capital	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$348,744.00	N/A	\$144,045.00
Laramba Community Inc	Operational	N/A	N/A	\$80,925.00	\$438,155.00	\$397,346.00	\$356,169.00
Laramba Community Inc	Wages	N/A	N/A				
	TOTAL	\$13,768,369.00	\$14,052,695.00	\$12,974,939.00	\$14,334,919.00	\$13,747,519.00	\$13,929,592.00

		CHIP MUNICIPAL						
Community		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Aputula Housing Association Inc	Construct Basketball Court	\$15,000.00	\$51,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$51,510.00	N/A	
Ngurratjuta/Pma ra Nijarra AC	Impana Community Management Maintenance	\$255,030.00	\$188,997.00	\$197,430.00	\$101,930.00	\$101,930.00	\$141,930.00	
Tjuwanpa Outstation	Outstation Operational	\$265,671.00	\$255,671.00	\$258,228.00	\$269,381.00	\$331,409.00	\$269,381.00	
Tapatjatjaka Community	Operational Resource	\$82,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,700.00	\$70,700.00	\$84,784.00	\$90,700.00	
Kalitukatjara Ngurratjaku Council AC	Resource Centre Operational	\$188,600.00	\$172,565.00	\$174,291.00	\$178,320.00	\$178,320.00	\$92,620.00	
Laramba Community Inc	municipal management	\$56,698.00	\$134,785.00	\$136,133.00	\$141,000.00	\$160,845.00	\$141,000.00	
Aherrenge Association Inc	municipal services - wages subsidy	\$25,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$25,250.00	\$25,250.00	\$20,250.00	\$20,250.00	
Aitjere Homelands AC	municipal subsidy	\$55,846.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Anmatjere CGC	Municipal subsidy	\$71,669.00	\$100,000.00	\$104,560.00	\$107,000.00	\$107,000.00	\$107,000.00	
Aputula Homelands AC	homelands resource centre operational	\$72,000.00	\$51,000.00	\$51,510.00	\$51,510.00	N/A	\$63,365.00	
Mutitjulu Community Inc	community & Outstation municipal operational	\$341,364.00	\$334,365.00	\$337,709.00	\$352,034.00	\$291,147.00	\$291,147.00	

Central Desert Outstation AC	outstation resource centre operational	\$138,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amundurrngu Outstation Council AC	outstation resource centre operational	\$158,100.00	\$100,000.00	\$101,000.00	\$160,350.00	\$160,350.00	\$160,350.00	\$160,350.00	\$160,350.00
Ilpuria AC	community management & maintenance	\$45,478.00	\$57,150.00	\$57,722.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nginlaku Women's Council Kamu	Home living skills assistance	\$8,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,300.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CAT	service provision to Kintore area	\$128,805.00	\$47,625.00	\$50,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nyangallatarra AC	Impana Community Municipal	\$19,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$102,547.00	\$111,000.00	\$91,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	
Transport & Works	Yuelamu Airstrip	\$30,945.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Papunya CGC	Resource Centre	N/A	\$78,000.00	\$78,780.00	\$83,000.00	\$107,249.00	\$98,200.00		
Walungurru Community	Municipal Operational	N/A	\$60,000.00	\$60,600.00	\$75,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$45,398.00		
Nyiripipi Community	operational	N/A	N/A	\$46,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00		
Ngarlatji Aboriginal Corp	Solar Pump Equipment	N/A	N/A	\$19,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Central Land Council	Regional Development - Eastern Plenty Hwy	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$228,000.00	N/A	N/A		

Ikuunti Council Inc	Municipal Operational	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00
Iipurla AC	Municipal Operational	N/A	\$57,150.00	N/A	\$65,500.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yuelamu Community Inc	Municipal Operational	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$35,700.00	\$32,725.00	\$35,700.00	
Yuendumu CGC	Municipal Mount Denison	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,975.00	N/A	
Imarpa Community	Municipal Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50,380.00	
Ingkerreke ORS AC	Municipal Services - Little Well	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,500.00	
TOTAL		\$1,957,206.00	\$1,795,158.00	\$1,901,760.00	\$2,160,675.00	\$1,871,494.00	\$1,773,921.00	

CHIP INFRASTRUCTURE		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Community							
Alparinya Apungalindum AC	N/A	\$50,000.00	\$70,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amundurungu Outstation Council AC	N/A	\$44,000.00	\$70,904.00	\$20,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Anmatjere CGC	N/A	\$74,195.00	\$135,900.00	\$200,000.00	\$190,000.00	\$87,500.00	\$87,500.00
Areyonga Community Inc	\$130,200.00	\$30,000.00	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kaltukatjara Ngurajuku Council AC	N/A	\$104,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$34,300.00	\$48,000.00	N/A	N/A
Tjuwampa Outstation Resource Centre AC	\$15,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$88,000.00
Yuelamu Community	\$129,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$38,500.00	\$163,407.00	\$123,000.00	\$123,000.00
Pulardi Community	\$25,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urlampe AC	\$15,000.00	N/A	\$30,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Welere AC	\$44,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Holland AC	\$40,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mburnghara Community Inc	\$79,000.00	N/A	\$45,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mpweliare AC	\$100,500.00	\$46,604.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ngurratjuta Pmara Ntjarra AC	N/A	\$30,000.00	N/A	\$56,600.00	\$112,000.00	\$89,048.00	\$89,048.00
Nyangatjatjara AC	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$29,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ileparreye AC	\$66,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aherrenge Association Inc	\$90,000.00	N/A	\$70,000.00	\$145,000.00	\$145,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00
Laramba Community Inc	\$134,800.00	\$129,940.00	\$110,000.00	\$60,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$95,000.00
NTARIA Council Inc	N/A	\$10,600.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Papunya Community Council	N/A	\$300,000.00	\$204,000.00	N/A	\$92,500.00	\$126,000.00	\$126,000.00
Pengeme AC	N/A	\$25,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peyale AC	N/A	\$35,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urapuntja Council AC	N/A	\$330,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$120,110.00	\$95,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Aremete-Irkowene AC	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ilpuria AC	N/A	N/A	\$19,000.00	\$51,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aji Creek AC	N/A	N/A	\$55,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nyripipi Community Council Inc	N/A	N/A	\$28,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$38,500.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Mutiujulu Community Inc	N/A	N/A	\$24,500.00	\$70,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Arharipilita CGC	N/A	N/A	\$166,253.00	\$72,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00
Ikunji Council Inc	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$60,000.00	\$90,045.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Tapatjatjaka CGC	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$85,000.00	\$133,000.00	\$157,000.00	\$157,000.00
Yuendumu Community Inc	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$52,500.00	\$19,500.00	\$135,000.00	\$135,000.00

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Ingkerreke ORS AC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$32,467.00	N/A
Walungurru Community Council Inc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$90,000.00	N/A
Walyawanu CGC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$30,000.00	\$40,572.00
Aputula Housing Association Inc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00
Arranwelke AC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$131,000.00
Imanpa Community Council Inc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$40,500.00
	\$868,500.00	\$1,215,339.00	\$1,563,557.00	\$952,010.00	\$1,338,419.00	\$1,540,620.00	

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	PUBLIC AFFAIRS						
		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Community	Activity						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anmatlere CGC	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
NTARIA Council Inc	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yuendumu CGC	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Artarpilila CGC	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urapuntja CGC	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lyente Apurte CGC	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mutiulu Community Inc	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laramba Community Inc	NAIDOC						
	1999/2000	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
			TOTAL	\$40,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A

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		SPORT AND RECREATION						
		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	
Community	Activity							
Aputula Housing Association Inc	Basketball Court Construction -	\$15,007.00	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	\$3,300.00	\$5,000.00	
Ikuntji Community Council Inc	Tennis / Construction	\$50,000.00	N/A	\$20,000.00	\$15,000.00	N/A	\$20,000.00	
Tapatjatjaka CGC	Construction	\$35,000.00	\$25,240.00	\$18,000.00	\$45,000.00	N/A	\$30,000.00	
Papunya Community Council Inc	Upgrade	\$20,000.00	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$48,000.00	N/A	
	Sport & Recreation				\$40,000	N/A	N/A	
Anmatjere CGC	Recreation	\$72,845.00	\$70,721.00	N/A	Coaster Bus	N/A	N/A	
Aherrege Association Inc	Recreation	\$10,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$12,000.00	N/A	
Walungurra Community Council	Refurbish MP	\$16,968.00	N/A	\$3,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Areyonga Community Inc	Community	N/A	\$62,000.00	\$9,773.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Engawala Community Inc	Sporting	N/A	\$2,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ilipuria Aboriginal Corporation	Sport &	N/A	\$14,600.00	\$1,400.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Laramba Community Inc	Sport &	N/A	\$17,500.00	\$6,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$15,318.00	\$30,000.00	
					\$30,000 Bus			
Lyente Apurte CGC	Ablution Facility	N/A	\$50,000.00	N/A	Purchase	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	
NTARIA Council Inc	Youth Centre	N/A	\$32,500.00	\$18,600.00	N/A	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Nyangatjatjara AC	Community	N/A	\$26,850.00	N/A	\$35,000.00	\$6,000.00	N/A	
Ratapa AC	Construct	N/A	\$21,900.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Walungurru Community	Sport &	N/A	\$58,500.00	N/A	\$9,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Tjuwampa ORC	Band Equipment	N/A	N/A	\$30,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$30,000.00	
Waiyawanu CGC	Community Hall	N/A	N/A	\$40,000.00	N/A	\$35,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Mutitjulu Community Inc	Community Hall	N/A	N/A	\$2,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$13,710.00	
Arterpilita CGC	Sports	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	
	Sport &							
Injarnama AC	Recreation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$14,000.00	\$17,100.00	N/A	
Kaltukatjara Community Council AC	National Youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,000.00	N/A	\$30,000.00	
Urapuntja Council AC	Sport &	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	
NPY Women's Council AC	Sport & Rec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6,000.00	N/A	
Ngurratjuta/Pmara Nijarra AC	Sport & Rec	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,000.00	\$19,000.00	
Yuelamu Community Inc	Sports Bus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,000.00	N/A	
Imarpa Community Council Inc	Sport &	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25,000.00	
	TOTAL	\$219,820.00	\$381,811.00	\$152,773.00	\$983,500.00	\$259,718.00	\$317,710.00	

Appendix E

Chairperson Robinya welcomed representatives (Mr John Liddle (AMSANT) Mr John Boffa (AMSANT) Ms Christine Peckham (OATSIH) Mr Malcolm Johnson. (THS)) to the meeting.

Chairperson Robinya requested the representative to proceed;
Ms Peckham informed Council of her background and also the Primary health Care Access Program (PHCAP).

Ms Peckham explained the following;

In the 1999-2000 Budget the Federal Government announced a new measure to address the health status of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people. This measure was based on the outcomes of the 1998 report *Expenditures on Health Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*, the Health Insurance Commission's (HIC) 1997 *Keys Young Report* and work undertaken by a joint health financing working group consisting of representatives from NACCHO. The Commonwealth departments of Health & Aged Care and Finance & Administration, and the Health Insurance Commission Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) through the Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH). The aim of the program is to assist in addressing the poor health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by increasing access to primary health care services with a focus on community participation and control.

In the Northern Territory the Aboriginal Health Framework Agreement was signed in 1998 by the Commonwealth Minister for Health and Aged Care, the Northern Territory Minister for Health, Family and Children's Services, the Chairperson of ATSIC and the executive officer of the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory (AMSANT). The Primary Health Care Access Program in the NT is implemented through the Northern Territory Aboriginal health Forum, established under the Framework Agreement and consisting of representatives from the four partners. The implementation of the program in Central Australia follows from the completion of the regional planning study and will occur in a stepped or phased process.

The Primary Health Care Access Working Party (PHCAWP) was established to bring together a dedicated working group of Forum partner representatives to support the co-ordination and policy development for the (PHCAP) information and negotiation processes commencing in the first four health zones in Central Australia from July 2000.

Ms Peckham explained the following;

- that the initial funding to zones was determined on the bases of the need, capacity to effectively utilise additional funds, and the particular funding mechanism selected (full capitation or mixed model). Further funding will depend on demonstrated effective use of the initial funds, the priorities in the region and priorities for the remaining funds.
- Through the planning framework, the NT Aboriginal Health Forum, recommended the first four zones for funding, to the Commonwealth Minister Health and Aged Care. These four zones were approved.
- The proposed Commonwealth maximum initial funding for 2000/2001 is the average 2 x MBS rate with a loading factor of 2 for remote areas, per capita (or population).
- The new Commonwealth initiative in Indigenous health is based on a broad funding framework for the Commonwealth contribution to primary health care based on morbidity and the increased costs associated with remote services delivery.
- The total Commonwealth contribution to primary health care using this framework is up to 2 x average MBS per capita plus a loading factor of 2 for remoteness giving a maximum Commonwealth contribution for remote areas of up to 4 x MBS per capita. Health Services can also choose to access Medicare, which they can use for more health services.
- The funding framework will take into account all Commonwealth funding of primary health care including OATSIH funds, MBS and NT RHWA grants.

Both the NT and Commonwealth fund (and/or provide) primary health care services in the Northern Territory.

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- What THS will be doing is pooling their existing funding, their current services they provide in the zones, with the PHCAP funds. THS

What THS will be doing is pooling their existing funding, their current services they provide in the zones, with the PHCAP funds. THS are currently working on their funding figures for each of the communities and will provide that figure to the PHCAP working group to calculate the final funding for each of the zones.

Adding the average per capita current expenditure by the NT Government in the region (or across the NT) for comprehensive primary health care and adding this to maximum Commonwealth funding formula results in a target rate.

THS has estimated their average per capita THS expenditure in the region is \$650 (Note the accurate figure needs to be calculated and \$650 is being used for illustrative purposes only). Using these figures the maximum target rate would be:

THS/NT rate – average per capita in the region/NT	\$650	per capita
Commonwealth rate (for the remote zone)	\$1400	per capita
Overall maximum "Target rate" for remote zones	\$2050	per capita

This model does not require THS or OATSIH to actually move funding or resources in order to distribute them more equally.

Some examples to illustrate the proposed model:

Zone	THS funds – current	\$650 per capita
	C/W funds	0
	Total current funding	\$650
	"target rate"	\$2050
	Possible additional funding ie Maximum target rate less current funding	\$1400 per capita
Zone	THS funds	0
	C/W funds	\$700
	Total current funds	\$700
	"target rate"	\$2050
	Possible additional funding ie maximum target rate less current funding	\$1350 per capita
Zone	THS funds	\$600
	C/W funds	\$600
	Total current funds	\$1200
	"target rate"	\$2050
	Possible additional funding ie maximum target rate less current funding	\$850 per capita

The zones in Central Australia (and this will be replicated in the Top End) fall into three (3) groups – Commonwealth only funded zones, THS only funded zones and zones funded by both THS and the Commonwealth.

Ms Peckham when through the following points;

- The key objectives of the PHCAW Communication Strategies
- Roles and Responsibilities of the NT Aboriginal Health Forum Partners
- Target Audience
- Resources and Activities required to implement the Communication Strategy
- Protocol for a Contact team in a zone

Ms Peckham explained to Council that when the clinics are set up interpreters should be employed and that this funding can be used on a number of things, however specialist clinic should be funded through

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mainstream. Communities should look at putting up facilities, laundry and shower blocks to combat social health problems.

Council agreed that there is very little funding to employ health workers, Dr Boffa stated that they now have the funding and can now approach communities to provide the services

Ms Peckham informed Council that each Zone will elect two(2) members on to the Steering Committee and Contact Committees, these committees will produce two separate plans one being the Community Control Plan and the other being the Health Service Implementation. This will enable the community to take more control.

Mr Liddle stated that there is eleven(11) zones, however they have only received approval for four(4), the Impiyara region has not been forgotten but however due to the population of this region it has not been included this time.

Council stressed the need for a dialysis unit for this region, as Council is aware of the social problems this creates when entire families move to town to support their family member.

Mr Liddle agreed that this is a problem, however informed Council that funding for a dialysis unit is not included in this funding.

Mr Johnson stated that he would ensure that the need for a dialysis unit is on the agenda for next scheduled NT Health meeting.

Dr Boffa agreed that dialysis is only a short-term cure and that only two people from this region have received transplants. However there has been an improvement in this area and this number is up to seven. There are currently 63 people on dialyses and of this number, 25 people are on a waiting list for transplants.

Council expressed concerns that patients are excluded or taken off the registrar if they miss appointments, Dr Boffa informed Council that this issue has been addressed and that Adelaide Hospital has agreed that if patients miss dialysis they can still access new kidneys. There is no research data that confirms that if you miss an appointment you won't look after a new kidney.

Mr Liddle stressed that the Committee has taken every opportunity to put forward the need for dialysis in remote areas. Ms Peckham suggested that this issue could be included in the zone plans. Dr Boffa explained that each bush zone would set up their own medical services.

Commissioner Anderson stated that the Northern Territory Government "cry's" for more funding however when they receive the funding they direct it to town base areas.

Dr Boffa explained the zone structure to Council;

Zones

- 1 Central Barkley
- 2 Southern Barkley
- 3 Alice Springs
- 4 Aly/Anmatjere
- 5 Lurtja & Ptjat
- 6 Laritja & Pintabi
- 7 Western Arrente
- 8 Warlpiri
- 9 Nth Barkley
- 10 Anmatjere
- 11 Eastern Arrente

Each zone will only have one doctor, this doctor will visit all communities within the zone. The only complication to this will be the Urapuntja area as they have one Doctor and Ampilatwatja Community has one as well, this might mean that a zone could end up with two Doctors.

Commissioner Anderson stressed the need for this committee to work closely with the Department of Education as this would help to ensure that "proper education" programs are in place to educate the people.

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Commissioner Anderson stated that if you look at the kids that were forced through decimation to be placed in schools the literacy and numerically level are up compared to kids of today. Council agreed that Yirara & Batchelor College should have an entry level to gain admission. Council also agreed that there are no employment strategies currently in place at communities for youth to access even if they graduate from school.

Council agreed and informed the representatives that there should be health programs introduced into schools to combat health related issues and it should be compulsory for the Health and Education Departments to work hand in hand.

Council agreed and informed the representatives that more emphases should be placed on accommodation for the aged care on remote communities. Most families bring their elders to Alice Springs and place them in Hetti Perkins or the Old Timers, this in it self causes additional strain on existing programs and create other related social problems.

Mr Liddle stated that this has been looked at before, he said that perhaps Communities could allocate one house for this purpose.

Chairperson Robinya thanked the reps for attending this meeting.

Ms Loades informed Council that this proposal was a positive step, but if the zones are kept separate we could end up with the same situation as the Council Clerks. Everything should be under the one banner. Councillors should consider that if a Doctors is removed will the community miss out on these services until one is replace? with a centralised option at least the Doctors can be moved from zone to zone.

Council request RSU to draft a resolution outlining their concerns.

Meeting adjourned:	12.00pm	Lunch
Meeting reconvened:	1.00pm	

1.00pm

9.0 Remote Education

Chairperson Robinya welcomed Mr Rodney Baird and Mr Patrick Monaghan Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) representatives to the meeting to discuss the following DETYA's programs;

Mr Monaghan introduced himself and gave a brief background of the current education departments structure. Mr Monaghan explained that the Commonwealth decided that the State Governments have responsibility for education however the Commonwealth would take on "Special" responsibilities.

Mr Monaghan stated that he sees education as the most important fundamental instrument there is, he explained that his department deals with several programs eg, JPEP WFD, GREEN CORE UNI, AUSTUDY. He explained that schools receive funding based on the number of aboriginal students attending.

National Indigenous English Literacy Scheme (NIELS) Commonwealth funding is directed to:-

- Every student at the age of 4 must sit the same exams, this will enable the standard of education.
- Funding does not go direct to the schools it goes to the NT Government, remote schools do not receive the correct funding, as funding for administration could be taken out.
- There is a vast different standard through the NT.
- IESIP funds the Aboriginal Liaison Officers

Council raised concerns with the expectation of Aboriginal Liaison Officers ability to assist non-indigenous teachers with children who speak English as a second language when they (the Liaison Officer) do not speak language.

Mr Baird explained the Aboriginal Student Support Parent Assistance (ASSPA) program, he stated that this is separate from the school. The funding is controlled be the parents and also can be used to take children on excursions.

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Education

Decision 4/6/297

The Papunya Regional Council, pursuant to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act (the Act) resolved to;

1. **NOTE** the presentation by the Official from Department Education Training Youth Affairs (DETYA) Officials on Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program (IESIP), Aboriginal Student Support Parent Awareness Program (ASSPA) and Aboriginal Tutorial Assistance Scheme (ATAS);
2. **WRITE** to all major Communities Governing Bodies within this region to;
 - (i) inform communities of the purposes of ASSPA.
 - (ii) encourage Community Governing Bodies to develop programs to encourage school attendance.

Moved: D.Doolan

Seconded: P.Wilyuka

Carried

Health

Decision 4/6/298

The Papunya Regional Council, pursuant to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act (the Act) resolved to;

1. **NOTE** the presentation on the Primary Health Government Access Program by the representatives at the office Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH), Aboriginal Medical Services Association Northern Territory (AMSANT), and Territory Health Service (THS).
2. **SEEK** clarification from ATSIC on who represents ATSIC on the NT Aboriginal Health Forum, and the Regional Planning Forum.
3. **EXPRESS** concern that the proposed health zones will be administered as separate entities;
4. **WRITE** to the Northern Territory Aboriginal Health Forum and RPF documenting the failures of such structures under the Local Government model.
5. **REQUEST** the partners undertake further consultation with Papunya Regional Council, Central Land Council, Combined Aboriginal Nations of Central Australia (CANCA) regarding this issue.

Moved: Commissioner Anderson

Seconded: J.Hanes

Carried

20.0 Commissioners Reports

Commissioner Anderson tabled the following reports for discussion:

- ATSIC Chairperson
- Resignation of Commissioner Djerrkura he will be standing for a seat in Parliament.
- Land Rights Issue is back on the Agenda, this is an issue that Council will need to keep an eye on.
- Recent Board of Commissioners meeting
- CHIP – agreement to set up another body within ATSIC to administer.
- Board meetings will be convened in Central Office from now on.
- Oustations - positions

25.0 Regional Planning

Rhonda Loades

Ms Loades reminded Council that;

Section 94 (1) of the ATSIC Act requires that all Regional Councils “formulate and revise from time to time, a regional plan for improving the economic, social and cultural status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of the region:-

- The Commission’s policy in relation to regional planning is to encourage and support a coordinated approach to the provision of facilities, programs and service delivery by all

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Ms Peckham and Mr Kirkwood gave an outline of the Primary Health Care Access Program (PHCAP). They displayed a map depicting the proposed health zones for the roll-out of PHCAP, and explained to Council that PHCAP was a partnership between ATSIC, Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH), Territory Health Service (THS) and Aboriginal Medical Services and the Northern Territory (AMSANT). The aim of PHCAP is to improve the health services and improve access to health services in the region.

The partners have established a Contact Team that is consulting with community people to establish health priorities within their zone and the way the health services will operate.

Commissioner Anderson queried whether communities can opt to stay with THS? Mr Kirkwood answered in the affirmative and pointed out that whatever decision taken by communities all will still have contact with THS.

Councillors questioned the health planning zones, particularly:-

- Grouping Apatula Community with Pitjantjatjara Communities
- Grouping Yuelamu with Warlpiri communities instead of Anmatjere; and
- Grouping Engawala with Anmatjere

Ms Peckham and Mr Kirkwood stressed that the Health Planning Zones can be altered if certain groups (communities/language) are not comfortable working in the specified zones and that the Community Health Plans were the most important thing. These plans need to be developed at the communities own pace and each will be different due to differing local needs.

Councillors questioned whether Aboriginal Health workers will be eligible for staff housing. Mr Kirkwood could not give a definitive answer but considered however this is an opportunity for the community to take control.

Commissioner Anderson advised the partners that they must be realistic as not all communities will be able to take full community control or have the capacity to gain control.

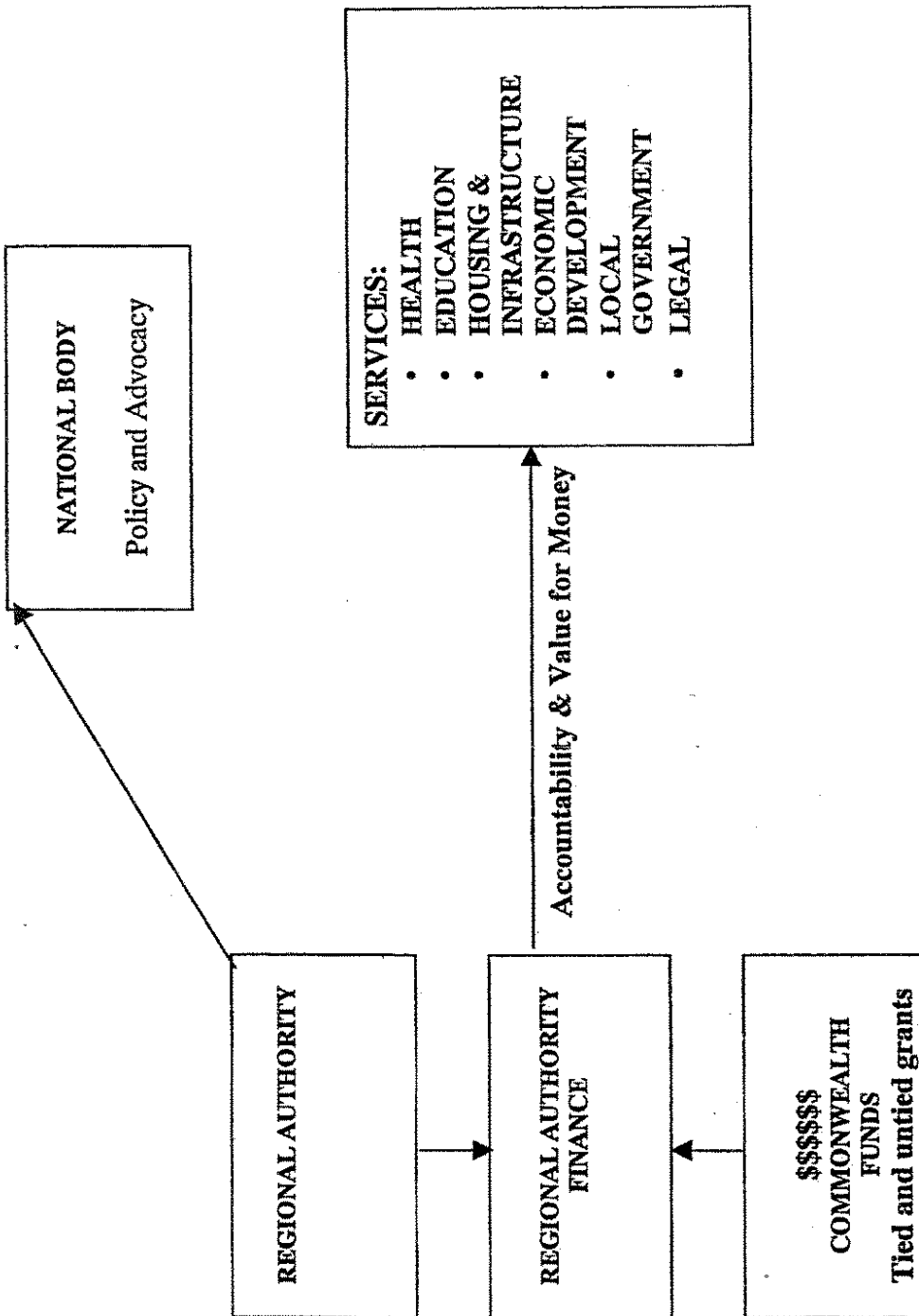
Mr Kirkwood and Ms Peckham asked Council for feedback on the presentation.

Chairperson Robinya thanked Ms Peckham and Mr Kirkwood on behalf of the Regional Council for their presentation.

13.0 Commissioner Report

The Chairperson invited Commissioner Anderson to speak to this agenda item. Commissioner Anderson tabled a report on her activities. She also informed Council that:-

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Appendix H

NT Strategic Directions Workshop Crowne Plaza 20 May 2004

Minutes

Meeting Opened at 9.30 am

1. Welcome, introduction of all participants and purpose of the workshop -
Commissioner Alison Anderson

Commissioner Anderson thanked everyone for their attendance and interest in the workshop, especially people who have travelled long distances. Commissioner Anderson invited Sabella Turner, as a Traditional Owner to welcome participants to country.

Sabella Turner welcomed people to Arrernte Country, on behalf of Mbantua native titleholders, and hoped everyone had a fruitful workshop for the future.

Commissioner Anderson went through housekeeping issues. Commissioner Anderson asked Mick Gooda acting CEO of ATSIC to address the meeting, explaining that he could not stay for the whole meeting.

Mick Gooda CEO

On the 15th April PM announced the abolition of ATSIC. Reading from the Cabinet Document, CEO Mick Gooda explained the main feature: -

- Regional Councils will stay in place for one further year as an advisory body.
- The Board will go and will be replaced by a panel of Indigenous experts appointed by Government.
- The current ATSIC programs will be mainstreamed (NAHS, CHIP etc).
- Cabinet decision says all Aboriginal affairs funding will be Quarantined in mainstream departments.

There is no talk of repealing the ATSIC Act. CEO Mick Gooda read the objectives of the ATSIC Act. The legislation that is to go before Parliament on the 27th will remove all mention of the Board and ATSIC. However, the entire Act won't be repealed because there are a lot of Indigenous organisations established under the Act, for example Hostels, ILC, Regional Councils, IBA etc. The CEO is interested to see how the amending legislation will surgically remove the Board and ATSIC from the Act.

With respect to Regional Councils – the Cabinet decision said they would continue to operate as an interim measure until June 2005 in an advisory capacity. The PM has put arrangements for co-ordinating service delivery at a regional & local level on the agenda for the next COAG meeting. There is talk that there will be a sunset clause coming into effect.

The Minister has said that the funds will be protected, that ATSIC's abolition was not a cost saving measure; programs will continue to be delivered as they are now but mainstream departments will be responsible. All staff will work for different departments but will work as a team.

Want to develop the best possible structure at the local and regional level. These need to be structures that the States and Territories can work with as well.

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Mick Gooda gave the example of Western Australia where the Court Government had established a Council of Elders that worked in opposition to the ATSIC structure. The Commonwealth Government are saying if there is to be a structure the State & Territory Governments must be committed to the structure.

Regional Councils will be in place while the new arrangements are sorted. Want RC to help make it work – provide advice on new representative arrangements to Government. The Minister has written to Regional Councils asking for their co-operation. These arrangements need to work better than before.

Minister Vanstone is leading a taskforce of Ministers to establish these arrangements. Secretaries of Departments will receive performance bonus for meeting Indigenous indicators.

Mr Shergold, Prime Minister & Cabinet, has made it clear that mainstream departments will be responsible for service delivery.

QUESTION from the floor – will organisations have to apply for funds separately?

Mick Gooda – the theory of the Indigenous Co-ordinating Centres is that there will be a plan developed under one funding agreement. DIMIA has been given the appropriation – so that programs will be funded next week. The letter of offer will be for three months.

QUESTION from the floor– Will we receive a letter of offer for three months only?

Mick Gooda - DIMIA only has capacity to offer 3 months funding. Minister has said they want no, or limited, distraction. It has to be done this way because it's not possible to shift the money to line organisations.

Owen Cole explained the difficulty with getting timely releases.

Mick Gooda spoke about establishing a helpdesk for such instances. People are committed to making least disruption as possible. Of course there will be glitches.

QUESTION from the floor - what are the implications for legal services – who are we tendering to?

Mick Gooda - tendering is to the new calendar year.

QUESTION from the floor - Where do we send the tender?

Mick Gooda - The people who manage the program will go with the program to the new Dept.

QUESTION from the floor – What will happen to ATSIC Assets and the divestment of assets such as Yeperenyne and why the divestment cannot take place?

Mick Gooda – the assets come in a couple of categories \$70m worth of property around the place. We have been trying to divest but had difficulty getting local agreement. Understand that they are going into IBA or ILC. There are problems that IBA cannot divest. Clearly the intention of Government is to give those properties back.

QUESTION from the floor - is the Board meeting on this?

Mick Gooda - That is a question you will need to ask the Board.

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Commissioner Anderson explained that once eight Commissioners request a meeting the Chair is directed to hold a meeting.

COMMENT from the floor - You cannot trust that these assets get transferred? It is only a matter of going through the mechanism - it is scandalous.

Mick Gooda - The Minster will be able to give direction to the ILC. Crucial issue is for ATSIC to divest its assets prior to the change in legislation?

Commissioner Anderson pointed out the difficulties of these assets going to Statutory Authorities that have chairs appointed by Ministers.

QUESTION from the floor - what about Test Case funding?

Mick Gooda - if ATSIC has made commitments then it is a commitment of the Commonwealth that they must meet.

Owen Cole asked if we are able to put up recommendations to the Commission about immediate convening of a Board meeting to divest all Community property assets. A lot of organisations have properties that are all prescribed property. Those properties need to be transferred unencumbered prior to the 1st July.

Commissioner Anderson explained that they tried to hold a Board meeting to do exactly that.

Mick Gooda - There are ATSIC assets and caveats on Community organisations. The prescribed property is different. It is a balance between what people can do with their property.

Commissioner Anderson asked why the Board got a Ministerial Direction last week. The Ministerial Direction talked about assets & debts - ATSIC cannot waive debts unless ATSIC gives 60 days notice in writing.

DECISION 1

The Delegation of the NT Strategic Directions Workshop resolved to:

1. Require the Board of Commissioners to convene a Board meeting as a matter of urgency.
2. Request that ATSIC Assets be divested to the appropriate Indigenous communities/organisations/native titleholders prior to the proposed abolition of ATSIC.
3. Require it be noted that ATSIC assets belong to Aboriginal people and have been bought utilising Indigenous monies.
4. That all caveats be removed from prescribed properties owned by Aboriginal organisations funded by ATSIC or its predecessors.

Moved: Owen Cole

Seconded: Tracker Tilmouth

AIF: YES

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2. Overview of Issues for Central Australia – Commissioner Anderson

Commissioner Anderson explained the structure of the information in the folders and that the purpose of the meeting was to bring NT together to develop the best possible outcomes for Indigenous Territorians.

Commissioner Anderson explained that the removal of the Board also removes crucial delegations from Regional Councils. So it is extremely important to develop a negotiating structure that supports the organisations we have worked so hard to develop.

One outcome from the meeting would be to nominate a group of people to take forward the negotiations. The NT Zone Commissioners would take this information to their meeting with Claire Martin. It will be up to the NT Government through COAG to say that you are the people they need to work with.

Commissioner Anderson then spoke on the processes that had occurred within ATSIC/ATSIS over the last 18 months. Commissioner reiterated that these are the documented facts – and the documents are in the information folder: -

10th April – Minister Ruddock outlined a proposal for a Separation of Powers

14th April – Board of Commissioners endorsed Separation of Powers framework (see decision purple sheets). At the time the Board raised concerns that this would result in mainstreaming of services. Assured by Ruddock that this would not occur – see Ruddock statement green paper.

17th April – announcement of the separation of powers with the handing down of the budget. ATSIS was established under the Public Service Act. Under the new arrangements Board was to set policy priority and agenda. The Board asked to revoke existing delegations to Regional Council and issue new delegations.

Under the service agreement it was agreed administration of the housing program, sec 20 & sec 21, forward commitments, surplus, operational assets

Commissioner Anderson stated that the Board did not accept the minutes from Board Meetings 83 & 84. The Board started to get indication that the ATSIS arm were not listening to the direction of the Board.

This just summarises for people the events that have occurred over the last year. It is important though not to focus on the past but to develop something for our future.

3. Overview of Issues for the Top End – Commissioner Hill

Commissioner Hill acknowledged the TO's and thanked them for their welcome. He apologised to organisations for the short notice of the meeting and proposed that a follow-up meeting be held in the Northern Zone. Commissioner Hill suggested that this follow-up meeting be held at the same time as Barunga Festival.

Commissioner Hill acknowledged that Commissioner Anderson has laid out what has occurred over the last 18 months very well but we have to think about tomorrow. Priority is to get money out by 30 June 2004.

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There are a number of existing agreements – bilateral housing agreement (IHANT), NT Indigenous Sports Program, Partnership Framework Agreement; Indigenous Justice Agreement; Local Government Association Partnership Agreement.

There are other proposed agreements such as the Education (Learning Lessons), Land Councils Umbrella Agreement, Indigenous Economic Agreement & Indigenous Family Violence Partnership Agreement. We need to consider representation on these forums and who takes them up.

Commissioner Hill proposed that we need to look at ways to keep government accountable.

4. Discussion & goal-setting for workshop Commissioners Anderson & Hill

Commissioner Anderson explained that we need to hear about what Territory people want. There is a sunset clause on the life of the Regional Councils. The issue is now about people and the future.

QUESTION from the floor - why are they keeping the Regional Councils on for 12 months?

Commissioner Anderson - not sure why, consider that they don't want or know how to pay out the part-time Regional Councillors. The Regional Councils have had their budget cut by \$4m.

Tracker Tilmouth – first thing that needs to be done is to abandon all State & Territory Agreements – gave the example of IHANT. Suggested that the minute ATSIC ceases to exist the NT Government will be in Canberra lobbying for the ATSIC money.

David Ross –asked Minister Vanstone about the role of Regional Council. She said they would be providing advice to NT and Commonwealth Government. She also said she has been to a few communities and hasn't had one complaint about the abolition of ATSIC. Nobody has said anything directly to her and she was proud that they had no written complaints or emails or anything. David asked her what else they would do at national level. She affirmed that they would appoint people at national level, it wont necessarily be representative of all areas. Most positions in ATSIC/ATSIS staff will transfer with functions. There will be some new positions. Raised concern about proposed changes to the ALRA – 3 years ago Minister Ruddock put out an options paper. The 4 NT Land Councils got together and suggested some amendments. The NTG issues exploration licences and manages pastoral leases so we went to them with our amendments and came to agreement with the NTG and gave that to Ruddock. He said he would not go to Parliament with legislation that would be blocked in the Senate. Went to Canberra and raised with Vanstone twice – where the amendments are. They will introduce the amendments before the election. Little problem – is that not everything in there will be agreed with. This will need to be dealt with in the Senate. Other concern raised with the Minister was Native Title Rep Bodies and ABA – Minister replied that there will be another new agency created as a part of DIMIA, this will be called the Office of Indigenous Policy Co-ordination.

QUESTION from floor - will the legislation get through Parliament?

Tracker Tilmouth - the political process is in a state of flux. No one wants to know about Aboriginal people before the election. Managed to get to Harradine, Lees, Democrats and Labour Caucus. Hopefully, the legislation will go to a Senate

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Committee to consult widely and wisely. We know we have strong support from some members but we cannot be sure.

Commissioner Anderson reiterated that we need to establish a representative forum.

QUESTION from the floor – are there considerations for Regional Councils to resign on mass in a sign of solidarity. What is the attitude of RC's?

Chair Neade - they need to go back to their people and discuss.

Barb Shaw - indicated that she would resign.

William Tilmouth spoke about the meeting yesterday with Acting CEO and Acting Chair of the Board and the ASRC requested that the evidence be placed on the table – this did not happen.

Tracker Tilmouth – it is too early to commit suicide. We need to develop a model. At some stage the Commonwealth and NTG will talk to some people at some time. But there must be a line of communication. Need to resource someone to go around the country and talk to people and need a degree of communication – as long as those Chairs are singing your tune.

Barb Shaw – agrees with Tracker a little – remember that RC's are very restricted. They are keeping the RC's in place because the Commonwealth need to have someone that they can negotiate with. About 18 months ago – the NTG were clear they would not enter into any agreements with Regional Councils.

Owen Cole – does not consider that the ASRC Chair should be able to go and negotiate with Government.

Chair Neade – discussed the Chairs meeting – the YRC has not made a decision on that Canberra meeting.

Commissioner Anderson – explained that this person has run away and begun negotiating with Government.

Chair Berto - the Government won't talk with the Commissioners and the Chairpersons meeting was an interim meeting to get things going. In terms of the RC's resigning – we have to talk to our Regional Councillors and we have personal considerations that we cannot afford to just resign.

Commissioner Anderson – agreed but reiterated that Chairpersons are a part of a broader lobbying group.

Tracker Tilmouth – pointed out that this is a hard job and people that want to go on the negotiating team need to be committed.

Stephanie Bell - it is not about turning on each other, the government is the enemy. We need to stop hurting each other.

CAAMA was here before ATSIC and they will continue to do what they do, they told Minister Vanstone that they need direct access to the funding body whether it is ATSIC or whoever. We need to be united and be together.

Alison Hunt - I am proud to have been elected three times by the people of Alice Springs. I am proud to stand up for organisations like CAAMA, Imparja etc. We

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need to work together not against each other. That's what governments want, they want us to fight each other, and we need to be united. Commissioner Anderson works really hard for us and took West Arrernte peoples message to Canberra in regards to family violence etc. We need to set up communities to be able to represent themselves. We need to stand together united and go forward.

5. Forum on proposals for the future

Tracker Tilmouth laid out a proposed model (Appendix A). In short the proposal is for representatives from each industry sector to join grass-roots representation. Under the proposal there is a separate financing body.

All organisations have a role – where there is no Aboriginal organisation providing services – the Regional Authority contract State/Territory agencies to provide those services.

Tracker reiterated that it was a very simple model. It is a service delivery model that deals with frameworks. It is not self-government but it is a movement in that direction.

The Chair of each Committee would sit on the Regional Authority. The Regional Authority would negotiate service provision agreements across sectors.

At the top is an elected National Body – we need a national policy process because there are a lot of issues that require a national focus.

This is a model that needs debate – the ALP needs a model on the table when they put the ATSIC Amendments to the Senate Committee. The Australian Aboriginal Community has to give them something to work with.

There are differences between the Centre & North and there will need to be some differences in the models to reflect this diversity.

Owen Cole - what would be the basis of the 17 Regional Authorities?

Tracker Tilmouth - this is based on the Native Title model – because you need to base the Regional Authority on the model.

Noel Hayes - what qualifications would people have to have?

Tracker Tilmouth - each land council region would nominate one person.

Commissioner Hill - how many Regional Authorities would there be in the NT?

Tracker Tilmouth - there would be 2 in the NT.

Commissioner Anderson informed the meeting that the ATSIC Board had endorsed the model in-principle.

Commissioner Hill explained that Miwatj and Central Remote have long wanted model akin to the TSRA. Aboriginal people generally want direct funding – we can get a general consensus that this is what we want. They want control of all services and funding. I am very interested in the NT perspective. Miwatj is talking about bringing every homeland together under one organisation. Tiwi Islands are also pursuing a similar model. Suggested that we do this on a NT level at this stage. For Regional Authorities ATSIC boundaries are based on populations – but

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the Land Council boundaries are more appropriate and it is good to hear we are not creating another bureaucracy.

QUESTION from the floor – will the two large land councils become these authorities?

Tracker Tilmouth – NO. Land Councils have their own existing legislation and statutory authority. This is a service delivery model.

David Ross – The CLC does not want to be the Regional Authority they have two pieces of legislation they need to deal with. The Land Councils do not want to do housing, etc. People who have the expertise need to be involved in this sort of set-up.

Betty Pearce - Native Title Rep Bodies are moving outside the Land Councils. Where Artepe will be using existing services and monitoring services. How does Where Artepe fit into the Regional Authority model?

Barbara Shaw – we have a problem with splitting NT into two – what happens in the Barkly is they fall between the two. The communities in the Barkly miss out on services as a result. So we need to consider whether the Barkly should be a region in its own.

Tracker Tilmouth - this is a debate that needs to be had and resolved. Doesn't matter how many Regional Authorities you have it is a service delivery issue not a native title issue.

Alison Hunt - are these people going to be elected.

Commissioner Anderson - yes people from specific areas with expertise in those areas can stand for election and be elected to Regional Authority.

The discussion started to get to micro level details and Commissioner Anderson stated that this is for discussion for a later date, we need to agree on a mechanism to progress the detail of the model.

The meeting broke into groups

A Regional Authority model for Alice Springs was presented and discussed the pros and cons of the model (Appendix B).

Commissioner Anderson explained that the ALP & minor parties have made it clear that we must do the legwork on the models because the Senate Committee will only have a short inquiry. So we must make sure that we give them something. We as Aboriginal people have to do the work.

Commissioner Hill said that the ALP position will depend on what is put up in the Bill to amend ATSIC – so Kerry O'Brien said that Aboriginal people have to do the hard yakka because the Senate Committee hearing may go for one day – that is why the timeframe is so crucial.

Commissioner Anderson said that we have brains in the room to put together a team. The negotiating/working group will need to work to put flesh on the model.

ATSIC will hold a NT Wide Zone meeting in Katherine and organisations will be invited.

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People suggested 7th & 8th June as a possible date – and the venue would be Katherine.

The Top End indicated that they would not be ready on 7 & 8th.

Alison Anderson explained that the ATSIC system shuts-down on June 10th.

Commissioner Hill pointed out the difficulties of organising a meeting of this kind in the Top End.

Tracker Tilmouth pointed out that the Top End mob need a chance to go through the process.

Commissioner Anderson asked that they go back to discuss with their mob and contact us ASAP.

Tracker Tilmouth has concerns about the cost of getting people into Katherine and need to work out who will pay for what?

6. Election/Nomination of an NT Negotiating Team – Commissioner Anderson

William Tilmouth
Owen Coles
Eric Sultan
Eileen Hoosan
Brian Stirling
Stephanie Bell
David Ross
Clarry Robinya
Phillip Wilyuka
Pat Dodds

Lindsay Bookie
Peter Gunner
Dennis Williams
Barbara Shaw
Noel Hayes
Kenny Kunoth
Natalie Hunter

DECISION 2

The Delegation of the NT Strategic Directions Workshop resolved to:

1. Conduct a NT wide workshop to further progress the Regional Authority Model/s;
2. Seek clarification from the Top End as to who they would like to nominate to the negotiating team;
3. Clarify who will pay for the above proposed workshop, as a matter of urgency (venue hire, meals, travel, accommodation etc);
4. Agree that the following people will represent Central Australia:
 - Owen Cole
 - Eileen Hoosan
 - Brian Stirling
 - Stephanie Bell
 - David Ross
 - Clarry Robinya
 - Eric Sultan
 - Phillip Wilyuka
 - Pat Dodds
 - Peter Gunner
 - Lindsay Bookie
 - Dennis Williams
 - Barbara Shaw
 - Noel Hayes

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Moved: Betty Pearce
Seconded: William Tilmouth
AIF: YES

Have to work out who will do the time in Canberra lobbying? There will be groups from everywhere.

From the floor - in relation to a secretariat -Who will be the contact person?

The contact people will be Commissioner Anderson, Commissioner Hill, David Ross & Owen Coles. Secretariat support will be provided by Eleanor Hogan and Caroline Cavanaugh (Commissioner's staff).

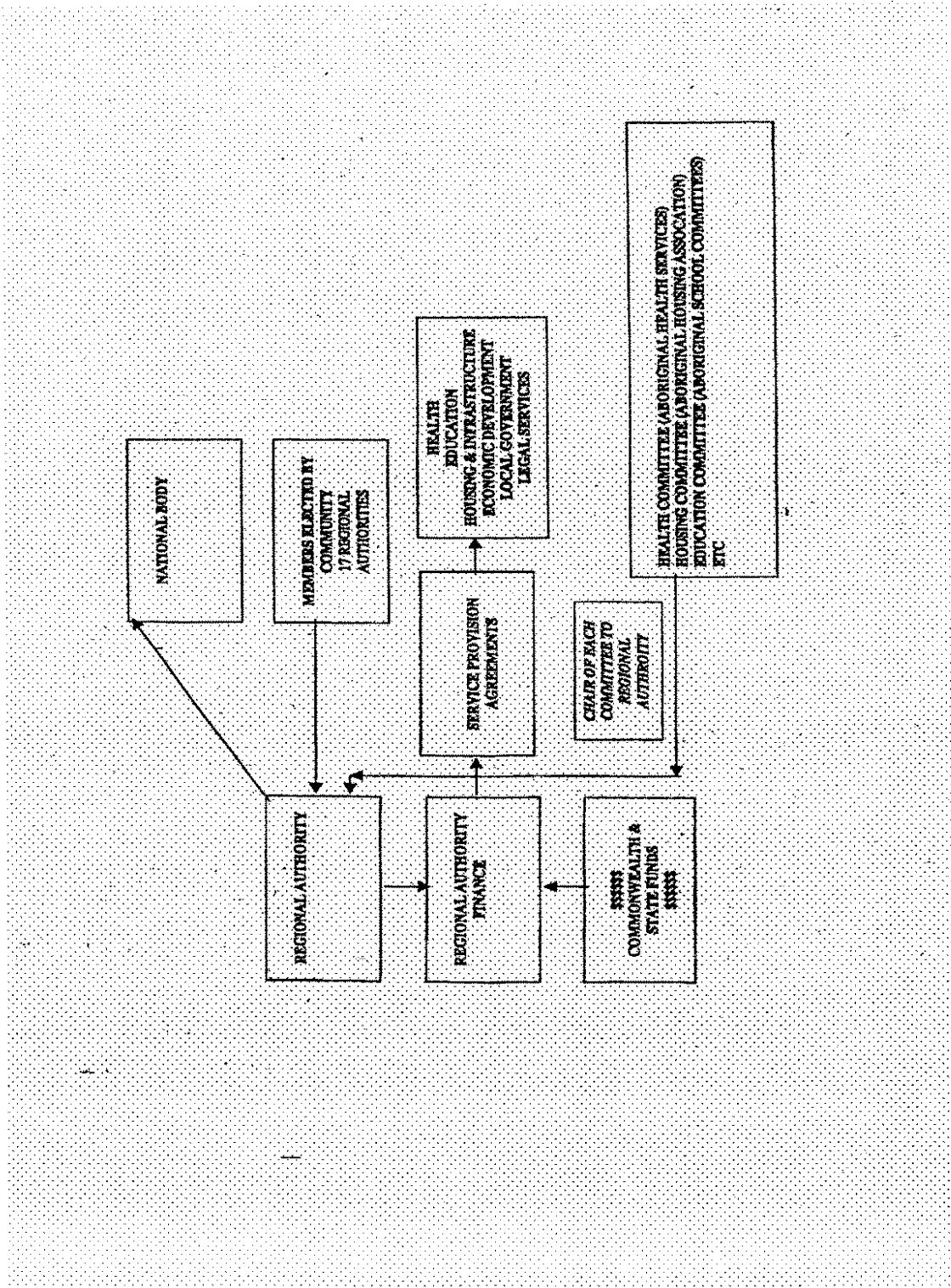
Betty Pearce made a final comment to Regional Councillors not to resign just yet because we still need people to work with Governments.

Meeting Closed at 4 pm

Appendix H

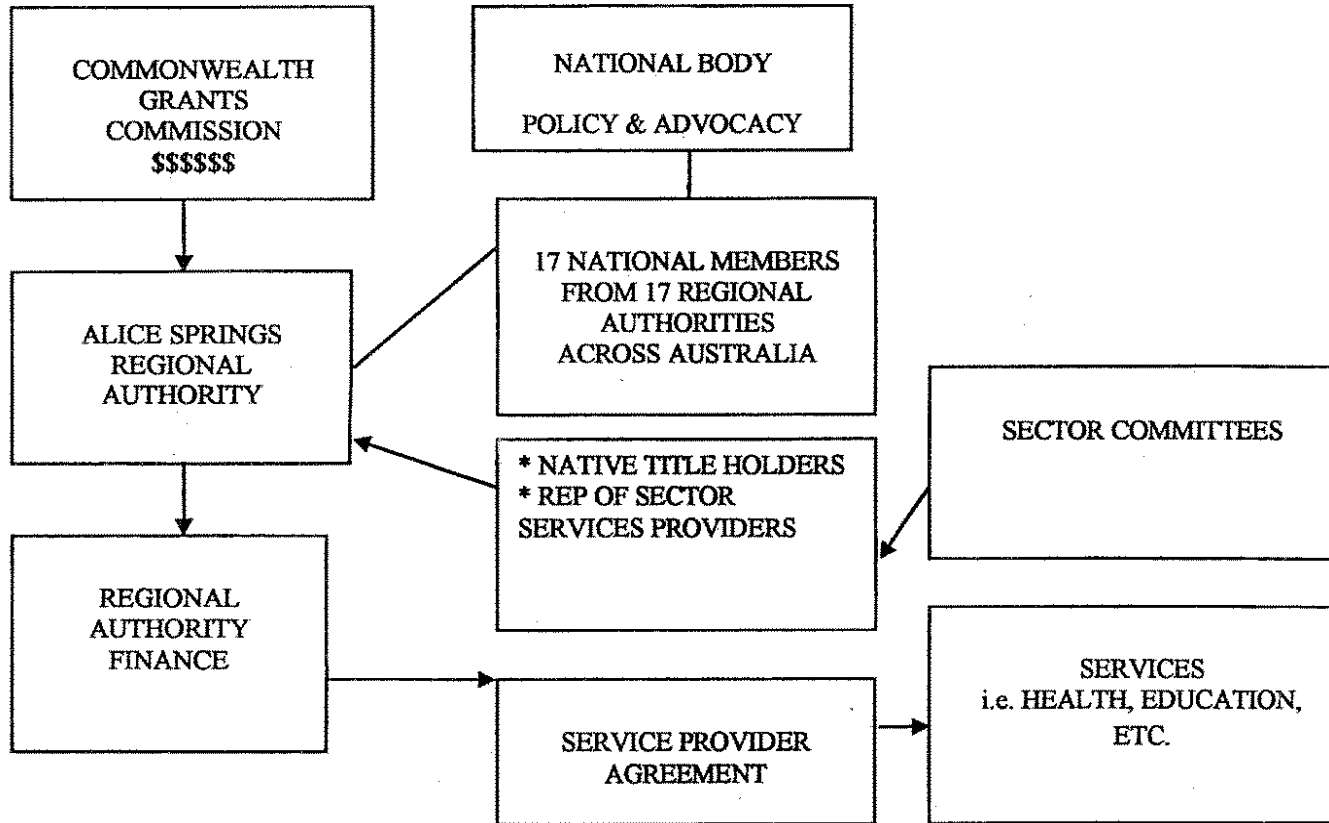
Regional Authority Model

(Tracker Tilmouth)



Appendix H

Alice Springs Regional Authority Model (Owen Cole)



Appendix H

List of Attendees (74 in total, plus 4 staff)

(Please advise if you were in attendance and your name is not recorded below)

Commissioner Alison Anderson
Commissioner Awkarriyunu Hill
Commissioner Rick Griffiths
Chairperson Clarry Robinya (CRRC)
Mick Gooda - ATSI CEO
Darryl Ryder (CRRC)
Jasper Haines (CRRC)
Phillip Wilyuka (CRRC)
William Tilmouth (ASRC)
Michael Griffen (Arremte Council)
Reggie Nelson (Alpurrurulam CGC)
Stewart Rusty (Alpurrurulam CGC)
Linda Keen (Alpurrurulam CGC)
Kevin Dilfo (Ali Curung)
Lionel James (Ali Curung)
Creed Nelson (Ali Curung)
Gene Martin (Ingkerreke ORS)
Skye Thompson (Ingkerreke ORS)
Christine Hocking (Barrow Creek)
Robert Campbell (Katherine)
Allen Mahoney (Kalano Community Association)
Patrick Stirling (Amoonguna)
Sabella Turner (Amoonguna)
Betty Turner (ASRC)
Pat Anderson (AMSANT)
Stephanie Bell (AMSANT/Congress)
Ken Kunoth (AMSANT)
Chairperson Kevin Neade (YRC)
Douglas Pananka (YRC)
Rosemary Plummer (YRC)
Noel Hayes (YRC)
Bruce Nelson (Tennant Creek)
David Ross (CLC)
Harold Furber (CASGAFC)
Pat Miller (CAALAS)
Chairperson Michael Berto (GJRC)

Appendix I

Regional Planning Overview

Section 94(1) of the ATSIC Act requires that all Regional Councils *"formulate and revise from time to time, a regional plan for improving the economic, social and cultural status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of the region"* This requirement and the re-alignment of roles and responsibilities following the ATSIC/ATSIS 'separation of powers' placed increased emphasis on Regional Plans

The Regional Council considered that in the new environment Councils regional plan needed to be more strategic and outcome focused linked to the COAG indicators framework, as the framework presents an unprecedented opportunity to advocate against nationally accepted benchmarks of Indigenous disadvantage.

Recognising the limitation of existing Indigenous data sets, the Central Remote Regional Council developed regional planning strategy that seeks to facilitate the collection of credible and relevant evidence based data as an initial step in the development of comprehensive regional plans.

The Regional Council also considered that the regional plans would be strengthened by developing them in partnership with key agencies. As a result the Central Remote Regional Council are participating in a collaborative multi-agency initiative to collect quality evidence based data to inform the Regional Plans known as the "Economic Framework Study"

The Economic Framework Study is a collaborative project of:-

- ATSIC (*Central Remote and Alice Springs Regional Councils*)
- Flinders University Centre for Remote Health;
- Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research;
- Northern Territory Government;
- Central Land Council/ CANCA

The project has been funded by the Desert Knowledge Co-operative Research Centre. The partner organisations have made financial and in-kind contributions.

Project Summary

Phase 1: Resourcing, Services and Benchmarks

Map the level of government funding for services to Aboriginal communities in Central Australia, including the types of service delivery and funding arrangements. The scope of the services and resources examined include infrastructure (municipal, transport & communications), health, employment, education & training, law & justice and community services, in the Central Remote and Alice Springs regions over a 3 – 5 year period.

The study is also exploring the development of benchmark indicators including estimations of funding required to meet needs. Guidelines for benchmarks will include needs analysis and standards for service delivery.

Phase 2: Training of Researchers and Survey Development

This phase will consist of a number of workshops to train the Indigenous researchers (from remote communities and Alice Springs); discuss the results of phase one and prepare tools to inform communities of the results; and develop the survey instruments and methods.

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The mapping exercise conducted in phase one will provide data on the allocation and distribution of resources, and availability of services to their communities and to the region. The researchers will be assisted to develop tools to provide service delivery and funding arrangements information to communities in appropriate formats.

The final part of phase 2 will be the development of survey instruments. This will incorporate a discussion of the information required to be collected and analysed, development of survey instruments and methods of conducting the survey.

Phase 3: Service Assessment Survey

This phase includes a survey of satisfaction with; perceived needs and community priorities of services documented in phase one. This would include a comparison of service providers' views and consumer's views of the level and effectiveness of current services, as well as ascertaining consumer satisfaction with current services, and the perceived needs and priorities of the communities.

The Central Remote Regional Council consider that the information collected and analysed within the Economic Framework Study will provide the level of detail and analysis required to develop a comprehensive plan for Central Australia.

Appendix J

Principles

Legal Aid Services Program – Reform Directions

The following **Principles** apply to implementation of future reform directions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services:

1. The Future Directions reforms **progress wisely and surely** – to ensure that service delivery models best fit actual needs and circumstances and avoid the ‘one size fits all’ approach.
2. That Future Directions reforms are to be **based on quality information** from census, survey and research:
 - Funding Allocation Method – reform to determine funding on the basis of **needs**
 - State Directions Strategy – reform on the basis of performance and efficiency
3. That the ATSIC Legal Aid program is **effective now** in meeting the needs of Indigenous clients within very constrained funding and requires gradual adjustment for efficiency but not major change. Any change will have to ensure that Indigenous clients are not further disadvantaged in gaining true access to the critical services for law and justice.
4. That the **ATSILS are best placed** for effective delivery of legal services for indigenous clients who place a high value on cultural awareness of the service provider as an element of program efficiency.
5. That the implementation of any changes be consistent with the ATSIC **ATSILS contestability policy**.
6. That all Legal Aid service providers must comply with the relevant State or Territory authorising legislation which enables them to practice and provide legal services.
7. That legal aid services continue to be delivered to Indigenous people by **Indigenous governed organisations** that have a commitment to and understanding of the communities they serve.

Appendix K

Central Remote Housing Program

Purpose

To provide information on the Central Remote Regional Council Housing Initiative

Background

Driven by past housing failures and poor consultation in its region, the Central Remote Regional Council has undertaken a progressive initiative in housing provision in Central Australia. Over the financial years from 1995, an average of about 25 new houses have been constructed annually in the region for Indigenous communities, with a similar numbers of houses being either renovated or upgraded. *(this is an estimate as Local Government have been unable to provide actual figures)*

The Central Remote Regional Council was concerned about:-

- The poor quality and high cost of house designs
- The poor quality and high cost of house construction
- The lack of essential items in houses – such as bathrooms, kitchens
- The increasing costs of R&M where none of the equipment in houses is standard; and
- The almost total lack of Indigenous employment and training opportunities.

The project initiative was to establish and implement region-wide a portfolio of standard, high-quality designs, in an effort to reduce ongoing maintenance costs. Expressions of interest were called and 20 architectural firms applications were assessed by an independent peer firm, on the basis of their experience and technical expertise in the design and construction of remote area Aboriginal housing, as well as their capacity to provide such within set time and budget constraints.

Paul Pholeros was retained by the Regional Council to assess the quality of the designs, compliance with the National Standards for Indigenous Housing and also to interpret the designs for Regional Councillors.

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The second element of the project, was to co-ordinate the construction program across the Region, and achieve cost savings in letting major, cross-community contracts, rather than a series of small, community-specific contracts. This style of project co-ordination has resulted in greater construction efficiency, including the continuity necessary to sustain local Indigenous building and maintenance teams in employment and in training.

To address the employment and training issues 5 Builder/Trainers have been employed to work with 5 regional building teams, comprising 4 participants per team. The building teams have been established at:-

- Laramba
- Papunya
- Santa Teresa
- Ntaria
- Ampilwatja

Each building team construct 2 houses per year as part of their training. The employment and training component is being co-ordinated by Tangentyere Job Shop with Tangentyere Constructions having oversight to ensure quality construction. Centralian College is providing the off-the-job training. 21 of the trainees will graduate Certificate II in Construction in 2003. They will then progress to Certificate III - which will take 3 years to complete.

The program is has been evaluated by SGS Economics, attached is a summary of the evaluation.

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Summary of the Evaluation of the Central Remote Model

This document summarises some of the key findings of the Evaluation of the Central Remote Model, conducted by SGS Economics for IHANT.

Key Findings of the Evaluation of the Central Remote Model:-

Cost Efficiencies

- The quality of housing under the CRM is considered far superior than that provided under the former model, to the point where the economic life expected from the housing is twice as long.
- Maintenance Costs are projected to be lower in the longer term.
- The total cost of the project management of the CRM (including administration and consultation costs) is \$889,000. This equals an average cost of \$15,875 per dwelling or 8.73% of total construction costs. Administration and consultation under the formal model range between \$25,000 to \$45,000 per dwelling.
- There were time savings under the CRM.
- In terms of accounting for expenditure, the CRM complies with the IHANT guidelines and there are clear reporting procedures that transparently track the allocation of funds. Reporting procedures under the former model were ad hoc.
- The CRM linked effectively with the NAHS program. Both programs share the same housing designs (the CRRC own the copyright) and in cases where both CRM and NAHS are constructing houses in one Community, agreement is reached so that one of the programs assume responsibility for the delivering of all housing. These are examples of successful streamlining of roles and responsibilities.
- The CRM ensures that all housing funding is spent on housing. Under the former approach communities would often use some of the funding towards other projects thereby limited the standard of new houses.

Satisfaction with the CRM

- The consultants found that Communities had a high level of satisfaction with the quality of housing. The design and functionality of the houses are of a significantly higher standard.
- Formerly, Indigenous people were minimally involved in the construction of housing, although some communities did establish their own Community Build teams.

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- The explicit incorporation of the training and employment in the CRM is considered a great improvement from the former approach and a great initiative for the NT as a whole.
- It was agreed that the aesthetic quality of the housing provided under the CRM was much higher than that provided under the former models. This was considered to be a function of the clear specifications of the design documentation at the outset of the construction period, the streamlined processes for construction and administration and also an increase in the budget allocated to each of the dwellings.
- The quality of construction was considerably improved under the CRM. The building/training teams, in particular, produced quality houses that passed audit.
- Sense of ownership by tenants and communities under the CRM is very high, particularly where community training and employment programs have been implemented. The sense of ownership was increased primarily because of the increased level of satisfaction with housing, the longer economic life of housing.

Training and Employment

- Utilising the housing contracts for providing meaningful training and employment for Indigenous people on remote communities is one of the most ambitious and forward thinking aims of the CRM. This extends housing delivery beyond the mere supply of housing to the more holistic community capacity building arena.
- The training and employment program has been met with high levels of enthusiasm, and many stakeholders believe that this has been a key component of instilling a sense of community pride in the housing provided.
- Of the original 24 trainees, 21 have achieved Certificate II in General Construction.

Other positive outcomes include:-

- High quality construction in a timely manner;
- Generally satisfactory rates of attendance;
- Higher levels of community sense of ownership of, and pride in, the new housing through the recognition of community input into construction. For example this has resulted in training and employment construction sites being protected from abuse or vandalism during construction, high community interest in the progress of construction, and the generation of greater enthusiasm and wish for involvement in housing construction on Communities.
- The trainees are paid full training and award wages in accord with the qualification levels that they achieve.

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Lessons Learned

- There were costs overruns in the training and employment program associated with the costs of establishing the program. Establishment costs included the provision of housing and vehicles for the builder/trainers. The late start to the project which resulted in 6 houses being built in the year rather than 12.
- The CRM has learned from this experience and has altered the ongoing funding and administration in two ways:-
 - CRM Project Manager is no longer involved in the delivery of the Training program in any capacity.
 - Tangentyere Job Sop and Tangentyere Constructions now project manages both the training/employment and construction aspects.