

## **Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara**

A.B.N. 77 261 612 162

PMB 227 Umuwa via Alice Springs NT 0872

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# **Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Information Booklet**



Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara office, Umuwa SA 2007

**Revised January 2009**

## **Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands**

### **Location and Land**

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara holds the freehold title to the lands on behalf of its members under the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act (1981)*.

The Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands occupy 103,000 square kilometres in the North West corner of South Australia. The most prominent features on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands are the Tomkinson, Mann, Musgrave and Everard Ranges. Most of the communities are located in or around these ranges. Average rainfall is around 250mm per year.

All decisions relating to development, use and management of the lands are made by the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara General Meetings in conjunction with the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Executive Board.

### **Contact History**

The earliest contact with Europeans occurred in the 1870's when a number of explorers began to traverse this country. After the explorers, contact was principally with the "doggers" - people collecting dingo scalps to receive a government bounty. The Presbyterian Church established a mission and ration station at Ernabella around 1935.

In the 1970's Kenmore Park and Mimili were purchased for Anangu. During this same period the outstation movement began leading to the establishment of Kalka, Pipalyatjara and in later times Murputja, Tjurma, Watarru, Anilalya, Irintata and Iltur.

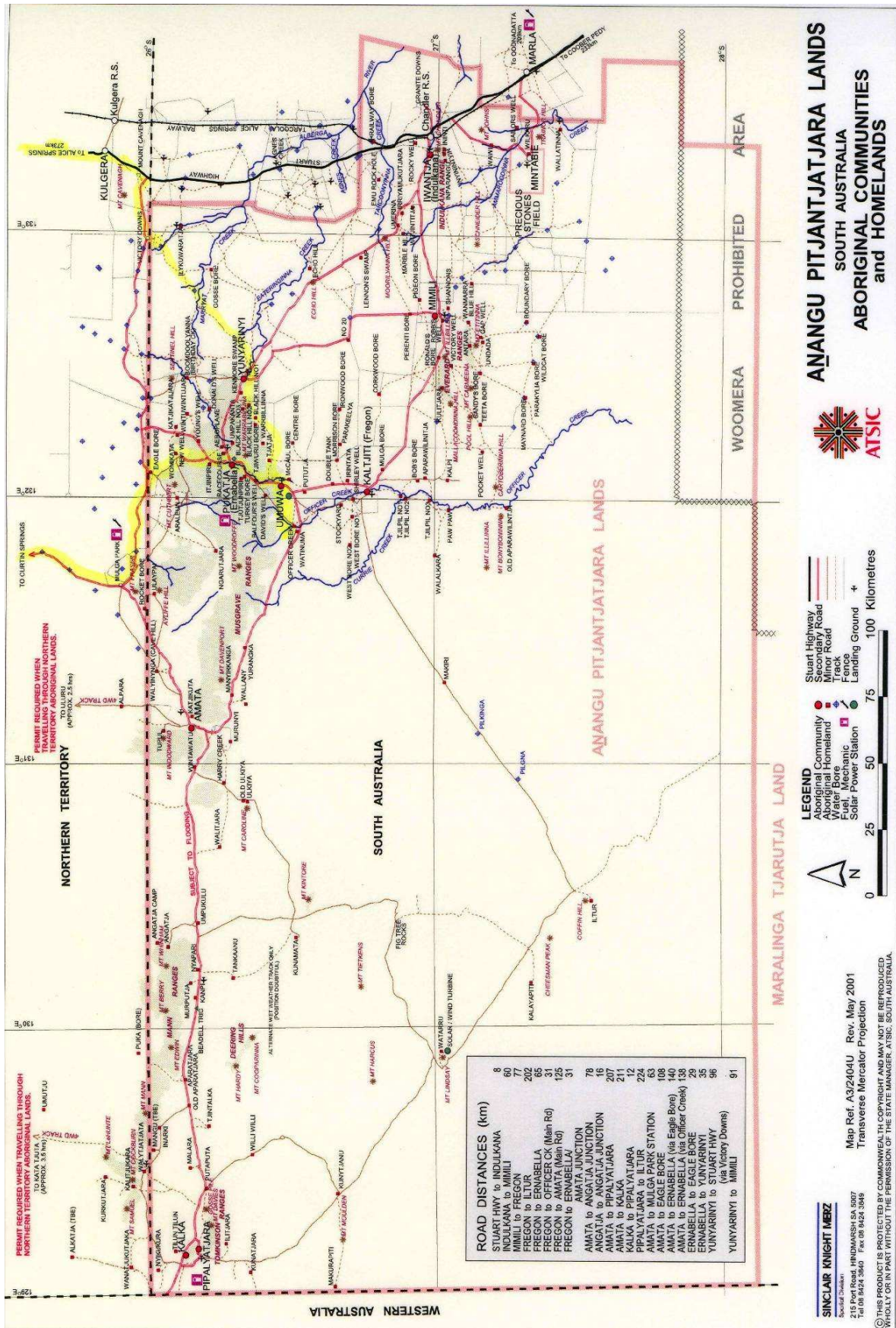
In 1981, Anangu received the title to the lands under the *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act*. Anangu Pitjantjatjara was established by this Act and has been operating as the principal governing body for the lands since then. The Act was amended in October 2005 renaming it to the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act (1981)*.

### **Demographics**

The population of the APY Lands is 2700 to 3000 people of Aboriginal descent.

### **Language and Culture**

There are two main language groups on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands; Pitjantjatjara, whose traditional lands are mainly in the centre and the west of the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands and, Yankunytjatjara, whose country is traditionally in the central and eastern areas. Anangu maintain very close traditional connections to the land through ceremonies, visiting country, telling stories and dancing the Dreaming. Anangu no longer rely on the land to provide their essential food, but still harvest a significant amount of supplementary bush food. There are seven (7) major communities and over seventeen (17) homeland centres.



## **Powers and Functions of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara**

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara was established as a body corporate pursuant to amendments made by the South Australian Parliament in October 2005 to the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981*.

Pursuant to Section 6 (1) of the *Act*, the functions of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara are:

- (a) To ascertain the wishes and opinions of traditional owners in relation to the management, use and control of the lands and to seek, where practicable, to give effect to those wishes and opinions; and
- (b) To protect the interests of traditional owners in relation to the management, use and control of the lands; and
- (c) To negotiate with persons desiring to use, occupy or gain access to any part of the lands; and
- (d) To administer land vested in Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara.

Pursuant to Section 6 (2) of the *Act*, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara has the following powers:

- (a) the power to sue and be sued;
  - (b) the power
    - (i) to grant a lease or licence, for any period it thinks fit, in respect of any part of the lands to an Anangu or an organization comprised of Anangu;
    - (ii) to grant a lease or licence, for a period not exceeding fifty years, in respect of any part of the lands to an agency or instrumentality of the Crown;
    - (iii) to grant a lease or licence, for a period not exceeding 10 years, in respect of any part of the lands to any other person or body of persons;
  - (c) the power to acquire by agreement, hold, deal in, or dispose of, land outside the lands;
  - (d) the power to enter into contracts;
  - (e) the power to appoint and dismiss staff;
  - (f) the power to receive and disburse moneys;
  - (g) the power to obtain advice from persons who are expert in matters with which Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara is concerned;
  - (h) the power to establish offices;
  - (i) the power to make a constitution relating to
    - (i) the conduct of meetings of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara;
    - (ii) the procedures to be followed in resolving disputes; and,
    - (iii) any other matter that may be necessary or expedient in relation to the conduct or administration of the affairs of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara;
- and
- (j) the power to take such other steps as may be necessary or expedient for, or incidental to, the performance of its functions.



## Requirement of consultation

Pursuant to Section 7 of the *Act*, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara shall, before carrying out or authorizing or permitting the carrying out of any proposal relating to the administration, development or use of any portion of the lands, have regard to the interests of, and consult with, traditional owners having a particular interest in that portion of the lands, or otherwise affected by the proposal, and shall not carry out the proposal, or authorize or permit it to be carried out, unless satisfied that those traditional owners

- (a) understand the nature and purpose of the proposal;
- (b) have had the opportunity to express their views to Anangu Pitjantjatjara; and
- (c) consent to the proposal.

## General Meetings of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara

Annual General Meetings and Special General Meetings are held in accordance with Section 8 of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act*. General Meetings are often broadcast live across the APY Lands by 5NPY Radio. This also includes a “phone-in” facility so listeners are able to call in and provide comments, feedback or questions to the issues being discussed. In this way, Anangu from across the Lands are able to participate in every general meeting even when they are not able to travel to attend the meeting in person.

### Tjilpi/Pampa Meetings

Meetings are also held amongst senior Anangu men and women. These meetings ensure that activities undertaken by the Executive Board and its members are in accordance with the wishes of traditional owners.

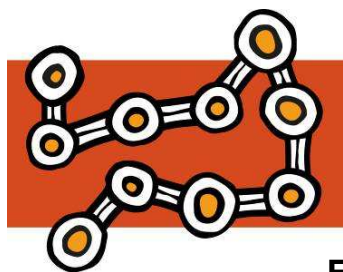
## The Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara

The Executive Board of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara is elected pursuant to Section 9 of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act* and hold meetings in accordance with Section 10 of the *Act*. The Executive Board must hold its meetings at least once in every two months.

The Executive Board is the governing body of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and is responsible for carrying out the day to day business of the organization. The Executive Board must endeavour to advance the interests of Anangu at all times and must comply with a resolution made at an Annual or Special General Meeting. An act of the Executive is binding on Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara.



Executive Board meeting with visit from Barry Wakelin, retired Federal Member for Grey



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### **Executive Board Members 2008/2009**



**Bernard Singer**  
Railway Bore  
Chairperson



**Ronnie Brumby**  
Indulkana  
Deputy Chairperson



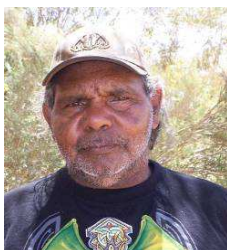
**Amata**  
Leonard Burton



**Anilayla**  
Kawaki Thompson



**Kalka/Pipalyatjara**  
Nyukuti Watson



**Mimili**  
Tony Campbell



**Kaltjiti/Homelands**  
Murray George



**Murputja Homelands**  
Anton Baker



**Pukatja**  
Jamie Nyaningu



**Watarru**  
Charlie Anytjipalya

## Permits

Pursuant to Division 2, Section 19 of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act*, “a person (not being an Anangu) who enters the lands without the permission of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding the maximum prescribed by subsection (2).

People apply for permission to enter the lands pursuant to Section 19 (3) of the *Act*. However, there are exemptions for certain people prescribed under Section 19 (8) of the *Act*. These exemptions include:

- a) a police officer acting in the course of carrying out his official duties; or
- b) any other officer appointed pursuant to statute acting in the course of carrying out his official duties; or
- ba) the Electoral Commissioner acting in relation to an election being conducted, or to be conducted, under section 9; or
- c) a person acting upon the written authority of the Minister, who enters the lands for the purpose of carrying out functions that have been assigned to a Minister or instrumentality of the Crown or an administrative unit of the Public Service; or
- ca) a member of the Minister's department, or another person authorized by the Minister, acting on behalf of the Minister under section 13N; or
- d) a member of the Parliament of the State or the Commonwealth, a person who is genuinely a candidate for election as a member of the Parliament of the State or the Commonwealth; or
- da) a person assisting a person referred to in any of the preceding paragraphs; or
- e) entry upon the lands in case of emergency; or
- f) entry upon the lands in pursuance of Division 3, Division 4 or Division 6 of this Part.

There are five (5) categories of permits for entry onto the APY Lands. There has been much discussion around the country about abolishing the entry permit system. Some people consider the permit system should be abolished because permits restrict free movement of people around the country.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara argues their permit system is strong, protects important sites and that most people who apply for an entry permit, and have a valid reason for doing so, are granted entry to the APY Lands. About 2000 permits are issued each year.

### **Nqanampa Manta (Our Land) Festival**

Between 27-29 October 2006, this Festival was held celebrating 25 years since the SA Government provided inalienable freehold title to the APY Lands. Over 2200 people attended the celebrations held at Umuwa to celebrate the achievements over the last 25 years and to look towards the future for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.



**Assorted Photos Courtesy Jack Kerr, Russell Williams and APY Staff**

## Administration

The Administration of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara consists of the following positions:

- Administration Officer
- Anthropologist
- Book-keeper/Budgets Officer
- Director of Administration
- General Manager
- Legal Officer
- Mining Tenement Officer
- Mining Liaison Officer
- Permits Officer
- Receptionist

The Director of Administration and the General Manager are appointed by the Executive Board on conditions that have been determined by the Board and approved by the Minister.

### **Director of Administration**

Pursuant to Section 13 C of the Act, the functions of the Director of Administration are—

- (a) to oversee the implementation of resolutions of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and the Executive Board; and
- (b) to carry out any other functions assigned to the Director of Administration—
  - (i) in the instrument of appointment; or
  - (ii) by the Minister after consultation with the Executive Board.

Mr Rex Tjami holds the position of Director of Administration.

### **General Manager**

Pursuant to Section 13 E of the Act, the functions of the General Manager are—

- (a) to implement the resolutions of the Executive Board in a timely and efficient manner; and
- (b) to undertake responsibility for the day-to-day operations and affairs of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara; and
- (c) to ensure that records required under this or another Act are properly kept and maintained; and
- (d) to discharge any duties under this or any other Act relating to financial and annual reports; and
- (e) to ensure that the assets and resources of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara are properly managed and maintained; and
- (f) to exercise, perform or discharge any other powers, functions or duties conferred on the General Manager by or under this or any other Act.

Mr Ken Newman holds the position of General Manager.

### **The Administration Officer**

This position ensures the smooth running of the office at Umuwa. Mrs Carrie Templeton holds the position of Administration Officer.



### **The Bookkeeper / Budgets Officer**

This position assists in the preparation and management of the financial operations of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and to ensure that appropriate expenditure control mechanisms are in place. Mrs Susan Weatherill holds the position of Bookkeeper / Budgets Officer.

### **Permits Officer**

The Permits Officer receives and processes Permit Applications for access to the APY Lands and is responsible for maintaining all related administration work in this area, including maintaining the Permits database. Ms Amelia Tyrrell holds the position of Permits Officer.

### **Legal Department**

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara employs a lawyer to ensure compliance with the *Act*. Some of the issues that are dealt with include:

- Cattle Agistment Agreements
- Matters relating to Primary Industries and Resources South Australia and other Mineral Exploration Agreements
- Mintabie Precious Stones Field Lease
- Providing Strategic Policy and Political Advice
- Review of *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act 1981 (S.A.)*

Mr Peter Huntington is the Principal Legal Officer.

### **Anthropology Department**

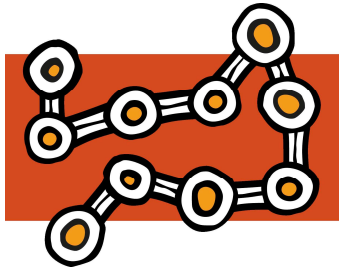
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara contracts out its anthropological services to an Adelaide based firm. Section 7 of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act* states:

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara shall, before carrying out or authorizing or permitting the carrying out of any proposal relating to the administration, development or use of any portion of the lands, have regard to the interests of, and consult with, traditional owners having a particular interest in that portion of the lands, or otherwise affected by the proposal, and shall not carry out the proposal, or authorize or permit it to be carried out, unless satisfied that those traditional owners—

- (a) understand the nature and purpose of the proposal; and
- (b) have had the opportunity to express their views to Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara; and
- (c) consent to the proposal.

### **Mining Tenement Officer**

The position of Mining Tenement Officer commenced in July 2005 in a liaison capacity between APY, Primary Industries and Resources, SA and Mineral Exploration Companies. This Officer works in conjunction with Anthropologists, lawyers and traditional owners to facilitate consultations in relation to mineral exploration applications on the APY Lands. Mr Gary McWilliams holds the position of Mining Tenement Officer. He is assisted by Ginger Mick who holds the position of Mining Liaison Officer.



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### APY Staff



**Rex Tjami**  
Director of Administration



**Ken Newman**  
General Manager



**Carrie Templeton**  
Administration Officer



**David Caspar**  
Planning & Development  
Officer



**Susan Weatherill**  
Budgets / Book-keeper



**Amelia Tyrrell**  
Permits Officer



**Karen Brown**  
Receptionist



**Peter Huntington**  
Principal Legal Officer



**Gary McWilliams**  
Mining Tenement  
Officer



**Ginger Mick**  
Mining Liaison  
Officer



**Peter Templeton**  
Groundsman

## **Land Management**

The Land Management Unit (APYLM) was established in 1990 to assist Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara people to realize their aspirations for the management of their land. The APYLM also supports the social and economic objectives of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. This includes identifying and creating opportunities for employment in natural resource management and enabling the sustainable use of the natural resources for economic development – in both the traditional or contemporary sense.

To meet these objectives, the LMU carries out a wide range of projects in the following fields:

- Community landscaping and dust suppression and community nursery;
- Feral camel control;
- Information management;
- Maintenance of traditional land management;
- Pastoral industry development and livestock management;
- Protected area management;
- Storm water management;
- Threatened species management; and,
- Water security.

## **Staff and Employment**

The permanent APYLM staff form a stable and dedicated team. In January, Tjilpi and Antjela Robin retired as Rangers working on the Walalkara IPA. Tjilpi and Antjela initiated the Walalkara project and have been working ceaselessly in managing their Lands. They will continue to be active in the IPA as they support younger family members. Permanent staff are mostly based in Umuwa or in the Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs). The staff are:

Director	Frank Young
Coordinator	Rodney Edwards
Pastoral and Livestock Officer	Troy Coe
Threatened Species Officer	Thalie Partridge
Indigenous Protected Area Officer	Sam Matthews
Waru Recovery Officer	Anika Dent
Walalkara IPA Rangers	Munty and Joyce Robin
Sandy Bore IPA Rangers	Sammy and Ngilan Dodd

Many Anangu were employed in part-time and casual positions across all projects:

- The Waru Minyma, a group of Pukatja women, have contributed greatly to the on-going growth of the Waru Recovery Project through their on-ground work and support in setting priorities for the direction of the project. Many younger Pukatja community members have been involved in the radio-tracking, baiting and monitoring work;
- A small team of Anangu pastoral workers received regular work and a large group received casual work in all aspects of pastoral operations; and,
- Numerous Anangu worked within the IPA projects at Walalkara, Sandy's bore and Watarru providing support in all areas of traditional land management,

There were important consultancies and contracts with Tony Davies, Mike Last, Chris Prescott, Bruce Campbell, Wil Powrie, Steve McAlpin, Wen Nermut, John Reed and Katherine Moseby. These provide short term, intensive, professional services that expand the range of skills provided through the staff. All these consultants, except for Wen Nermut, have a history of many years working on the Lands or in the region. Wen provided construction training through an Indigenous Community Volunteer contract.

In late 2007/08, a very significant employment opportunity was created with the *Working on Country* initiative. Funding for this project is long term (up to 4 years) and designed to increase the

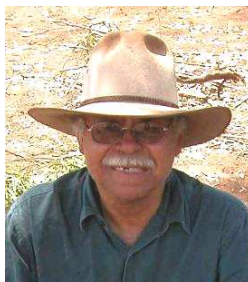
number of Anangu Rangers in permanent employment. It is anticipated that 8 part-time and one full-time position will be established early next financial year.

In the next year there is the need to explore opportunities for additional staff in areas such as education and training, anthropology, fire ecology and biodiversity, and for the pastoral industry.

### **Land Management Umuwa-based Staff 2007/2008**



**Rodney Edwards**  
Land Management Coordinator



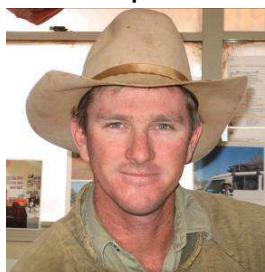
**Frank Young**  
Director, Land Management



**Thalie Partridge**  
Threatened Species Officer



**Sam Mathews**  
Indigenous Protected Areas Officer



**Troy Coe**  
Livestock Officer



**Anika Dent**  
Warru Recovery Officer

### **Funding and support**

The Land Management Unit is entirely dependent on funding from external grants. There is no State or Federal support to the on-going maintenance and operation of the Unit.

During the reporting period, the Land Management program expended 14 separate grants. New projects have been supported through the SA Department of Environment, SA Department of Premier and Cabinet, Farmbiz/Indigenous Land Corporation, SA Department of Families and Communities, Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, TAFESA, Charles Darwin University and the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board.



An aspect of funding that has not been raised before is the contribution generated from cattle agisted on the Lands. Previously it has not been possible to monitor or manage this income. However, with the introduction of pastoral development licenses and the application of electronic monitoring of cattle it is increasingly possible. Future Agistment Agreements will provide long-term sustainability for the administrative and technical support provided through APYLM as well as income streams for Traditional Owners and Anangu business operators.

In addition, some agencies provide significant levels of in-kind support through their own direct participation in APYLM projects:

- The Indigenous Community Volunteers provided administration, recruitment, travel and a stipend to their volunteer;
- Charles Darwin University and TAFE SA contributed significantly in the administration, planning and on-ground training during the working with horses training; and,
- The Warru Recovery Team membership includes DEH, ZooSA, University of SA, Warru Minyma and the LMU. All members have provided significant contributions.

### **Agency Partnerships and Relationships**

New and important partnerships developed this year:

- Agreements were drafted with private industry to develop a game meat production facility based on camel meat;
- Discussions progressed with private pastoral companies to agist cattle on the Lands;
- TAFE SA and Charles Darwin University worked closely together with APYLM to conduct training in working with horses and assist with planning;
- Indigenous Community Volunteers provided a volunteer for the Watarru IPA; and,
- A good relationship developed with ABC Landline staff who provided sensitive and comprehensive coverage of the warru project, pastoral development licenses and the working with horses training.

There remains significant relationship difficulties with the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board and their staff and also with the Kuka Kanyini Project at Watarru funded through DEH. The future development of a Memorandum of Understanding and NGO Agreements will provide clearer mechanisms for working together. These will set standards for other agencies also wishing to work on the Lands.

### **Indigenous Protected Areas and Working on Country Program**

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) are areas identified by Traditional Owners as country to be managed for conservation under the categories set by the International Union for Conservation. There are two Indigenous Protected Areas (Walalkara and Watarru) and three other areas where Traditional Owners are interested in establishing an IPA (around Sandy Bore, Aparra and Kalka/Pipalyatjarra).

An important change occurred late in the year where the IPA program became strongly linked with the new Working On Country program (WOC). The two funding streams complement each other for wages, training, and on-ground activities.

Most activities on the IPA's are on-going and routine and implemented in accordance with the respective Management Plan and with support from other Land Management Projects. Activities routinely include: patch burning for wildfire and habitat management; monitoring and surveying for threatened species; rock hole monitoring and cleaning; monitoring sacred sites.

### **Walalkara IPA**

A highlight of the Walalkara year was a week-long training trip undertaken with Fregon School to Roxby Downs Arid Recovery Program. On this trip 8 students gained modules in Certificate 1 in Conservation and Land Management, relating to fauna trapping techniques, measurement and identification of fauna, tracking transect and radio tracking.



**(L) Fregon School Teachers, Students and Roxby Downs Arid Recovery Staff recording tracks on monitoring transect.**



**(R) Robin K. helps Fregon students to install a pitfall trap.**

Early in 2008 Robin Kanpakantja and Antjala Robin retired as rangers for Walalkara IPA. APY would like to congratulate them on their great work at Walalkara as part of APYLM since the unit started around 18 years ago. They will continue to work casually with the IPA program, as their knowledge and mentoring will still be required for Alec and Joyce Robin who have taken over as the Rangers for the Walalkara IPA program.

### **Watarru IPA**



**(L) Men from Watarru cleaning silt out of a Rockhole so that it can collect water for animals and people to use.**



**(R) Left to Right: Frank Young, Mowatji Frank and trainee standing in front of newly constructed shed tank west of Watarru community**

An important outcome for this year has been the revision of the Management Plan for Watarru IPA. It is almost 10 years since the original plan was drafted and a new plan was needed to reaffirm commitment to the goals and objectives of the IPA and to provide direction for the next few years. The consultant spent several weeks at Watarru talking with all senior Anangu involved and brought all of these ideas together at several community meetings. A draft plan of management has been produced by the consultant that will be endorsed by the Community and the IPA Program (Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts) in the coming year.

Another achievement was the construction of a 'shed tank' - a water catchment shaped like a shed that feeds a tank and provides emergency water in remote areas. Several Anangu from Watarru undertook on-ground training with a volunteer from Indigenous Community Volunteers in its construction. The shed tank was built at Atuti west of Watarru. This is now an ideal spot for people to camp out, particularly during tjakura work, and improves the OH+S relating to water security when working in the IPA.

### **Potential for Developing IPA's**

Similar on-ground works were undertaken in all three potential IPA's this financial year. Highlights of the work were:

- Sandy Bore: A large number of patch-burning trips and regular trips to monitor and clean natural water points were undertaken.
- Aparra: Land Management staff worked with Amata School with several different classes focussing on working with elders to facilitate traditional knowledge transfer about rock holes, patch burning and Tjukurrpa (Dreaming and Law).
- Kalka/Pipalyatjara: Two warru (Black Flanked Rock Wallaby) trapping trips were undertaken as part of a broader captive breeding and reintroduction program. Pipalyatjara School assisted with these trapping efforts.



**L to R: Wally Dodd, Sandy Bore Ranger, Sammy Dodd and IPA Project Officer Sam Matthews patch burning old Spinifex country to enhance biodiversity.**



**(L) Elders instruct schoolboys before undertaking roadside patch burning north of Amata.**



**(R) School children assist with pumping fouled water out of a Rockhole after following a dreaming story to this site with two senior women from the community.**



**Working on Country Rangers**



**Frank Young- Senior Regional Ranger**



**Munti and Joyce Robin  
Rangers Walalkara area**



**Sammy and Margaret Dodd  
Rangers for Sandy Bore area**

**IPA Program Regular Workers**



**Kerryanne Dodd**



**Wally Dodd**



**Mowatji Frank**



**Ruby Wood**



**Edward Dodd**



**Winima Ken**



### **Athel Pine Removal in Pukatja Community Project**

APYLM sponsored Pukatja Community to remove some of the Athel Pines (a Weed of National Significance) with chainsaws and heavy machinery.

After a slow start this project was very successful, with great support from community members, Bungala CDEP Program and an enthusiastic CDEP workforce.

TAFE supported the project with Mick Insch carrying out chainsaw training to start the project off. Fifteen CDEP workers now have national qualification for chainsaw use and maintenance. For four weeks following the training there was an intensive effort to remove the mature trees from the community. More than 80 mature trees have been chopped down and poisoned or ripped out. Smaller branches were put through Bungala's mulching machine. Some of the woodchip was used to put around the school playground, and there is also a large stockpile for the community to use for future landscaping work. Tree stumps are being stored in the yard to dry out.



**Mick Insch (TAFE) teaches CDEP Workers about Chainsaw Maintenance**



**CDEP workers watch as Mick Insch demonstrates how to fell a large Athel Pine**



**CDEP workers shovel Athel Pine woodchips into the Pukatja school playground**



**CDEP Workers putting Athel Pine limbs through a mulching machine**

More than 50 native seedlings, germinated from local seeds, were planted with heavy tree-guards erected around them. These seedlings were planted near Athel Pines that are important shade trees in Pukatja Community. These Athel Pines will be removed once the seedlings grow into large trees and replace the shade provided by the remaining Athel Pines.

### **Plant Nursery Project**

The Land Management Unit plant nursery provides plants for community and domestic landscaping and also helps with advice on planting and irrigation. The nursery is located behind the office in Umuwa. It is a not-for-profit enterprise and plants and equipment are sold to recover expenses.

The nursery stocks tube stock of native plants propagated by State Flora's Murray Bridge Nursery, using seed collected on the APY Lands, and some citrus varieties.

The nursery sells annually around 1000 seedlings to organisations and individuals across the APY Lands.

The nursery generally stocks some larger trees- Mulga, River Red Gum, Desert Kurrajong, Desert Oak; some smaller trees/larger bushes- Witchetty Bush, several Mallee Species, Umbrella Bush; some smaller bushes- Sticky Hop Bush, Senna species, Spear bush.



Picture: Fresh tube stock in the APYLM Nursery

### **Data Management Program**

Anangu and staff collect many different types of land management data using digital cameras, geographic positioning systems, National Livestock Identification System readers or radio trackers during monitoring and survey work. This data provides a long term record of change. There are two specific projects dedicated to managing this data so that it is stored systematically, can be retrieved when needed, and can be used to make management decisions.

#### **(a) Database**

The Land Management database is an on-going project that has continued to develop over the past year. Through increased use and suggestions from APYLM staff, the consultant working on the database has been able to remove many glitches and improve the ease of use. The database is now separated into three distinct input sections;

- APYLM Administration - which contains meeting logs and minutes, personnel skills information and timesheet records

- APYLMS - which stores field data that is collected for bores, rock holes and water points, threatened species, patch burning, cultural information, livestock paddock information and numerous other areas
- APYLM Photo Database- Which stores all photos taken by people doing land management work.

The APYLM database has spatial links with MapInfo, a type of computer software that enables all types of data to be used create maps of the data. Six Land Management staff participated in MapInfo training as an introduction to the software and to receive more experience in the management of spatial data and the potential for linking this to photos and other data sets maintained by the Land Management Unit. Six key Anangu from the Executive membership, Directors and Malpas (mentors) received an orientation and introduction to the strengths of having data linked spatially to maps and photos.



**APY staff undertaking orientation training on the APYLM database**

### **(b) Photo Library**

The Photo Library is an ever increasing library of all the digital photos produced during Land Management work activities. It now includes some collections from previous staff and other agencies. It has undergone significant changes over this financial year. A computer has been purchased specifically for Anangu to access the Photo Library and download their own photos. Anangu have started using it to look at photos of works and assist in the cataloguing of 'unknown' photos. Some Rangers have been receiving on-going training in cataloguing and a login has been installed so that people need to log in to change or delete information. This computer is also a permanent workstation for scanning old photos into the database. There is now over 10,000 photos stored on the Library.



**Looking through old Land Management pictures on the APY Photo Library Computer**



### **Protecting Threatened Species Program**

Some types of animals that used to be found on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands have disappeared. Others have declined in number and are not found very often.

There are three animals in particular that are listed as a priority for conservation. These are the Warru (Black-flanked Rock Wallaby, *Petrogale lateralis*), Tjakura (Great desert skink, *Egernia kintorei*), and the Nganamara (Malleefowl, *Leipoa ocellata*).

Anangu and Land Management staff are members of the national and State-based management teams and work with the South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage (SA DEH) and ecologists who provide advice on threatened species management, however, much of the work is guided by senior Anangu who have significant knowledge of plants and animals. During this year senior Anangu women presented the results of their work at a number of Recovery Team meetings in Alice Springs, Adelaide and via phone hook-up from Umuwa. They spoke strongly about their land management aspirations and have been applauded by senior arid zone ecologists for their work and commitment to threatened species management.

### **Warru Recovery Project**

The Warru Recovery Project centres on the colonies at New Well (with several sites) and Kalka. The populations are small and considered to be declining with no known reason.

This year, the Warru Recovery Project has seen a great increase in the investment of time and money. Funding from the Department of Environment and Heritage, has enabled employment of a short-term Project Officer (Anika Dent) dedicated to the Warru Recovery Project. Anika has been supporting the Warru Ranger team from Pukatja with regular baiting, radio-tracking and transect monitoring around the New Well Warru colony.

Dora Haggie, a senior Anangu woman and member of the Warru Ranger team spoke on ABC Landline about her motivation for looking after warru: *When I was young, I always see my brother killing Warru, rock wallabies. And we always eating, good meat. We don't want to eat them anymore because we looking after now, today. We're working for rock wallaby, looking after. Some fox might come and eat him, that's why we're looking after.*



**Monitoring feral predator tracks around the Warru colony with ABC Landline**  
 Left to Right: ABC Landline crew and presenter, Senior Warru Rangers: Inpiti Winton, Ninguta Edwards, Malpiya Davies, and Dora Haggie, Threatened Species Officer: Thalie Partridge.  
 Photo by G. McWilliams



Since August 2007 the survival of 14 adult warru at New Well has been monitored using radio-collars and a radio receiver. Results from this work show that adult mortality rates are not high. Ecological Horizons consultant assisted APY LM to assess the status of the Musgrave Ranges metapopulation by examining scat (kuna) quadrats in March 2008. The New Well warru colony continues to persist at low numbers (approximately 35). The extinction of the Wamitjara warru colony was confirmed; however there are encouraging records of scats from two other hills within 3 km of New Well (3-12 individuals each) suggests that the Musgrave Ranges metapopulation may yet be maintained and improved through adaptive management. The total population in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands amounts to approximately 70 individuals, 15-20 at Kalka and 50+ in the Musgrave Ranges.

Predator-track transect monitoring has shown that the baiting program appears to be successful at maintaining very low populations of foxes and dingoes, however cat tracks are recorded regularly and along with Kanyula and rabbit numbers may be at near historic high levels. It has been suggested that feral cats may be preying on young Warru. Our priorities for future feral carnivore control work are to reduce cat numbers around the warru colonies and ensure on-going funding support for the project.

In August 2007 and June 2008, the Warru Rangers and members of the Warru Recovery Team translocated pouch young from the New Well, Kalka and Alaka warru colonies. With the six warru already in captivity from the May 2007 trapping there is now a total of 20 Warru being held at Monarto and Adelaide zoos. The first pouch young to be translocated from Kalka to Monarto were taken in June 2008. This was a significant event as no animals were trapped during previous trapping trips at Kalka, and this population is genetically distinct from the New Well population. In October 2007 the Warru Rangers visited Monarto Zoo to monitor the development of the young warru. It is important for the Warru Rangers to see that the young warru are being well looked after, and growing up healthy.



**Radio-tracking Warru at New Well**

**Left to Right: Warru Rangers: Stavros Martin, Thomas Tjilya, and Sherada Stanley. Warru Recovery Officer: Anika Dent.**

**Photo by M. Winton.**



**Visiting translocated Warru at Monarto Zoo in October 2007**

**Left to Right: Dora Haggie, Matt Ward, Noll Lewis, Thalie Partridge and zoo keeper Phil Skewes.**

**Photo by R. Edwards**

## Warru Rangers and Regular Workers



**Inpiti Winton**



**Melinda Stewart**



**Stavros Martin**



**Lilly Jack**



**Ushma Inkatji**



**Joshua Carroll (with Amos Tjilya)**



**Isaac Wells**



**Jeffers Jabo**



**Thomas Tjilya**



**Sherada Stanley**



**Chris Davey**



**Linda Stanley**



**Jennifer Wells**



**Tjaria Stanley**



**Jacob Thompson, Jeffers Jabo**





Nyinguta Edwards



Initji Windlass



Marilyn Stanley



Tjinkuma Wells



Margaret Winton, Malpiya Davey



Jeannie Ward



Dora Haggie, Malpiya Davey



Dora Rupert



Nancy Paddy



Josephine Mick



Yaritji Connolly



Molly Miller

### Tjakura Monitoring Project

The Tjakura Project is a population monitoring and survey project based in Watarru. Members of the Watarru community have been actively monitoring populations of Tjakura since 1997 when Mary Pan and Illawanti Ken re-discovered the species.

This year the annual monitoring trip was assisted by Steve McAlpin and the Department of Environment and Heritage. A small increase in total population size was recorded (296 individuals in 2008 compared with 273 individuals in 2007), however, two colonies have become extinct

leaving only 5 active colonies in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands. A mummified Tjakura carcass was found within the largest colony but the cause of death is unknown. The fragile carcass was sent to the South Australian museum and constitutes the first South Australian Tjakura specimen in their collection and only the second South Australian Tjakura specimen in a museum. The first specimen was collected from Pundi Soak in 1934 by H.H. Finlayson and this area has not been surveyed for Tjakura since that time. This will be a priority for surveys during 2008-2009.



**Mary Pan (L) teaching young Tjakura Rangers how to search for Tjakura**

**Photo by T. Partridge**



**Mary Pan (L) and Malpiya Davies (R) inspecting the Tjakura carcass found during the survey**

**Photo by T. Partridge**

### **Nganamara Monitoring Project**

The presence of Nganamara is only known from a few nesting sites. These are monitored annually by Anangu Rangers from Walalkara and Watarru. Surveys and ground searches for Nganamara tracks are also regularly conducted.

This year Nganamara ecologist, Joe Benshemesh, with assistance from the Department of Environment and Heritage, collated and analysed all Nganamara records and found that a total of 38 mounds have been described across the APY Lands since 1994 and 19 of these have been 'worked' by Nganamara in recent history. Further development of monitoring techniques is needed to improve the veracity of data collected. A Nganamara recovery meeting is planned for late 2008 where regional Indigenous Ranger groups will develop and trial the best methods of monitoring Nganamara in the arid zone.



**IPA Officers, Munti Robin and Joyce Robin point to the fresh tracks of a Nganamara re-visiting an inactive mound at Walalkara**

**Photo by T. Partridge**



## **Threatened Species / IPA Rangers and Regular Workers**



**Winima Ken, ?, Anthony Young**



**Illawanti Ken**



**Tinpulya Mervin**



**Beryl Jimmy**



**Mary Pan**



**Yaritji Young**



**Wipana Jimmy**

## **Pastoral and Livestock Management Program**

### **Restructure of Pastoral Industry**

There have been significant changes to the structure of the cattle enterprises operating on the Lands this year, changing from a situation with a singular large and relatively inefficient operation with a number of smaller family operations towards a large number of smaller operations based on

legal Pastoral Development Licenses. The first Pastoral Development License, signed by Donald Fraser, established his right to run a cattle business for the next 25 years at Kenmore with full approval of the Traditional Owners and from the Executive. Mr Fraser runs his own herd and also provides agistment grazing to external pastoral companies. Traditional Owners and the Executive have also given approval for pastoral development licenses to be issued to a further eleven Anangu and these are being processed.



**Left - Donald Fraser, Director of Musgrave Pastoral Company and his family with Rex Tjami, Director APY after signing the first Pastoral Development License issued on the APY Lands**

Continual drought conditions in 07/08 have reduced the urgency for the establishment of these licenses and businesses as the Lands are being destocked pending better seasons. The use of the electronic National Livestock Inventory System (NLIS) linked to the database continues to verify and monitor all the stock movements.

### **Education and Training**

A unique training collaboration occurred in May when TAFESA and Charles Darwin University provided 3 weeks of training for Anangu working with horses. This is the start of a capacity building program for pastoral workers developed with support from both institutions. The training program covered units in literacy and numeracy, safety and teamwork through competencies in horse riding and horse breaking that aligned with the Certificate 2 Rural Operations. Thirty Anangu participated as either pastoral trainees or as senior stockmen supervising the trainees. The program is reviving pastoral skills needed in the businesses associated with Pastoral Development Licenses. It was highly acclaimed by the trainers and received extensive media coverage.



**Senior men supervising the horse breaking training at Double Tank yards**



**Younger men attending the horse breaking training**





Working with horses training



Working with horses training

### Feral animal control

The camel population was estimated at 35,000 head this year. While summer rains reduced their impact on communities and rock holes they are still causing damage. Management revolves around a strategy to reduce their impacts and to reduce their numbers. Through a commercial arrangement with Territory Meat there is a game meat processing facility being constructed near Double Tank. This plant will receive meat butchered in the field, and dress it for supply as either game meat or pet meat products. There is on-going and opportunistic removal of feral herbivores including horses, donkeys and camels.



Construction of foundation pad for Game Meat Processing Plant at Double Tank



Removing camel bones from the soak at Angatja



Feral horses being trucked-off



### Diversification

The Indigenous Land Corporation funding for the restructure of the grazing industry finished this year and the Pastoral Program needed to self-fund much of its own activities. The Pastoral and Livestock Officer took on many, and diverse, contracts across the Lands to maintain the momentum and to continue the training and development of the Anangu pastoral work crew. These contracts included construction and installation of grids and fences to protect communities and homelands from feral donkeys; the trenching and installation of telecommunication lines to the Pipalyatjara Rural Transaction Centre; supporting visiting research scientists on camel collaring and tracking; the construction of earth mounds to control storm water in Kalka; cleaning soaks at Angatja; constructing yards for horses at Angatja and for camels at West Bore, field butchery; the erection of a machinery shed in the Land Management compound; and, forming the foundation pad for the meat processing plant at Double Tank. This has kept the dynamic program moving forward however with the continuing drought, opportunities for pastoral work are diminishing and additional training opportunities and support is required.



Davey Campbell, Ronnie Kenny, Troy Coe trenching for communication cables



Cleon Kenny, Ronnie Kenny, Troy Coe and Davey Campbell building horse yards at Angatja



Troy Coe with camel backstrap – *kuka wiru*



Construction of storm water mounds at Kalka





Scotty Ken and Troy Coe supporting visiting research staff collaring camels



Cleon Kenny laying irrigation for Community Water Grant at Kalka

### General Community Information (information from PY Media website)



APY Administration Centre – Umuwa, SA

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara was incorporated by the 1981 *Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act* whereby the South Australian Parliament gave Aboriginal people title to more than 103,000 square kilometres of arid land in the far northwest of South Australia. All Pitjantjatjara, Yankunytjatjara and Ngaanyatjarra people who are traditional owners of any part of the Lands are members of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara.

The five main communities on the Lands include: Amata, Kaltjiti (Fregon), Iwantja (Indulkana), Mimili, Pipalyatjara, and Pukatja (Ernabella). The administrative centre of the Lands is Umuwa near Pukatja. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara is seeking to improve its provision of electronic services and sees the Internet as a vehicle to help reduce the isolation of the communities.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara oversees the activities of the various constituent groups serving the needs of the people on the Lands. It also helps shape policies regarding economic and social development. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara holds an Annual General Meeting of its members. At its meetings, every effort is made to reach a consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, then the adult members present may decide to resolve the question by a vote.

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara has an Executive Board that meets at least bi-monthly, though it may meet more frequently. It consists of a Chairman and nine other members, elected under the supervision of the State Electoral Office. All members must be Pitjantjatjara, Yankunytjatjara, or Ngaanyatjarra.

## Amata

Amata Community is located at the western end of the Musgrave Ranges in South Australia, about 10 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies approximately 380 km south west of Alice Springs as the crow flies.



Amata was established as a cattle outstation in the 1960's, to take the pressure off the increasing growth of Pukatja (Ernabella). Amata is located in the far north west of South Australia, approximately 250 kilometres west of the Stuart Highway, and approximately 40 km south of the

Northern Territory and South Australian border. Nestled at the base of the Musgrave Ranges, the community is made up of approximately 300 Anangu (Aboriginal people) who speak Pitjantjatjara as their first language and English as a second language.

The community has worked together to bring success in many ways. The Council members work together to bring unity and fairness for everyone through regular meetings. The community office is also open regularly. The community also serves the needs of Anangu within Amata, as well as surrounding homelands and travellers.

Amata infrastructure operations and services consist of power, water and sewerage, waste management, roads and airstrip. The roads in Amata are sealed and the airstrip is the only sealed airstrip in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands. Other services are CDEP, Store, community church and community recreation centre.

New housing has been built and tree planting and landscaping efforts have given Amata a pleasing look in some areas. After the completion of new housing for the elderly, a committee was set up with people from Nganampa Health Aged Care, Tjurma Homelands and Amata to look after this facility.

Through the help of Port Melbourne Uniting Church, restoration work to the community church had begun. Some of the work carried out included repairing and repainting, new wiring throughout the church and to the sound stage. The improvement of facilities such as refrigerators to the store has given the opportunity for healthier foods to be stocked in the shop.

The existing machinery shed was renovated to become a recreation facility. This was done in conjunction with Frontier Services to create an undercover, air-conditioned centre. Council supports future directions for the community are in recognizing education and training as priorities.

## Kaltjiti (Fregon)

Sometime in the late 1950s to early 1960s, some say a Mr. Fregon from somewhere in Victoria donated five or ten thousand pounds to help the missionaries set up a bore on what now stands the Fregon community. Originally an outstation of Ernabella Mission, Fregon soon developed a viable cattle industry and cattle transport business. TB eradicated that industry in the mid 1980s.

Kaltjiti community straddles the banks of the Officer Creek, a watercourse that is dry except for periods of very high rainfall. Officer Creek is the main drainage channel for the water catchment basin and is located in the centre of the basin that also includes Pukatja and Umuwa to the north. The community is situated on the plains approximately 45 km south of the Musgrave Ranges. The

plains consist of consolidated sand dunes and sandy clay flats vegetated with mulga scrublands and spinifex. Kaltjiti is approximately 137 km by road to Iwantja (Indulkana) and the Stuart Highway to Adelaide, approximately 65 km by road to Pukatja and the main route to the Northern Territory and approximately 125 km by road to Amata and the western communities and homelands.

Kaltjiti, formerly known as Fregon, had its beginning in 1934 when Harold Brown was granted the water permit for the Shirley Well block, 60 kilometres south of Ernabella. The well on the north side of Officer Creek was dug near the existing bore and the Browns built their house on the south side. Remnants of the ruins are still visible today. Harold Brown was a "dogger", trading and collecting dingo scalps. Aboriginal people living in the area warned the Browns of the danger of their underground bedroom collapsing in wet conditions. The warnings were ignored and tragedy resulted. The Rev. Harry Taylor from Ernabella gave this account:

"In the heavy rains of 1939, the Browns were killed by the cave-in of the roof of an underground room. Punipuni came to the mission from Shirley Well across flooded country to get help. I estimated that she would hardly have left there much before 8:30 am and she arrived at Ernabella at 3:30 pm. I don't know the distance either, but it wouldn't be less than 30 miles in a straight line. We had a student at the mission at the time ... he and I set out on

foot about 7:00 pm. It wasn't possible to take the truck as we had something like 6 inches in 24 hours. Shirley Well recorded 12 inches - which was the cause of the tragedy. With a short "sleep" of about 1.5 hours at 2 am, we eventually arrived at Shirley Well at about 10 am the next morning. The sleeping couple had obviously been killed instantly by the fall. The Aboriginals, who were camped at Shirley Well, dug them out before we got there. Their boy of four was brought home to Ernabella by us and eventually sent to relatives."

This account describes what the times were like in 1939. The government later resumed the lease that year and Ernabella gained the grazing rights. After the abortive attempt in 1957 to jointly establish outstations west of Ernabella, it was decided in 1960, to establish an outstation on the Shirley Well block under the umbrella of Ernabella. Aboriginal people were camped at Shirley Well permanently, which made it easy to expand the sheep industry to include this area.

Fregon was built with government assistance in 1961 as a base for cattlemen and their families. A site was chosen 4-5 km south of Shirley Well on Officer Creek about 60 km south west of Ernabella. The aim of the outstation was to provide training in cattle work and for the families to have access to traditional country in the sand hills to the west. Fregon was administered through Ernabella and it wasn't until 1968 that it had its own airstrip. It began with a school, a small hospital, a workshop, a small store and staff houses. There were four staff members including a schoolteacher, a nursing sister, an overseer and a cattle manager.

The outstation was designed for 100 people and once again the water demands were not high. The original bore was sunk by an Aboriginal water driller and was only about 6 metres deep on the western side of Officer Creek. The water was very salty and it wasn't until bores were drilled over the sand hills to the east of the creek, that water of better quality was available. The cattle work began in 1961 with the purchase of 200 head of cattle and expanded to approximately 7,000 head in the late 1970's. At this time, Fregon had been administering its own affairs for about 6-7 years and the population had grown to approximately 250 people. It had experienced the same changes during the 1970's as Ernabella did and therefore had a much higher demand for water than when it began. A community council was formed and the community was incorporated in 1973 as Aparawatatja. Currently, there are about 350 people in Fregon.

The community consists of a school, Health Clinic, ANTEP - Anangu Teacher Education Program, Police Station, Store, Sports facilities: a football field, a basketball court with night lights, Power station, an all weather gravel airstrip with night-time lights.

### **Iwantja (Indulkana)**

Indulkana is located approximately 10 km west of the Stuart Highway in South Australia. It lies about 360 south of Alice Springs as the crow flies. Adelaide is approximately 1200 kms to the South. Bus transport to major centres is accessible locally.

Although Indulkana is regarded as a Pitjantjatjara community, the majority of people living at Indulkana are Yankunytjatjara, a group having its origins in the eastern section of the Lands. The community consists of approximately 200-250 people with a small number of people occupying outlying homelands.

A local community store with fuel supply outlet. There is an art centre operating with local artists and a gallery for sale of art work from across the Lands.

### **Irintata**

Irintata Homelands was created in 1984. A group of Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara decided that they needed separate representation and an administrative body that worked exclusively with homelands. Homelands, designated locations where traditional owners chose to live, were created. They began often by the construction of a bore with a windmill and water tank attached.

Irintata Homelands as an incorporated body is responsible for six homelands, with the administration office located in the Kaltjiti Community (Fregon). The location of each homeland varies from 10 to 80 km in a radius around Kaltjiti Community.

### **Kalka**

Kalka Community is located in the far northwest of South Australia, just a few kilometres from Surveyor General's Corner where Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory meet. Kalka is about 700 kms by road or 2 hours by plane from Alice Springs.



Kalka Community is nestled beside the Tomkinson Range in a picturesque location overlooking savannah and nearby hills. Summer temperatures (between December and February) can be quite hot but the rest of the year is generally mild to warm during the day. Summer rains usually fill several waterholes in the region that are used for swimming.

The population of Kalka (2004) was 150 with regular fluctuations up to 200 Anangu. A small non-Anangu population of community and nursing staff also resides at Kalka. The homeland areas, covering approximately 4,000 square kms, continue to be of central importance culturally as well as being a resource for tourism, mineral exploration and other development.

There are a number of communities nearby to Kalka. Pipalyatjara, Kanpi, Nyapari, Watarru, Wingellina, Blackstone and Jamieson are all within about an hour and a half's drive. Kalka is the largest community west of Amata in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.

Access to the community is by plane (twice per week from Alice Springs) and by road (turn off the Stuart Highway 45 kms north of Marla, or off the Lasseter Highway 20 kms east of Curtain Springs). A fortnightly truck brings fresh, frozen and dry groceries, as well as other freight to the community.

Due to historical quirks of fate, while Kalka has the largest Anangu population in the far western Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands, some services, such as the regional school and health clinic, are located at nearby Pipalyatjara, about 15 km away. An Essential Services Officer



works between Pipalyatjara and Kalka communities maintaining power and water supplies. Other infrastructure development has been relatively slow to occur at Kalka and is only now being addressed. An infrastructure plan that was finalised in 2004 details the street, essential service and housing requirements for the community well into the future.

Kalka is a small community with basic facilities: a small community store, arts centre, TAFE training centre, kitchen for meals on wheels and other programs, mechanical workshop, recreation shed, administration office and various storage sheds and yards. There is a staff house, a visitor's house and nurses houses, as well as housing for Anangu residents. Other buildings include an additional staff house, additional visitors' quarters, regional aged accommodation facility, regional training facility and rural transaction centre.

There are many significant health problems throughout the Anangu population. The causes of health and other social problems are complex but some contributing factors are rapid lifestyle changes over the past few decades, loss or decrease in some traditional activities, the advent of the Australian universal social welfare system, poor infrastructure and servicing of communities over a prolonged period and a very underdeveloped economy. Petrol sniffing, which is a terrible and unsolved problem in some communities, is not currently an issue at Kalka.

Despite some underlying problems common to many communities of relatively poor indigenous people Kalka is generally a happy, peaceful community. Anangu enjoy going out hunting and gathering many different bush foods when they are in season as well as producing a wide range of art and craft works. The young men and women participate in regional football and softball competitions. Traditional cultural practices and concerns are very important and form part of the daily and annual life of the community.

## Kanpi

Kanpi is located in South Australia about 20 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies approximately 460 km south west of Alice Springs. It is located 15 kms away from Nyapari community and 100 kms from the nearest larger community of Amata. The Mann Ranges come down close to the Community giving it a beautiful backdrop. There are many excellent facilities which include a very large work shop, football oval, day care centre, store, art and crafts and many houses with mature shade trees close by. Nganampa Health, that currently has a health worker based at Nyapari, services Kanpi.

Kanpi is part of the Murputja homelands group which includes Kanpi, Angatja and Umpukulu. The people living here are all Pitjantjatjara with close connections to country to the west. As the community is small it only has a few services that include a small store with a petrol pump, a garage and a craft room. Kanpi shares its services with Nyapari, which has a clinic and a church. Nyapari people come over to Kanpi to use the store.

The Kanpi Community Store was built in 1996 and services the people from Kanpi and Nyapari Community as well as the Murputja Education Centre. There is a large selection of goods available including fruit and vegetables, dairy and grocery items, all of which are delivered fresh every fortnight. The "Mai Wiru" Policy will greatly assist in a healthier store policy.

## Mimili

Mimili Community is located in South Australia, approximately 70 km west of the Stuart Highway and 380 km south of Alice Springs.

The Mimili Community has grown around the former cattle station, Everard Park. The land was returned to the traditional owners in 1972. Mimili is the Pitjantjatjara name for the local



area and may still be referred to as Everard Park on some maps.

The very striking, rocky Everard Ranges surround Mimili. Mimili is a very special place as it is the site of the *maku* or witchetty grub dreaming. It is the symbol of the *maku* that is taken as the school emblem. The dreaming is very important to Anangu and is taught through story and dance.

Community members have kinship ties over a large area of Central Australia. These ties cover three groups within Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia. These are the Pitjantjatjara, Ngaanyatjarra, and Yankunytjatjara peoples. Many people have ownership status to specific areas of land in the region around Mimili.

### **Murputja**

Murputja Education Centre was established in 1993 and services the Homeland communities of Nyapari, Kanpi, Umpukulu, and Angatja. The school is situated at Putu-ngapa (at the foot of the Mann Ranges), in between the four homeland communities it services.



### **Nyapari**

Nyapari is located in South Australia about 20 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies approximately 450 km south west of Alice Springs. Nyapari Community, a small community in the far north west of South Australia is located 15 kms east of Kanpi, another small community. The nearest town is Alice Springs, about six hours or 550 kms to the northeast. It is 115 km east of Pipalytjara and 100 km west of Amata.

Nyapari is a peaceful, happy community that began as a homeland. It is a small place situated on a spinifex plain next to a spectacular range of ancient hills, which hold the dreaming stories, which have significance for the families who live there. The climate at Nyapari is extremely arid and the rainfall is irregular, between 200 and 250 millimetre per annum. The atmosphere is very dry because evaporation is more than ten times the average rainfall.

There are less than 100 people living in Nyapari described by some as "Family Pukulpa" - One big happy family. The people living here are mainly Pitjantjatjara people, and Pitjantjatjara is the main language spoken at home and around the community.

### **Pipalytjara**

Pipalytjara Community is located in South Australia a few kilometres from the Surveyor General's Corner (where the borders of the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia meet). It lies approximately 550 km south west of Alice Springs.

A local store provides for Pipalytjara and Kalka communities. The stores are supplied with fresh produce by road train once a fortnight. A local garage has no regular services. A Health Clinic is located in Pipalytjara and staffed by two nurses. A doctor makes periodic visits. Clinic nurses visit Watarru once a week. Mail deliveries are twice a week by PY Air from Alice Springs.

### **Pukatja (Ernabella)**

Pukatja (Ernabella) Community is located in the Musgrave Ranges in South Australia about 30 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies approximately 450 km south west of Alice Springs.

In the 1930s, two Protestant Christian missions were established: one at Warburton (WA) and the other at Ernabella (SA). The population at Ernabella has remained static since the mid-forties to the present time. The Church passed over control to the Government in the early seventies.



Ernabella has a store and health clinic as well as a fuel supply outlet. Many Anangu are employed in a range of work opportunities including craft, media, administration, health and essential services. The community store sells a variety of basic grocery items, clothing and even hot food. The store provides EFTPOS facilities and will cash cheques.

### **Umuwa**

Umuwa is a service centre for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands. Anangu Pitjantjatjara was formed in 1981 in order to bring the governance of the Lands to Umuwa from Alice Springs. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara has an Executive Board of ten members.



Umuwa was built in 1991 to house the administration and services infrastructure. There are a number of non-government agencies that operate from Umuwa. AP Services, a separately incorporated body, looks after roads and other essential services. Nganampa Health is a community controlled health service. PY Media is well positioned to provide not only daily radio programming, but video, multi media and interactive services, information delivery and media education for all communities and for all agencies on the Lands.

Community services in Umuwa are very limited. There is a public phone and diesel fuel can be purchased from Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara. A mail plane arrives on Thursdays and provides a limited passenger and freight service.

The nearest stores are at Pukatja (Ernabella) 25 kms north and Kaltjiti (Fregon) 40 km south.

### **Watarru**

Watarru Community is located in South Australia near the northern edge of the Great Victoria Desert, adjacent to Mt Lindsay. It lies approximately 550 km south west of Alice Springs as the crow flies. Watarru is one of the most remote Aboriginal Communities in Australia sitting in the shadow of Mt Lindsay. The community is surrounded by the Great Victorian Desert. The Community began to flourish in the early 1990's, after being established by a small family group of Anangu who had returned from other established Communities.

Watarru is now well established, with a School, Store and a huge solar panel bank, which provides the community with power. Watarru is also an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) which ensures that local Anangu maintain their knowledge with country and try to maintain the remnant native flora and fauna species. There is a large workshop at Watarru Community as well as a large playground next to some well-established shade trees.

## Yunyarini (Kenmore Park)

Yunyarini (Kenmore Park) is located in South Australia about 45 km south of the Northern Territory border. It lies about 320 km south of Alice Springs as the crow flies. The population here fluctuates, but is usually around fifty people, many of whom are young people, under the age of thirteen. Yunyarini is forty kms from the larger community of Pukatja (Ernabella) and people travel to use the shop and many of the services there.

The community started as a cattle station, "Kenmore Park" station, and became an Anangu community after the granting of the *Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Land Rights Act* in 1981. Yunyarini Community has a school, a community centre, a community office and a number of projects such as the community veggie patch, the community kitchen and the local garage. It is a small place with a lot happening, with a strong focus on family.

## Further Information and Reading Materials

Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara invites you to visit our website for additional information. The site can be found at <http://waru.org/organisations/ap/>.

This site contains important information including: Annual Reports; Minutes of Executive Board and General meetings; historical documents, including the 1978 Working Party report and other historical materials detailing the history of how land rights were obtained for Anangu; important speeches made in Parliament at the times of legislative change; legislation; APY submissions to various reviews and inquiries; and, many other interesting reading materials.

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