

DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA – POST CYCLONE RESPONSE IN RAMINGINING AND GALIWIN'KU

Annual report 2018-2019

Bevlyne Sithole¹ and Glenn James²

1 Charles Darwin University

2 North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd





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Cover: Research team with Ramingining and Galiwin'ku.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
Summary of activities	4
Outreach	5
END-USER PROJECT IMPACT STATEMENT	6
END-USER PROJECT IMPACT STATEMENT	8
INTRODUCTION	10
BACKGROUND	11
Indigenous law and practice	11
Government law and practice	11
Community involvement	11
Knowledge about hazards	11
RESEARCH APPROACH	12
Approach	12
Consultations	12
Workshops, conferences and research forums	13
KEY MILESTONES	14
Poster and conference paper at AFAC	14
Research is ongoing	14
UTILISATION AND IMPACT	17
Summary	17
Decision making pathway	18
Extent of use	18
Utilisation potential	18
Utilisation impact	18
Utilisation and impact evidence	18
NEXT STEPS	20
PUBLICATIONS LIST	22
Peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters	22
Conference posters	22
Conference presentations	22
TEAM MEMBERS	23
Research team	23
End-users	23



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ARPNet acknowledge all the elders past present and in the future who have supported this work. We remember too the elders and community members who started this project with us who have passed and promise to honor their voices and contributions in a dignified way.

We thank NAILSMA and Stephen Sutton who have been collaborators on the project. We thank RIEL for financial, administrative oversight on the project. In particular we thank Tahlia and Emmy Lou and Shanti Bandara for their patience.

NAILSMA, in concert with Yolngu leaders of Galiwin'ku involved in this project, would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of Galiwin'ku. Together we acknowledge the courage, persistence and foresight of all community members at Galiwin'ku for seizing the opportunity to confront the difficult and often painful issues of community governance and taking on the long-term challenge of resolving and managing them. We thank Yalu Marnggithinyaraw Indigenous Corporation and their Yolngu researchers for kicking this project off and embedding it in Yolngu ownership and control.

We acknowledge and thank Red Cross Australia and the Aboriginal Resource Development Service for their own complementary projects and for engaging in this one to provide much needed support and consistent good will in a collaborative and not competitive way. We would like to thank Charles Darwin University and Aboriginal Research Practitioners Network (ARPNet).

NAILSMA joins the Galiwin'ku community and others in deep sadness for the passing of a number of Yolngu leaders recently and perhaps in particular one whose efforts with this project have been extraordinary in helping shape and provide confidence and strength in a way forward for Yolngu authority and improved relationships with service providers to the community. Mr J Gumbula is and will be sorely missed but not ever forgotten.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 'Developing effective emergency management partnerships in remote north Australian remote communities' project is part of CDU's northern hub second round suite of projects, which commenced in July 2017. The hub involves collaborations between the Darwin Centre for Bushfire Research (DCBR) at Charles Darwin University (CDU), the North Australia Indigenous Land & Sea Management Alliance Ltd (NAILSMA), the Aboriginal Research Practitioners Network (ARPN) also based at CDU, and regional stakeholders including north Australian Fire and Emergency Management agencies and remote Indigenous communities. In this report we provide summaries of the work undertaken between June 2018 and June 2019 in the two main components of the Northern hub's emergency management partnerships project.

Both project components addressed in this report concern collaborative post-cyclone research and learning partnerships with remote Indigenous communities in north-eastern Arnhem Land. Cyclones Lam and Nathan both wreaked a path of destruction across coastal Arnhem Land in early 2015, seriously impacting on a number of coastal communities—including Galiwin'ku (on Elcho Island) and the nearby townships of Milingimbi and Ramingining.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Community visits

ARPNET – Ramingining

Four extended stays in the community to hold community consultations and do some field work.

MRs are prepared for all team members. Copies of CDU Permit and NLC Permits were carried on us incase someone wanted to check or see or get a copy. Invitations on country and permissions are always received from clan elders.

Working with Aboriginal researchers – The current team members include Christine Brown, Tolbert Dharramaba, Joy Burrana, Joy Borruwa and Otto Campion with Dr Bev Sithole and Hmalan Hunter-Xénié. Contributions from Steve Sutton.

NAILSMA – Galiwin'ku

2018/19 engagement at Galiwin'ku involved formal visits and workshops with Yolngu leaders each 2 months up to December and then monthly with the emerging Dalkirra and Djirikay Authority (DDA), being the customary decision-making body set up by the leaders group. Bi-weekly discussions began with a secretariat group comprised of appointed senior men and women from February.

NAILSMA's facilitator has been located at Galiwin'ku from January to June, providing assistance to the group as their confidence and progress in working through reaffirmation of cultural authority intensified.



OUTREACH

Project members attended the research forum at AFAC 2018. Members also attended the Advisory forums in Sydney and Darwin.

NAILSMA held a strategic planning workshop in Darwin with key secretariat members of the DDA and ARpNet to facilitate discussion amongst the community leaders about project direction and resourcing needs and with other core collaborators (CDU, Red Cross Australia, ARDS) to ascertain the level of interest and commitment in upporting Yolngu rebuilding local authority.



END-USER PROJECT IMPACT STATEMENT

Ken Baulch, *Director Policy & Planning, Bushfires NT, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Northern Territory Government*

Effective engagement with remote, predominantly Indigenous, communities across northern Australia remains a significant challenge for Emergency Management sector. This has a number of well-known dimensions—lack of capacity, and understanding of typically complex social and 'community governance' structures, on the part of EM agencies; lack of capacity, and trust in and understanding of formal EM agency processes, on the part of remote communities; and typically very limited available resources to assist those communities undertake effective EM preparation in the first place.

This BNHCRC project, together with a second complementary project (Scenario planning for remote community risk management in northern Australia) being undertaken by the same group of implementation partners (Charles Darwin University—CDU, North Australian Indigenous Land & Sea Management—NAILSMA, Aboriginal Research Practitioners Network—ARPNet), aims to assist the development of pathways for remote communities and EM agencies develop more effective and durable partnership arrangements. This is a huge challenge given the diversity of complex social and community governance structures and capacities described above, operative in different remote communities across northern Australia.

The present project focuses on two regional communities serviced by the townships of Galiwink'u (on Elcho Island) and Ramingining (adjacent to the Arafura Swamp) in north-east Arnhem Land. NAILSMA, along with the Red Cross, have long-standing relationships with senior Aboriginal custodians and law-holders in Galiwink'u, and ARPNet likewise in Ramingining. Northern Territory EM agencies have a very limited ongoing presence in both communities, apart from substantial assistances extended to both these and nearby communities in the aftermath of recent devastating cyclones (e.g. Lam and Nathan, both in 2015).

At both Galiwink'u and Ramingining, the project has been supporting senior custodians reconstruct their authority and capacity to represent their communities, including the building of effective partnerships with various Government, especially EM, agencies, notably Bushfires NT and the Northern Territory Emergency Service (NTES). This annual report documents solid progress with these endeavours although, at the time of writing, the development of effective partnerships with NTES still have a long way to go.

Progress with these endeavours was on public display at the BNH CRC's 'Northern Forum', held in Darwin in early April 2019, where senior custodians from Galiwink'u presented their desired model for developing effective partnerships with external agencies and actors. The presentation and subsequent workshop discussions made a powerful impact on agency and other stakeholders participants from across Australia. A major outcome of that Forum meeting was endorsement for the undertaking of a BNH CRC-sponsored 'Utilisation' project exploring different types of engagement approaches and 'models' that have proven effective in delivering EM partnerships, and associated challenges, with remote communities across northern Australia.



In these regards, the respective programs being addressed at Galiwink'u and Ramingining serve as useful examples of the types of long-standing undertakings that carefully and respectfully need to be undertaken to support building the EM capability and self-reliance of remote communities. I look forward to further progress being made in 2019-2020, and especially the contribution such work can make to the successful undertaking of the proposed Utilisation program.



END-USER PROJECT IMPACT STATEMENT

Elders, Ramingining consultation

Yolngu side is here and just standing invisible, service providers they don't approach Yolngu, its been there for many years and its invisible. There is no recognition for the Yolngu voice. We are not recognized by any organization, the Mala try to take over everything. We cant get full service. We want to stand on our own and we want to work on our own. Our people are leaders themselves. Its time for us to make them understand what community means. Local people are just sitting and watching. If we get organized Balanda will listen. This is my land, this is my people and this is how we do it.

Elders feedback, Malanganark consultation

That's the real difference from any other project that I have seen , this one is different, we want to start targeting each clan group, train them so they can be strong leader for own family and clan, they can make their own emergency plan for their community.

Indigenous Engagement officer, Ramingining

This is really important we put you on the agenda to talk to the Mala¹ about this project. Community safety is really important.

NTES

"Sometimes there is talking behind you, they are talking but you don't understand, you are not really understanding what is going on. Over there I bank the table, over here I growl that you don't give that agenda. This work is vital because we can speak with a strong voice. This work is opening my mind and one day I become a strong leader for my people" Elder who works closely with NTES.

NT Bushfires

The newly appointed NT End User from Bushfires NT has indicated they wish to adopt some of the processes and principles the project has identified in its engagement with remote communities about emergency preparation, response and recovery.

Red Cross, Darwin, NT

The Red Cross is trying to change the way it works to recognize and grow local power, how does real two way learning look like? How can the Red Cross better recognize Local power...?

Cyclone Trevor has been chaotic and we are interested in this work because we want to be able to work the right way. With them we have a role to prepare communities for disasters , and we work with NTES in an advocacy role. We can

¹ A Mala is a committee of key community leaders from the main clans represented in Ramingining. In Ramigining it is connected to the Federal government mechanism facilitated by an AEO and GEC.



take some learnings and feed that back and advocate for change and practices. (NAILSMA Workshop, Darwin)

As with the Ramingining project, Traditional Owners and clan leaders at Galiwin'ku are the primary end users of their project. They see the project as essential to the future well being of the community and have taken full ownership of it. Consistent local participation amongst clan leaders is a strong indication of the perceived value of this project. BNHCRC involvement/support for these projects through NAILSMA and ARPNet is valued as a consequence.

Bushfires NT, as the main non-Yolngu End User, and other interested organisations such as Red Cross, anticipate the project developing a framework approach to more effective engagement and opportunity for working through practical application in the year to come.



INTRODUCTION

Getting smart and planning what to do during hazards is something the community want to start doing for themselves. Stories about the response to cyclone Lam testify to some of the challenges and issues that the community members feel could be addressed if the community is directly involved in planning for safety. There is much interest among the communities to be involved which is not yet harnessed to the formal process. Within this there is a need to redefine the way the government sees community and underline the importance of recognizing the multiple layering of groups and interests in communities such as Ramingining and Galinwin'ku.

Planning capacity exists in remote communities and there is abundant evidence on display on how complex the planning arrangements are. These plans draw on complex and often detailed ecological knowledge that exists among the relevant groups and individuals who have so far been left out of the planning process. Our big question in the project is how do we make this existing skills and knowledge visible and useful in the current government facilitated hazard response frameworks.

Equally, local authority and decision-making structures exist in contemporary/customary life. These are evident in ceremony of course but 'required' and expected by Yolngu/bininj to guide and support all facets of life. Significant erosion of cultural power and authority are at the heart of many community issues and the extant capacity to re-engage this authority is both complex (in its interactions with other entrenched layers of governance) and almost invisible to the outside observer (including most government agents).

To achieve the kind of collaboration required for the community to be meaningfully involved, government must accommodate calls to open up spaces for engagement. A community driven plan developed with the community provides a framework that highlights those areas of action where there is room for possible for collaboration and areas where there are opportunities for complementarity. A plan that brings together the government and the community is not yet feasible in the way communities are developing it, how do we turn current models on their heads and get government to see and try the 'community way'? These complementary projects at Ramingining and Galiwin'ku are taking a 'bottom up' approach to establishing new grounds for more effective engagement.



BACKGROUND

The history of hazard response in the NT remains top down and for as long as relevant organisations do what is required under the law and their programs it has been hard to make them see that there is a different way.

INDIGENOUS LAW AND PRACTICE

There is no confusion among indigenous communities about hazards and what to do. There is a body of knowledge and practice that communities draw on to respond to hazards. The relationship that communities have with hazards is little understood and therefore there has been little if any integration of this body of knowledge in current planning framework. The acceptance that ceremony and living on country is part of managing hazards is not yet present.

GOVERNMENT LAW AND PRACTICE

There is a discrepancy between NT government legislation and provisions with the Hazard framework and the Coag Principles on how hazard preparations should be done.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

One of the biggest questions every Aboriginal person is asking is who are they working with? Who in the community is working with the government and on whose behalf. The notion that government should and must work with the right people is always emphasised. Elders indicate the discomfort they feel when they are labelled representatives, when they only represent a small subset of the community.

The initiative and effort to resolve such confused and sometimes mischievous approaches to community decision-making cannot be done from the 'outside'. Ramingining and Galiwin'ku clan leaders are invested in sorting out the 'right way' to do this from 'within' their communities.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HAZARDS

Current planning processes are premised on a body of knowledge that does not always reflect the realities on the ground. Some of the principles behind how the government engages and what they do to achieve this engagement are not necessarily viewed as relevant or applicable by the communities. The existence of parallel structures is therefore a persistent characteristic of indigenous policy and practice.

Enabling appropriate local knowledges and structures to key into EM imperatives and resources is a primary goal.



RESEARCH APPROACH

APPROACH

At Ramingining ARPNet's general research approach in the project has been to ensure that the community drives the project. We adopted participatory action research so that we could really put the community in the center of their project working hard to hear what they want to do, what they want to achieve and how they want to achieve it. After each consultation we have gone back and started with questions like did it work, did we move forward, what ideas do you have to make sure we get to what we want to achieve. Keeping the language simple has been crucial to make sure no one is left behind.

Consultations have been open and inclusive involving everyone who was available to attend. We made provisions where necessary to visit outstations and make sure if there was interest, they got to participate.

CONSULTATIONS

- *Malyangarnak* – This was a clan based consultative workshop at an outstation at the invitation of all the 5 senior elders. Consultations was conducted over 5 days. Sadly one of the senior elder passed away during the period of the project.
- *Buluhkaduru* - This was another clan based workshop on country at the outstation focusing on the leadership component of the project. Invitation to conduct the workshop was received from 4 out of the 6 elders. 1 of the absent elders was at another outstation doing ceremony and the other was in Maningrida. His son was aware of the invitation. 2 senior rangers from Djelk attended part of the consultative workshop at the outstation.
- *Ramingining visit #1* – The main purpose of the visit was to communicate about the project to various actors in the community. We were able to speak to the GEC, NTES, the Doctor at the clinic, the principal and the ranger coordinator. We also spoke to and got support to undertake the project from all the key elders from the majority of the clans. Sadly 2 passed away in the course of the year. We made some visits to nearby outstations to speak with the clan elders.
- *Ramingining Visit #2*: Field work was conducted in Ramingining community. Consultations were conducted at the Ranger station. Elders, rangers and members of the community were invited to attend. Sadly 1 more elder passed on during this visit so we had to windup the visit as not to intrude on the sorry business.

NAILSMA's approach at Galiwin'ku was guided by Yalu Marnggithinyaraw Indigenous Corporation who were seeking support too run their own research into community resilience, and subsequently by clan leaders. The project has assumed Yolngu leadership for the project from the outset and has sought to support and facilitate along the journey. The process has been a highly inclusive



one with all clan groups engaged and an ongoing communications strategy to engage at family level.

WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES AND RESEARCH FORUMS

The main workshop we attend is the Research Forum at Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC Research Forum of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC), and the Research Advisory forum. This year we were invited to present at the APRU, In Canberra and to attend the NAILSMA workshop, Darwin. Elders and participants also get to attend some of these conferences and workshops.



KEY MILESTONES

The milestones for the project are outlined in the project workplan for the period 2018-2019.

Research in Ramingining and Galiwin'ku - ongoing	31- Sept-18
Posters and conference paper AFAC, and quarterly report. Research in Ramingining and Galiwin'ku ongoing	30-Sept-18
Year 2 Quarter 2. (Oct-Dec)	
Research in Ramingining and Galiwin'ku ongoing Quarterly report	31-Dec-18
Year 2 Quarter 3. (Jan-Mar)	
Research in Ramingining and Galiwin'ku ongoing Quarterly report	31-Mar-19
Year 2 Quarter 4. (Apr-June)	
Report from work in Ramingining [Post cyclone response framework]	30-Jun-19
Report disseminated to end users Quarterly and annual report	30-Jun-19

POSTER AND CONFERENCE PAPER AT AFAC

- Presented a paper at the Research Forum at AFAC 2018. The paper has been published in AJEM.
- Co presented a poster at AFAC 2018.
- Submitted 2 posters for AFAC 2019.
- Presented a paper at the APRU, Canberra in Nob 2018.
- 3 elders attended the Research and advisory forum in Sydney 2018. We attended the research advisory forum in Darwin, April 2019.
- We attended the NAILSMA forum on the Galiwinku project in April 2019.

RESEARCH IS ONGOING

Post cyclone response framework

Ramingining

Four consultative visits have been made during this period. ARPNet Researchers who are involved (Aboriginal) - Christine Brown, Tolbert Dharramaba, Joy Burruna, Joy Borruwa and Otto Campion and Hmalan Hunter-Xénié.



We have developed a post cyclone response framework for a community driven plan (Sithole et al 2019) which has now been presented to and discussed with the elders at Raminging at the Mala and the community during a 5 day consultation visit. The elders were excited by the simplicity of the plan and that it is easy to understand. They identified parts of the framework where there might be need to work with government and other parts where they could do things themselves. There was much excitement about things that could be done at community level and things that could be done at clan and family level. The elders agreed to discuss the plan with their clans and proposed a general meeting at Muwangi to finalise the plan. The Traditional owner and Elder of Muwangi issued the invitation.

Galiwin'ku

The Dalkarra and Djirrikay Authority (DDA) has successfully engaged all the can groups at Galiwin'ku in discussions and planning for empowering Yonngu leadership. Over the last 6 months in particular, the DDA and its appointed secretariat have defined and sought to address a large range of practical issues confronting their local authority initiative, such as:

- Does the DDA hold and local credibility?
- How does the DDA effectively manage to huge work load and responsibility of engagement with EM and (all) other agencies doing 'business' in Galiwin'ku?
- What is the best mechanism for more effective external relationship building?
- How is the DDA to be financially supported?
- Should the DDA itself or an arms length entity be incorporated
- How does the DDA avoid unwanted influence from organisations that may support it and or provide financial support . . . how does it remain focused on local leadership driven agendas?

This practical work will be effected in the framework and discussions with EM and other agencies when the DDA feels sufficient collective clarity is achieved and solutions have been worked though.

Decision making pathways for emergency management

Working in collaboration with the BNHCRC Training project led by Steven Sutton, ARPNet has consulted with the communities in central Arnhem to develop a decision-making pathway for emergency management. The next step is to link this pathway with NTES's decision making system or with those of NGOs and the Defence Forces. Challenges of connecting indigenous decision making and government are presented in the paper presented at APRU 2018 and submitted as a book chapter (Sithole et al 2018). Red Cross Australia have indicated a willingness to discuss these findings and advocate on behalf of the project.

As part of this project elders and community members have contributed to the development of training materials for leadership and EM the in North Australia. This experience is captured on the poster presented at AFAC 2018.

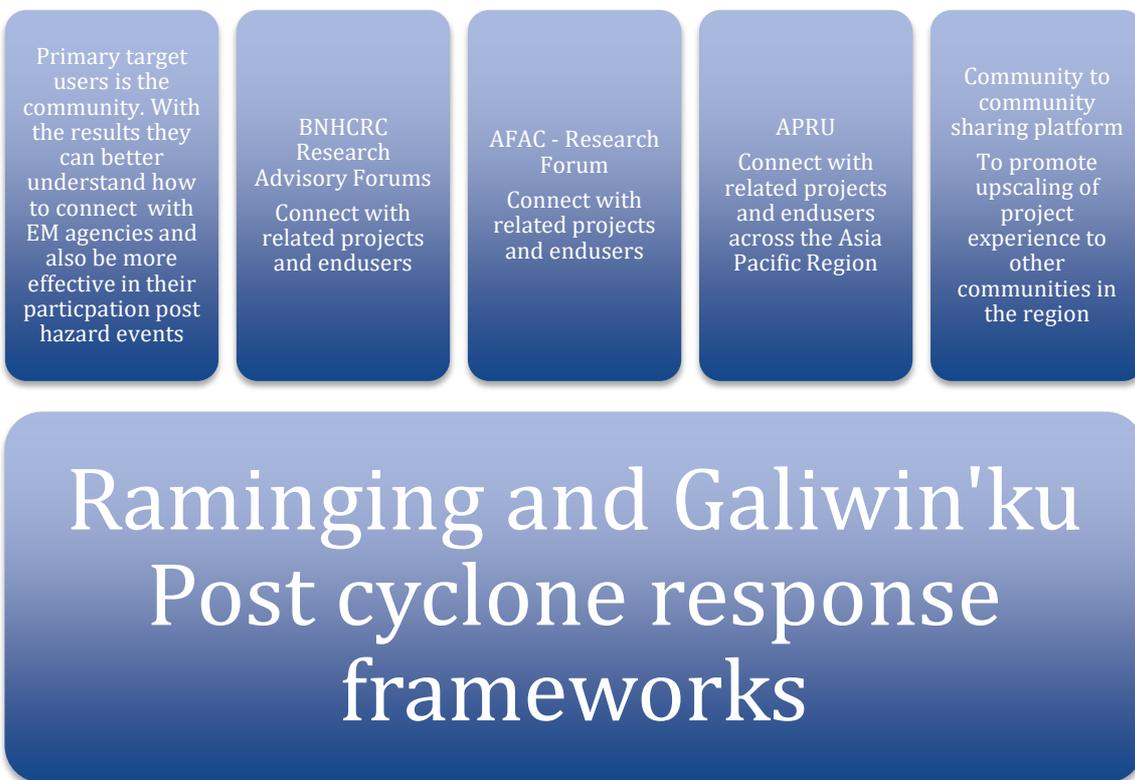


Unique but complementary experiences and project approaches are exemplified at Galiwin'ku and Ramingining. The DDA at Galiwin'ku are having to focus on principles and practical means for community governance as the foundation for better decision making pathways. This has necessarily been inward looking in the first phases of the project, to reinvest in collective authority and therefore ability to engage with EM and other agencies at an equitable level. The pathway will, as with the Ramingining experience, flow from the Traditional Owners and clan leaders (men and women) through their representative arrangements to EM and other relevant agencies. Local knowledge and authority systems will inform principles of engagement and the development of relevant tools and mechanisms to improve the way things are done.

Community to community experience sharing

NAILSMA proposed a sharing and learning platform for the communities in Galiwinku and Ramingining. Elders and community members from both sides have expressed an interest to share and discuss their experience of EM and how to move forward from it as stronger actors and decision makers. This community to community planning was planned for June but is postponed to later in 2019 due to a series of tragic deaths.

UTILISATION AND IMPACT



The figure shows the multiple end users of the project outputs. The primary user of the project outputs is the community by Aboriginal elders and leaders. Use will also be seen at agency level such as government and non government agencies involved in EM. For the wider EM community locally and nationally this is achieved through participation at AFAC, the BNHCRC Research Advisory Fora and APRU.

SUMMARY

AFAC 2018

Hmalan Hunter-Xénié attended and presented the paper on behalf of ARPNet at the AFAC, Perth. She was interviewed by the BNHCRC communications office to feature in their materials. This paper has been published in AJEM and features on the cover page (see list of publications)

Bushfire and Natural Hazard CRC (BNHCRC) Research Advisory Forum 2019

Dr Bev Sithole attended the Research Advisory Forum organised by the BNHCRC on behalf of the ARPNet team, in Darwin in March 2019.

Bushfire and Natural Hazard CRC (BNHCRC) Research Advisory Forum, Sydney 2018

3 Aboriginal members of the research team with Mr Steve Sutton - member Otto Campion accompanied by 2 senior elders - Charlie Brian and Mike Radford travelled to attend the research advisory forum in Sydney. Glenn James from



NAILSMA also attended. BNHCRC and related end users were present at the meeting.

NAILSMA Galiwinku workshop, Darwin

ARPNet, NAILSMA, Red Cross and DDA secretariat members from Galiwin'ku attended the 1 day workshop conducted by NAILSMA in Darwin.

DECISION MAKING PATHWAY

In collaboration with the BNHCRC Training project ARPNet has worked with the Ramingining community to identify the decision-making pathways during the time of hazards. As well as these we have identified the institutions and individuals that are involved. NAILSMA and the DDA have similarly worked on decision making pathways, reinvesting in cultural authority to establish a foundation for appropriate decision making between the Galiwin'ku community and EM (and any) agencies.

EXTENT OF USE

While interest among the community elders is high and many are keen to adopt the framework, they are concerned that the government may not want to come to the table and discuss a plan that proposes genuinely working together. This concern is shared in both communities.

UTILISATION POTENTIAL

ARPNet has visited NTES in Ramingining twice and are still to get a commitment from them to hold a meeting to discuss how we can link their system of decision making with the indigenous one.

The interest in the project by the Mala (Ramingining) and DDA (Galiwin'ku) could mean that we get Federal Government support and this would be helpful for adoption by NTES and other relevant EM agencies.

The interest expressed by Red Cross at Galiwin'ku and at the NAILSMA forum is a welcome development where they could assist with disseminating the findings and pushing for adoption by EM agencies.

UTILISATION IMPACT

No formal impact at Ramingining yet until after the consultative workshop at Muwangi.

Substantial informal impact with the DDA and Yolngu population at Galiwin'ku as confidence rises and enthusiasm for redressing current and past deleterious governance processes translates into practical engagement amongst Yolngu.

UTILISATION AND IMPACT EVIDENCE

James G, James B, Morrison J and Paton D. (2019). Resilient communities and Reliable Prosperity, in Russell-Smith J, et al (eds) Sustainable Land Sector



Development in North Australia: Indigenous rights, aspirations and cultural responsibilities. CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, Boca Raton, Florida, USA.

Sithole B., Campbell D., Sutton S., Sutton I., with Campion O., Campion M., Brown C., Daniels G., Daniels A., Brian C, Campion J., Yibarbuk, D, Phillips E., Daniels G., Daniels D., Daniels P., Daniels K., Campion M., Hedley B., Radford M., Campion A., Campion S., Hunter-Xenie H; and Pickering S. (2019). Blackfella way, our way of managing fires and disasters but ignored but 'im still here: Aboriginal governance structures for fire emergency management. Book chapter in James H. ed. Palgrave Publishers. [paper presented also presented at AFAC 17]

Sithole B. Campion O. B., and Hunter-Xenie H (2018). Hazard smart remote communities in Northern Australia – community led response to disaster preparedness. AJEM Volume 31, No. 4, October 2016 ISSN: 1324 1540

Sutton S, Sithole B. and Campion B. O. 2019 To change a culture you have to understand it. Under prep to be presented at AFAC 2019.

Sutton S. Sithole B Sutton I., Campbell D., Cameron M, Campion O., Campion M., Brian R., (2018) Training as research and research as training in remote North Australia. AFAC 2018.

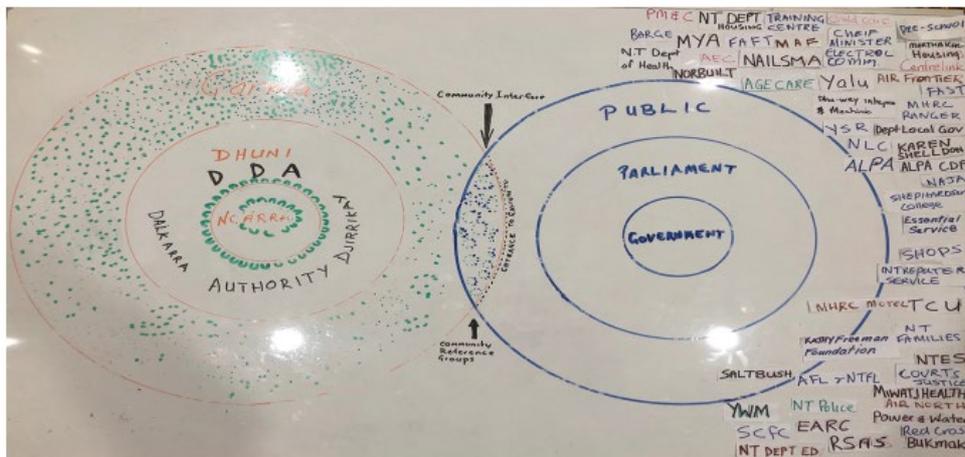
NEXT STEPS

The next step in this project is to finalise the post cyclone framework and work with the community to produce a plan. This plan can then be discussed with the relevant EM agencies at a workshop on country. The important component of this stage is that the post cyclone framework becomes a tangible tool for communities to negotiate and discuss terms of engagement with the EM related agencies. Elders and clan leaders will present their plans and what they want to see happen. If adopted by government elders hope to share their framework with other communities.

The DDA at Galiwin'ku is interested in NAILSMA continuing it's support (enabled by the BNHCRC northern hub) and plans to create a dedicated community reference group and hone engagement guidelines through which it and NTES and other EM related agencies can review the relationship they have with the community and develop more effective relationships based on stronger Yolngu participation and better considered community interest.

To make the most of the complementarity of the two projects, researchers and community leaders from gliwin'ku and Ramingining will hold a workshop to share experiences and to consider continuities going forward.





Service Providers can negotiate how to deliver services at Galiwin'ku within Community Reference Groups at the community interface



PUBLICATIONS LIST

PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

James G, James B, Morrison J and Paton D. (2019). Resilient communities and Reliable Prosperity, in Russell-Smith J, et al (eds) Sustainable Land Sector Development in North Australia: Indigenous rights, aspirations and cultural responsibilities. CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, Boca Raton, Florida. USA.

Sithole B., Campbell D., Sutton S., Sutton I., with Campion O., Campion M., Brown C., Daniels G., Daniels A., Brian C, Campion J., Yibarbuk, D, Phillips E., Daniels G., Daniels D., Daniels P., Daniels K., Campion M., Hedley B., Radford M., Campion A., Campion S., Hunter-Xenie H; and Pickering S. (2019). Blackfella way, our way of managing fires and disasters bin ignored but 'im still here: Aboriginal governance structures for fire emergency management. Book chapter in James H. ed. Palgrave Publishers. [paper presented also presented at AFAC 17]

Sithole B. Campion O. B., and Hunter-Xenie H (2018). Hazard smart remote communities in Northern Australia – community led response to disaster preparedness. AJEM Volume 31, No. 4, October 2016 ISSN: 1324 1540

CONFERENCE POSTERS

Sutton S, Sithole B. and Campion B. O. 2019 To change a culture you have to understand it. Under prep to be presented at AFAC 2019.

Sutton S. Sithole B Sutton I., Campbell D., Cameron M, Campion O., Campion M., Brian R., (2018) Training as research and research as training in remote North Australia. AFAC 2018.

James G (2018). Changing Lives in a Changing World – recognising and respecting foundations of Indigenous community resilience. AFAC 2018

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

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Sithole and ARPNet 2018. Hazard smart remote communities – a grassroots response. APRU, Canberra 2018

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TEAM MEMBERS

RESEARCH TEAM

1. ARPNET at the Research Institute for Environment and Livelihoods, CDU

Bev Sithole

Hmalan Hunter-Xénié

2. The field team - Ramingining

Otto Bulmaniya Campion

Christine Brown

Tolbert Dharramaba,

Joy Burruna,

Joy Borruwa

3. Collaborations with the BNHCRC Training Project

With contributions from Steve Sutton

4. NAILSMA

Glenn James

Danny Burton

5. Collaborations with the Dalkarra and Djirrikay Authority members and their secretariat (un-named due to members recently deceased)

END-USERS

There are several main user groups.

1. Ramingining community

The Mala leadership acknowledged their limited knowledge of who and how emergency response is organized in the community. Through the project they have some awareness of different roles of different actors and also or how the government connects with the community.

2. Northern Territory Bushfires group – represented by Ken Baulch

3. NTES

Although NTES in Ramingining currently connects with the community through 2 individuals. An awareness of the latent decision making structure would their communications with the community easier and improve community government interactions.

4. Organisations like the Redcross/ Defence Forces that work in remote communities

Recent experience with the cyclone and evacuations in Bororula demonstrated the need for community to have a clear and well defined decision making



pathway. Awareness of this latent structure makes operations go smoothly when there are large evacuations. Red Cross is trying to change the way it works to recognize local power. How can Redcross better recognize Yolngu Power?. Bringing awareness of the available resources and skills in the community will make it easy for these actors to plan and use available local capability efficiently.

- 5. Dalkarra and Djirrikay Authority and broader community of Galiwin'ku**
- 6. Red Cross Australia**