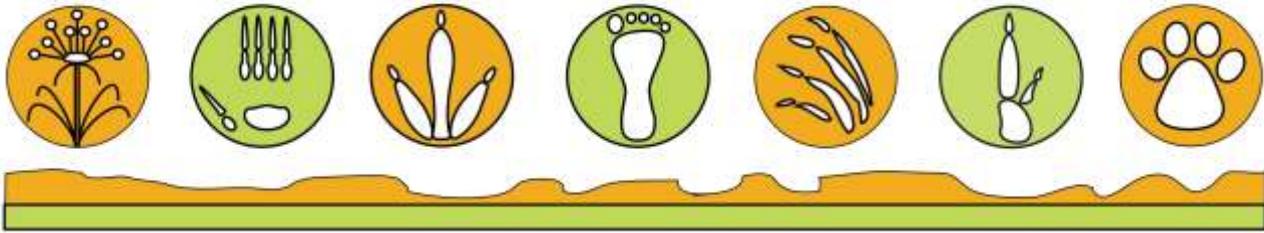


# BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL



## OUR VISION

**We strive to be responsive, progressive, sustainable council which respects, listens and empowers the people to be strong.**

### **The Way We Will Work**

**We will make it happen!**

**We will be engaged and have regular opportunities to listen.**

**We will have strong policy and budgets to ensure our programs and services are progressive and sustainable.**

**Respect is shown in everything we do and we have acceptance of all cultures in the Barkly Region and their practices through a culturally competent Council.**

**We are a responsible Council.**

**We will be a responsive Council.**

**We want to empower local decision making.**

**We want to ensure that our services are sustainable and that our region has a standard consistent level of services.**

**We want to be able to sustain our environment – our communities, our physical places, our people and our organisational culture.**

**We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.**

**We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.**

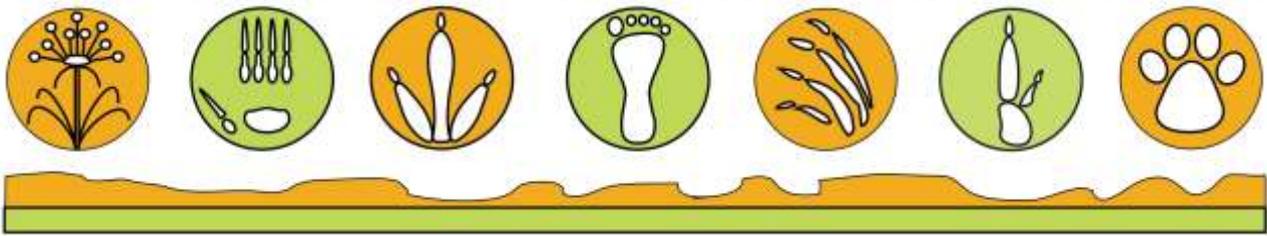
## **AGENDA ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING**

**THURSDAY, 27 FEBRUARY 2020**

Barkly Regional Council's Ordinary Council Meeting will be held in Council Chambers on Thursday, 27 February 2020 at 8:30am.

**Steven Moore  
Chief Executive Officer**

# BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL



## COUNCIL PRAYER

**Our Lord Jesus Christ, we trust you will guide and bless this meeting of the Barkly Regional Council. We pray that you will ensure that all discussions and decisions made today are just and fair as they will affect all people within the Barkly Region. We also pray for your guidance to ensure that all our dealings are appropriate to all those whom we represent and will reflect an equitable and honest approach to the issues to be discussed today.**

**Amen**

## WELCOME TO COUNTRY

**I respectfully acknowledge the traditional owners past and present of this land on which we are meeting, the Warumungu people.**

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# AGENDA

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1.3	Apologies and Leave of Absence	
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## 12 COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Nil*

## 13 NOTICES OF MOTION

*Nil*

## 14 RESCISSION MOTIONS

*Nil*

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## 16 CORRESPONDENCE

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	<i>The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (d) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.</i>	

## 17 DECISION TO MOVE INTO CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

- 17.1 Confirmation of Previous Confidential Minutes  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (d) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.*
- 17.2 Confidential Action List  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (d) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.*
- 17.3 John Moriarty MOU  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (ci) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on any person.*
- 17.4 Nominations for Environment and Sustainability Sub Committee  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (d) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.*
- 17.5 Request for Rates Assistance  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (b) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information about the personal circumstances of a resident or ratepayer.*

- 
- 17.6 Outcomes of Incidents Reported to Police  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*
- 17.7 Alpururulam Landfill  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*
- 17.8 Review of Confidential Motions  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (ciii) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to prejudice the interests of council or some other person.*
- 17.9 Elliott Confidential Minutes  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*
- 17.10 Request to Council to Waive Civic Hall Fee  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*
- 17.11 Workers Compensation Claim Update:  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (b) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information about the personal circumstances of a resident or ratepayer.*
- 17.12 Local Authority Nominations  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (b) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information about the personal circumstances of a resident or ratepayer.*
- 17.13 Confidential General Business  
*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*

**18 THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN**

*Nil*

**19 CLOSE OF MEETING**

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## **CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 2.1  
**TITLE** Confirmation of Previous Minutes  
**REFERENCE** 290764  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Confirm the Minutes from the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020 as a true and accurate record.

### **SUMMARY:**

Council is asked to confirm the minutes from the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30 January 2020.

### **BACKGROUND**

NIL

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

NIL

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

NIL

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

NIL

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

NIL

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

1 [↓](#) OC\_30012020\_MIN\_633.pdf



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**We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.**

**We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.**

## MINUTES

The Ordinary Council Meeting of the Barkly Regional Council was held in Council Chambers on Thursday, 30 January 2020 at 8:30am.

**Steven Moore**

## Chief Executive Officer

Meeting commenced at 8:38 am with Steve Edgington as Chair.

### 1. OPENING AND ATTENDANCE

#### 1.1 Elected Members Present

Mayor Steve Edgington  
 Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger  
 Cr. Noel Hayes  
 Cr. Ronald Plummer  
 Cr. Ray Aylett  
 Cr. Kris Civitarese  
 Cr. Jeffery McLaughlin  
 Cr. Sid Vashist  
 Cr. Jennifer Mahoney  
 Cr. Jane Evans

#### 1.2 Staff Members Present

Steve Moore  
 Mark Parsons  
 Gary Pemberton  
 Vanessa Goodworth  
 Makhaim Brandon

#### 1.3 Apologies

Cr. Ricky Holmes  
 Cr. Lucy Jackson  
 Cr. Jack Clubb

#### 1.4 Absent Without Apologies

#### 1.5 Disclosure Of Interest – Councillors And Staff

- Mayor Steve Edgington – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Institute of Managers and Leaders - Associate Fellow
  - Australian Institute of Company Directors - Member
  - Law Society Northern Territory - Associate Member
  - Tennant Creek Regional Consumer Advisory Group
  - AFLNT Barkly Advisory Committee - Member
  - Tennant Creek Economic Development Committee – Member
  - Rotary – Member
  - Bizspeak Pty Ltd– Director
  - Battery Hill – Member
  - Alcohol Reference Group - Committee Member
  - Regional Development Australia - Chair
- Cr. Kris M. Civitarese – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - The Returned and Service League of Australia, Tennant Creek Sub-Branch – President

- Chamber of Commerce Northern Territory – Tennant Creek Committee Member
- Rotary – Paul Harris Fellow Awarded
- T & J Contractors
- Barkly Art - Board Member
- KNC (NT) – Managing Director
- Cr. Raymond E. Aylett – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Sporties Club, Tennant Creek – Member
- Cr. Siddhant Vashist – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Tennant Creek Cricket Association - Member
  - Barkly Electorate Officer /Member for Barkly
  - Battery Hill – Member
  - Barkly Arts – Member
  - Tennant Creek High School - Member
  - Tennant Creek Primary School – Member
  - Christmas Tree Committee – Vice President
  - Multicultural Association of Central Australia – Member
  - Australia-India Business Council - Member
- Cr. Noel Hayes – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation, Tennant Creek – Board Member
  - Centre for Appropriate Technology, Alice Springs – Board Member
  - Housing Reference Group – Member
- Cr. Hal A. Ruger – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Territory Generation – Employee
- Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Barkly Regional Arts - Member
  - Tennant Creek Cricket Association – Member
  - Nundahraga Entertainment – Sound sub-contractor
  - Christmas Tree Committee – President
  - Music NT – Board Member
- Cr. Ronald Plummer – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Pururutu Aboriginal Corporation – Board Member
  - Patta Aboriginal Corporation – Board Member
  - Papulu Apparr-Kari Aboriginal Corporation – Member
  - Tennant Creek Mob Aboriginal Corporation
- Cr. Jane Evans - Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Puma Elliott
- Steve Moore - Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Battery Hill – Director
  - Tennant Creek Pistol Club – Committee Member

There were no declarations of interest made at this Ordinary Council Meeting.

Hal R

Jane

## **2. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

### **2.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

#### **MOTION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Confirm the Minutes from the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 12 December 2019

as a true and accurate record.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**Seconded:** Cr. Kris Civitarese

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 9/20*

Amendments to be made to minutes:

Page 17 – note Kris wasn't present due to conflict of interest.

Jeff declared steering committee no more violence conflict of interest.

**3. ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

**3.1 ACTION LIST**

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the Action List; and
- b) Remove items 12, 13 and 14;

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Jane Evans

**Seconded:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 10/20*

Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 08:59 AM

Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 09:01 AM

**4. ADDRESSING THE MEETING**

**5. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

*Nil*

**6. MAYOR'S REPORT**

Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 09:41 AM

Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 09:43 AM

**6.1 MAYOR'S REPORT - JANUARY 2019**

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the Mayor's Report for January 2019.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**Seconded:** Cr. Jane Evans

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 11/20*

Cr Hal Ruger left the meeting, the time being 09:50 AM  
 Cr Hal Ruger returned to the meeting, the time being 10:42 AM

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Break for Morning Tea at 09:57am.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin

**Seconded:** Cr. Noel Hayes

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 12/20*

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Resume Ordinary Council session at 10:22am

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**Seconded:** Cr. Ronald Plummer

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 13/20*

**7. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

**7.1 RATIFICATION OF COMMON SEAL**

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Ratify the execution of the following document under the Council's Common Seal:
1. Commonwealth Simple Grant Agreement – Regional Deal Back Bone Funding - Families and Children Program from 2019 to 2020 - Between Department of Social Services and BRC;
  2. Deed of Variation 2 of Grant Agreement from 2018 to 2023 – Municipal and Essential Services, Housing Maintenance Services and Homelands jobs - Between Department of Local government, Housing and Community Development and BRC; and
  3. Section 19 ARLA Lease Agreement of Ampilatwatja core assets, for the duration of 5 years – Between Central Land Council and BRC.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ronald Plummer

**Seconded:** Cr. Noel Hayes

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 14/20*

<b>7.2 HUMAN RESOURCES REPORT - JANUARY 2020</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That Council	
a) Receive and note the report.	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	Cr. Ray Aylett
Seconded:	Cr. Jane Evans
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved OC 15/20</i>	
Include Night Patrol employment vacancies in the HR report	

Cr Kris Civitarese left the meeting, the time being 10:29 AM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 10:29 AM  
 Cr Kris Civitarese returned to the meeting, the time being 10:33 AM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 10:37 AM

<b>7.3 DRAFT YOUTH CENTRE PLANS FOR TENNANT CREEK AND ALI CURUNG</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That Council:	
a) Receive and note the report;	
b) Provide feedback on the DRAFT Youth Centre Plans for Ali Curung and Tennant Creek;	
c) Prepare and circulate the consultation plan to councilors offline; and	
d) Commence consultation in accordance to the consultation policy.	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger
Seconded:	Cr. Ray Aylett
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved OC 16/20</i>	
Initial plans are adequate, however this will be guided by the feedback from consultation in the communities.	
Get consultation from community if council is happy with design, Ali Curung design will be a little smaller due to lack of land availability. Get the BRD Backbone Team involved in the consultation.	
Extra parking in open space between new building and existing youthlinx building.	
What are the plans for the existing youthlinx building – current plan is to convert into offices for stakeholders and other staff. As well as ensuring available area is utilised correctly and adequately.	
Look into grants for solar panels on buildings.	

<b>7.4 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER UPDATE</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That Council	

<p>a) Receive and note the report.</p> <p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Noel Hayes</b>  <b>Seconded:Cr. Ray Aylett</b>  <i>Resolved OC 17/20</i></p>	<p><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></p>
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Cr Hal Ruger left the meeting, the time being 11:05 AM  
 Cr Hal Ruger returned to the meeting, the time being 11:14 AM

<b>7.5 MEMBER'S POSSIBLE CONFLICT OF INTEREST?</b>	
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council</b></p> <p>a) Receive and note the report</p>	
<p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin</b>  <b>Seconded:Cr. Ray Aylett</b>  <i>Resolved OC 18/20</i></p>	
<p><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></p>	
<p>May or June meeting – agenda item regarding changes in conflicts and the guidelines in accordance with the new Local Government Act.</p>	

Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 11:36 AM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 11:40 AM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 11:43 AM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 12:35 PM

## **8. CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE REPORTS**

<b>8.1 PAYMENTS LISTING - MONTH OF DECEMBER 2019</b>	
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council</b></p> <p>(a) Receive and note the Payment Listing for the month ended 31 December 2019.</p>	
<p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Noel Hayes</b>  <b>Seconded:Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger</b>  <i>Resolved OC 19/20</i></p>	
<p><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></p>	

<b>8.2 GRANTS REPORT - 31 DECEMBER 2019</b>	
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council</b></p> <p>(a) Receive and note the Grants Report for the six months ended 31 December 2019.</p>	

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese**  
**Seconded: Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 20/20*

### 8.3 FINANCE REPORT - DECEMBER 2019

#### MOTION

**That Council**

- a) Receive and note the Finance Report for the six months ended 31 December 2019.

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: Cr. Sid Vashist**  
**Seconded: Cr. Kris Civitarese** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 21/20*

#### MOTION

**That Council:**

- a) Break for Lunch at 12:39pm.

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett**  
**Seconded: Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 22/20*

#### MOTION

**That Council:**

- a) Resume Ordinary Council Session at 1:18pm.

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: Cr. Jane Evans**  
**Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 23/20*

## 9. INFRASTRUCTURE DIRECTORATE REPORTS

### 9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT FOR JANUARY 2020

#### MOTION

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

<p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin</b>  <b>Seconded: Cr. Kris Civitarese</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></span>  <i>Resolved OC 24/20</i></p>
<p>Security contract to go out to tender not stay in negotiations with period contract terms with a single provider</p>

## 10. COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTORATE

<p><b>4.1 UPDATE ON BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL FROM TIM CANDLER</b></p>
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council:</b></p> <p>a) Receive and note the monthly update on the Barkly Regional Deal from Tim Candler.</p>
<p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese</b>  <b>Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></span>  <i>Resolved OC 25/20</i></p>

Cr Jeffrey McLaughlin left the meeting, the time being 01:58 PM

Cr Jeffrey McLaughlin returned to the meeting, the time being 02:00 PM

<p><b>10.1 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR REPORT</b></p>
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council:</b></p> <p>a) Receive and Note the Community Services Directors Report for December 2019.</p>
<p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese</b>  <b>Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></span>  <i>Resolved OC 26/20</i></p>
<p>Look into feasibility of 12-8pm pool opening hours  CEO to get more info about lane hire swimmers and liability.</p>

Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 02:11 PM

Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 02:13 PM

**Councillors left chambers to go see the library counter upgrade at 2:34pm**  
**Councillors returned to chambers at 2:39pm**

## 11. LOCAL AUTHORITY REPORTS

<p><b>11.1 JANURARY LOCAL AUTHORITY REPORTS</b></p>
<p><b>MOTION</b></p>

**That Council**

- a) Receive and note the minutes of the Elliott local authority from the 9<sup>th</sup> of January;
- b) CEO to respond to the inquiry from the Elliott local authority in regards to the tree replacement program and weather it is solely focused in Tennant Creek or will it also be rolled out in other area;
- c) CEO to notify all new members and set a meeting date on the Environmental sustainability committee. Draft a formal response to the Elliott local authority concerning the Sustainability working group;
- d) Allocation \$1000.00 to the Elliott Newcastle waters sport and rec association for ANZAC celebrations at the request of the Elliott local authority;
- e) Endorse the invitation extended by the Elliott local authority to have a representative from the NT Licensing board attend the meeting to be held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett

Seconded: Cr. Noel Hayes

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 27/20*

No tree replacement program running in Tennant Creek.

## 11.2 DECEMBER LOCAL AUTHORITY REPORTS

**MOTION****That Council**

- a) Receive and note the minutes of the Ali Curung minutes of the meeting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December;
- c) Receive and note the minutes of the Alpururulam minutes of the meeting held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December;
- d) Request that the Mayor draft a letter to the Superintendent of Tennant Creek in regards to registration re-newels as remote police are no longer able to do MVR in communities;
- e) Endorse the participation of Alpururulam in Tidy Towns 2020;
- f) Receive and note the minutes of the Elliott meeting held on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December;

**RESOLVED**

Moved: Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger

Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 28/20*

## 12. COMMITTEE REPORTS

### 15.4 OPERATIONS DIRECTORS REPORT

**MOTION****That Council**

- a) Receive and note the Operations Directors Report

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Jane Evans**  
**Seconded: Cr. Kris Civitarese** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 29/20*

Cr Kris Civitarese left the meeting, the time being 03:19 PM  
 Cr Kris Civitarese returned to the meeting, the time being 03:20 PM

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Break for Afternoon Tea at 3:20pm.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett**  
**Seconded: Cr. Ronald Plummer** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 30/20*

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Resume Ordinary Council session at 3:48pm.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett**  
**Seconded: Cr. Sid Vashist** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 31/20*

Cr Ronald Plummer left the meeting, the time being 03:48 PM  
 Cr Ronald Plummer returned to the meeting, the time being 03:51 PM

**12.1 PURKISS RESERVE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE UPDATE**

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the recommendations (attached) from the Purkiss Reserve Consultative Committee meeting held on 15 January 2020; and
- b) Receive and endorse or remove each recommendation made by the Purkiss Reserve Consultative Committee. CEO to also attached recommendations made by council.
- c) Instruct the CEO to direct DIPL to make the approved changes to the Purkiss Designs
- d) Instruct DIPL that the CEO is to be included in all site inspections prior to final hand over of the project.
- e) Instruct DIPL that council is to be consulted with and approve the size of packages to maximize opportunities for local business's in regards to Purkiss projects

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger**  
**Seconded: Cr. Ronald Plummer** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved OC 32/20*

**13. NOTICES OF MOTION***Nil***14. RESCISSION MOTIONS***Nil***15. GENERAL BUSINESS****15.1 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT THOMPSON ST - NEAR TCPS****MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the implementation update on the Traffic Management Study.

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Jane Evans****Seconded: Cr. Noel Hayes****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 33/20*

Cr Hal Ruger left the meeting, the time being 04:41 PM

**15.2 LGANT GENERAL MEETING REQUESTS****MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Action Item - Consider agenda items for the Regional and Shires Forum meeting to be held in Darwin on 15 April 2020;
- c) Action Item - Consider motions for the forthcoming LGANT General Meeting on 16 April 2020;
- d) Appoint Mayor and Deputy Mayor as Council delegates for the upcoming LGANT General Meeting;
- e) Appoint Cr Vashist, Cr Jackson, Cr Holmes to attend the AICD Governance Essentials for Local Government Course in Alice; and
- f) Appoint Cr Civitarese, Cr Aylett and Mayor Edgington to attend the AICD Governance Essentials for Local Government Course in Darwin;

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett****Seconded: Cr. Ronald Plummer****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 34/20***LGANT MOTION:** Individual Grants need to have a hardship factor for remote Councils added in to the criteria/formula – LGANT Forum

Cr Noel Hayes left the meeting, the time being 04:48 PM

Cr Hal Ruger returned to the meeting, the time being 04:52 PM

Cr Noel Hayes returned to the meeting, the time being 04:57 PM

**15.3 HEARING FOR LEARNING INITIATIVE - MENZIES****MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report; and
- b) Refer the report to the Local Authorities.

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese****Seconded: Cr. Ronald Plummer****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 35/20***16. CORRESPONDENCE****16.1 CORRESPONDENCE FOR JANUARY 2020****MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the correspondence for the months of December 2019 and January 2020.
- b) Approve the donation of 15 cartons of water to International Women's Day;
- c) Approve the travel of Cr McLaughlin, Cr Vashist to attend the Emergency Climate Forum in Melbourne.

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Ronald Plummer****Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 36/20*

**Action Item – Add to February agenda Attachment 4 with LGANT correspondence in regards to the gazette notices.**

**Action List – note a reply has been received about Tara playgroup.**

Attachment 18 CEO Nominated

**MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Approve the Mayor and Deputy Mayor Ruger to attend the funeral in Darwin on the 5<sup>th</sup> of February for Ian Tuxworth.

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Noel Hayes****Seconded: Cr. Sid Vashist****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 37/20***MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Close the Ordinary Session of Council.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese**

**Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 38/20*

**MOTION**

**That Council:**

- a) Move into Confidential session at 5:32pm.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese**

**Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OC 39/20*

**17.8 COUNCIL COMMUNITY GRANTS FUND ALLOCATION**

*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (ciii) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to prejudice the interests of council or some other person.*

**MOTION**

**That Council**

- a) Receive and note the report;  
 b) Approve community grants as follows:
  - Elliott Hawks Football Club \$3,022.91
  - 8CCC Radio \$3,000.000
  - National Trust of Australia \$1758.00
  - Tennant Creek Woman's Refuge \$3,000.00
 c) Decline the grant request from Barkly Arts \$3,000.00; and  
 d) Sponsor Mens and Womens health week initiative by Bec Way to the value of \$3,000.00  
 e) Move the report from confidential to ordinary.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: Cr. Sid Vashist**

**Seconded: Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OCCS 40/20*

Jeff and Kris declared individual conflicts of interest for Barkly arts grants request.

Jeff declared a personal conflict of interest in regards to the TC High school grant request.

Jeff left the room during discussion and decision making

Cr Civitarese declared a conflict of interest with the Barkly Arts Grant and abstained from voting on the Barkly Arts grant.

**17.4 UPDATE ON THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND INTERNAL PROCESS REVIEW**

*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (ciii) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to prejudice the interests of council or some other person.*

**MOTION****MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Receive and note the recommendations from the RH Subcommittee
- b) Employ three additional staff comprising of one WHS officer, one Project Manager and one Director of Corporate Services as identified on the draft Corporate structure;
- c) Request the Director of Community Services be renamed Director of Community Development and the position description updated to reflect community development role.
- d) Request the HR Department be renamed People and Culture Department;
- e) Request that Finance, People and Culture, Admin Staff, Governance and IT report to the Director of Corporate Services as shown on the draft Corporate Structure;
- f) Change Regional Animal Manager title to Local Laws Ranger Manager and that the Animal Management Officer be renamed Local Laws Ranger;
- g) Change the vacant Grants Support Officer position to Procurement Officer; and
- h) Move Motion into Ordinary.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Noel Hayes

**Seconded:** Deputy Mayor Hal Ruger

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OCCS 41/20*

**7.6 DRAFT CMTS LEASE OF LAND**

*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (d) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.*

**MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Approve the 12 year CMTS lease with Telstra to install a mobile phone tower at 28 Peko Road Tennant Creek; and
- c) Move item into Ordinary.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Kris Civitarese

**Seconded:** Cr. Jane Evans

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved OCCS 42/20*

**17.5 CANTEEN CREEK NIGHT PATROL MOU**

*The report will be dealt with under Section 65(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 2008 and Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 2008. It contains information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential.*

**MOTION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Endorse the signing of the MOU between Canteen Creek Owairtilla Aboriginal Corporation and Council for the provision of Night Patrol services in Canteen Creek; and
- c) Move into Ordinary.

**RESOLVED****Moved: Cr. Kris Civitarese****Seconded: Cr. Sid Vashist****CARRIED UNAN.***Resolved OC 43/20***17. THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN***Nil***18. DECISION TO MOVE INTO CLOSED SESSION****RECOMMENDATION:**

Members of the press and public be excluded from the meeting of the Closed Session and access to the correspondence and reports relating to the items considered during the course of the Closed Session be withheld. This action is taken in accordance with Section 65(2) of the Local Government Act, 2008 as the items lists come within the following provisions:-

**19. RESUMPTION OF MEETING****RECOMMENDATION:**

That Council move back into open session at <<enter time>>

**20. CLOSE OF MEETING**

The meeting terminated at ..... pm.

THIS PAGE AND THE PRECEEDING PAGES ARE THE MINUTES OF THE Ordinary Council Meeting HELD ON Thursday, 30 January 2020 AND CONFIRMED Thursday, 27 February 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Edgington  
Council Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steve Moore  
Chief Executive Officer



## **ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	3.1
<b>TITLE</b>	Action List
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290770
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the Action List;
- b) Approve the Elected Members Allowances Policy; and
- c) Endorse the removal of all completed items.

### **SUMMARY:**

Item 1: Mark to Update  
 Item 2: Ongoing – will be completed following budget review  
 Item 3: Complete  
 Item 4: Complete  
 Item 5: Ongoing – Regional Deal backbone team to complete  
 Item 6: Progressing  
 Item 7: Council to be kept updated – (Mark) nothing to report this meeting  
 Item 8: Progressing – training being delivered  
 Item 9: Mark to update  
 Item 10: Complete – now with Environmental and Sustainability committee  
 Item 11: Complete  
 Item 12: Ongoing – due end of March  
 Item 13: Neil to Update  
 Item 14: Complete, In this report  
 Item 15: Complete – No response but DIPL attempting to hand over park  
 Item 16: Complete  
 Item 17: Commenced  
 Item 18: Complete  
 Item 19: Complete  
 Item 20: TBA  
 Item 21: Ongoing

Item A: Ongoing

Item B: Ongoing – Raised with John Harrison

Item C: Ongoing

Item D: Ongoing

Item E: Ongoing

Item F: Ongoing

### **BACKGROUND**

NIL

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

NIL

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

NIL

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

NIL

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

NIL

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- 1 [↓](#) Ordinary Council Meeting Action List 30 January 2020.pdf
- 2 [↓](#) Elected-Member-Allowances-Policy-30.06.2020.pdf

 <p><b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b></p>	<p><b>ORDINARY COUNCIL ACTION LIST</b> <b><i>Meeting for 30 January 2019</i></b></p>
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No.	Meeting Date	Timeframe	Subject	Action/Task	Action Officer	Status
1	Confidential Council Meeting 2 May 2019		Elliott BBQ- Opening of Football Oval	Elliott Councillors and Elliott LA Members are to be invited to the BBQ opening of the Elliott football oval. Grants are to be sourced as soon as the opportunity arises	CEO	30.10.2019 Ongoing 20.02.2020 Mark to update
2	Ordinary Council Meeting 27 June 2019		Funding Shortfall	Mayor to write to Chief Minister regarding inadequate funding and funding shortfalls for Sport and Rec  CEO to Write to NTG department responsible for sports funding, Mayor to write to Chief Minister regarding issues with youth funding	CEO	30.10.2019 Ongoing 12.12.2019 Ongoing
3	Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2019		Tennant Creek Mob	CEO commence formal discussion with Mob to determine what assistance they can provide regarding the beautification of the Tennant Creek Cemetery in the context of the CDP activity	CEO	12.12.2019 Ongoing Verbal Update – Finance Manager
4	Ordinary Council Meeting 29 August 2019		Feral Cat Meeting Request	CEO to meet with the Rangers, NTG and Department of Parks and Wildlife to discuss the situation regarding feral cats	CEO	12.12.2019 Ongoing 20.02.2020 CEO to update
5	Ordinary Council Meeting 29 August 2019		Community Blueprints (Regional Deal Project)	CEO and Mayor to discuss further and report back to next Council meeting	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
6	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 October 2019		Community Consultation Policy	CEO roll out policy and ensure training and communication to ensure understanding of this policy	CEO	20.02.2020 Progressing
7	Ordinary Council Meeting 31 October 2019		Youth Justice Facility (Regional Deal Project)	Council to be updated on progress with the Youth Justice Facility	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
8	Ordinary Council Meeting 31 October 2019		Selection Panel Training	Selection Panel have adequate training prior to conducting interviews.	CEO/HR Manager	20.02.2020 Progressing
9	Ordinary Council Meeting 31 October 2019		Alcohol Management Plan Elliott	CEO to provide a report on the Alcohol Management Plan in Elliott	CEO	12.12.2019 Ongoing
10	Ordinary Council Meeting 31 October 2019		Climate Emergency Declaration	CEO collect examples of Climate Action Plans from other Councils and any NT or Federal Government Policy and possible funding and present back to Council	CEO	20.02.2020 Commenced
11	Ordinary Council Meeting 28 November 2019		Requests to Governance Table	CEO to talk to PMC about the involvement of the Cultural Advisory Group on the Governance Table  CEO to take concerns around representatives of organisations on the Regional Deal Governance Table to bring all matters back to their organisations before decision making.	CEO	12.12.2019 Complete
12	Ordinary Council Meeting 12 December 2019		Pool Kiosk Financial Performance Report	Report on pool kiosk financial performance to be prepared for April Council Meeting	Finance Manager	30.01.2020 Ongoing

Ordinary Council Meeting Action List 30 January 2019

		<b>ORDINARY COUNCIL ACTION LIST</b> <b><i>Meeting for 30 January 2019</i></b>				
13	Ordinary Council Meeting 12 December 2019		Night Patrol Training Opportunities	Find out what other NT Councils are doing with Night Patrol and training opportunities	HR Manager	30.01.2020 – Verbal Update
14	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Elected Member Allowance Policy	CEO to bring back recommendation on paid and unpaid committees in regards to the Schedule 1 of the Elected Member Allowance Policy.	CEO	20.02.2020 – Complete, in agenda
15	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Hilda St Park	CEO to write to CEO of DIPL in regards to the current status of Hilda St Park.	CEO	04.02.2020 – Complete – No response
16	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Elliott Police Staffing/alcohol related issues	CEO to speak to Superintendent Kylie Anderson about the grog running and Police staffing in Elliott	CEO	04.02.2020 - Complete
17	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Drought Funding	CEO to commence community consultation with LA's, NTCA, Governance table and other key stakeholders. Include the guidelines for the funding so the restrictions of the funding are apparent.	CEO	20.02.2020 - Commenced
18	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		EOI for Elliott Accommodation	Open up an Expression of Interests for building and operating accommodation in Elliott – Send EOI to Australia Hospitality Association once finalised.	CEO	20.02.2020 - Complete
19	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Elliott Clinic Building	Mayor to write a letter to NT Health into the use of the old Elliott Clinic building.	CEO	20.02.2020 - Complete
20	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		Procurement Policy	Update procurement policy to reflect that purchases between \$1,500 - \$10,000 correspond with the policy of 3 quotes required.	CEO	20.02.2020 - Ongoing
21	Ordinary Council Meeting 30 January 2020		LGANT Motions	Consider agenda items for the Regional and Shires Forum meeting (15.04.2020 Darwin) and the LGANT General Meeting (16.04.2020 Darwin).		20.02.2020 - Ongoing

 <p><b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b></p>	<p><b>ORDINARY COUNCIL ACTION LIST</b> <b><i>Meeting for 30 January 2019</i></b></p>
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No.	Meeting Date	Timeframe	Subject	Resolution	Action Officer	Completed Status
A	Ordinary Council Meeting 26 July 2018		Lane Ways	CEO to request that Barkly Work camp clean up the alley ways and paint them white CEO to bring back information on the partnership with the Barkly Work Camp on the scope of the works	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
B	Ordinary Council Meeting 19 April 2018		Tara Play group	CEO to meet with NIAA in regards to accommodating the Tara play group. Housing are working through the logistics of the existing area, concerns around castings if it were to fall to Council to maintain. Tara playgroup funded by Education Department CEO to contact Joe Carter regarding house for Tara Playgroup	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
C	Ordinary Council Meeting 19 April 2018		Ampilatwatja briefing Community blueprints	CEO to request a briefing from the department in regards to the Ampilatwatja process CEO to meet with DCM and NIAA in regards to community blueprints for Ampilatwatja	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
D	Ordinary Council Meeting 22 March 2018		Policies and Procedures	All Policies are to be standardised. Add to all Policies, Legislation Standards, Related Policies, Responsibilities and Delegation and Evaluation and Review		20.02.2020 Ongoing
E	Confidential Council Meeting 30 August 2018		Ali Curung Library	CEO to look into a library for Ali Curung Paper to be prepared for Ali Curung LA regarding the library situation	CEO	20.02.2020 Ongoing
F	Confidential Council Meeting 2 May 2019		Landfill site	Investigate land acquisition of Landfill site	CEO, Director of Infrastructure	20.02.2020 Ongoing

TITLE:	Elected Member Allowances Policy		
DIVISION:	Governance		
ADOPTED BY:	Council		
DATE OF ADOPTION:	December 2019	DATE OF REVIEW:	December 2022
MOTION NUMBER:			
POLICY NUMBER:	CP11		
AUTHORISED:	Chief Executive Officer		

**THIS POLICY APPLIES TO:**

All Elected Members of the Barkly Regional Council

**PREAMBLE**

The aim of all policy is for Elected Members to provide strategic input into the effective operational framework of the organisation under section 11 of the Local Government Act (NT).

**SUMMARY**

The Elected Members Allowances Policy is based upon the requirements of the Local Government Act (NT) and Ministerial Guidelines and addresses when Allowances may be claimed, the procedure for claiming them, method of payment and when an Extra Meeting Allowance may be claimed.

**OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this policy are to:

- Establish Council's policy in relation to payment of allowances in compliance with the Minister's Guidelines on Allowances for Council's Members;
- Provide clarity over the types of meetings that Elected Members are entitled to an allowance for; and
- Set rates of allowances payable to Elected Members each Financial Year.

**BACKGROUND**

Pursuant to the Local Government Act, the Minister has issued a Ministerial Guideline on Allowances for Elected Members which Council is required to comply with.

**POLICY STATEMENT**

The policy is based on the following principles set out in the Local Government Act and the Ministerial Guideline on Allowances for Elected Members:

- 1) The maximum allowances payable are limited to the value defined in the Minister's Guideline issued each year;
- 2) Section 71(1) of the Act provides that, "a member of council is entitled to be paid an allowance by the council."
- 3) Section 71(2) qualifies this by providing that, "The allowance is to be at a rate fixed by council

Elected Members Allowances Policy

- (subject to guidelines issued by the Minister) for the relevant financial year”;
- 4) Section 71(5) of the Act states that “Allowances are to be paid as determined by the Council but are not to be paid in advance”; and
  - 5) The Minister’s Guidelines established a requirement for Council to have a policy in relation to payment of certain allowances;
  - 6) Barkly Regional Council pay allowances to Elected Members in line with the Minister’s Guidelines and this policy;
  - 7) A copy of the rates of allowances set by Council for 2019-2020 is included below; and
  - 8) Pursuant to Section 71 and 72 of the *Local Government Act* and the Ministerial Guidelines, this policy establishes the Allowances to be paid to Elected Members.

#### PROCEDURE:

##### Base Allowance and Electoral Allowance

The Minister’s Guidelines details the maximum amounts claimable for each financial year which are to be paid by the Council. The base and electoral allowances cover:

- 1) Agenda study and meeting preparation;
- 2) Attendance at regular Council meetings;
- 3) Attendance at social functions as a Council Representative;
- 4) Constituency responsibilities; and
- 5) Council representation outside the Local Authority area, including delegations interstate and overseas, unless such representation has extra meeting approval.

The monthly allowance is to be 1/12<sup>th</sup> of the total annual allowance paid in arrears.

##### Extra Meeting Allowance

Section 2 of the Ministerial Guideline 2 states as follows:

- 1) For a principal member, deputy principal member and acting principal member, this allowance is not paid separately. It is provided for and included in the base allowance.
- 2) For other Elected Members, this allowance is paid only after an approved claim has been made.
- 3) In accordance with Section 2(1) of the Ministerial Guideline 2, Council has determined only the following meetings will attract the allowance:
  - (a) Council Committee Meetings;
  - (b) Special Meetings of Council and Special Meetings of Council Committees;
  - (c) Council workshops or briefings;
  - (d) Barkly Regional Deal Governance and Working Groups;
  - (e) Meetings of external agencies or organisations to which Council has formally appointed a council member to represent the Council or a member nominated through or with the Local Government Association of the Northern Territory as a representative (where a meeting allowance is not paid by that external agency or organisation);
  - (f) Local Authority meetings where the Authority is situated within the Ward represented by the Member;
  - (g) Meetings of the CEO Interview Panel; and
  - (h) Any other meetings where Council has by resolution determined to pay the Allowance.
- 4) An Extra Meeting Allowance may be paid for Professional Development courses/conferences that have approval and are in line with Council Policy. The payment of such allowances will constitute the payment of a ‘Professional Development Allowance’ for the purposes of Ministerial Guideline 2:

Elected Members Allowances Policy

- 5) To be eligible for the Allowance the meeting must be a full meeting (the exception being Provisional Council Meetings and Provisional Local Authority Meetings), convened for a period of not less than two hours.
- 6) Only one Extra Meeting Allowance can be claimed in respect to each calendar day.
- 7) For the avoidance of doubt, Council Sub-Committee and Council Working Group meetings do not attract an Extra Meeting Allowance.

The Chief Executive Officer has the absolute discretion to waive the requirements of clause 6) of this section to make extra meeting allowance payments.

Examples of Meetings of Committees that attract an allowance and do not attract an allowance are detailed in Schedule One to this Policy.

The rate for the Extra Meeting allowance is as set out in Schedule Two. The total annual allowance is capped as per the Minister's Guidelines. Schedule Two provides detailed of the maximum amount.

Claims for Extra Meeting Allowance should be made on an approved Elected Member Extra Meeting Allowance Claim form and submitted to the CEO for payment.

#### Professional Development Allowance

A Professional Development allowance will be paid to any Elected Member for reimbursement fees paid for courses/conference expenditure, as defined in the Minister's Guidelines, where attendance has been approved by Council.

#### *The Local Government Act Guideline 2 definition:*

An allowance payable to council members to attend appropriate and relevant conferences or training courses which sustain a member's professional competence by keeping the member informed of, and able to comply with, development in professional standards applicable to their role as a council member. Any such course/conference must have approval and be in line with council policy in order to attract this allowance.

- 1) This allowance is available to all Elected Members;
- 2) The professional development allowance may be claimed multiple times each year, but the total value of those claims must not exceed the amount specified in the Guidelines;
- 3) The professional development allowance is to be used to cover the cost of travel to the course/conference, course/conference fees, meals and accommodation for the duration of the course/conference;
- 4) Claims must be made using approved forms;
- 5) Only approved courses/conferences that are in line with council policy attract professional development allowance (payable for each day of attendance).

Pursuant to Section 2 6(e) of the Local Government Act Ministerial Guideline 2, use of the Professional Development Allowance must be:

- 1) Approved by the Chief Executive Officer, prior to attendance at a professional development activity;
- 2) In accordance with Section 71(5) of the Local Government Act, these allowances will not be paid in advance except for course fees, conference registration costs, travel and accommodation which will be paid for by the Council to the provider of the relevant service in advance of attendance at the approved activity; and
- 3) For an approved Course or Conference, requires the completion of relevant forms if claiming an 'Extra Meeting Allowance' during the period of attendance.

Elected Members Allowances Policy

The Professional Development Allowance can also be claimed by direct payment by Council to a third body to cover course/conference related expenditure where attendance has been approved by the CEO. The claim for direct payment can be made through councils procurement procedures on authority of the CEO. The total annual claim for Professional Development is capped under Schedule Two.

Elected Members may access the annual Professional Development allocation by completing the appropriate form and submitting to the CEO for approval, prior to any commitments being made.

#### Approved Courses

The Chief Executive Officer will approve such applications if the expenditure supports an Elected Member to:

- further his/her knowledge of Local Government;
- undertake courses of study in a discipline that would assist in the performance as an Elected Member; and/or
- attend a course/conference on a topic or function related to Local Government.

The expenses may cover reasonable travel, accommodation, meals, course fees, conference fees and appropriate associated expenses. Reasonable expenses will be determined at the CEO's absolute discretion.

Subject to the expense being approved in advance, payment will be made through the Council's purchasing system direct to the provider of the conference etc. or by the way of reimbursement being claimed by the Member and supported by receipts, tax invoices or other evidence of the expense being incurred.

#### Travel Expenses

When Elected Members are required to attend a conference, workshop or seminar organized by the Government authorities such as LGANT for their Annual Conferences, Bi-Annual Meetings, Government Briefings etc., the travel, accommodation and associated travel costs are to be covered at Council's expense prior to approval from the CEO.

In accordance with Section 71(2) and 72(b) of the Local Government Act 2008(As amended), when a Member of Council is required to travel outside the Barkly region to attend Council approved activities, the Council shall meet all reasonable travel, conference, meals and accommodation fees associated with that attendance.

In accordance with Section 7 (4) (d) of the Local Government Act Ministerial Guideline 2, when an Elected Member is required to travel in order to attend an approved activity, the Elected Member may claim an extra meeting allowance for each full day of travel, unless that travel falls on the same day on which the meeting is held.

In this context, a full day of travelling means at least four hours of travelling, which may include time in transit. The Council shall meet the cost of air travel where required for attending a Council Approved Activity.

#### **Flight Tickets**

In normal circumstances the Council will purchase the most economical class of travel ticket available for Elected Members. This might be a discounted ticket or an economy ticket. Business class tickets will not be purchased by Council for Elected Members. Should an Elected Member choose to change or alter bookings for personal reasons, the additional cost of these changes shall be met by the Elected Member.

Elected Members Allowances Policy

Air travel arrangements are generally made through the Council purchasing system and approved travel agent. Reimbursement of travel expenses may be claimed in special circumstances, subject to satisfactory documentation, Example: Tax invoice. The Council allows Elected Members to retain and make personal use of any frequent flyer points earned whilst travelling at Council's expense.

#### Frequency of Payment

Payment of all approved claims submitted to the CEO will be made within 21 working days. The payments will be in arrears of meetings attended and will be made by electronic funds transfer to the member's nominated bank account.

A remittance will be produced and forwarded to the member detailing the claims that have been included in the payment.

Claims not submitted within three months of the meeting date will be forfeited in line with the Minister's Guidelines.

Elected Members can choose to have some or all of their allowance paid into a superannuation fund.

#### **LEGISLATION, TERMINOLOGY AND REFERENCES**

Local Government Act (NT)  
Ministerial Guideline on Allowances for Council Members

The definitions as contained in the Minister's Guidelines are used for the following:

- Acting Principal Member
- Base Allowance
- Electoral Allowance
- Extra Meeting Allowance
- Ordinary Council Member
- Professional Development Allowance

#### **IMPLEMENTATION AND DELEGATION**

The CEO has delegated authority to implement this policy

#### **EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

This Policy is to be reviewed annually, and may be reviewed at other times at the discretion of Chief Executive Officer,

Elected Members Allowances Policy

## SCHEDULE ONE

### Council Committees

#### Paid By Council

Purkiss Reserve Consultative Committee  
 Audit and Risk Committee  
 Cultural Advisory Committee  
 Local Authorities

#### Unpaid

Procurement Sub-Committee  
 HR Sub-Committee  
 Friends of the Cemetery Sub-Committee  
 Environmental and Sustainability Sub-Committee  
 Youth Advisory Council  
 Animal Management Working Group  
 Domestic and Family Violence Working Group

### EXTERNAL COMMITTEES

#### Paid By Council

~~Local Tourism Advisory Committee~~  
~~Development Consent Authority Committee~~  
 Animal Welfare Advisory Committee  
 Regional Deal Backbone and related Working Groups  
~~NT Tobacco Control Action Committee~~  
 NT Water Safety Committee  
~~Tennant Creek Alcohol Reference Group~~  
~~Tennant Creek Regional Economic Development Committee~~  
~~Chamber of Commerce NT~~  
~~Barkly Regional Accommodation Action Group~~  
 Local Government Safe Cities Network  
 Regional Development Australia NT  
 Barkly Regional Consumer Advisory Group  
 Barkly Work Camp Community Consultative Committee  
 Beetaloo Region User Panel for the Geological/Bio-Regional Assessment Program

#### Travel Unpaid (paid by external committee) Paid by External Party - Council Pays Extra Meeting Allowance

NT Place Names Committee  
~~NT Tobacco Control Action Committee~~

#### Paid Entirely by External Party

~~Development Consent Authority Committee~~

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Unpaid

- Tennant Creek Alcohol Reference Group
- Tennant Creek Regional Economic Development Committee
- Chamber of Commerce NT
- Barkly Regional Accommodation Action Group

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SCHEDULE TWO

Approved Allowance Rates and Limits

In accordance with Section 71 of the Local Government Act (NT), Council proposes to pay the following elected member allowances in 2019/2020:

Elected Member Allowances			
Allowance	Mayor	Deputy-Mayor	Elected Members
Base Allowance	\$74,742.90	\$27,637.93	\$13,442.75
Electoral Allowance	\$19,672.93	\$4,919.13	\$4,919.13
PD Allowance	\$3,734.50	\$3,734.50	\$3,734.50
Maximum Extra Meeting Allowance	-	-	\$8,961.83
<b>Total Claimable</b>	<b>\$98,150.33</b>	<b>\$36,291.56</b>	<b>\$31,058.21</b>
Acting Principal Member Allowance			
Allowance	Amount	The maximum Acting Principal Member Allowance is 90 days per acting Principal Member.	
Daily Rate	\$260.04		
Maximum Claimable	\$23,403.60		

Extra Meeting Allowance to be paid at the maximum rate of \$232.15.

Elected Members Allowances Policy



## **ADDRESSING THE MEETING**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 4.1  
**TITLE** Presentation from Tourism NT  
**REFERENCE** 290802  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and Note the presentation from Tourism NT about Streetscape Master Plan.

### **SUMMARY:**

Presenters:  
May Taylor (DIPL)  
Stuart Ord (Tourism NT)  
Consultants from Bennett/Mode

### **BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

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### **ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.



## **ADDRESSING THE MEETING**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 4.2  
**TITLE** Presentation on draft SREBA Framework  
**REFERENCE** 290803  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and Note the presentation from Dr. Alaric Fisher.

### **SUMMARY:**

<This should set out what the report is about, why it was written and why it is relevant.>

### **BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

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### **ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.



## **MAYOR'S REPORT**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 6.1  
**TITLE** Mayor's Report  
**REFERENCE** 290661  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and Note the Mayor's report for the month of February.

### **SUMMARY:**

### **BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS

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**ITEM NUMBER** 7.1  
**TITLE** Remote Pump Track Initiative  
**REFERENCE** 289814  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council:

- a) Receive and Note the report.

### SUMMARY:

The attached document has been circulated to the LA's for advice

### BACKGROUND

<<Enter Text>>

### ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

<<Enter Text>>

### BUDGET IMPLICATION

<<Enter Text>>

### ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES

<<Enter Text>>

### CONSULTATION & TIMING

<<Enter Text>>

### ATTACHMENTS:

1 [↓](#) Remote Pump Track Initiative.pdf



## BMX Tracks Australia Remote Pump Track Initiative

### *Positive Outlet - Pathways - Life Skills - Career Opportunities*

#### How did we get here?

Whilst the BMX Tracks Australia team were building the Barkly BMX Club track in Tennant Creek, we got to experience the local community and learnt about some of the main challenges the community faces. As the track started to near completion we witnessed local riders coming down and riding on the new track, and although the riders were riding heavy bikes without shoes or protective equipment, they showed **great potential** already displaying skills needed to do jumps and hold speed around the track. Each day many youth from the community would come down and enjoy the facility by acting and using energy in a positive way. This showed that the facility was a great outlet for youth and that the local youth had great potential in this area.

Witnessing this made us pose the question - **"how can we help empower youth in remote areas?"**.

#### How we can help?

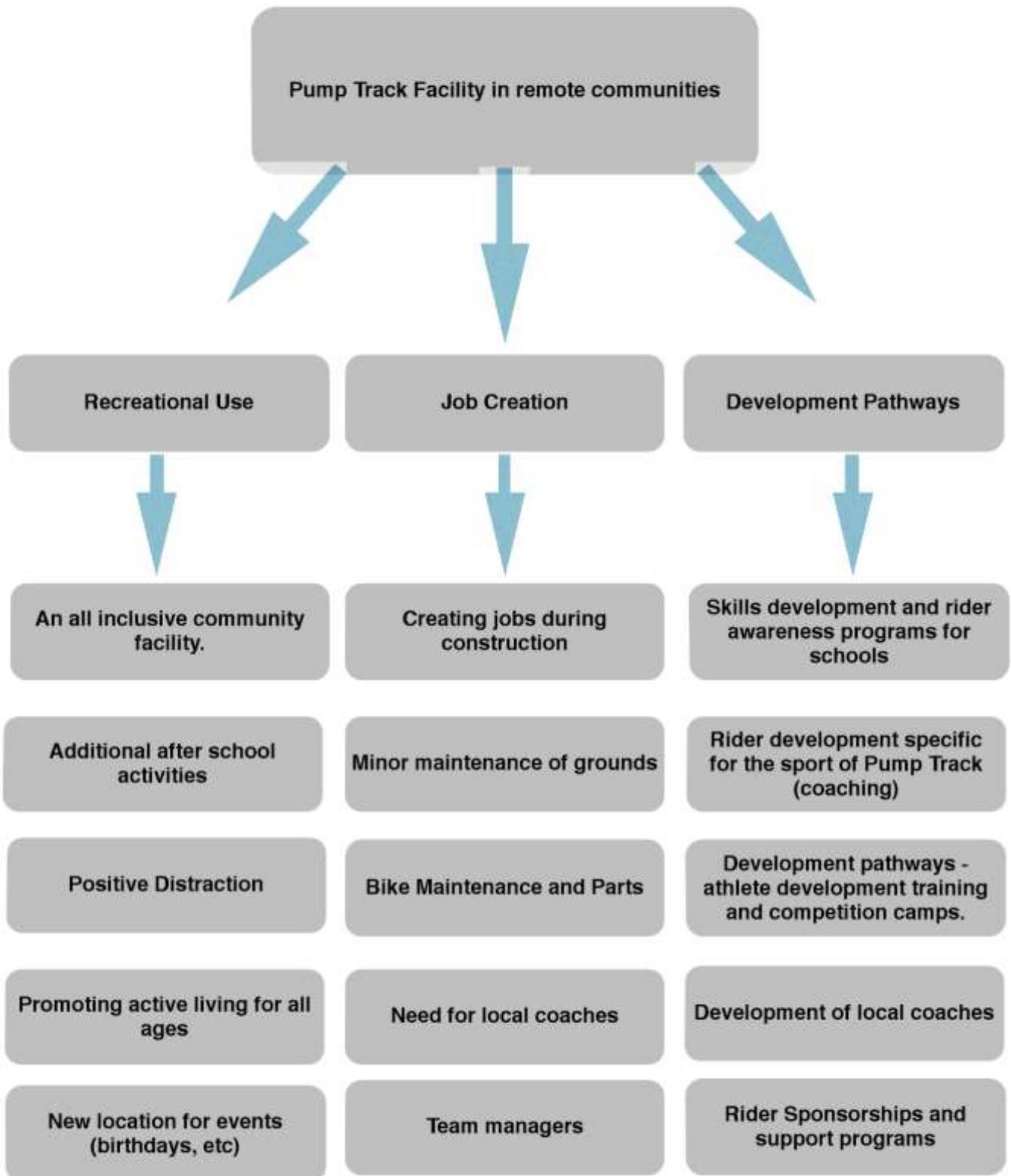
**Creating opportunities for youth to get on bikes and building pathways for development.** We have witnessed the positive effect riding has had on many lives including our own. These experiences have led to life skills and invaluable life experience that that all started from the humble beginnings of riding a push bike at the local bmx or pump track.

Working alongside councils and communities we can deliver Pump Tracks that will;

- Create a positive outlet for youth.
- Making it accessible and usable.
- Create future pathways and development programs.



### The vision



## What is a Pump Track?

A Pumptrack is a low maintenance, multi purpose facility. Pump Tracks are designed and built so that the user can complete a full lap by simply using the 'pumping' skill, the thrill and sensation of doing so means that the facility will be enjoyed by many users and all ages, whether they are on a push bike, scooter, skateboard or roller blades. As parents and kids alike can participate together they promote an inclusive family and community spirit.

Constructed with dirt and sealed by either Asphalt or Concrete, this results in a low maintenance facility that can be utilised in most weather conditions, all year round.

## Size

Pump Tracks come in all shapes and sizes and can fit almost any parcel of land, starting from small pump tracks with a single focus that can accompany existing facilities or fit in small spaces of an used land. Medium and Large pump tracks can be designed and built so that they contain a large variety of jumps and obstacles to suit all skill levels and users, these size pump tracks see the greatest return of value to the community as the variety in the track allows for greater rider development, retention and safer use by multiple riders at any one time.

Small: 25mx6m

Medium: 30-40m x 20-30m

Large: 100m x 50m

## Common Benefits

Pump Tracks become an asset to communities due to the multitude of benefits they bring, which may include but are not limited to;

- Recreation use and enjoyment.
- Promoting healthy lifestyles within the community by providing another positive facility for youth to enjoy outside.
- Rider/user awareness (street smarts) in a safe controlled environment.
- Schools can incorporate the facility into programs.
- Low maintenance all weather facility.
- Organised racing and events (financial benefits to the town).
- Pump Track was recently announced an official sport by UCI (Union Cycliste Internationale), and the international series has just entered it's 3rd year.





## Our People, Our Experience, Your facility

BMX Tracks Australia are one of the most capable design and construction team in Australia for BMX and Pump Tracks.

Demonstrated in the following pages is our combined ability to produce multiple facilities with a few key factors in common: Creation of riding facilities that are safe, low maintenance, and have been enjoyed by the user since they have been built.

From concept to construction, we do it all and do it well!

## Our Why

*It's simple - we believe we are "Building an exciting future, and creating lifelong memories."*

## How we create World Class facilities

**We test what we build, and make changes until it meets our standards, even when it's on our own time.**

With each and every track we build, we test ride and make the changes until we are satisfied that we have created the best track possible that will be enjoyed for many years to come.

Our team are passionate about riding bikes and have come from the grass roots and have enjoyed the sport from riding at a club level right through to representing Australia at a world title events which has resulted in many state, national and world rankings.

Over the past 15 years we have ridden tracks and trails all over the world and understand what creates fun and excitement and what doesn't. This passion for riding has extended over to the designing and building of tracks whether they be created by hand or by machinery as we enjoy building tracks just as much as we do enjoy riding them.

This experience ensures that every time we create a track the end result will be enjoyed by a large demographic of users and riders, creating a safe, fun, low maintenance facility promoting healthy living for years to come.

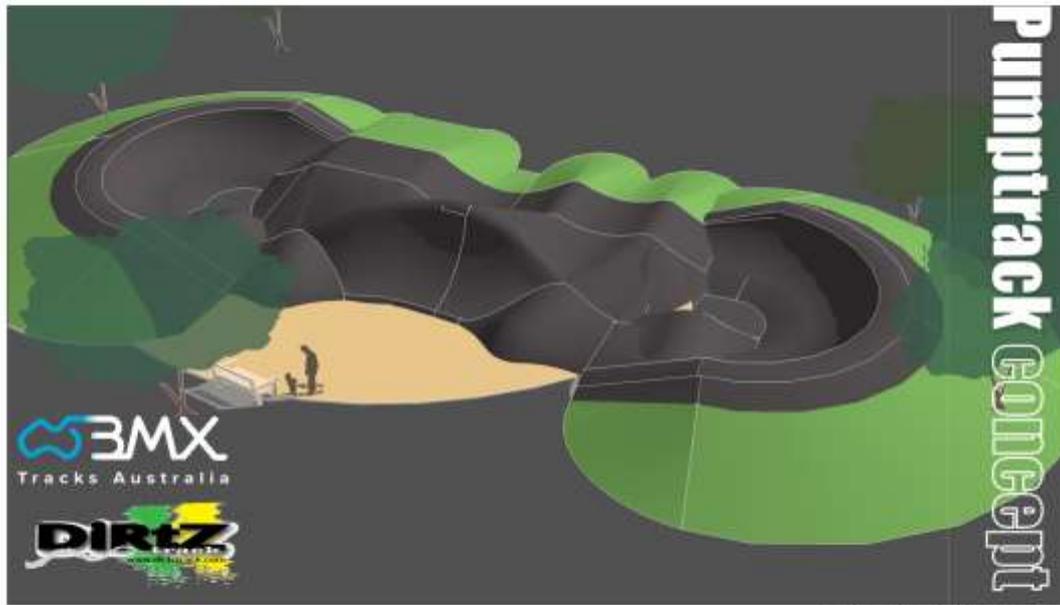


### Barkly BMX Track, Tennant Creek



## BMX Tracks Australia Pump Track Concepts

Small Pump Track  
size - 30m x 6m



Medium Pump Track  
size - 40m x 25m



**“Built by riders, for riders”**

## Working Together to Create Positive Change

As we stated earlier, we have witnessed the positive effect riding has had on many lives including our own and that is how this idea has come about. We have listed below some of the areas related to the initiative that BMX Tracks Australia can deliver upon. We understand that each track, community, or region may need or want something different, however we would like to offer to assist in any way possible.

### **Pump Track Design**

3D pump track and facility design

### **Pump Track Construction**

Full construction including all elements of the builder  
Professional track builders

### **Rider coaching**

Level 1 coaches with more than 10 years of coaching experience

### **Coach training**

Provide training to accredit local coaches

### **Bike and safety equipment supply**

Through our partnerships we can offer complete bike solutions, including: bikes, parts and safety equipment.

### **Bike Maintenance Training**

Full training on bike maintenance and repairs.

### **Event hosting**

Event management to hold racing events; allowing riders to have exposure to a competition environment.

Thank you for your time reviewing this document and we look forward to working together in the future.

Yours Sincerely,  
Tristyn Kronk

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 7.2  
**TITLE** Regional Deal Update  
**REFERENCE** 290662  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

**RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and Note the Regional Deal update from Tim Candler and the backbone team.

**SUMMARY:**

**BACKGROUND**

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- 1 [↓](#) Papers List February 2020.pdf
- 2 [↓](#) Barkly Regional Governance Table Draft Agenda February 2020.pdf
- 3 [↓](#) 19.12.18 - Letter to Governance Table from CEO.pdf
- 4 [↓](#) Barkly Interim Governance Table Sector Update Template.pdf
- 5 [↓](#) Barkly Region Apprehension trend data.pdf
- 6 [↓](#) Barkly Regional Deal - Traffic Light Report 25 February 2020 Final.pdf
- 7 [↓](#) BarklyBackboneTeam\_Facebook Page Summary Final.pdf
- 8 [↓](#) BradaagConsultationRequest.pdf
- 9 [↓](#) DISCUSSION PAPER BARKLY REGIONAL GOVERNANCE MODEL 2020 02 14 summary.pdf
- 10 [↓](#) DISCUSSION PAPER BARKLY REGIONAL GOVERNANCE MODEL 2020 02 14.pdf
- 11 [↓](#) DRAFT Project Plan 8 Jan 2020 - Social Investment Service System Reform.pdf
- 12 [↓](#) DRAFT Youth Centre Plans.pdf
- 13 [↓](#) Generational Strategy - Draft Schema.pdf
- 14 [↓](#) Interim Governance Table Bios - Draft.pdf
- 15 [↓](#) Interim Governance Table Transition Proposal Final.pdf

- 16** [↓](#) Options Paper for the Barkly Backbone PWC Report.pdf
- 17** [↓](#) Paper - Beetaloo Development Strategy Update.pdf
- 18** [↓](#) Paper - Implementation Report Submission - Cleared.pdf
- 19** [↓](#) Revised Handbook February 2020.pdf
- 20** [↓](#) Staged Barkly Regional Youth Facility.pdf
- 21** [↓](#) Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group Briefing Paper 19.02.2020 Final.pdf
- 22** [↓](#) Unique Individual youth apprehended within Barkly Region in 2017 - 2018.pdf
- 23** [↓](#) YJ Accommodation Facilities Design Principles - Draft.pdf
- 24** [↓](#) Access to Justice in the Barkly 2020.pdf
- 25** [↓](#) Working Group Febuary Monthly Update V2- DRAFT.pdf
- 26** [↓](#) Community Plan Template\_BRD\_Feb2020.pdf
- 27** [↓](#) Barkly Regional Deal Community Planning Strategy\_DRAFT\_16022020.pdf
- 28** [↓](#) Barkly Regional Deal Governance Table Workshop Agenda 26022020.pdf
- 29** [↓](#) Barkly Regional Governance Table Agenda February 2020 Final.pdf
- 30** [↓](#) DRAFT Projects Fund\_Gov Table Paper\_ Feb 20 -.pdf
- 31** [↓](#) Email Regarding Coordination of Services.pdf

# Barkly Regional Deal

## Interim Governance Table Meeting Papers 25<sup>th</sup> February 2020

1. Agenda 25<sup>th</sup> February.

### Working Group Papers

2. Youth Justice Facility Design Principles
3. Unique Individual Youth Apprehended in the Barkly 2017-2018
4. Staged Barkly Regional Youth Facility
5. Barkly Region Apprehension Trend Data
6. Visitor Park Briefing Paper
7. One page Working Group Update Example (for comment)

### Shared Papers

8. Traffic Light Report February 2020
9. **Community Projects Fund (NTG/CTH)**
10. Sector Update Template

### Barkly Regional Council Papers

11. Tennant Creek/Ali Curung Youth Centre Plans
12. Letter from the CEO

### Northern Territory Government Papers

13. Service System Reform Paper
14. NTG Service System Reform Schema
15. Government Employee Housing Email
16. BRADAAG Consultation Proposal

### Commonwealth Papers

17. Beetaloo Development Strategy update
18. Implementation Report Submission

### Backbone Papers

19. PWC Backbone Future Options
20. Regional Governance Models Report
21. Regional Governance Models Summary
22. Sector Transition Paper
23. **Community Plan Strategy**
24. Governance Table Member Profiles (draft)
25. Handbook (updated)
26. Facebook/Barkly Regional Arts

Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Luise Peterson, Epenarra 2018 (18EP151)  
 This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wutungura community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wutungura community.

# Barkly Regional Deal

## Meeting agenda

Barkly Interim Governance Table

Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Barkly Regional Council Chambers

8.15am	Arrive at Venue: Tea & Coffee	Leads
8.30 – 8.45	<b>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions/High level view of the agenda</li> <li>• Review of Action Items</li> <li>• Accept Previous Meeting Minutes</li> </ul>	Tim Candler
8.45 – 10.15	<b>Session One</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 28 Initiatives – Progress Report               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Traffic Light Report <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Working Groups – Updates from Co-chairs               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Youth Justice Facility Working Group <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>b. Economic Growth and Support Working Group</li> <li>c. Tennant Creek Visitor Park <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Draft Youth Centre Plans <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Letter from Barkly Regional Council CEO <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>5. Drought Funding</li> <li>6. Issues with sector Communication</li> </ol>	Tim Candler  Kevin Banbury/Mark Parsons Charlie Kaddy/Greg Marlow Craig Kelly/Kym Brahim Steve Moore
10.15 – 10.30	<b>Morning Tea Break</b>	
10.30 – 12.00	<b>Session Two</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beetaloo update <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>2. Implementation Plan <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>3. Local Community Projects Fund <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation update</li> <li>5. Social Investment Service System Reform <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol>	Dept. of Infrastructure  NTG/ Dept. of Infrastructure Dept. of Infrastructure Craig Kelly
12.00 – 12.45	<b>Lunch</b>	
12.45 – 2.15	<b>Session Three</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barkly Interim Governance Table Members – Sector updates (5mins)</li> <li>2. BRADAAG Consultation Proposal <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>3. Governance Table Sector Transition <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Regional Governance Models <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol>	All Sectors  NTG Tim Candler Susan Dale- Donaldson
2.15 – 3.45	<b>Session Four</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Backbone Future Options <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>2. Community Plan Strategy <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>3. Update- Backbone               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Draft Governance Table Member Profiles/Handbook <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol> </li> </ol>	PWC and Guests. Backbone NTG and Guests Tim Candler

	<p>b. Facebook/One Page Working Group Update <a href="#">[paper]</a></p> <p><b>General Business Wrap up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Communique</li><li>5. Review of Action Items</li><li>6. Proposed Agenda Points</li></ul>	<p>Dept. Infrastructure Nicole Civitarese Tim Candler</p>
4.00pm	Close Meeting	



**Wednesday 26th February - Workshop**

8:00am to 8:15am	<b>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</b>	
<b>Session 1:</b> 8:15am to 10:15am	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interim Governance Table Transition (paper)</li> <li>2. Regional Governance (paper and presentation?)</li> </ol>	
10:30 to 10:45am	<b>Morning Tea Break</b>	
<b>Session 2:</b> 10:45am to 12:00pm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Barkly Backbone – Future Options Paper (paper)</li> </ol>	



18 December 2019

The Governance Table  
Barkly Regional Deal  
PO Box 821  
Tennant Creek  
N.T. 0861

Dear Tim,

**Re: Elected Member involvement with the Governance Table**

Council has asked that I write to the Interim Governance Table around Council Elected Member participation at Governance Table Meetings.

Councillors are eager to be more involved in the Regional Deal process and would like to have the opportunity to participate in Governance Table Meetings. I understand that the Interim Governance Table structure will be reviewed in the New Year, this may be an opportunity to re-examine the makeup of the table.

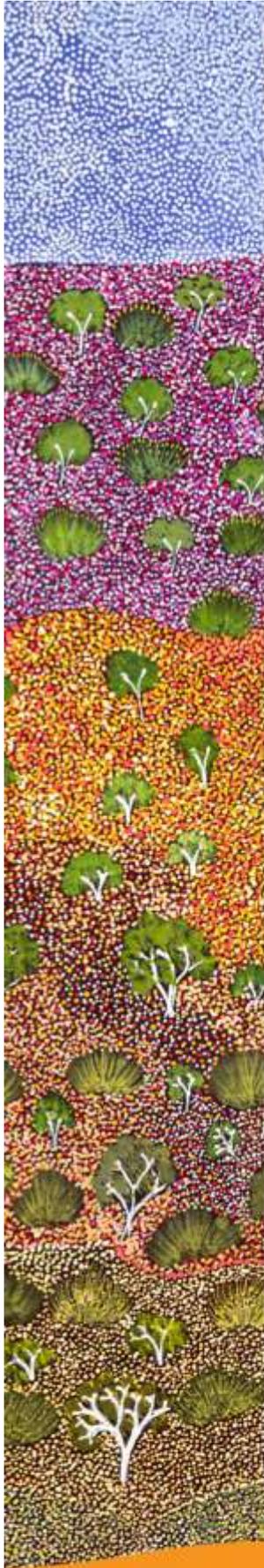
We do understand the challenges of having balanced representation participating in Governance Table meetings to represent their sectors across the Barkly Region. Council is of the view that as the instigating body that lobbied Government to obtain a Deal for the Barkly Region, Council has a strong commitment to ensure the Deal is a success.

Your consideration on this matter is greatly appreciated. I will look forward to receiving a response.

Regards

Steve Moore  
Chief Executive Officer  
Barkly Regional Council

41 Peko Road P.O Box 821, Tennant Creek NT 0861  
Tel: (08) 8962 0000 Fax: (08) 8962 1801  
ABN: 32 171 281 456



# Barkly Regional Deal

## Barkly Interim Governance Table Sector Updates

**Purpose:** To provide guidance on sector updates provided at Governance Table meetings.

**Background:** The Governance Table serves as an important interface between community and government stakeholders for the purpose of overseeing delivery of the \$78.4 million Barkly Regional Deal. Operation of the Table is strengthened by robust sector updates provided at each meeting from organisations represented at the Governance Table. Interim membership of the Governance Table includes the following sectors.

**Guidance:** It is proposed sector updates are included as a standing agenda item at each Governance Table meeting. To assist with the timely operation of meetings, the backbone proposes that members provide a verbal update of no more than five minutes in duration per sector. The update should relate specifically to Barkly Regional Deal initiatives and Working Groups.

Whilst sector updates will not be circulated in advance of meetings, a draft template is provided below to provide guidance members in providing these **verbal updates**.

1.	<b>What has my sector said about the Regional Deal?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Does my sector have a good news story to share about the Regional Deal?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Does your sector perceive any emerging challenges relating to the Regional Deal?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Sasia Peterson, Epenarra 2018 (18EP151). This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wutungarra community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wutungarra community.

	Female	Male	Total
Jan-15	4	15	19
Feb-15	4	9	13
Mar-15	2	3	5
Apr-15	1	4	5
May-15	5	8	13
Jun-15	7	9	16
Jul-15	8	14	22
Aug-15	2	6	8
Sep-15	2	5	7
Oct-15	3	5	8
Nov-15	6	5	11
Dec-15	3	14	17
Jan-16	2	16	18
Feb-16	4	7	11
Mar-16	3	13	16
Apr-16	8	7	15
May-16	10	9	19
Jun-16	1	8	9
Jul-16	2	6	8
Aug-16	7	22	29
Sep-16	2	11	13
Oct-16		3	3
Nov-16		8	8
Dec-16	1	7	8
Jan-17	1	9	10
Feb-17	2	7	9
Mar-17	1	13	14
Apr-17	1	3	4
May-17		32	32
Jun-17	6	14	20
Jul-17	1	6	7
Aug-17	2	17	19
Sep-17	1	19	20
Oct-17	1	11	12
Nov-17	1	14	15
Dec-17	3	16	19
Jan-18	2	19	21
Feb-18	1	22	23
Mar-18	7	12	19
Apr-18	4	12	16
May-18		16	16
Jun-18	2	8	10
	123	464	587



	Non Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Total
Jan-15	0	19	19
Feb-15	1	12	13
Mar-15	0	5	5
Apr-15	0	5	5
May-15	1	12	13
Jun-15	1	15	16
Jul-15	0	22	22
Aug-15	0	8	8
Sep-15	0	7	7
Oct-15	1	7	8
Nov-15	0	11	11
Dec-15	2	15	17
Jan-16	3	15	18
Feb-16	0	11	11
Mar-16	3	13	16
Apr-16	0	15	15
May-16	0	19	19
Jun-16	0	9	9
Jul-16	0	8	8
Aug-16	0	29	29
Sep-16	2	11	13
Oct-16	1	2	3
Nov-16	0	8	8
Dec-16	3	5	8
Jan-17	0	10	10
Feb-17	0	9	9
Mar-17	1	13	14
Apr-17	0	4	4
May-17	0	32	32
Jun-17	0	20	20
Jul-17	0	7	7
Aug-17	0	19	19
Sep-17	0	20	20
Oct-17	0	12	12
Nov-17	0	15	15
Dec-17	1	18	19
Jan-18	1	20	21
Feb-18	1	22	23
Mar-18	0	19	19
Apr-18	1	15	16
May-18	0	16	16
Jun-18	0	10	10





# Barkly Regional Deal—Barkly Governance Table Traffic Light Report

## As at 25 February 2020

### Summary:

- 20 projects on track—x percent
- 7 projects with minor issues—x percent
- 0 project with major issues
- 1 projects delivered
- 1 Long Term Project Purple

### Highlights:

- Draft Implementation Plan milestones developed
- Commonwealth/NTG Project Agreement Signed
- Community Sports Initiative Positions offered
- Economic Support & Growth Working Group Meetings held

STATUS	CODE
On track	Project will be delivered by the due date
Minor issues	There are minor issues which may impede delivery of the project by the due date
Major Issues	There are major issues which will impede delivery of the project by the due date
Delivered	Project has been delivered
Long Term Project	Project is long term

Project	Funding	Lead	Status	Progress Update	Working Group	Governance Table Involvement	
<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Regional Workforce	\$1M	NTG		Recruitment of a SAO1 Manager Economic Development is complete. A project plan has been drafted for the first Working Group meeting.	Y	Through <i>Regional Workforce Strategy</i> working group
2	Youth Infrastructure	\$7.62M	BRC/ Cwealth		Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF) funding agreement signed by BRC on 27/6. Cycle & walking paths: Engineering drawing currently being completed for approval by end of Feb 2020. Skate Park construction & design due to commence in May 2020. Ali Curung Sport & Recreation Centre community consultation will be complete by the end of Feb 2020. Construction expected to commence in Aug 2020.	N	Regular updates on delivery
3	Barkly Business Hub	\$2.2M	Cwealth/NTG		Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide funding for community consultation around service offerings and Hub operations. Starting to scope the project, including how it links to the broader economic strategy.	Y	Through <i>Economic Growth and Support</i> working group
4	Youth Justice Facility	\$5.5M	NTG		<b>Construction</b> NTG is supporting the recommendation of the Interim GT and is working with Patta regarding land tenure. <b>Service Model</b> Backbone Team is leading discussions, along with NTG and the WG. A visit from Diagrama has assisted.	Y	Through <i>Youth Justice Facility</i> working group

STATUS	CODE
On track	Project will be delivered by the due date
Minor issues	There are minor issues which may impede delivery of the project by the due date
Major Issues	There are major issues which will impede delivery of the project by the due date
Delivered	Project has been delivered
Long Term Project	Project is long term

5	New housing builds	Ongoing	NTG		Last meeting of Interim GT endorsed proposal to push this project out to create a consistent pipeline of construction projects.	N	
6	Justice infrastructure investment	\$3.4M	NTG		Discussion underway between Civil Registry, Police exploring needs. This project is not funded until 20-21.	Y	Through <i>Youth Infrastructure and Services</i> working group
7	Upgrade Alpururulam airstrip	Ongoing	Cwealth/NTG		Re-seal and re-line marking works complete.	N	Champion benefits of project with community
8	Economic Growth Strategy	\$0.3M	Cwealth		NIAA and DITCRD continue to work through project planning and design for Strategy noting the progress and overlap between the BRD Beetaloo supplementary initiative.	Y	
9	Maximising Aboriginal employment	Ongoing	Cwealth/NTG/BRC		Government partners to develop discussion paper for the Table's consideration.	Y	Through <i>Regional Workforce Strategy</i> working group
10	Barkly Mining and Energy Service Offer	Ongoing	NTG		This work has been incorporated into the Barkly Business Hub proposal.	Y	Through <i>Economic Growth and Support</i> working group
11	Weather radar	\$17.9M	Cwealth/NTG		Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) leading work for Cwealth. The Bureau of Meteorology have advised that that the project will start around November 2020 and be complete by the end of June 2022. BoM current focus on commencing community consultation on site selection.	N	Regular status updates
12	Improvements to the delivery of the Community Development Program	Ongoing	BRC		BRC- Signed agreement with new service provider at last council meeting for delivery of CDP- A/CEO to provide verbal update to governance table.	N	

STATUS	CODE
On track	Project will be delivered by the due date
Minor issues	There are minor issues which may impede delivery of the project by the due date
Major Issues	There are major issues which will impede delivery of the project by the due date
Delivered	Project has been delivered
Long Term Project	Project is long term

Project	Funding	Lead	Status	Progress Update	Working Group	Governance Table Involvement
<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
13	Tennant Creek Visitor Park	\$9.5M	Cwealth/NTG/BRC	On track	Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide the funding to enable delivery. Public info session held on 27/11/19 to provide overview, seek initial feedback and generate Working Group membership interest. First meeting of Working Group scheduled for 19/2/20 Backbone Team is leading community consultation across the Barkly on site and design options. Broad options and cost estimates have been included in the briefing paper for the Working Group.	Y Through <i>Tennant Creek Visitor Park</i> working group
14	Government investment services system reform	\$0.6M	Cwealth/NTG	On track	Discussions between Cth and NTG on-going, noting commitment from September 2019 Governance Table meeting that the Cwealth and NTG will return to the Table with a plan for taking this work forward. Draft Project Plan and Schema attached. Government partners planned workshop for March/April to progress project.	
15	Crisis youth support— safe places and accommodation	\$3M	NTG	Minor issues	This project is reliant on other NTG works. Internal discussions within NTG are underway.	Y Through <i>Youth Infrastructure and Services</i> working group
16	Trauma informed care	\$3M	NTG	Minor issues	Internal discussions are underway to prepare a proposal for the WG.	Y Through <i>Youth Infrastructure and Services</i> working group
17	Multi-purpose accommodation facility	\$0.25M	Cwealth	On track	MOU between DITCRD and Aboriginal Hostels Limited (AHL) finalised & signed, with funding provided to AHL.	N Regular updates

STATUS	CODE
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Major Issues	There are major issues which will impede delivery of the project by the due date
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18	Student boarding accommodation	\$12.7M	Cwealth/NTG		Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide funding to enable scoping study. Scoping study is currently underway by NTG.	TBD	Regular updates
19	Social and affordable housing private-public partnership	\$1.9M	Cwealth/NTG		Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide funding under this initiative. NTG continues to work with Venture Housing to enable this project. Original site selection modified due to land servicing costs.	N	Regular updates
20	Community sports	\$0.8M	Cwealth		Funding agreement between Commonwealth and Council executed to provide support for Sports Coordinators. Council has identified suitable candidates for Sports Coordinator roles. Sport Australia to co-design Activity Plan with Council for remaining project elements.	Y	Regular updates; note program Activity Plan; agreed to employment of two sports coordinators (2019)
21	Aged care services in the Barkly region	Ongoing	Cwealth		The Commonwealth has executed a three year Funding Agreement with Barkly Regional Council to deliver culturally safe home based aged care services through the expansion of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. This funding will allow First Nations older people in the Barkly region access to good quality aged care services close to their home and community.	N	Regular updates

STATUS	CODE
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22	Childcare places	Ongoing	Commonwealth		Two existing Childcare providers in the Barkly currently receive funding through the Commonwealth Community Child Care Fund (CCCF). The Commonwealth will work with local providers ahead of the next CCCF funding round, expected in 2020 or early 2021.	N	Regular updates
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Project	Funding	Lead	Status	Progress Update	Working Group	Governance Table Involvement	
<b>CULTURE AND PLACE-MAKING</b>							
23	Barkly local community projects fund	\$6M	BRC/Cwealth/NTG		Following Governance Table approval of project outcomes in November 2019, Program criteria/guidelines will be developed in partnership with the Cwealth, NTG and BRC. Paper developed to seek the Table's approval for a proposed approach to support the first year of funding, and suggested approach for Years Two and Three funding.	N	Agree fund holder and distribution process. Endorse successful projects to receive funding.
24	Local community governance	\$1M	Cwealth/NTG/BRC		BRC is hosting provider/employees for Year 1; Year 2 and 3 through national provider. Negotiations continuing between DITCRD and DSS on Year 2 and 3 funding; Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide funding to the Backbone Team.	N	Executive Office appointed. Funding agreement for support is in progress.
25	Community mediation	\$1.65M	NTG/Cwealth		Project Agreement between Cth and NTG signed for Cth to provide funding to enable community consultation around the co-design, to be led by Backbone Team.	N	Regular updates
26	Arts Centre in Elliott— Feasibility study	Ongoing	NTG		Feasibility study completed. NTG working with Deal partners to determine next steps.	N	Regular updates
27	Update Council website about Aboriginal history	Ongoing	BRC		Agenda item at upcoming BRC Cultural Competency Committee	N	
28	Marketing and promotion	Ongoing	BRC		Welcome to Barkly road signs complete. BRC to consider using online platforms as means to promote business growth and tourism.	N	

STATUS	CODE
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# Barkly Regional Deal



## Barkly Backbone Team Facebook Page

### Summary of Purpose/Statement of Intent

Good communication and partnership underpins the purpose of the Barkly Regional Deal Backbone team and ensures our task of bringing people together can be achieved. Facebook is the primary communication tool utilised by local communities and bush stores in the Barkly. The Backbone team recognises the need to have a Facebook page to inform and engage the communities and homelands. It is integral for the Backbone team to not only have a voice but also to actively participate within these communities, disseminating information on the deal, working groups and public consultation events.

In summary, the "Barkly Backbone Team" Facebook page will aim to:

- Disseminate information about the Working Groups
- Invite members of the community to engage with the Working Groups
- Act as a public consultation tool

### Target Audience/ Moderation

- Station Owners/Small Local Businesses/Bush Stores
- LAs – Managers/Members/Councillors
- Schools
- NGOs – Health/Aboriginal Corporations
- Community members
- Government Agencies as required
- Others

The Backbone team will be responsible for moderation of the page:

- Monitoring the Facebook page
- Updating the Facebook page
- Encouraging community participation by responding to invitations and engaging in other relevant group discussions

In the interim, the commenting function will be switched off for every post and all private messaging will be redirected with an auto-message to an email address.

### Initiation via Competition

The Barkly Backbone Team Facebook intend on partnering with Barkly Regional Arts to run an art competition to spark interest in the page. The competition will involve the naming of the Backbone team and the logo design. The competition aims to achieve the following engagement objectives:

- Give ownership of the Backbone vision and brand to the community
- Spark interest in the Barkly Regional Deal and bring attention to the Backbone

To access FB page please click on link: [Barkly Backbone Team](#)

Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Jodie Peterson, Epenarra 2018 (18EP151)  
This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wirungura community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wirungura community.



Department of HEALTH

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T 08 8999 2623

3 February 2020

Chairperson  
Barkly Governance Table  
Tennant Creek NT 0861File reference  
HPECM:

Dear Barkly Governance Table Members

**Re: Request for BRD Backbone team to lead Consultation – Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Service site selection**

The Department of Health (DoH) seeks support from the Barkly Governance Table to utilise the BRD Backbone Team to lead a future consultation process identifying a community endorsed site for the Residential rehabilitation Treatment Service Facility funded by the Department of Health. A deed of Grant of Funding Trust has been signed with Barkly Region Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Group (BRADAAG) who will be responsible for managing the program and overseeing the site development.

The new development will allow the residential rehabilitation treatment service and the transitional aftercare service to be delivered from the same property, resulting in greater security for staff and clients and enabling resource and cost efficiencies. Furthermore, the new development will allow BRADAAG to deliver services in a safe, built for purpose facility.

Previous consultations by Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) have been unsuccessful in obtaining overall community support or Development Consent Authority (DCA) approval for the proposed site at Fazaldeen Rd.

DoH are therefore requesting whole-of-community consultations to be facilitated by the BRD Backbone Team to seek direction on the following:

1. Agreement on site location for the Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Service Facility (taking into consideration all cultural factors, feasibility of development, engineering and utility connections, public and participant safety and budget parameters) which will then be operated by BRADAAG.
2. Consultation with the wider Tennant Creek community to ensure the facility and services have minimal impact on existing and future amenity of the area, and to ensure transparency

Concerns raised regarding the initial proposed site (Fazaldeen Rd) include:

- Traditional Owners not consulted regarding sacred sites on proposed locations
- Concerns over location boundaries for several different assessed sites (ie. cemetery, work-camp, residential areas etc)

Key considerations for discussion during consultation for site agreement should ensure:

- Traditional Owners of any proposed sites are consulted (including Town leased sites in consultation with Office of Township Leasing).
- Consultation occurs with nearby residents, business owners and related services of potential site location
- Current Assessments of previously proposed sites are distributed to working groups with clear indicators of strengths and barriers. (SWOT Analysis)
- Identification of other potential site locations that have not yet been explored (must meet the DCA requirements)

Consultation will **not** include:

- Discussions surrounding program model or referral pathways
- Discussions regarding building/facility layout
- Discussions regarding lead organisation or operations

Yours sincerely



Digitally signed by Cecelia  
Gore  
Date: 2020.02.11 14:45:11  
+09'30'

Cecelia Gore

Senior Director,  
Mental Health, Alcohol and other Drugs Branch  
Department of Health

# OPTIONS PAPER BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL

Achieving regional representation across the Barkly

## Regional governance models

### Summary of options

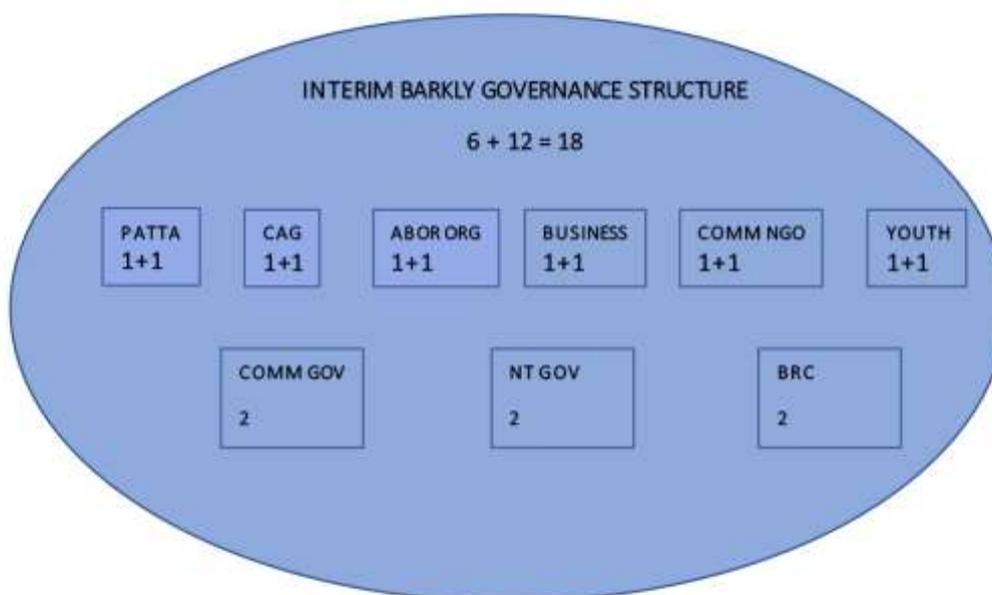
Prepared by Susan Dale Donaldson [consultant anthropologist]

Prepared for the Interim Barkly Governance Table 25 February 2020

## Current model

The interim Barkly Governance Table currently consists of the following 18 positions, with 6 designated for Aboriginal people / organisations.

- Patta [1 + 1] – the Tennant Creek Registered Native Title Body Corporate
- Cultural Authority Group [1+1] – Aboriginal people with cultural authority
- Aboriginal Organizations [1+1]
- Business [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Community NGO [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Youth [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Commonwealth government [2]
- Northern Territory government [2]
- Barkly Regional Council [2]



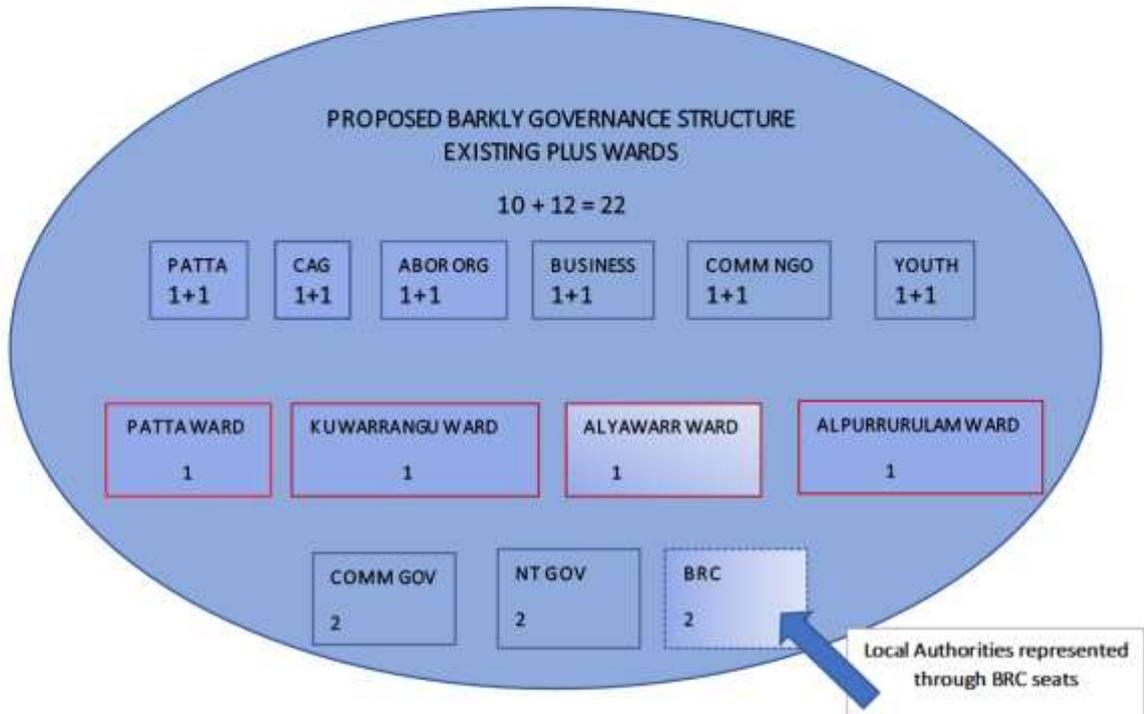
Advantages	Disadvantages
Size – small	Originally set up quickly
Existing relationships	Under represent regional voice
Strength of 'interim experience'	Over represent town interests
Collective group approach	Roles need defining

Alternative model one: Existing plus Wards / LA

Keep all existing positions and create four new positions, one Aboriginal person from each Ward. This model would achieve regional representation if the LAs were represented by one of the two existing BRC positions.

The Aboriginal people living in each ward elect who fills the position in their ward.

This model adds 4 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 22 positions in total; 10 positions designated for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Size – too large
Increase overall seats for Aboriginal people	Difficulty in electing one person from each ward
	Over representation in town

Alternative model two: Restructure plus Wards / LA

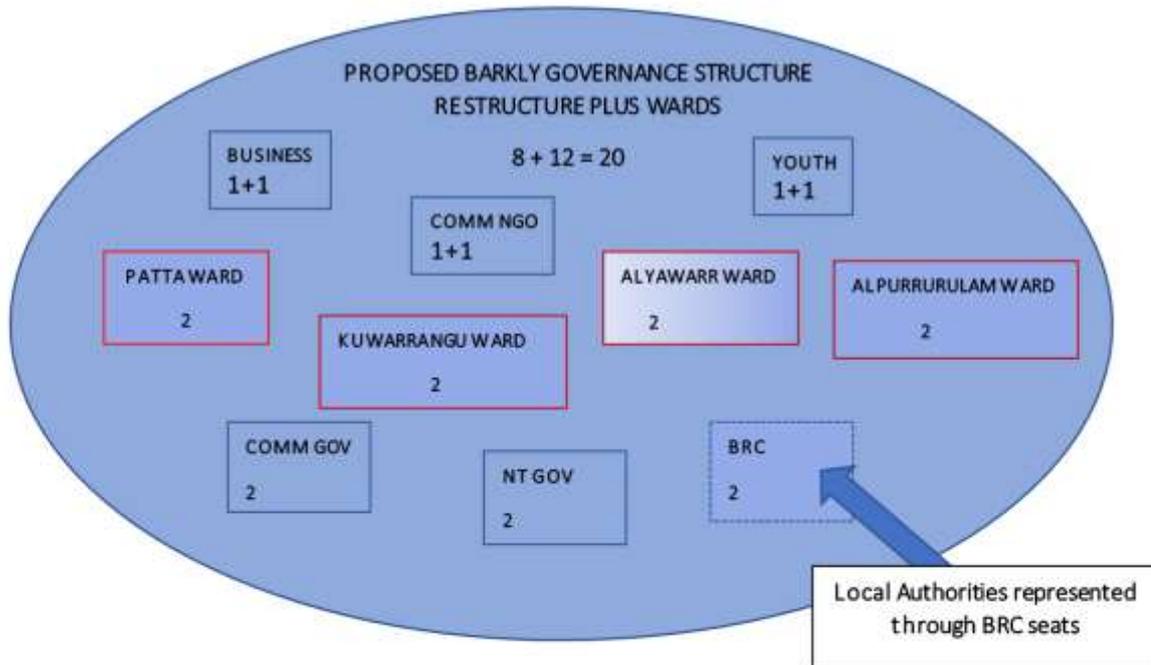
Restructure existing positions to avoid over representation. The six existing Aboriginal positions [CAG, Aboriginal Organisations and Patta] could exist within the Ward framework with the creation of **eight Aboriginal positions [two positions created from each of the four wards]**.

The Aboriginal people living in each Ward, be they traditional owners or people with historical attachments, could elect two people to represent them, for instance:

- A person from an Aboriginal organization
- A person with cultural authority
- An Aboriginal Native Title Holder
- An elected Land Council delegate
- A person from an existing Aboriginal Corporation

This model would achieve regional representation if the **LAs were represented by one of the two existing BRC positions**. The same model could be created without reference to Wards, by simply creating four subregions based on geography / population.

This model removes 6 existing Aboriginal positions [CAG, Aboriginal Organisations and Patta] and adds a further 8 Aboriginal positions; creating 20 positions in total, 8 positions designated for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



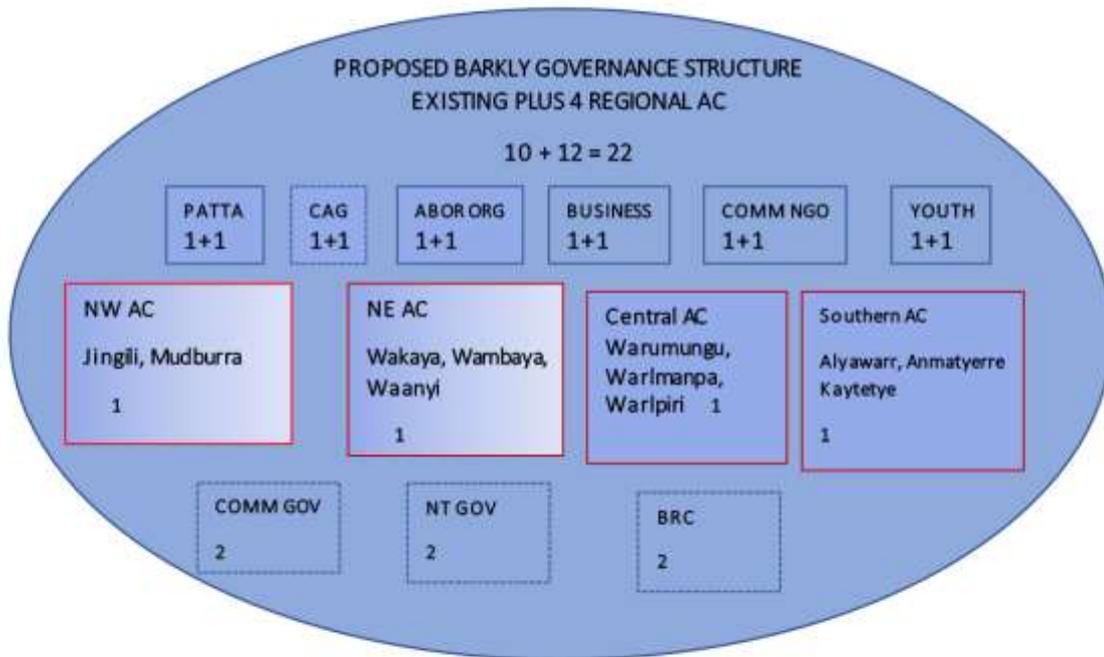
Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	May loose skills gained during interim gov
Size - moderate	Over representation in town
Will require a lot of consultation	Possible for power imbalance
	Will require support for consults

### Alternative model three: Existing plus Regional Aboriginal Corporations / cultural blocks

Keep all existing positions and create four new positions for representatives from four proposed Regional Aboriginal Corporations [or four socio-cultural blocks].

The people living in each Regional Aboriginal Corporation area / cultural block could elect someone from the pool of already elected Land Council delegates, from an existing RNTBC, from an LA or from an existing Aboriginal Corporation. The important element here is that the people in each of the four regions choose who represents them and their region.

This model adds 4 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 22 positions in total; 10 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal]. To avoid over representation and to reduce numbers the two CAG positions could be removed and reduce government positions to one each [8 + 9 = 17 total].



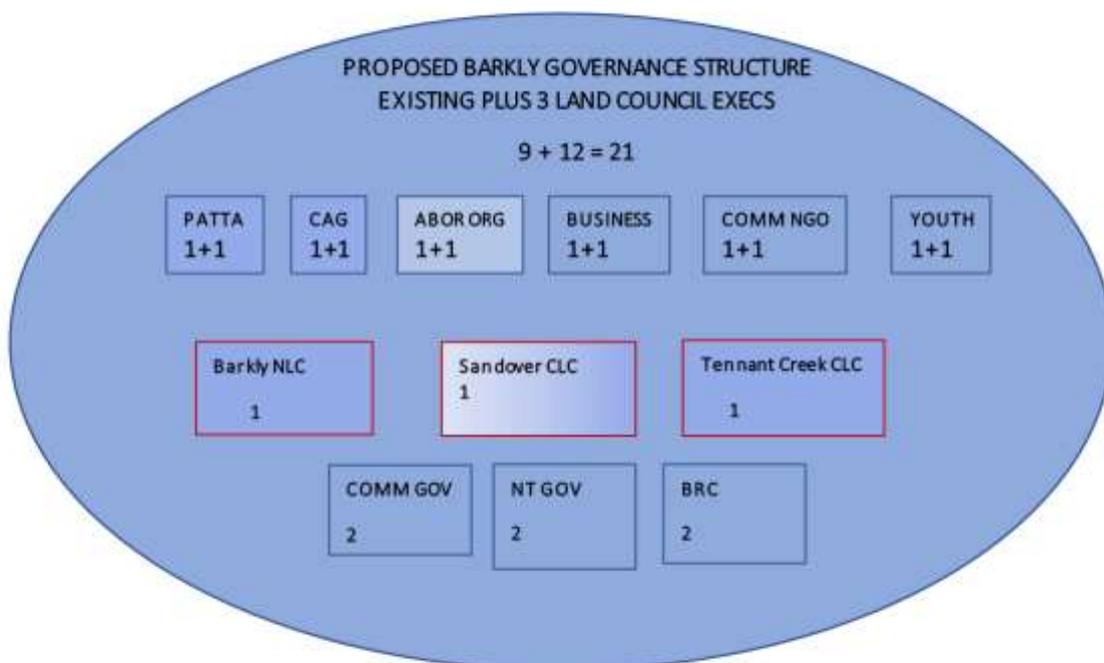
Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Over representation in town
Builds on existing experience	Size - large
Good diversity	Will require ongoing support for consults
Will require a lot of consultation	

### Alternative model four: Existing plus Land Council

Keep all existing positions and create three positions for Land Council executive members as a way to enable participation from remote areas of the Barkly; one position for the executive member of the Barkly / Borroloola Region [NLC], one position for the executive member of the Eastern Sandover Region [CLC] and one position for the executive member of the Tennant Creek Region [CLC].

These positions have already been through a community election process.

This model adds 3 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 21 positions in total; 9 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal]. Alternatively, create two positions, one for the NLC CEO and one for the CLC CEO given they are a statutory authority responsible for regional issues associated with ALT, RNTBC, pastoral excisions, community development and governance programs [total 20].

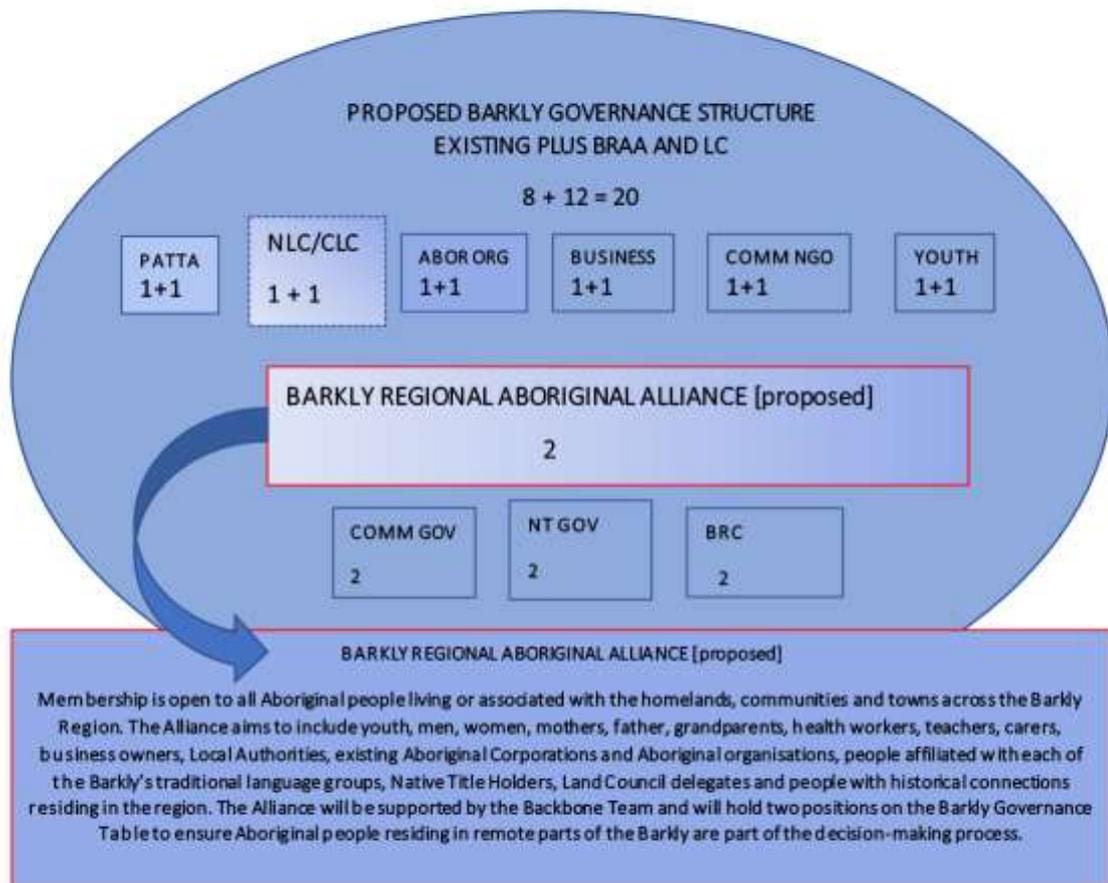


Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Over representation in town
Builds on existing experience	Size - large
Established quickly	Land council executive members may not be aware of BRD initiatives
Little consultation required	

### Alternative model five: Restructure plus Barkly Regional Aboriginal Alliance

Restructure existing positions to avoid over representation; the existing CAG positions could exist within the Alliance and the two Land Council CEOs could have one position each. Create two positions for rotational representatives from the Barkly Regional Aboriginal Alliance [BRAA] [proposed].

This model adds 4 positions and removes 2 positions, creating 20 positions in total; 8 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Size - moderate
Builds on existing experience	Alliance will require ongoing capacity development and funding
Land council CEO will bring regional knowledge to table	

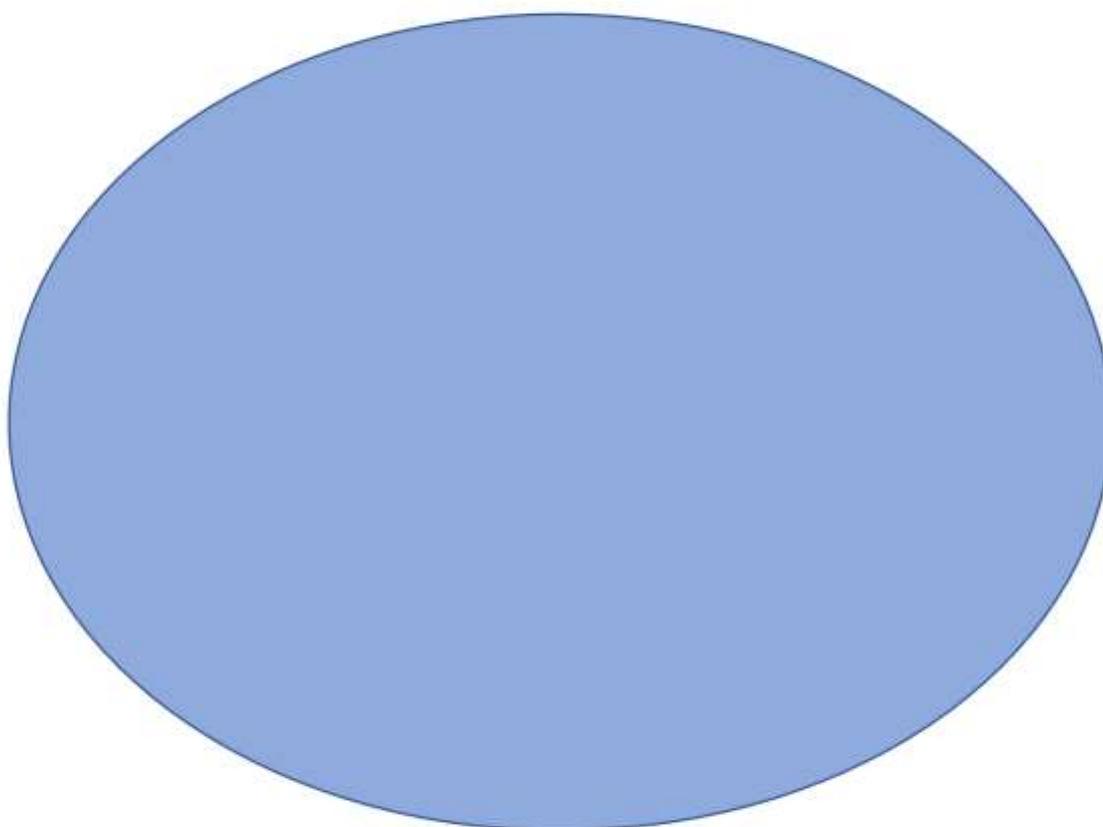
Alternative model six: open for discussion.....

It is hoped that the models presented here have triggered discussion about the range of governance options across the Barkly. Perhaps another option can be created that better suits the needs of the people living in the Barkly. It may be possible for each region to choose a different governance model in order to fill their regional position.

NUMBER OF SEATS: ?

REGIONS: ?

PEOPLE / GROUPS REPRESENTED: ?



Advantages	Disadvantages

# OPTIONS PAPER

## BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL

Achieving regional representation across the Barkly

### Regional governance models

Prepared by Susan Dale Donaldson [consultant anthropologist]

Prepared for the Interim Barkly Governance Table 25 February 2020



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

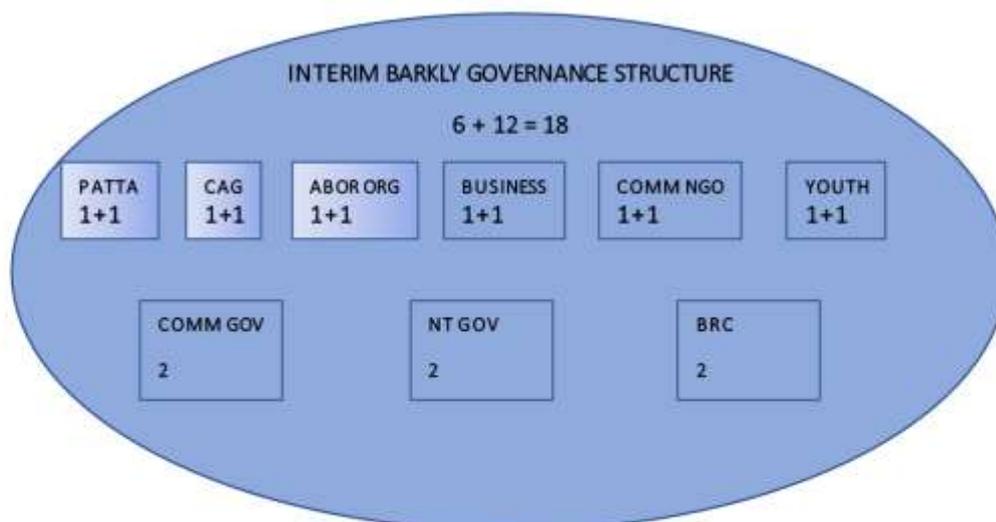
### BACKGROUND

The successful implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal will be strengthened by having a strong collective of Indigenous leaders from across the Barkly region, who will represent their community members. Using the Local Decision-Making framework to progress and establish community plans representative leaders can provide advice and guidance against their identified community goals, driving development outcomes on the ground. In addition, the governance arrangements must enable leaders to contribute to the broader strategic regional goals.

The interim Barkly Regional Deal governance arrangements were formed in late 2018 to address urgent key priority issues in the Barkly region for indigenous and non-indigenous people. At the time it was acknowledged that establishing region wide governance arrangements was a crucial element to be actioned within the first 12 to 18 months of the Deal implementation.

The interim Barkly Governance Table currently consists of the following 18 positions, with 6 designated for Aboriginal people / organisations.

- Patta [1 + 1] – the Tennant Creek Registered Native Title Body Corporate
- Cultural Authority Group [1+1] –Aboriginal people with cultural authority
- Aboriginal Organizations [1+1]
- Business [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Community NGO [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Youth [1+1] – Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal
- Commonwealth government [2]
- Northern Territory government [2]
- Barkly Regional Council [2]



It is anticipated that a newly agreed governance model will be discussed and an approach agreed upon by the interim table and workshopped in communities across the Barkly throughout 2020.

## AIM

The aim of this work is to draft a Regional Governance Model options paper for the interim Governance Table to consider as part of its transition to a Regional Governance Table. The models aim to achieve indigenous regional representation across the Barkly, inclusive of major community centres as well as smaller remote homelands.

It is a fundamental principal of this work that the governance arrangements for the Barkly region are designed by the Indigenous people of the Barkly, with support from the government partners. The transition from the interim Governance Table to a Regional Governance Table needs to be impartial and will be facilitated by the neutral Backbone. The final arrangements may differ slightly across the sub-regions depending on the cultural authority, community context and demography. Regional governance across the Barkly needs to strengthening Indigenous empowerment and decision-making capacity.

The options need to be flexible enough that they will fit in with the future makeup of the Regional Governance Table as well as existing indigenous governance structures.

## DESCRIPTION OF ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE BARKLY

There are over 90 Indigenous communities and or homelands across the Barkly Region, ranging from small outstations to larger towns. The population of the Barkly region is estimated to be around 7,392 with approximately 72 per cent of the population being Indigenous. The Barkly is located on the traditional lands of the Warumungu, Warlmanpa, Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Warlpiri, Kaytetye, Alyawarra, Wakaya, Anmatyerre and Waanyi people who continue to live in the region along with Aboriginal people who hold important historical connections to the area and may be affiliated with neighbouring and distant groups.

There are many types of Aboriginal communities across the Barkly including townships [eg Elliott, Tennant Creek, Lake Nash]; large communities [eg Marlinja, Wogyala, Corella Creek, Mungarta, Canteen Creek, Imangara and Irrultja]; small homelands [eg Irrmarne, Camel Camp, Anerre, Wunara, Wittin and Muckatty]; unoccupied homelands with infrastructure [eg Bajaminyi, Jangirulu, Greenwood and Kunayungku]; and unoccupied homelands without infrastructure [eg Ngappamilarnu, Yurtuminyi]. The latter two categories may be unoccupied due to cultural reasons [eg sorry business] or as a result of lack of resources, but nevertheless may form the core of a groups identity and future aspirations.

For Aboriginal people across the Barkly, the traditional laws and customs associated with connection to country and decision making include the following key principles:

The traditional laws and customs were created in a mythological era known in Warumungu as the Wirnkarra, in Warlpiri as the Jukurpa, in Alyawarr as Altyerr and in English as 'The Dreaming'.

A number of smaller tracts of land, countries or estates [= manu in Warumungu] exist within the larger language regions of Warumungu, Warlmanpa, Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Warlpiri, Kaytetye, Alyawarra, Wakaya, Anmatyerre and Waanyi people.

Aboriginal society is divided into two moieties or social categories based on descent, which is further divided into eight subsections, or 'skin' groups'. This social categorisation defines the

landholding group 'patri couple' [father-son pair] and forms the basis of the traditional land tenure system and decision-making framework.

There are two main categories of right holders: mangaya, whose class of rights descend through one's father's father and mother's mother, and kurdungurlu, whose rights are derived through one's mother's father and father's mother. Together Mangaya and kurdungurlu make decisions.

The demographic distribution of the indigenous residents across the Barkly reflects these socio-cultural affiliations but is also determined by economic needs, historical events and future aspirations. Each Aboriginal town, community or homeland exists within a **network** of social, cultural and economic obligations and interrelationships. Each community in terms of occupancy, needs and aspirations are **dynamic** and ever changing.

### WHAT IS GOVERNANCE FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE?

Governance can broadly be defined as the processes, structures and institutions (formal and informal) through which a group, community or society makes decisions, distributes and exercises authority and power, determines strategic goals, organises corporate, group and individual behaviour, develops rules and assigns responsibility<sup>1</sup>. 'Good governance', can be attained by creating the conditions for legitimate and capable rule, and for collective action, leading to the social, cultural and economic developments sought by citizens<sup>2</sup>. Academics in the field of indigenous governance have identified four key features of 'good governance'<sup>3</sup>:

- **legitimacy**—which concerns the way structures of governance are created and leaders chosen, and the extent of constituents' confidence in and support of them;
- **power**—the acknowledged legal and cultural capacity and authority to make and exercise laws, resolve disputes, and carry on public administration;
- **resources**—the economic, cultural, social and natural resources, and information technology needed for the establishment and implementation of governance arrangements;
- **accountability**—which concerns the extent to which those in power must justify, substantiate and make known their actions and decisions.

Given the variety of Aboriginal communities across the Barkly and that they exist within a **dynamic network of relationships**, enabling participation in a culturally appropriate way is best undertaken through a **localised place-based** approach whilst considering **regional networks** and established governance mechanisms. It is unlikely that there will be a one size fits all model; **the people in each region should be enabled to determine the pathway that best suits their governance needs.**

<sup>1</sup> Dodson and Smith 2003:1

<sup>2</sup> Cornell et al. 2001; Plumtre & Graham 1999; Sterritt 2001 in Dodson and Smith 2003:2

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Governance (IOG) 1999; Plumtre & Graham 1999; Sterritt 2001; Westbury 2002; in Dobson and Smith 2003.

## 2 EXISTING GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

There are many ways forms of existing governance mechanisms across the region including:

- Local Authorities
- Local Government Area Wards
- Land Councils
- Native Title Body Corporates
- Aboriginal Corporations

Any one place can have multiple governance arrangements operating at any point in time. Alpururulam [Lake Nash] for instance currently has the Alpururulam Local Authority, the Ilperrelhelam Registered Native Title Body Corporate, the Alpururulam Ward, the CLC Eastern Sandover Region and the Warte Alparayetye Aboriginal Corporation associated with the community store.

### LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Across the NT there are nine large regional councils, each with local authority groups who work with local communities to find solutions to local issues. Local Authorities are involved in planning, give feedback on service delivery and identify priority community projects. Regional councils help plan and deliver local projects that have been identified as priorities by each Local Authority. Each community can choose if they wish to be represented by a Local Authority under the regional council system, as such not all communities have a Local Authority. The Barkly Shire Region has seven Local Authorities:

- Elliott
- Tennant Creek
- Wutunugurra [Epenarra]
- Ali Curing
- Arparra
- Ampilatwatja
- Alpururulam [Lake Nash]

Each LA aims to represent the people within their communities as well as, in some cases, surrounding communities. Elliott LA area for instance covers Elliott, as well as Newcastle Waters / Marlinja to the north.

The existing LAs are associated with most but not all of the larger communities and only one small community. There are no LAs in the populated north eastern extent of the Barkly or in the less populated western extent of the Barkly.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA WARDS

There are four Local Government Area Ward across the Barkly Region:

- Patta Ward
- Kurwarrangu Ward
- Alyawarr Ward
- Alpururulam Ward

The KUWARRANGU WARD is associated with the Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Wakaya and Waanyi language regions; the PATTA WARD is associated with the Warumungu, Warlpiri and Warlmanpa language regions; the ALYAWARR WARD is also associated with the Warumungu, Warlmanpa and Warlpiri languages as well as Wakaya, Alyawarr, Anmatyerre and Kaytetye; and the ALPURRURULAM WARD is associated with the Alyawarr language.

The ALPURRURULAM Ward has one large and one small community; the KUWARRANGU Ward has four large, eleven small and ten unoccupied communities; the PATTA Ward has nine large, twelve small and six unoccupied communities; and the ALYAWARR Ward has nine large, thirty-two small and four unoccupied communities<sup>4</sup>.

## LAND COUNCILS

The Land Councils established under the NT Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1976 are an existing representative statutory body. They represent Aboriginal people across the Barkly because delegate positions are elected by the constituents themselves and are geographically spread across each region.

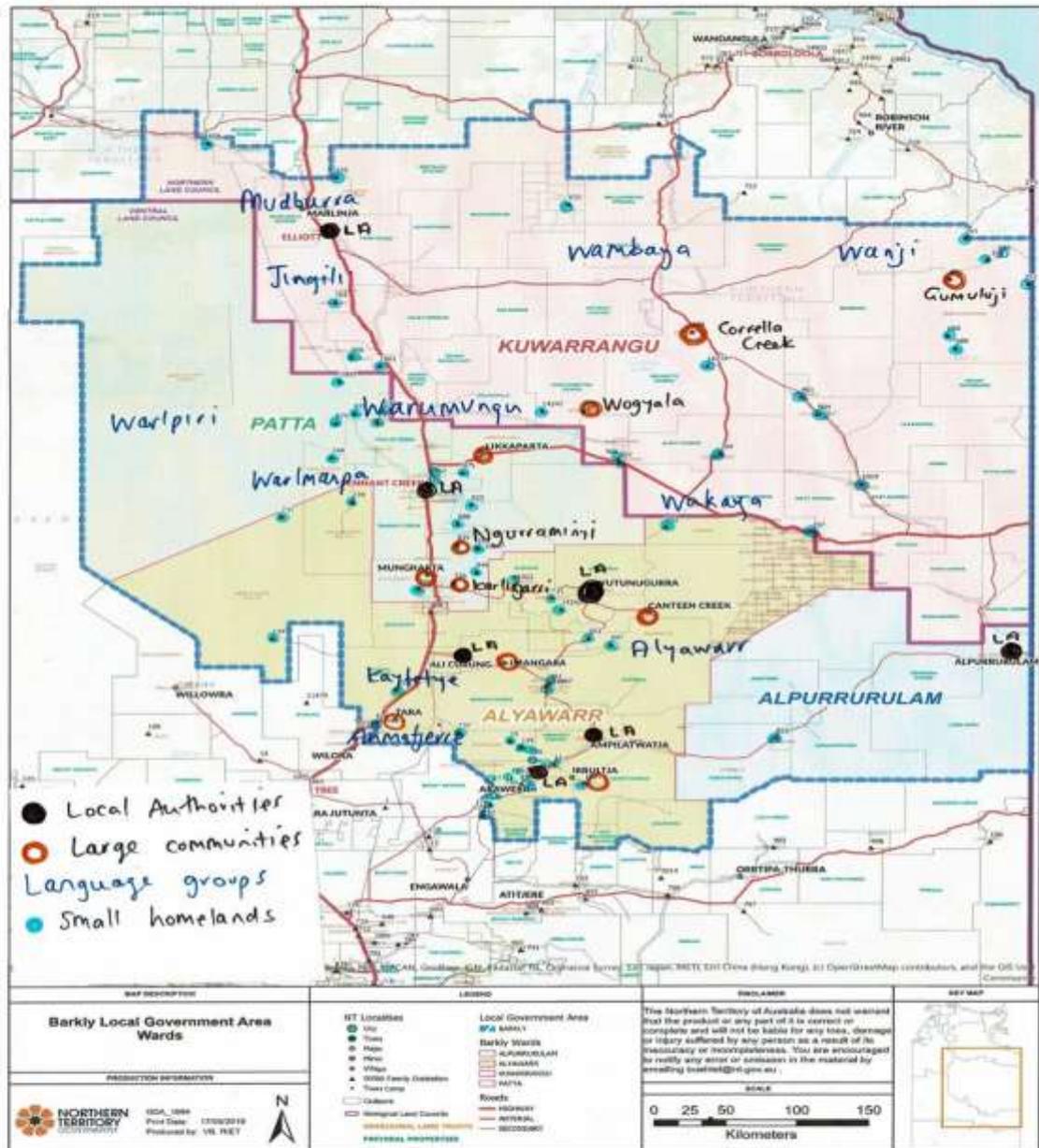
The Barkly region is covered by **three existing Land Council Regions**. Each region is represented by an executive member / councillor and community delegates linked to particular homelands in each region. The regions and associated towns / homelands associated with the community delegates are:

- Tennant Creek Region [CLC]; with 13 community delegates associated with Tennant Creek, Mangalawarra, Ngurraminyi, Kunayungku, Karlinjarrinyi, Canteen Creek, Purrukuwarra, Alicurung, Imangara, Wutunurgura [Epenarra] and Patta [NTH].
- Eastern Sandover Region [CLC]; with 9 community delegates associated with Utopia, Alpururulam [Lake Nash], Ampilatwatja, Irrultja, Atwengerrpe and Arlparra.
- Barkly / Borroloola Region [NLC]; with 7 community delegates associated with homelands in the Barkly including Alexandria, Brunette Downs, Elliott, Muckatty, Murranyi, North Barkly, Rockhampton Downs and Wombaya.

Each Land Council has a CEO who is responsible for a range of regional and remote services including the establishment of NT freehold excisions on pastoral leases [14 in the CLC region and 9 in the NLC region in the Barkly]; the scheduling of Aboriginal Freehold Land [17 in the CLC and 14 in the NLC region in the Barkly]; the provision of Community Development programs; and governance support for Aboriginal Corporations.

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<sup>4</sup> Small communities = less than 15 residents; Large communities = more than 15 residents.



MAP OF WARDS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, LAND COUNCIL BOUNDARIES, LANGUAGE REGIONS AND LARGE COMMUNITIES

## REGISTERED NATIVE TITLE BODY CORPORATES

Aboriginal governance systems which accord with Traditional Customary Law are captured through the Determination of Native Title and the subsequent formation of Registered Native Title Body Corporates under the Native Title Act 1993.

Across the Barkly Region there are currently **eleven Registered Native Title Body Corporates** (RNTBC) managing Native Title rights and interests and other broader social and economic initiatives in accordance with traditional laws and customs. Some of these RNTBCs are active, independent governance bodies, whilst others have minimal capacity and are largely supported by Land Council's PBC Unit with the aim of long-term capacity building and self-governance.

Whilst there are eleven PBCs spread across the Barkly Region on Pastoral Leases and within Town boundaries, there is a lack of PBCs across the north east extent of the region associated with the Waanyi language region. It is noted that there are few RNTBC across the western extent of the Barkly Region because this is predominately Aboriginal Freehold Land established under the NT Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1976. Future, it is noted that PBCs do not represent people with non-traditional or historical connections to the region.

The eleven PBCs in the Barkly are as follows:

- Eynewantheyne Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Stirling and Neutral Junction PL
- Ilperrelhelam Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Lake Nash and Georgina Downs PL
- Iytwelepwenty Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Davenport Murchinson Ranges NP
- Kaytetye Alyawarr Awenyerraperte Ingkerr-wenh Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Murray Downs, Elkedra, Ammaroo, Derry downs, Old MacDonald Downs PLs
- Kaytetye Tywerate Arenge Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Neutral Junction PL
- Mitata Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC - Kurundi PL
- Mpwerempwer Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Singleton PL
- Ooratippra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Ooratippra PL
- Patta Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Tennant Creek township
- Warlmanpa Warumungu Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC – Phillip Creek PL
- Top End (Default PBC/CLA) Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC<sup>5</sup> – Dalmore Downs, Brunette Downs, Alroy Downs, Rockhampton Downs, Brunchilly, Eva Downs, Anthony Lagoon, Tandyidgee, Newcastle Waters, Murraraji, Beetaloo, Ucharonidge, Mungabroom, Walhallow, Mallapunyah Springs PLs.

<sup>5</sup> The CLC and NLC approach to RNTBC differs in that each determination in the CLC becomes associated with a separate RNTBC, whilst all determinations in the NLC region become associated with the Top end Default RNTBC. Both forms are supported in different ways by their respective Land Councils.

## OTHER ABORIGINAL CORPORATIONS

Governance at the local and regional level already exists in the form of Aboriginal Corporations linked to Art Centres and Sporting Clubs to homeland cattle enterprises and regional health clinics. These existing localised governance vehicles are important because they have usually been driven by community people at a community level and thus usually have cultural legitimacy at the local and regional level.

Existing governance structures are tied in with community based Aboriginal Corporations as well as larger Body Corporates Prescribed by the Federal Court under the Native Title Act [PBCs], as noted above. There are **65 existing Aboriginal Corporations** across the Barkly Region:

- There are 21 Aboriginal Corporations in the Tennant Creek region [post code 0860] including community cattle enterprises, large health organizations, community stores and regionally alliance groups. Three of these corporations are classified as being large, one medium and the remainder small.
- There are 29 Aboriginal Corporations in the northern Barkly region [post codes 0861 and 0862] mainly associated with homelands on NT Freehold portions arising from Pastoral Lease excisions, as well as sporting clubs and cattle enterprises. One of these corporations are classified as being large, one medium and the remainder small.
- There are 15 Aboriginal Corporations in the southern Barkly region [part of post code 0872] including community stores, health clinics, art centers and cattle enterprises. Three of these corporations are classified as being large, the remainder medium and small.

A number of the existing Aboriginal Corporations (AC) in the north east of the region have -come together to form the Northern Barkly Aboriginal Corporation. Significantly, this is in an area containing four large communities, thirteen smaller homelands and no Local Authority.

### 3 REGIONAL GOVERNANCE MODELS

The way in which Indigenous governance is designed has a major influence on whether members and interest groups feel accounted for, or whether they feel the need to form their own separate organisations<sup>6</sup>. Given the BRD is about driving positive change in the community across the Barkly Region, the interim governance table should consider **reviewing the existing structure** [representative seats] to ensure two important foundational elements:

- 1/ That particular Aboriginal groups are not **over or under represented**, and
- 2/ That the regions ethnicity is reflected.

As part of considering these two important factors, the interim governance table will need to decide **how many seats** are to be allocated to enable a regional voice, then **ask the constituents** in each region how they would like to fill the position allocated to their region. **Flexibility** is paramount.

The indigenous governance tool kit highlights that if governance is to be meaningful to indigenous people the governance structure must **reflect important relationships, networks, values and ways of behaving**. Accordingly, the challenge in the Barkly is to meet indigenous requirements for cultural legitimacy at the regional level as well as meeting the governance requirements of the wider non indigenous society.

Each of the models outlined below involve **additional seats** on the Barkly Governance Table for Aboriginal people residing in remote homelands as a key way to ensure **decision making powers** are spread across the region.

Each model will require a **localised election process** to ensure the community representatives hold the **confidence of their constituents**, have **cultural legitimacy** and have the **capacity to govern**.

Each model will need to be **resourced** in the form of remote and sustained **governance capacity building support**.

Each model requires regular **accountability** to ensure the **process** is working two ways.

Each model must consider **gender and age equity** as well as **cultural – geographical distribution** across the region.

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<sup>6</sup> Bauman 2015:27

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES / WARDS

### Local Authorities

Using the existing Local Authority (LA) model as the basis for seeking representation and participation in the Barkly Regional Governance Group may be a useful platform given the LA structure already exists and both the government and the seven LA communities are familiar with it.

Using the Barkly Local Authority structure to capture remote participation and support local governance presents some challenges associated with the current geographical distribution of Local Authorities, and the current lack of LAs associated with smaller homelands and entire language groups. In particular:

1. There is a lack of Local Authorities in the north east of the Barkly Shire [Wogyala, Corella Creek, Gumuluji] and in the south-central part of the Barkly Shire [Tara, Imangara, Irrultja, Mungarta].
2. Four LA are within the Alyawarr Ward [Wutunugurra, Ali Curing, Arlparra and Ampilatwatja]; one is within the Alpururulam Ward [Alpururulam]; one is within the Patta Ward [Tennant Creek] and one is within the Kuwarrangu Ward [Elliott].
3. Some of the larger communities are represented by a Local Authority [Elliott, Tennant Creek, Alpururulam, Wutunugurru] and others are not [Canteen Creek].
4. Only one of the smaller communities is represented by a Local Authority [Ampilatwatja], the other sixty [60] are not.
5. Warlmanpa, Wambaya, Warlpiri, Wakaya, Anmatyerre and Waanyi people are not represented by an existing LA. Elliott is Jingili and Mudburra; Tennant Creek is Warumungu; Wutunugurra [Epenarra], Arlparra, Ampilatwatja and Alpururulam [Lake Nash] are Alyawarra; and Ali Curing is Kaytetye.

Given the geographical distribution of the seven existing Local Authorities, whilst they are an important way to enable community participation and decision making, perhaps regional governance is best achieved by **combining the LA model with other approaches**.

Whilst the Barkly Shire is already represented with two positions on the interim Barkly Governance Table, these positions do not directly represent the seven existing LAs. Representation for the **LA's could be achieved through one of the two existing Barkly Shire positions on the Governance Table or through the creation of a LA seat on the Governance Table**.

LOCAL AUTHORITY MODEL	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
The structure already exists; the government and the seven LA communities are familiar with it.	Does not currently represent a broad range of communities and homelands across the Barkly Region.

Barkly Local Government Area Ward

Using the Barkly Local Government Area Ward structure as the basis for seeking representation and participation from remote parts of the Barkly may be useful given the Ward structure already exists and government is familiar with it.

One of the key disadvantages of using the Barkly Local Government Area Ward structure as a pathway to achieving regional representation across the Barkly is that Aboriginal residency is unevenly spread across the four wards.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION ACROSS THE BARKLY WARDS			
WARD	# LARGE COMMUNITIES	# SMALL COMMUNITIES	# UNOCCUPIED COMMUNITIES
ALPURRURULAM	1	1	0
KUWARRANGU	4	11	0
PATTA	9	12	6
ALYAWARR	9	32	4

Another obstacle in terms of achieving regional representation is that the Wards don't adequately reflect cultural affiliations. Whilst each language group is affiliated with one or more Wards, some wards only represent one language group, whilst others represent up to six language groups.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS PER BARKLY WARDS		
WARD	LANGUAGE GROUPS REPRESENTED	LANGUAGE GROUPS NOT REPRESENTED
ALPURRURULAM	Alyawarr	Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Wakaya, Waanyi, Warumungu, Warlmanpa, Warlpiri, Anmatyerre and Kaytetye;
KUWARRANGU	Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Wakaya and Waanyi	Alyawarr, Warumungu, Warlmanpa, Warlpiri, Anmatyerre and Kaytetye;
PATTA	Warumungu, Warlpiri and Warlmanpa	Alyawarr, Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Wakaya, Waanyi, Anmatyerre and Kaytetye;
ALYAWARR	Warumungu, Warlmanpa, Warlpiri, Alyawarr, Anmatyerre and Kaytetye;	Jingili, Mudburra, Wambaya, Wakaya, Waanyi;

WARD MODEL	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
The structure already exists; the government and the seven LA communities are familiar with it.	Does not currently represent a broad range of communities and homelands across the Barkly Region.

### Model one: Existing plus Wards / LA

**Keep all existing positions** and create **four new positions, one Aboriginal person from each Ward**. This would achieve good homeland representation if other forms of existing representation were considered such as the location of existing LAs, cultural affiliations and demographic spread. This model would achieve regional representation if the **LAs were represented by one of the two existing BRC positions**.

The Aboriginal people living in each ward, be they Traditional Owners or people with historical connections, elect who fills the position in their ward. Ask the people in each Ward / sub region how they wish to fill their position; they may choose a strong community leader not associated with an existing governance structure; someone already representing an LA; an elected Land Council Delegate; a Native Title Holder or the chair of an existing Aboriginal Corporation.

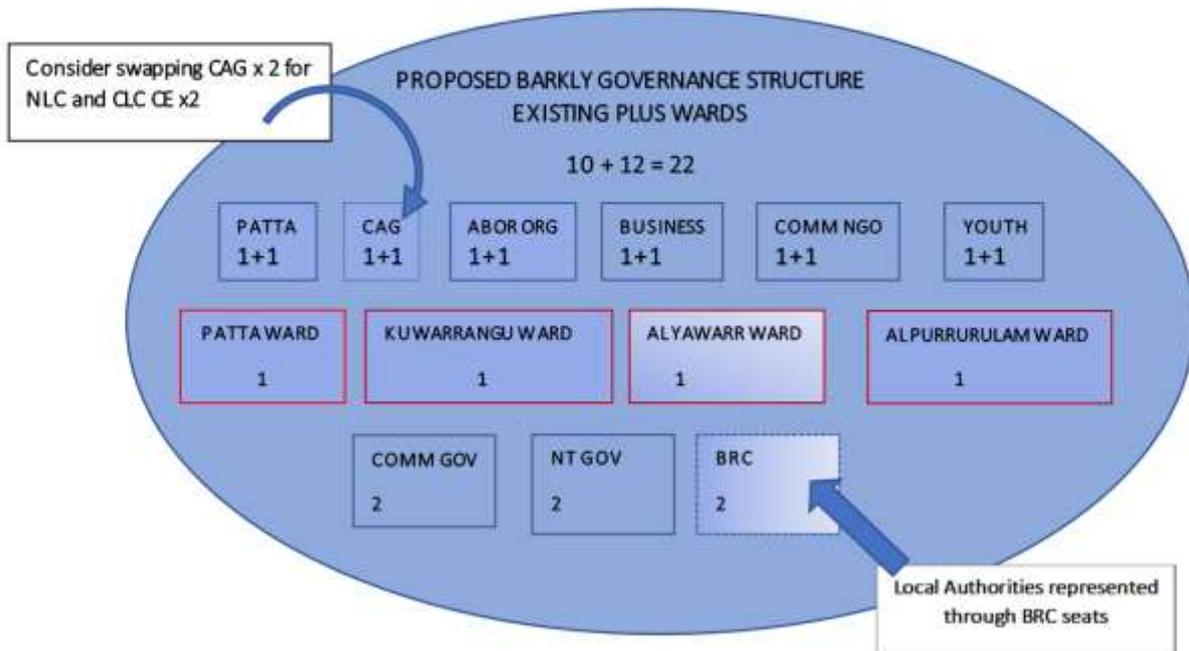
The Patta Ward position should be associated with a homeland such as Likkaparta, Karlumpurta, Mungkarta, Ngurraminyi or Kalinjarri rather than the township of TCK which already has good representation on the interim Barkly Governance Table.

The Kurwarrangu Ward position should be associated with the eastern part of the Ward, such as Corella Creek, Wogyala or Gumuluji given a LA exists in the western side.

The Alyawarr Ward position should be associated with a homeland such Anerre, Jarra Jarra or Tara given four LAs exist in the eastern side of the Ward.

The Alpururulam Ward position should be associated with Irrmarne given Alpururulam, the only other community in the ward, has a LA.

This model adds 4 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 22 positions in total; 10 positions designated for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Size – too large
Increase overall seats for Aboriginal people	Difficulty in electing one person from each ward
	Over representation in town

### Model two: Restructure plus Wards / LA

**Restructure existing positions** to avoid over representation. The six existing Aboriginal positions [CAG, Aboriginal Organisations and Patta] could exist within the Ward framework with the creation of **eight Aboriginal positions [two positions created from each of the four wards]**.

The Aboriginal people living in each Ward, be they traditional owners or people with historical attachments, could elect two people to represent them, for instance:

- A person from an Aboriginal organization
- A person with cultural authority
- An Aboriginal Native Title Holder
- An elected Land Council delegate
- A person from an existing Aboriginal Corporation

This model would achieve regional representation if the **LAs were represented by one of the two existing BRC positions**.

The Patta Ward positions could be associated with the Patta PBC representing in part **Warumungu** interests as well as a homeland position not affiliated with an LA or the Warumungu region such as Karlumpurla, Mungalawurru, Blue Bush or Ngappagunpa to ensure **Warlpiri and Warlmanpa** interested are also represented.

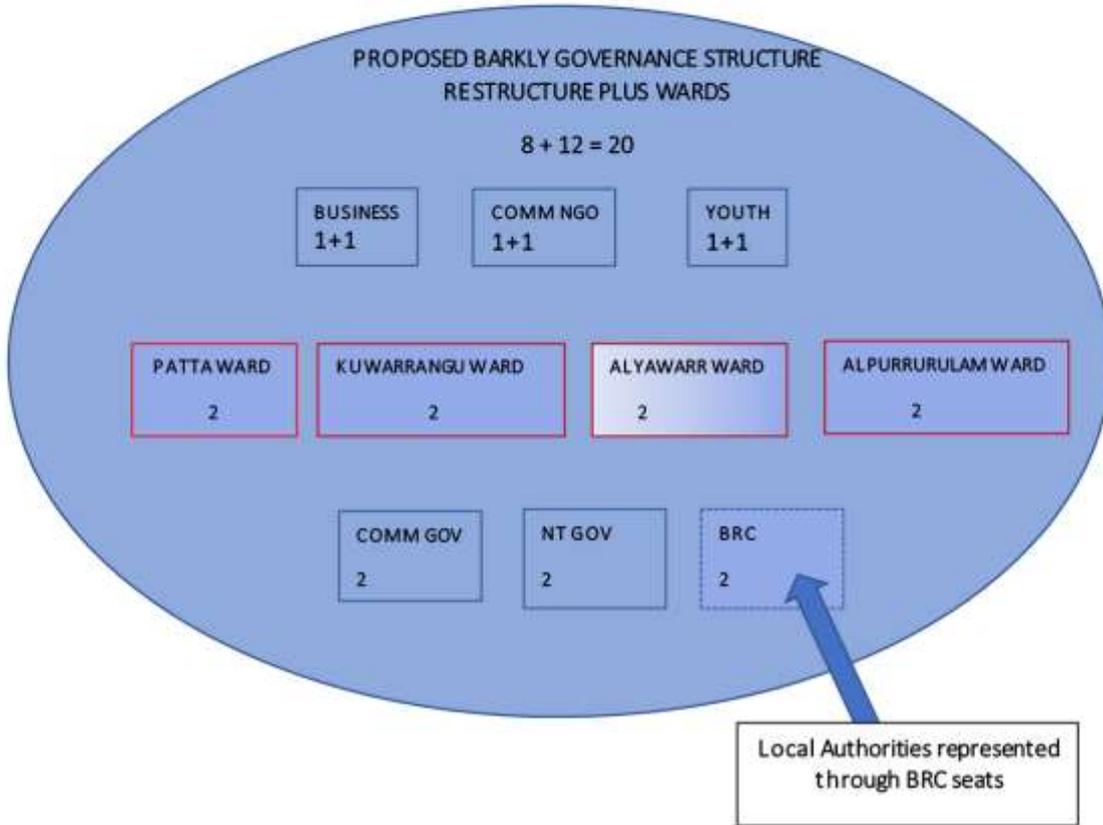
The Kurwarrangu Ward positions could be associated with the eastern part of the Ward, such as Gumuluji to represent **Waanyi** interests and Corella Creek to represent **Wambaya and Wakaya** interests. The LAs in this Ward are associated with the **Jingili / Mudburra** area. Given Gumuluji's remoteness and orientation towards QLD, it is important that service delivery in this area is understood and well-coordinated.

The Alyawarr Ward position could be associated with a homeland such Wakurlpu, Anerre, Jarra Jarra or Tara to ensure **Anmatyerre and Kaytetye** interests are represented. The four LAs in the Ward are associated with the **Alyawarr** and Kaytetye areas.

The Alpururulam Ward positions should be associated with Irrmarne and Alpururulam, the only communities in the Ward, both associated with Alyawarr. Whilst Alpururulam has a LA, given its population and remoteness, it is important that it is well represented. Given Alpururulam's remoteness and orientation towards QLD, it is important that service delivery in this area is understood and well-coordinated.

The same model could be created without reference to Wards, by simply creating four subregions based on socio – cultural affiliations / population.

This model removes 6 existing Aboriginal positions [CAG, Aboriginal Organisations and Patta] and adds a further 8 Aboriginal positions to the interim governance table; creating 20 positions in total; 8 positions designated for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, businesses and other [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	May loose skills gained during interim gov
Size - moderate	Over representation in town
Will require a lot of consultation	Possible for power imbalance
	Will require support for consults

## ABORIGINAL CORPORATIONS

As a way to draw on the 65 existing Aboriginal Corporations across the Barkly Region a number of positions could be created on the Governance table for Regional Aboriginal Corporations which combine clusters of existing Aboriginal Corporations. As a way to achieve representation across the entire region, this model also incorporates representation from existing LAs which could be represented by one of the BRC representatives. Cultural affiliations and demographic distribution are also considered.

### Model three: Existing plus Regional Aboriginal Corporations / cultural blocks

**Keep all existing positions** and create **four new positions** for representatives from four proposed Regional Aboriginal Corporations [or four socio-cultural blocks].

The people living in each Regional Aboriginal Corporation area / cultural block could elect someone from the pool of already elected Land Council delegates, from an existing RNTBC, from an LA or from an existing Aboriginal Corporation. The important element here is that the people in each of the four regions choose who represents them and their region.

A Southern Barkly Regional Aboriginal Corporation could be established in which membership is based on existing AC across the south eastern Barkly Region as a way to capture communities not associated with the Local Authority system. **Alyawarr, Kaytetye and Anmatyerre** interests could be represented.

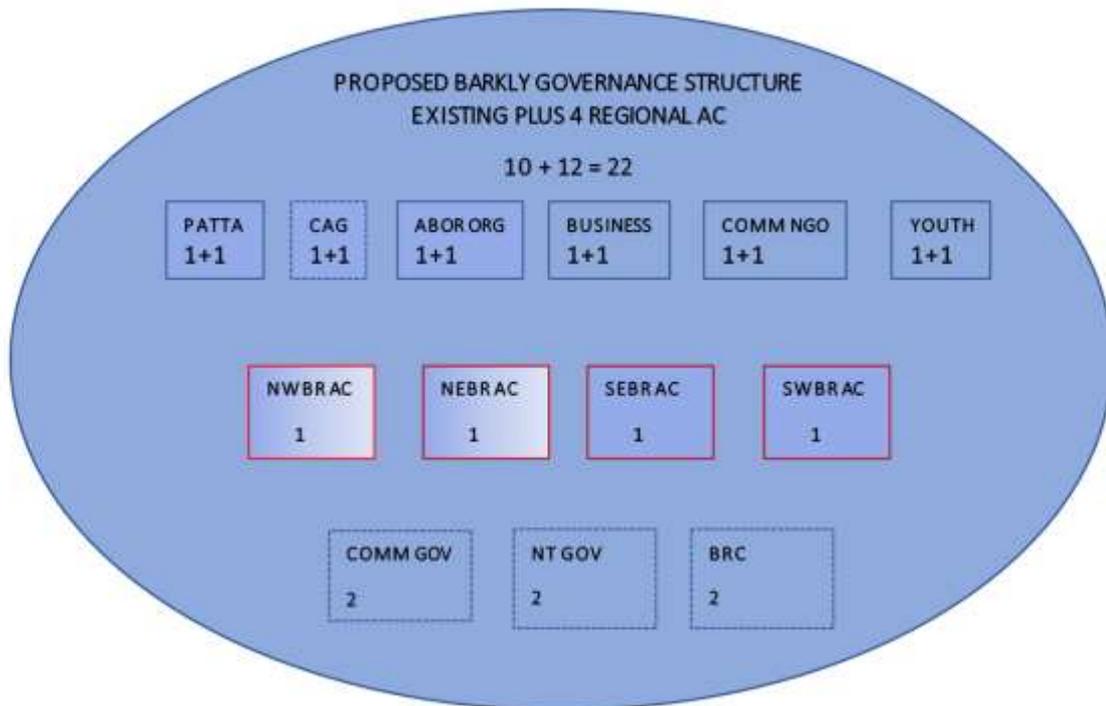
A North Eastern Barkly Regional Aboriginal Corporation could be established in which membership is based on existing AC across the northern eastern Barkly Region as a way to capture communities not associated with the Local Authority system. **Wakaya, Wambaya, and Waanyi** interests could be represented.

A North Western Barkly Regional Aboriginal Corporation could be established in which membership is based on existing AC across the north western Barkly Region as a way to capture communities not associated with the Local Authority system. **Jingili and Mudburra** interests could be represented.

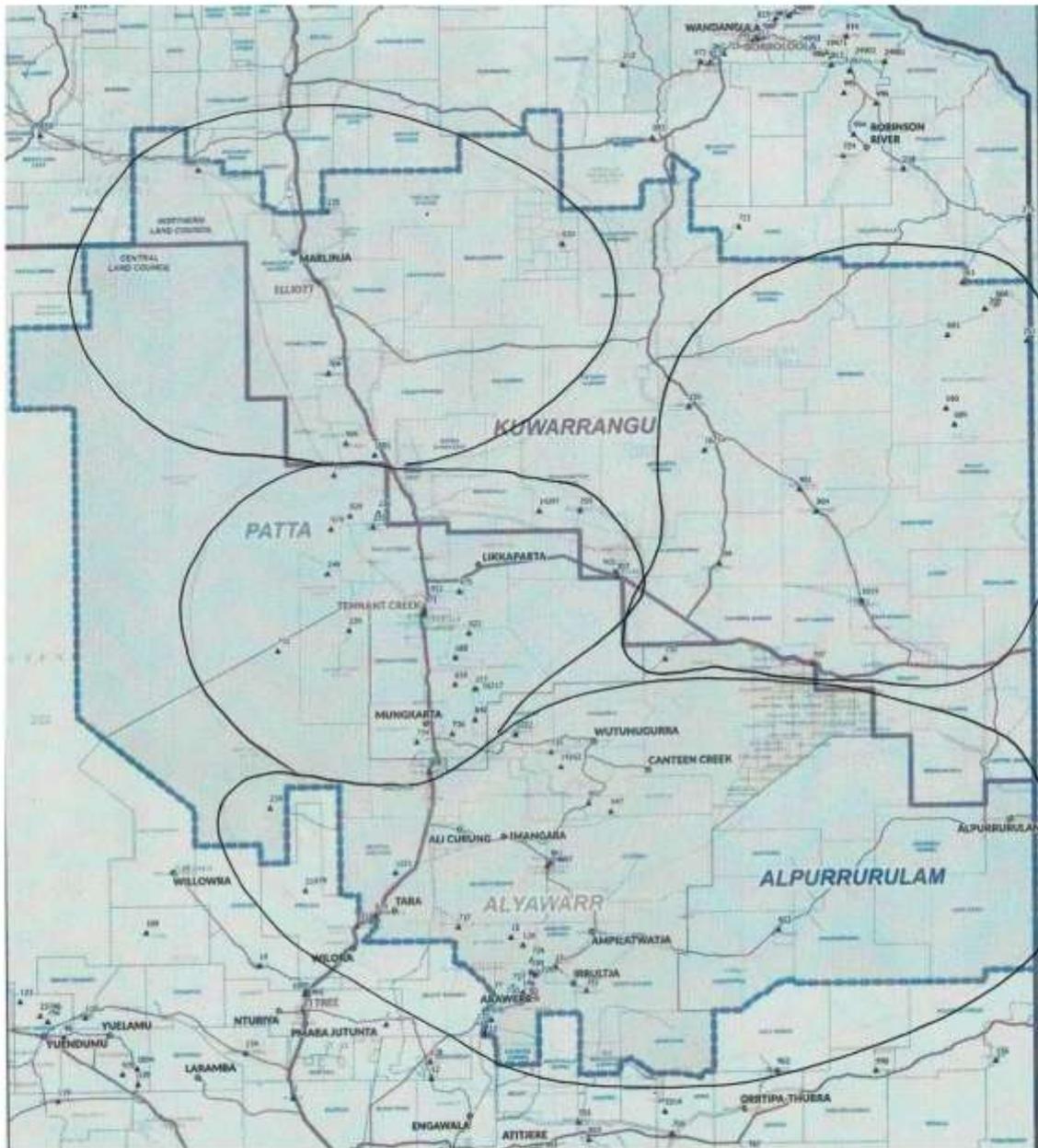
A Central Barkly Regional Aboriginal Corporation could be established in which membership is based on existing AC across the central Barkly Region as a way to capture communities not associated with the Local Authority system. **Warumungu, Warlmanpa and Warlpiri** interests could be represented.

This model adds 4 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 22 positions in total; 10 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, youth and others [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].

To avoid over representation and to reduce numbers the two CAG positions could be removed and reduce government positions to one each [17 total].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Over representation in town
Builds on existing experience	Size - large
Good diversity	Will require ongoing support for consults
Will require a lot of consultation	



POSSIBLE CULTURAL BLOCKS ACROSS THE BARKLY

LAND COUNCIL / RNTBC

Model four: Existing plus Land Council

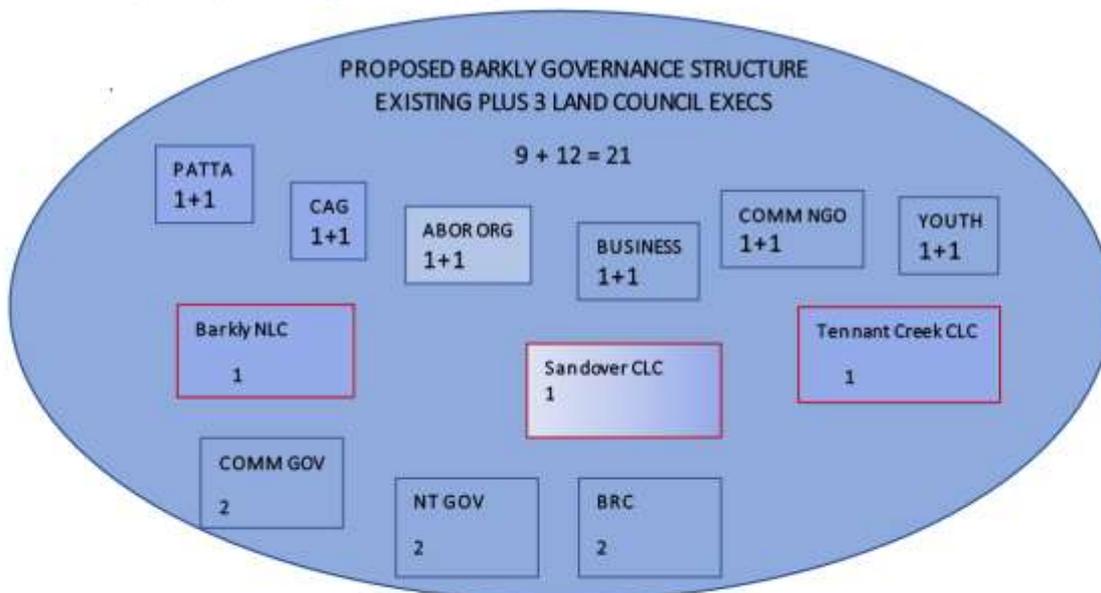
Keep all existing positions and create three positions for Land Council executive members as a way to enable participation from remote areas of the Barkly.

- one position for the executive member of the Barkly/ Borroloola Region [NLC]
- one position for the executive member of the Eastern Sandover Region [CLC]
- one position for the executive member of the Tennant Creek Region [CLC]

These Land Council positions have already been through a community election process. These three positions could be supported by the Community Development and Prescribed body Corporate Units responsible for Registered Native Title Body Corporates, at each of the Land Councils.

This model adds 3 positions to the existing 18 positions, creating 21 positions in total; 9 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, youth and others [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].

Alternatively, create two positions, one for the NLC CEO and one for the CLC CEO given they are a statutory authority responsible for regional issues associated with ALT, RNTBC, pastoral excisions, community development and governance programs [total 20].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Over representation in town
Builds on existing experience	Size - large
Established quickly	Land council executive members may not be aware of BRD initiatives
Little consultation required	

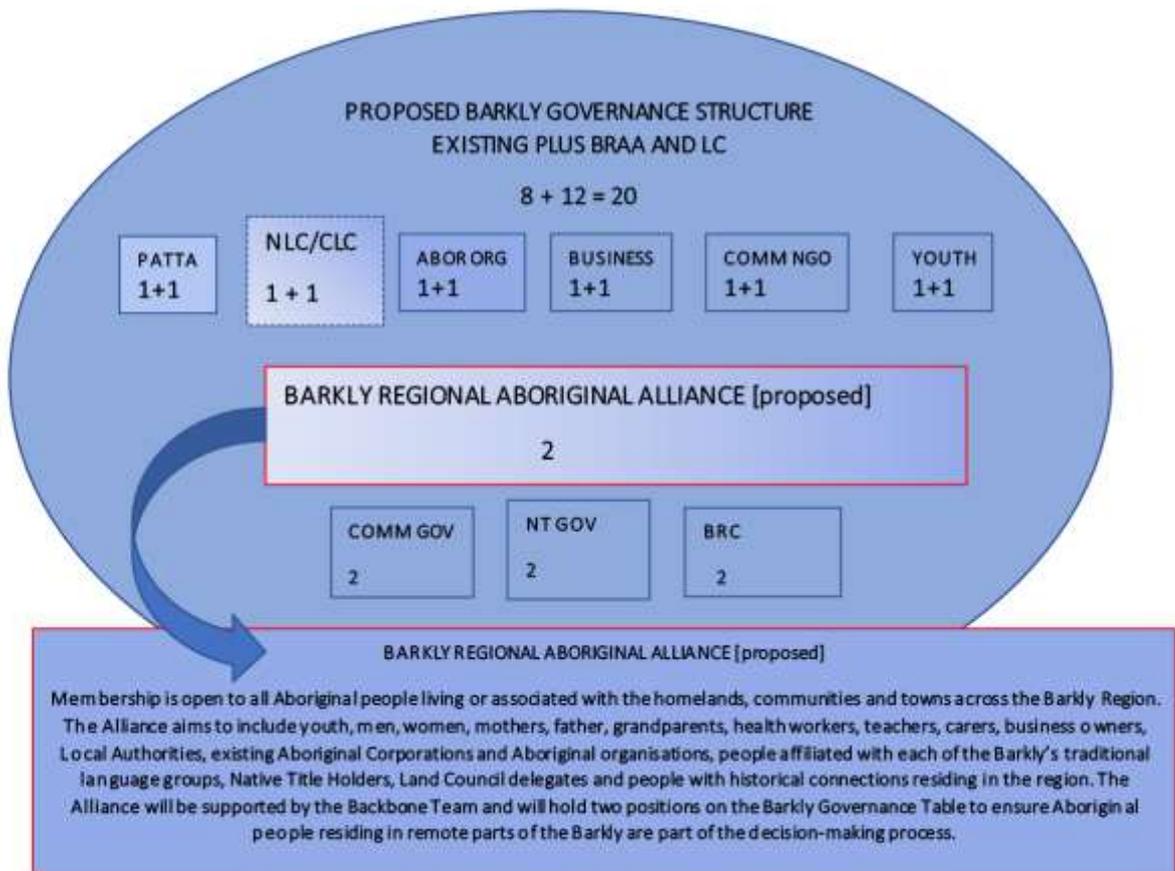
REGIONALISATION

Form a Barkly Regional Aboriginal Alliance [BRAA], a sub group convened and supported by the Backbone Team, would also achieve broad regional representation on the table. The Alliance would aim to ensure a diverse range of representation from all of the homelands, communities and towns across the Barkly including youth, men, women, mothers, father, grandparents, health workers, teachers, carers, business owners, members of existing corporations and organisations, people affiliated with each of the Barkly’s traditional language groups [even if they currently reside elsewhere] and people with historical connections residing in the region.

Model five: Restructure plus Barkly Regional Aboriginal Alliance

Restructure existing positions to avoid over representation; the existing CAG positions could exist within the Alliance and the two Land Council CEOs could have one position each. Create two positions for rotational representatives from the Barkly Regional Aboriginal Alliance [BRAA] [proposed].

This model adds 4 positions and removes 2 positions, creating 20 positions in total; 8 positions for Aboriginal people and 12 for government, youth and others [non-Aboriginal or Aboriginal].



Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases regional representation	Difficulty in electing regional representatives
Increases overall seats for Aboriginal people	Size - moderate
Builds on existing experience	Alliance will require ongoing capacity development and funding
Land council CEO will bring regional knowledge to table	

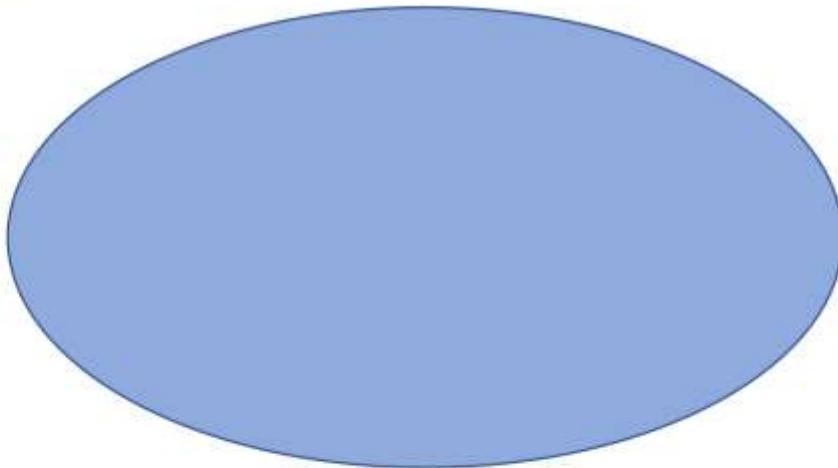
OTHER

**Model six: open for discussion.....**

It is hoped that the models presented here have triggered discussion about the range of governance options across the Barkly. Perhaps another option can be created that better suits the needs of the people living in the Barkly.

NUMBER OF SEATS: ?

PEOPLE / GROUPS REPRESENTED: ?



## 4 WHATS NEXT?

### REPRESENTATION

Given the BRD aims to deliver important social, economic and cultural outcomes to Aboriginal people across the Barkly Region, the interim governance table should consider **reviewing the existing structure** [representative seats] to ensure two important elements:

- 1/ That particular Aboriginal groups are not **over or under represented**, and
- 2/ That the regions ethnicity is reflected.

The interim governance table should also decide **how many seats** are to be allocated to enable a regional voice, then ask the constituents in each region how they would like to fill the position allocated to their region. **Flexibility** is paramount. Depending on the decision made by the interim Governance Table, it may be possible for each region to choose a different governance model in order to fill their regional position.

### LOCAL DECISION MAKING

The proposed regional governance models need to be considered by the people in regional areas, that is, by the people the model aims to represent. Localised remote community engagement in accordance with the NT Government **Local Decision Making** [LDM] Framework Policy [2018] and **Empowered Communities: Empowered Peoples** approach [NIAA 2015] is required in order for this to effectively happen. All parties to the BRD will need to support this approach.

The LDM approach aims to facilitate a new working relationship between Aboriginal communities and government agencies, setting out a pathway for communities to have control over service delivery and programs. LDM requires genuine agency participation, and a public promise from government to share authority and decision making. The NTG will work in partnership with Aboriginal communities, in accordance with LDM principles, to **facilitate community control over decisions** relating to social, cultural, environmental and economic priorities. Given different communities have different aspirations, some communities may want to have more of a say, while some may want to take on the running of services.

The LDM process is initiated by conversations between and within community and government led by the Chief Minister's Office and relevant NTG agencies. The government acknowledges that this **takes time and resources**, and they are willing to support the process. Community explores and shares their aspirations or community priorities and decides who will represent them in negotiations, possibly forming a new community governance body. Agreements are reached by the parties involved describing what is to be achieved and how it is to be implemented at the designated LDM site. MOUs can be developed as a way to formalise what has been agreed to.

The **Backbone team** are well placed to engage with men, women, youth, parents, grandparents, cultural law holders and carers across the region to enable informed local decision making and ultimately to facilitate the **election** of the allocated regional representatives. As outlined in the NTG LDM Framework, remote engagement requires takes **time and resources**.

Whichever model is chosen, given the governance process needs to be community driven it important that community people have a say in who represents them. The back bone team, given their expertise and independence, are ideally placed to coordinate this process. The backbone team could facilitate a formal election in each region. Simple nomination / voting forms can be developed so that people are not publicly revealing who they are voting for.

The backbone team will need to visit clusters of communities in each of the four regions to discuss governance models in accordance with the LDM framework. They will need to inform the group of the importance of the representative position in terms of the required skill set [knowledge of money, literacy, roles and responsibilities].

The Indigenous Governance Toolkit is an online resource developed by the Australian Indigenous Governance Institute for Indigenous groups searching for information to build their governance. It covers all the basics –rules, values, culture, membership, leadership, and decision making – and has many examples of ideas that work from other groups, tools to help groups get started, and useful guidance to sustain efforts. Consider utilising this resource which many Aboriginal people across the Barkly will be familiar with.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

This localised place-based approach through the LDM framework would require a parallel **capacity building stream** to ensure intergenerational governance skills are attained. It is important that any such capacity building exercise work collaboratively with the education system to ensure young people are engaged with governance models and attain literacy skill in general.

Over time the **capacity** of the elected representatives to govern will need to be development. Governance capacity building should be broadened beyond the elected representatives to ensure key governance concepts are understood by all members of the community, especially interested young people. The elected representatives will need support to attend and participate in meetings and workshops, and to share important information across their region.

This approach would also require skilled facilitators, community development staff and community liaison officers employed at the community level and government funded. The governance capacity of the four elected representatives would benefit from the employment of one or more positions specifically aimed at supporting their role on the table; **Barkly Regional Governance Support Worker**.

## COMMUNITY PLANS

The development of Community Plans will be the primary means by which people living in remote communities can have a say about the future of their communities and the implementation of the initiatives under the Barkly Regional Deal. The BRD Backbone Team will continue to engage with remote communities to enable local participation. They are visiting remote communities, rather than trying to enable community people to attend meetings in Tennant Creek or other major centres. This approach accords with the NTG Local Decision Making [LDM] Framework Policy [2018].

The outcome of the engagement with men, women, youth, parents, grandparents and carers will need to be collated into each Community Plan. **Community Plans will contain the voice of the people in each region about the social, economic and cultural initiatives and will be presented to the table.**

Whilst each homeland's particular issues need to be understood, consideration of how these **needs fit into the region** each homeland is situated is very important in capital poor, remote environments. **Existing cultural, social and economic networks** should be utilised across regional blocks. Different communities will have distinctive ways of working together to achieve common regional development objectives.

The elected regional representative and their Governance Support Worker / the Back Bone Team will need to be involved in the development of multiple Community Plans across their region. Community Planning meetings / LDM consults will need to take place with each LA and non-LA homeland. Some of the smaller homelands could attend meetings / workshops at nearby larger communities depending on their orientation. Depending on levels of occupancy, clusters of Community Plans could be developed with some of the smaller or unoccupied homelands undertaking the planning process with larger nearby communities. Some regions will have more plans than others depending on their population and the willingness of communities to cluster a number of small neighbouring communities into single plans.

It is intended that that the **BRD Working Groups** undertake sessions in remote communities, not just in Tennant Creek. It is highly recommended that membership of these Work Groups includes people representing remote communities, based on one or more of the Governance Options presented above. These foundations are both very important in terms of enabling regionalism.

Decisions made at the table about each Community Plan will need to be taken back to each community in the form of direct community engagement as well as through the development and distribution of plain English newsletters. Again, the elected representative, their Governance Support Worker and other members of the Backbone team are well placed to undertake this crucial task on an ongoing basis.

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# Social Investment Service System Reform Project Plan

Project Manager	Craig Kelly
Version 4	8 Jan 2020
Date released	

**AMENDMENT HISTORY**

Version	Description of change	Date	Modified by
1	Original		
2	Amendments	27 May 2019	Lu Steuart
3	Amendments	26 Sep 2019	Vicki Schultz
4	Amendments	8 January 2020	Vicki Schultz

**FILE LOCATION**

The digital version of this document is located at K:\REDS Network\Barkly Region\Barkly Regional Deal\PROJECTS\18 - Social Investment Service System\Social Investment Service System Reform - working docs

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Document	Date
Children and Families Standing Committee Agenda Paper	26 Sep 2019

**ENDORSEMENT**

This document is authorised for release once all signatories have endorsed this document.

Project Manager: Craig Kelly Regional Executive Director - Barkly Dept of the Chief Minister	/	/2020
Project Sponsor: Barkly Governance Table Name of Representative Title of Representative	/	/2020
Approved: Bridgette Bellinger Executive Director, Regional Networks Dept of the Chief Minister	/	/2020

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. BACKGROUND

A consistent and repeated issue raised by community members, frontline government service providers, non-government service providers (funded by government to deliver services) and the Barkly Regional Council is the need to strengthen the collaboration, coordination and accountability of government services delivered in the region. This issue—and the need to implement place-based responses to improving the delivery of programs and services—was also identified by the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory (the NT Royal Commission) as integral for improving the effectiveness of the child protection and youth justice systems.

The existing service system in the Barkly region is described as fragmented resulting in service gaps and duplication, lacks transparency, and in some cases, ineffective, inefficient and inappropriate services are being delivered. This is compounded by the practical challenges of delivering services in a remote location with high levels of entrenched economic and social disadvantage. Frontline government service providers describe their default way of working as having '... no time, no energy, poor mental wellbeing and an inability to stretch further'. The need to improve and strengthen the service system is a priority for the Barkly Regional Deal. Central to this issue is ensuring local stakeholders have an active role in the planning, design and review of government services and programs (from consultation and advice, through to collaboration and co-design and eventual community control).

The NT Royal Commission identified that lack of a comprehensive framework for co-ordination between NT and Commonwealth governments as funders and/or providers of services, nor did it uncover any proper assessment of need so that services could be appropriately targeted.

A preliminary mapping exercise of current Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government (NTG) expenditure across the Barkly region confirms there are 'significant opportunities to develop an improved approach to service delivery in the region, including ... better coordination, shared outcomes measurement and better governance and oversight.' Noting the incompleteness of data, the quantum of funds in the Barkly region across the three levels of government was estimated to be \$538 million delivered through 700 grants to 500 service providers.

Draft Report on the Expenditure on Children in the Northern Territory 2019 - Productivity Commission

To help prevent harm to children in the Northern Territory the Commonwealth and Northern Territory Governments collectively spent ...



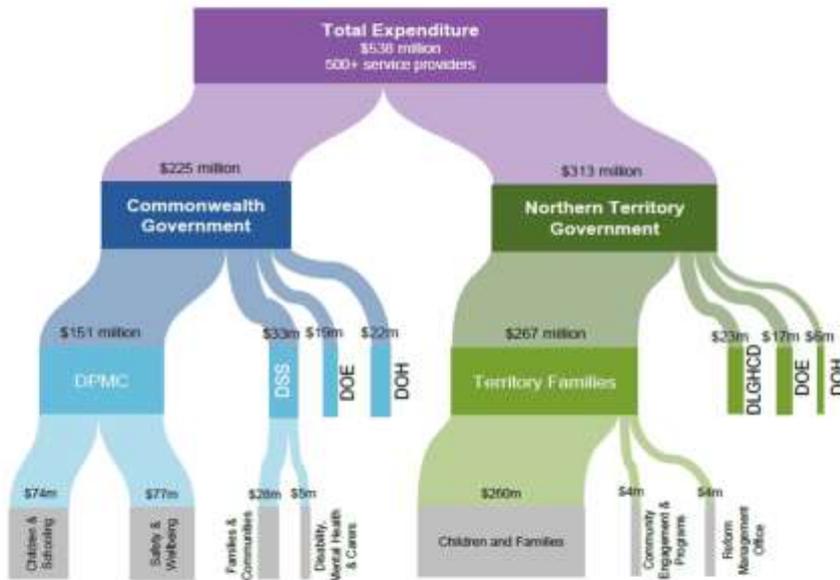


Despite these significant resources, governments are making short term funding decisions in relative isolation without a good understanding of:

- the needs and priorities of communities
- existing services funded by other government agencies

- ➔ There is significant goodwill, positive reforms and pockets of good practice decision making
- ➔ But the system of children and family services is highly fragmented
- ➔ There are overlaps, duplication and gaps in expenditure effort between and within governments
- ➔ Services are poorly targeted and failing to best address the needs of children and families

Figure 1 Expenditure flows for children and family services in the Northern Territory, 2018-19



Source: Productivity Commission estimates based on departmental data.

## What does our draft report propose?

A new approach to funding children and family services in the Northern Territory

### Reform area 1

Governments determine funding by working *with* communities to develop community plans.

The Commonwealth and NT Governments should establish a formal coordination process in which they:

- agree on what types of services they will each fund and in which locations
- agree to pool funds in specific policy areas or locations

### Reform area 2

Longer term, more collaborative contracting of service providers

- Transition to longer term funding (7+ years) with a relational approach to contracting that focuses on continuous improvement
- Ensure funding covers the full cost of service delivery
- Take into account providers' ability to provide physically accessible and culturally appropriate services to children and families

### Reform area 3

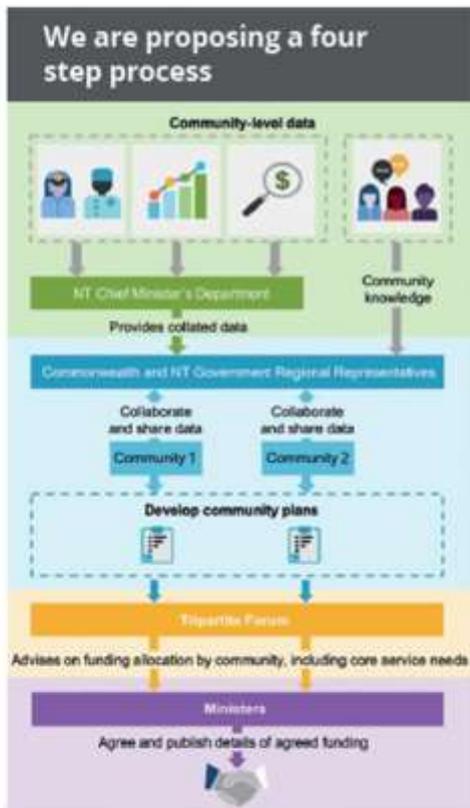
Better, more transparent data that is shared at the community level

- Improve data and reporting on child and family wellbeing outcomes at the community level
- Develop a public list of children and family services available in each community
- Adopt a continuous improvement approach to monitoring and evaluation

### Reform area 4

Stronger supporting institutions

- Strengthen the role of the Children and Families Tripartite Forum to provide advice to government on the funding allocation by community
- Support regional network staff to work with service providers to improve services and to work with communities to develop community plans
- Task the NT Children's Commissioner to publicly report on the progress of reforms



#### We want to hear from you about our findings and recommendations

Visit our website to read the draft report and to make a submission or brief comment by 20th December

[pc.gov.au/nt-children](http://pc.gov.au/nt-children)  
or call 1800 020 083

f @productivitycommission    t @ozprodcom

## 2.2. SCOPE

### 2.2.1. In Scope

The overarching goal of the Barkly Regional Deal is a prosperous, inclusive and resilient Barkly Region that maximises its comparative advantages and strengths to adapt to changing circumstances (BRD p 30).

This project outcome is to;

- Maximise the range and quality of services available to the public in the Barkly Region to support children, young people, families and other people to achieve prosperity, inclusiveness and resilience.

The objective of the project is to improve the local human services system by coordinating investment, minimising duplication, responding to service gaps, and strengthening local decision-making in the planning, design and review of government funded and delivered services.

Deliverables include;

- a point-in-time map of community services available to Barkly residents
- the development of a Barkly Priority Funding Framework
- implementation of the Coordinated Funding Framework in the Barkly.

### 2.2.2. Out of Scope

Examination of services which are not targeted at children, young people, and families are excluded. This includes infrastructure such as roads and transport, utilities including power and water and industries such as agribusiness or resource development.

## 2.3. LINK TO STRATEGY

The project is the headline initiative under Social Development in the Barkly Regional Deal, signed off by the Australian Government, the Northern Territory Government and the Barkly Regional Council.

The project also has clear links to the following projects and frameworks:

- Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory
  - Productivity Commission study of children and families funding and services in the Northern Territory
  - Coordinated Funding Framework
- Local Decision Making (NTG)
- Aboriginal Contracting Framework (under development)
- Empowered Communities (NIAA)
- Stronger Places, Stronger People (DSS)
- Connected Beginnings

Other projects or frameworks which will affect service planning and delivery in the Barkly include:

- other Barkly Regional Deal projects
- Tennant Creek Child and Family Centre
- development of an NT wide social outcomes framework
- proposed integrated specialist domestic and family violence hub model for Tennant Creek to support women and their children in the Barkly region
- NT Aboriginal Justice Agreement
- National Disability Insurance Scheme

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## 3. RESOURCES AND GOVERNANCE

### 3.1. PROJECT TEAM

Project Sponsor: Barkly Governance Table

Name	Title & Division	Role in Project
Craig Kelly	Regional Executive Director Barkly	Project Manager
	Regional Network Group	Project Officers

### 3.2. GOVERNANCE

The Barkly Regional Deal is a joint partnership between the three levels of government, to support the economic and social development of the region.

The Barkly Governance Table is being established to give practical effect to the commitment of governments to develop and negotiate the Barkly Regional Deal with the broader community including Aboriginal peoples. The Barkly Governance Table is the overarching governance body that will lead the development and implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal.

The Governance Table is supported by a Backbone Team which will provide supporting infrastructure (such as strategy, community engagement and data functions) to coordinate work among partners to progress the overall implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal. The Backbone Team will be underpinned by principles of collective impact driving implementation through a collaborative approach across partners and the community.

The Barkly Regional Deal Senior Officers Group will provide agency support for the Project, and could also be represented on an advisory group either directly or via delegation. Current membership includes the departments of the Chief Minister; Trade, Business and Innovation; NT Police; Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics; Education; the Attorney-General and Justice, Housing and Community Development, Tourism and Culture; Primary Industries and Resources; Health; and Territory Families.

#### Advisory Group

The Governance Table has already agreed to the formation of working groups to support five of the BRD initiatives.

The Governance Table will manage the formation of the advisory group for this project. This group of local stakeholders will advise and monitor the project at an operational level. The group should be able to provide quick advice and small scale decisions.

### 3.3. FINANCIAL & PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

Service mapping will identify the actual (point in time) amount of CW, NTG and BRC funding that is committed to (and expended on) social services in the Barkly Region.

It is not intended to reduce the overall level of funding, however it is very likely that there will be re-allocation of funding between providers.

NTG procurement policies including *Buy Local* and the *Aboriginal Contracting Framework* will guide the selection of providers for reallocated funding.

### 3.4. COSTS

The management and implementation of this project will be funded from within existing resources. The project will draw on the resources of the:

- Barkly Governance Table (GT)
- supporting Backbone Team to the GT
- Regional Network Group DCM, led in the Barkly by Craig Kelly, Regional Executive Director, Barkly
- Reform Management Office (Territory Families) for the Coordinated Funding Framework
- Local Decision Making Team, DCM.

Capacity building for the non-government sector will be drawn from:

- APoNT governance training
- LDM grants
- NTCOSS sector development and training
- Other DTBI or NTG grants (eg CBF)

## 4. DETAILED PROJECT PLAN

### 4.1. APPROACH

Key elements of the project include:

#### 1. Service System Mapping, Design and Reform

- Spark Strategy undertook service and expenditure mapping to develop a comprehensive understanding of social/human service delivery in Tennant Creek and the Barkly Region in 2018.
- Examination of the Spark Report has revealed that not all government funding has been captured and there is some duplication. The service and expenditure mapping was updated with further detail about service activities (including service provision by NTG). This provided a point-in-time picture of social investment in the Barkly as the basis for analysis of the service system.
- An agenda paper and project plan were tabled at the Children and Family Standing Committee in October 2019, it was decided to use draft report released by the Productivity Commission in November 2019.
- This element also includes working with the NGO sector to build organisation capacity as well as service and practice capacity, and to shift service delivery to Aboriginal controlled organisations. This will be a gradual approach using partnership, auspicing and other approaches, including those advocated by the Aboriginal Peak Organisations Northern Territory. The experience of the development of Aboriginal controlled health and legal organisations can provide useful guidance
- It is highly likely that there will be reallocation of funding which will need sound relationship management between agencies and NGOs, noting that providers will be given the opportunity to reform and build their capacity.

## 2. Local Community Led Change

- The Barkly Governance Table (comprising Traditional Owners, Aboriginal organisations, youth, business leaders, non-government sector representatives and the three levels of government) is the overarching governance body that will govern the implementation of the BRD.
- This will be supported by collaborative approaches to system design, including Local Decision Making.

## 3. Coordination and Integration of Service Delivery

- The Tennant Creek Child and Family Centre is a recommendation of the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory (the NT Royal Commission), and will facilitate service coordination between the NTG and NGO sector (both NTG and Commonwealth funded) for the delivery of child and family services. This is an early example of service reform.
- It is anticipated that the Child and Family Centre will be operational by the end of 2019.
- The Family Safety Framework is active in Tennant Creek and provides service coordination across the family violence service sector. Other models of service coordination will be tested, reinvigorated or implemented.

## 4. Streamline NT and Commonwealth Service Planning and Funding

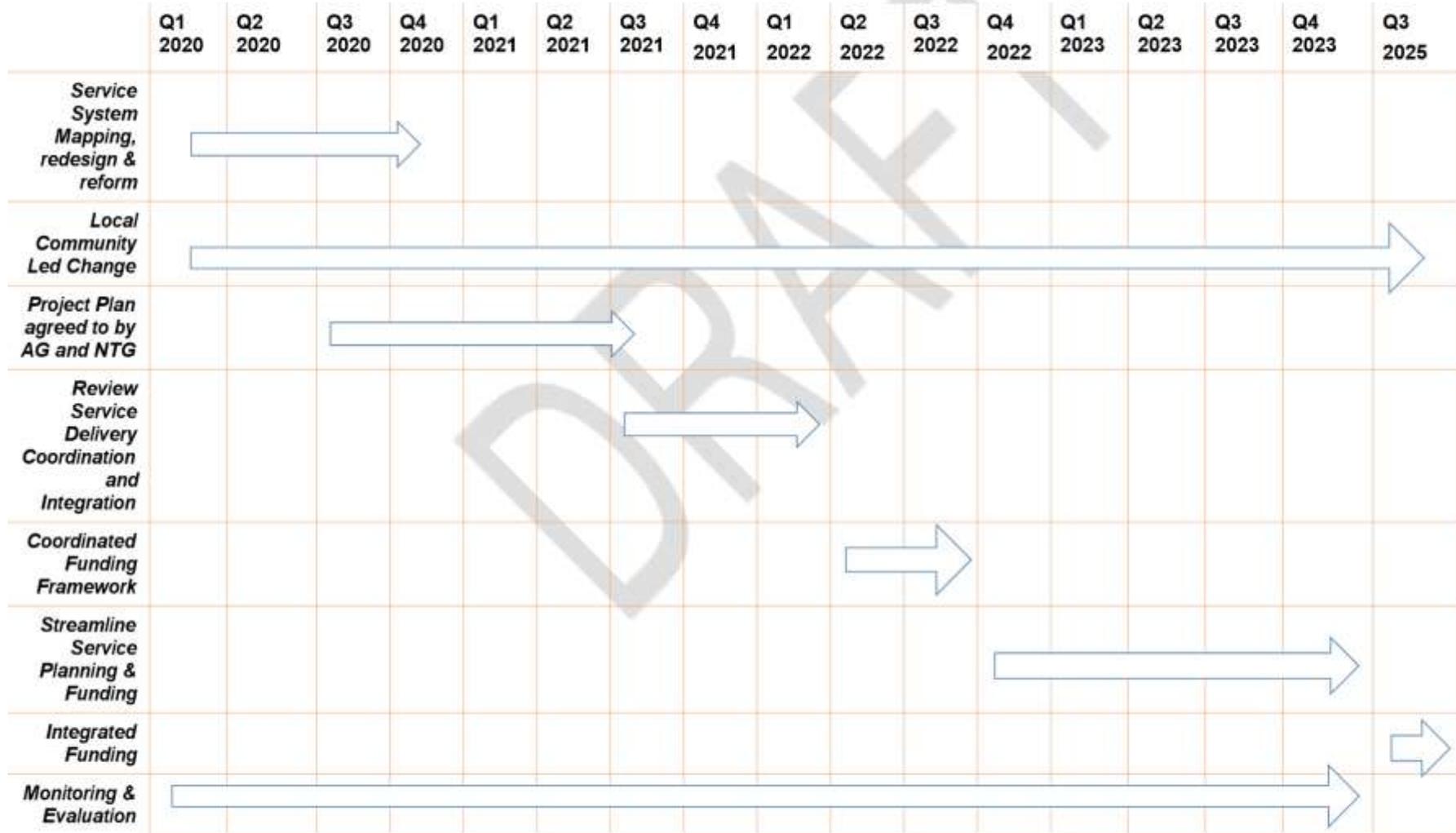
- Building on the Coordinated Funding Framework, consideration will be given by Commonwealth and NT governments as to how integrated funding would be managed within each government, and then how integrated funding may be managed between governments.
- Matters to consider could include integration of data collection, grant applications and reporting and pooling of program and other funds.

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Will be underpinned by the Barkly Regional Deal measurement and evaluation framework, which is being designed (and funded) as part of the Stronger Places Stronger Peoples implementation approach.



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER



## 5. RISKS AND DEPENDENCIES

### 5.1. RISK REGISTER

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation	Responsibility	Timeframe for mitigation action
Change of commitment at Federal, NT or Barkly Regional Council level (through change of govt, mayor or change of priorities).	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-signed Barkly Regional Deal as foundation document.</li> </ul>	CW, NT, Barkly Regional Council	Ongoing
Insufficient resources to drive project once Project Manager ceases.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek additional resources or identify capacity elsewhere.</li> </ul>	CW, NT	Early July
Governance Table fails to engage/function at project level.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for Governance Table.</li> <li>Replace Governance Table as high level governance structure with alternative group.</li> <li>Project Directors and Advisory Group to provide direction on, or to act as senior governance group.</li> </ul>	Governance Table Barkly Deal Senior Officers Group Advisory Group Backbone team	Ongoing from Governance Table briefing re project.
Insufficient governance capacity in current or potential service providers.	Medium to High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Range of governance training for providers (eg APO NT).</li> <li>Mentoring/advisory arrangements between providers.</li> </ul>	Providers. NTG and CW as funders.	Ongoing

Current workforce skills are not suitable for refocussed service needs. High staff turnover, lack of suitable staff.	Medium to High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devt and implementation of regional workforce strategy (part of BRD).</li> <li>• Devt and implementation of Human Services Industry Plan.</li> <li>• Workforce training is available and based on above plans.</li> </ul>	NTG (DTBI?) NDS and NTCOSS  DTBI	Ongoing
Provider resistance to funding reallocation.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frame reallocation in terms of improved services to clients.</li> <li>• Funding decisions to be consistent with Barkly Priority Funding Framework.</li> <li>• Maintain relationships with providers, including consistent communications.</li> </ul>	NTG and CW as funders.	Once provider assessment begins
New funding/services duplicate existing services.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with funders (CW, NTG) to ensure Barkly Priority Funding Framework is recognised and understood.</li> <li>• Coordinated Funding Framework should reduce risk of duplication.</li> </ul>	NTG and CW as funders.	Ongoing
Stakeholders and community do not see their aspirations/ wishes in services.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance Table as primary pathway to community involvement, supported by Local Decision Making.</li> <li>• Keep stakeholders and community informed of aims, progress, problems.</li> </ul>	Governance Table Advisory Group  NTG and CW for alternate consultation means	
Data quality and availability.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with providers to improve completeness and consistency of data.</li> <li>• Ensure data capture is consistent ie data definitions.</li> </ul>	Project Staff  NTG and CW	

Consultation fatigue.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use recent consultation reports as proxy for consultation.</li><li>• Only consult where recent reports are not available or not sufficient.</li></ul>	Project Staff	
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## 6. COMMUNICATION, ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

### 6.1. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Communication within DCM and across NTG is critical to keep the BRD and other government reforms aligned.

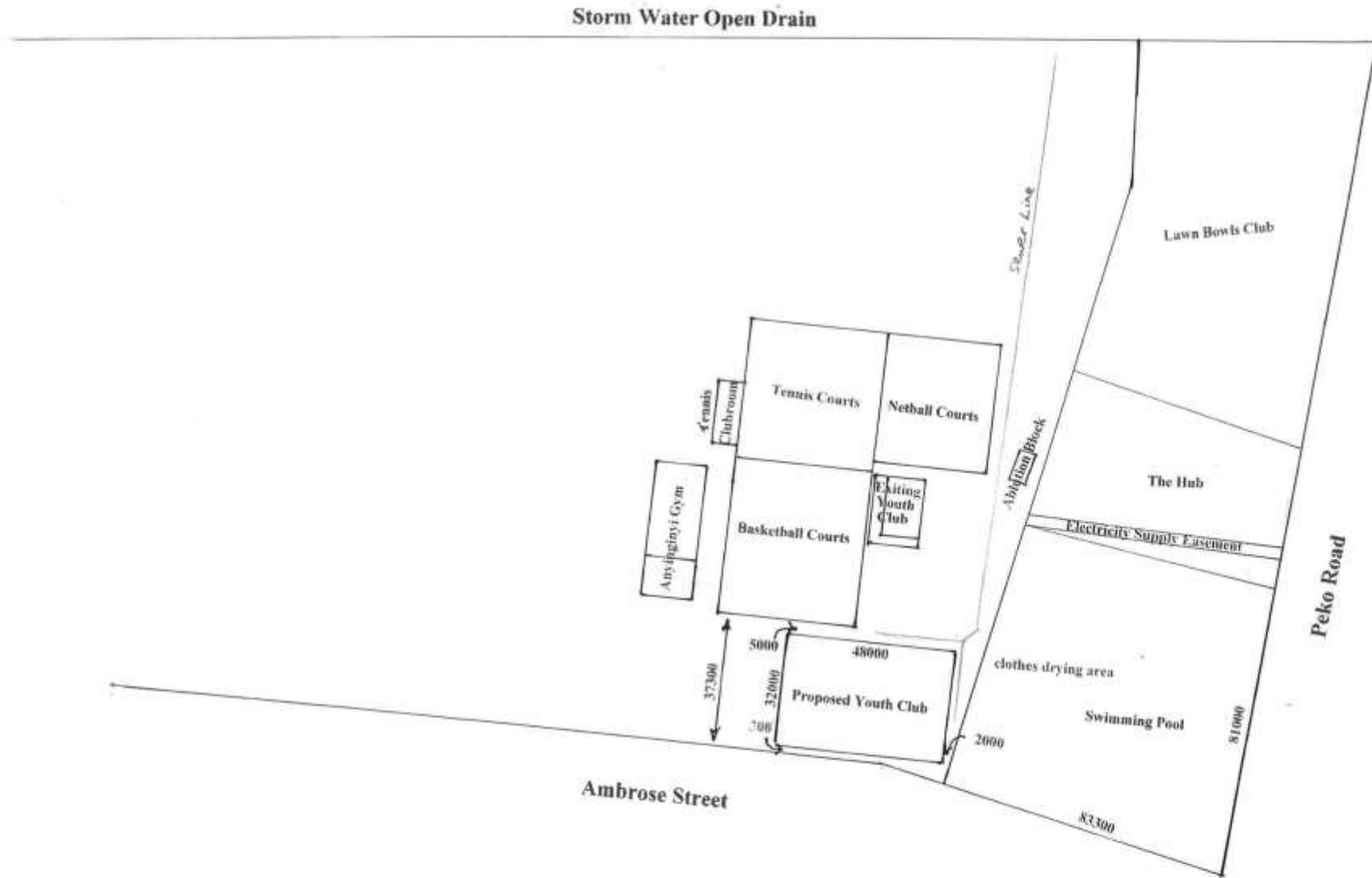
### 6.2. EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Communication, engagement and consultation are critical to this project, and will be guided by the Governance Table and government representatives in Tennant Creek and the Barkly.

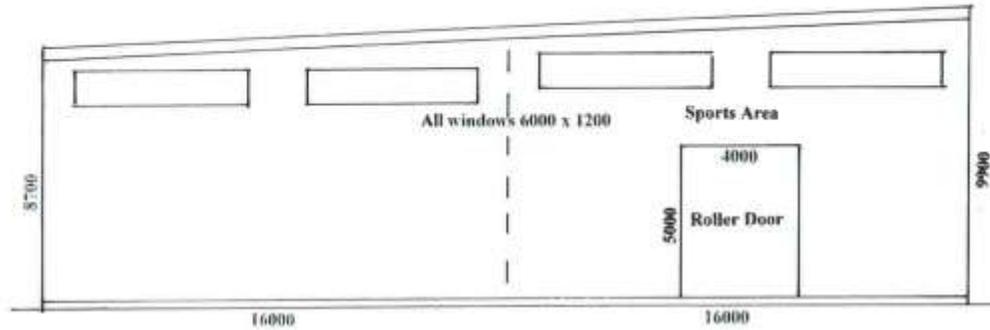
Noting that the Barkly Regional Deal and a range of other NTG reforms will involve an abundance of community and stakeholder involvement, consultation should be based on a thorough understanding of recent consultation activity in the Barkly. There is a real risk of consultation overload.

Targeted community consultation may be a means of gathering user/client opinion.

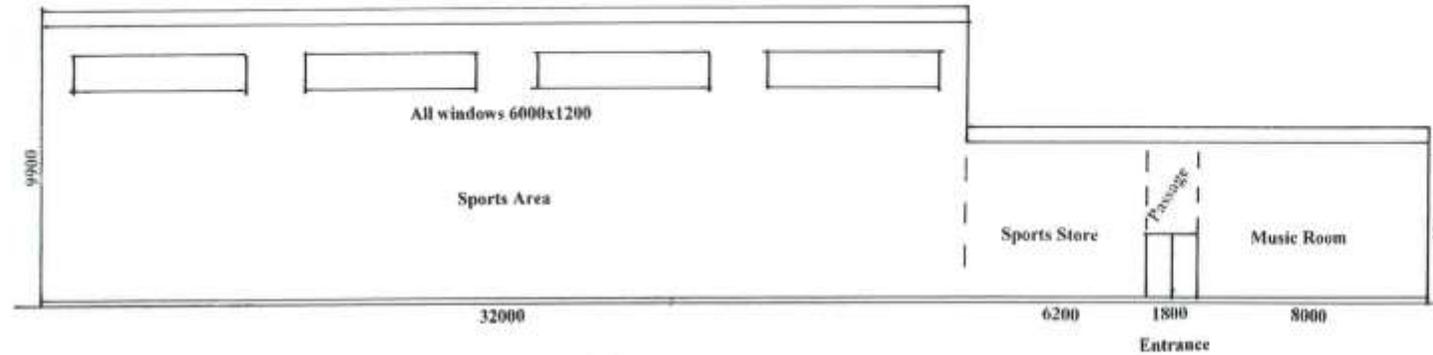
The Backbone Team has responsibility for communications functions across the whole Regional Deal.



<b>Tennant Drafting &amp; Consultancy Services</b>				CLIENT	Barkly Regional Council	Design	Plan No
9 Meyers Street, (P.O.Box 579) Tennant Creek NT 0861				PROJECT	Purkiss Memorial Reserve - Youth Centre, Facing Ambrose Street	<i>Zelia Ypflase</i>	TDCS 19/2146-DWG
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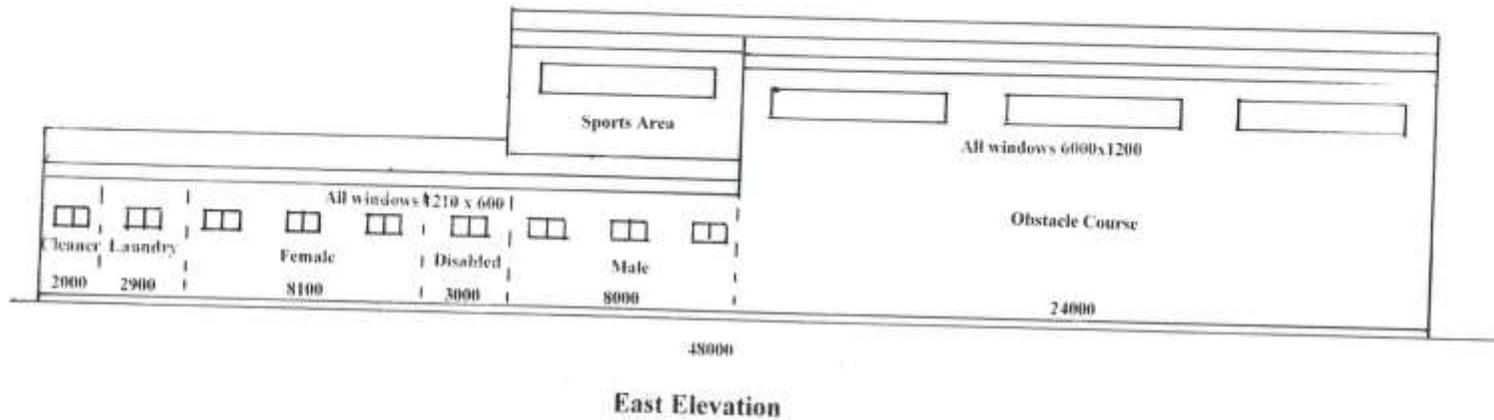
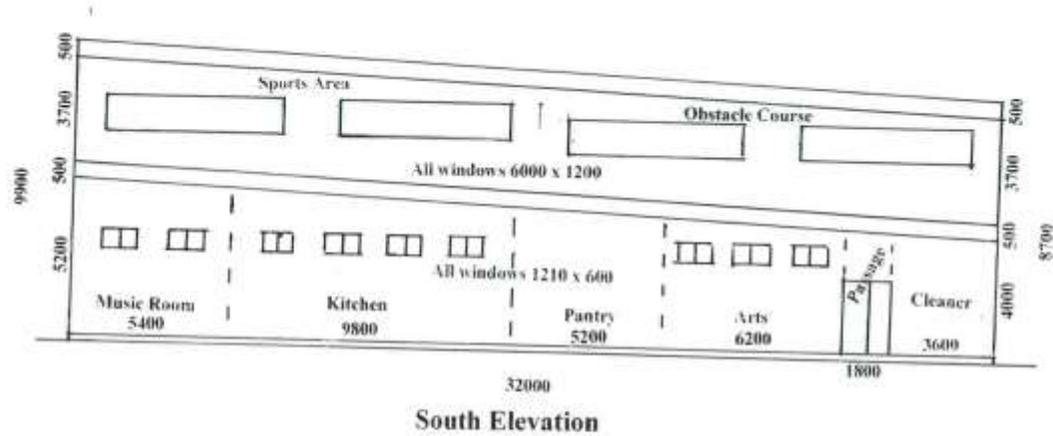


North Elevation

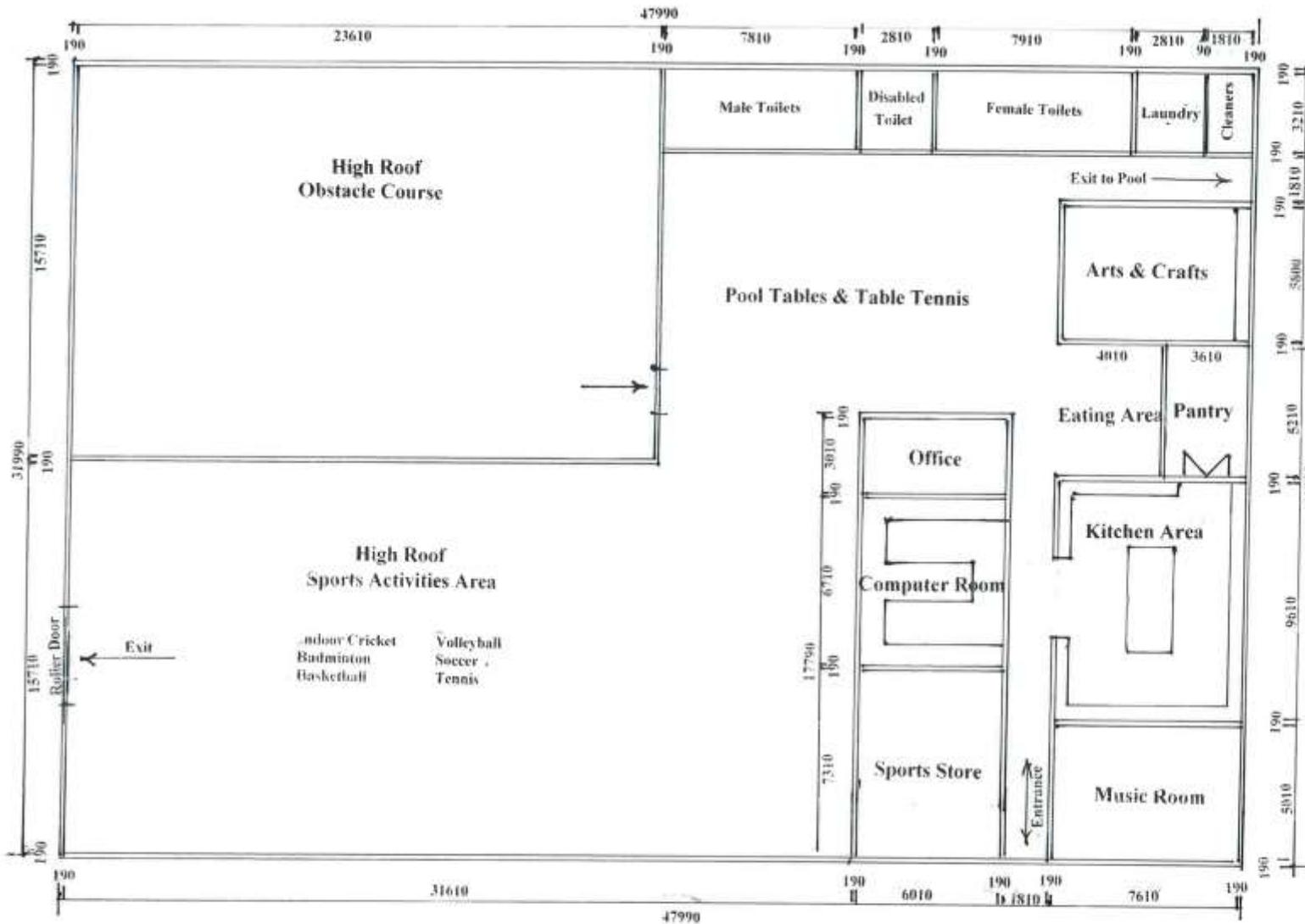


West Elevation

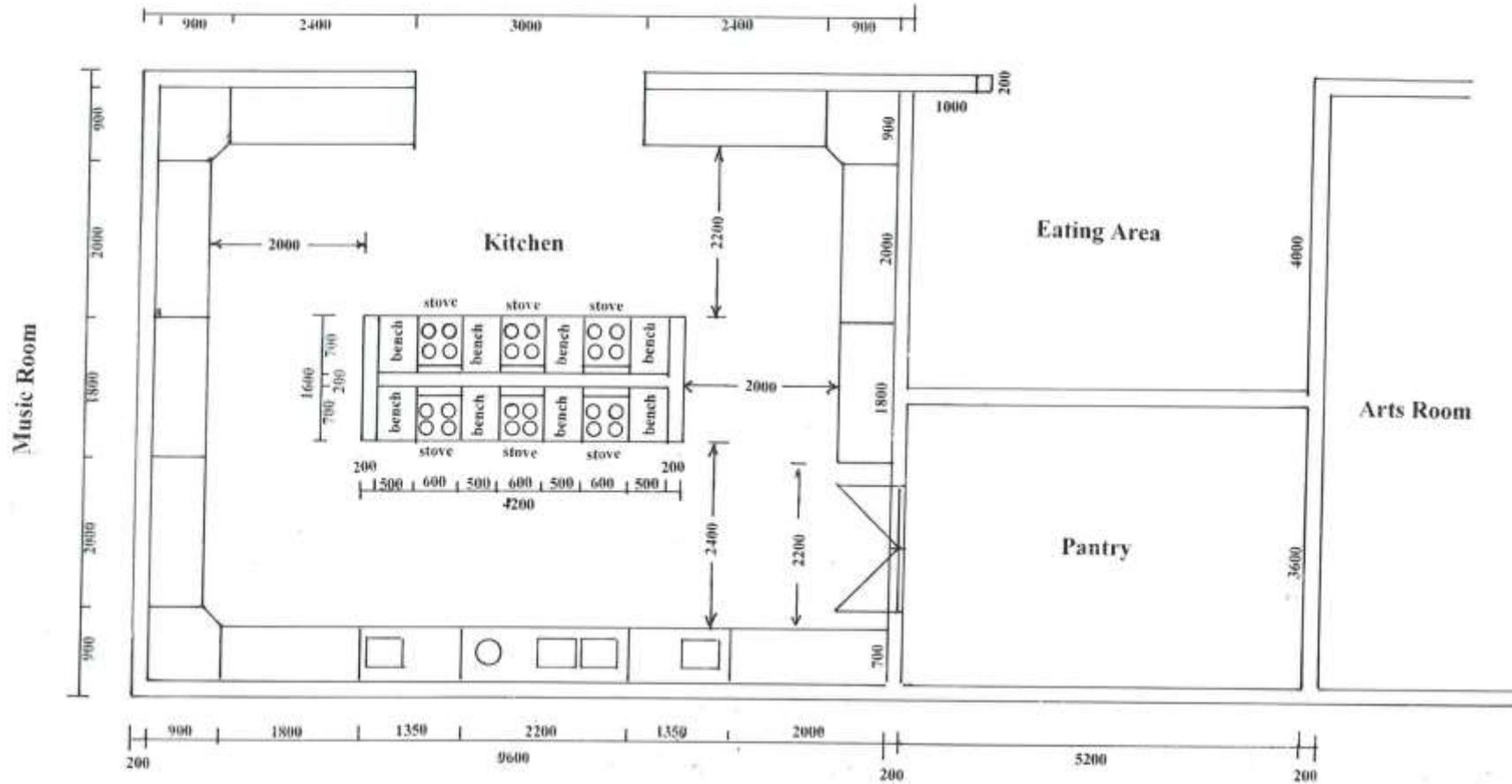
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9 Meyers Street, (P.O. Box 570) Tennant Creek NT 0861				PROJECT	Purkiss Memorial Reserve - Youth Centre, Facing Ambrose Street	<i>Keith Wilson</i>	TDC's 20 / 2146 -03G
Phone	Fax	Mobile	Email	TITLE	North and West Elevations	Date	Scales
89622087	89622096	0407 151 154	tennantdrafting@gmail.com			02/01/2020	1:150



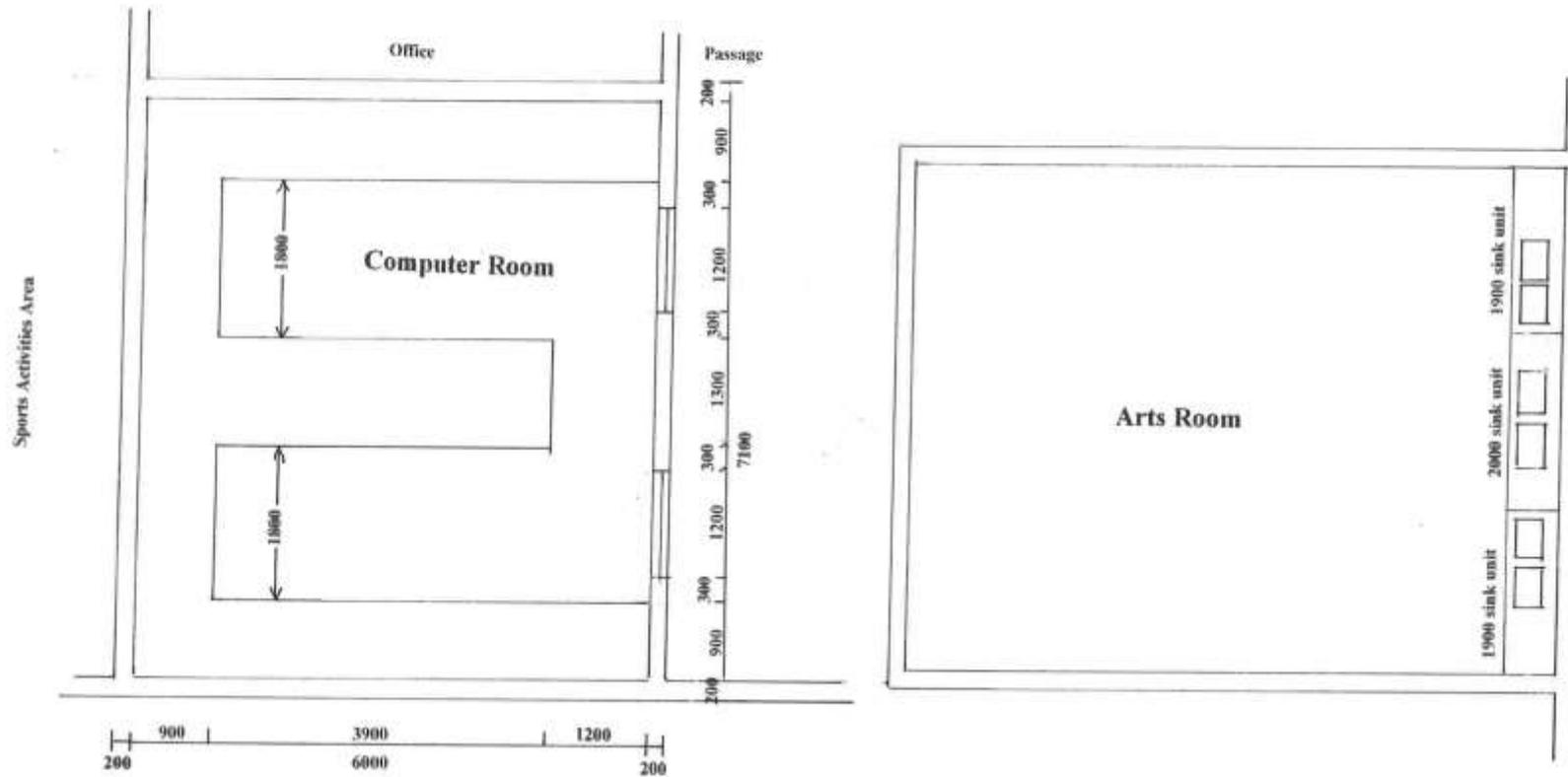
<b>Tennant Drafting &amp; Consultancy Services</b> © Meyers Street, (P.O. Box 579) Tennant Creek NT 0861				CLIENT	Barkly Regional Council	Design	Plan No
				PROJECT	Parkes Memorial Reserve - Youth Centre, Facing Ambruse Street	<i>Richy Johnson</i>	TDCS 20 / 2146 -02G
Phone	Fax	Mobile	Email	TITLE	South and East Elevations	Date	Scale
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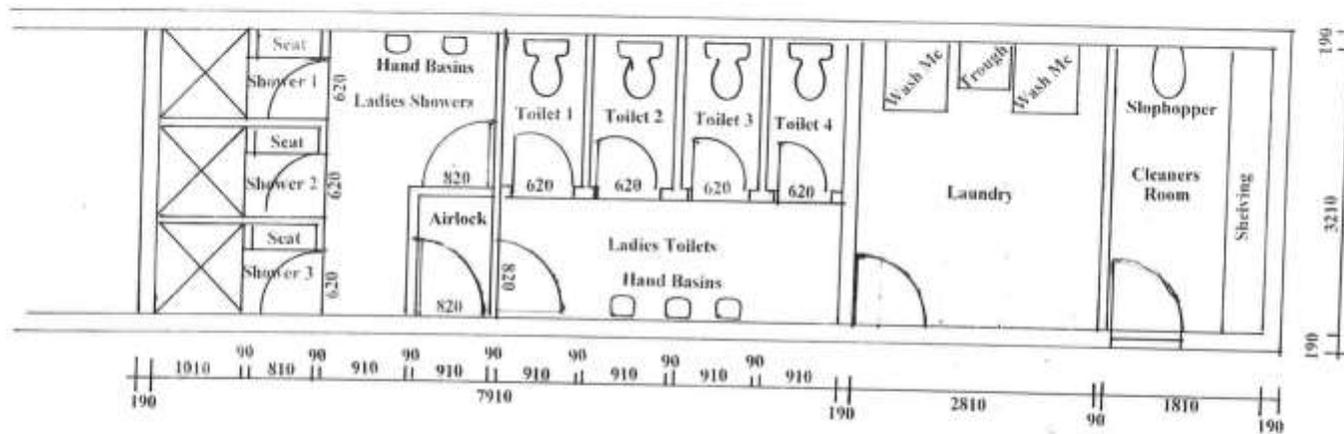
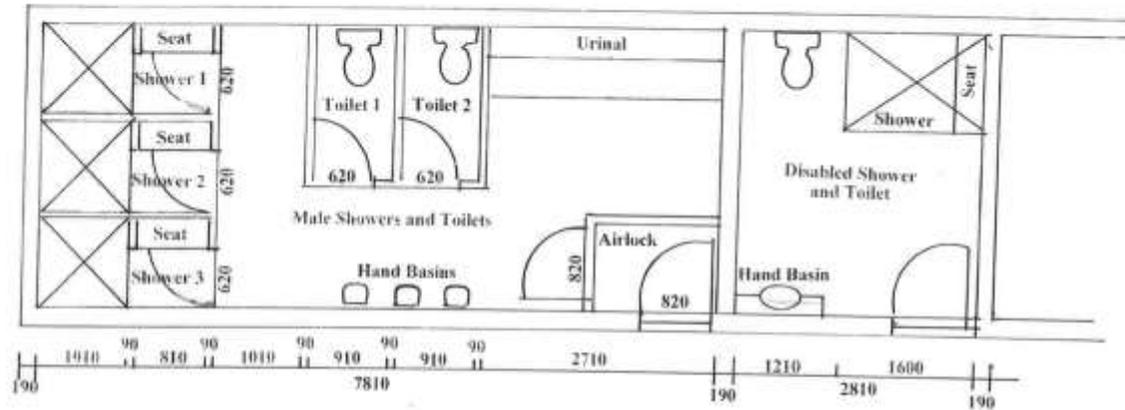
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Phone	Fax	Mobile	Email	TITLE	Floor Plan -	Date	Scale
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<b>Tennant Drafting &amp; Consultancy Services</b>				CLIENT	Barkly Regional Council	Design	Plan No
9 Meyers Street, (P.O. Box 579) Tennant Creek NT 0861				PROJECT	Parkiss Memorial Reserve - Youth Centre, Facing Ambrose Street	<i>Leith Williams</i>	TDCS 20 / 2146 -03G
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<b>Tennant Drafting &amp; Consultancy Services</b>				CLIENT	Barkly Regional Council	Design	Plan No
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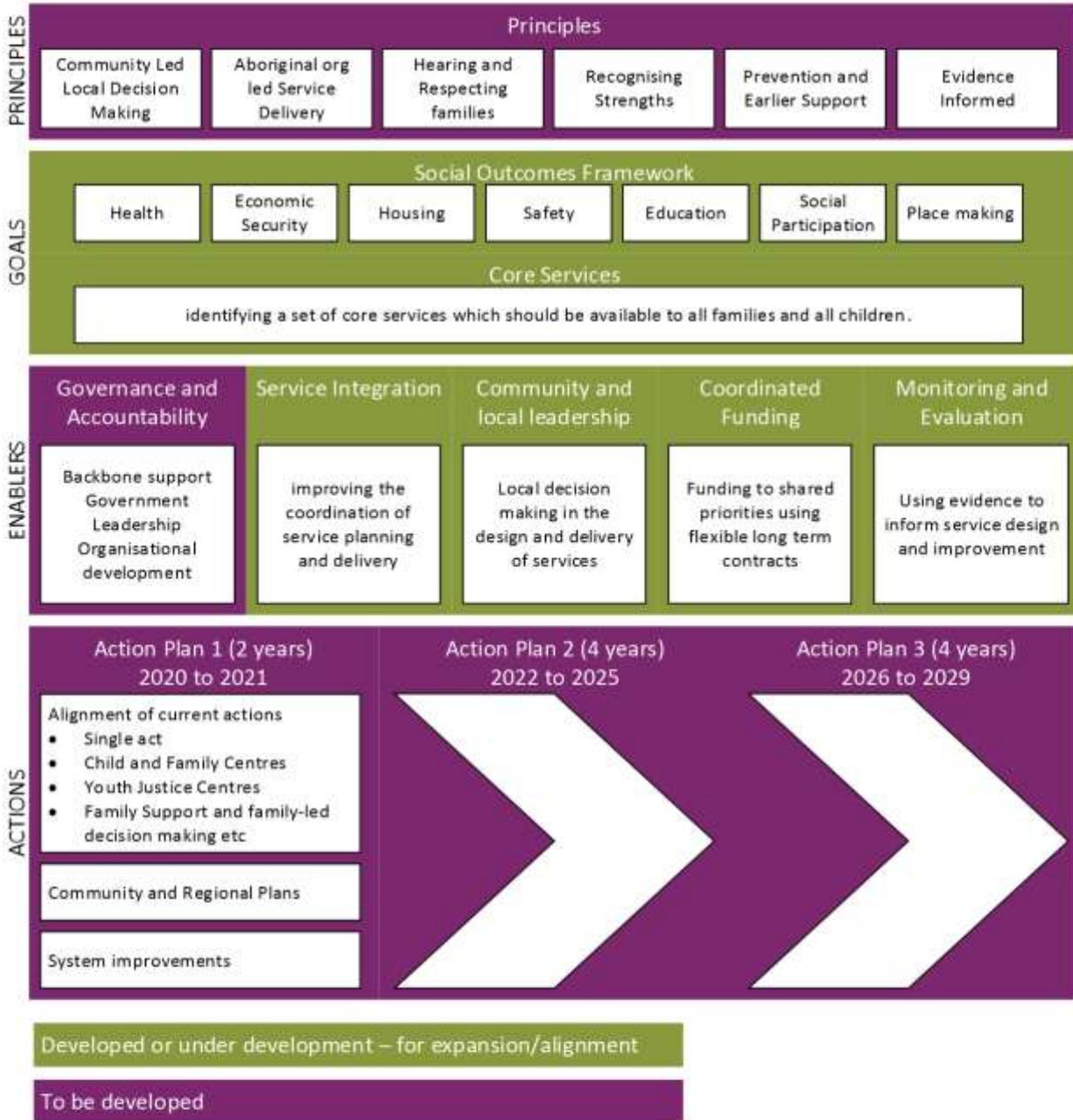
TENDER CALCULATION BRC PURKISS YOUTH CENTRE 2020																		
32wide x 48 long		MATERIALS				LABOUR		SUB CONTRACT			FREIGHT		TOTAL	PROFIT	TOTAL	GST	TOTAL	
Description	Detail	Quantity	Cost	Total	Hrs	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total	12.00%	GST excl	\$0.10	GST incl	
<b>CONSULTANTS</b>																		
Engineer				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	15000.00	\$15,000.00			\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$1,875.00	\$16,875.00	\$1,687.50	\$18,562.50
Certifier				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	15000.00	\$20,000.00			\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$22,500.00	\$2,250.00	\$24,750.00
Plans				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	25000.00	\$27,500.00			\$0.00	\$27,500.00	\$3,437.50	\$30,937.50	\$3,065.75	\$34,003.25
Mechanical Engineer				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	10000.00	\$10,000.00			\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$11,250.00	\$1,125.00	\$12,375.00
Electrical Engineer				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	10000.00	\$10,000.00			\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$11,250.00	\$1,125.00	\$12,375.00
Plumbing Engineer				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	10000.00	\$10,000.00			\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$11,250.00	\$1,125.00	\$12,375.00
Estimating Costs				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	5000.00	\$5,000.00			\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$625.00	\$5,625.00	\$562.50	\$6,187.50
<b>CONCRETE</b>																		
Boxing and strip	C200	80	15.00	\$1,200.00	48	90.00	\$4,320.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$5,520.00	\$662.40	\$6,182.40	\$621.00	\$6,803.40
Column bolts and mesh		21	100.00	\$2,100.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$2,100.00	\$252.00	\$2,352.00	\$235.20	\$2,587.20
Dig footings 100x100x1000				\$0.00	31.5	90.00	\$2,835.00	21	50.00	\$1,050.00			\$0.00	\$3,885.00	\$466.20	\$4,351.20	\$435.12	\$4,786.32
Footings under 190mm walls	230mx400x600	50	500.00	\$25,000.00	32	90.00	\$2,880.00	16	90.00	\$1,440.00			\$0.00	\$29,320.00	\$3,518.40	\$32,838.40	\$3,283.84	\$36,122.24
Edge thickening where no blockwork	300x150x60m	4	500.00	\$2,000.00		90.00	\$0.00	8	90.00	\$720.00			\$0.00	\$2,720.00	\$340.00	\$3,060.00	\$306.00	\$3,366.00
slab joint thickening 50x40	8x32=190m	4	500.00	\$2,000.00	8	90.00	\$720.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$2,720.00	\$340.00	\$3,060.00	\$306.00	\$3,366.00
100mm slab (40x32) 6mm 10 hrs slab prep and finish 2 men 10 hours x 4 slabs	1536	155	500.00	\$77,500.00	360	90.00	\$32,400.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$109,900.00	\$13,188.00	\$123,088.00	\$12,308.80	\$135,396.80
50mm sand fill				\$0.00	120	90.00	\$10,800.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$10,800.00	\$1,350.00	\$12,150.00	\$1,215.00	\$13,365.00
F72 mesh	70m3	80	25.00	\$2,000.00	24	90.00	\$2,160.00	10	90.00	\$900.00			\$0.00	\$5,060.00	\$607.20	\$5,667.20	\$566.72	\$6,233.92
R12 rods	120 sheets	120	67.00	\$8,040.00	24	90.00	\$2,160.00			\$0.00	4	150.00	\$600.00	\$1,350.00	\$1,515.00	\$1,515.00	\$1,515.00	\$1,515.00
Ligatures	144x9m	144	12.22	\$1,759.68	36	90.00	\$3,240.00			\$0.00	1	150.00	\$150.00	\$5,149.68	\$617.96	\$5,767.64	\$576.76	\$6,344.40
chairs	360	360	6.00	\$2,160.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$2,260.00	\$271.20	\$2,531.20	\$253.12	\$2,784.32
waterproof membrane	1800	1800	0.20	\$360.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$460.00	\$55.20	\$515.20	\$51.52	\$566.72
joining tape	1500m2	9	110.00	\$990.00	18	90.00	\$1,620.00			\$0.00	8	20.00	\$160.00	\$2,770.00	\$332.40	\$3,102.40	\$310.24	\$3,412.64
Connolly Key Joint	18	18	7.00	\$126.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$126.00	\$15.75	\$141.75	\$14.18	\$155.93
Pest control	5x32=160	27	90.00	\$1,350.00	10	90.00	\$900.00			\$0.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$2,350.00	\$282.00	\$2,632.00	\$263.20	\$2,895.20
mowing strip pest control	160Lm			\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1560	8.00	\$12,480.00			\$0.00	\$12,480.00	\$1,560.00	\$14,040.00	\$1,404.00	\$15,444.00
Concrete mowing strip 160x0.8x0.1M		5.6	500.00	\$4,800.00	64	90.00	\$5,760.00	160	8.00	\$1,280.00			\$0.00	\$11,280.00	\$1,440.00	\$12,720.00	\$1,272.00	\$14,000.00
mowing strip mesh	160Lm			\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$10,560.00	\$1,320.00	\$11,880.00	\$1,188.00	\$13,068.00
Pest control plumbing penetrations	6	6	67.00	\$402.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	1	30.00	\$30.00	\$432.00	\$54.00	\$486.00	\$48.60	\$534.60
				\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	45	15.00	\$675.00			\$0.00	\$675.00	\$84.38	\$759.38	\$75.94	\$835.31
<b>STRUCTURAL STEEL</b>																		
310UC118	14x12m	188	200.80	\$37,750.40		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	20	150.00	\$3,000.00	\$36,750.40	\$4,410.05	\$41,160.45	\$4,116.05	\$45,276.50
310UC118	7x9m	42	200.80	\$8,433.60		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	5	150.00	\$750.00	\$9,183.60	\$1,147.95	\$10,331.55	\$1,033.16	\$11,364.71
400UB75 rafters	14x16m	224	128.79	\$28,846.96		90.00	\$0.00	14.5	150.00	\$2,175.00			\$2,175.00	\$30,575.96	\$3,822.00	\$34,397.96	\$3,439.80	\$37,837.76
400UB75 Beams	18x8m	152	128.79	\$19,576.08		90.00	\$0.00	13.5	150.00	\$2,025.00			\$2,025.00	\$21,297.08	\$2,662.14	\$23,959.22	\$2,395.92	\$26,355.14
Structural Fabrication/erection costs	estimate			\$0.00		90.00	\$0.00	1	95000.00	\$95,000.00			\$0.00	\$95,000.00	\$11,875.00	\$106,875.00	\$10,687.50	\$117,562.50
100x100x5 columns to Office Corners	2x8m	16	31.35	\$501.60	48	90.00	\$4,320.00			\$0.00	0.5	150.00	\$75.00	\$4,896.60	\$587.59	\$5,484.19	\$548.42	\$6,032.61
200x100x4 rls (5x10m) to high walls	7x9m	56	39.33	\$2,202.48	54	90.00	\$4,860.00			\$0.00	1.5	150.00	\$225.00	\$7,287.48	\$894.50	\$8,181.98	\$818.20	\$9,000.18
End Plates	5180x2	108	20.00	\$2,160.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	2	150.00	\$300.00	\$4,780.00	\$573.60	\$5,353.60	\$535.36	\$5,888.96
Roof Purline C20020 (5.73kg Lm)	6x8mx7x2=672	672	16.56	\$11,130.72	180	90.00	\$16,200.00			\$0.00	7.5	180.00	\$1,350.00	\$28,680.72	\$3,585.09	\$32,265.81	\$3,226.58	\$35,492.39
Wall Girts C20020	20x8m5	960	16.56	\$15,897.60	120	90.00	\$10,800.00			\$0.00	5.5	150.00	\$825.00	\$26,522.60	\$3,315.33	\$29,837.93	\$2,983.79	\$32,821.72
Purlin Cleats (6x14)(20x8)x2	400	408	8.00	\$3,264.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	1	150.00	\$150.00	\$3,414.00	\$426.75	\$3,840.75	\$384.08	\$4,224.83
Bolts 40x4	1632	1632	0.41	\$676.71		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$676.71	\$84.59	\$761.30	\$76.13	\$837.43
<b>BLOCKWORK</b>																		
390x190x190 Full blocks (60 per tonne)	4.6x222x12.5	11000	4.50	\$49,500.00		90.00	\$0.00	11000	4.50	\$49,500.00	120	100.00	\$12,000.00	\$111,000.00	\$13,320.00	\$124,320.00	\$12,432.00	\$136,752.00
390x190x190 Lintel Blocks		50	5.48	\$274.00		90.00	\$0.00	50	4.50	\$225.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$599.00	\$71.88	\$670.88	\$67.09	\$737.97
390x190x190 Knockout Blocks		500	4.74	\$2,370.00		90.00	\$0.00	500	4.50	\$2,250.00	6	100.00	\$600.00	\$5,220.00	\$626.40	\$5,846.40	\$584.64	\$6,431.04
290x190x190 3/4 blocks		300	4.63	\$1,389.00		90.00	\$0.00	300	4.50	\$1,350.00	3	100.00	\$300.00	\$3,039.00	\$379.88	\$3,418.88	\$341.89	\$3,760.78
190x190x190 1/2 blocks		800	3.24	\$2,592.00		90.00	\$0.00	800	4.50	\$3,600.00	8	100.00	\$800.00	\$6,992.00	\$839.04	\$7,831.04	\$783.10	\$8,614.14
190x190x90 1/4 blocks		300	2.48	\$738.00		90.00	\$0.00	300	4.50	\$1,350.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$2,788.00	\$334.56	\$3,122.56	\$312.26	\$3,434.82
390x90x190 half height blocks		550	3.47	\$1,908.50		90.00	\$0.00	550	4.50	\$2,475.00	5	100.00	\$500.00	\$4,883.50	\$586.02	\$5,469.52	\$546.95	\$6,016.47
390x190x90 partition blocks		460	3.19	\$1,467.40		90.00	\$0.00	460	4.50	\$2,070.00	9	100.00	\$900.00	\$4,437.40	\$532.49	\$4,969.89	\$496.99	\$5,466.88
290x190x90 3/4 partition		30	3.19	\$95.70		90.00	\$0.00	30	4.50	\$135.00			\$0.00	\$230.70	\$27.68	\$258.38	\$25.84	\$284.22
190x190x90 1/2 partition		60	1.90	\$114.00		90.00	\$0.00	60	4.50	\$270.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$544.00	\$65.28	\$609.28	\$60.93	\$670.21
90x190x90 1/4 partition	14240	30	2.48	\$73.80		90.00	\$0.00	30	4.50	\$135.00			\$0.00	\$268.80	\$32.26	\$301.06	\$30.11	\$331.17
390x90x90 long tom		10	3.08	\$30.80		90.00	\$0.00	10	4.50	\$45.00			\$0.00	\$75.80	\$9.10	\$84.90	\$8.49	\$93.39
390x190x90 capping blocks	kitchen/arts/office	150	2.85	\$427.50		90.00	\$0.00	150	4.50	\$675.00	1	100.00	\$100.00	\$1,172.50	\$140.70	\$1,313.20	\$131.32	\$1,444.52
pellets	12765/90	140	45.00	\$6,300.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$6,300.00	\$756.00	\$7,056.00	\$705.60	\$7,761.60
shrinkwrapping		140	18.00	\$2,520.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$2,520.00	\$302.40	\$2,822.40	\$282.24	\$3,104.64
Bulka bags bricks sand		23	185.00	\$4,255.00		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00	\$4,255.00	\$510.60	\$4,765.60	\$476.56	\$5,242.16
cement		292	11.40	\$3,328.80		90.00	\$0.00			\$0.00	4	100.00	\$400.00	\$3,728.80	\$447.46	\$4,176.26	\$417.63	\$4,593.89





## Generational Strategy for Children and Families – Draft Schema

The Generational Strategy is a key deliverable of the Children and Families Tripartite Forum, this schema is a first draft and has not been considered or endorsed by the Children and Families Tripartite Forum.



# Barkly Regional Deal

## Interim Governance Table Profiles

### Patta Aboriginal Corporation (Traditional Owners, Tennant Creek)

*Mr Darryl (Tiger) Fitz*



Tiger is a local Warumungu man from Tennant Creek and represents the Tennant Creek Native Title Holder group, Patta Aboriginal Corporation.

*Mr Kym Brahim*



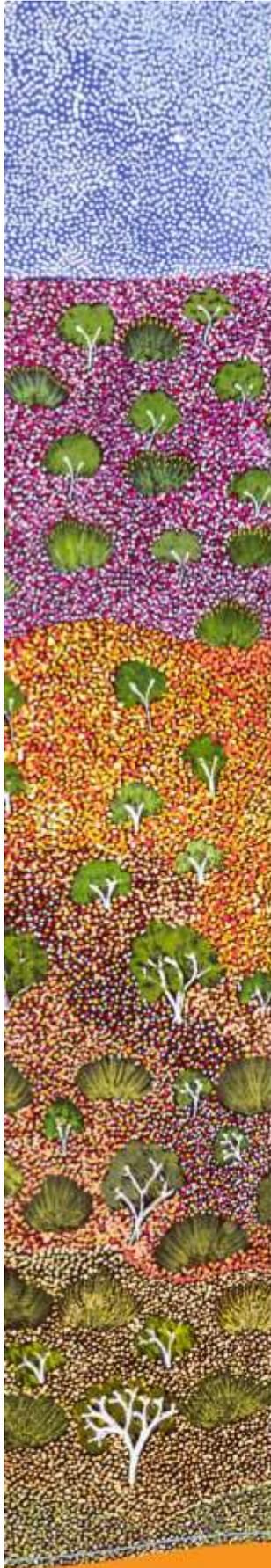
Kym is from Darwin and relocated to Tennant Creek. He is the Community Project Officer at Julalikari Council Aboriginal Corporation.

### Cultural Authority Group

*Linda Turner*



Linda Turner is a Warlmanpa woman from the Barkly region. Linda is the Chair of Julalikari Council Aboriginal Organisation and the manager at Stronger Families. Linda has worked in Community Development roles for the past 25 years in the Barkly region.



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# Barkly Regional Deal

Ronald Plummer



Ronald Plummer is a Warumungu man and is a Traditional Owner for the Tennant Creek area and is a committee member of the Papulu Apparr-kari Aboriginal Corporation.

Ronald was elected as a councillor on the BRC following the NT Local Government Elections in August 2017 and represents the Patta Ward.

Ronald is dedicated to improving housing and living conditions for Aboriginal people in the Barkly region.

## Aboriginal Organisations

Barb Shaw (Anyinginyi Health)



Barb Shaw is the General Manager of the Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation. Barb has served as a councillor for the BRC since amalgamations in 2008.

Barb has spent over 20 years living and working in the Barkly region and has been a champion of community health. Barb is passionate about regional development and believes that change can only occur through meaningful community relations.

Allen Punch (Arruwurra)



Allen Punch is the Chairman of the Arruwurra Aboriginal Corporation. Allen's vision for the Barkly region includes increasing full-time employment and cultural awareness of the Arruwurra community and wider communities in the Barkly region.



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# Barkly Regional Deal

## Barkly Business Community

*Jared Baldwin (Remote Concrete NT)*



Jared Baldwin is a local businessman who is the Managing Director of Remote Concrete and also the Deputy Chair of the Tennant Creek Regional Economic Development Committee.

*Greg Marlow (Marlow Canete and Associates)*



Greg Marlow is the Managing Director at Marlow Canete and Associates and is also the **Chair** of the Tennant Creek Regional Economic Development Committee.

## Non-Government Organisations



*Kevin Banbury (NT Legal Aid)*

Kevin Banbury is a legal practitioner at NT Legal Aid Commission and has been based in Tennant Creek for the past 4 years.

Kevin is also a supporter of the Nyinkka Nyunyu Art and Cultural Centre.



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# Barkly Regional Deal

Sharen Lake

Sharen is the Manager for Catholicare in Tennant Creek.

## Youth Representatives

*Kylie Sambo*



Kylie Sambo is a Warlmanpa, Warramungu woman from Tennant Creek and speaks Warramungu and Warlmanpa. Kylie has been acting in the Leading Ranger Role for the last six months.

Kylie was a recent participant in the Heywire program. Kylie is focused on “helping youth from the Barkly to see the world differently, to see the opportunities all around them rather than the barriers.” Kylie believes that new housing is a big priority along with training for local people.



*Dylan Kerrin*

Dylan Kerrin is a Kalkadoon, Arnernte man from Tennant Creek with connections to the Mt Isa region in Queensland and Alice Springs. Dylan was a teacher’s assistant at the Tennant Creek Primary School and a Sport and Recreation Officer at the Sport and Recreation Centre in Tennant Creek.

Dylan is currently working as an Aboriginal Community Worker with Territory Families. Dylan has also been appointed the as the President of the Tennant Creek Cricket Club.

## Commonwealth Government

*Chris Faris*



Chris Faris is the General Manager of the Local Government and Regional Engagement Branch in the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Cities, Regional Development and Communications.

Chris is leading the Department’s Barkly Taskforce which is committed to improving the social and economic development of the Barkly region.

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# Barkly Regional Deal



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# Barkly Regional Deal

*Byron Matthews*

**Need a photo and more information**

Byron Matthews is the Regional Manager In the National Indigenous Australians Agency.

**Northern Territory Government**

*Bridgette Bellenger*



Bridgette Bellenger is the Senior Executive Director for the Department of the Chief Minister. Bridgette joined the Northern Territory Government in 2011 after 15 years' service with the Australian Government's Department of Human Services.

Bridgette leads the Regional Network Group and is responsible for the implementation of the Northern Territory Government's Local Decision Making agenda and coordinating the Northern Territory Government's role in the Barkly Regional Deal.



*Craig Kelly*

Craig Kelly is the Regional Executive Director for the Northern Territory Department of Chief Minister. Craig was the Northern Territory State Manager for Save the Children.



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# Barkly Regional Deal

## Barkly Regional Council

*Steve Moore*



Steve is the Chief Executive Officer for the Barkly Regional Council and has previously held the position of CEO for Outback Stores, a Commonwealth owned company providing store management services to remote community stores, roadhouses and regional supermarkets. After completing five years service, he decided to make the move to local government where his skills and experience can be used to improve services and infrastructure in the Barkly region.

*Mark Parsons*



Mark Parsons is the Director Operations for the Barkly Regional Council, where he liaises directly with Area Managers for each Barkly community.

Mark moved to the Northern Territory in 2013 and in 2014 was appointed as the Community Coordinator in Ali Curung before becoming the full-time Area Manager of Ali Curung and Wutunugurra.



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# Barkly Regional Deal

## Barkly Interim Governance Table Sector Transition Proposal

### Background:

The Barkly Interim Governance Table (Governance Table) is made up of two representatives from sectors across the Tennant Creek and Barkly including the Barkly Business community, NGO Community, Aboriginal Corporation's, Patta Aboriginal Corporation, The Cultural Authority Group, Youth Representatives and the three levels of Government.

The Interim Governance Table members were appointed to their positions to provide representation from their respective sectors and to lead the implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal over the first 12 months. Interim members were very clear that a transitional process must be undertaken within the first 12 months.

With the Governance Table approaching its one year anniversary of signing in April 2020 the Backbone Team is seeking input from the Interim Table members about this transition.

The Interim Governance Table's membership has changed during the twelve months the sector representation has remained constant.

The Governance Table is undergoing a process to include voices from the Barkly Region, which is addressed in a separate paper.

### Consideration:

Interim Governance Table members should reflect on the current sector representation with the aim of moving forward to a permanent governance structure which is, inclusive and reflective of the Barkly's diversity and is fit for purpose.

The Backbone seeks to facilitate this transition individually with each sector to assist defining the terms of their representative's function ahead of the next Governance Table Meeting in April. Rather than a one size fits all approach to sector representation the Backbone will facilitate a process to assist each sector define the terms of their representative's function on the Governance Table. This process is supported by the Backbone's function of capacity building and will lead to further self-determination of the governance table.

It is recommended that the Governance Table consider the following sectors;

#### Commonwealth Government

- Are two seats required to achieve Commonwealth Representation on the Governance Table?

#### Northern Territory Government

- Are two seats required to achieve Northern Territory Government Representation on the Governance Table?

#### Barkly Regional Council

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2

- Do the roles and responsibilities of the Barkly Regional Council seats need to be better defined in to assist the representatives fulfill their duty to Council?
- Are there ways to strengthen the links between the Barkly Local Authorities and the Governance Table?

#### Cultural Authority Group

- Does the Cultural Authority Group fulfill its intended role on the Governance Table?
- Could these seats be used differently?

#### Coalition of Aboriginal Organisations

- Two seats were given to the Coalition of Aboriginal Organisations over the Interim Governance Table period which have served the table well. Do these seats remain with the coalition or are their alternative ways of representing Aboriginal Organisations from the Barkly on the Governance Table?
- Is there scope for the Backbone Team to facilitate a process to strengthen, support and define the Coalition of Aboriginal Organisations that will benefit the Governance Table?

#### Patta Aboriginal Corporation

- Are two seats required to achieve the Patta Aboriginal Corporation's representation on the Governance Table?

#### Barkly Business community

- One seat was given to the Barkly Regional Economic Development Committee and one to the Barkly Chamber of Commerce Committee. Is there an alternative way of representing the Barkly Business community? Are two seats required and could they both be elected from the Chamber of Commerce?

#### Youth Representatives

- How would the Governance Table like to ensure that the voice of the Youth is heard? Is it a role and responsibility of the Backbone to identify, and facilitate mentoring for new Youth Representatives at the direction of the Governance Table?

#### Non-Government Organisation Sector

- Two seats were given to the NGO sector.
- Is there scope for the Backbone Team to facilitate a process to strengthen, support and define the NGO sector which will benefit the Governance Table?

#### Other Considerations

- Is there scope for the use of proxies across the sectors, decreasing the total numbers sitting on the table and increasing the likelihood of availability of representatives?
- Is there scope for elected representatives to be sitting on the Governance Table?
- In order to allow representatives to come fully prepared to engage in the meeting, decision making papers could be tabled one month in advance of Governance Table meetings and discussion papers could be tabled two weeks in advance.

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3

- Is there a role for the Central Land Council and Northern Land Council to play on the Governance Table?

**Risks:**

- There is a risk that the current sectors do not truly reflect a broad cross section of the Tennant Creek and Barkly Community and may be improved.
- There is a risk that the current sector structure and processes are not well defined and may not allow for the flow of information to and from the Governance Table, limiting decision making and sector consultation.
- The Governance Table will be further strengthened and legitimized by allowing each sector to define how they wish their representatives to be elected and by defining the role, rights and responsibilities of their representatives.
- The Table will be further strengthened by strategically considering the unique skills, lived and local experience, cultural knowledge, relationships and expertise required of its members.
- The Regional Governance Model work will take time, the risk of not having regional and remote representation should be considered and mitigated.

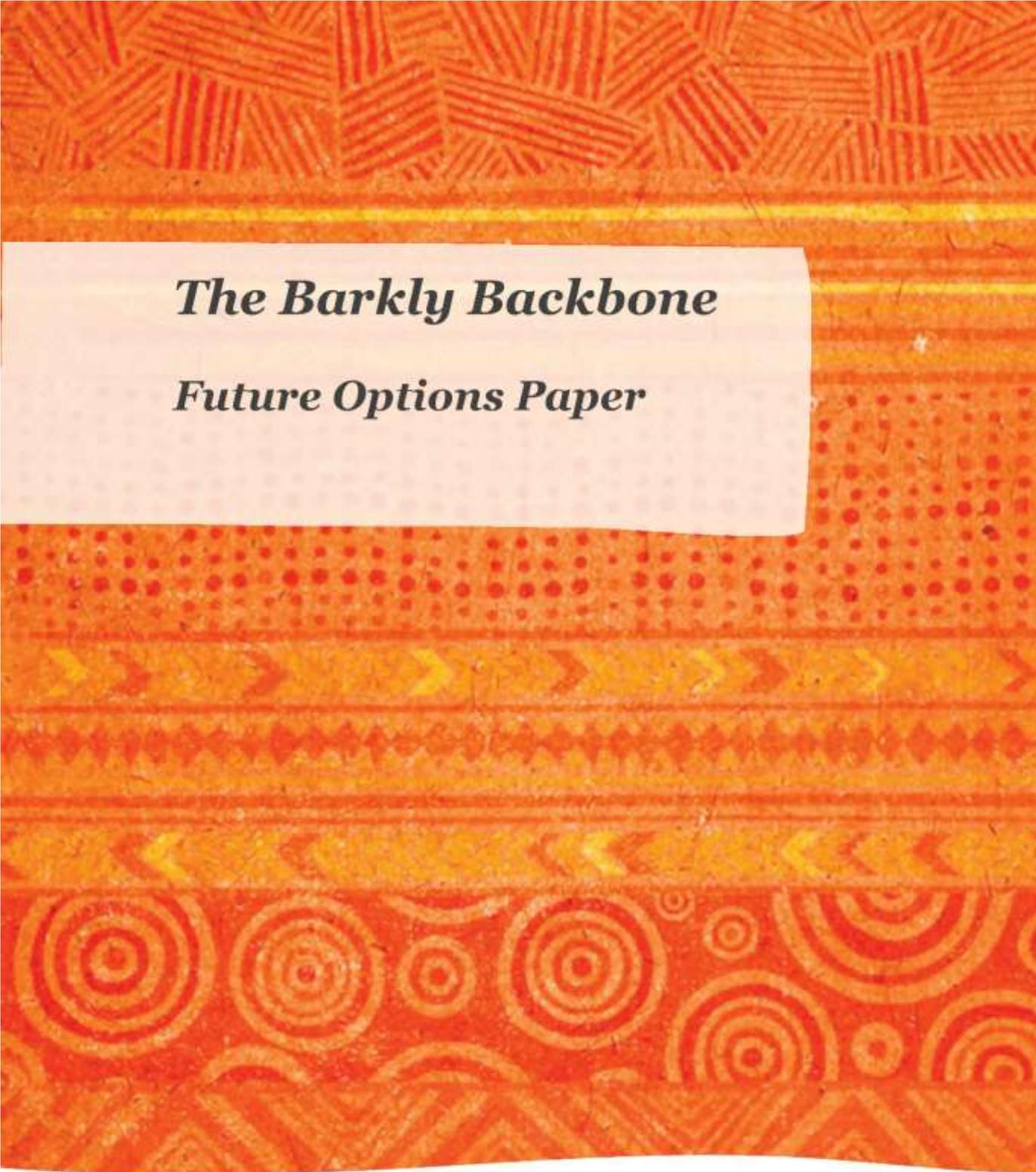
**Recommendation:****Transitional Steps**

- **Step 1.** The Governance Table members considers the above at the Governance Table Meeting on 25 February 2020. In considering these questions the Interim Governance Table Members keep the values, ideals and high aspirations of the Barkly Regional Deal in the front of their minds. The Governance Table to make recommendations to the Backbone at the meeting.
- **Step 2.** Each sector commit to meet with the Backbone Team to define their sector ahead of the Governance Table Meeting in April 2020.
- **Step 3.** When meeting with the Backbone each sector consider the role of its representatives, their rights and responsibilities, how they are appointed or elected, their decision making powers, and length of tenure.
- **Step 4.** Each sectors processes are collated into the Interim Governance Table handbook.
- **Step 5.** This revised Handbook is tabled ahead of the Governance Table meeting in April 2020.

Prepared by the Backbone Team

February 2020.

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***The Barkly Backbone***  
***Future Options Paper***



**PwC's Indigenous  
Consulting**



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# 1 Background

## 1.1 What is a Backbone Team?

Based on the Australian Government's *Stronger Places, Stronger People* collective impact approach, a Backbone team is intended to be sector neutral, unaligned with a service provider or sector specific organisation, be accountable to the community's Local Leadership Group, and work with community members and organisations, businesses, service providers and other interested parties to develop and implement a local plan of action designed to create stronger futures for children and their families through a collective impact approach. The approach is seen as a long term investment that requires sustained commitment from all levels of government to meet the outcomes in a local action plan/s.

There are Backbone teams supporting Stronger Places sites around Australia and these are organised and managed in different ways:

- Some are registered as Australian Public Companies Not for Profit and registered with the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission.
- One of the Backbone teams is auspiced by a local government council.

## 1.2 The Barkly Backbone

The Barkly Backbone team was established to facilitate local planning, inclusive engagement, collaborative decision making, governance, local action including implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal (BRD) and the *Stronger Places, Stronger People* initiative in the region. The Backbone team is currently auspiced by the Barkly Regional Council however there is a commitment for the Backbone team to transition to a standalone structure or entity. The team has been providing administrative and strategic support to the interim Governance Table and undertaking activities such as secretariat, communications, community engagement, project management and coordination, capacity building for governance and leadership, and escalating barriers and challenges to government. The Backbone team is also providing support to the working groups, and has access to specialist external support.

An interim Governance Table has been established to oversee the delivery of the BRD with a membership consisting of the three tiers of government, Aboriginal leaders, local business and NGO's. With the Barkly region's high Aboriginal population, it is considered prudent to include Aboriginal people at the Governance Table to ensure the residents of the region including from remote communities, have a voice when decisions are being made that directly affect them.

The purpose of this paper is to provide the interim Governance Table with information about the types of entity structures that could be appropriate for the future role of the new entity in the Barkly region, recognising the intention for a Backbone entity to be sector neutral.

## 1.3 Future of the Barkly Backbone

The objectives of the Barkly Backbone team can currently be defined as but are not limited to:

- 1) Support decision making processes for the BRD;
- 2) Undertake community planning and consultative processes and provide the results to the Barkly Regional Governance Table to inform their decision making;
- 3) Support actions to implement initiatives in community plans and/or projects in the BRD; and
- 4) Meet the Stronger Places, Stronger People program objectives.



To fulfil these objectives the Backbone organisation will need to be able to perform the following types of functions:

- receive funding from the three tiers of government;
- employ staff under an appropriate Australian wage awards framework; where relevant, distribute government funding to third parties such as community groups and organisations;
- commission work from subcontractors or other institutions such as research or training bodies and;
- apply for and source additional external funding - ie grants, philanthropic, private sector investment.

The Backbone would also need to operate according to the principles that underpin the NTG's Local Decision Making policy and the Australian Government's Stronger Places, Stronger People initiative.

#### **Issues to consider**

The appropriate legal and operating structures to enable these objectives and functions to be achieved requires careful consideration. During discussions with the Backbone team, several issues were identified as potentially relevant decision making criteria. These include:

- Not to duplicate or establish a new board
  - ❖ *Tennant Creek already has numerous local organisations within the region*
  - ❖ *Many people currently sit on multiple boards*
  - ❖ *The pool of qualified skilled board members is stretched*
- Indigenous control
  - ❖ *With the regional Aboriginal population being quite high, the consideration of controlling interest in the entity requires attention.*
- Regional representation and governance
  - ❖ *Relationship between the Barkly Regional Governance Table and the new entity*
  - ❖ *Nomination and election processes for a regional/remote voice*
  - ❖ *Communication to gain wide regional community support*
- Simplicity / fit for purpose
  - ❖ *The establishment should be fit for purpose to suit the regional needs*
  - ❖ *Legal and financial complexity to establish and operate*
- Speed to establish
  - ❖ *Time and resources will need to be allocated to undertake legal and other administration processes*
  - ❖ *The appropriate structure will need to be clearly defined and communicated to the relevant stakeholders*

## 2 Options for the Entity or Organisational Structure of the Barkly Backbone

A range of entity structures and organisational options have been reviewed for this paper. Five options were reviewed:

1. Establish as a standalone incorporated body;
2. Operate under an auspice arrangement;
3. Establish as a sole trader;
4. Establish as a partnership; or
5. Establish as a Trust.

Options 1 and 2 can be implemented in several ways and meet most of the consideration criteria referred to earlier. Options 3 - 5 are more complex and do not allow the criteria to be met in the near future. Therefore options 1 and 2 are explored in more detail in this paper, noting some potential pros and cons for each option, some examples of how these options are currently operating in the NT, and relevance for the Barkly Backbone.

### 2.1 Option 1: Standalone Organisations

There are two ways to incorporate a company which are under the *Corporations Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Act 2006* (CATSI Act) or the *Corporations Act 2001*. Companies can be Public or Private in nature and have different substructures such as:

- Unlimited with share capital
- Limited by shares
- Limited by Guarantee

	<b>Proprietary (Private) companies</b>	<b>Public companies</b>
<b>Limited by Shares</b> - the liability of members is limited to any unpaid amount of shares that they hold. If a member has fully paid for their shares, they should have no further liabilities as a member. A director of a company that is limited by shares, will not be personally liable for any of the company's debts, unless they have breached their director duties.	✓	✓
<b>Unlimited with Share capital:</b> means the personal liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount they have agreed to pay for the shares.	✓	N/A

	<b>Proprietary (Private) companies</b>	<b>Public companies</b>
<b>Limited by Guarantee</b> - virtually all companies of this type are Not for Profit and charitable organisations as they reinvest any surplus to the organisations purposes.	N/A	✓
<b>Unlimited with share capital</b> - No limit on liability of shareholders for the companies debt regardless if they own fully paid shares.	N/A	✓
<b>No liability company</b> - are restricted to mining or oil exploration companies	N/A	✓

Below are three types of companies that could be established for the Barkly Backbone.

### 2.1.1 Entity type: Proprietary companies (ASIC)

- Are private companies and may only have up to 50 members
- Shares cannot be offered to the public or fundraised
- Transfer of shares needs consent from other shareholders

<b>Pros</b>	<b>Cons</b>
Only required to have 1 director	Is a private company and may not be fit for purpose for this Backbone entity as there would be more personal liability for directors as the company is required to have shareholders.
Less reporting obligations to ASIC compared to a Public company	There are more restrictions to raise more funding if needed compared to a public company.  A private company can only raise extra funds from existing shareholders or employees  Or through the public from only up to 20 people and no more than \$ 2 million to be raised within 12 months.  This option therefore dilutes share register and control of existing shareholders.
Small proprietary companies are excluded from many of the reporting requirements that are required to be completed by public companies.	Limited access to regulatory assistance compared to a CATSI corporation.

**Summary:** This model may not be suitable, given that this entity will need to be created from scratch, the grant funding would be an equity injection, the involvement of shareholders and as a private company it would have less reporting requirements and transparency compared to a public company.

### 2.1.2 Entity type: Public Limited companies (ASIC)

- Have at least three directors and one secretary
- Have at least one member, no limit on the number of members but must maintain a register of its members
- Each member of the company has a single vote
- Are governed by a constitution
- Strict administration processes eg keep a record of all directors' and members, meeting minutes and resolutions, appoint a registered company auditor within one month of its registration, hold an annual general meeting (AGM), provide company statements
- Strict financial management processes eg lodge audited financial statements and reports after the end of every financial year, send its members a copy of its financial statements and reports. This does not apply to some companies limited by guarantee.
- If a public company limited by guarantee registers with Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission some of the Corporations Act obligations no longer apply.
- Cannot pay dividends and issue shares and therefore no person can acquire a controlling interest or profit from a share sale.

Pros	Cons
Is easier to fundraise via an issue of a prospectus.	Will be more administration and reporting obligations.
Is limited to the amount that the members have guaranteed to contribute if the company is wound up this is stipulated in the constitution.	Notify ASIC when their details change and lodge any documents within the required timeframe
Tax benefits and ability to be a not for profit entity NFP.	Limited access to regulatory assistance compared to a CATSI corporation.
Surplus stays within the entity	Where the company is a foundation / Charity Is costly set up and have to apply to the ATO and other bodies
Can apply to be a charity or Not for profit under ACNC.	
If it is a charity it can apply to get Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR)	

**Summary:** This structure appears to be versatile for many entities as seen by the examples below. It can be for profit or not for profit. If it is not for profit, it can be set up as a charity and receive tax concessions and apply for Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) to allow donations to this entity tax deductible.

### 2.1.3 Entity type: CATSI corporation

A CATSI corporation is a type of a company that is incorporated under the *Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006*.

- Must have at least 5 members unless an exemption has been sought.
- 51% of members must be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons who are over the age of 15 years
- Have a constitution that is compliant with the Act
- Can be for profit or not for profit
- To be eligible for Not for Profit status the constitution must have rules that prohibit distribution of profit or assets to members or board members.

Pros	Cons
Can operate nationally or regionally	Needs an elected board
Constitution/rule book can accommodate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customs and traditions	Greater reporting and disclosure requirements compared to a public company limited by guarantee regulated by ASIC
Its free to register	Directors cannot be paid unless reflected in the constitution.
Can access advice, support and services from ORIC	
Won't be liable for the debts of the corporations	
Can continue to operate as a separate legal entity even if members change or leave.	

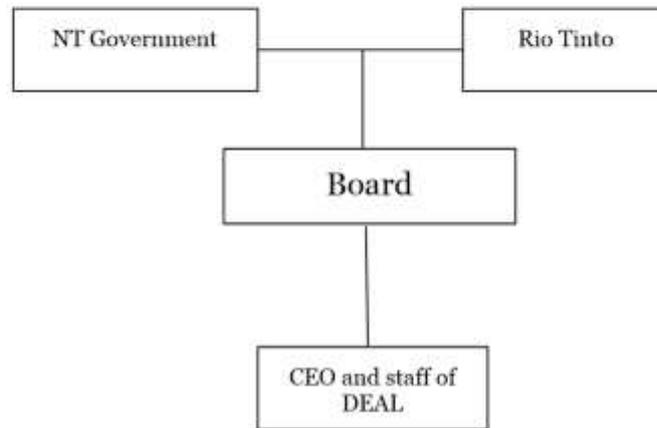
**Summary:** This type of entity is similar to the above ASIC company entities, although it allows for more support and flexibility for indigenous organisations to Incorporate. They can also be not for profit entities and apply for charity status through the ACNC.

### 2.1.4 Examples of different standalone organisations

#### **Developing East Arnhem Limited (DEAL)**

**Entity Type:** is a Australian public company (Limited by Guarantee) and is also registered with the Australian Charities and Not for profits commission (ACNC). Members are the NTG and Rio Tinto, and there is an independent chair of the Board appointed by the members.

DEAL is an independent not for profit entity that's mission is to drive and create economic opportunities for the people of the East Arnhem region. The entity receives money from both public and private sectors and initially received seed funding of \$2 million from each of its members. Rio Tinto also transferred 250 properties in Nhulunbuy for DEAL to provide housing for eligible businesses and organisations, and to enable DEAL to generate income to reinvest in the region. The DEAL governance structure is illustrated below:



**Benefits:** DEAL receives many streams of income and is able to administer grants to stimulate the local economy by supporting start up businesses.

It is endorsed by the ATO and ACNC to access the following tax concessions

- GST concession,
- Income Tax exemption
- FBT rebate.

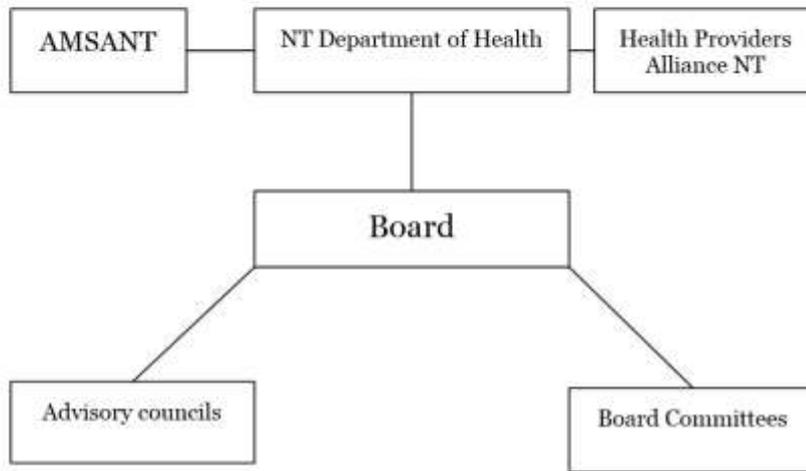
DEAL can commission work and pay grants or have loan arrangements with external parties.

**Possible relevance for the Barkly Backbone:** A core feature of the DEAL model is the small number of company members, the independent chair and not for profit status. This model may have relevance if a partnership was formed between key parties in the Barkly to form a company with a specific purpose related to social and economic development of the region. The role of the Regional Governance Table in this model would need to be clearly defined. The Table could be established as an advisory body to a small Board of company member representatives, or the company could establish the Governance Table as a formal sub-committee via their constitution, delegated certain decision making or other responsibilities.

### **Northern Territory Primary Health Networks (NTPHN)**

**Entity type:** NTPHN is also a not for profit public company limited by guarantee which is regulated by ASIC and funded by the Australian Government. The purpose of this entity is to help support and develop the health sector within the Northern Territory through new programs partnerships and services.

Members are the NTG, AMSANT and Health Providers NT. The constitution defines the construct of the Board, subcommittees and functions. The members main role is to select the individual members of the Board who are chosen for their skills, knowledge, regional expertise etc. The constitution defines the number of board members who must be Indigenous. The NT PHN governance structure is illustrated below:



**Benefits:** This model has clear separation of roles between the company members, Board members and the staff who operate the NTPHN. This assists with transparency and managing conflicts of interest in particular when the organisation is administering funding and making decisions about priority activities.

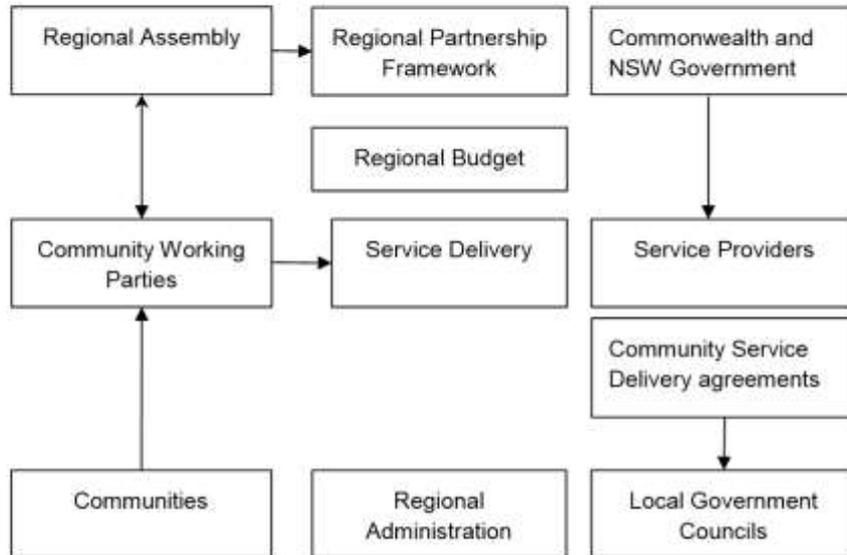
**Possible relevance for Barkly Backbone:** As with the DEAL example, the critical issue for this model is defining the members of the company. Options could be the NTG, BRC, NLC and CLC. If this model was applied, the constitution could define the regional and skills based membership of the Board. The Governance Table could transition to become the Board for the new Barkly Backbone entity filling any vacancies or adjusting membership through the transition process. Working groups could be formed reporting to the Board or the Backbone team.

**Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly (MPRA)**

**Entity type:** Murdi Paaki Regional Assembly (MPRA) has a constituent membership which is not established under any corporations law act. MPRA is owned by Indigenous people and represents around 16 Aboriginal Community Working Parties (CWP).

MPRA has several businesses and entities each of which are separately incorporated under ASIC and are responsible to deliver a range of services such as housing, employment and other service related activities.

The Murdi Paaki governance structure is illustrated below:



**Benefits:** This model was developed over a number of years and has a sound regional representative base as their governance arrangements. The Regional Assembly holds a strategic thinking role that also works closely with the NSW government agencies that fund a range of programs within the Murdi Paaki Region.

**Possible relevance for Barkly Backbone:** The regional representative arrangement holds relevance for the Barkly Region as it has potential to allow the bush voice to be heard and also to be included in an advisory capacity. The Regional Governance Table could continue to evolve over time as was the case with the MPRA. A separate company could be formed to administer and undertake the roles of the Backbone and over time, other functions could be added to the Backbone or other companies could also be formed.

### Healing Foundation

**Entity Type:** The Healing Foundation is a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee incorporated by the *Corporations Act 2001*. As an Indigenous organisation they partner with communities to assist the stolen generations by conducting research, providing training and education, providing funding for projects that support the foundations cause. They receive government funding from the Commonwealth and State, in addition to donations.

**Benefits:** The Foundation is registered with Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission as a Health promotion Charity, and is endorsed as a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR), therefore donations can be received and are tax deductible.

**Possible relevance for the Barkly Backbone:** As with other not-for-profit company models, time would need to be spent defining the company's constitution and membership structure including the relationship between the company and the Governance Table. The objectives and roles are also important as they will impact success when applying to the Australian Charities and Not for Profits Commission, and the ATO to become a Charity.

## 2.2 Option 2: Auspice Model

In this option, the new entity generally operates through a subcontract arrangement. One entity (Auspisor) will apply for the funding and then once approved, will subcontract to an Auspicee the financial management function and provide administration resources.

A well drafted auspicing agreement is crucial for success in this type of arrangement. This will need to define clearly the roles and responsibilities of each party, as well as issues such as the timeframe of the agreement, mediation processes for any disputes etc.

Pros	Cons
Supports new projects	Usually not suitable for long term projects
Existing Financial management systems and processes in place.	Can lose a degree of ownership and financial control.
Benefit from the Auspisor's tax status , operational and administrative support.	May need to follow certain policies and procedures,
May have experience in delivering existing grants within the region.	Auspisor may be disorganised or may not dedicate sufficient resources to provide the level of support required.
Maybe it will be quicker and cheaper to set up.	May be a limited pool of suitable providers within the area.

### Potential Auspice entities within Tennant Creek and Barkly Region

- An existing Aboriginal Corporation
- Charles Darwin University (CDU)
- Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE)
- A locally based non government organisations

### Auspiced by a Statutory Authority

This option will need to be confirmed with the relevant Authority and the funding agreement manager of the grants. Some examples of this type of entity are listed below for consideration.

- Desert Knowledge Australia - Does provide this service.
- Legal Aid
- Land Councils

**Summary:** This model is quick to create if there are suitable providers within the area and has many benefits for both parties if implemented and managed correctly. It may be a short to medium term option as the role of the Backbone evolves over time.



### 2.3 Overview of Options

Below is a table to summarise the aforementioned options against the criteria.

Criteria	Standalone organisation			Auspice organisation
	Private company	Public company Limited by guarantee	CATSI corporation	
Receive funding from three tiers of Government	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administer government funding to third parties		✓	✓	✓
Be able to employ staff	✓	✓	✓	✓
Apply for and supply external funding	✓	✓	✓	✓
Requires a board		✓	✓	✓
Indigenous control		✓ (if constituted)	✓	
Regional representation		✓ (if constituted)	✓	✓
Community support			✓	✓
Fit for purpose		✓	✓	✓
Speed to establish				✓



## 3 Conclusion

This paper has summarised some options for how the Barkly Backbone could be structured and governed in FY21.

As the BRD and Stronger Places work moves into year two, there are two interrelated processes to be managed:

- transitioning the interim Governance Table to a Regional Governance Table; and
- transitioning the Backbone team to a new structure or organisational model.

Key to the transition is the need to ensure impartiality and neutrality are clearly articulated in the relevant documentation that guides the operation of the Regional Governance Table and the constitution or auspice agreement for the Barkly Backbone.



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### Barkly Regional Governance Group Submission | February 2020

<b>TITLE:</b>	<b><i>Beetaloo Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (Barkly Regional Deal supplementary initiative) – For Information Only</i></b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	It is recommended that the Governance Table: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Note</b> the progress of the Beetaloo supplementary initiative; and</li> <li>2. <b>Provide</b> feedback on the information in this submission.</li> </ol>
<b>FACTS:</b>	<p>The Australian Government is investing \$1.9 million to support the development of a Beetaloo Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (the Strategy). The initiative is part of broader \$8.4 million Australian Government investment to accelerate development the Beetaloo sub-basin. This is a supplementary initiative to the Barkly Regional Deal.</p> <p>This Strategy will encompass broader pathways for Indigenous workforce and business capacity development to engage with opportunities across a diversified regional economy.</p> <p>The Strategy will provide <i>strategic guidance</i> and corresponding <i>activities</i> to ensure economic benefits are realised by Indigenous people from energy and resource sector activity in the Beetaloo corridor (between Katherine and Tennant Creek).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strategic guidance</i>: the Strategy will outline best practice 'pathways' for maximising Indigenous education and employment; strengthening Indigenous businesses; and empowering local Indigenous development and governance.</li> <li>• <i>Activities</i>: support for Indigenous workforce skills programs and pathways in the Beetaloo corridor; direct support for an international First Nations exchange to build local Indigenous knowledge of the energy and resource sector; and develop regional Indigenous governance arrangements to engage and realise benefits from energy and resource projects.</li> </ul> <p>This work also aligns with the scope of the Barkly Economic Growth and Support Working Group.</p>
<b>GOVERNANCE GROUP CONSIDERATION:</b>	<p>As a supplementary initiative to the Deal, the Commonwealth is keen to ensure that the Governance Table is informed about the work underway for this initiative, noting that the Beetaloo sub-basin is being hailed as a 'game changer' for the region.</p> <p>Around 70% of the Northern Territory's prospective shale gas resources are estimated to occur in the sub-basin, which is currently attracting around 50% of the total \$505 million of exploration investment in the Northern Territory.</p>
<b>RISK CONSIDERATION:</b>	Significant opportunities exist for the Barkly region in aligning business and economic development plans to realise economic and social benefits. The Beetaloo initiative, in conjunction with the Deal's key economic initiatives, is intended to help support the Barkly region to seize these opportunities.

Name: Chris Faris

Title: General Manager, Barkly Regional Deal

Entity Submitting: Commonwealth

Date: 14 February 2020

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## Barkly Regional Governance Group Submission | February 2020

<b>TITLE:</b>	<b><i>Barkly Regional Deal - Implementation Plan Update</i></b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	<p>It is recommended that the Governance Table:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Endorse</b> the draft contents of the Barkly Regional Deal Implementation Plan (the Plan) (which will be circulated ahead of the February Governance Table meeting) and provide comments to be incorporated;</li> <li>2. <b>Note</b> that the Governance Table will be asked to endorse the final Plan before it is provided to elected representatives for approval; and</li> <li>3. <b>Note</b> that subject to elected representatives approval of the final Plan, the Plan will be publicly released in April 2020 to coincide with the first anniversary of the Deal's signing.</li> </ol>
<b>CONSIDERATION:</b>	<p>Government partners, together with the Backbone Team, have worked together to develop the Barkly Regional Deal draft Implementation Plan for the consideration of the interim Governance Table.</p> <p>The Plan comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An acknowledgement of country, and messages from each of the elected officials responsible for the Deal;</li> <li>2) An overview of the Deal;</li> <li>3) An outline of the governance structure;</li> <li>4) Advice for community members wishing to be involved;</li> <li>5) Implementation arrangements;</li> <li>6) A discussion on the Deal's priority areas and how these were chosen;</li> <li>7) Previous community consultation arrangements;</li> <li>8) Key achievements of the Deal to date;</li> <li>9) A way for people to find out more information on the Deal;</li> <li>10) A discussion about how the impact of the deal will be measured; and</li> <li>11) Acknowledgements and legal information.</li> </ol> <p>The design of the Plan, including the use of Susie Peterson's <i>Landscape of Epenarra</i> artwork, is to ensure that the Deal's key documents are consistent and easily recognisable to the Barkly's communities and the wider public.</p> <p>The Government partners and Backbone also propose that the Plan serves as the Deal's first annual progress report, noting that the Plan's publication aligns with the first anniversary of the Deal's signing (April 2019). Annual Progress Reports for the Deal will then be published as stand-alone documents from 2021.</p>
<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	The interim Barkly Governance Table approved the development of an Implementation Report. The Implementation Report provides readers with an update on progress towards implementing the Deal. It sets out the delivery arrangements for the initiatives, including the responsible agency, and provides transparency of the Deal's timeframes and reporting processes.
<b>RISK CONSIDERATION:</b>	Due to Ministerial availability for a launch, Governance Table members may be asked to provide final views for the Implementation Report out-of-session.

Date: 14/02/2020

Name: Chris Faris

Title: General Manager, Barkly Regional Deal

Entity Submitting: Commonwealth



# Interim Barkly Governance Table Handbook

Establishment phase February to December 2019

*Working together for the good of the  
Barkly*

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## Background

The Barkly Regional Deal is a joint partnership between the three levels of government to support the economic and social development of the region.

Since the deal was announced in July 2018 there has been strong commitment to involving the Barkly community throughout its development and implementation.

When the Statement of Intent was signed in December 2018 there was a commitment to negotiating the deal with the broader community. The community was not a fourth signatory to the Statement of Intent because of the complex cultural leadership in the Barkly. However the Statement said *All parties agree that the Barkly Regional Deal will be developed with consultation, engagement and joint decision-making with local Aboriginal people, including through the cultural authority group.*

The Barkly Governance Table has been established to give effect to this commitment. The Governance Table is the overarching representative body that will lead the development and implementation of the deal for the good of the Barkly.

## Purpose

The purpose of this Handbook is to provide guidance to members of the Barkly Governance Table about the operation of the Table and how members will work together for the good of the Barkly.

The purpose of the Barkly Governance Table is to drive the implementation of the deal and create the conditions for the next phase of ongoing, community-led decision making.

It is important that the work of the Governance Table ensures culturally safe processes and respects culture, existing or traditional decision making policies, connection to country, and the importance of cultural fit.

## Scope for the establishment phase (February to December 2019)

During the establishment phase, key responsibilities of the Governance Table include:

- Signing off on the deal content
- Driving the implementation of the deal including monitoring progress

- Driving a broader community engagement and planning process to agree a shared agenda for change to improve social and economic outcomes in the Barkly
- Setting the forward agenda for the establishment phase, including initial priorities and quick wins
- Establishing working groups to address agreed priorities
- Co-designing the ongoing governance framework with the community
- Championing the deal, including promoting and celebrating progress.

### Authority

The Governance Table is established with authority from the Commonwealth and Northern Territory governments and the Barkly Regional Council through the Statement of Intent signed in December 2018.

Members of the Governance Table bring authority from the group/sector they represent. They will make decisions on behalf of their constituency informed by consultations with them.

Members' authority also comes from their particular expertise in relation to culture, connection to country, government decision making, economic impact, social change and lived experience.

The Governance Table will be involved in advising, deciding or co-designing services, programs and policies depending on the nature of the issue. It is important to note that there are legislative constraints that prevent fully devolving all decisions to the community.

The Commonwealth Government is committed to actively pursuing policy change to allow increased decision making at the local level. The Northern Territory Government is already implementing this through its Local Decision Making policy. In the meantime every decision that can be made by the Governance Table will be.

The Governance Table's authority includes:

- Setting the foundation for economic, social and cultural development
- Hearing what community says
- Getting community voice into decisions, including Traditional Owners and youth
- Giving direction to the three tiers of government
- Decision makers for recommendations to government

- Bringing knowledge to help make better decisions
- Advocacy – bringing in opinions of others
- Challenging thinking/ideas
- Building ongoing structure and processes to deliver on the deal.

#### Membership of the Governance Table – establishment phase

- Patta Aboriginal Corporation – Daryl Fitz and Kym Brahim
- Cultural authority group – Linda Turner and Ronald Plummer
- Combined Aboriginal Organisations – Barb Shaw and Allen Punch
- Business - Karan Hayward and Tony Civitarese
- Non-government organisations – Kevin Banbury and Sharen Lake
- Youth – Tshanka Storey and Tyler Horwood
- Commonwealth – Chris Faris (central), Doug Peacock (local)
- NT Government – Bridgette Bellenger (central), Craig Kelly (local)
- Barkly Regional Council – Steve Moore (Tennant Creek), Mark Parsons (remote communities)

For continuity, subject to unforeseen circumstances, all members including government representatives will remain on the Table throughout the establishment phase.

People will bring agency commitments, skills and networks to the table. Once on the table, members will not be representing an organisation, sector, community group or any one issue. Rather each will bring 'all hats' to the table.

However they will have a responsibility to communicate to and bring to the table the views of their particular constituency.

As required the group may invite subject matter experts to provide advice, for example experts in economic development.

#### Meeting arrangements

Ideally both members from each sector/group will attend meetings. Where this is not possible, at least one member should attend, and brief the other member.

It is anticipated that the Governance Table will need to meet monthly, however meeting frequency and timing will be determined by the group according to need. In doing this the group will need to establish its own rhythm

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for getting the work done, communicating between meetings, and building the foundations for the next phase of ongoing, community-led decision making.

It will be important to both satisfy governance arrangements, including Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest, and create an environment that celebrates diversity of opinion and local decision making.

The group has requested a neutral chair. This can be reviewed at any time.

The group will prepare a record of meeting to be circulated after each meeting, and each member will be responsible for making sure it reaches their particular constituency.

The group will review this Handbook at the end of the establishment phase, or sooner if required.

### Confidentiality

Some matters discussed at the Governance Table may be confidential. This will be addressed by:

- Being explicit about what is and isn't confidential.
- Using the support of others to maintain confidentiality if members are under pressure.
- Agreeing the rules around breaches of confidentiality – what is a serious breach and what are the consequences?

### Conflict of interest

The Governance Table is made up of representatives from communities across the Barkly region. Members have many roles and positions as professional, community and family leaders. It is therefore important to manage real and perceived conflicts of interests.

**Real conflict of interest** is where a person uses their authority to make decisions that provide a material personal or family benefit.

**Perceived conflict of interest** is a public perception that a person may be improperly benefiting from their role because of a competing interest.

The Governance Table will manage conflicts of interest by:

- A **standing agenda item** at the beginning of each meeting for members to declare any 'real or perceived conflict' to the other members.

- A **conflict of interest register** maintained for all members on appointment, and updated when declarations are made as part of the standing agenda item.

Disclosing a conflict of interest does not mean a member can't be part of a Governance Table meeting:

- it may just mean that for a certain part of the meeting (while the matter is discussed) that member steps out; or
- the member may be invited to stay if they have 'the fully informed consent of the other members to be present and vote'.

There is nothing wrong with having a conflict of interest so long as you disclose all of the information about the conflict of interest to the Governance Table and abide by their decision how it is managed.

#### Remuneration, reimbursement and travel

Members are not paid sitting fees. The secretariat will pay for Governance Table related travel (fuel), accommodation and meals excluding alcoholic beverages. Receipts must be provided.

## Principles

### *We do our work together with:*

- Honesty
- Respect
- Commitment
- Shared accountability
- Supporting each other
- Modelling how we want others to behave
- Keeping focus on what's important
- Putting organisational interests behind us
- Holding the interests of the whole region
- Every decision that can be made by the Governance Table will be
- Embedding the voice of community including those who are usually not heard

### *Success factors*

- Diversity celebrated
- Time to build relationships
- Shared understanding
- Commitment to shared purpose
- Leaders are 'present', and using power, authority and role for purpose
- Systems learning in 'real time'
- Egos and hats at the door
- Work to change systems for impact
- Sufficient resources

## How we will work together

- Hold the whole picture, process and vision
- Understand the work that is being done by the working groups, break down silos, work towards desired community outcomes

- Ensure resourcing for the work, understand funding requirements and track progress
- Shape and endorse key messages for strong local community engagement
- Build alignment and strengthen networks across the whole community
- Work with the backbone team to ensure that there is a supportive environment to do this work within local, regional, state-wide and national contexts, and highlight barriers to progress
- Ensure people are able to move onto the Governance Table and away smoothly as needed to build a sustainable, dynamic community change platform
- Create and hold an environment that supports participation from people in ways that they want to and can contribute beyond formal meeting and engagement structures
- Create and hold an environment that supports experimentation and quick wins while working towards long term social and economic change.

#### Decision making principles and framework

- All members of the Governance Table have equal voice and say in decisions which will be reached by consensus.
- Where it is not possible to reach consensus, a vote will be taken with one vote allocated to each sector/organisation and each government member having one vote.
- Decisions are informed by the best available information at the time.
- The community affected by the decision is always 'in the room' when decisions are made.
- Decisions are made based on data and evidenced needs of the community not those of individual organisations or people.
- The group does not let perfection get in the way of good work, innovation and creativity.
- All opinions around the Governance Table are heard.
- The group makes decisions to stop what is not working, as well as exploring how to maximise what is working.
- The group recognises that actions may have unexpected and even unwanted consequences and where this occurs they will value this learning.

- The group learns from doing, and uses quick wins/experiments to build momentum and support.
- When making decisions the group is mindful of
  - Native title determination
  - Intergenerational trauma
  - Using existing social supports
  - building collaboration
  - building capacity for the whole region
  - Regional and local leadership including cultural leadership
  - using local resources, business and people wherever possible.

#### **Factors to consider when making decisions**

- Impact across the Barkly region

AND/OR

- Impact on economic development

AND/OR

- Impact on social development

AND/OR

- Impact on culture

AND/OR

- Impact on building collaboration

#### **Working groups**

Consistent with the schematic at Attachment A, working groups will be established to drive implementation of particular commitments under the deal or other priorities determined by the Governance Table.

Additional working groups may be established from time to time for a specific period to address particular issues or pieces of work.

#### **Acknowledgement for the work and visibility**

While the Governance Table acknowledges the right of any agency or community group involved in our joint work to seek ownership of their research, contribution or intellectual property and respect their desire to

promote this, members will always acknowledge the benefits and outcomes the joint work has achieved.

It is important that the Governance Table is visible in the community. Meetings will be held in public places and spaces whenever and wherever possible.

Members of the Governance Table identify themselves as belonging to the Table and can speak on behalf of the work in line with the agreed narrative and key messages. This does not prevent any individual speaking on their own behalf or on their organisation's behalf.

There will be times when government members are unable to support the consensus view of the rest of the group, for example if it is contrary to government policy. The group will determine how to manage this.

### The role of the backbone team

The Commonwealth and Northern Territory governments will provide funding for a backbone team which will provide administrative and strategic support to the Governance Table. This includes secretariat, data and evaluation, communications, community engagement, project management and coordination, capacity building for governance and leadership, and escalating barriers and challenges to government.

The backbone team will also provide support to the working groups, and will have access to specialist external support.

### Key Frameworks to support the work

#### 1. Cultural competency

Ensuring a culturally safe environment where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people feel safe and secure in their identity, culture and community.

#### 2. Collective Impact

Collective Impact is a framework to tackle deeply entrenched and complex social problems. It is an innovative and structured approach to making collaboration work across government, business, philanthropy, non-profit organisations and citizens to achieve significant and lasting social change.

#### 3. Adaptive leadership

Adaptive Leadership is a practical leadership framework that helps individuals and organisations adapt and thrive in challenging environments and make progress on daunting or stuck, complex challenges.

An adaptive leadership approach will enable the Governance Table to support organisations, community groups or individuals to:

- **Change within existing scope:** What needs to be done within the existing operations, funding and service agreements
- **Change the scope:** Where we choose to change the scope of operations and funding and service agreements or the focus of a community group to achieve what needs to be done.
- **Change the arrangements:** Does an alternative arrangement or organisation or community group need to undertake the work?

### 3. Results Based Accountability (RBA)

Results-Based Accountability is a simple way of measuring the real difference we make to communities. RBA (also known as outcomes-based methodology) is a quality improvement framework that asks:

- how much did we do?
- how well did we do it?
- is anybody better off?

### 4. Developmental evaluation

Developmental evaluation combines assessment with a learning and adaptation process which supports innovation. It is complemented by a shared measurement framework which supports shared accountability for the results.

### 5. Service Integration

'Services integration' denotes efforts to increase the coordination of operations within the human and social services system. The overall aim is to improve efficiency and client outcomes. There is no universal approach, and many commentators prefer to view services integration as a continuum of organisational relationships.

(The Integration Imperative: reshaping the delivery of human and social services, KPMG International, 2013)

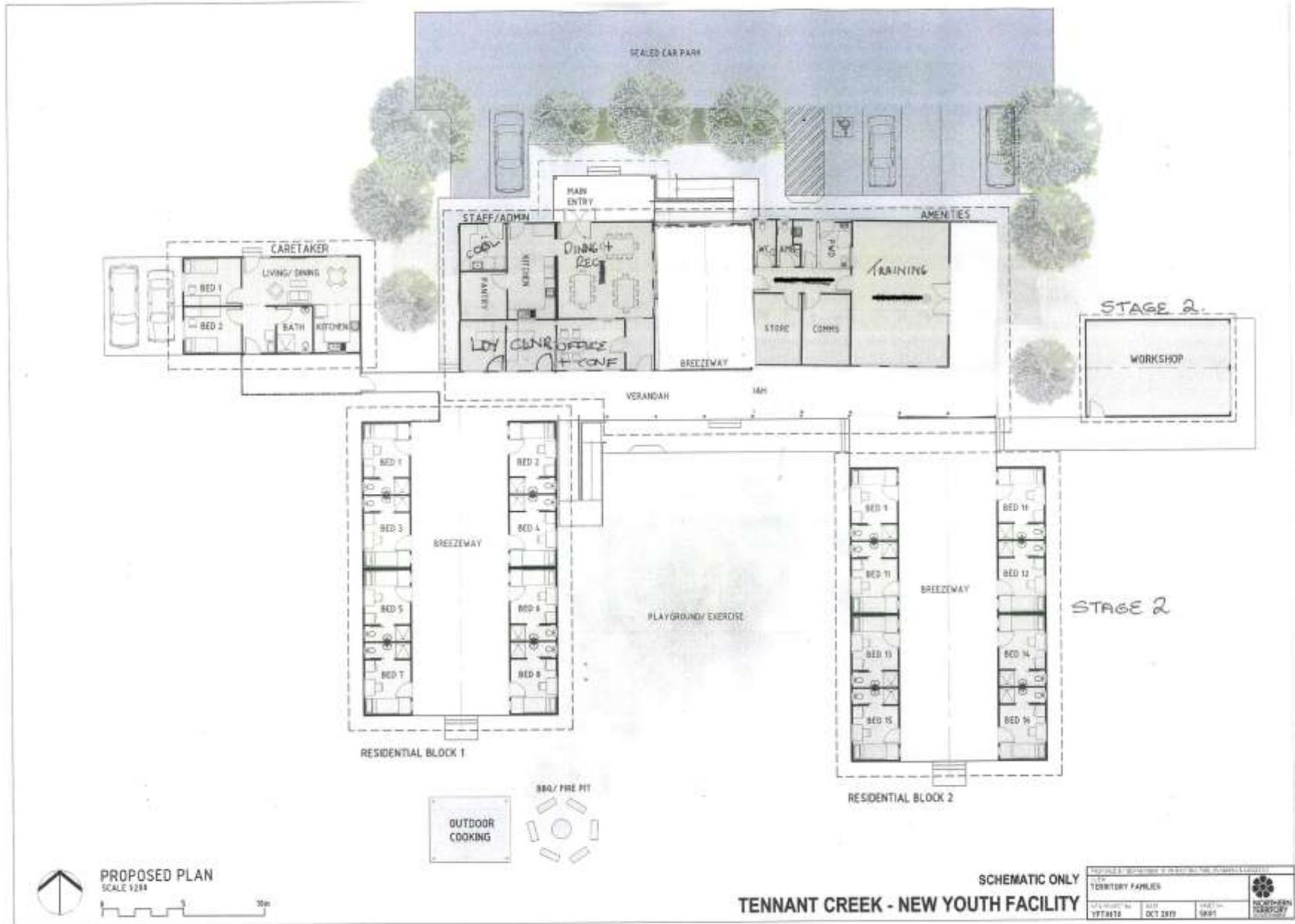
### 6. Learning from others

The Governance Table recognises that we can learn from the many other communities around Australia working on collaborative approaches to complex social challenges, such as Maragnuka in Bourke, New South Wales and Logan Together in Queensland.

#### 7. Understanding and sharing power

The Governance Table will ensure that we include people experiencing the issues we are tackling in decision making, design, implementation and measurement of our work. We will actively address power imbalance and further develop skills in this area as issues arise. We recognise that a failure to manage power imbalance can undermine and even derail our efforts.

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# Barkly Regional Deal

## Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group Briefing Paper February 2020

### The Barkly Regional Deal.

The Barkly Regional Deal is the first regional deal in Australia—a 10 year \$78.4 million commitment between the Australian Government, the Northern Territory Government and the Barkly Regional Council. The Barkly Regional Deal was signed on Saturday 13 April 2019. The Interim Barkly Governance Table (Governance Table) has responsibility to oversee delivery of the deal and includes membership from the three tiers of government, Aboriginal leaders, local business leaders, non-government organisations, young people, and other community stakeholders.

### What is a Working Group?

Through the Barkly Regional Deal, a new approach to working together is being established. Working Groups provide a place where community members and stakeholders can provide feedback and recommendations to government partners, through the Governance Table about certain aspects of the 28 initiatives.

The **first step** is to join a Working Group. Then take on the challenge of being a champion of your community, speak to people from your sector or organization and come prepared to share with the working group. The Governance Table will take into consideration all the Working Group members discussion points and feedback for formal recommendation back to our Government Partners.

The **second step** our government partners will then consider community feedback against the following which are essential for progressing towards an end decision;

1. Timeliness: what constraints exist to deliver the project?
2. Funding: is it within budget?
3. Opportunities: what options are available as we move towards an end decision? Some options may be ruled out due to unforeseen circumstances, some new opportunities may present themselves.

### The Tennant Creek Visitor Park.

The Tennant Creek Visitor Park is initiative 13 of the Barkly Regional Deal. A dry and secure Tennant Creek Visitor Park will be constructed for transitional and seasonal visitors from outlying communities and will provide a range of accommodation options.

- The Commonwealth Government will fund the consultation, design and construction phases.

Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Susie Peterson, Epenarra 2018 (18EP151)  
This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wutungarra community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wutungarra community.

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- The Northern Territory Government will provide all ongoing operational funding.
- Land options will be identified across Tennant Creek through the working group process.

Following the Barkly Regional Deal Working Group Strategy, a public Information session was held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 2019 to provide information to the Community Members and stakeholders, and to provide a public invitation to join the Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group.

The Working Group is ready to start the remaining phases of the Working Group Strategy. As part of all future phases there are several important tasks to be achieved by the Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group.

### 1. Design

The Design principles below are determined as being feasible within the available budget of \$5m which includes the cost of land and provide relevancy to the end user:

- Security for visitors to feel safe.
- Secure accommodation – range of accommodation options.
- At least a 30 bed capacity.
- Common cooking, laundry, and ablutions areas.
- Cultural awareness incorporated in design.
- Close enough in town for shops, eating places, and access to services.
- Camping area for peak periods.
- Office areas.

### 2. Location

The design and cost of the Tennant Creek Visitor Park is dependent on locating suitable land for construction. It is critical that the next step proceeds in a timely manner so that land is identified and secured to build the facility. Regular meetings have been scheduled with the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) and the Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group Co-Chairs to find a suitable location. The location will dictate the design and the designer will be consulted in these discussions. Once a suitable location has been determined, the Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group will engage in a Community Consultation process regarding the preferred site.

### 3. Service Model

The service model and operational costs for the Tennant Creek visitor Park will be funded by the Northern Territory Government. The Tennant Creek Visitor Park Working Group will establish a consultation process to gain community feedback on the most culturally appropriate and relevant service model for the Tennant Creek Visitor Park.

**Working Group meetings will be held monthly. Please contact the Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team on (08) 8962 0091 or by email ([tim.candler@barkly.nt.gov.au](mailto:tim.candler@barkly.nt.gov.au)) if you would like to attend the next Working Group meeting or would like any further information.**

## Unique Individual youth apprehended within Barkly Region in 2017/18

Place	Age at date of app.	Female	Male	Total (M+F)
Ali Curung	13	0	2	2
	14	0	4	4
	15	0	1	1
	16	0	1	1
	17	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL - Ali Curung</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Elliott	14	0	1	1
	15	0	3	3
	16	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL - Elliott</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Murray Downs	14	0	1	1
	15	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL - Murray Downs</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Tennant Creek	10	0	5	5
	11	0	3	3
	12	1	3	4
	13	0	5	5
	14	3	9	12
	15	2	10	12
	16	4	11	15
17	4	11	15	
<b>TOTAL - Tennant Creek</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>TOTAL Unique Youth</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>88</b>

## Design Principles and Infrastructure Responses: Youth Justice Accommodation Facilities

	Design principle	Infrastructure response
1	The Facility will facilitate an <b>inclusive and flexible environment</b> that recognises that a one-size-fits-all model is not aligned with the targeted outcomes for young people.	This will be achieved through integration of design elements that enable adaptability in all scales of built environments to cater for multiple cohorts, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate accommodation options and combinations that can flex in scale to suit varying cohorts with differences in age, gender, behaviour, health, cultural heritage and community of origin;</li> <li>• Adjustable levels of security built in to infrastructure to suit specific needs;</li> <li>• ICT solutions that can be enabled and/or disabled depending on individual needs; and</li> <li>• Ample and easily accessible secure storage to support multi-function spaces.</li> </ul>
2	The Facility will support <b>appropriate control of young person movement</b> to ensure the safety and wellbeing of young people, staff and visitors to the Facility.	This will be achieved with both static and dynamic security including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built security with multiple hard and soft layers, not limited to barriers; and inclusive of landscape or other design element;</li> <li>• Materials and security that are robust yet unobtrusive in design to allow for natural movement that is operationally appropriate, safe and secure; and</li> <li>• Internal layers of landscape features that can be used to slow movement or discourage access to areas, such as use of undulating ground, gardens or retaining walls.</li> </ul>
3	The layout of the Facilities will enable young people, staff and visitors to <b>orient themselves in the physical space</b> , navigate calmly to reduce confusion and anxiety, and quickly understand the layout and purpose of spaces.	This will be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporation of evidenced wayfinding techniques e.g. landscape elements, walkways, signage, and visual clues;</li> <li>• Consideration of barriers associated with language, cognitive levels, and length of stay;</li> <li>• Consideration of the natural orientation of the site to place facilities in such a manner that they respond to local climatic conditions, as well as natural light as appropriate for different spaces with different uses.</li> </ul>
4	The Facility will support and <b>promote rehabilitation and education</b> to maximise the opportunities that young people have for learning, working, achieving and positively progressing in all aspects of their life.	This will be achieved through the delivery of infrastructure which recognises that the built environment critically impacts educational and rehabilitative experiences of young people. Infrastructure will support a wide variety of programs and will consider applied research for the design of innovative environments through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of cultural mentoring spaces;</li> <li>• Learning and recreational spaces that can support multifunction usage, with ample storage to support this goal;</li> <li>• Consideration of spatial and other requirements for natural learning spaces such as those required for horticulture activity and working with animals;</li> <li>• Opportunities to display young people's work and art;</li> <li>• Consideration of acoustics, lighting, air-flow and temperature, and other environmental considerations evidenced to deliver to improved outcomes for learning and rehabilitation;</li> </ul>

## Design Principles and Infrastructure Responses: Youth Justice Accommodation Facilities

	Design principle	Infrastructure response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of normalised approaches to movement and activity while ensuring safe and secure Facility operations; and</li> <li>• Trauma-informed furniture and fittings selections.</li> </ul>
5	<p>The Facility will encourage and support a seamless <b>Orientation and reintegration back to community</b>.</p> <p>The Facility will support new and existing programs, services and approaches to facilitate the young person's rehabilitation, Orientation and reintegration.</p>	<p>This will be achieved through recognition that the Facility will provide a normalised approach to living, education and training, life skills development and program participation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities which are recognisably normalised and similar to their own community rather than institutional; and</li> <li>• The use of natural context and open space.</li> </ul>
6	<p>The Facility will be <b>culturally responsive</b>, considering the needs and cultural backgrounds of young people.</p>	<p>This will be achieved through ensuring design is culturally appropriate and responsive through consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural spaces and cultural integration within design that supports young people, staff, visitors and mentors in a natural and comfortable setting;</li> <li>• Appropriate built design that enables cultural activity such as yarnning circles, mature trees, fire-pits and outdoor cooking spaces, dance and exhibition space;</li> <li>• Landscape design that features culturally significant and naturally occurring plant species;</li> <li>• Use of colour, art, furniture and fittings that are culturally appropriate;</li> <li>• Inclusion of young people in design through the young people's own wall murals, art and cultural spaces; and</li> <li>• Creation of a Facility that responds to place, site and the natural environment.</li> </ul>
7	<p>The Facility will recognise the <b>importance of family, community, and improved cultural connectedness</b> as a major part of the cultural needs of Aboriginal young people and critical to rehabilitation and re-integration.</p>	<p>This will be done by focusing on the quality of visitation and connection through delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitation areas that spatially support community gathering and flexible usage for onsite program delivery and safe, secure family engagement;</li> <li>• Indoor visitor spaces with visual and physical connection to natural landscape;</li> <li>• Withdrawal spaces that offer appropriate levels of privacy;</li> <li>• Consideration of multi-function indoor and outdoor visitor spaces that allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural activities,</li> <li>• individual and group visitation,</li> <li>• sharing and preparation of meals, and</li> <li>• program delivery that involves young people and their family simultaneously.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Consideration of fittings, form, colours, acoustics, lighting and air-flow that support a welcoming and engaging space; and</li> <li>• Consideration of IT solutions to enable connection to family and community.</li> </ul>

## Design Principles and Infrastructure Responses: Youth Justice Accommodation Facilities

	Design principle	Infrastructure response
8	The Facility facilities will be developed to fulfil a range of <b>behavioural improvements</b> by recognising ways that the built environment can help to reduce conflict, optimise passive surveillance and safe and secure movement, and encourage self-regulation and de-escalation.	This will be achieved through delivery of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of spaces that facilitate side-by-side conversations to support non-confrontational interactions (for example indoor and/or outdoor yarning circles), outdoor undercover circulation and semi-enclosed spaces;</li> <li>• Design of reflection or sensory rooms for de-escalation;</li> <li>• Natural calming settings, open space and landscaping; and</li> <li>• ICT solutions that can be enabled and disabled to support behavioural needs.</li> </ul>
11	Accommodation within the Facility will recognise that <b>these are the young people's 'homes'</b> while they are detained or on remand.	This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporating a mix of types and sizes of accommodation that reflect the specific needs of the different groups and provides flexibility and adaptability in the physical layout;</li> <li>• Flexibility in accommodation sharing that enables double, buddy accommodation or other connectivity approaches should these be appropriate;</li> <li>• Different levels of occupation that can be accommodated by bringing accommodation units on and off-line;</li> <li>• Rooms and accommodation designed to be normalised in scale with minimal institution feel while maintaining high levels of robustness, appropriate anti-ligature considerations for unsupervised spaces and without impact on security and safety needs of young people and staff;</li> <li>• Consideration of climate and nature such that the design is responsive to practical need for breeze, air, rain and shade;</li> <li>• Incorporating mechanical design which enables individual thermostatic control to personalised room temperature;</li> <li>• Enabling of opportunity for the young people to create a personalised environment commensurate with their behavioural model and personal needs through flexible furnishings and fittings as appropriate;</li> <li>• Provision of opportunity for young people to engage in a normative life through design that enables young people to participate in taking care of the landscape, gain improved knowledge about bush tucker and undertake horticulture activities; and</li> <li>• Ability to sleep outdoors for the right individual response.</li> </ul>
12	The Facility will provide <b>collaborative spaces for official visitors, Facility staff, caseworkers and external providers</b> to interact with and support the rehabilitation of young people in detention.	This will be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design that facilitates and supports a community of practice through the incorporation of collaborative staff spaces with high levels of amenity; and</li> <li>• Collaboration spaces designed within multiple Facility locations (such as the visitor, health and education infrastructure), to minimise disruption to a young person's routine and program delivery.</li> </ul>
13	The Facility will provide a <b>high quality, safe work environment</b> for all staff and visitors to the Facility, supporting them to perform	This will be achieved in design by considering staff amenity and needs, the genuine challenges of both the environment and the young people, and operational functionality e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design that looks and feels normative but still utilises robust materials and durable finishes detailing and fittings;</li> </ul>

## Design Principles and Infrastructure Responses: Youth Justice Accommodation Facilities

	Design principle	Infrastructure response
	their duties and attracting and retaining the best staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical and ICT infrastructure that prevents and controls access to unsafe spaces;</li> <li>Practical, high amenity staff spaces and break spaces that enable staff to genuinely disengage from intensive supervision roles, access to open space, nature, fresh air and shading; and</li> <li>Spaces designed for incorporating design to include an admissions frontage that is welcoming for visitors, staff and ancillary providers, and improves the ability for staff to take pride in their work place.</li> </ul>
14	The Facility will recognise that a <b>connection to the outdoor environment</b> , particularly to natural features such as ground, sky and vegetation, is fundamental to good mental health for staff and young people.	<p>This will be achieved through design of the site and facilities to fully address environmental design considerations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design to the sun, rain, storms and weather;</li> <li>Creation of extensive quality landscaping;</li> <li>Use of evidenced methods to fully ventilate spaces such as flow through ventilation, shading, breezeways and exposed not indented verandas;</li> <li>Use of the sites features including outlook, watercourses and existing trees.</li> <li>Facilities for engagement in outdoor activities such as an oval, undercover sports areas, horticulture and vocational studies outdoor space; and</li> <li>Sight lines that connect to the landscape to enable the environment and a connection to country.</li> </ul>
15	The Facility will incorporate <b>ecologically sustainable principles</b> , including passive design principles and the use of advanced technologies to achieve energy and water conservation goals.	<p>This will be achieved by consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The natural orientation of the site to place facilities in such a manner that they respond to local climatic conditions, e.g. utilise natural wet and dry season breezes in Darwin, and passive solar orientation in Alice Springs, as well as natural light as appropriate for different spaces with different uses;</li> <li>Solar power options;</li> <li>The provision of mature landscaping and mature tree planting;</li> <li>Water conservation fixtures;</li> <li>Solar powered standalone lights;</li> <li>Centralised chilled-water air-conditioning system;</li> <li>Horticulture and the capacity to grow food on site as a learning outcome; and</li> <li>Facilities for staff to use bicycles, showers and lockers as well as a bike lockup.</li> </ul>
16	The Facility will provide <b>security and confidence to the wider community</b> by ensuring that young people are safely supported within the Facility.	<p>This will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of quality, proven devices including audio, ICT, CCTV; and</li> <li>Physical and ICT infrastructure that prevents and controls access to unsafe spaces (such as roofs, ceilings and staff spaces) potentially including angled roofing, soffits, remotely controlled access, barriers and robust and durable detailing and fittings.</li> </ul>

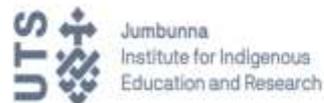
# ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN THE BARKLY

**A Review of the Justice Too Far Away Report on Tennant Creek and Barkly Region's Access to Legal Services and Information**



**Fiona Allison and Chris Cunneen**

**January 2020 |**



**Acknowledgements**

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### Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIS	Aboriginal Impact Statement
ALC	Anindilyakwa Land Council
BRADAAG	Barkly Region Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Group
BDR	Banned Drinkers Register
BRD	Barkly Regional Deal
CAAFU	Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit
CAALAS	Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service
CAG	Cultural Authority Group
CAWLS	Central Australian Women's Legal Service
CLE	Community legal education
CO	Commissioner for Oaths
CSO	Client Service Officer
CVSU	Crimes Victims Services Unit
DVA	Domestic Violence Application
DVO	Domestic Violence Order
DLGHCD	Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development
FWC	Financial Wellbeing and Capability
FIFO	Fly in fly out
HJP	Health Justice Partnership
JP	Justice of the Peace
LAG	Local Authority Groups
LDM	Local Decision Making (Framework)
LHC	Legal Health Check
NAAJA	North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NTLAC	Northern Territory Legal Aid Commission
NTAJA	NT Aboriginal Justice Agreement
RECS	Remote Engagement and Coordination Strategy
VoC	Victims of Crime (NT)
YOREOs	Youth Outreach and Re-engagement Officers

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Introduction

Fifteen years ago, legal services in the Barkly Region (NT) engaged a consultant to explore local issues of access to justice. These services were NT Legal Aid Commission (NTLAC), Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit (CAAFLU), Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service (CAALAS) and Central Australian Women's Legal service (CAWLS). This led to the publication in 2003 of the report *Justice Too Far Away*. Largely based on consultations conducted in Tennant Creek, the report sets out discussion and recommendations aimed at enhancing legal service delivery and increasing community legal education in the Barkly.

NTLAC, Northern Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA), CAAFLU and CAWLS have commissioned the current research, which again seeks to improve access to justice in the Barkly Region. The research revisits and reconsiders recommendations of the 2003 report, but with an expanded focus on 8 Barkly communities. These communities are Tennant Creek, Elliott, Ali Curung, Ampilatwatja, Arlparra, Canteen Creek, Epenarra, and Alpurrurulam. The research explores access to legal information and assistance and current legal needs in civil, family and criminal law areas for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

A key element of the present research has involved engaging community members in the eight Barkly communities through focus groups. Community member participants have completed a questionnaire asking them to identify their more recent experiences of certain civil, family or criminal law issues, as well as legal and other responses to these issues. Participants have then discussed their experiences of legal problems, barriers to attaining positive justice outcomes in response to these problems and best ways to address these barriers. A total of 84 people participated in the focus groups (51% male, 49% female), all of whom have been Indigenous. Though the project is not Aboriginal-specific, this focus on Indigenous perspectives is due to the fact that Aboriginal people make up a significant proportion of Tennant Creek's population and 7 of the 8 focus communities are remote Aboriginal communities.

Interviews have also been conducted with representatives from stakeholder organisations working in or with the focus communities. These interviews were used to explore perspectives and understandings related to access to justice of those providing legal or related services in the focus communities and/or region.

### 2. The Barkly Region and focus communities

Barkly Regional Council is the largest regional council in the NT, and the second largest in Australia. The size of the Barkly Region and the small dispersed populations of communities

scattered across it have substantial impacts for service delivery, access to services and access to justice, discussed in detail in this report.

Additionally, as was the case in 2003, regional indicators of disadvantage point to a range of issues (income, education etc.) also likely to be of relevance to and/or impact on access to justice. For instance, levels of formal education in the Barkly are much lower than across the NT as a whole. The median weekly personal income is less than half that of the NT overall and the unemployment rate is three and half times higher than the NT average. Of note, indicators of disadvantage are often more pronounced outside of Tennant Creek. Unemployment is at 17.5% in Tennant Creek, compared to 88.9% in Ampilatwatja, as an example. The high levels of disadvantage in the Barkly have consequences for legal need (with particular types of legal issues arising) and on responses to legal issues (for e.g., there is a greater need for subsidised legal services).

### **3. Summary: *Justice too far away* report (2003)**

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report was commissioned by Barkly legal services because of concerns related to lack of access to legal services in Tennant Creek.

The report primarily focused on changes to legal service delivery in Tennant Creek, not across the region as a whole. It set out issues pertaining to under-servicing of legal need: for instance, limited information about the law and legal services, the absence of any private or publicly funded lawyers based in Tennant Creek, the long distance for legal services (all based in Alice Springs) to travel to service Tennant Creek and the relative socio-economic disadvantage of Tennant Creek. At this time, two CAALAS lawyers travelled to Tennant Creek for court (once per month) and in two other weeks of each month. CAALAS had a Tennant Creek office staffed by a senior Client Service Officer (CSO) and administrative worker. No other legal service was permanently based in Tennant Creek. Legal services travelled up from Alice on a regular basis and provided advice by phone. Apart from limitations in face-to-face service delivery, other issues identified as impacting on access to justice included limited assistance provided for specific areas of law, for women and at the time of arrest; delays in finalising court matters; lack of a local agency to undertake community advocacy about local legal issues (for e.g., related to police relations); inadequate facilities at court; and insufficient use of interpreters.

The 2003 report contained various recommendations designed to respond to these issues, which included:

- improved community awareness of available legal services and the law through production and dissemination of information (through CLE, printed material, websites, etc.);
- establishment of a Tennant Creek Legal Resource Centre under the responsibility of the NTLAC but potentially co-funded. The Centre would employ a Legal Access and

Community Development Officer to provide legal information and education and a 'one-stop' shop for access to legal services;

- an increase in the presence and continuity of lawyers and prosecutors in Tennant Creek, including through a CAALAS lawyer (still based in Alice Springs) spending a significant proportion of their working time in Tennant Creek;
- installation of videoconferencing facilities at the Tennant Creek courthouse and use of videoconferencing by clients at the proposed Legal Resource Centre to link clients with legal services in Alice Springs and Darwin; and
- extension of domestic violence legal services in Tennant Creek.

#### **4. Current legal service delivery in the Barkly**

As part of the present research, the legal services have provided information on the type of legal matters they currently assist with. Alongside the data on legal need presented in Chapter 6, this is useful for ascertaining current levels of access to justice in the Barkly. Also detailed is legal services' presence in and/or travel to all 8 focus communities.

The information provided indicates that legal service delivery has substantially increased in Tennant Creek since 2003. There are now four legal services with a permanent presence there (CAAFLU, NTLAC, CAWLS and NAAJA), with additional lawyers/CLE workers attending from Alice Springs on a regular basis. There are still no private practitioners based in Tennant Creek, however.

Also considered is non-legal Tennant Creek-based services, some of whom have also been approached for detail of service provision. These services assist with the range of issues discussed in Chapter 6 (though not as legal practitioners: for instance, as financial counsellors assisting with debt). They may be connected with legal services through delivery of CLE and/or referrals of individual clients. In exploring access to justice, the report discusses (current and potential) collaboration of legal and other services in the Barkly likely to meet community needs.

The information provided by legal and non-legal services indicates that the more remote focus communities are significantly under-serviced, including because of limited resources available to legal services to travel outside of Tennant Creek. Under-servicing in general is an issue for these communities (not just legal service provision). Criminal law matters are better serviced than non-criminal legal issues, as lawyers (particularly NAAJA lawyers) will attend remote communities for criminal circuit court. More accessible communities (such as Ali Curung or Elliott) are also better serviced than further outlying communities.

#### **5. The broader NT policy context**

A number of policies are discussed as relevant to access to justice in the Barkly.

The first is the draft **Aboriginal Justice Agreement (AJA)** (2019), likely to have a significant impact on the criminal justice system. The AJA refers, for instance, to reducing the reoffending and imprisonment rates of Aboriginal people (Aim One) through use of community-based alternatives to custody, greater diversion of young people, increase in successful grants of bail and bail compliance, and reintroduction of Community Courts. It also aims to engage and support Aboriginal leadership: for instance, through local Law and Justice Groups (Aim Two). Through these groups, Aboriginal leaders might put 'in place local strategies to address offending behaviours.' The AJA also has some potential to impact on civil law access to justice. For instance, it seeks to increase accessibility and uptake of complaints processes (including to the NT Ombudsman and Anti-Discrimination Commission) and proposes appointment of an NT Aboriginal Social Justice Commissioner to provide independent oversight of the NT Aboriginal Justice Agreement.

The second is the draft **Everyone Together 2019-2029, NT Aboriginal Affairs Strategy**, which seeks to reshape NT Government engagement with Aboriginal people. It has 10 focus areas, all of which have potential to impact on legal need, service provision and access to justice. One focus area, Truth and Healing, seeks to support Aboriginal people to determine their own futures, for e.g. This will be achieved through a Local Decision-Making (LDM) Framework, which commits government to Aboriginal led community-based decision making through (for e.g.) transfer of government service delivery to Aboriginal organisations. To date, 7 agreements have been signed between the NT government and Aboriginal communities through the Framework, one of which (as an example of potential access to justice impacts) transitions service delivery to community control through establishment of a community justice group and Community Courts.

The third is the **Barkly Regional Deal (BRD)**, which reflects a regional approach to the above LDM Framework. The ten year \$78.4 million BRD was launched by all three levels of government in 2019. Through the BRD, a total of 28 economic, social and cultural initiatives are to be implemented across the Barkly region, many of which potentially impact on legal need, access to justice and demand for legal services. These include the building of a youth justice facility in Tennant Creek, upgrading of the Tennant Creek watch-house and installation of video-conferencing in remote communities, for e.g. The Barkly Governance Table oversees implementation of the BRD. It has five Working Groups to support implementation of the aforementioned initiatives.

Finally, **Local Authority Groups (LAG)** represent local communities and towns in the Barkly region (present in 7 of this project's focus communities (Canteen Creek is independent of the Barkly Regional Council)). These groups alert Council to new and emerging issues in their respective communities and focus on local service delivery issues. The LAGs meet monthly, primarily to discuss local council issues.

## 6. Access to justice

### Civil and family law need

The project has identified areas of legal need in, and legal responses to disputes or problems arising in the areas of **civil and family law**. The most prevalent areas in which legal issues arise, as identified by participants, were housing (tenancy) (67.9% of participants), discrimination (44.7%), education (37.5%), social security (34.2%) and credit and debt (31.0%). In the vast majority of cases, very few or no participants had resolved the issues in question; nor had they accessed legal assistance in order to do so.

The data gathered reveals that men are (often) substantially more likely than women to experience disputes over an estate or with neighbours, and in relation to social security, employment, discrimination, criminal law and financial institution/superannuation issues. Women are more likely than men to not have completed a will, and to have experienced problems in the areas of education, credit and debt, and consumer law (scams, other consumer matters).

Problems related to *tenancies* were most commonly about repairs and maintenance. Housing issues are a priority not just because they arise with some frequency. They also impact on or escalate a range of other problem areas (such as debt, child protection and family violence). It is noted that housing problems require a legal response but also resolution at a policy level, given that they often originate in government policy. *Race discrimination* was the second most common civil/family law issue identified by participants, most frequently in the context of policing, but with more systemic issues also identified. Discrimination was largely 'accepted', rather than challenged at law or otherwise. *Education* related problems or disputes primarily related to bullying or suspension. Attempts had been made to resolve these issues, but without recourse to legal help (for instance, talking with a school principal, accessing health services for medication for students).

The majority of participants were in receipt of *social security* benefits (88.1%). Most common issues arising in this area involved being cut off benefits and overpayments/debt (which participants had paid or were paying, for the most part, rather than challenging). In terms of *credit/debt* (which often crossed over with consumer issues), participants most commonly reported having problems paying housing debts or debts connected with phone bills and plans.

A further area of high legal need was *wills/estates*. Only 8.6% of participants had completed a will, but 44.7% wanted assistance to do so. One in six participants had experienced a dispute related to an estate, mostly about burial of a deceased person. These disputes were mostly resolved outside of mainstream law, using cultural approaches or protocol. At present legal services do not assist with the completion of wills. Wills and estates represent a significant gap in legal service delivery.

Other civil law issues considered included *neighbourhood disputes* and *employment*. The most common problems involving neighbours related to animals, fences and/or boundaries, with these issues often inter-linking (animals causing noise, as well as health issues (bites) and damage to housing (due to poor or absent fencing around houses)). Whole of community and intra-community disputes were also discussed in some communities, often causing significant distress and concern. Around one in ten participants identified a dispute or problem related to *employment* (11%), primarily concerning wages, followed by superannuation (missing super). Stakeholders noted that assistance with superannuation is a further gap in current legal service delivery. A major issue raised in relation to employment was the absence of jobs, particularly in remote communities.

Various types of *consumer law* issues were reported by participants. These included problems with accessing or finding superannuation (sometimes also raised as employment issues), disputes with a bank or other financial institution, and 'scams' or contractual issues (related to funeral funds, used cars, etc.). Participants also identified problems related to 'not getting what you paid for' (for e.g., the high cost of goods at the stores on remote communities). A relatively small proportion of participants responded affirmatively to a question asking if they had experienced other *non-criminal legal* issues. The issues raised primarily related to drinking restrictions and the Banned Drinkers Register (BDR). Stakeholders also highlighted problems concerning birth certificates and identification (poor access of the latter, and the implications of this).

In terms of *family law* issues, around one in ten participants identified experiencing a dispute or problem related to children's residence/contact and/or child support; with kids being taken into care, family taking children and not returning them; and/or problems relating to fostering, adoption or guardianship. Issues raised included that access to court for child protection matters is problematic on remote communities, as matters are only heard in Tennant Creek.

### **Criminal justice issues**

The research has also looked at **criminal law** matters and criminal justice access to justice issues. One in five focus group participants identified experiencing a criminal law issue or having been charged with a crime (notably, 36.3% of male participants, compared with 2.5% of females). The most common of these criminal law issues related to driving offences, followed by the BDR.

Participants were more likely to have received legal assistance for criminal than non-criminal matters. They were asked if they thought the outcome attained in their criminal matter was 'fair', with just over half responding positively to this question. Issues impacting on outcomes ranged from not receiving paperwork related to a fine (which lead to further costs and licence suspension) to not being physically able to get to court (due to geographic distance, which leads to the issue of a warrant).

There were numerous and wide-ranging problems discussed with respect to the workings of the criminal justice system. Policing issues, for e.g., included an absence of community policing in Tennant Creek, slow police responses and an absence of police (and again, of community policing) on remote communities. Punitive approaches to breaches of bail by police and conditions in the Tennant Creek watch-house (young people and adults being in such close proximity, for e.g.) were also raised. Poor use of diversion for young people was discussed by stakeholders, encompassing both its under-utilisation by police and the absence of diversionary options outside of town.

Issues related to court processes encompassed access to information on charges prior to first court appearances, and on bail, DV and other orders, for instance; court delays and adjournments; court infrastructure (failure to respond to victim and offender needs); lack of staff training (eg, on trauma); and issues related to juveniles (including an absence of a Youth Court Liaison officer in Tennant Creek to help explain proceedings).

The high prevalence of DV was discussed during consultations too, along with current responses to its occurrence. Problems raised included safe houses not being able to accommodate intoxicated women and fees charged to stay in safe houses. Remoteness was also seen to impact. Communities are not always adequately serviced by police in relation to DV incidents. In some cases, this has meant that community organisations and members have to take direct action, placing themselves at risk. The problem of reciprocal orders (orders issued against female victims of DV by police) was also highlighted. Gaps in education and other preventative work with perpetrators of DV were identified.

## **7. Issues impacting on access to justice**

This section considers issues currently impacting on access to justice: for the most part, with respect to civil and family law. Criminal law related access to justice issues are principally covered in Chapter 6.

### **Legal and other service delivery barriers to accessing justice**

The legal service landscape in the Barkly, particularly in Tennant Creek, has come some way since 2003. As noted, there are now a number of legal services permanently situated in Tennant Creek (in place of a Legal Resource Centre), though service provision may still be impacted by staffing issues (retention, recruitment). Limited access to private practitioners remains a problem, and there is more work needed on addressing systemic issues. There are still major gaps in legal service delivery to remote communities. Some gaps in areas of law covered by legal services that existed in 2003 (eg, family violence) have been addressed, to a degree; whilst others remain (eg, wills and estates). These gaps largely relate to civil and family law issues (eg, due to a lack of resources, or of expertise). Some thought too that whilst men more frequently access lawyers as defendants in criminal law matters they have difficulties accessing legal help for civil/family law problems. More information and support aimed at or likely to prevent male-perpetrated family violence is also needed.

During interviews, the absence in Tennant Creek of a permanent NAAJA lawyer was seen to impact on other legal services and the community. NAAJA is now actively recruiting a permanent lawyer in Tennant Creek. However, the gap in NAAJA service provision identified during the research is an issue all legal (and non-legal) services face. It is difficult to recruit and retain lawyers in Tennant Creek, particularly lawyers with sufficient experience and expertise. Expertise required is not just legal: it involves having some experience of and understanding of remote work, as well as a good level of cultural competency.

Also identified are gaps in *non-legal* service delivery and programs in the Barkly, with various justice-related consequences. Poor availability of support programs for families or those with mental health issues, for instance, impacts on opportunity to reduce contact with child protection or criminal justice systems (or to assist those already caught up in these systems).

Discussed too was the importance of connecting Aboriginal people with *culturally safe* programs, persons and organisations, in particular. This is not always happening to the degree it should, including where mainstream services are not meeting the needs of Aboriginal clients sufficiently. Things that are working well in this regard include employment of Aboriginal CSOs or similar to work with clients, and Indigenous-developed and delivered programs.

Additionally, some stakeholders felt that Tennant Creek was relatively well serviced but that an improvement in *access* to existing services was required. As an example, the community may, in fact, be 'over-serviced'. This does not mean there are too many services, but that people are often engaging with multiple organisations simultaneously and for the same issue due to problems of service coordination and collaboration. Some good collaboration is occurring, however: for example, joint delivery of CLE by legal services through local non-legal organisations. Insufficiency and inconsistency of funding was also seen to impact on the effectiveness of service delivery (for example, leading to competitiveness for resources, rather than collaborative practices).

A further significant barrier to accessing justice is lack of knowledge of the law, particularly of civil and family law, and/or limited awareness of available services – by community, but also across services and agencies themselves. Things that are working well in this context include delivery of CLE to community and to service providers. CLE helps to uncover legal issues in the community, including where it upskills non-legal services to 'issue spot' and refer clients to a lawyer for assistance, and to build collaborations between services (when delivered as a partnership between legal and other services/agencies).

#### **Barriers faced by community members**

Along with lack of knowledge of the law/services, other barriers faced by community members include complexity of needs. The more complex these needs are, the more difficult

they are to address. Community members may feel the need to prioritise one issue over another, or feel resigned to or overwhelmed by multiple problems. Moreover, a key part of this complexity for Aboriginal people relates to disempowerment due to colonisation. Initiatives or strategies like to help or already helping to address this complexity include use of a collective voice (to address systemic issues) through strategic litigation or policy reform and/or groups such as the Cultural Authority Group in Tennant Creek; quality Indigenous-led programs and services; and Indigenous staffing.

For those interacting with the justice system there may be difficulties understanding processes and outcomes due to language, literacy and education. Stakeholders pointed to limited use of interpreters by police, lawyers, and by community members themselves (eg, because they fear a breach of confidentiality). Interpreters are also not always available (at all times, and for different language groups). Interpreters need to be used outside of a criminal justice setting, additionally. Most government agencies and services should be using them more than they presently are.

### **Remote communities**

All barriers discussed in the report are multiplied in intensity for remote communities. There are often significant distances to be travelled to and from these communities to provide and access services. Access to legal services and, in fact, many aspects of the legal system (criminal and non-criminal, such as policing, courts) is very restricted in many Barkly communities. Legal services have been trying to do what they can for remote communities, within resource constraints. NTLAC's outreach initiative to Barkly communities that ran from 2007 – 2014 (with lawyers from other legal services also attending with NTLAC) provided regular legal assistance and information and delivered positive justice outcomes. It worked well for various reasons, including through the connections it built between NTLAC and permanent services located in the communities in question (health clinics, Council).

### **8. Access to justice in the Barkly: where to from here?**

Suggestions for strategies and approaches most likely to meet legal needs in the focus communities include, but go beyond improvements to legal service delivery and other aspects of the legal system. Also required are community development and system reform approaches, and other more collective responses to resolve or reduce the incidence of legal issues.

### **Responding to barriers: knowledge, complex needs and culture**

Access to information about the law and responses to legal issues, with some focus on civil and family law, should be further enhanced. Creative mechanisms for information sharing in this context could be utilised - those that do not rely so much on printed material or written word such as radio, visual art or story-telling. Increased CLE requires further resources: to develop and deliver it, and to respond to the increased demand that will inevitably emerge

from enhanced knowledge of rights. In addition, Government agencies need to take on more responsibility for ensuring community members have access to basic information on rights and responsibilities. Agencies should also know about and refer clients to legal services, as required.

Understanding of criminal justice processes and outcomes ought also to be increased, potentially through a court-based position set up for this purpose. Other initiatives likely to build knowledge of and help link people to legal assistance include something like a legal health check tool, to be used in and outside of health services or identification of legal issues by non-legal workers. Increased opportunity for employment of community members to work alongside legal services in both Tennant Creek and on remote communities, discussed further below, is an additional suggestion.

Holistic service delivery (within a single service or across services (discussed below)) may help address complex needs, as well as problems of 'over-servicing'. A further relevant strategy is recruitment by legal services of social workers to respond to the multiple legal and non-legal needs of community members - perhaps in a position shared across legal services in Tennant Creek. An increase in Aboriginal CSO-type positions (responding to a need for cultural safety and connection) and other strategies likely to build cultural responsiveness of mainstream services ought also to be prioritised. To increase use of interpreters, further education is required, including for lawyers, government and other services, but also community. The latter might also help increase numbers of interpreters by profiling the work in community.

### **Collaborative and coordinated service delivery**

Without a significant injection of additional resources in the short term, current gaps in legal service delivery are not going to be immediately addressed. Given this, improvements to *the ways in which* legal services are working together, with some focus on increased collaboration, coordination and shared resources, should be considered.

As an example, warm referral processes between legal services should be continually monitored and improved. More broadly, a greater focus on strategic service delivery planning and other initiatives likely to help build structure within and across legal service relationships could be prioritised. Strategic planning, incorporating regular meetings of legal services, might identify and respond to duplications and gaps in legal service provision, for e.g., or consider how resources might be put to best use, including through shared activity (for e.g. through shared social worker or CSO positions). Establishment of MOUs between the legal services is also recommended to formalise improved ways of working.

Better collaboration across *all* services (not just legal services) is required, both to improve responses to the complex needs of individuals and families (as case work), but also at a broader systems level. This might include, potentially, developing further formal partnerships, with health justice partnerships highlighted in discussion. Other ideas

encompass improving referral processes (including through use of a legal health check tool) and removing current barriers to sharing of client information. Again, formalising collaboration in this context is important. MOUs between a range of services and agencies were recommended, at both a local and NT-wide level.

### **Remote service delivery**

Sharing of resources might help to address gaps in remote service delivery. Joint legal service visits to communities or the creation of an Aboriginal liaison or CSO-type role, shared across legal services and situated in either Tennant Creek (with travel out to communities) or in remote communities, are two possibilities. This role might involve identifying and responding to legal issues on remote communities, and liaising with legal and/or other services on behalf of community members. Though not without challenges, this initiative will address some problems associated with FIFO service delivery (for e.g. difficulties in establishing connections with a community) and also builds capacity of community to raise and respond to legal issues.

Collaboration between legal and health, Council and/or other services (rather than just between legal services) might also be beneficial in a remote context. This might take a number of different forms. Council might offer, for example, a space in which legal services can assist community members during visits. Community members might access information about legal services and about potential responses to legal issues and/or connect with legal services through Council offices. Legal services could help develop a resource for Council offices that would assist Council staff to guide community members through more straightforward (non-legal) processes (such as accessing a birth certificate). Health justice partnerships might be established on remote communities. The community development/liason position discussed above might be located in Council or in clinics, with external recruitment and employment (e.g. by the legal services). Alternatively, the person in question might operate out of and be employed by the local health clinic/Council.

More use could be made of audio-visual facilities on remote communities to improve access to legal advice and information (in combination with face-to-face contact with the community by legal services) and for court sittings. Some service providers thought use of A/V was inappropriate for Indigenous communities, and certainly, it would be not without challenges. The facilities in question would need to be in a neutral location, for e.g., where confidentiality would be assured. A local person or organisation would need to coordinate use of these facilities - setting up meetings and managing the technology, for instance.

### **Approaches to addressing systemic issues**

Strategies that aim to address problems of or issues that impact on access to justice at a more **systemic level** are important. Some of these problems or issues sit within and arise from and therefore require reform to 'systems' (eg, systems underpinning service provision, government systems such as those of child protection, housing or social security).

Without taking away from the importance of legal advocacy, stakeholders have identified that legal services can only do so much to address housing issues. A broader (systemic) policy response is required to reduce problems in this area. Strategic litigation and policy reform by legal services can be a very effective response to more systemic issues, with potentially positive consequences for whole communities. The degree to which this work is presently happening is impacted by resources, but regular meetings between legal services could be a good first step to identifying issues requiring a more collective legal service response. At a broader level, appointment of an Aboriginal Social Justice Commissioner in the NT would also have significant positive impact as a representative voice on Indigenous access to justice issues. Existing structures and frameworks, including the BRD, also provide opportunity to develop collaborative policy-oriented responses to local issues relevant to or impacting on access to justice. Legal services should continue to provide input in this initiative, including around access to justice issues.

Additionally, enhancing justice outcomes requires a **community development** approach. This might lead to more collective responses to systemic legal and socio-economic issues (such as poverty, disempowerment and so on). The latter may both create legal issues and/or make it hard to for people to respond to them. Community members spoke about the importance of changes *within, by and to community* to reduce contact with the justice system and the occurrence of legal problems, more generally. This is required, alongside reform to the legal system (including in terms of legal service delivery). Residents in one community spoke about the importance to improving justice outcomes of empowering community (for example, through programs that support and build capacity of parents and increase local employment opportunities).

In an Indigenous-specific context, self-determination is also strengthened through community development approaches. Justice reinvestment (JR) is an example of this: a collaborative place-based framework, presently situated in and led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities around Australia, for the most part, and focused on community driven solutions to incarceration. Other potential strategies include the above community development worker role on remote communities, night patrol and local responses to conflict within communities (through training and resourcing of community-based mediators). Programs that upskill community members as financial counsellors (to respond to debt) is a further suggestion.

Various frameworks and initiatives designed to establish and/or pointing to the importance of establishing representative governance structures to support local decision-making ought to be taken advantage of. The BRD is one example of this, but on a smaller scale, structures at an individual community level may provide a vehicle for provision of input into legal and justice issues. Community members want a workable structure through which to voice concerns about community-wide issues (such as lack of housing repairs and maintenance or housing debts). Legal services could also liaise with local leadership groups about legal service delivery and legal need. The Cultural Authority Group provides an opportunity for this to occur at a Tennant Creek level. Other relevant structures include the Local Authority Groups on remote Barkly communities. The AJA has also proposed establishment of Law

and Justice Groups through which local justice issues might be addressed, including through locally led initiatives. This also has potential. Further work is required to think through how existing governance structures might be used to improve justice outcomes.

## 9. Recommendations

### Responding to barriers to accessing justice

*There is a need to increase knowledge and awareness of the law, legal services and where to obtain help with legal issues.*

1. We recommend expanding CLE that accords with the good practice identified in this Report. In implementing this recommendation, we note:

- the importance of further resources required to develop and deliver CLE and to respond to increased demand;
- that various forms of communication may be more useful than printed materials (e.g. radio).

2. We recommend that government agencies (at all levels) ensure that community members have access to basic information essential to ensuring effective interaction with government systems and about relevant rights and responsibilities. Further, we recommend that government agencies ensure that they are aware of relevant legal services and that they refer clients to legal services, where required.

3. In order to improve community understanding of processes and outcomes in the criminal justice system, we recommend that consideration be given to establishing a designated position situated within the justice system designed for this purpose.

*There is a need to work holistically to address the complex needs which many people caught up with various legal and non-legal issues in the Barkly face.*

4. We recommend that the legal services consider the feasibility of recruiting social worker/s for the region. Consideration may be given to collaboratively seeking funding for a social worker position that would be shared by legal services in Tennant Creek and/or of the employment within individual legal services of social workers.

*Working with Aboriginal clients.*

5. Aboriginal staff have capacity to work with complex legal and non-legal needs of Aboriginal clients, including their need for cultural safety and connection. We recommend that the legal services consider the feasibility of expanding Aboriginal CSO roles (or similar) in the Barkly. Consideration should be given, in this context, to collaborative solutions across the legal services.

6. We recommend various strategies for increasing the use of interpreters. These strategies include educating community members about the role of interpreters (including interpreter obligations with respect to confidentiality); and more training for lawyers about why, how and when to use interpreters when working with Aboriginal clients.

#### **Collaborative and coordinated service delivery**

*A number of gaps in legal service delivery were identified in the Report. Without injection of major resources, many of these gaps are likely to best be addressed through improving legal services' collaboration and coordination, among themselves and with other relevant organisations.*

7. We recommend that all legal services, including private practitioners, and government and community services (including complaints agencies) are aware of and use *appropriate* (warm) referral processes to service providers. Information about and processes of referral must be monitored and improved on an ongoing basis.

8. We recommend increased collaborative and strategic service delivery planning between the legal services. In this context we further recommend consideration of:

- the establishment of MOUs between the legal services to develop consensus and formalisation of processes (eg, referral processes; agreement over sharing of client information);
- regular meetings between the legal services;
- a shared calendar, accessible to all the legal services.

9. We recommend consideration of the potential for shared resources (both between legal services and other agencies) to fill existing gaps in service provision. For example, agencies in Tennant Creek might jointly fund a position to work therapeutically with male perpetrators of domestic and family violence.

10. We recommend consideration of establishing local level and/or NT-wide MOUs with government agencies, particularly those likely to be beneficial for addressing systemic legal/non-legal and service delivery issues (for eg, by improving existing referral processes).

11. We recommend consideration of establishing further *health justice partnerships* (HJPs) with the potential for HJPs in remote locations as a particular focus. In this context we recommend consideration of establishing a legal health check tool. We note the suggestion that the NTLAC helpline might be utilised to assist with 'triaging' of legal issues identified through the legal health check process.

#### **Remote service delivery**

*There are major barriers associated with and gaps in current legal service delivery provided to remote communities in the Barkly.*

12. We recommend consideration of establishing an Aboriginal liaison (CSO-type) position shared across legal services and situated in Tennant Creek, but available to travel to communities with the services. In addition, we recommend consideration of employing and upskilling individuals living on remote communities to identify and respond to legal issues, including by connecting community members with legal and/or other services. This strategy would require funding, significant levels of ongoing support (including regular face-to-face contact by the legal services) and capacity building.

13. We recommend consideration of the use of video-conferencing in remote communities to improve access to legal services. We are aware that there is not uniform support for the development of video-conferencing in a legal context. However, on balance most stakeholders believed there was a place for the use of A/V facilities for matters such as legal information sessions, and for provision of advice to individuals. Important caveats for consideration include:

- video-conferencing would have to be accompanied by and could never completely replace face-to-face contact.
- the facilities would need to be in a neutral location, where confidentiality would be assured (eg, not the police station).
- someone would need to coordinate its use locally: set up meetings, ensure people were able to attend appointments, and manage the technology.

14. We recommend consideration of 'justice partnerships' between legal and other services and NGOs in remote communities for the purpose of improving access to justice. There is already precedent identified in the Report for developing collaborative practices between legal services and health clinics, councils and NGOs in remote communities. For example, collaboration might include:

- the use of space and other facilities;
- the development of resources to guide and assist community members with processes (eg accessing a birth certificate, a death certificate, or superannuation queries);
- the use of A/V facilities; or
- more formalised arrangements (such as a HJP).

Issues of conflict of interest and lack of confidentiality need consideration.

### **Systemic approaches to addressing systemic issues**

*Strategic litigation and policy reform by legal services may have impacts for multiple individuals, as well as addressing the need for systemic change. As such, this can be a highly effective access to justice mechanism. We note that implementing Recommendation 8 also has the capacity to improve strategic and coordinated approaches to systemic issues by the legal services. In addition, the current policy environment, including the Barkly Regional Deal,*

*may contribute to better justice outcomes in the Barkly. The Barkly Regional Deal utilises a collaborative, place-based approach to deliver positive systems change through a collective impact framework.*

15. It is recommended that legal services provide collective input into the Barkly Regional Deal decision-making processes, both on legal need and on issues impacting on access to justice. In this context it is also worth considering the role of justice reinvestment, often implemented through a collective impact framework, to progress community priorities and enhance justice outcomes.

16. It is recommended that where possible legal services support and engage with community capacity building and community-led and based solutions that might more directly work to improve access to justice. These might include:

- working with night patrols to enhance Aboriginal control over these services and improve outcomes;
- building local strategies to address conflict in communities through the use of community-based mediators,
- assisting with programs that upskill remote community members (for eg, to work as financial counsellors);
- work with representative governance structures and local leadership groups (for example, the Local Authority Groups) to support local decision-making and to improve justice outcomes.

## I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Sixteen years ago, NT Legal Aid Commission (NTLAC), in co-operation with the NT Law Society, Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service (CAALAS) and Central Australian Women's Legal Service (CAWLS), undertook a research project aimed at improving access to justice in Tennant Creek and the Barkly Region.

The project produced a research report, *Justice Too Far Away* (Renouf 2003). Based principally on consultations conducted in Tennant Creek, this report set out a number of recommendations aimed at improved service delivery and increased community legal education. As discussed in more detail below, the Report focused on issues such as service coordination, development of additional services/infrastructure to meet gaps in service delivery, and similar.

NTLAC, in collaboration with Northern Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency (NAAJA), Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit (CAAFLU) and CAWLS constitute the Project Steering Group for the current research. The Steering Group received a grant from the Law Society Public Purposes Trust to conduct new research to revisit and reconsider the recommendations made and other content in the 2003 report, given the time that has passed since its publication.

At the time of the previous research, issues raised as impacting on types and levels of legal need and access to justice included remoteness, language and socio-economic disadvantage. Whilst these issues are likely to still be relevant, the Project Steering Group believed that new research would provide an opportunity to consider these and any relevant additional access to justice issues within a changed policy, legal and service-delivery context. The earlier research has also been expanded to include additional Barkly communities.

### 1.1 Project Objectives

The aim of the current project is similar to that of the previous research: to improve access to justice in Tennant Creek and the Barkly Region through examination of access to legal information and assistance and current legal needs.

Access to justice within this project encompasses civil, family and criminal law, and for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The project's eight focus communities include Tennant Creek, as well as Elliott, Ali Curung, Ampilatwatja, Arlparra, Canteen Creek, Epenarra, and Alpururulam.

The **project objectives** are:

- (a) To conduct new research that draws on, expands and updates the access to justice research conducted in 2003

- (b) More specifically, to identify current legal (and associated) service delivery and related strategies and approaches located in and/or servicing the focus communities
- (c) To identify criminal, civil and family law need in the focus communities
- (d) To assess whether current legal need is being met by current legal (and associated) service delivery and related strategies and approaches. This will include assessment of what is working well, not so well in this regard, and gaps in service provision/infrastructure.
- (e) To set out recommendations in a written report related to effective service delivery, strategies and approaches: that which is most likely to meet current legal needs in the focus communities.

## 1.2 Project Plan

The Project Steering Group has guided the project work. Project activities are as follows.

1. The evaluators will conduct a short literature review on relevant access to justice issues, particularly in the Barkly Region and with some focus on analysis of the 2003 report.
2. The project will map service delivery related to legal need currently located in/servicing the eight focus communities. All initiatives, strategies and approaches designed to meet legal need and, as appropriate, associated service delivery (such as financial counselling services), will be included in this mapping exercise.
3. The project will also identify criminal, civil and family law need in the eight focus communities, including by gender and Aboriginality.

Qualitative data related to legal needs and access to justice will be gathered from stakeholder organisations, which will include government and legal services and Aboriginal corporations. Qualitative data will also be collected from members of each of the focus communities.

Stakeholders will be invited by the researchers to participate in semi-structured interviews. Community members will be invited to participate in focus groups by local focus group facilitators in each community. Community members and facilitators will be reimbursed in cash for their time.

Quantitative data related to legal need and access to justice will be gathered from community members by way of a questionnaire, to be completed during focus groups.

4. A final Report will be prepared.

### 1.3 Project Methodology

#### Focus Groups: Process

The focus groups were semi-structured to provide participants with an opportunity to raise issues they considered important to them and to allow open discussion to explore new themes as they emerged. This approach allowed people to answer questions on their own terms, but still provided structure for comparability across gender and community.

At each focus group a participant *Information Sheet* and *Consent Form* were provided to all participants. This material outlined the purpose of the research, the voluntary nature of participation and ability to withdraw from the consultation at any time, an assurance of the confidentiality and anonymity of individuals in participating in the research and the contact details of the researchers for any complaints or questions concerning the conduct of the research.

During each focus group, participants completed a structured questionnaire, asking them to identify whether they had experienced certain civil, family or criminal law issues over recent years and what legal or other action they had taken, if any, in response to those issues. The focus group questionnaire nominated specific areas of civil, family law and criminal and generally asked participants to identify:

- whether any legal issues or problems had presented themselves in these specified areas of law over the last couple of years, with a brief description of the nature of any issues or problems arising;
- whether legal or other advice or help was sought in response to such issues and if so, from whom; and
- how or whether they had resolved any issues that had arisen.

During the focus groups, the researcher and a focus group coordinator worked with participants through all the questions on the questionnaire as they were being completed. Focus group coordinators were community members paid to invite other community members to participate in and to help facilitate the groups. This helped to overcome any potential or actual barriers to completion. It was sometimes necessary to work more closely with individual participants or with participants in smaller groups to ensure that they had an opportunity to respond effectively to the questions posed. Language and literacy issues were evident in all communities, and at times, the written questionnaire was filled out on behalf of the participant by others assisting. Dependent on individual community preferences, men and women participated in this work separated by gender or together. In two communities only (Elliott and Ali Curung) men and women sat together.

Participants were also invited to take part in a group discussion after completion of the questionnaire. This discussion allowed participants to expand on the legal issues they had experienced, barriers to accessing legal services and proposed changes to overcome these barriers.

When legal issues arose during focus groups for which participants needed assistance, the researchers worked to ensure that focus group participants were linked with relevant legal advice and information.

The project had a total of 84 participants in the focus groups which were almost evenly spread between males (51%) and females (49%). All participants were Aboriginal. Though the project was not Indigenous-specific, the focus on Aboriginal people and their legal needs and perspectives was due, in part, to the significant proportion of the local Aboriginal population in Tennant Creek and as 7 of the 8 focus communities were remote Aboriginal communities (see Chapter 2). Differences in Indigenous and non-Indigenous access to justice issues were discussed in interviews, to some extent, but statistical data was only gathered from Aboriginal participants. There are likely to be specific differences in access to justice issues for cultural and ethnic groups other than Indigenous people (in Tennant Creek, in particular) that require attention, but that this project has not had a focus on.

The research conducted focus groups in the following locations, with reasonably comparable numbers in each location.

**Table 1.1 Location and Gender of Focus Group Participants**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	No	No	
Ali Curung	6	5	11
Alpurrurulam	5	6	11
Ampilatwatja	5	5	10
Arlparra	3	4	7
Canteen Creek	5	5	10
Elliott	8	6	14
Epenarra	5	5	10
Tennant Creek	6	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>84</b>

The age of participants is shown in Table 1.2. Overall 81% of those who participated were between the ages of 25-54 years. The female cohort of focus group participants was younger than the males: 44% of women were under the age of 35, compared to 26% of men. However, for those aged 55 years and over there was virtually no difference between men and women.

**Table 1.2 Age and Gender of Focus Group Participants**

Age	Focus Group Participants					
	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
18-24	2	5	0	0	2	2
25-34	16	39	11	26	27	32
35-44	5	12	10	23	15	18
45-54	11	27	15	35	26	31
55+	7	17	7	16	14	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

### Stakeholder Interviews

Interviews were also conducted by the researchers with staff and representatives from stakeholder organisations servicing or working with the nominated communities or region. Stakeholder interviews were used to explore the experiences, perspectives and understandings of those providing legal or related services.

Stakeholders were selected on the basis of their direct role in criminal, civil and family law service provision (as legal services or related support services), provided either to a particular community or on a regional basis. The majority of stakeholders interviewed were those providing services in the focus sites.

Attempts were made to return to those interviewed for the 2003 report, with varying degrees of success. Some declined an interview, others were no longer contactable, and others were re-interviewed.

A total of 44 interviews were conducted with stakeholders in the eight Barkly sites, as well as Alice Springs and Darwin. A complete list of stakeholder interviews can be found in **Appendix A**. Input provided by participants by way of interview or otherwise are coded to deidentify them as 'Community member' and 'Stakeholder organisation.'

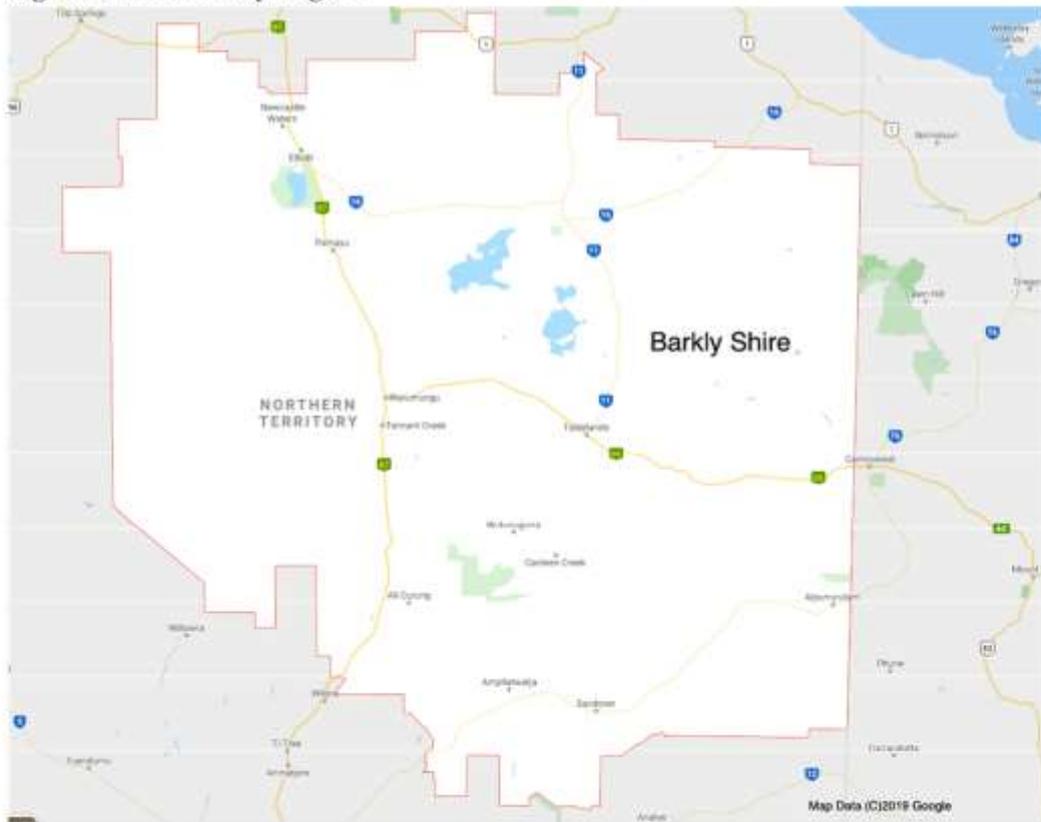
## 2. THE BARKLY REGION AND FOCUS COMMUNITIES

The Barkly Shire Council was established in July 2008 as one of eleven new super shires in the NT, and was renamed Barkly Regional Council in 2014. By area, it is the largest regional council in the NT, and the second largest in Australia. The Barkly covers an area about one and a half times the size of Victoria.

According to the 2016 Census<sup>1</sup>, there are 6,655 people living in the Barkly Region of whom 4,531 (or 68%) are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Tennant Creek has the largest population in the region with 2,991 people of whom 1,538 (or 51%) are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (the Indigenous population includes the town camps around Tennant Creek).

The geographic size of the Barkly region with small dispersed populations outside of Tennant Creek has substantial impacts for service delivery and access to services.

Figure 1.1 The Barkly Region



<sup>1</sup> 2016 Census QuickStats: Barkly.  
[https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA70420?opendocument](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA70420?opendocument)

### Education and Language

There are significantly lower levels of formal education in the Barkly region than the NT and Australia more generally. According to the 2016 Census some 21.3% of people reported attainment of Year 9 or below, compared to 8.6% in the NT and 8% across Australia. In the Barkly Region a further 4.8% reported no educational attainment, compared to 1% in the NT and 0.8% across Australia. In contrast, across Australia some 22% of people reported attaining a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 17.1% in the NT and 8.5% in the Barkly.

In regard to language spoken, some 39.9% of people in the Barkly reported speaking only English at home compared to 58% in the NT and 72.7% across Australia. The top five languages spoken in the Barkly other than English were all Aboriginal languages (Alyawarr, Warumungu, Warlpiri, Mudburra, Kaytetye).

### Employment and Income

The proportion of people unemployed in the Barkly (24.9%) is three and half times higher than across the NT (7%) and nationally (6.9%). In contrast, the proportion of people working full-time in the Barkly (54.1%) is lower than across the NT (67.1%). As noted below, the percentage of people unemployed is much higher in some of the focus communities within the Barkly.

The median weekly personal income in the Barkly (\$375) is less than half the NT median weekly personal income (\$871). The median weekly personal income in some of the focus communities is significantly lower than the Barkly median.

### Housing Tenure

Housing in the Barkly Region is more likely to be rented (68.8%) compared to the NT generally (50.3%), and much less likely to be owned (either outright or with a mortgage) (20.5%) than the NT generally (44.9%). The percentage of rented housing in some of the focus communities is significantly higher than the Barkly average.

### Access to Internet

Access to an internet connection is much lower in the Barkly than the NT generally. Some 35.7% of dwellings in the Barkly did not have access to the internet compared to 16.9% across the NT.

## **2.1 Focus Communities**

### Ali Curung

The population of Ali Curung is 494 of whom 444 (or 90%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 37.9% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 70% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force. The

median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$237; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1,149.

Some 95.5% of Aboriginal housing is rented. Some 63% of Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

Nearly half (46.6%) of Aboriginal people in Ali Curung reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Some 22% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>2</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council service centre, Warrabri Bakery, Minnirri Store, police station, safe house, Homemakers, Aged Care Service, Arlpwe Art Centre and Gallery, Baptist Church, health centre and a mechanical workshop.<sup>3</sup>

### Alpurrurulam

The population of Alpurrurulam is 420 of whom 394 (or 94%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 32.4% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 66.9% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force. The median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$236; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1,187.

Some 100% of Aboriginal housing is rented. Nearly four in five (78%) of Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

More than half (55.5%) of Aboriginal people in Alpurrurulam reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Only 8% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>4</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council Alpurrurulam Service Centre and municipal yards, Aged Care, Night Patrol, Sport and Recreation, Centrelink, Post Office, Warte Alparayetye community owned store, Alpurrurulam Community School (until Year 9), Rainbow Gateway (community development program).<sup>5</sup>

### Ampilatwatja

The population of Ampilatwatja is 418 of whom 382 (or 91%) are Aboriginal. If the outstations are included the Aboriginal population of Ampilatwatja and outstations is 462. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 88.9% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 32.8% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force.

<sup>2</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Ali Curung; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Ali Curung.

<sup>3</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/ali-curung>

<sup>4</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Alpurrurulam; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Alpurrurulam

<sup>5</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/alpurrurulam>

The median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$225; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1,399.

Some 73.8% of Aboriginal housing is rented, and a further 19.7% of housing was reported as 'other tenure type'. No housing was reported as owned (either with, or without a mortgage). Nearly half (49%) of Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

Some 42.9% of Aboriginal people in Ampilatwatja reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Only 3% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>6</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council service centre and municipal workshops, Aherrenge community store, Aged Care Service, Night Patrol, Ampilatwatja Health Centre Aboriginal Corporation, Ampilatwatja Health Centre, police station.<sup>7</sup>

#### Arlparra

The population of Arlparra is 452 of whom 401 (or 89%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 72.4% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 28.6% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force. The median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$230; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1,333.

Some 63.5% of Aboriginal housing is rented, and a further 32.4% of housing was reported as 'other tenure type'. No housing was reported as owned (either with, or without a mortgage). Nearly two in every three (63%) Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

More than half (58.8%) of Aboriginal people in Arlparra reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Only 4% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>8</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council Arlparra Service Centre, Arlparra General Store, Primary School, High School, Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation and Urapuntja Health Clinic (10km north of Arlparra).<sup>9</sup>

#### Canteen Creek

<sup>6</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Ampilatwatja; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Ampilatwatja

<sup>7</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/ampilatwatja>

<sup>8</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Arlparra; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Arlparra

<sup>9</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/arlparra>

The population of Canteen Creek is 185 of whom 175 (or 94%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 57.5% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). The median weekly personal income for Aboriginal people is \$261; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1,208.

100% of housing is rented. Some 85% of Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

Slightly more than half (56.5%) of Aboriginal people in Canteen Creek reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Some 21% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>10</sup>

Services: health clinic, Owairtilla school (pre-school to senior secondary), community store, women's centre.<sup>11</sup>

### Elliott

The population of Elliott is 339 of whom 302 (or 89%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 42.7% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 42.9% of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force. The median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$450; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$949.

Some 94.8% of Aboriginal housing is rented.

Nearly one in five (18.7%) Aboriginal people reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Some 60.9% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.

Less than one in five (18%) Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.<sup>12</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council service centre and workshop yards to service the communities of Wilyuku, Gurungu and Marlinja outstation, sport and recreation centre, aged care services, safe house, police station, BP petrol station, art centre, play group, library, post office, Elliott School, caravan park and community store.<sup>13</sup>

### Epenarra (Wutunugurra)

<sup>10</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Canteen Creek; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Canteen Creek

<sup>11</sup> Source:

<http://www.remoterecruitment.nt.gov.au/communities/Community%20Profile%20%20CANTEEN%20CREEK.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Elliott; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Elliott

<sup>13</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/elliott>

The population of Epenarra is 166 of whom 154 (or 93%) are Aboriginal. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 44.4% (non-Aboriginal unemployment is 0%). Some 63 % of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or older are not in the labour force. The median Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$244; the median non-Aboriginal weekly personal income is \$1124.

All Aboriginal housing is rented. No Aboriginal households were able to access the internet from their dwelling.

More than two thirds (69.6%) of Aboriginal people reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. Only 5.5% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>14</sup>

Services: Barkly Regional Council Elliott service centre and municipal work yards, Epenarra School, health clinic, Aged Care Service, Night Patrol, Outback community store.<sup>15</sup>

#### Tennant Creek

The population of Tennant Creek is 2,991 people of whom 1,538 (or 51%) are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (the Indigenous population includes the town camps around Tennant Creek).

The percentage of all people unemployed is 7.1%. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people is 17.5%. The median weekly personal income for Aboriginal people is \$293. The median weekly personal income for non-Aboriginal people is \$1,080.

Some 63.7% of all housing is rented, and 29.7% of all housing is owned (either with or without a mortgage). For Aboriginal people, 70.2% of housing is rented and 20.8% of housing is owned (either with or without a mortgage). Less than half (43%) Aboriginal households were unable to access the internet from their dwelling.

Some 16.3% of all people in Tennant Creek reported attainment of Year 9 education or below, or no educational attainment at all. The percentage of Aboriginal people in the same category was 29.3%.

Some 48% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking English as the only language at home.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Wutunugurra; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Wutunugurra

<sup>15</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/wutunugurra>

<sup>16</sup> Sources: ABS 2016 Census QuickStats: Tennant Creek; ABS 2016 Census Community Profiles: Tennant Creek

## 2.2 Summary

In summary, nearly seven in every ten people in the Barkly Region are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Levels of formal education in the Barkly are much lower than across the NT as a whole, and the use of Aboriginal languages is higher. The unemployment rate is three and half times higher than the NT average and the median weekly personal income is less than half that of the NT as a whole. People are more likely to be renting their house than is the case for the NT generally. Access to the internet from the home is much lower in the Barkly, with twice the proportion of people in the region unable to access the internet compared to the NT as a whole.

These statistics are of significance when exploring issues of access to justice – both in terms of legal need and responses to legal problems or disputes. Renouf (2003, p. 18) had noted in the *Justice Too Far Away* Report that the socio-economic disadvantage in Tennant Creek meant ‘that there is a higher proportion of people eligible for legal aid... [and] it is likely that more people have needs for poverty related legal services such as consumer, housing and welfare law than in most other parts of the Northern Territory’.

Current indicators of disadvantage show little improvement in Tennant Creek and indeed some figures such as unemployment rates have worsened. Further, the indicators of disadvantage are far more pronounced in many of the remote communities of the Barkly, particularly Canteen Creek, Ali Curung, Arlparra, Ampilatwatja, Epenarra, and Alpurrurulam.

### 3. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE *JUSTICE TOO FAR AWAY* REPORT (2003)

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report arose from concern about lack of access to legal services in Tennant Creek. It is important to note at the outset that the project focussed on Tennant Creek, compared to the current project which covers all of the Barkly Region. This narrower focus was also reflected in the Report's recommendations, which in the main deal with changes to legal service delivery in Tennant Creek and not the broader region.

The Report identified a number of significant causes for the lack of access to legal services including:

- the absence of any private or publicly funded lawyers based in Tennant Creek,
- the long distance from the office of legal and other services based in Alice Springs,
- a lack of readily available information about the law and the availability of legal services,
- the lack of continuity in visiting legal personnel, and
- the relative socio-economic disadvantage of Tennant Creek compared to many other parts of the Northern Territory (Renouf, 2003, p. 5).

The primary task of the project was to identify the main areas in which there were problems with access to appropriate legal services (including unmet legal need and existing service provision) and to identify and evaluate proposals to overcome those problems (including through developing service delivery models and promoting partnerships between legal service providers). The report made 30 recommendations under seven broad headings as follows.

#### *1. Improved community awareness of available legal services*

Recommendations 1-9 were designed to improve community information about legal services and sources of assistance. These recommendations encompassed such things as the production and dissemination of information (including through printed material, joint listings in the Yellow Pages and the use of websites), and were aimed at legal service providers and other relevant agencies including Consumer Affairs, the Ombudsman and the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner. Specific recommendations related to the Aboriginal legal service (CAALAS at this time) and promotion of its after-hours phone number.

#### *2. Establishment of a Legal Resource Centre*

A major recommendation was the establishment of Tennant Creek Legal Resource Centre under the responsibility of the NTLAC but potentially co-funded. The Centre would employ a Legal Access and Community Development Officer to provide legal information and education and a 'one-stop' shop for access to legal services (Recommendations 10-13).

### *3. Increasing the Presence and Continuity of Lawyers and Prosecutors in Tennant Creek*

In recognition that CAALAS undertook the 'bulk' of the legal work in Tennant Creek, a major recommendation (14) was that a CAALAS lawyer based in Alice Springs should be assigned to spend a significant proportion of their working time in Tennant Creek on an ongoing and regular basis (a minimum of 10 working days per month). The role would include undertaking criminal matters, providing case work and advice, and providing community legal education (CLE).

Other recommendations (16, 17) in this section of the Report were aimed at ensuring the continuity of NTLAC lawyers and police prosecutors attending Tennant Creek Court; and at devising ways to reduce the need for adjournments of criminal matters (17, 18).

Recommendation 19 addressed the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations, the NT Law Society and the National Pro Bono Resource Centre investigating the feasibility of providing pro bono services to remote community organisations.

### *4. Increased use of Videoconferencing*

The Report recommended that the NT Department of Justice should install videoconferencing facilities at the Tennant Creek courthouse as a priority (Recommendation 20), and that Office of Courts Administration should allow videoconferencing equipment in Tennant Creek Courthouse to be made available for other legal and non-legal purposes to promote client take up of videoconferencing as a means of service delivery generally (Recommendation 23).

It was also recommended that NTLAC should enable Tennant Creek clients use of videoconferencing to participate in legal advice clinics operated by staff in the Alice Springs or Darwin offices (Recommendation 21), and that the proposed Tennant Creek Legal Resource Centre assist clients to use videoconferencing to contact legal services (both public and private) (Recommendation 22).

### *5. Improved Coordination of Government Service Delivery*

A further recommendation (24) related to coordination of service delivery, advocating for the Tennant Creek Court officer to be offered training and support to act as a first point of contact for the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner and the Ombudsman.

### *6. A Program of Community Legal Education*

Four recommendations related to the improvement of CLE. These included the development of a strategy for the coordinated provision of CLE and training to staff of community organisations and government agencies (Recommendation 25) and consultation with community and government agencies about the areas of law relevant to client needs, and provision of relevant training to these organisations (28). There was also a recommendation

(26) to specifically address CLE for young people, and to include CLE at 'appropriate events' in Tennant Creek (27).

#### *7. Extension of Domestic Violence Legal Services*

A key recommendation (29) was to extend funding for domestic violence legal services in Tennant Creek, either through increased funding to CAWLS, or to fund CAAFLU to offer services to non-Indigenous clients when they visited Tennant Creek. A second recommendation (30) in this area was to fund CAAFLU to operate a 'community-based' domestic violence legal service which would include the employment of an Aboriginal worker on a part time basis and training of Aboriginal women who are members and language speakers of key local communities.

### **3.1 Legal Services in Tennant Creek in 2003**

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report identified the then current legal services available in Tennant Creek at this time (Renouf, 2003, pp. 20-23). As can be seen from the list below, CAALAS was the main legal service provider 'on the ground' in Tennant Creek.

#### *Magistrates Court*

The magistrates court sat once a month for several days.

#### *CAALAS*

The CAALAS office in Tennant Creek was staffed by a senior client service officer and administrative worker. CAALAS lawyers from Alice Springs were available in the Tennant Creek office during three weeks of each month. Two lawyers attended Tennant Creek during court week. In two other weeks of the month a lawyer attended for a minimum of two days.

#### *CAAFLU*

A lawyer and client service officer from CAAFLU (based in Alice Springs) attended Tennant Creek once each month during court sittings. Additional visits were also made between court sittings.

#### *NTLAC*

A lawyer from NT Legal Aid in Alice Springs attended Tennant Creek once each month when the court was sitting. Other legal advice and information was available by phone.

#### *CAWLS*

Free legal advice sessions in Tennant Creek were provided by CAWLS (based in Alice Springs) on a bi-monthly basis. Other legal advice and information was available by phone one day a week.

*Private Solicitors*

Private solicitors from law firms in Alice Springs and Katherine visited Tennant Creek 'from time to time'.

*Other Services*

There was a Domestic Violence Counselling Service (BRADAAG) based in Tennant Creek.

The family court counselling service in Alice Springs visited Tennant Creek and other centres (unspecified) in the Barkly region once each month.

There were two financial counselling services based in Alice Springs who could provide advice over the phone.

The Darwin Community Legal Service could provide advice and information by phone in the areas of welfare rights and disability rights.

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report also notes other sources of legal information including various websites, the Tennant Creek library and courthouse, and industry-based dispute resolution schemes.

**3.2 The Gaps in Legal Services in 2003**

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report identified 13 areas where there were missing or inadequate services (Renouf, 2003, pp.23-27). These included:

- The lack of information about services that are available in Tennant Creek and how to make use of them.
- An inadequate general knowledge about the law and the few community legal education programs or projects that were accessible to people in Tennant Creek.
- The limited services in specific areas of law: in particular, for consumer, discrimination and family law issues. Other areas of legal need that were noted were making wills and dealing with estates and funerals; worker's compensation; employment matters; and legal assistance for community organisations.
- The lack of face to face services: particularly in emergency situations, where there were delays in getting access to advice or assistance, where there was a conflict of interest with the service, or where the facilities used by the visiting service were not confidential.
- The delays in finalising court matters and the need for repeated court appearances, particularly in criminal matters.
- The difficulty in accessing services where Legal Aid is not available because of the absence of private legal practitioners with offices in Tennant Creek.

- The inadequate services for women, including the absence of a comprehensive service in Tennant Creek able to respond to a range of matters affecting women, including family law, child welfare and financial matters.
- The lack of an agency to undertake community advocacy about local legal issues, including for example, the taxi service, discrimination, consumer issues and police relations.
- The inadequate support for victims of crime.
- Advice and assistance at the time of arrest which was not readily available, and this particularly impacted on young people and Aboriginal people in relation to street offences.
- The inadequate facilities at court which included the absence of adequate waiting facilities for court users; court users having problems hearing the Magistrate; the absence of facilities for vulnerable witnesses, and inadequate interview rooms for legal practitioners to interview clients.
- The insufficient use of interpreters (although usage has improved since the 1999 Dalrymple Report).
- The absence of some other government and community services, notably Consumer Affairs, the Ombudsman and the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, who did not have offices in Tennant Creek.

The *Justice Too Far Away* Report noted that many of these gaps had been previously identified in the *Barkly Region Aboriginal Legal Aid Service (BRALAS) Report* of 1999 (Dalrymple 1999). The *BRALAS* Report had also considered the broader region of the Barkly and undertaken consultations on legal needs not only in Tennant Creek, but also in Elliott, Ali Curung, Epenarra, Canteen Creek and Alpururulam. Given the broader geographic scope of the *BRALAS* study and its overlap with communities covered in our study, it is worthwhile considering some of the findings of this earlier Report on unmet legal need.

In relation to Elliott, the *BRALAS* Report noted that, particularly in relation to policing, consumer issues and discrimination, 'Aboriginal dissatisfaction with poverty, disadvantage, and perceived discrimination had in the past spilled over into violent riots... Particular dissatisfaction was expressed in relation to the situation faced by young Aboriginal people arrested in Elliott' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 18). The Report goes on to note that the views expressed in Elliott 'were even more vehement than in Tennant Creek, reflecting fewer options available... There continues [to be] a long simmering resentment in relation to the attitude towards Aboriginal people of the management of the Elliott Hotel, and a number of people said that they wanted legal advice in relation to discrimination complaints' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 18).

More specifically in relation to **criminal justice issues**, problems were raised with legal representation and the court circuit to Elliot and Ali Curung. At the time, Ali Curung alternated with Elliott as the Court venue on the Monday of the Barkly court sittings. The complaint from both communities was that CAALAS visited the day before Court for the purpose of getting instructions for the following day. It was noted that having a lawyer based

in Tennant Creek would not be sufficient to improve the situation if that lawyer did not visit the community. 'The perceived need was for a lawyer and a Field Officer (CSO) with some language skills to visit the community not just when Court was sitting but at other times, for the purpose of explaining to people what their legal rights are in relation to both criminal and civil law issues' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 19).

In the other more remote communities, people had experience of the criminal justice system, but 'few had understood the process in which they felt themselves to be silent and powerless observers... Many people were confused as to why some matters ended up in Tennant Creek and others in Alice Springs... Another concern was that people taken in custody from their communities tended to get stranded in Tennant Creek or Alice Springs' (Dalrymple, 1999, pp. 19-20).

The *BRALAS* Report noted that in Tennant Creek, there was 'some confusion as to the respective rights and obligations of Police officers and citizens, with a large number of informants complaining to us about what was perceived as physically oppressive and unlawful policing' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 22). However, this lack of knowledge of rights and obligations under the criminal law increased 'in direct proportion to the remoteness of where they live. So people living at Lake Nash [Alpurrulam] tend to be less well informed than long term residents of Tennant Creek' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 22).

In relation to **civil justice issues**, the *BRALAS* Report noted the difficulty of assessing the extent of legal need in this area given the scope its inquiry. However, it noted that 'we were told many stories about unscrupulous second-hand motor vehicle dealers and other traders. Other complaints were in relation to discriminatory treatment suffered at the hands of a range of businesses and agencies' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 24). The Report found that 'there can be little doubt that even in relation to obvious claims arising from serious injuries suffered at work or in a motor vehicle accident, many potential claimants are not seeking legal assistance, or not seeking it quickly enough, due to ignorance and lack of access to legal advice' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 23). Nevertheless, the Report found that it was unlikely that there was enough civil work for a fulltime specialist civil lawyer to be placed in Tennant Creek.

In relation to **family law issues**, the Report noted that similar to civil law need, it was difficult to assess the extent of unmet need in the Barkly for family law advice and assistance (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 24). However, it considered that 'the primary need is not for family law assistance in the conventional sense, but rather for liaison assistance in dealings with FYCS [now Territory Families], Centrelink, and other agencies concerned with safeguarding the welfare and safety of children of dysfunctional families' (Dalrymple, 1999, p. 24).

#### 4. CURRENT LEGAL SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE BARKLY

The project has sought to map service delivery related to legal need currently located in, and/or servicing the eight focus communities.

The information gathered and set out below and as Tables at **Appendices B and C** was provided by legal services and non-legal services and organisations (including those who assist with legal issues, though not as legal practitioners) operating in the Barkly region.

##### 4.1 Legal services: Tennant Creek

Legal services in the Barkly have been asked to identify:

- primary legal issues responded to
- other legal issues services have the capacity to respond to
- legal issues they are not able to respond to
- their presence in Tennant Creek (staffing, permanent or FIFO (fly-in, fly-out))
- non-legal services they are connected with for referrals and CLE

This information is presented as Tables at **Appendix B**.

##### Permanent legal services in Tennant Creek

The information gathered from legal services indicates that legal service delivery has increased in Tennant Creek, compared with 2003.

The town now has four legal services with a permanent presence, with additional lawyers/CLE workers attending from Alice Springs, as follows.

- CAAFLU currently employs a F/T lawyer and an Aboriginal CSO.<sup>17</sup> The service works with Aboriginal victims of family violence (FV) and domestic violence (DV), and the work it takes on would ordinarily be connected with FV and DV.
- CAWLS provides information/referral, legal advice, legal tasks, dispute resolution, court litigation and other representation to all women, though 80% of its clients in Tennant Creek are Aboriginal. CAWLS is funded to provide a specialist DFV unit in Tennant Creek. CAWLS also assists with family law, property & children's matters, including child protection. It is permanently co-located within Anyinginyi Stronger Families in Tennant Creek. It currently has a F/T solicitor and F/T administrative staff member, with visiting practitioners from Alice Springs supplementing the work of Tennant Creek staff.

<sup>17</sup> CAAFLU has capacity to fill up to five positions in Tennant Creek.

- NAAJA has a F/T CSO/administrative staff member, and is in the process of actively recruiting for and has committed to a permanent managing criminal solicitor position in Tennant Creek. In the meantime, criminal lawyers from Alice Springs are and have been attending the town for court sittings on a regular basis (with the court circuit). Civil lawyers and CLE workers visit Tennant Creek on a regular basis too.
- NTLAC has a F/T administrative staff member and F/T lawyer, predominately working on criminal law and family matters files.<sup>18</sup> A civil lawyer also visits on a regular basis from Alice Springs.

These legal services are providing assistance with a broad range of legal matters and issues connected with legal problems, as well as conducting CLE. In discussions with legal services, it is also clear that they are engaging with issues on a systemic basis (through involvement in initiatives such as the Barkly Regional Deal, through law and policy reform), though this is not captured in the Tables in Appendix B.

#### **Other legal service delivery in Tennant Creek**

Other lawyers visit Tennant Creek to provide services or otherwise service the town. For instance, Arts Law 'Living Black' project has a lawyer who on occasion has visited the Barkly with their wills project. Private practitioners work in Tennant Creek and the Barkly (but only visit Tennant Creek, not the 8 focus communities) and are based in Alice Springs. No private lawyers work in Tennant Creek on a permanent basis. Some private lawyers report less frequent visits to the town in more recent times due to a reduction in outsourcing of child protection matters by Territory Families. Private lawyers that have indicated that they work in the Barkly are as follows.

- Simon Caldwell covers child protection, DV, family, wills, and undertakes legal aid and private practice work
- Greg Betts works with criminal law only
- John McBride works with criminal law only
- Povey Stirk covers mostly child protection and personal injury matters. The firm receives referrals principally from NAAJA and NTLAC and travels to Tennant Creek every 1-2 years.

#### **4.2 Other services: Tennant Creek**

There are a number of non-legal services based in Tennant Creek addressing or responding to legal issues (other than as legal practitioners). These services are explored in more detail in Chapters 6 and 8, including in the context of (potential or further) collaboration with legal services. Some of these services are connected with legal services by way of delivery of CLE

<sup>18</sup> The lawyer in question holds mostly criminal law files but also has family matters, child protection files and deals with numerous minor-task matters across a broad range of law.

and/or referrals to and from legal services. This is captured in **Appendix B**. The extent to which these services visit the 7 more remote focus communities is set out in **Appendix C**. Details of the work some of these services undertake is as follows.

- CatholicCare works in the areas of youth diversion, counselling for victims of crime, financial wellbeing and capability (FWC – the Financial Wellbeing and Capability program), housing support and men’s counselling (related to DV). Other areas of work cover mental health (including for young people), NDIS, aged care advocacy and youth outreach. The areas of law discussed in Chapter 6 and covered by CatholicCare are housing, victim’s compensation, family (including child protection), wills/estates, consumer, credit/debt, social security, and criminal (youth justice and DV).
- Relationships Australia visit Tennant Creek approximately 5 to 6 times a year, travelling up to Tennant Creek on a Monday and returning on a Friday. Coverage includes family and parenting and relationships education programs. The organisation provides information and referrals, counselling, conflict coaching, and family dispute resolution (mediation).
- Saltbush provide assistance with housing and tenancy, family, consumer, credit and debt and social security issues. For instance, they assist clients to put payment plans in place for a debt or with reinstatement of benefits. They also help resolve family disputes. The organisation also helps with court matters (providing court support, for instance).
- BRADAAG provides a broad range of services, including in relation to the legal issues highlighted in this report. These services include assistance with reporting (Corrections, police) and court appearances, and with social security, housing and child protection issues.

### 4.3 Remote service delivery

The four legal services based in Tennant Creek were asked to identify services provided to the 7 focus communities situated outside of Tennant Creek. The information provided is set out in **Appendix C**.

Though legal service delivery in Tennant Creek has clearly increased since 2003, remote communities in the Barkly are significantly under-served. The legal services are aware of the level of need in remote communities but have restricted capacity to meet this need, given current resourcing. Of note, for a period of time after 2003 NTLAC provided an outreach legal service to Barkly communities (sometimes accompanied by other legal services). As discussed later in the report, this service is no longer operating.

The more geographically remote the community, the less likely it is to be visited by a legal service, given the resources required. Criminal law issues (including, to a degree, DV and FV matters) are more regularly serviced in remote communities than other areas of law. Criminal lawyers travel with the court circuit, representing and advising community members from and on three of the 7 focus communities (Elliott, Arlparra and Ali Curung). Otherwise, visits to communities are undertaken on an 'as needs' basis (for instance, for CLE upon request by the community). However, these visits are dependent on resources available to legal services at the time.<sup>19</sup>

Staff from organisations either situated in or visiting these 7 focus communities (including Shire Council Area Managers) were asked to provide information on service provision. This is also set out in **Appendix C**, and again points to substantial under-servicing of communities (but also potential for collaboration (discussed in Chapter 8)).<sup>20</sup>

As an example of services provided, CatholicCare indicates that it provides services/programs for the whole Barkly, including as FWC, parent education, youth diversion, child and family counselling, and work related to anti-DV campaigning. According to CatholicCare FWC program has a remote travel plan which sees staff out in communities throughout the year (2 or 3 visits each per year). The No More Campaign also travels remotely on a regular basis, especially during AFL carnival times. Other CatholicCare programs travel when required, dependent on referrals received. As a further example, Saltbush has a mentor (education/training) permanently based at Elliott who can assist with a range of matters.

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<sup>19</sup> We are of the view that describing visits on an 'as needs' basis is not completely accurate if they are resource dependent. Further, it may have the result of downplaying the actual level of unmet legal need.

<sup>20</sup> We also note that there were occasionally differences between the information provided to us by organisations and what community members told us about the (in)frequency of visits, indicating perhaps even greater levels of under-servicing.

## 5. THE BROADER NT POLICY CONTEXT

### 5.1 The Aboriginal Justice Agreement

The Aboriginal Justice Agreement (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, 2019a), if introduced and implemented as outlined in the draft Agreement, is likely to have a significant impact on **criminal law**, legal need and access to justice issues at least in the medium to longer term. These impacts will be in both criminal justice process and in enhancing local governance of (criminal) justice. It is worth noting at the outset that the draft Aboriginal Justice Agreement is overwhelmingly focussed on criminal rather than civil or family law. Indeed, the notion of 'justice' is seen in the Agreement as essentially criminal justice. The companion document to the draft Aboriginal Justice Agreement, *Pathways to the Northern Territory Aboriginal Justice Agreement* (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, 2019b) does recognise 'the importance of family and civil law outcomes, and their interconnectedness with criminal justice outcomes' (p. 15). The *Pathways* Report also identifies the link between problematic outcomes relating to education, child protection, housing and homelessness, employment, health and disability, discrimination and racism and their direct link to contact with the criminal justice system (pp. 26-27). However, how these issues give rise to legal needs in their own right is not directly considered within the strategies proposed by the draft Agreement.

*Aim One of the Agreement is to reduce the reoffending and imprisonment rates of Aboriginal Territorians.*

There are a range of strategies to increase the use of community-based alternatives to custody including expanding their availability in remote locations (Strategies 1 and 7), to provide for greater diversion of young people (Strategy 2), to provide for an increase in successful grants of bail and successful bail compliance (Strategy 3) and to reform sentencing legislation (Strategy 4). There is a proposal to reintroduce Community Courts (Strategy 6) and to continue to implement a specialist court response to domestic and family violence (Strategy 15). There is also a strategy to expand prison and diversion programs for Aboriginal women (Strategy 11).

Some of the proposed changes might increase the work of legal services, either directly or indirectly. For example, implementing a model to provide relevant background and cultural information for judges to consider in bail applications for Aboriginal defendants (Action 3.4); and implementing a model to facilitate the preparation of Aboriginal Experience Reports for Aboriginal offenders, whether provided in writing or by less formal means [for sentencing purposes] (Action 4.2) are likely to involve key legal services in the process.

The development and implementation of non-financial options for the payment of fines will also require the identification and referral to appropriate work available in communities to pay off fines (Action 8.1 and 8.2). Similar 'work and development orders' in NSW have

required significant support from the Aboriginal Legal Service and the Legal Aid Commission to ensure their utilisation by Aboriginal clients.

*Aim Two of the Agreement is to engage and support Aboriginal leadership*

A significant strategy (Strategy 12) is to establish and support Law and Justice Groups (initially in five communities) as 'a platform for Aboriginal leaders and community members to address local justice issues'. It is envisaged that the Law and Justice Groups will enable 'Aboriginal leaders to put in place local strategies to address offending behaviours and support positive values and role models' and 'will provide critical input to reform the justice system'. A further Strategy (13) is to increase the number of Aboriginal Justices of the Peace (JP) and Commissioners for Oaths (CO) in the NT. The overarching aim of the Strategy is to assist Aboriginal people in navigating and accessing key services that impact on a person's interaction with the criminal justice system. However, the introduction of the Strategy could also have a positive benefit on access to justice in the area of civil and family law. As at November 2018, only 5% of JPs and 2% of COs were Aboriginal (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, 2019b, p. 79).

*Aim Three of the Agreement is to improve justice responses and services to Aboriginal Territorians*

One area in the draft Agreement where access to both **criminal** and **civil** law access to justice may be considered is in the Strategy to increase accessibility and uptake of complaints processes (Strategy 19). It is noted that 'complaint mechanisms will be reviewed, and communication plans developed and implemented, to ensure Aboriginal Territorians who are treated unfairly are able to access existing complaint mechanisms.' The specific complaints processes referred to in the *Pathways to the Northern Territory Aboriginal Justice Agreement Report* include the Ombudsman NT, the Children's Commissioner, the Health and Community Services Complaints Commission, the Anti-Discrimination Commission, and the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, 2019b, p. 94-95).

Another Strategy in the draft Agreement that has the potential to cover criminal, civil and family law is the introduction of Aboriginal Impact Statements for all Cabinet submissions (AIS) (Strategy 20). The introduction of AIS could also increase the workload of legal services if the responsible agency preparing the AIS calls for input from non-government organisations.

Two other Strategies which can have a positive impact on access to justice are 'Redesign key service delivery models' (Strategy 16) and 'Improve cultural competence in service delivery' (Strategy 17). Finally, it is proposed that in Stage Two of the Agreement, that a NT Aboriginal Social Justice Commissioner will be appointed to provide independent oversight of the NT Aboriginal Justice Agreement (Action 21.7). The appointment of the

Commissioner could enhance Aboriginal access to justice across **civil, family and criminal** law. The proposed Commissioner will be responsible for:

- reviewing the impact of policies and measures introduced under NTAJA Stage 1
- monitoring and reporting on the wellbeing (and human rights) of Aboriginal Territorians
- advocating for the rights and interests of Aboriginal Territorians
- providing advice and making recommendations about cultural competency in the formation of policy and delivery of services
- providing support and guidance to the NTAJA Governance Committee
- collaborating with the Aboriginal Justice Unit (within Department of Attorney-General and Justice) to produce an Annual Progress Report
- receiving complaints, including making recommendations relevant to government agencies
- liaising with other relevant commissions, such as the Northern Territory's Anti-Discrimination Commission, the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption, the Treaty Commissioner and the Office of the Children's Commissioner (Department of Attorney-General and Justice, 2019b, p. 110).

If the draft Aboriginal Justice Agreement is implemented it will have a significant impact on the criminal justice system in the Barkly, and also potentially impact on access to justice in areas of civil and family law.

## **5.2 Everyone Together 2019-2029. NT Aboriginal Affairs Strategy**

The draft *Everyone Together* Aboriginal Affairs Strategy is designed to provide a way for the NT Government to reshape how it engages with Aboriginal Territorians to support community aspirations (NT Government, 2019). The Strategy has 10 Focus Areas of:

- Truth and Healing
- Languages and Culture
- Land and Sea
- Housing and Essential Infrastructure
- Education
- Health
- Justice
- Jobs and Economy
- Safety
- Children and Families (NT Government, 2019, pp.16-17)

While all of these areas have a potential impact on legal need, service provision and access to justice, we highlight the first focus area of Truth and Healing which has the objective of supporting Aboriginal people to determine their own futures and ensuring they are empowered to make decisions that impact their lives. The primary initiatives here are the

development of a framework for Treaty negotiations, the Remote Engagement and Coordination Strategy and a Local Decision Making Policy Framework. We discuss the latter two initiatives in more detail below.

### 5.3 Remote Engagement and Coordination Strategy

The NT Government's Remote Engagement and Coordination Strategy (RECS) aims to enhance and improve coordination of services and engagement with remote Aboriginal communities. RECS is 'underpinned by the NT Government's commitment towards self-determination and local decision making' (NT Government, 2019, p. 10). The purpose of the RECS is to enable the NT Government to achieve better outcomes for remote communities, including through:

- consistent and accountable remote engagement and coordination practice across the NT Government
- coordination and collaboration within and between NT Government agencies, communities, regions and head office in recording, tracking and responding to ideas and issues raised
- confidence that NT Government agencies are aware of and responding to local issues
- informed, responsive and aligned policy, program and service delivery decisions
- improved job satisfaction and workload management for NT Government staff
- cost-effective use of resources including visits by NT Government staff to remote communities
- improved community experience of government service delivery
- greater transparency of decision making processes
- relevant and culturally appropriate communication, engagement and feedback
- a reduced burden of engagement on remote community members by avoiding duplication and unnecessary consultation.<sup>21</sup>

### 5.4 Local Decision-Making Framework 2018-2028

The Local Decision Making (LDM) framework commits the NT Government to Aboriginal led community based decision making. It is a ten year commitment to transfer, where possible, government service delivery to Aboriginal organisations based on the particular community's aspirations' (NT Government, 2019, p. 10). The NT Government has described a 'community control continuum' whereby Aboriginal communities can choose from a range of government services, and how much control they want for their communities. Areas of responsibility which have been identified include housing, health, education, training and jobs, families and children, local government, law and justice, land and sea management, economic development, men's programs, women's programs, youth programs, and sport and recreation. According to the NT Government:

<sup>21</sup> Source: [https://dlghcd.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/188523/REC-Strategy-160926.pdf](https://dlghcd.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/188523/REC-Strategy-160926.pdf)

LDM will provide a pathway for communities and Aboriginal organisations so they can take control of government services themselves. If Aboriginal Territorians want to have a greater say on how things are done in their communities, then they can work with government to develop a plan that suits them... We will work together to help communities to fulfil their aspirations to move from 'government led' service delivery to 'Aboriginal-controlled' service delivery wherever possible.<sup>22</sup>

To date, seven agreements have been signed between the NT government and Aboriginal communities. For example, through LDM, the NT Government has entered into a ten-year agreement with the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC). The Agreement was initiated by the ALC. The Agreement provides that the NT Government and the ALC will work together on the basis of the overarching Local Decision Making guiding principles, which are self-determination; flexible place based approaches; co-design; and community control.<sup>23</sup> The Groote Archipelago LDM Agreement outlines Anindilyakwa people's priorities to transition service delivery to community control, with respect to housing, economic development, law, justice and rehabilitation, education, health services and local government. The first three Implementation Plans were signed by the Chairman and CEO of the ALC and the Chief Minister on 19 June 2019. The Implementation Plans set out steps to transition control of decision making and service delivery from the Northern Territory Government to the Anindilyakwa people in the areas of housing,<sup>24</sup> economic development,<sup>25</sup> and law, justice and rehabilitation.<sup>26</sup> For example, the agreed outcome for Housing, as stated in the Agreement, is a single, sustainable, diverse and culturally appropriate community housing system across all towns and satellite communities in the Groote Archipelago that the Anindilyakwa people control and take responsibility for. The agreed outcome for Law, Justice and Rehabilitation is to increase the involvement and leadership of the Anindilyakwa people in the justice system, including access to rehabilitative services. This includes the establishment of a cultural rehabilitation centre, a community justice group and community courts.

### 5.5 Local Decision Making and the Barkly Regional Deal

The Barkly Regional Deal (BRD) reflects a regional approach to the LDM Framework. In August 2018 LDM workshops were held in Tennant Creek with the Department of the Chief Minister (DCM), the Barkly Regional Council and the Barkly Regional Coordination Committee. It was agreed that Barkly Regional Council would partner with DCM to progress planning towards a regional approach to LDM.

Also listed under the Barkly LDC initiatives are:

<sup>22</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/494893/ldm-community-control-continuum.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/494893/ldm-community-control-continuum.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/595796/groote-archipelago-ldm-agreement.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/595796/groote-archipelago-ldm-agreement.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/708585/galdm-agreement-hip.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/708585/galdm-agreement-hip.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/708584/galdm-agreement-edip.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/708584/galdm-agreement-edip.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/708583/galdm-agreement-ljrip.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/708583/galdm-agreement-ljrip.pdf)

- the Department of Education’s three-year plan which includes the establishment of Local Engagement and Decision Making (LEaD) committees in 34 remote community schools in 2019 with a further 20 to be established in 2020, and
- the NT Police trial of Service Level Agreements with communities to ensure police services are based on the specific needs of the community. These include Tennant Creek and Alpururulam.

However, neither of these initiatives is specific to the Barkly. It is also difficult to see how Service Level Agreements related to the needs of the community will operate in Alpururulam when there have been no police stationed there since January 2019.

Separate but connected to the NT LDM process, there is the Federal Government’s commitment to Regional Deals. These are described as bringing ‘together all levels of government around a clear set of objectives. Deals are tailored to each region’s comparative advantages, assets and challenges and reflect the unique needs of regional Australia. Regional Deals support a place-based approach by putting community-identified priorities at the centre’.<sup>27</sup>

**The ten year \$78.4 million BRD was launched by all three levels of Government on 13 April 2019.**<sup>28</sup> It is the first of the Federal Government’s planned Regional Deals. As background, in December 2018, the Federal Minister for Regional Services, Sport, Local Government and Decentralisation, the NT Chief Minister and the Barkly Regional Council Mayor signed the BRD Statement of Intent<sup>29</sup>, and made a joint commitment of \$60 million to support the Deal. According to the Statement, the \$60 million investment was planned to address local priorities and was negotiated between the Commonwealth and NT Governments, the Barkly Regional Council and the broader community, including Aboriginal leaders and communities.<sup>30</sup> Prior to the announcement of the Statement of Intent, a consultation report was released in October 2018 based on community consultations in Tennant Creek, Ali Curung and Mungkarta outstation to discuss the proposed priorities for the BRD.<sup>31</sup> A further round of consultations including in Epenarra, Canteen Creek and Alpururulam took place in December 2018.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Source: <https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/>

<sup>28</sup> Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/682981/barkly-regional-deal.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/682981/barkly-regional-deal.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> The Statement of Intent identified priority areas for the Barkly Regional Deal and include: **economic development** (investing in local job creation; promoting business growth and attraction in tourism, agribusiness and mining; attracting industry investment; and developing a local workforce strategy); **social development** (addressing overcrowding and increasing the supply of housing; strengthening family functioning and wellbeing; improving education and training outcomes; strengthening community safety; and improving the collaboration, coordination and accountability of services across the region); **cultural and place-making** (strengthening community governance and Aboriginal cultural leadership; revitalising towns and communities by improving local amenity and investing in community infrastructure; and promoting and marketing local events). Source: [https://ldm.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/667310/barkly-deal-statement-intent.pdf](https://ldm.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/667310/barkly-deal-statement-intent.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Source: <https://ldm.nt.gov.au/about-ldm/barkly>

<sup>31</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/BARKLY\\_PUBLIC\\_REPORT.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/BARKLY_PUBLIC_REPORT.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/BARKLY\\_PUBLIC\\_REPORT\\_December.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/BARKLY_PUBLIC_REPORT_December.pdf)

The \$78.4 million funding for the BRD includes: \$45.4 million from the Australian Government; \$30 million from the NT Government and \$3 million from the Barkly Regional Council. A total of 28 economic, social and cultural initiatives are to be implemented across the Barkly region as a result of the BRD.<sup>33</sup> Of the total amount earmarked for the BRD, \$37.97 million is for economic development, \$31.75 million for social development and \$8.65 million for culture and place-making.<sup>34</sup>

Many of these initiatives potentially impact, either directly or indirectly, on legal need, access to justice and demand for legal services. For example, some of the key initiatives in relation to young people relate to the building of youth facilities in Tennant Creek, Ali Curung, and Alpururulam, crisis youth support and accommodation and the building of a youth justice facility in Tennant Creek. These initiatives may decrease demand in the criminal justice sphere.

Housing is also recognised as a key potential contributor to a range of more positive social outcomes. Reducing housing overcrowding is an important component of the BRD. The BRD notes that ‘a “housing first” approach has been adopted for the Barkly Regional Deal because without attempting to reduce chronic overcrowding, other long-standing social and economic challenges in the Barkly region are unlikely to improve’.<sup>35</sup> The Visitor Park in Tennant Creek, the Aboriginal Hostels multi-purpose accommodation facility, the expansion of social housing and affordability trial, the expansion of aged care support services, and crisis youth support and accommodation are all part of the economic and social development programs.

Some initiatives including the justice infrastructure investments to upgrade the Tennant Creek watch-house facilities to support families and legal staff to visit prisoners, an Elders in court program, the installation of video-conferencing in Alpururulam and other locations,<sup>36</sup> and the investment in community mediation are likely to directly impact on the criminal justice system. The establishment of crisis youth support and accommodation may increase access to bail.

Other impacts on legal need are potentially more speculative, including proposals to increase Aboriginal employment. Another example is the establishment of an Arts Centre in Elliott which may impact on the need for legal advice around intellectual property.

The Barkly Governance Table (also referred to as the Barkly Leadership Table) will oversee the implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal. Funding committed under the Barkly Regional Deal will be used to establish a ‘backbone team’ to provide secretariat, advisory and support services to the Governance Table. The interim Barkly Governance Table includes two nominees (one of the two is an alternate member) from the Patta Aboriginal Corporation, the Cultural Authority Group, Combined Aboriginal Organisations Group, the Barkly

<sup>33</sup> For a summary see: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly\\_Regional\\_Deal\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly_Regional_Deal_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly\\_Regional\\_Deal\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly_Regional_Deal_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly\\_Regional\\_Deal\\_20190413.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly_Regional_Deal_20190413.pdf), p. 21

<sup>36</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly\\_Regional\\_Deal\\_20190413.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Barkly_Regional_Deal_20190413.pdf), p.19

business community, the non-government sector, youth, and two members from each of the Barkly Regional Council, Northern Territory Government and Commonwealth Government.<sup>37</sup> Meetings of the interim Barkly Governance Table were held in February, May and August 2019. The latter meetings held after the release of the BRD have been to 'oversee implementation progress and refine working arrangements to ensure genuine community engagement'.<sup>38</sup> The final structure for the Barkly Governance Table is still being developed and is expected to include improved representation from the broader Barkly region. The interim Barkly Governance Table has established (or is in the process of establishing) five Working Groups to support the practical implementation of the 28 initiatives from the BRD, as follows:

Group 1. Regional Workforce Strategy

- 1.1 Regional Workforce Strategy
- 1.2 Maximising Aboriginal employment

Group 2. Youth Infrastructure and Services

- 2.1 Justice infrastructure investments
- 2.2 Crisis youth support
- 2.3 Safe places and accommodation
- 2.4 Trauma informed care

Group 3. Economic Growth and Support

- 3.1 Barkly Business Hub Economic growth strategy
- 3.2 Barkly Mining and Energy Services Hub

Group 4. Construction and Service design of a Youth Justice Accommodation Facility and Service Model (stand-alone project)

Group 5. Tennant Creek Visitor Park (stand-alone project)

**5.6 Local Authority Groups**

Local Authority Groups (LAG) represent local communities and towns in the Barkly region. They advise Council on service delivery plans and provide specific advice on Council community and social projects that can improve the life of residents. Local Authorities Groups also alert Council to new and emerging issues in the community. The LAGs meet monthly with the mayor (ex-officio member), the local area manager and others in attendance. The agenda for the meetings largely focusses on local council issues, but also

<sup>37</sup> Source: [https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Communique-Barkly\\_Regional\\_Deal\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/files/Communique-Barkly_Regional_Deal_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> Source: <https://www.regional.gov.au/regional/deals/Barkly.aspx>

includes updates on the BRD and other matters.<sup>39</sup> The Tennant Creek Local Authority Group is also represented on the Barkly Governance Table. LAGs exist in all the focus communities visited for this Report, with the exception of Canteen Creek.<sup>40</sup> Canteen Creek is independent of Barkly Regional Council.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> For example, when we attended the Local Authority meeting in Alpururulam the police superintendent from Tennant Creek was in attendance (as requested by the LAG) to discuss policing issues. Minutes from the Local Authority Group meetings are available at <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/ali-curing>

<sup>40</sup> Source: <https://www.barkly.nt.gov.au/communities/ali-curing>

<sup>41</sup> Canteen Creek has its own Aboriginal governance, Canteen Creek Owairtilla Association.

## 6. CIVIL AND FAMILY LAW ACCESS TO JUSTICE: FOCUS GROUP AND INTERVIEW DATA

In this section of the report we discuss the results from the Focus Group questionnaire and our interviews with stakeholders in the eight primary locations identified in the Barkly, as well as additional stakeholder interviews in Darwin and Alice Springs.<sup>42</sup> Data gathered during focus groups is set out in **Appendix D**.

The prevalence with which legal areas were identified as an issue by participants is shown below in Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Legal Needs of Focus Group Participants**

Legal Area	All Participants		Females		Males	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Housing/Tenancy	57	67.9	28	68.3	29	67.4
Neighbours	31	36.9	12	29.3	19	44.2
Wills (need assistance)*	34	44.7	17	45.9	17	43.6
Victim of Violence (Compensation)	2	2.4	0	0	2	4.7
Stolen Wages/Gens	2	2.4	0	0	2	4.7
Employment	9	11.0	2	5.0	7	17.7
Social Security**	25	34.2	8	22.2	17	45.9
Family Law: Child Residence /Contact/Support	9	10.7	4	12.2	5	9.3
Child Protection	7	8.3	3	7.3	4	9.3
Discrimination	33	39.8	7	17.1	26	61.9
Accident and Injury	7	8.3	0	0	7	16.3
Education***	12	37.5	8	44.4	4	28.6
Credit and Debt	26	31.0	17	41.5	9	20.9
Credit Reference, Loan Guarantor, Bankruptcy	3	3.6	3	7.5	0	0
Financial Institution/ Super	14	16.7	4	9.8	10	23.3
Insurance	4	4.8	1	2.4	3	7.0
Scams	10	11.9	8	19.5	2	4.7
Other consumer problems	7	8.3	6	14.6	1	2.3
Other non-criminal problems	5	6.0	3	7.3	2	4.7
Criminal law matters	16	19.8	1	2.5	15	36.3

N=84 participants with the exceptions of wills, social security benefits and education noted below.

\* The number and percentage identifying the need for assistance in completing a will is drawn from the number who had not completed a will (72) with 2 exceptions.

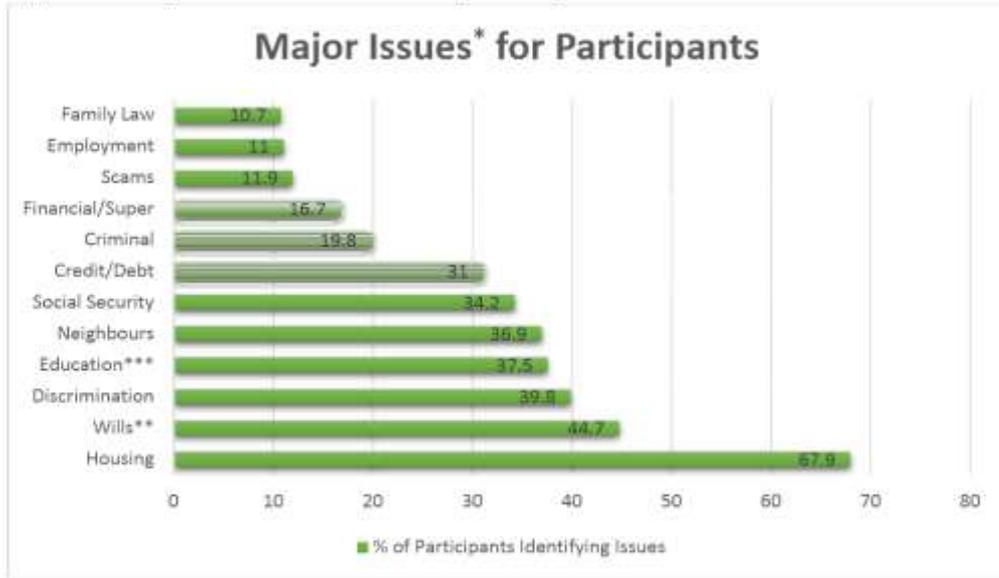
\*\* The number and percentage identifying a social security issue is drawn from the number who identified being in receipt of social security benefits.

\*\*\* The number and percentage identifying an education related issue is drawn from the number who were responsible for a child in education (32).

The major legal issues for participants in order of frequency of identification were: housing, wills, discrimination, education, neighbours, social security, credit/debt, criminal, financial/superannuation, scams, employment and family law.

<sup>42</sup> See Appendix A for list of interviews.

**Figure 6.1 Legal Needs of Focus Group Participants**



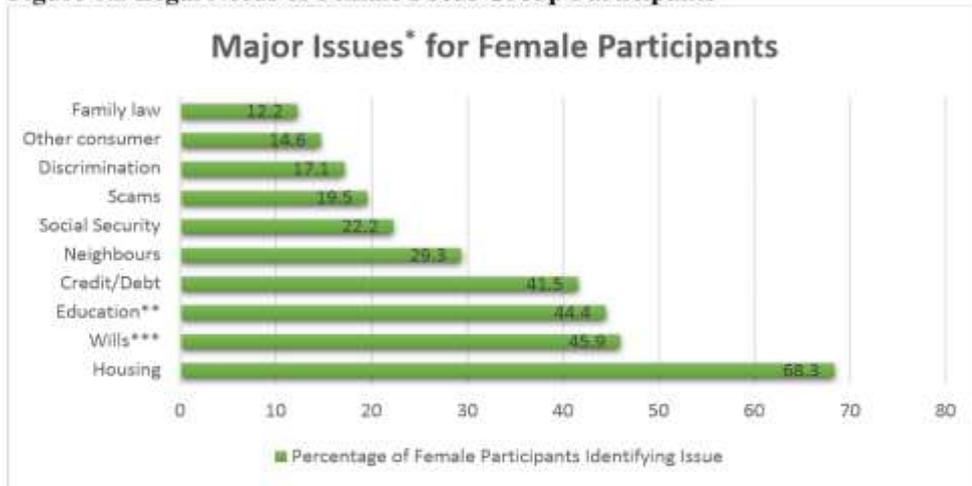
\* Identified by 10% or more of relevant participants.

\*\* Note this % is of participants who had not completed a will (rather than % of all participants) and identified the need for assistance in completing a will.

\*\*\* Note this % is of the total number of participants who were responsible for a child in education (32) (rather than % of all participants) and identified an education related issue.

Figures 6.2 and 6.3 show the major areas of legal need by the gender of the focus group participants. We have shown legal need in areas where they were identified by more than 10% of male and female participants respectively.

**Figure 6.2 Legal Needs of Female Focus Group Participants**

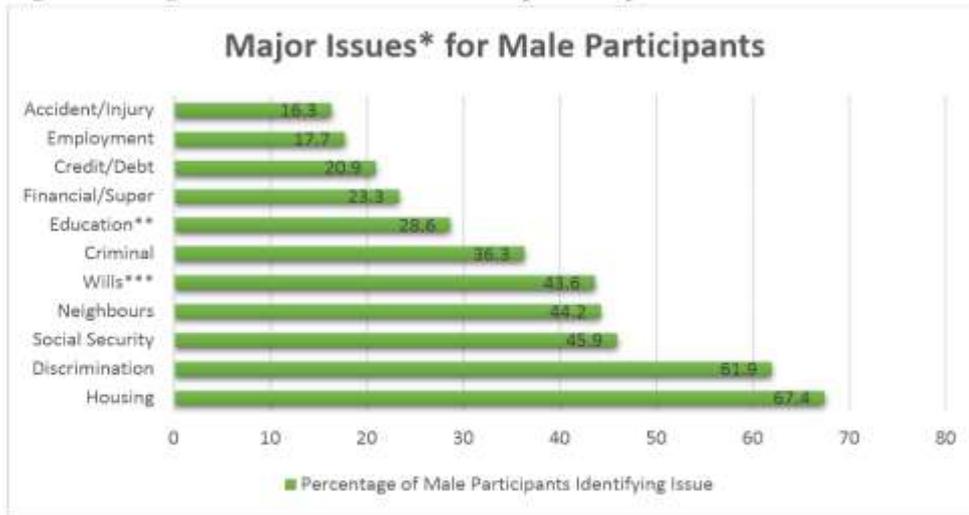


\* Identified by 10% or more of relevant participants

\*\*Note this % is of the total number of women who were responsible for a child in education (18) and identified an education related issue.

\*\*\* Note this % is of female participants who had not completed a will and identified the need for assistance in completing a will.

Figure 6.2 Legal Needs of Male Focus Group Participants



\* Identified by 10% or more of relevant participants

\*\*Note this % is of the total number of men who were responsible for a child in education (14) and identified an education related issue.

\*\*\* Note this % is of male participants who had not completed a will and identified the need for assistance in completing a will.

There were some similarities across gender with housing being the most frequently identified area of need for both groups (68.3% men, 67.4% women). The requirement for assistance to complete a will was also similar for both groups (43.6% men, 45.9% women).

While neighbour issues (noise, animals, fences, etc) were identified by more than a third of all participants, the issue was of more concern to men (44.2%) compared to women (29.3%). Similarly, social security issues were of more concern to men (45.9%) than women (22.2%). For women and men who were responsible for children or young people in education, a significant proportion of both groups (44.4% women, 28.6% men) had encountered issues at school such as bullying. However, this issue was rated more highly by women.

There were several major differences in legal issues for women and men. Discrimination was seen as much more of an issue for men who rated it as the second most prevalent problem after housing (61.9%). Discrimination was still an issue for women (17.1%) but relatively well down the list of problems. Women identified credit/debt as a problem (41.5%) at twice the prevalence of men (20.9%). Scams were also more frequently identified by women (19.5%) compared to men (<10%). Other areas which rated relatively highly for women included other consumer issues (14.6%) and family law (12.2%). Both these were identified by <10% of men.

Areas of legal problems which were more prevalent for men but which rated less than 10% for women were financial/superannuation (23.3%), employment (17.7%), and accident/injury (16.3%).

## 6.1 Housing

Consistent with other research on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal need, housing emerged as *the* major issue confronting Aboriginal people in the Barkly.<sup>43</sup> The impact of housing issues on other civil and criminal legal problems was clearly articulated. 'Well, most civil legal issues and definitely a lot of criminal legal issues flow from housing. So it's the first one to sort out if we've got any hope of resolving the other issues' (stakeholder organisation).

The problems associated with housing are primarily tenancy related and generally about public tenancies rather than the private rental market. As shown in Table 1.1 (Appendix D) over two thirds of focus group participants identified experiencing a housing (tenancy) related issue (67.9%), with male and female participants identifying problems or disputes in this area at almost the same rate (67.4% of men and 68.3% of women).

Participants were asked to identify the type of tenancy problem encountered. The most common issue identified was repairs and maintenance (33/80 responses, Table 1.2). The prevalence of these problems was confirmed in stakeholder interviews.

Damage to property: that's a big one. Families come in, drink, damage the leaseholder's property and then they're copping a massive debt which can preclude them from getting future housing. Community member

Had aircon problems, not getting fixed. Going to bed with wet clothes on and fan, then got pneumonia. Another issue - ran over water meter or pipe. Tenant didn't feel comfortable contacting power and water to get it fixed. They've had no water for a long time. Community member

The repairs and maintenance done by non-Indigenous people is below standard. For instance, if they take louvres out to fix a window they just use perspex. So you can't get any breeze going. They don't care. They just use the plastic. They fix up showers and straight away, next week, it's broken again. Air-cons. You have to wait so long to get it fixed. There should be somewhere for people to go, to make people accountable. Community member

We had a patient who got a very, very bad case of gastro to the point where the clinic flew them out. And that patient's toilet doesn't work. The nurses happened to pick the patient up from their house and the toilet was not of a state where anyone would want to be going. So, the patient was sent out on the airplane. We made urgent contact with Housing and they said they would send someone around. We've brought the patient back from Alice Springs and we've deposited them back into the same housing. And, as far as

<sup>43</sup> Cunneen and Schwartz (2008); Allison, Cunneen, Schwartz and Behrendt (2012); Schwartz, Cunneen and Allison (2013); Cunneen, Allison and Schwartz (2014a); Allison, Cunneen and Schwartz (2014).

we're aware, nothing has changed. And that impacts on what we're trying to do because we can't be sending out a message, "Wash your hands. Wash your faces. Have a shower every day," if those facilities aren't working. And now that we know who to contact we can contact them but we're not getting feedback back as well. Stakeholder organisation

There are houses without working cookers, there are houses without working bathrooms ... There's water leaking from the hot water system. Continuous ... The community don't pay for water ... I think the water is supplied to the houses. It's leaking from the roof ... through the house. And even if this guy doesn't have to pay for the water he has to pay for the electricity. And so, if there's water leaking from the hot water cylinder, you're putting more in so you've got to be constantly heating it. And everyone's on pre-paid power out here ... So there's none of the, like we might have, in the coastal communities where the power bill comes at the end of the month and you pay for it. It's, if you don't have the money to put into the meter, you don't have it. The power cuts out! Stakeholder organisation

I also am not entirely sure it's appropriate that we're waiting for plumbers or sparkies to come out from Tennant Creek. Anecdotally, I've heard that the service in Tennant will wait until there's two or three jobs to do out here [to come]. Stakeholder organisation

Other common issues identified were overcrowding and rental arrears (or other rent related issues) (16/80 and 14/80 responses, respectively, Table 1.2).

Overcrowding is a big problem. We have 3 bedrooms and have a daughter in one room, one in other room, their partners, still got my granddaughters sleeping in the kitchen. 12 in one house. This is a common thing. They said room to breathe, they told us it was happening in July June. Nothing yet. Community member

There's always a wait list for housing - but we're dealing with thirty people in a three-bedroom house with one toilet. Now our community members on staff have said that there's been some talk about - what was it? Room to Breathe?<sup>44</sup> They did something but not really - it's not enough. They put in an extra toilet and shower. And another room. Just one more room... Two or three houses they did; that's all. Stakeholder organisation

The patients that we're talking about aren't even registered on their lists of people waiting. So part of that is: How do I get on a list to wait? I don't know how. I didn't know that that needed to be done. I don't know who I would access as a community member to say, "Look, actually, I'd kind of like a house." Stakeholder organisation

Someone passes away [and the tenancy is lost], [the family] have got nowhere else to go. They go into tin sheds. Housing is not helping to relocate them to another house,

<sup>44</sup> See <https://ourfuture.nt.gov.au/about-the-program/room-to-breathe>

temporary housing. I think it's about how housing is working. It looks like there are plenty of empty houses in town. But a 10 year wait list for housing! Community member

This old lady is still waiting for a house, 9 years. I have to pay rent arrears for two houses too. It's \$4000. I have been paying that but after all that, I still don't have a house. [Comes from damage, maintenance or repair]. Housing just writes them a letter. They don't sit down face to face and explain it to them. Community member

You would have heard about ... the housing crisis in Tennant Creek. Constantly assisting clients to get on the priority housing waitlist but I was told by Housing the other day that even on the priority list they're looking at four to six years. [It has got much worse] ... I don't know if it's that there are more people [needing houses] necessarily but they haven't built new houses or made new houses available in years. And so, the existing public houses have fallen into disrepair. So dealing a lot with housing applications, housing debt; like a lot of investigating housing debt and then appealing or challenging that debt. Stakeholder organisation

Overcrowding... 14-20 in house. Some paying debt for housing damage not caused by them. If you are the tenant you take responsibility. That's just the way it is. Lots of fighting around alcohol, damage does get done. Lots of issues with family visiting from out of town, adds to burden of overcrowding and property damage. Stakeholder organisation

[It's also about the] existence of housing. That's probably the primary one. Also, housing for remote Indigenous people who come in to access this service town (Tennant Creek). There's so [many problems that occur] as a result of family coming in and the absence of any transitional accommodation for them - and them, in turn, over-burdening their family links within town. A lot of violence happens from that, a lot of debt. Stakeholder organisation

One community member spoke of major debts incurred, which was attributable to the way the Department managed tenancies. They also detailed how multiple people paying rent means community members are paying a lot for each (dilapidated) house.

If you've got four adults in the house, all paying \$250 a fortnight. That is true. They don't tell them how much to rent the whole house for 2 weeks or the month or whatever. All these people paying \$100 or something. All the money adds up. That house I'm in, water leaking for 2 weeks 3 weeks...! They take \$238 from my wages and \$166 from my Centrelink and then my daughter's paying an extra \$120. When those government people came out I was talking to them about that. Community member

Nobody never got any letters saying how much they may owe. Everybody got a big debt out of nowhere. Fell out of the sky. My daughter's is \$37,000. Mine is \$7000. I

made her see a lawyer. They cut it right back to \$600. I told another one here to see the lawyer. Her's was \$17,000. All that time my partner was just getting \$31 [taking out a debt for housing and another issue] ... They went right back to 2012 and everybody only got notice this or last year. Lots into the \$20,000s, everybody just got letters, or they just got told when they're doing inspection - they just had this sheet of paper. You can read it, here a debt... and how much. We talked to the government mob. I asked them to send a letter so people knew what they owed. You'll see it goes back to 2012. They should have told them straight away your rent is getting higher. We got a letter now! They want people to pay money. Nobody's got any money. That's why those debts are building up. Community member

Many interviewees drew attention to the intersection between poor housing and other negative outcomes including debt, health issues, family violence and education. 'Overcrowding causes problems: tired, kids not getting to school, fighting'. Community member

If there's damage as a result of family violence... [if you can] give them a PROMIS number<sup>45</sup>, they will rectify it for free. If we have no report to police, then it's client responsibility or tenant responsibility. Stakeholder organisation

Not enough housing when women come in accessing our service related to safety. We are limited in what we can offer her. Short term accommodation in refuge, but not a solution. No transitional housing in Tennant Creek short term or back with family. We need transitional housing, a safe place they can go on permanent basis to stay safe. Including for remote community members. Hostel type set up. Stakeholder organisation

And, on the housing side ... it is really bad in the Territory... there's minimal options for housing... Not all victims of violence want to go to the women's shelter where there could be the in-law of the offender, as well. But there's limited options in the Barkly for housing. You've got really minimal choices, and that waiting list for public housing. And pretty much our clients are sort of living and staying in violent situations, overcrowded housing and all of that ... There could be twenty people in the house and it only takes one person to go off. It's either him or her that gets legal assistance and help but who else is looking after the other 18 people? And there could be children involved as well - witnessing, hearing, seeing violence. The housing situation is absolutely wrong! Stakeholder organisation

Racial discrimination was also raised as an issue in relation to accessing and retention of housing and within interactions between tenants and landlords of both private and social housing tenancies.

<sup>45</sup> PROMIS is an operational system that contains data relating to reported incidents and offences recorded by the Northern Territory Police. PROMIS is used to record incidents that come to the attention of Northern Territory Police and to flag incidents involving Family Violence.

They put all the Aboriginal people in one area. They don't spread them out at all. And then you see all that tension in that same street, putting all those people together – one house after another. Community member

[To try and negotiate for] people who are behind in their rent has consistently been unsuccessful. Like they're just, "This is the way it is," and there's no negotiating. So that's a hard one... Aboriginal people cannot get into housing here, private housing, generally, [apparently] because of the conditions the houses get left in ... [It's] a tricky one because it's like they tar everybody with the same brush but you can go to so many homes here and they're in great condition. Not everybody runs amuck in their house, you know. Stakeholder organisation

### **6.1.1 Responses to housing issues**

Participants responded to a question asking if their housing-related issue was 'resolved'. A total of 57 responses were provided to this question. In the responses provided, 40 had not resolved their issue, 16 had resolved it, and one had resolved it 'in part'. Reasons provided for non-resolution of housing disputes or problems on completed questionnaires identified lack of knowledge, lack of available housing, and poor or inadequate responses by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development (DLGHCD) and/or their contractors. Comments provided by community members on responses to housing issues are as follows.

- Don't know what to do to apply for a house
- Don't know who to speak with
- Not enough houses
- Talked to NT Housing, they said someone coming but it's been so long
- Said would send repair man but nobody came
- Don't even understand why I have this big debt. It's been coming out of Centrelink money for a long time
- Spoke to Government mob June last year, nothing happened, no room to breathe set up yet

Participants were asked if they had accessed legal help or advice in response to their housing issue. Significantly, only one participant (male) who had experienced a problem or dispute in this area had accessed legal help or advice in response (see Table 1.3).

The bulk of 'help or advice' sought was non-legal, and from DLGHCD and/or the Shire Council and repair contractors. Only one participant had spoken to their local Remote Public Housing Reference Group. These groups were established by the Department 'in remote communities, town camps and community living areas to make sure community and cultural issues are considered in housing decisions.' They give 'government advice' on 'community

feedback' related to 'local community concerns and needs for housing', access to jobs and training in housing construction and maintenance' and 'ideas for planning future housing needs'.<sup>46</sup> Of 30 responses provided to a question asking what other (non-legal) advice or assistance had been sought by participants for their housing issues 24 responses fell within these categories (see Table 1.5). However, seeking help from the Council can be of little assistance.

At the moment, there's a disjointed effort because the housing is done by NT Housing and out here we've got the Barkly Council but they don't take care of the housing and they don't have anything to do with it. So, it's not even as though we can go to the people that we do know here and say, "This is a problem," because they have to say to us, "You need to direct it back to somebody else." Stakeholder organisation

In some cases, both non-legal and legal service providers may see their role as undertaking advocacy, broadly defined, in this area – particularly in the case of a health clinic when there is such a direct relationship between substandard housing and ill-health.

So, no advocacy service and no feedback about what's happening. I think the clinic are key stakeholders in this community. If we're trying to shake the tree about the state of these things, I would expect just an email back that goes, "You know what? We haven't been able to send out the, the team but this is what we're doing." Stakeholder organisation

They stopped the pre-paid power meters here. And so, family come in and just run the power, don't contribute to the bills whatsoever. Power gets disconnected. I've got clients with debts of \$10,000 that they're never going be able to pay off. And with no power in the house and sick family members that need to connect oxygen, whatever, that house is completely abandoned, which further contributes to the housing crisis here. There are so few houses and then we have three-bedroom houses that are empty because they can't reconnect the power. So that's another non-legal thing I've been doing, is advocating with power and water for them to reintroduce pre-paid power meters. Stakeholder organisation

Non-legal community-based organisations may provide direct assistance and capacity-building for community members, including so as to avert legal problems.

So, our Housing Support program is, is to support people to retain their, their housing so they don't become homeless. That's one side. And the other side is trying to get people who are homeless into accommodation, which is so hard here, and negotiate housing debt. Stakeholder organisation

<sup>46</sup> <https://nt.gov.au/property/public-housing/housing-in-remote-communities/remote-housing-reference-group>. See also [https://dighcd.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/266073/Housing-Reference-Groups-policy-RELEASED-31-01-2017.pdf](https://dighcd.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/266073/Housing-Reference-Groups-policy-RELEASED-31-01-2017.pdf)

Legal assistance is also clearly important and shows how debts attributed to tenants may be questionable.<sup>47</sup> 'Generally, with debt, we're not having to go to court. As soon as we lawyer-up, we're getting a great outcome.' Stakeholder organisation

There is clearly a deep problem of accessing housing in the Barkly and this has been recognised in the Barkly Regional Deal. This is one of a range of issues that really requires a policy response and there is only a limited effect that a reactive legal response can achieve in terms of addressing what is a systemic problem. This point was not lost on legal service providers.

It's one of those really systemic issues that I can only help with in a really limited way, unfortunately. ... [So, with] overcrowding and trying to get people access to housing [it's a policy related issue]. Stakeholder organisation

With housing, we'll help them fill in the application but what we've found is, because of the waiting lists - so like 8 years, 7-8 years or 8-10- we can't leave the file open. And the expectation is on the applicant to keep contacting housing otherwise their application will lapse. There's a lot of pressure but then, at the same time, we can't hold them open for that amount of time. Stakeholder organisation

## 6.2 Neighbours

### 6.2.1 Neighbour issues identified

Disputes or problems concerning neighbours were proportionately significant. Over a third of participants reported experiencing a dispute or problem in this area (36.9%, Table 2.1). Relevant issues were identified more frequently by male participants than female participants (44.2% of men, compared with 29.3% of women).

Participants were asked to identify the type problems or disputes experienced in this area. The most common issues recorded related to animals, fences and/or boundaries (31/44 responses), followed by noise (10 responses) (Table 2.2). Animals referred to included cattle, donkeys, cats and dogs. These three issues often inter-connected – animals, noise and boundaries or fences. 'I can't keep my dogs in or keep dogs out because there's no fences'. Participants in Canteen Creek, as a further example of this connection, complained that, due to an absence of fencing, donkeys were coming into the community and digging up pipes, causing damages to houses and other havoc.

We've got a number of dogs in the community. We've spoken with the Council and they've said, "Well, actually, there are no by-laws about dogs out here. So we can't do anything until someone gets nastily bitten, and someone's willing to make a complaint." We've had the police come out and all they can do is have a conversation

<sup>47</sup> See also the Santa Teresa class action discussed under discussed later in report under Strategic Litigation.

with someone else. This community doesn't have by-laws on dog control, on stock control, on other things. It creates an environment that is difficult. ...

**And a health problem...**

We had one week where we had three dog bites. Stakeholder organisation

Whole of community and intra-community disputes may also be more prevalent in some communities at particular times. During the time of the research, Ali Curung, Tennant Creek, Ampilatwatja and Alpurrurulam had experienced recent community disturbances. It causes significant concern to community members. As one community member in Tennant Creek stated 'There's big feuds, there's going to be fatality here soon.' There is recognition of this issue as problematic within the Barkly Regional Deal and \$1.65 million has been allocated to developing community mediation, with an initial focus on Ali Curung.

### **6.2.2 Responses to neighbour issues**

Participants were asked if they had sought legal advice or help for the dispute or problem experienced in relation to neighbours. Only four participants had sought legal assistance (three males and one female participant, of the 28 participants responding, Table 2.3).

Participants were also asked if the issue in question had been resolved. Only four of 28 participants responded positively. Those participants called the police, on occasion, and/or talked directly with their neighbours to try to address the issues in question. Those affected by problems or disputes who had not been resolved the problem attributed non-resolution to not knowing where to get help, no help from the Shire, and no proper housing.

## **6.3 Wills and Estates**

### **6.3.1 Completion of wills**

Less than one in ten participants had completed a will (8.6%, Table 3.1). Although the numbers are small, male participants were substantially more likely to have completed a will than female participants (14.6% of men, compared with 2.6% of women). Two participants said they were 'not sure' if they had completed a will.

Participants were asked if they had received advice to complete a will (Table 3.2). Five participants responded 'yes' to this question and two responded 'no'. Participants were also asked to indicate who had advised them about completion of their will. Three participants indicated that they had received legal help to complete a will, one had had help from a friend and one from CatholicCare (from a total of five responses).

Nearly half of all participants would like help to complete a will (44.7%, Table 3.3), with a similar proportion of female and male participants wanting help (45.9% of women and 43.6% of men).

### 6.3.2 Disputes after death

One in six participants identified having been involved in a dispute about an estate after someone had died (15%, Table 3.4). Male participants were twice as likely as female participants to have experienced a dispute related to an estate (19% of men, compared with 10.5% of women).

The bulk of the disputes in question were concerned with burial (6/11 responses). Resolution of the disputes in question was largely sought outside of mainstream law: in accordance with cultural approaches or protocol. Participants spoke of 'needing to listen to the old people', 'listening to Elders', 'listening to old people to direct proper way, according to Aboriginal law'. However, one participant referred to 'not knowing if people have wills when they die or who to see about estates' as underpinning disputes. One issue leading to a dispute was that 'Uncle was buried in wrong area because there was no money to take him back to proper country for burial'. Stakeholders also raised similar issues related to burial.

But the other big thing here is burials and funerals. It costs a lot of money to get the body out to community. You've probably heard about morgues that aren't effective when the body's sitting there, sometimes for six months. I had a client who passed away and six months later the morgue rang up and said, 'her body's still here.'<sup>48</sup>  
Stakeholder organisation

Wills and estates represent a significant gap in legal service delivery. At present legal services do not assist with the completion of wills. 'Wills go to a private firm or to the public trustee if it's intestate. A lot of people don't have wills' (stakeholder organisation).<sup>49</sup>

In addition, it was noted by stakeholders that there was a demand for assistance with estates which was not being met.

Estates are often very small and consist of a personal bank account and potentially a very small amount of superannuation. Because banks have arduous processes to closing bank accounts requiring written forms and photo ID, death certificates etc. clients frequently would come to NAAJA for assistance. NAAJA is not funded to do this work. While Anglicare used to do this work it no longer does. Catholic Care does to a limited extent in Tennant. So there's a real gap in service delivery. Stakeholder organisation

<sup>48</sup> See <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-06-13/remote-morgues-biohazard-risks-costs-high-territory-government/11203122>; <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2018/sep/12/six-babies-left-unclaimed-in-katherine-hospital-morgue-inquiry-hears>

<sup>49</sup> As noted above, Arts Law 'Living Black' have visited the Barkly on occasion to assist with wills.

#### 6.4 Victims Compensation

Two participants identified being the victim of a violent crime (2.4% of participants). Both participants were male and neither knew of the victim's compensation scheme. This appears to be a very low number and particularly noteworthy because it does not involve any affirmative responses from women. All of the focus groups involved separate groups for men and women, as noted earlier, with the exception of Elliott and Ali Curung. In the separate focus groups the women were interviewed by a female researcher. Overall, we find this an anomalous result given the issue of family and domestic violence which was frequently raised by stakeholders and which we discuss in a separate section of this report. The result is also inconsistent with the findings of the previous research into civil and family legal needs in the NT which noted that 15% of respondents identified being a victim of a violence offence, and the frequency was greater for women than it was for men (Allison, et al., 2012, p.75).

A number of stakeholders commented on the amount of time it takes for compensation claims to be resolved.

The time waiting [for processing of applications] is still a big issue. We've got one case only this week - because there has been so much staff turnover, they've got new case workers. The previous case worker said, 'it's ready to go to the assessor.' It's an eight-year-old claim, mind you. And then this worker has said, 'we're actually going to give it to the new case worker because I can't manage it anymore. I'm busy' or whatever. So, the new case worker reads it all and says, 'oh, we need X, Y and Z,' so you need to go back to the client and ask them questions. This woman is so traumatised ... and she has to answer all these questions?! We've actually declined and said, 'if you guys can't work it out now after eight years, we'll take it to the Director and, if it doesn't go to the Director, it's going to the Ombudsman' because we're so sick of the waiting. Eight years! If we even ask this woman questions again - do you think she can remember back to such and such a year, let alone the day and the event [which involved a death]? So, what are we doing here people? Let's be real. And this is a constant, constant issue ... [It] is not uncommon. Stakeholder organisation

Legal service providers constantly informally talk about the volume of Victims of Crime matters, and there is such a huge backlog of VoC files being processed by the Department that there's a three year wait on files. Staff have been directed to look only at backlogged matters pre-2016 so we are talking years and years for people to wait before receiving any compensation. This makes it difficult because (like with the housing applications) you can't keep files sitting dormant for that long, so it becomes incumbent on clients to chase these matters up with VoC over years. Stakeholder organisation

### 6.5 Stolen Wages/Stolen Generations

Only a small percentage of participants identified as being members of the Stolen Generations: 2.4% of all participants, or two individuals, both of whom were male (4.7% of men, Table 5.1). No female participants identified as members of the Stolen Generations. The small percentage was also influenced by the age of the participants in the focus groups. As noted previously in the project methodology, some 83% of participants were under the age of 55 years.

A somewhat larger proportion of participants identified an entitlement to compensation for Stolen Wages/Aboriginal Trust Fund money (6.0% of participants, Table 5.2). Male participants were a little more likely than female participants to identify themselves as having this entitlement (7% of men, compared with 4.9% of women).

Participants were asked whether they had received advice about making a Stolen Wages or Stolen Generations claim. No participants reported pursuing any claims (of five responses to this question).

### 6.6 Employment

Around one in ten participants identified a dispute or problem related to employment (11%, Table 6.1). Although the overall numbers were relatively small, male participants were over three times more likely to identify an issue in this area than female participants (16.7% of men, compared with 5% of women).

Reasons for employment disputes or problems were primarily about payment of wages, followed by superannuation (Table 6.2). Participants indicated that they had not been paid 'properly at night patrol, aged care and the shop', for instance. Superannuation issues raised related to disputes over missing superannuation, or changing super from one provider to another without the participant's consent. Superannuation is also identified in responses to questions related to consumer law, under disputes related to financial institutions [see below].

A stakeholder noted that, 'another really big thing that comes up is employment ... Unfair dismissals and so on. We do a lot of employment [matters,] unpaid wages' (stakeholder organisation). Also noted in relation to employment was the problem with obtaining working with children clearances (Ochre cards).

Employment. Access to employment, obtaining clearance through the NT screening authority to work with children, is a requirement for many jobs, even if you don't work with children. Most employees want you to have an Ochre card so that, in the course of your employment, when you do interact with children, you have the appropriate clearance. A lot of male clients have made applications for Ochre cards - females as well. Their applications don't go straight through and the screening authority want to see some further material in relation to past offences and safety concerns. If there is a safety

concern, the screening authority will want to see what the person has done to address the issues. That's something that can be quite difficult because there are very few programs available in Tennant Creek to address NT screening authority concerns. Stakeholder organisation

The bigger issue in many communities (and one which impacts on the extent to which participants identified employment-related legal problems) is access to employment – the fact that there are few opportunities for employment.

We got CDP, Shire only got certain people working there. People are just working for top up. I want them to have a job so they can pay taxes, working for superannuation. They've got a future. Community member

This problem is reflected in the community profiles presented in Section 2 of this report. For example, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people in Arlparra is 72%. It is also reflected in the number of people on Centrelink payments [see below]. As some stakeholders noted, the issue of employment is not a legal issue per se but rather one related to community development and economic development.

#### **6.6.1 Responses to employment issues**

No participants identified that they had resolved their employment dispute or problem, or that they had received legal or other advice or help to resolve an issue in this area.

Stakeholders have noted that assistance with superannuation is a gap in legal service delivery, although it was also noted that a lawyer was not actually required to deal with many of the problems arising. 'A big problem everywhere is superannuation enquiries that we don't do, that there's a pretty huge need... a huge need, actually' (stakeholder organisation).

Super has not been very clear because nobody's funded here to do it. It's always a bit of a grey area. But we've had some people respond to our cries and respond to Lutheran Community Care and CatholicCare's cries for help, because they also can deal easily with the financial services. They should actually be the ones dealing with these matters. *You do not need a lawyer for this.* We have Maurice Blackburn we can refer to. We're trying to [have them] come here and have a super period in each year. Maurice Blackburn will locate your un-claimed super for free, but they won't necessarily progress it the full way through to recovery. We can get our clients that initial assistance and they can decide whether it's worth pursuing further. Some private lawyers who came here, just ad hoc, said, 'I'm working with Lutheran Care to help get peoples' super, because they've sniffed around and they thought they could, because of income protection insurance, there can be some money in it for them, quite frankly. They're interested to help from that respect. I'm referring them [inquiries] to Lutheran Care at the moment... I've spoken to that private lawyer and I know that they're going to get a referral to them. And they'll go the whole way because we end up – for example, one of my clients

wanted to get her \$6,500 and it's like, if I referred that to Maurice Blackburn... there's no way it would have been done before she passed away. So... we end up doing stuff there. But we're not funded to. So that need we're looking at to be met by private lawyers who can come here periodically and do like super trips... and just see everybody. Stakeholder organisation

## 6.7 Social Security

The vast majority of participants identified being in receipt of social security benefits (88.1%, Table 7.1). Female participants were four percentage points more likely than male participants to be in receipt of benefits (90.2% of women, compared with 86.0% of men). Nearly three quarters of those in receipt of benefits reported being subject to income management (Table 7.2) and female participants were slightly more likely than males to fall into this group.

Slightly more than one third of those participants in receipt of benefits identified a dispute or problem related to Centrelink payments (34.2%, Table 7.3). Male participants were more than twice as likely to experience issues in this area than female participants – 45.9% compared to 22.2%, respectively (Table 7.3).

Participants were asked to describe the problems encountered. The most common issues identified related to being cut off benefits and overpayments/debt (9/21 and 7/21 respectively, Table 7.4). Women were more likely to identify overpayment/debt as the problem and men were more likely to identify being cut-off benefits. Questionnaires recorded comments on Centrelink issues, including the following:

- Owe money so they won't give me an emergency loan
- No computer, waiting long time on the phone
- Can't access computer. Have to go to office and wait for hours
- Debt incurred because husband working
- Cut off payment, aged over 50, but still required to satisfy work for the dole requirements
- Cut off payment for missed day's work

Stakeholders linked issues with Centrelink including emergency payments as negatively impacting on the ability to leave violent partners.

And, if you go to Centrelink and ask for an emergency payment, it is only the equivalent to one fortnightly payment. They actually say that's to set up a new home. So - \$400 to move, pay for your bus fares, get somewhere else to live, with three kids in toe and food. It's completely nonsense. It's an absolute nonsense. Stakeholder organisation

Similarly, income management was discussed in the following terms.

[Income management is] just lateral violence happening again from our government, pretty much. Living remotely and on income management, how can you have full control of your finances to escape any violence [or to address medical issues] - if you needed to go to a main hospital area? So, it's just fuel costs, all of that. It's just wrong. Stakeholder organisation

Other issues discussed include the lack of face-to-face contact with Centrelink on remote communities (see Chapter 4), being cut off and not accessing benefits.

Some are looking after their grandchild and not getting money. One lady she's had a child since she's a little one. She brings her to school every day. She doesn't get money for that child. Community member

Mostly people are calling participation mob. Sometimes they won't answer all day. When money cut off. Tell them what's wrong. Why didn't go to work. Some people don't read and write, hard for them they have to wait for 8 weeks sometimes they just give up and leave it. Nobody got \$ to buy food for kids. Community member

Most people just using the phone. It's a long time you have to wait and when lunch comes Council tells everybody to get out. It's a little area with 2 computers there and phones. Community member

### **6.7.1 Responses to social security issues**

No participant indicated that they had received legal advice or help for issues experienced in relation to social security. Participants were also asked if they had resolved their Centrelink dispute or problem. A majority had not (10 of 17 participants responded to this question). Participants were also asked to describe how the dispute or problem had been resolved or why it had not been resolved. Participants indicated they had paid or were paying a debt off, rather than challenging it. Some participants however, wanted to dispute the debt allegedly incurred: 'Paying it off but want to dispute it', 'Centrelink taking so much money, only have \$100 a week left'.

CAWLS, NAAJA, CAAFLU and NTLAC all note Centrelink in their list of matters they can respond to (See **Appendix B**). CAAFLU has noted the non-legal support they offer to clients in relation to Centrelink issues, as follows.

A Client Service officer will be given certain instructions from our lawyer to then visit our client, to be that support to go to Centrelink – whether to fill out forms, seeing if she is on the right sort of payment - single parent or Youth Start Allowance, or whatever it is...

We have got a fast-track system now with Centrelink that we've developed which is

specific for our clients. And, if we contact a certain number or ring, or email a certain email, they will let us take our clients in and be directed to the social-worker office so they don't have to wait in line and in public view.

### 6.8 Child Protection and Family Law Issues

Around one in ten participants identified experiencing a dispute or problem related to children's residence/contact and/or child support (10.7%, Table 8.1). Female participants were slightly more likely than male participants to have experienced an issue of this nature.

Participants were also asked if whether as a result of a separation or divorce they had experienced a problem or dispute about property, money or superannuation. Only one individual (male) answered 'yes' to this question.

The proportion of participants identifying children being taken into care; family taking children and not returning them; and/or problems relating to fostering, adoption or guardianship was 8.3% (Table 8.2). Although the overall numbers were small, male and female participants identified issues of this type at a similar rate (9.3% of men, compared with 7.3% of women).

Participants were asked to identify the nature of the issues experienced. Half of the responses to this question referred to children being taken into care (6/12 responses, Table 8.3). Also identified were residence/contact, including issues involving other family members taking kids away (3 responses), child support (2) and foster or kinship care (1).

Completed participant questionnaires referred to the following types of issues.

- 5 kids taken last year, grandkids; from baby to 10 years, want them back
- Territory Families taken 2 boys into care in Alice Springs, want to see children for regular visits
- A child taken away by family but returned to community now
- Partner threatening her for going for child support
- Has a child with special needs, in a special school in town and also in care. Child hasn't come back to community for a couple of years. Had asked Territory Families for her to come back for a visit. Territory Families refused.

Nine participants responded to a question asking if their legal issues related to children had been resolved. Three participants indicated that the issue in question had been resolved and six indicated that it had not been resolved. One participant indicated that their issue was 'still going on after 7 years'.

Participants were also asked if they had sought legal advice or assistance for issues related to children. Three participants indicated that they had sought legal advice or assistance. They had received assistance from various legal services.

Participants, however, reported other approaches used to try to resolve problems or disputes concerning children. These generally involved contacting Territory Families or child support agencies, but other responses included seeking help from CatholicCare, the NDIS, Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research at UTS,<sup>50</sup> and providing evidence at the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory.

### 6.8.1 Child protection

Stakeholders noted the intersection between child protection and other unresolved issues, such as housing. For example, 'There's all those safety nets that still don't get addressed like housing. It's overcrowded and, you know, you're pretty much set up for fail, really, in the remote regions' (stakeholder organisation). In another community, the problem of restricted areas for drinking, discrimination and child protection was raised.

I think child protection is the main one. Because you see kids sitting outside the scrub or outside the pub. There are no other services. If the Sports & Rec is closed, then the kids have got nowhere to go. They can't go home because their parents are not there; they're drinking.

#### **Do Territory Families come here much?**

I haven't really seen them come here. There's a problem but it's not, it's not the problem that kids are being taken away... [Then discussion about drinking in scrub as a result of laws, leads to non-supervision of kids outside the drinking area]. There's a native drinking area over there, which I reckon is discrimination. It's stated in the law, in the alcohol law, that you must drink your alcohol two kilometres away from any outlets ... So everyone has to drink over there. So, where that leaves the kids is, I don't know... We found three to four prams of kids sitting outside while their mother and father was inside [the area], gambling and drinking, because they're not allowed to go in there, because the parents can't drink at home like normal humans. I reckon that's discrimination. Community member

Stakeholders also provided comments on issues related to Territory Families and the ability to access to legal services as follows.

After that incident with the two-year-old and the ex-prime minister coming to town, and the funding was given, Territory Families went in and took about eight kids like, just like that. Actually, there were 15 taken... We weren't there. We're not really scratching the surface with child protection... I think we would love to have more of a

<sup>50</sup> See discussion at: <https://www.uts.edu.au/research-and-teaching/our-research/jumbunna-institute-indigenous-education-and-research/our-3-1>

presence in Tennant Creek with that issue. Stakeholder organisation

I was just horrified, when I was a granny, that her mother called me that day. The lawyer said the hearing was on that day at 2pm to remove that girl permanently until she was 18. Come 2pm, I went there. What the lawyer said to the mother, you can't change it now. If you want to challenge it now, you have to find another lawyer. I can't do it. I took that to the minister, I sat there with the mother crying. It seemed to go straight from the mother to a white foster carer. I wanted a review of how the process happened. We need a legal service that deals with family here. Community member

You have applications being filed ... Often by the time the client has got a temporary order in place, it's at that point that they realise they actually need to go and get legal assistance. And by that stage kids are removed, and lawyers are then involved. But it's all post-intervention. So, it's very hard to actually try and be preventative. Now I don't know whether this new program that they're introducing, Signs of Safety, is going to change how they operate and whether they'll have less removals. I think that's their aim. But it's still a case where lawyers come in post the event. They really should be connecting clients. If they see them and the kids are on the radar and mum needs assistance, refer them. Territory Families should have an obligation to refer people to lawyers. Before they come sweeping in and removing kids, they should be saying, 'look, we've got some issues. There's every chance that we're going to step in. If you don't go and get legal advice and get some assistance, and get some client management, engagement, some kind of support, you could lose your kids. So please take steps. Here are the people you can go and see.' There's got to be an opportunity. Most people don't know what's about to hit them. Stakeholder organisation

Stakeholders noted changes in service provision by Territory Families (see also Chapter 4).

Territory Families have increased their profile this year... We've been back at school eight weeks and I think they've been out at least three times that I can tell. They've made a closer connection with the school - because they've increased their numbers I think in the office down in Tennant Creek. Whereas before we had one gentleman. I think his area was just too big. ... I'd say that at least three times - maybe four times - in the last say 2 months, perhaps once a fortnight, something like that ... So, there's more of a link. And we feel like our kids are being supported by Territory Families now whereas in 2018, it was basically us trying to look after our kids. Community member

Territory Families... has changed how their staff structure works and how they're accessing remote areas, trying to make sure more professionals are going out with... Aboriginal support workers - going out and working with families ... And they're all separated into regions now so that, hopefully, people can get out more regularly. But I think for [this to work] ... the NGOs need to be reporting properly so that they can be

sure that the NGOs who are getting contracted to deliver some of this care to children through the department are actually meeting their expectations. Stakeholder organisation

Stakeholder interviewees also raised issues in relation to the operation of kinship care and out-of-home care.

In terms of kinship care, if there are allocated or nominated family members, those family members have to contact Territory Families, they have to come into Tennant Creek. And often they don't have use of phone or transport. And, if they don't do it, Territory Families is not active or is not going to try and take steps. So, therefore, kids are farmed off into white foster care instead of saying, 'okay, more effort needs to be made' to connect with these family members. Stakeholder organisation

The other issue that we find is that, if there aren't enough foster carers or there aren't any kinship carers because of those other reasons, they farm them off, kids to different places. So you've got kids in Darwin. You've got kids in Alice Springs and some in Tennant Creek. Families are being split up all over the country and that is a big concern. Now I know that Territory Families are trying to change all of that and the culture around how they do things but that's still yet to be proved. We still have an extraordinary number of kids in care. Stakeholder organisation

[Sometimes] parents are trying to do the right thing but they're already in the system... There was a real tricky one where a mother had actually given her children [to] the Lifestyle Solution houses here, which are out-of-homecare houses. So she surrendered her little one to that house while she went in to dry out for three months, and she had to battle and battle, and battle to get her kid out of that system. She said, "But you were just looking [after the child], and I was doing the right thing". It took about 12 months for her to get that kid back. Stakeholder organisation

Basic access to the courts in child protection matters is a serious issue for people in more remote communities in the Barkly when these matters are heard in Tennant Creek. In this respect the Tangentyere Kinship Care model emphasises the role of Aboriginal organisations in decision-making and keeping children within community.<sup>51</sup> Stakeholders noted the need for properly resourcing this approach.

My concern is that, if it's not adequately resourced, it may fall over. And then there's a whole lot of finger-pointing and, "Look, we tried to give it to the Aboriginal community-controlled organisations and they muffed it." But it should, in theory, address a lot of that. A lot more should come down to that family group conferencing

<sup>51</sup> See the Tangentyere Council, *Children Safe, Family Together* Report. [https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/722598/Tangentyere-Children-Safe,-Family-Together.pdf](https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/722598/Tangentyere-Children-Safe,-Family-Together.pdf). <https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/news/new-aboriginal-foster-and-kinship-care-model-released>.

and things happening on community. Stakeholder organisation

#### *6.8.2 Accessing and gaps in non-legal services (child protection related)*

Stakeholders identified some of the particular problems Aboriginal people have in accessing services.

Territory Families sets the bar. So, they will say, 'you need to go to a parenting program. You need anger management. You need to go to alcohol abuse programs. You make sure you do all these things otherwise you're not going to get your kids'. The issue that we have is: why aren't you helping our clients go to these things and/or at least have accessible programs, instead of saying, 'over to you now'? I understand the necessity for clients to be able to own their issues but often they will own it once they get someone to help them... Our clients don't have watches. They don't run by a calendar or a diary. They don't have computers. They don't get on the phone and say, 'look, I just need to find a parenting program that could work for me and my family.' That is not how they operate so why is Territory Families waiting for them to go and tick the box? I just think there's a real unfairness. We're not dealing with 'sophisticated' white clients who can come in and be able to address their issues, and recognise it, thanks. You need a lot of help and support to get to that. There's a lot of disempowerment. Stakeholder organisation

Stakeholders also noted problems of remoteness and service delivery with respect to non-legal services.

When I was working out in these remote communities, there were kids being dropped out there by Territory Families with no wrap-around support to the families. And we were having to mandatory report on them again. And so the childcare workers and stuff were having to re-report on this child not being in adequate care because they were so remote. And Territory Families just weren't resourcing out there properly. And, when they were, they thought they were ticking the box of putting the child in Kinship Care but they weren't providing the supports for the person they'd found. And so, it was a real issue with the remoteness. It doesn't get services accessing it very regularly, regardless. So the families aren't accessing NGO services. They're not accessing government services. And the children were falling through the gaps a little bit. And, when I've seen them talk about this new resourcing model, that's still a concern I think. It's great if you guys are going out there more often, sure. You can try and provide that support to those families. But where's all the other support? Half the services aren't funded to deliver remotely or, if they are funded, it's not adequate enough... But, if you're not funding an NGO, like for the work that it takes for that service, the resources, the vehicles, the funding, the staff, there's insurance, all those sorts of things, ... it takes a lot of money to be able to run those programs and actually build the presence of staff out there. It's all fine to go, "We're ticking a box of remoteness." Great. But half the time they're not adequately funded to deliver those

programs so they're not going out regularly enough. They're not building relationships with communities. And then the outcomes aren't there. Stakeholder organisation

### 6.8.3 Family law

While it is often recognised as a gap in legal service provision, there was comparatively limited discussion of family law by stakeholders. A couple of relevant comments were as follows.

We haven't even talked about family law. I think access to family law is a gap. It's not known about or accessed as a remedy to address access to children and separation issues. We have a few clients that go through family-dispute resolution. Not a lot. Yet family conflict is one of the main contributing factors to people ending up in the criminal justice system. It's family tensions on top of housing and then the fallout ... Stakeholder organisation

## 6.9 Discrimination

Discrimination was the **second** most common civil/family law issue identified by participants (39.8% of participants, Table 9.1). Male participants were much more likely to identify this issue than female participants (61.9% of men, compared with 17.1% of women). The data points to this being attributable, to a significant degree, to the extent to which male participants identified discrimination by police – illustrating too how legal issues often inter-connect: in this instance, the civil law issue of discrimination with criminal law related issues.

Participants were asked to identify the nature of the discrimination encountered, which was in almost every instance based on race - though one instance of gender-based discrimination (against men) was also raised: discrimination 'against Aboriginal men in family law'. The most common issue raised was policing (18/40 responses), followed by workplace/employment; pubs and clubs (5 responses each); and shops (4) (Table 9.2).

Some of the discrimination in question arose in the context of inter-personal interactions during specific events, but a significant proportion of it concerned practices or policies that impacted across whole communities or on multiple Aboriginal people.

- Really hard on you if you don't send your kids to school
- Low pay for CDEP work
- NTER and changes to Basics Card
- Using the wrong name for Traditional Owners
- All Aboriginal people discriminated against at [named] Hotel (over-charged and not allowed inside, served through side window)

- Aboriginal people overcharged for some goods compared to white people at [named place]
- Racial abuse in the watchhouse, referred to as black dogs, monkeys

### **6.9.1 Stakeholder Discussions on Discrimination**

There was significant discussion around racial discrimination in the stakeholder interviews, which covered both systemic discrimination as well as examples of individuals being discriminated against (which in some cases was the stakeholder being interviewed). Issues covered by the stakeholders included policing, courts, health.

The discrimination matters are pretty broad. They range from service providers ... We've had complaints about the hospital, about the aged-care facility and then I guess the biggest one would be police. You'd be getting the same matter in, it could be a police complaint or it could also be a discrimination matter ... Discrimination is racial and disability, lately. Stakeholder organisation

One stakeholder drew attention to a form of collective punishment imposed by police on their community.

What happened is that the young kids here sometimes break in and then, because [the police officer] is too lazy to do his job, he makes everyone suffer. So he tells the outlets here to don't serve people alcohol until one of the community members come up with the name of the kid or who done it. And so, when anything happens like that, everyone has to suffer, which is bad. I mean that's discrimination – which is wrong. He should get up and go find out who it is. Someone's not going to do in their own children... That's why he makes the community suffer. I mean that's discrimination. Community member

Complaints about police discrimination covered a range of areas, including apparently arbitrary restrictions on drinking.

The pubs and the stores outside Elliott [will] not ... serve anyone from [the community]. I reckon that's discrimination ... If we're in the Barkly and you cross that grid into Katherine region, you shouldn't be dealt with like a Barkly person: you should be covered by the law in Katherine. Simple. Now this is the fight that my people got. They're getting stopped now because you, if you show your ID, it says 'Elliott' [and they are refused service]. Community member

Several stakeholders raised issues of discrimination associated with the Banned Drinkers Register (BDR).

They had a clipboard and they wrote down your name, what you bought and when you bought it. And they're still doing it while we still get scanned [for the BDR]. I don't understand it... They do it to everyone. Everybody. They do it to everybody.

Even if you're not there [on the BDR], they still write your name down. When you get pulled drink driving or DVO - domestic violence - or APO, your name goes onto the scanner. If I'm under an APO/DVO and they put me on the banned list. I give my licence. It will say 'no' so then I can't buy it. I reckon it is fair. I think it's fair because, if you do the crime, you do the time. You get your punishment. That's fair enough. It's on your conditions how much the judge gives you... And then, once your condition thing, your name clears, and then you can go [Right I can] drink again, yeah. But it still don't stop. Community member

The issue of police profiling and abuse of police powers were also raised.

Then another thing that's come up a lot is discrimination, particularly discrimination by police... Lots of racial profiling... The issue with discrimination is more around police profiling at the bottle shops, which is actually a separate process to the BDR. So, they have temporary beat locations where they're standing around and ...questioning people before they even get to the counter and have their cards scanned. So that's come up a hell of a lot for me. Stakeholder organisation

Police complaints are huge in Tennant. I mostly do youth but, of course, the majority of my adult police complaints are from Tennant as well - rough policing, so assaults and batteries. We get a fair number of complaints around police powers. The most obvious one is [police checks] without having the authority to. I've had two recent examples of police, without the young person being on a curfew, checking on the child. So, there were no conditions to enforce but, nonetheless, [police were] taking it upon themselves to [check this] young person. Stakeholder organisation

People have lots of problems with police getting smart with them. There's nowhere to go to complain about this. You can't complain to police... Police accused me of using my phone in the car. They pulled me up. My work colleague said him, 'she never used her phone'. I said too that I hadn't done it. He said if you keep going I'm going to fine you. Fine me for what? So they try to intimidate you so you won't answer back. They expect, just because they're the law, they're behind the badge... We've got every right to talk back. Community member

Others spoke of the Intervention as being racially discriminatory.

I reckon the intervention is discrimination, big time. Didn't work. All for nothing. You know, like they put up this big sign, as big as this table... it's facing right on the highway. And it says 'No alcohol. No porn. No drugs and alcohol'. How bad would it be in, in a white neighbourhood? What's the difference? If someone drove past, they'd think, "Oh, look, Aboriginal community. All they do is alcohol, drugs and porn". I reckon that's a big discrimination. It didn't work; I know that's for sure. That failed. Community member

Differences in treatment were also noted in relation to education.

That to me is like, for example, at school, I inherited a school where to get reports, up until last year, the report system was an open day. And the parents would come in and go, "Here's your report card. Your child's doing really well," but then there's 10 other parents or kids in the room ... no privacy. No respect. So, we've changed it. So now - like anywhere else in Australia - everyone has an interview with their teacher on a day that no-one else is around... And they're the little things that our community aren't getting from services such as legal. But anywhere else ... I come from Sydney so I'm comparing. And I, personally, believe that as an Australian citizen: you get exactly the same as everybody else in the place. Community member

Disturbing complaints were also raised in relation to discrimination and health in the treatment of patients at the hospital.

Biggest issue. Biggest issue... If we have a look at their patient care, patients that have to go to Alice Springs say to go and have a baby or medical [treatment]... if you've got 'Aboriginal' on your identification, you're automatically booked into the Aboriginal Hostel or into this other rat-infested place. But if you're identified as non-Aboriginal, you get to stay over here. So, it doesn't matter if you're the same colour, identify as Aboriginal, they assume that I will stay in Sid Ross Hostel. You know what I mean? So they assume a lot about Aboriginal people. I think their policies are flawed and I think that their processes are racist.

Things that are very difficult that would be very easy for a lot of non-Indigenous people trying to get on the bus at three o'clock in the morning [to travel to Alice Springs] would be easy for a household when you've got a car... But, if you live at [named] town camp and you have to catch the bus at three o'clock in the morning [to get to] your medical. So, if you're nine months pregnant, you've got to walk from there at two o'clock in the morning to catch the three o'clock bus, to get to Alice. So, they're [treated] like cattle. That's how it feels like sometimes.

When we look at the processes of the hospital, we had a little girl just not long ago who choked [on something] ... and died. Two years old. So they had her on life support in Adelaide. Flown from here to Adelaide. They were back here for a week and the mother was getting distressed so then it went into two weeks. And then they're saying, "We don't know where our baby is". So [I] had to ring around and found that, actually, the baby had got here that day, and it had been a couple of weeks later. You imagine a white family not knowing from step to step. They would be on the plane with their baby. They would be there when that coffin got off. They would be there when it got into the car and come to Tennant Creek. You know what I mean? Every step of the way. So, no communication and they say, "Oh, we've got Aboriginal liaison officers." But one or two for all ... So there's a disregard. Doesn't that sound horrible? But it happens way too often.

“Oh, Sharon, they’re turning off the machine because this one’s got bugs all in her lungs and, and they’ve got to turn the machine off.” “Well, stop.” Like, “What does that mean to you? You know when they turn this machine off she’s going to be dead, don’t you?”. They said she could, she could pass away. She could. You know what I mean? So it’s like there’s just been too many of these things that you go, “No, that’s not right”.

Women going and, and having caesareans and ending up in Adelaide Hospital, and going, crying because they’ve been there for three months now and they’ve left their little kids here or to go to Alice to have a baby. They’ve got the baby with them but they’ve got their two-year-old still here, being cared for. And then finding out that they’re on their tenth operation because they’ve got staph. They’ve got no idea what staph is, golden staph. Ah! “I’ve got, I’ve got the bugs in my guts.” That’s not right. So, really clear information. Lay it out for people. They jump around with this thing and go, “Oh, well, seriously, I don’t think an Aboriginal person would understand golden staph.” Well, try them. Most of them have been to high school. You know what I mean? So, it’s that pre-conception that they cannot communicate to them or have somebody in the family that can or make sure you’ve got interpreter services. Stakeholder organisation

We also note that the Aboriginal Justice Agreement *Pathways Report* discusses the significant problem of racism and discrimination in the community and more specifically in the criminal justice system. ‘There was also a common perception that there is a strikingly low level of empathy towards Aboriginal defendants, prisoners and clients by some professionals working in the justice system. People saw this as correlating with a poor uptake of, or engagement with, programs and services by Aboriginal people’ (NT Government, 2019b, p. 92). Problems that were identified in the consultations included:

- racist or derogatory comments or remarks made frequently about Aboriginal people
- Aboriginal people believing they were treated differently by police, correctional services staff or other professionals because they were Aboriginal
- the failure to be offered or provided with an interpreter
- failure to be provided with culturally appropriate programs and/or interpreters, resulting in a situation in which Aboriginal people could not understand or benefit from a program
- the poor treatment of Aboriginal offenders while incarcerated
- police officers berating and talking down to Aboriginal people
- the failure to investigate matters affecting Aboriginal people diligently or at all (NT Government, 2019b, pp. 92-93).

The Report also notes that Aboriginal people ‘identified that racism and discriminatory treatment was not limited to justice agencies and was experienced throughout life, including among government and non-government services, schools, shops and businesses. Aboriginal

staff facilitating the consultations reported experiencing and being exposed to racism and racist remarks' (NT Government, 2019b, p.93).

### **6.9.2 Responses to discrimination**

Participants were asked if they had resolved the discrimination issue they had experienced. Only one participant indicated that the issue in question had been resolved (of 30 responses). Generally, participants stated that problems or disputes were 'accepted' – 'we just put up with it', and/or that raising a complaint, particularly in relation to police, was seen as likely to go nowhere or otherwise have little to no benefit. 'Police complaints system doesn't work'. One participant who identified the NTER and Basics Card as discriminatory also stated that it was 'too big' to do anything about.

Participants were also asked whether they sought legal advice or help in response to discrimination issues. Only two participants indicated that they had accessed assistance: one through CAALAS and one through the Ombudsman (of a total of 29 responses).

Participants also responded to a further question asking if they had sought other (non-legal) advice or help. One participant had sought non-legal help or advice (of 24 responses provided), indicating that 'family' had assisted.

### **6.10 Accident and Injury**

Just under one in ten participants identified having to deal with an accident or injury related legal problem (8.3%, Table 10.1). The percentage of male participants experiencing this type of issue was 16.3% (or 7 individuals). *No* female participants identified having an accident or injury related issue. *All* participants experiencing a problem of this type required medical treatment for their injuries. The issues in question arose in the workplace or through motor vehicle accidents. One participant described being injured whilst 'working at an abattoir, while in prison'.

#### **6.10.1 Responses to accident injury issues**

Participants were asked if they had sought legal advice or assistance and four had done so (of 7 responses). Two participants identified that they had sought help from Aboriginal Legal Aid and Maurice Blackburn. The latter matter had been opened in 2015 and the participant indicated that he was 'still waiting'.

### **6.11 Education**

Over a third of participants identified being responsible for a child or young person attending school, TAFE or university, and/or as attending or having attended the latter two institutions in the last two years (38.1%, Table 11.1). Women were more likely than men to fall into this category (43.9% compared to 32.6%).

Over a third of the participants responsible for a child attending an educational institution identified experiencing a problem or dispute related to education (37.5%, Table 11.1). Although the overall numbers are small, female participants in this group more frequently experienced education-related issues than male participants (44.4% of women, compared with 28.6% of men).

The primary issue identified was bullying (6/12 responses), followed by suspension (4). Participants spoke of suspension of a 7-year-old in their care, of a son with learning disabilities who was 'misbehaving', and of a five-day suspension. A further participant said her son 'had problems' and that the Principal spoke to her every day about it.

Stakeholders provided further discussion of truancy and suspension issues.

Truancy is being prosecuted in Ali Curung, [a] legal issue there. School suspensions too an issue in Tennant. But the Positive Learning Centre just opened which is great.  
Community member

You know, if your kids don't go to school, you get a fine then your Centrelink gets cut off. You get suspended and you get a fine - I thought it was \$2500 fine, yeah. And then they cut Centrelink off. How are you going to pay your fine? Then the end result is you're looking at gaol time because you can't pay the fine. Community member

[Suspension and exclusions] haven't been raised. But I imagine that that would be a really big issue here because a suspension or expulsion is effectively going to, . cut someone out of the education system for a period of time. There are so few options for schooling locally. I would like to think they're pretty good in Tennant Creek [with suspensions and exclusions] because there's a pretty progressive principal. Stakeholder organisation

One stakeholder raised issues that showed the potential crossovers between education, disability discrimination and criminal law.

Someone gave me a letter of suspension that was written to an eight-year-old boy yesterday because he assaulted another boy. I get that. But it made references to all of their Acts and all of that sort of stuff.

Now there's not enough support there, if we're looking at this eight-year-old who is living in an out-of-home care house, has been in and out of rehab with his parents ... So

what he's grown up and seen. So, my question yesterday was, "Okay, that's okay. He has been suspended but what is the school doing to support these behaviours?" So, if you're talking about a child who's suffered trauma. "What have they got in place there that you can support and do at home, like follow up?" Because he doesn't have his parents. He's always been the main care-provider. But one of the big things was the child never even had an opportunity to try and talk and say what had actually happened. So, then the kid sees that's not fair and, "Why would I do the right thing anyway?"

Our school system here is so bad... I'm seeing things getting systematically worse. The school, if those kids are naughty, just chuck [them] down in that ESL class - English as a Second Language class. Put them down there. They're naughty. "They're naughty kids but they're traumatised kids so what are you doing to support 'em? You've got one psychologist there that you share between two schools and you've got a huge population of... kids. And ... most of your children have suffered trauma".

So rather than bring in a whole bunch of psychologists or strong, innovative programs, no, what happens is the children disconnect. They don't go to school and then they struggle to catch back up. And then they end up in the system. They end up firstly in our youth diversion and then they end up in the big house... They need to be supported here. They need to be. And it's not all the school's responsibility: it's everybody's. But, when I look at this school here and the bush schools, some are good but [there is] a lot of work to do. A lot of work. Stakeholder organisation

### **6.11.1 Responses to education issues**

Participants were also asked if they had sought legal help for the education related dispute or problem experienced. None of 10 participants who responded had sought legal assistance.

Participants were asked whether the education-related matter in question had been resolved. Nine participants responded no to this question (of 12 responses). Those whose matters were not resolved include participants concerned about bullying. They indicated that the school in question was not 'doing enough', but that it was also an issue parents themselves had to resolve. In this community bullying of children at school had escalated to a fairly significant intra-family, intra-community dispute, with threats of assault and involvement of police. Children were 'kept at home' by participants due to bullying, too.

Non-legal responses to education-related issues included talking directly to the Principal or teacher of the school in question (with varying results), the local health clinic (for medication), and the school's cultural advisor. One participant's issue related to suspension, for instance, was resolved through a health rather than legal response (prescription of medication).

### **6.12 Credit and Debt**

Almost a third of participants reported having a problem related to paying a bill or loan or other debt where a lender had threatened or taken out legal action against them (31%, Table 12.1). Female participants were over twice as likely than male participants to identify issues of this type (41.5% of women, compared with 20.9% of men).

A small number of participants (3) reported problems or disputes related to their credit reference rating; to being guarantor for another's loan; and/or in relation to bankruptcy. Female participants only reported experiencing issues of this type.

The most common types of credit/debt issues experienced by participants related to housing and phone bills and plans (10/25 responses). This was followed by Centrelink debts and unspecified loan issues (6/25 in combination); and utilities and bank related issues (4/25 in combination). Participants spoke of a Telstra deduction that was supposed to be coming out of an account but which had not been set up, leading to a significant debt. A further issue related to an agreement made for payment of a debt related to a phone bill, which the participant was not able to meet. One participant was making double payments for a vehicle, which they thought was then paid off but was repossessed.

#### **6.12.1 Responses to credit/debt issues**

Participants were asked if they had resolved their credit/debt related dispute or problem. Only three participants (of 19 responding) indicated that the issue in question had been resolved. The ways in which issues were resolved and/or reasons for non-resolution were also described. These ranged, for instance, from 'didn't know who to talk to', 'don't know how', 'don't know how to fix the problem' to 'spoken to Telstra, problem still there', 'just paid double amount' or 'just paying it off'.

Participants also responded to a question asking if they had sought legal advice or help. All nineteen participants who responded had not sought legal help or advice. No participants indicated, in addition, that they had had sought any other type of assistance with the credit/debt related problems experienced.

I think there's a good presence of financial counsellors up there now in CatholicCare, which is a real need. Massive need. But I don't know if there's any others, but we work closely with them. Stakeholder organisation

#### **6.13 Consumer**

Around one in six participants experienced a problem with accessing or finding superannuation, or a dispute with a bank or other financial institution (16.7%, Table 13.1). Male participants were over twice as likely as female participants to experience issues of this type (23.3% of men, compared with 9.8% of women).

A small proportion of participants identified experiencing a problem with insurance (4.8%, or 4 individuals) and these were mostly men (3/4).

In the other areas of consumer law raised during discussions female participants identified as significantly more likely to have encountered problems or disputes than men. Firstly, just over one in ten participants experienced a problem related to 'scams' or contracts (such as funeral funds, used cars, and so on) (11.9%, or 10 participants). The majority of these were women (8/10).

Although the overall numbers were small, female participants also reported experiencing problems described as 'not getting what you paid for' more frequently than male participants. Overall, 8.3% of participants (7 individuals) identified problems of this type; six of the seven individuals were women.

Participants identified the type of problems they had encountered or experienced, the most common of which were superannuation (access and entitlements) and the cost of goods at the local store (on remote communities) (10 and 6 responses respectively, of a total of 31, see Table 13.5). Superannuation problems were described as trying to access superannuation early, lost superannuation, no details of superannuation so not sure how to find it, want to consolidate super into one account, and an argument over super balance. Phone related issues were also raised (5 responses), as was insurance, scams, and motor vehicle issues (2 responses each). In terms of insurance, participants spoke of not being able to access insurance, 'so I walked away'. 'Tried to get car insurance, but it was declined because of Telstra debt'. Phone issues involved, for example, pushy sales people, 'Mobile phone company keeps ringing to sell me things, sell me a phone'. Scams identified included 'laptop computer, still taking money out of account but never received laptop' and 'someone else using bank account / password to take money out of my account'.

Stakeholders raised various consumer issues they had encountered and the need for ongoing legal and consumer education. 'Cars, that you've identified in this report, are huge. So, buying dodgy cars. I mean that's the same in town. It's pretty much the same everywhere' (stakeholder organisation).

And phones. Telstra, in particular, phone contracts - which you would have read about in the news. In both Alice, Tennant and around with consumers signing up to these crazy plans that they've no ability to pay back but also don't understand what the terms are. And the phone doesn't work in the community anyway. Stakeholder organisation

The photographers, when they come through, that's also a big one - when they're wanting to get family portraits done with the kids and everything. There are different companies that come through. There are a lot of family members getting caught up, trying to get their photos and paying bulks of money out, and still having not received any photos. ... We were able to get whatever we paid for, for those clients, but there was still quite a bit of money coming out of their bank accounts. It's just hard because they

make it difficult for you to contact anyone. It's all a bit elusive. There's no numbers. It's all email. They come here all the time. Stakeholder organisation

So there still continues to be the purchasing of vehicles and things like that. People not knowing their rights or they're too frightened to actually go back to the car yard. Stakeholder organisation

### **6.13.1 Responses to consumer issues**

Participants, for the most part, had not resolved their consumer related issues, whether through the law or otherwise. Only three participants (of 24 who responded) had resolved their issues.

Participants were asked whether they'd sought help to resolve their issue other than legal help. Most had not (20 of 32 responses). Three participants responded to a further question asking who had provided them with non-legal help for their consumer issues. All had help from CatholicCare.

Participants provided detail about how consumer issues had been resolved or what had prevented their resolution. Eight participants (of 16 participants responding) referred to not knowing what to do, having nobody to help and/or doing nothing about the issue in question. One participant has the required form 'but nobody to help'. He also has 'no ID, no birth certificate'. A further participant noted that 'Legal Aid was helping with my Telstra contract but nobody is helping with my superannuation'. Participants also stated that they were trying to address issues directly: for instance, 'I told them off', 'just fixing it ourselves', 'bank reimbursed money' (4/16 responses).

The one evidence we had of a more strategic approach to dealing with rogue traders visiting communities was through communication among the area managers in the Barkly, 'if there's someone dubious going around'. CatholicCare also noted that they would inform the Council Office in Tennant Creek 'if we get a big scammer coming through'.

### **6.14 Other Non-Criminal Issues**

A relatively small proportion of participants responded affirmatively to a question asking if they had experienced other non-criminal legal issues (6% of participants, or 5 individuals). This is perhaps unsurprising, given that knowledge of civil and family law was fairly limited in the communities visited, making it difficult to identify legal issues in these areas without prompting (which is what the questionnaire completed by participants does).

Female participants were somewhat more likely than male participants to have experienced other non-criminal legal issues (7.3% of women, compared with 4.7% of men, although the numbers for both groups small).

Of the five participants who identified further non-criminal legal issues, three raised issues related to drinking restrictions. 'I.D. required when buying alcohol in Alice Springs', 'banned drinking, public drinking area deemed not safe', woman wants her sons on BDR as 'he has a big drinking problem'.

Two other participants spoke of issues that may or may not be legal (including discrimination). The first was from a woman whose son was admitted into a mental health ward in Darwin. She couldn't bring her son home: firstly, as there was no transport to her community from the Ward and secondly as her home had such poor sanitary facilities. She had no shower, and only an outdoor toilet. The other participant spoke of Aboriginal men in Tennant Creek being branded as paedophiles and rapists.

We also note that two participants raised issues with tax returns in the responses to problems with financial institutions under the section on consumers (section 6.13, Table 13.5).

No participants responded affirmatively to questions related to whether they had accessed legal help or advice, or other help or advice about these issues.

#### **6.14.1 Banned Drinkers Registry and point of sale**

Many of the issues associated with the BDR and discrimination were raised in section 6.9.1. However other comments by stakeholders are relevant here, given the BDR was raised by some participants as a 'other' civil law matter.

And I mean even that example in [named community] where the police officer has got his own banned drinkers register for community members and they're not even a part of the [scheme or program]. Where does he get the power to do that? He doesn't. Exactly. He doesn't have the power. It's just local. The cheek of it. Community member

That's the biggest issue we've got at the moment [is that] they've all got to go into the scrub [to drink]. And we've had a meeting with the Commissioner. I don't think they've been back here since the last meeting... I think a few years ago now. We voiced our opinion across to these guys about the drinking and the permit system. It's a real issue for us because our people go and sit in a paddock that has no shelter, no toilets, no lights, nothing. The kids will sit on the outside, which is another issue. We have school attendance problems on a Friday... All the people out there, they sleep under the tree... They can't drink in their houses so the kids follow them down there and, if they haven't got someone to look after the kids in camp, then the kids end up outside at all hours of the night. Community member

We've had deaths here in the community too with run-overs and stuff. Happened along the Stuart Highway. But no-one don't understand the legal side of it all. What do you do? They ask 'what can I do? What can't I do?' The Council or Local

Authority Group has sent letters off, previously, prior to 2018 and are still waiting to hear back from someone. We are still trying to fix it... to look after the community We try and do our bit but no-one down the other end is getting back to us.

Community member

I think it's fair that people be treated as adults and are able to drink in their own home. If there's an issue then like anywhere else in Australia the law or whoever takes control of it. But to put people in a paddock, it's degrading. I reckon it's disgusting, actually. [Non-Indigenous people in the community don't drink in the paddock]. To me, it's one rule for all. We either all drink in the paddock or we all drink in [our homes]. Community member

Legal services also noted the complaints they receive because of the BDR.

We get a lot of police complaints around enforcement of the BDR and checking around alcohol. Tennant's got its own alcohol regime as well in terms of how many bottles you can buy of wine and beer. And then [there are] ... policing complaints in other places [where it can feel like police officers are] bit of a law unto [themselves]. Stakeholder organisation

#### **6.14.2 Birth certificates and identification**

Stakeholder also noted issues with birth certificates and identification.

[People also need] legal support, especially with name changes. Identifications. Birth certificates. And so quite often, if they're going to put in for superannuation, they have to have all of these things. And then, as we're going through, it just keeps getting bigger and bigger. Maybe they only have one name and all of their identification has all these other names or two names. So you're always going backwards just to go forwards.

Births Deaths and Marriages have visited some smaller communities across the NT offering access to birth certificates without charge. Issues identified in relation to birth certificates, however, include their cost (no subsidy for Centrelink recipients as with other jurisdictions), and community members not having sufficient ID to apply for a certificate. ID is required for multiple legal issues, including but not limited to superannuation claims.

#### **6.15 Criminal Issues**

##### **6.15.1 Data analysis**

One in five participants identified experiencing a criminal law issue or having been charged with a crime (19.8%, or 26 participants). Only 2.5% of female participants identified being

charged or experiencing a criminal law issue, compared with a relatively high 36.3% of male participants.

The most common criminal law issues identified related to driving offences (9/16 responses). This was followed by the BDR (3/16). Participants also raised public drunkenness and unpaid fines (with no details provided, but this might also relate to driving offences). Comments included: 'Charged with public drunkenness, placed in watchhouse for no reason'; and 'License problem, barred till 2022, \$700 fine no payment plan, MVR (Motor Vehicle Registry) won't provide ID card until fine paid'.

#### ***Responses to and outcomes of criminal law matters***

Fourteen participants responded to a question asking if they had accessed legal help or advice for the criminal law issue or charges. Nine responded 'yes' to this question.

Eight participants then provided details of who had assisted them. Five had received help from NAAJA or CAALAS, and the other three responding had gone to the Centrelink agent in their respective communities, including to organise a payment plan, or to 'NT Debt Recovery'.

Participants were asked if they thought the outcome they attained was 'fair'. Just over half thought the outcome attained was not fair (7/13 responses).

Participants were asked what problems had prevented them from getting an outcome they thought was fair and reasonable. Two indicated that they did not receive paperwork related to court imposed orders and now have to deal with warrants; one participant referred to 'harassment'; and another stated that he needed a licence to work as a supervisor at a local organisation (of 4 responses received). Another issue raised in focus groups by people in more remote communities was that many people do not have the means to attend court – which in some communities can be five or six hours drive away.

#### **6.15.2 IT, postal services and official documentation**

Leaving aside problems with language and the use of interpreters (see Chapter 7), there are significant problems with communicating official documentation. This issue was raised specifically in relation to criminal law, however the problem extends to all areas of official communication of documentation. In the focus group discussion with men in Alpururulam it was noted by many of the participants stated that they did not receive notification of fines or of summons. A similar point was raised in the Aboriginal Justice Agreement *Pathways Report*. 'There is limited access to post or mail and internet, and so many people aren't even aware when they've received a summons' (NT Government, 2019b, p. 43).

The *Pathways Report* goes on to note that:

Complicating these matters even further is the fact that the availability of technology, including audio-visual links such as Skype, is limited... The quality of the connections and communication achieved are often poor. The high usage and reliance on mobile phones by Aboriginal clients, rather than landlines, prevents easy access to government and other agencies, when the standard 'free' 1800 or 1300 numbers are not free from many mobile phones. Many Aboriginal people identified that they do not own reliable phones, access to landlines or phone contracts, instead relying on limited pre-paid credit. As a result, Aboriginal people may need to use public pay phones that offer little to no privacy or confidentiality.

Common forms of communication in the wider community, such as email, may also be inappropriate as many Aboriginal clients have little or no access to, or knowledge of, computers or the internet. This can be compounded even further where there are low literacy levels. In addition, emailed communication when clients are using public or shared computers, can place the client's safety and confidentiality at risk. Many Aboriginal Territorians live in areas where there is no post office and no or limited postal service. These factors make two-way communication with service providers and justice agencies problematic, if not impossible (NT Government, 2019b, p. 85).

The problem is particularly pronounced in the Barkly region where, for example, access to the internet is half the rate of the NT in general (see Chapter 2).

### **6.15.3 Criminal law issues raised during consultations**

There were numerous and wide-ranging issues raised in relation to the criminal justice system. These included many complaints concerning policing covering the absence of community policing, slow police responses, poor use of diversion for juveniles, police approaches to prosecution, punitive approaches to breaches of bail and conditions in the watch-house. Various issues were raised in the relation to the courts including access to information, court delays and adjournments, court infrastructure, staff training and the hearings relating to juveniles.

#### ***Community Policing***

The absence of a commitment to community policing in Tennant Creek was noted by a number of stakeholders.

Police here in Tennant Creek have in the past been more into straight policing, not community engagement ... The ACLOs are supposed to bridge the gap between police and community. Here, they just do policing work. Stakeholder organisation

It's a big problem here. A lot of disrespect. A lot of unnecessary aggression. And then you get people that retaliate and they end up in big trouble... There's no really nice community policing here. It's a big issue in Tennant Creek. So, when we're looking at closing gaps or having partnerships and friendships... Like we see it, and it's ugly. It's horrible. And, sadly, you might get one or two [police officers] that are like real nice. Stakeholder organisation

It's a funny old thing in Tennant Creek because you've got this giant police station with all these police but yet I don't think it's done right. So the youth justice detention stats show a disproportionate number of kids in youth detention from Barkly and Alice Springs. So we're still getting policing with arrests *not* as a last resort. There's no real way that we've identified to be able to make police accountable to that. We raised the issues. I think that kind of trickles down to the whole attitude in Tennant Creek. The policing at the bottle shops. We've had a number of discrimination complaints about that. You know, that's all slowly getting addressed. The underlying [problem is] that they want to take a punitive approach and, yeah, it's pretty hard the whole criminal-justice scene in Tennant. There's going to be extra sittings there next year now, which I think indicates an overall increase. I think there's very much a focus on the criminal-justice aspects and not the prevention. We had a client just last week. He was just furious that an 11-year-old kid who wrote his name on a wall and they put him in custody and took it right up to a hearing. And he got the charges withdrawn but just unbelievably bloody-minded sort of approaches to minor things that could be dealt with in so many different ways. Stakeholder organisation

Similarly, community policing was seen as absent in remote communities.

I think that's the big thing about policing in the NT: we don't really have that community policing model anymore. We have, "You're going to be chucked out to that [remote] community and you're going to have to just suck it up until you can come to a nicer place." Like it's not seen as a good thing or to be part of a community and engage with the community. It's a helicopter placement and then you can go back to Darwin after so long. So they don't see the benefit of taking a different approach than [enforcement].

**From the discussions that we saw at Alpururulam, that's likely to get worse because they were talking about the identification of police in Darwin who'd never worked out of Darwin. Putting pressure on them to go out to remote communities.**

This is the thing... it's almost like getting placed in the military to go to Iraq or something. You do your tour of duty and then you'll get to come home. And it's just a really negative way to project it. Stakeholder organisation

The problems associated with the absence of a community policing approach spill over into other problems associated with slow police responses, the failure to adequately support youth diversion and approaches to prosecution – all of which we return to further below.

### ***Police Responses and Police Prosecutions***

The problem of the inadequacy of police responses was also raised, particularly in remote communities.

I had a problem with kids .... I went to a couple of families, talked to her and after that she didn't like it. She told her daughter to take a big stick and split my daughter's head. She grabbed a stick and followed me back. Her father was with her too ... Then they wanted to drive their car in my house. I called the police – nothing. Then [X] called Darwin. All the people were still stoning my house. They're supposed to be coming once or twice a week but nothing. Community member

We made a call a couple of weeks ago. There was an incident down at the camp where someone was going to die because they had a knife involved. Two knives, wasn't it? Two knives involved. A bloke had two knives. And we rang the police. It took 'em half an hour to get there and the police station is like two minutes away from the camp. And I had to ring like three or four times just to hurry the police on. And there's children around, and [a dangerous, obviously, dangerous situation] had to be dealt with. Community member

A similar issue concerning the lack police response was raised in the recent Aboriginal Justice Agreement *Pathways Report*: 'People are sick of ringing 000' (NT Government, 2019b, p. 82).

Systemic problems relating to police prosecution of offences were seen to relate to resourcing, in part. Two prosecutors are required in Tennant Creek, according to some stakeholders.

I know there's communication issues there (Tennant Creek) in terms of trying to resolve matters. [Responses can be slow]. So that doesn't move matters along quickly for clients which, obviously, is something you want to achieve. [And this flows into] more remand, all that sort of stuff ... [We have one prosecutor in town who is ] ... under pressure. Stakeholder organisation

### ***Policing and Breaches of Bail for Young People***

The problem of breaching young people on bail conditions and onerous conditions was also raised in the context of policing in Tennant Creek – which was also connected to the lack of bail support programs.

A lot of youth are placed on very restrictive bail and are being locked up all the time for what could be considered minor breaches... Very onerous conditions being placed on them by police in Tennant Creek and I think that's indicative of some of the policing attitudes coming out of Tennant Creek. Stakeholder organisation

And it's also a big problem that there's not the backup like Saltbush or that kind of option up in Tennant Creek... Saltbush have tendered and they're waiting to see, I think, if money comes through. That's the youth bail-supported accommodation service in Darwin and Alice Springs. Stakeholder organisation

But the bail conditions are a really big problem because we get a lenient or a reasonable condition in court but then, if the youth goes and breaches it one time on the streets and the police have the power to release them on a different set of bail conditions from the watch-house, and they're just very strict. They're charged with breach of bail, which is an offence. They're locked up for overnight in the watch-house. Stakeholder organisation

The data for Tennant Creek supports the contention that there is a high level of charges for breaching bail conditions. Between 2013-14 to 2017-18, some 17% of all charges against juvenile were for offences against justice procedures (mostly breach of bail) (Lee, 2018, p. 33).

#### ***Conditions in the Watch-house and Young People Held in the Watch-house***

The conditions in the Tennant Creek watch-house particularly in relation to interviewing clients and young people being held in the watch-house were raised as a major concern by numerous stakeholders.

There's no interview room for clients in custody: we see them in their cells, in the watch-house, which is not satisfactory from anyone's point of view given you're sitting in a cell next to a toilet, it's really quite gross. In terms of proper access to a lawyer in a confidential setting, there's not really that happening in the Tennant Creek watch-house. Stakeholder organisation

Kids from the Barkly region are held in the watch house for excessive periods of time. It tends to be that if they get picked up on a Friday, they'll be held until they can appear for court on the Monday. So they'll be held in a watch house for three days. If they're in Tennant Creek and they're picked up, they'll be held in the lock-ups. And that's co-located with adults, quite often, drinking, and they can hear, and they can see each other. And that's certainly been a major concern particularly where girls have been held in there. Stakeholder organisation

You've got the cells in Tennant Creek which, you know, you've got the kids next to the adults. It's disgusting. And that's been raised for years and years, and years, and apparently that's all going to be fixed now under the Barkly deal, which is really good. You know, we're still taking instructions from our clients in the cells. There's just no basic infrastructure like that. X goes up to help out in Katherine and it's just [so different]. Fantastic! It's like going to Monaco or something, you know. The

infrastructure just gets overlooked. Stakeholder organisation

The facilities of the watch-house are horrendous for youth. They're directly opposite the adults. And, if it's full, they can be put down in the female section but, if it's full, they're just watching the adults. It's really loud. It's pretty awful. Stakeholder organisation

### *Diversion and Presentence Conferences for Young People*

Various problems related to youth diversion were widely discussed by stakeholders. The two major problems that emerged were the lack of police use of diversion and the absence of diversionary options outside of Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. In relation to policing it was noted that the use of diversion had declined in Tennant Creek.

When I used to go to Tennant Creek, we had a good diversion team. But I don't know what the situation is now. The last few times I tried to get someone on diversion it's been refused by prosecution. Stakeholder organisation

It seems to be very personality-based in that, if you've got a police officer there with a really strong interest in diversion, then they will refer a lot of kids through the program. So there used to be this incredible woman there [Tennant Creek] who used to refer every single young person to diversion. When she left, it just sort of opened up this vacuum. Stakeholder organisation

We used to have higher s. 64 numbers (diversion). The problem is countless appearances until referred [to diversion] then go back to court to hear how diversion has gone. Only 4 young people on diversion, has been up to 45 people. We had community consultation on diversion recently, a new framework with 4 or 5 different options. Tennant is only getting some of these. These options include victim offender conferencing, which is not here but should be. Was working in the past. But they're saying that families won't participate. That's because police facilitate it. Community member

Presentencing conferences are needed here. Not happening. Matt McKinley [Alice Springs] proposed a model. It was not taken up. The Jesuits will do it (Alice Springs based) but want money to do it. Have family and other key people involved, also the victim. Community member

The data for Tennant Creek supports the view that there is greater scope for the use of diversion by police. Between 2013-14 to 2017-18, some 62 % of all charges against juveniles were for offences against property, with a further 17% for justice procedures (mostly breach of bail) and 9% for public order offences (Lee, 2018, p. 33).

A major issue was the absence of diversionary programs outside of Tennant Creek.

**Do you have much sense of whether anything's available once you're outside of Tennant in remote communities?**

There's really nothing at all... Because a lot of the justice stats will come or police interactions will come in town, then they'll sink a bit of money into responses there. But, unless you're in one of those communities where there is a bit of a focus, then there's really nothing. All of the [Back on Track] funding, and this is the thing that just baffles me, is focused in the major centres – so Tennant Creek, Alice Springs, Katherine, Darwin – and the remote communities aren't getting anything... The youth camp, youth facility that they're going to open in Tennant Creek... as part of the Barkly regional deal... But there's no targeted spending for the remote communities. Stakeholder organisation

Similarly, there was a lack of programs to support diversion.

**So is the diversion program itself pretty sound or is it the lack of referral from police? Or are there any issues around the diversion program in itself?** I have heard both, like referrals, but also the way that diversion itself works. The people that I speak to are really critical of the way that [it runs]. I think part of it is a lack of other programs to refer them to and the lack of therapeutic programs, and other diversionary programs in Tennant Creek. It's really hard to recruit to Tennant any workforce. I think it's very difficult to recruit and there tends to be, you see the same people popping up in different workplaces around Tennant... I'm not sure that they have the practitioners that they need there in terms of [expertise] in that diversionary space. Stakeholder organisation

***Police and Criminal Justice Reform Post-Royal Commission***

With this whole law-reform agenda following the Royal Commission, there's a big divide between police and government. And police have really put their flak jacket on and mustered up all the power that they've got. And they've derailed a lot of the reforms that were going to go through or should have gone through next week for the youth justice. That's been police. They've been there at the table. They've agreed all along and then they've come out at the last minute and said, "Nuh. We don't want that." And the government agrees. We've been trying to engage with police since straight after the Royal Commission about changing the policing in relation to young people in Central Australia and the Barkly. And we've met with really senior police over and over, and over again. And they've all nodded and agreed, and said that it'll take time, and it'll change. And there's no evidence of change by police... Really disappointing. ...leadership's also in a bit of a state of flux. Stakeholder organisation

### *Court Processes*

There were a number of issues that were raised which relate to court or justice processes. These include problems of access to papers prior to the first court appearance date. Obtaining court papers before a first mention court date can be problematic. Charges may not be laid. Investigating officers may not have submitted paperwork. These issues combined can slow down the court process. There can also be problems accessing information bail, DV and other orders.

Access to court information requires a phone call or email to court registry staff. The client would need to be present or have provided an authority. Much of the information sought is in the public space, such as an adjournment date which will be published online in due course. I think there are plans being discussed with a view to implementing systems to allow limited access for legal services to the new justice database system. So it details warrants, DV orders, what your bail conditions are and adjournment dates. This could be accessed by legal staff, which would be great. I understand this system is already in place in some interstate jurisdictions. Stakeholder organisation

Court adjournments were still seen to be a problem by some – as they were during the time of the earlier Renouf report in 2003 (See Chapter 3).

My understanding too is that [when] our people go to court ... 9 times out of 10 they sit there for three hours or whatever to be then told it's been adjourned. So I have people who work for me, who, for various reasons, need to be there, and they come back, and they say, 'it got adjourned.' So it impacts on them. And they don't get paid by me if they're not at work. [Also] 44-degree heat outside there, waiting while everyone is in the air con and [someone from inside] has to go out and sing out their name, and then go and see them. What sort of system is that? Shouldn't it be confidential? Sounds like nothing's changed ... Community member

Similarly, court delays and adjournments negatively impacted on young people, particularly those on remand.

Delay on-court weeks is an issue, leads to more time on remand. The watchhouse is gazetted as prison but young people have to be taken outside of Tennant Creek if on remand. If Alice is full, which it is, [they] go to Darwin. Can be long process of remand. Community member

The need for improved training of court personnel was also raised: 'All court personnel need more training with trauma' (Community member).<sup>52</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Magistrate Borchers's comments in the Tennant Creek Youth Court in 2017, and responses to these comments highlight this issue, as an example. See discussion in the media, 'NT judge's 'disgraceful' comments to child

### *Court Infrastructure*

In terms of the courthouse, I understand that conditions are still not fantastic [but there have been some improvements]. Previously, Tennant Creek court had no client interview rooms. Lawyers would sit under a tree or around the corner. It was just terrible in terms of confidentiality. Currently there are two interview rooms for people on bail ... As part of the Barkly Regional Deal we have been told there will be interview rooms for people in custody. The head works may take some time, but whilst it's lacking, there does appear to be high level acknowledgement that such infrastructure is required. Stakeholder organisation

And it's like the Tennant Creek court house. There's no exit to the back area where a victim could be exited. Everyone needs to use that front, little, tiny path. There's all these legal and injustices that have never, ever been addressed. Stakeholder organisation

There were also some comments on improvements in the circuit courts at Ali Curung and Arlparra.

It looked like it was pretty bad in 2003 for court set-up. But I assume now all the courts have the mobile earphones to assist clients with hearing difficulties. It's just up to the lawyers to, obviously, pick it up. That was one of the things that lawyers couldn't hear - clients couldn't hear - the judge, identified in the 2003 report. There is AVL in court so vulnerable witnesses can give evidence remotely now, which, that's happening. Isn't it? Stakeholder organisation

### *Young People and Court Processes*

Young people left until later in court day if they have no advocate, probably because their cases take longer. Young persons' court day, but still putting adults on the day so kids wait and then not heard until later in week. Lawyers also need more time to talk to the young people. Community member

We need to have someone in court to explain in plain English language. YOREOs are too Corrections-based.<sup>53</sup> They're not always trusted. People might not understand their role. Too many blurred lines. Alice Springs has a Youth Court Liaison officer who might do this work. They're supposed to be here too but don't come. [There's a] need for this for adults too. Community member

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offender to be referred to the royal commission', 17 June 2017, ABC NEWS:

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-17/nt-judge-made-disgraceful-comments-about-teen-offender/8627282>

<sup>53</sup> Youth Outreach and Re-engagement Officers, Territory Families. See

<https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/youth-justice/youth-outreach-and-re-engagement>

### *Aboriginal Input and Court Processes*

We used to have community court, used to have drug court which incorporated greater Indigenous input but they've gone now. We need to be seeking input from community. Courts will ask the YOREOs for input. And one of them is Aboriginal, which is great. But need more. We need local people employed as YOREOs.  
Community member

### *Youth Detention*

Youth detention was raised as an issue, with reference made to the proposed youth facility in Tennant Creek.

So just to let you know as well, I sit on the Youth Justice Advisory Committee and we do have two people from Tennant Creek on that. So Tennant Creek comes up a lot. Statistically, if you look at the numbers of kids in detention in the NT, most of them come from Central Australia, followed by Barkly and remote. And so, for a long time, people in Tennant Creek have been asking for an alternative detention site. People are really interested in the Diagrama [Spanish] model.<sup>54</sup> They would like some local responses. Stakeholder organisation

### *Legal services*

NAAJA commented on the improvement of legal services in Tennant Creek.

It starts at one o'clock on a Monday. So we go up on a Sunday and that's purely so that people can see clients in the morning before court starts at one. We used to travel up on the Monday morning but you would be literally go straight to court ... We wanted to provide a better service to clients and spend more time with them, give them the option to come into the office in the morning and meet them. So we do that now and then criminal court, Friday mornings, they try to list as little as possible but sometimes matters get adjourned over, across the week. And that's just to let people get away because it's a five, six-hour drive [back to Alice Springs]. Youth court on Monday. That's, generally, where the youth matters are listed, and then plus anyone who's been arrested and held in custody. Stakeholder organisation

One stakeholder raised the problem of the quality of legal representation.

Our people go to court and the lawyer tells them to plead guilty all the time. They can't even talk up for their rights. You've got to plead guilty to get a fine or get locked up. They go to court on the court day. The lawyer sees them for 5 minutes.

<sup>54</sup> See Diagrama Foundation site: <https://www.diagramafoundation.org.uk/bbc-visits-diagramas-custodial-centres-spain>

They should talk to them a couple of days before court. They just talk to them at the courthouse and that's it. That process needs to be looked at. They sit in their offices all the other weeks. They just see them on the day. Why can't they get out of the office before court? Community member

### 6.16 Family and Domestic Violence

Although family and domestic violence did not appear in the statistical data, as noted in section 6.4, it was raised as a major issue by stakeholders: 'There's enough clients and DV to go around for ever more' (Stakeholder organisation). Various specific issues were raised.

In relation to safe houses and safe house rules, it was noted that the failure to take women who are intoxicated created particular problems.

We're also trying to work with the Safe House because we have mothers and babies. When the mother gets bashed, they've got nowhere to go because they're intoxicated. Our main priority, like I said, is children. How are we going to remove the child from the situation if we can't take the mother as well? ... We try and ask a family member but some family member don't want a drunk in their house because the man can still get in the car and still come there. It is a bit hard. We're trying to [find the solutions] Community member

Oh, mate, my house is a Safe House. It's a first-aid place. It's Red Cross. You name it - it's there. And I'm getting a bit fed-up with it now, at the moment, because it's taking a toll on me .... I'll open my door to anybody but it's now getting to the fact where I've got three females staying at my place... We've got a perfectly good Safe House there but, apparently, they're not allowed to take intoxicated women in there. What's the go with that? Like why is it called a Safe House? Why? Are we wasting our time? Community member

Charging women a fee for staying in a safe house was also seen as problematic.

It's wrong when women's shelters charge you for staying there. Nothing is for free in the world but, if you're on income management, you're paying rent for where you escape violence from and you run into a shelter very vulnerable. You need to sign x amount of forms because of new policies and all of that. You're signing a form as well to deduct your income management while you stay at the shelter. Stakeholder organisation

Also identified was resourcing and the under-utilisation of safe houses.

Difficult to resource shelters out bush in every community; not viable. Tennant Creek is the centre to which everybody gravitates. Safe House in Ali Curung and Elliott are under-utilised. Find a reason for women to come in there, BBQ or workshop, making

soap – get them in there so they can feel comfortable. Then they might use the facility. This would also improve access to us. They're a bit run down as well. Need some upgrades. Being so remote can take up to four hours to get to a centre. Need a vehicle. Barkly is huge. [We only get] walk in or referrals. No calls. Stakeholder organisation

The problem of family and domestic violence was also linked to other issues, including child removal.

With that lady it was, "Too much domestic violence going on in your household. You need to do this, this and this or your children will be removed." "Okay, well, for me to do this, this and this, I don't have anyone to look after my little one because her father's in gaol for DV." "Okay, well we can do this." And there's always DV. It's very seldom that there's not domestic violence in there. But, yeah, so predominantly CAAFLU and CAWLS [are the service providers]. So they're good as well. They're good for a lot of different advice. They're very good with the women. Stakeholder organisation

The problems associated with remoteness, reporting family and domestic violence and police responses were raised by numerous stakeholders.

If I have a look at places like Ampilatwatja or Arlparra: they've got a big Arlparra police station but you've got 23 outstations out that way. And how would you manage a DVO ... And how would you [report it] where there is no police presence. Stakeholder organisation

Well, it depends what time it is. Like I don't know what the police do here. That's their business. But, if there's a domestic violence that night, the police should be out, if they're reported, straight away. Not waiting 'til six o'clock in the afternoon when they all get together and hug, get him back... When it gets reported, if it gets reported, then it should be dealt with straight away. I don't think they do that. No. I've got no harm with the law. ... But I've got to speak the truth. If I don't say the truth on the tape no-one will listen. That's the biggest issue - they're not reported, they've got to report it, mate. But, when it's reported, they need to deal with it straight away. Deal with it then. Not deal with it a couple of hours later because they're all good again. 'Don't worry about doing the report. We're fine. It's over. I'm not going to say nothing.' Community member

In some cases, the absence of a police response has meant that community organisations and members have had to intervene, placing themselves at risk.

My second concern is the policemen down at Arlparra are awesome guys. They are really lovely. But they're seventy kilometres away and our response time is very, very slow. They did have a time where they didn't have any staff and we required someone

to come out because of a violent situation. And we had a three-hour call-out from Hart's Range. And by the time they came out the situation was a case of, well, little too late. The flow-on effect is a couple of times we've had women who've been assaulted by their partners, and a couple of times they've said yes, they would like to make a complaint. So then three hours of keeping a woman and her child in our clinic, keeping them safe ... It increases the risk to ourselves because we're in the middle of a domestic situation. It changes our workload. It impacts on everything we do. And it's not a people thing. The policemen are lovely and responsive. They're just not here... To the point where there've been times where I mean there was that time where X was getting yelled at and threatened, and instead of phoning the police we phoned [community member] and said, "Right, come in and do it community way." And I put my life on the line.

**Is there a night patrol here that works?**

Yeah, but they're not allowed to do any of those things. They've got new laws - they can't go into a risky situation. Stakeholder organisation

The problem of reciprocal orders and issues with current police guidelines and procedures were also raised.

In Tennant Creek [and Alice Springs], something we've raised with police - and other lawyers are aware of it - are the reciprocal orders that are going on. So, the failure of police to identify the dominant perpetrator or offender. And so, we are now having to work for or assist women who are defendants. And they're actually really the victim. It's so misguided that police are not looking at the history of matters. Police said that they will work harder around that... So, it's absolutely crucial that we have delineated roles for everybody so that women don't slip through the gaps for reasons that are [nothing to do with] legal intervention. These are police procedure related issues... Stakeholder organisation

Women who find themselves subject to reciprocal police orders are generally either misidentified by police in first instance or, if I am to be cynical, indicative of lazy policing. Stakeholder organisation

In terms of getting history, my understanding is that they are given history on the way to a job and then they make the decision there. [We've said that] there needs to be a lot more information shared before they get to a job, before they make that final call because we are seeing a lot of examples of reciprocal orders being made or mis-identifying women as needing to be charged. We've got, for example, women sitting on remand for one, two years, waiting for their trial, and they should not even be there because they were victims twenty years, have had the most horrific crimes against them, and then they've fought back. Well, one day in prison in their life is pretty much going to - they've been destroyed... for the amount of times that they've survived, really, taking hits, punches, stabs, and then end up in prison is just absolutely wrong. Stakeholder organisation

The problem of reciprocal orders and legal representation was also raised.

If these women then don't have legal services able to assist because of conflict, for example, then they will end up serving time because they can't get someone to represent them and actually argue that they are really the victim. Stakeholder organisation

The rise of reciprocal orders and representation is an unmet need for women in Tennant Creek; particularly in small jurisdictions where conflicts can occur on a regular basis with NAAJA and NTLAC. A respondent woman to a DVO can and does have huge implications for child protection and in some instances, family law and housing. In the past year CAWLS has assisted over 45 women respondents in Alice and Tennant Creek in the local as well as the family court and child protection space. Stakeholder organisation

Fear of the perpetrator and the failure of the criminal justice system to change men's behaviour was also raised as an issue impacting the non-reporting of family and domestic violence.

You dob on me, I'm going to still do it. I'm going to threaten you in the room. I'm going to wait 'til everyone goes. And I've seen [that] a lot. Now they made the law that the police can put it [a DVO] on automatically. And some men have been in prison that many times, it's nothing. In prison your biggest enemy is your own mind I guess. He goes to prison. He comes back out. Bashes her again because in prison, he's just thinking, "She's probably meeting someone else." All this. And it's just a sort of cycle. Community member

Also impacting on the failure to report was the absence of information/education relating to domestic violence orders.

So there's a lot of domestic violence that goes unreported and people don't know that they can actually just get a DVO to say, "You can't come back here drunk." You know what I mean? So, it doesn't mean a full, no contact [order]. It's, there's the stipulation. So that's another good thing. Stakeholder organisation

Also relevant to legal education was the need for preventative work and legal education with men, where information on complying with DVOs as well as addressing other legal issues causing stress can work to prevent violence.

Legal Aid are doing preventative work with men who are perpetrators of violence. sessions with the Corrections Family Violence Program sessions with the men about domestic violence, domestic-violence orders, how to comply with your orders. And other activities that raise awareness about their legal rights in terms of other areas of

their life that are causing stress and contributing to the violence that they perpetrate. the outreach at places like BRADAAG is also a preventative legal service in domestic violence because, we're responding to stress, like very, major stresses in men's lives that are in the background. Stakeholder organisation

Finally, issues with accessing emergency relief were also seen as problematic.

The Commonwealth Bank offers the emergency package for DV victims, which is great. But there's no Commonwealth Bank, of course, in Tennant Creek. Women there are forced to use the banks that are available; Westpac and ANZ. That's it. And they don't offer those kinds of packages. So, they're robbed of that opportunity as well.... We have got a lot of demand around emergency relief. We haven't been able ... We try our best to kind of satisfy that demand and that need but we're not funded to do that. Stakeholder organisation

## 7. ISSUES IMPACTING ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE

This section conducts a more detailed assessment of whether current legal need is being met by current legal service delivery and related strategies and approaches, incorporating discussion of gaps in service provision. It considers what is impacting on current access to justice. Issues impacting on criminal justice outcomes, in particular, are set out in Chapter 6.

### 7.1 Service delivery

#### *7.1.1 Legal service presence and continuity in coverage: Tennant Creek*

The legal service landscape in the Barkly, particularly in Tennant Creek, has come some way since 2003.

We've gone from having two lawyers based here to up to five permanently based here, and there are a number of lawyers that come in and out as well. So, if access to justice hasn't improved since those developments, something is fundamentally wrong.  
Stakeholder organisation

Legal service provision gaps identified in 2003 in Tennant Creek have, to a significant degree, been addressed. There is now considerably more legal service provision to women, with some important limitations (discussed below). In place of a Legal Resource Centre in Tennant Creek there are now four legal services situated there permanently. The following comment provides some context to these changes.

At that time, most of the legal help that people were accessing was very much that pointy end of court-related activity, criminal court proceedings where they had no option but to engage with the legal system. And that resource centre [was] very much focused on the range of legal needs that people had, and assisting them to access the main services that could help them with those legal needs. And so very early on we got quite a heavy sense of clear legal-education needs and, and civil-law needs that people have, as well as understanding more about the domestic violence and child protection legal context, how that affected people, and how they could navigate that system in a way that didn't unduly impact on their other activities. It was a very interesting time and I think there were some things about it back then that have changed. It was a resource centre [with] a very specific target of pulling together people and re-referring them back out. We didn't have a lawyer based there. [Lawyers were still circuiting from Alice Springs] ... It became a referral hub. Stakeholder organisation

There is increased availability of information about services in Tennant Creek and how to make use of them, however issues of coordination and collaboration discussed below point to

issues in this area. Provision of legal education has increased, as has access to face-to-face service provision, though this is still impacted, at times, by issues of conflict, staff turnover and infrastructure (eg. at the courthouse). Limited access to private practitioners remains a problem, and more of a focus on addressing systemic issues is perhaps required. There is still an absence of 'other government and community services' (Ombudsman, Anti-Discrimination Commissioner etc.), and with non-legal service delivery considered below.

Some gaps in areas of law covered have been addressed due to the increased legal presence (discrimination, family law, consumer and employment issues, assistance for victims of crime), some have not (wills and estates, legal assistance for organisations). Additional gaps to those identified previously are discussed below, including major gaps for remote communities, which were not considered in the 2003 report.

### **Civil and family law**

Legal service stakeholders pointed to gaps with respect to legal assistance for and understanding of rights related to civil and family law issues: a significant gap covering a very broad sweep of matters, given that civil and family law cover issues that touch on every aspect of life - from birth to death. 'Criminal does get prioritised' stated one stakeholder, which encompasses family violence and other criminal matters. This was a view shared by others, including community members – particularly those living remotely, who report only seeing lawyers in their community when criminal court is sitting (though this might be partly due to lack of awareness of other legal visits (see Knowledge of the law and services).

Well, I only see lawyers or people like that when court's on. There's none before or after ... So yeah. There's ... no help here ... There's just no help I guess for people.  
Community member

I think this comes down to a lack of awareness around civil law, generally, and how important it is in *preventing* violence. A lot of funding goes into family violence and specialised legal practices [in that area], for instance. They're not general civil practices. Stakeholder organisation

Gaps in non-criminal legal areas are not just related to resourcing. Legal services do not practice or have expertise in some areas of law, such as wills/estates. Matters are still being picked up by legal services in Tennant Creek, to varying degrees - but then referred on to other legal practitioners, where possible. NAAJA commented, for example, on the level of assistance they could provide with respect with complex employment matters. 'I've had a bunch of employment matters but also NT WorkSafe matters that are, particularly from Tennant, where we're able to provide limited assistance, but there's quite clearly a need.' For the most part these matters, according to NAAJA, end up as referrals. Means testing (for a

grant of aid) and/or other legal service criteria may also prevent individuals from accessing subsidised legal help in Tennant Creek, including for civil/family and criminal matters.<sup>55</sup> One related issue highlighted during interviews was that there are no private practitioners permanently based in Tennant Creek, and those that visit do so in a relatively limited way (see Chapter 4). This is partly an issue of economics: for instance, having to cover costs associated with travel to the Barkly for a small number of matters or a single matter. This is not viable for a private practitioner. Referring to private lawyers generally involves a referral to practitioners located in Alice Springs or elsewhere. This referral may be facilitated or otherwise supported, however, by lawyers in Tennant Creek: by use of video-conferencing facilities to connect the lawyer in question with the client, for instance, or by identifying and linking an individual in need of help to the practitioner or organisation from whom they might seek assistance.

A lot of the matters following death are very specialised areas of law so like wills – [we] absolutely can't assist. And the same goes with motor-accident compensation. Just really tight time limits and very technical. But, with both, I'll explain any time limit, for example, and then link them up with the person that they need to help them straight away ... I make that warm referral. I'm explaining to the lawyer, "Okay, we've got a well-staffed office. We've got video-link facilities," and all the rest of it. "So, if you need anything signed or a stat dec witnessed or anything like that, you can do it through our office." [We] always make our video-link available to anyone, really. Stakeholder organisation

Certainly, if they had a really high income, we'd be saying "you can get a private lawyer." But some people, despite their income, can't access legal services that they can afford. So sometimes even performing a little bit of an agent role in connecting those people with the legal services that they should be accessing [is important]. Stakeholder organisation

For non-Indigenous people who happen to *not* meet our vulnerability criteria (for civil law issues), then our admin officer would be referring them straight out to a private lawyer. I wouldn't necessarily be able to tell you in the most accurate manner the breadth of issues that they're coming here with. And, of course, our vouchers pay for an initial advice session for someone ... So, I think that does make accessing a private lawyer a little less intimidating for people. Stakeholder organisation

### Legal needs of men

As statistics set out in this report indicate, men are much more likely than women to require advice and representation as defendants in criminal law matters. Other legal needs of men, particularly in DV matters or in civil/family law areas, were identified as under-served.

<sup>55</sup> Means testing is part of NTLAC guidelines. For a person living remotely its vulnerability test is likely to be met. See <https://www.legalaid.nt.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Chapter-1-Guidelines.pdf>

This includes where men are both victims of DV or FV and respondents to DV or FV violence applications. Under-representation of men in such matters is problematic for men and for women applying for protection.

We only have one family lawyer and they're not based up there. And child protection. There is [CAAFLU]. They do men and women. Well, except that there are conflicts. They do get a lot of conflicts. [They] ... do mainly women. They can't really do men *and* women. So, there's a real gap for men in Tennant Creek. And we're not funded to do DVA (Domestic Violence Applications). So, men always need help with DVAs as well.<sup>56</sup> Stakeholder organisation

The gaps, I think there are gaps in provision of services for men. Both on the behavioural change front and in circumstances where legal assistance may be required. The statistics show that women are predominantly the victim of family violence, and the statistics are shocking, but if against the odds a man is a victim, he has limits to the services he can access. Stakeholder organisation

There is a need, too, for more information and support for men aimed at or likely to prevent male-perpetrated family violence.

We have had this injection of funding into legal services particularly around domestic and family violence but that hasn't necessarily meant that we have this holistic, wrap-around, legal service for victims. And, concomitantly, that we haven't had any increase in funding of preventative legal services for perpetrators. The victim emphasis like while, of course, there should be a victim emphasis, if it's to the exclusion of a perpetrator focus then there are major concerns in terms of access to justice. Stakeholder organisation

Men are asking the questions around restraining orders. 'What does it all mean?' You know, all that sort of stuff. So, to prevent further violence ... It's a really bad history, really. Big time. And I worked on that national inquiry to the Stolen Generation and the stories I heard I just thought, 'Oh my God.' And even men reporting for the very first-time sexual abuse, and then no supports for them, support with anger management. There's got to be a lot of work in and around men's behavioural change but it needs to be culturally appropriate - not clinical. Stakeholder organisation

### **Staff retention and expertise: impacts on service delivery**

Our interviews were conducted prior to NAAJA's commitment to place a lawyer permanently in Tennant Creek. During our interviews, the absence in Tennant Creek of a permanent NAAJA lawyer, with lawyers travelling up from Alice Springs for criminal court,

<sup>56</sup> Note that CAAFLU work with both female and male victims of violence, though the bulk of their clients are female – as this comment suggests.

was seen to have impacts on other legal services and the community.

NAAJA have historically had a lawyer in Tennant Creek for many years but they don't have one based here now ... They're saying they're sending two lawyers up every week which I think they sort of are doing but, when there's a crime week, those two lawyers are in court so they can't be in the office ... The lawyers will travel on a Monday and back on a Friday, which means that half of Monday the office isn't open and half of Friday the office isn't open. So, we are receiving many, many calls and enquiries from their client base because they have no way to access their service. And also from the prison. Like screening lots. When I say 'lots', at the counter it's five or six a day... and heaps of calls. Stakeholder organisation

The reason why [systemic police] practices can exist I think is because of lack of visibility of legal services, an ongoing visibility in community - knowing who to come to and where to raise those issues. Like, they're not as severe as a police assault where everyone knows you go tell your lawyer if the police bash you up. [It's more that insidious kind of discrimination]. Stakeholder organisation

NAAJA is now actively recruiting a permanent lawyer in Tennant Creek. The points raised about the absence of a permanent NAAJA presence, however, highlight difficulties all legal services face in terms of recruiting and retaining lawyers in Tennant Creek, particularly those with sufficient experience and expertise. Staffing issues are not exclusive to NAAJA, or to legal services (see also Problems of service delivery coordination below).

[NAAJA] did have a lawyer up there on a permanent basis up until I think it was mid last year ... There's still potential for NAAJA to put a lawyer back up there. It's just jiggling the numbers and also finding someone who wants to live there. That's the biggest hurdle. NAAJA doesn't want to put a junior lawyer with zero experience up there because it is a very busy circuit ... [You need to look] after their wellbeing, and be on top of the level of work they're taking on ... And it's hard to do that with a junior lawyer. A senior lawyer perhaps or someone with a few years under their belt – it's probably harder to get someone at that level who wants to go live in Tennant Creek. [There's no one] at this stage ... to travel up there and manage that practice, oversee that practice ... [You could] rejig staffing around but it's finding the right person with the right level of experience to go in there. Stakeholder organisation

This is a really big problem, with offices being staffed with only one lawyer and then that lawyer not being able to sustain it for a very long period of time. I know that there's been really recently high turnover in Tennant with I think three lawyers leaving within this year. And I think that is a substantial [issue]... Problem is, you can't actually, particularly if they're a young lawyer, you can't just have one lawyer in an office being required to deal with ... case load demand and also the pressures of being in a community that they're not from, and having the isolation. And then it's a small community. You go to the shops and everyone's ... it's a very difficult,

personal cost that it takes on lawyers if they're not adequately supported while up there. Stakeholder organisation

The expertise required of staff, additionally, is not just legal expertise. Rather, having sufficient experience and understanding to work remotely, with strong cultural competency – these are important criteria for legal service employment in the Barkly.

In the past we've seen junior lawyers here running huge ... cases, and having to go out to remote communities with little support ... To work well in those contexts ... a lawyer really needs to be working alongside somebody senior but also someone who can work in community development or understand how to listen and [has] cultural understanding of how things work ... So much more is involved than legal skills ... like the advocacy, the community-development understanding, the policy-development understanding. It was very legal-centric and so the other stuff that happens around it, the awareness of what other organisations do, linking clients up with extra supports etc. wasn't necessarily there. And, because it's so hard to recruit to Tennant Creek, if you've got someone who's going, "I'll go live in Tennant Creek ..." they just take someone on. Stakeholder organisation

#### *7.1.2 Non-legal service delivery gaps*

Participants have also pointed out inconsistencies and gaps in other service delivery and programs, with the lack of programs for perpetrators of DV noted above just one example of how these have justice-related consequences. As further examples, increased availability of effective programs for families or those with drug and alcohol issues needing additional support, social workers and mental health services may all help to reduce contact with child protection or criminal justice systems and/or deliver better outcomes for those already caught up in these systems (see Chapter 6). These and other gaps (and their connection with legal issues) were discussed as follows.

Another really big thing is access to healthcare here. The fact that women can't give birth to their babies in Tennant Creek and need to travel to Alice Springs two weeks before their due date. Like that health service is one that is really disrupting to family life and dislocating for families, and brings with it a whole raft of problems which are all inextricably linked. Family goes to Alice Springs for the birth of the baby. Other family comes and stays in the house while they're away. The debt happens. The fighting happens. The damage to property happens, whatever. Stakeholder organisation

We've only just recently got a male counsellor back in Tennant Creek. We've had them there, then gone, then there, then gone. And in the last two weeks, we've got a new one. And, in terms of parenting courses and family-violence courses, there's family-violence courses on about five occasions through the year in Tennant Creek and I believe Relationships Australia are going to be rolling out a course, Bringing Up

Great Kids, which is a full week but it can be spread over two months ... And that's a great referral point for someone trying to demonstrate that they're taking steps to change their ways or have taken steps (which assists with, for instance, applying for an Ochre Card when you have a criminal record). Stakeholder organisation

The following comment also refers to the barriers created by clients having to access support from larger NGOs by calling a call centre or other central point of contact.

We'd actually give [this counsellor] a lot of referrals ... But there is a gap with counselling. For example, if you ring up the Victims of Crime counselling, which is under, I believe, the Anglicare umbrella, they refer you to Darwin. So, I have to talk to someone in Darwin to get them to call someone in Alice Springs, for them to then get an appointment for a counsellor in Alice Springs. And how would a client have done that? We will ring ourselves and do it all for the client because we recognise the hurdles. Stakeholder organisation

Also discussed were gaps in and the importance of connecting clients with *culturally safe* programs, persons and organisations (see Working with culturally diverse clients).

### **7.1.3 Problems of service delivery coordination**

Some stakeholders felt that Tennant Creek was relatively well serviced when compared to 2003. What was required, however, was improvement of *access* to existing services.

There's a lot of support in Tennant to anybody who's in trouble. The only thing we can do better is improve access to the support that we have. Tennant is basically a welfare town, hardly anything else there. Stakeholder organisation

According to some stakeholders, the community may be 'over-serviced'. This does not mean there are too many services but that people are often having to engage with multiple organisations simultaneously and for the same issue. This was attributed to problems of service coordination and collaboration.

I see a very apparent simultaneous over-servicing and under-servicing of people in Tennant Creek and the Barkly. We need to be more co-ordinated in our approach to meeting clients' needs. It would just be so incredibly frustrating and disillusioning to be basically humbugged by service providers and have to put in so much effort to get outcomes from this panoply of service providers who aren't communicating with one another. It's like this bureaucratisation of peoples' lives ... when you weigh up the reporting requirements under CDP and with the job-service provider ... and then involvement with CatholicCare, and then legal services. It just all really adds up for people. And particularly when the issues that they are confronting involve significant amounts of trauma, having to revisit and go over that trauma on innumerable occasions with different individuals is really compounding. And this is just across the

agencies. You then have to add up the fact that there's the staff turnover and there's often not a hand-over. So, even within a single organisation, people are having to go through it again and again with different staff. Stakeholder organisation

Whilst choice of services is a good thing, participants raised the importance of coordinating how services might work better together, including in terms of referrals.

[Some non-legal services] have a client that comes in and they have this automatic referral pathway to [a specific service] ... without asking the basic question: "Are you already engaged?" If they are, they should be allowed to have the ability to reconnect with their current provider. Stakeholder organisation

There are some initiatives or strategies that appear to be working well in terms of coordination, likely to address servicing issues, for instance. As an example, holistic or coordinated case management is occurring in the Barkly through the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Reduction Safety Framework for those experiencing DV, and working effectively according to one participant, though there was not consensus about its effectiveness.<sup>57</sup>

The framework is fantastic.<sup>58</sup> It holds agencies accountable for working with referrals. If I refer I don't know what happens but with the Framework every fortnight we have meetings, all welfare agencies, attendance is great. Housing, Territory Families, Centrelink. We get assigned tasks and we get checked on that. There's been a real difference since the Framework came in. It's usually so difficult to know who is doing what, but very helpful to know that because there are so many services. We're practically over-serviced. Having this Framework, with very strict confidentiality, working with managers, we then collaboratively can work on a case by case basis. It's really effective. Stakeholder organisation

CatholicCare and the legal services work together well around financial issues, as another example. The legal services are referring clients to CatholicCare and 'tricky' matters come back to or are initial referrals to the legal services by CatholicCare. Some legal services also report having good referral pathways to each other and other services or agencies.

We've had a lot of enquiries come through our front door in Tennant Creek where the legal matter is one we can't assist with, but we're doing the traffic controlling. "Your best spot or place is either to go up to see Territory Families, go and see NT Legal Aid ... or phone." "You're welcome to use the phone to phone such and such a

<sup>57</sup> Criticisms include its focus on higher levels of risk, without sufficient training for those tasked with assessment of risk

<sup>58</sup> See [https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/464775/Domestic,-Family-and-Sexual-Violence-Reduction-Framework.pdf](https://territoryfamilies.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/464775/Domestic,-Family-and-Sexual-Violence-Reduction-Framework.pdf)

service.” Stakeholder organisation

Other positive collaborations involve joint delivery of CLE by legal services through other services and agencies (including the school and BRADAAG) and sharing of resources. NTLAC makes its video-conferencing available to others. CAWLS spoke of a trauma-informed counsellor they have engaged who they will ‘share’ with any Barkly service whose clients require counselling. There are also some pockets of regular or structured networking occurring.

We don’t do it as often as we should but CatholicCare likes to at least once every six months have a catch-up with the legal services just so staff know who’s who. And that’s been working very well. That’s really good information and sharing, [e.g.] if there’s been any changes in legislation. So that’s very good. And it’s really informative. It actually gives our staff the knowledge of, “Oh, okay, you know what? I’m going to get in touch with so and so from Legal Aid” ... So they’re very important - partnerships and the relationships, and people knowing each other’s business. Stakeholder meetings [are important] so we know who’s really over the top of what. Stakeholder organisation

#### **7.1.4 Service funding**

Funding issues, including both its insufficiency and insecurity, impact on the effectiveness of service delivery. ‘Longevity of funding by government is a key issue. They fund things too short term, which doesn’t help’. This then feeds into ‘competition’ for resources, which reduces levels of collaboration. Successful initiatives or programs are de-funded (by government, or by services because they need to make decisions as to best use of limited resources).

But the trouble is like, if one’s defunded and there’s not some additional money - like for Legal Aid not going to Alpururulam anymore... That’s actually dropped out that whole community. Goodness knows what’s happening there. We don’t go there. So that can be damaging. Stakeholder organisation

People get territorial .... Clients just want a service, a result, they don’t care about [who provides it]. Women want to be safe. Whatever works. The guys think, I don’t want to go down for life. ... It can be very difficult trying to be collaborative. Really, we’re here for the clients. We need to think how best we can serve them ... People need to understand collaboration and ... that no one’s there to step on another’s turf. Stakeholder organisation

There are also the competitive-funding models. If a service is funded to deliver something in one, in a section of communities, there can be animosity between other services who are going in to try and also deliver in the area. And so, it is like, “This is our section. That’s your patch. That’s your patch. That’s your patch.” [Meanwhile,

there are considerable gaps which require servicing, but to do this, services need to talk together and develop a strategy.] Stakeholder organisation

[Funding insecurity] flows on to recruitment too as you can't guarantee a position. To recruit for Tennant Creek can take 5-6 months. Some organisations have long-term staff. [Others come and go] ... Those ebbs and flows are a big issue. Stakeholder organisation

### *7.1.5 Working with culturally diverse clients*

There was some discussion about the difficulties of mainstream non-legal and legal services working effectively with Aboriginal people. Issues raised related to use of overly clinical spaces, for instance, or services not being 'intuitively' in touch, in general, with what Aboriginal clients need.

They had a very clinical space for clients ... And I suggested to her that, "You know, if you were seeing Aboriginal clients, you might want to think about a different type of approach. This is not going to be your standard kind of client situation. So think maybe going to [named Indigenous organisation]." She didn't even know about this place because she comes from mainstream. It was like, "Well, maybe you need to go and talk to these people and find out what is right for clients from that background." Stakeholder organisation

The specific nature of an Aboriginal service, I don't think you can ever do away with it. I think we can guide and say, for those types of clients, that's the sort of thing that we do. That's what we consider is important. And our clients feel very safe when they're here. They see the stuff around that makes sense and connects with them. Stakeholder organisation

One difficulty noted is that services are not always wholly focused on one particular client group, culturally. Services may be working with CALD, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal clients and 'everyone has got different needs' to accommodate.

Another point raised is that databases may not facilitate collection of information of relevance or importance to Aboriginal people: information that might be used, for instance, to demonstrate positive service or program outcomes or to inform decision-making about service delivery.

How bad is it that we're using a mainstream database? I reckon shred that because we should be able to provide a very clear, black picture about the puzzles that we're working with at the moment. When a [client] ... comes through our door, okay... tick homelessness. Has her child got foetal alcohol syndrome? ... We would be able to capture so much. However, our funding and our providers don't listen to us. I reckon it should be owned by Aboriginal-controlled organisations, sovereignty in and around

data. And that's not a discussion that legal services also speak about because we're battling so hard... for our funding side of things. Your data is a really big issue in and around legal services... Our KPIs don't match up... Nothing matches. We could provide geographical snapshots. We would be able to say "This is how many clients we've got in Ali Curung," but we can't. They say there's a geographical tool that you can use but, when we want to get in, it doesn't actually spit out the number.... We've raised it and raised it ... And the funders want to ask about your outcomes. Like our clients have completed the legal matter from A to Z and they've been supported to, hopefully, be accommodated. They've been referred out to other, main, key stakeholders and that. But, seriously, this is a bigger issue, especially when it comes to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data. And we're not in a position to give you the picture. A clear, bright picture .... So small services are being forced to actually have other types of databases, to capture the information [we need]. And it's cost us out of our own funding bucket ... We're squeezing into the white little picture.

Stakeholder organisation

Things that are working well to meet the needs of Aboriginal people include employment of Aboriginal CSOs or similar to work with clients. There was discussion, for instance, of the NTLAC outreach initiative as being a successful model due to 'a combination of lots of things. We had Aboriginal liaison workers. We had a couple of them over the years but very, very good. Very connected to community.' NAAJA have a long history of employing CSOs. CAWLS are investing in employment of locally based CSOs. CAAFLU also spoke of the value of their CSOs, including that they provide such holistic support to clients, and of the benefits of working with an Aboriginal psychologist for clients (with one psychologist named, in particular). 'That would save so many lives if we did'. Also discussed was effectiveness of delivery of behavioural change programs *to* Aboriginal men *by* Aboriginal men who had themselves experienced and perpetrated family violence.

And the uniqueness of CAAFLU are the Client Service Officers who do outreach into community and it's like case-management work, working side-by-side with our lawyer. And not all legal services on the ground in Tennant Creek have that. It's only just been recent that NT Legal Aid have that. So, same again: it's about what works. Why break it when it's working? ... Clients will engage with lawyers but they also need to have that other person [providing cultural support] ... They are the cultural brokers. They are absolutely essential. ... [CAAFLU works] holistically with all of our communities ... doing all the prevention stuff and the side-by-side working and learnings.

Stakeholder organisation

## 7.2 Knowledge of the law and services

Though one might expect that knowledge of the law should have increased since 2003, given the increased level of legal service provision in Tennant Creek, lack of knowledge is still identified as a major barrier to accessing justice. As one community member commented, 'People don't understand the legal side of everything. In the community itself, a lot of things

... The whole lot.'

The real umbrella barrier for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is just lack of understanding that the problems causing stress in their lives are actually legal problems. Stakeholder organisation

I think there's a real lack of knowledge about what people can do. And it has this very debilitating effect on their whole life. So, housing I think is the most obvious one in Tennant where people are living in the most appalling situations, paying these enormous debts off in places that actually are uninhabitable. And that will go on for years before anyone identifies it as an issue and they know that there is a legal recourse. I think that there's this big gap. Stakeholder organisation

There is likely to be greater awareness of criminal law than civil and family.

So... [awareness] is about a particular range of legal issues. So, police complaints, everyone is pretty clear, 'I know my rights. They can't just come into my house,' that kind of thing. Stakeholder organisation

There was an understanding that there are significant levels of need for legal assistance currently unaddressed because of this lack of knowledge. An essential first step to averting and addressing legal issues is to recognise a legal right (and/or a responsibility). As such, when CLE is delivered or legal advice is provided, other issues start to emerge.

I would say an incredibly small proportion of people are getting help with their legal issues, their civil legal issues ... Every time I go and do a session with a different group of people they are completely unaware that that's (a) a legal problem and (b) a legal problem that they can get free assistance in relation to. So every time my prospective clients are enlightened that tells me that the general community are not, getting help. I think it's probably the same for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Tennant Creek. Stakeholder organisation

There's often layers of issues and that's like money issues, financial, electricity. Loads of things come out of the woodwork once you start talking. And often we get matters when we go do CLE and we're talking about an issue. Because people don't know they have an issue. Or that they have a right. 'Someone's docking my pay, my Centrelink pay. They told me I had to do that. I've got a \$40,000 debt,' but it might have been Centrelink's mistake and they don't know they can come in and talk about that. So, there's probably still a great big, untapped need. Stakeholder organisation

I mean sometimes people come in and you have to read between the lines, and work it out. When someone says, 'There's this invisible thing', and you go, 'Well, what's the invisible thing?' and ... And it is an invisible thing because legal issues aren't always visible. So not being able to articulate what your problem is [is a barrier]. Stakeholder

organisation

Connecting with legal services assists community members to identify or articulate legal needs. However, community is more likely to understand that they have access to *criminal* legal service provision. One legal service (providing civil law assistance) described a discussion they had with the Cultural Authority Group in Tennant Creek about needing to ensure community are aware of civil law help available. Awareness of the availability of legal help is impacted too where services are 'fly-in, fly-out'.

They really want our help in putting up bigger signs to say when we're going be in town. So, they want that presence felt ... They see that there's people who need to know where to go. And we're not there all the time. They need to know, clearly, when we're there. We need to get something set in stone probably either to make sure they know when we're there or how they can contact us. They wanted the posters to be bigger and put up at more places: petrol stations, IGA, Patterson Street hub. They didn't want the posters to say 'civil' as people don't know what that means but rather list the problems that a civil lawyer can help with. Stakeholder organisation

In one community visited those interviewed had the following discussion about CLE

**You're aware of CLE in community in the past?**

I couldn't tell you.

No, me either. I haven't heard anything.

**Do you think there's greater knowledge of legal service delivery around criminal court?**

That's the only, the only time that, from my perspective and from my understanding, from the people that work with me, the only time we talk about law is if it's a court day. And sometimes people travel to other places, Alice or Tennant Creek, because they've got to go and see someone about something legal.

**Would you like to have CLE here?**

Well, it's knowledge, isn't it, from the legal side. It's got to be useful. Community member

Additionally, organisations are also not always aware of what services are available which itself is likely to contribute to duplications, gaps and poor coordination in terms of service delivery.

There are people who don't know what everyone else is doing. I did some outreach at the Sexual Assault Referral Centre and spoke with the social workers there. I [asked], "What help are you giving clients in relation to housing?" They're like, "We're doing the support letters." And I was like, "Alright. What if they're getting charged for repairs that's actually general wear and tear or whatever?" They're like, "Oh, well, we can't help that." And I was like, "We can challenge that. You can send ..." And they're, "Oh, I didn't know that." Stakeholder organisation

Things that are working well with regard to increasing knowledge of the law and of services, particularly legal services, include CLE and strong collaborations with other services in the community - though there are issues about how to meet the need that emerges through education. 'It'll take one session talking about housing problems' in the community 'and then that week I've got six people coming in wanting advice' (stakeholder organisation). CLE helps to build connections and encourages collaboration.

I can't really emphasise enough how important [it is] being in the community and being an approachable person, and debunking that myth that you only see a lawyer if you're in lock-up ... So being a friendly face who can empower people a little bit around their legal rights ... If I had the time and capacity to be out in other parts of the community, raising that awareness about legal rights, I think we would have more non-Indigenous people coming here. And probably a lot of them would be eligible to access our service. Stakeholder organisation

[Casework and advice for individuals is] very closely intertwined [with CLE] because the outreach I do in the community raises peoples' understanding of their legal rights and improves the accessibility of our service. And then they come into the office for help. And there's a really direct correlation between the two. Stakeholder organisation

Some of the strategies related to increasing knowledge of legal services put forward in the 2003 report are still happening, for example, legal services 'advertising' their services in the Courthouse in Tennant Creek. Flyers advertising legal services were also seen out bush, in some locations (including the school at Alpururulam). But increasing information about legal services requires broader strategies, including those that build relationships between legal and other services, and with community, more broadly. Positive initiatives include a legal education program delivered to school students in Tennant Creek, including about rights during interactions with police, identified as effective because of its early intervention focus (as it is delivered to young people). Other elements of effective CLE highlighted by stakeholder organisations include consistency, regularity and connecting through existing events or organisations already well engaged with community members. 'You have to build up relationships. You can't just jump into a community uninvited'. Consulting with communities about issues they need information on was also highlighted, along with collaboration. 'We do get rung up by police. We went to Kintore with police'.

Legal services are also upskilling other organisations (including BRADAAG, Stronger Families at Anyinginyi and the Women's Centre), capacity building service providers 'so they can issue spot for clients to make appropriate referrals.' This may help to avert legal issues, as well as increase referrals to legal services. As it is sometimes about 'ensuring they're clearer on their obligations around mandatory reporting (of child protection concerns) so they can respond appropriately.' CAWLS spoke of the education they are doing with hospital staff. 'What information sharing is, how to identify DV. They need to know about this.' Stakeholders also pointed to the necessity for government agencies (housing,

Centrelink) to be ensuring community members have 'the right information' about rights and obligations.

### 7.3 Disempowerment, fatigue, resignation

The more issues or challenges people face, the less likely it is they will be addressed. If their circumstances are complex they may need to prioritise one issue over another, or feel resigned to experiencing difficulties. Sorting out credit and debt matters, for instance, may not be 'a priority for them. Money's there or it's not there. And sometimes they just don't have time in their lives. It's just life' (community member).

Aboriginal people face additional layers of disempowerment or disenfranchisement due to colonisation, and the Northern Territory Intervention has further contributed to and created barriers to engagement with legal issues, services and institutions.<sup>59</sup>

And the Intervention hasn't helped the Northern Territory, not one bit – with the controlling of the income-management systems and the basic cards, and all of that. So... very frustrating. Community member

I think you need to look at *how* you do [CLE] more than anything else. I mean even with the meetings in the park no-one rocks up. Unless you give them an incentive to be there they don't show up. The housing meeting... they had it down [at named place]. And there was still only twenty people there. People are just tired - really, really tired of just nothing happening. There's been a lot of talk. Nothing changes. Why should I bother? Community member

Knowing that you can walk in a door and get help... I think, if you're non-Aboriginal, you're probably just more likely to walk into a government-type office and feel a little bit more confident about it, whereas for some Aboriginal people there is I think some challenges to just walking through that door and going to a counter, and saying, 'I've got a problem'. Stakeholder organisation

A major barrier for Indigenous people is the institutionalised effect of colonisation. To this day, a lot of Indigenous people are very intimidated to even walk into our doors and that's the association that they have with police, lawyers, the courts. We're not performing separate roles; we're part of one umbrella. ... We try to actually break down that barrier in really simple ways like being out in the community, being friendly, having an open door on hot days. Anyone comes in and gets a drink of water. Sounds like a really obvious thing but it just gets people in here and gets community talking with us. Stakeholder organisation

<sup>59</sup> See also Cunneen, Allison and Schwartz (2014b).

Initiatives already in place that are likely to empower or help overcome disempowerment, resignation or distrust, include strategic litigation and policy reform which the legal services are engaging in, dependent on resources. Other strategies likely to build a collective voice around more systemic issues that impact across a community are also useful, with the Cultural Authority Group in Tennant Creek one example of this. These approaches work well because they shift the burden away from (relatively marginalised) individuals, and expectations that look to these individuals to come forward and assert their rights. Some participants felt that Tennant Creek residents were comparatively empowered and outspoken. This is something to build upon.

We went to the launch of NTG Safe, Thriving, Connected, which is, basically, the implementation plan from the Royal Commission recommendations. ... [P]eople in Tennant I find are really strong advocates for what it is that they want and at a grass-roots level, which I always find really impressive. They were really strongly saying that they wanted to have their own site, that they want supported ... accommodation as well as that, and diversionary programs. Stakeholder organisation

Other current initiatives that address these issues include, as an example, Indigenous-led strategies, programs and service provision; employment of Aboriginal CSOs; placement of a legal service within a service with which community is already engaged; and holistic service delivery (so that complex issues can be addressed together).

#### **7.4 Language, literacy and related issues**

For those who are interacting with the justice system there may be difficulties understanding processes and outcomes due to language and literacy, but also levels of education (see Chapter 2). This leads to (re-)incarceration and other poor justice outcomes.

This is why they get into trouble. Nine times out of ten they don't understand their bail conditions, which leads to reoffending, breaching conditions. The judge may say they're not allowed to be seen with their partner. She's waiting outside, and up the street they go. I see that all the time. They don't understand the consequences of that. Why can't I walk up street with my wife? Community member

Various issues were raised with respect to the justice system, including limited use of interpreters including by police and lawyers, a point discussed in the 2003 report. One interpreter spoke of having to wait for a long time at court with no work. 'We're busy people. We have important things to do'. 'We always have to think on our feet – how do we get around these barriers' (community member).

Another thing that really stands out are the documents and the bonds, and the types of conditions. And sometimes they're lengthy. There can be nine conditions ... In the police station prior to someone coming to court with a whole lot of bail conditions that have been put on them, and then they've just signed a document, and it's just presumed that

they know what all that meant. And then there's going to be a breach of it, and they say, "I didn't know what that meant," and that's not accepted. "Well, you signed it. It was explained to you by police ..."

**They don't use interpreters, the police, for that sort of thing?**

Not to sign someone out of a watch-house on bail. They might use one if it was a high-end charge and it's important to get it right. But, in terms of someone being ... They just explain it at the counter. They read it out. "You understand that?" And, of course, anyone's going to sign anything because it means I'm getting out. The interpreters aren't used in those situations. People walk out of court. The judge says, "Blah, blah, blah, blah, blah." If you came down to court and the people that walked out just stood there and asked them, "Did you understand what just happened in there?" I would guess ... ninety per cent would say, "Oh, a bit." Or "Nuh." There's no-one there actually getting people as they're sentenced, after they're sentenced. Not writing a wordy letter and saying, "Here's your rights", which will never get picked up from the post office and returned to sender anyway, often. That's another big gap.

**You really need someone there and then.**

But, if you have someone there just to sit and explain, and get their permission to explain to family ...

**Who do you think would hold that role?**

I think someone within the court system, most sensibly. Like a court liaison. I think they've had trials like that in Alice. Stakeholder organisation

There are some really big barriers to interpreter use at the court, and that's a pretty big issue. Barriers are that the courts are often busy. There's a lot of work to get through and, if you're going to sit with a client with an interpreter, it's going to take longer. And I think that the pressures that are put on the practitioners to get matters ready and through, and they often don't have an opportunity to get the matter ready before the day of the court ... so it's not like they've had two weeks to have regular appointments and see all their clients, and have everything ready. It doesn't work like that.

Interpreters are not utilised to the extent they should be. I think the interpreter service themselves will tell you that. The interpreters might be sitting right there, looking at a client walk past, and go, "Gee, that person needs me to be there." But they're not there. And I think there's solutions to it. In some ways, the interpreters need to stand up a bit and actually go to the clients before the lawyer sees them, and say, "Look, I'm here ..." I mean they do some great work. They print out a court list which has colour-coded, pre-identified languages for all the people on the list that they know of, which is usually the whole list. And then they have who's available in those languages. They have a whiteboard down there to show who's there and what languages they cover. So even a new practitioner that just arrives... they're able to work it out pretty quickly. And even still they just don't get used. Stakeholder organisation

There seems also to be some reluctance to use interpreters amongst community members presenting at court, including due to confidentiality concerns. One community member spoke of the lack of privacy at court, of the 'little rooms off to the side'.

People can go in there to sticky beak. And sometimes people like the interpreters use it as an excuse. That's why I told the lawyer I don't need an interpreter. Why do they need to know my business? If that person doesn't need an interpreter there's no need for them to be in there with you. Community member

One stakeholder indicated, too, that interpreters were high quality, but consistency in terms of availability (both time-wise and for different language groups) was also a problem.

I think we're very fortunate. We've got great interpreters here but sometimes only one for a language. So, if they're away and there's a gap of three weeks, there's really no-one else. I believe they're actively trying to recruit younger people to come in ... Stakeholder organisation

Literacy and language impact on community members' interactions with *every* government system: child protection, housing and social security systems, as well as with services (see Chapter 6). This lack of understanding both gives rise to and impedes effective resolution of all types of legal issues.

They need help filling in forms. CatholicCare explain things when they go there for help with matters such as debt but then they come to me as they need another layer of explanation. They have no understanding of what is happening. One man today didn't realise that his kids were not getting tuckshop because Centrelink had cut him off. We went to Centrelink to work it out. Community member

Interpreters are not (and ought not to be) just used in a criminal justice setting. Housing and health are the other contexts in which they are most frequently utilised. Other government agencies *and* services too, it is suggested, *should* be using them more than they are. Sometimes internal staff who speak language are used, but they are not trained, including around confidentiality requirements, according to participants. It is particularly important to have an interpreter, stakeholders suggested, where staff are from a CALD background – important both for the Indigenous person and the worker in question.

### 7.5 Remote communities

Most of the discussion thus far in this Chapter has centred on Tennant Creek, however, there is a whole lot more complexity to barriers to accessing good justice outcomes *outside* of Tennant Creek. Most or all of the above barriers are significantly multiplied when we consider remote communities, and as well there are additional barriers which are specific to remote communities. These barriers combine with potentially exacerbated levels of legal need.

So outside of Tennant Creek, the barriers are the geography, the remoteness. It's only fairly recently that some of the communities have mobile phone coverage, and so

access to information on the internet. Just an ability to access that type of information and know what to do with it. And literacy: being able to read and understand legal concepts. There's a big difference for people that are raised in remote communities. And the language barriers. Access to interpreters. There's been many, many occasions where someone has a non-English-speaking first language and who really does have some difficulty understanding complex issues who doesn't have access to an interpreter because there's none trained in that particular language or none available for weeks on end. Stakeholder organisation

Language is an issue when English isn't your first language. A 1800 number doesn't even work in our remote communities. We've been advocating so badly about that. We've got a great interpreting service available but why can't that be available 24 hours, seven days a week, to our remote regions - where you can phone into 1800 Respect or any of those crisis lines that should be available to First Nations people? We are so far behind the eight ball, to be able to speak to someone for help. It's usually only one pay phone on a community anyway. Everyone knows if you're on the phone. It is not private. There's no privacy at all. Stakeholder organisation

So there's a lot of issues remotely. There are housing issues. Housing's it. If you haven't got a good and safe environment in the house, everything else is going to collapse ... We've had clients that have walked in saying that they want to end their life because of a whole lot of underlying issues ... There are income-management issues. There's a whole basket of underlying issues. If you want to really escape from a remote community in the Barkly region and your card is locked into paying rent somewhere and you've got minimal fuel money. You may have an unregistered car or a car which isn't going at all - to escape something, to go from A to B, you've got Buckley's, really. We've had to evacuate them to Mt Isa, to Darwin, down to Alice, out of Barkly. [We pay] to get them out ... There's no money from the government to help us ... So, to get them safe, make sure that they're safe, and they often have kids in toe, it's buying bus tickets. 'Have you got family somewhere else? We'll pay for you to go there.' Stakeholder organisation

There are major limitations in legal service delivery to most Barkly communities, with these limitations somewhat reduced for more geographically accessible communities (Elliott and Ali Curung). To some degree, legal (and other) services face similar access barriers on remote communities to the residents who live on them. Speaking of Ampilatwatja, for instance, NAAJA indicated that it is 'just physically impossible' to be there more often than they are 'because we're actually locked out for going there almost six months of the year, because of the heat and the men's business' (stakeholder organisation)

Because it's a long way, Alpururulam is not serviced very well but it's also really close to the border ... and there's heaps of problems with petrol and housing. And it's major issues. Completely misses out ... because it's too expensive. It's too hard for us to get there - to get there for two days takes a full week. Stakeholder organisation

Difficulties associated with trying to service a remote community with which you have no or a limited relationship or connection (especially by way of FIFO service provision) were highlighted by community members, as was the need for services to send out male *and* female staff.

There's nobody to go to their house and say, "Look, I'm here if you need me". "Here's my number. Call me if you ever need someone to talk to." Or even just come and have a coffee at the Safe House. There's nobody there to do that. And if you don't have respect from a community, you're not going to be trusted. Nobody's going to walk up to you and talk to you. You have to be more involved for people to have respect ... The last drug and alcohol woman, she sat in the clinic and that was it. There was no-one going in there. She didn't even come to any community meeting and say, "I'm here." And the issue about that, the second thing, some men here are not going to tell a woman. They're not going to speak to a woman. No way. Same as a woman's not going to tell men. Community member

Of note too, access to justice issues impacting on remote communities are not only connected with legal service delivery, but to all parts or aspects of the legal system.

The access to justice and legal representation in the bush courts is huge. So whether it's [in the child protection space and families having to travel to court] ... or domestic-violence victims, and the therapeutic supports that just don't exist in those areas and you're meeting with your lawyer under a tree, and you can see all the family, and everyone's around. All those sorts of things need to be addressed more generally as well ... Often, you'll have the criminal legal services accessing more remote areas as opposed to the civil services ... I think that's a huge one. Stakeholder organisation

What about psychological assessments [for victim's compensation] where our clients have to come from the Barkly region? Some of them are so remote and they always will want to travel with a support person plus children. And then accommodating from A to B. So why can't psychologists, who are employed by the NT government, go to the Barkly region and then attend to five clients there in one hit? We've raised this with CVSU and they've said that they can't find a psychologist willing to do it. So you've got clients who are often traumatised, disabled, and have to catch the only bus that leaves Tennant Creek at three in the morning ... That's the only transport. Wait in the freezing cold, in winter, with their kids in toe and a support person, with the offender on the loose, to come to Alice for assessment.

And we've had our staff member, who are in the front line, where they're kind of shielding with the police. Police are unaware of what the offender looks like but our staff members have waited there with our client to hop on the bus at ungodly hours, to come to Alice Springs, to do a psychological assessment. So, the trauma that's

involved with that, and this is a legal procedure for her about one assault, let alone could be twenty other assaults that she hasn't spoken about. It's just so wrong. Like who do you ... We've been telling governments about this - It's very unfair and it's very unjust with what is happening with Aboriginal people in our remote communities. Stakeholder organisation

While the example above related to the difficulties of getting from Tennant Creek to Alice Springs, the problems are magnified significantly for people in remote communities in the Barkly where there may be no option of public transport to Alice or to Tennant Creek.

Policing was also raised as problematic in remote communities (see also Chapter 6). One story shared during focus group interviews related to a woman threatened by violence who called police stationed in her community. The call went through to Darwin. Three days later, the woman claimed, police came to her about the matter, at which point she said 'Well, forget about it. It's dealt with'.

Policing is a regular problem because, by the time they put out whatever spot fires they're dealing with in their own kind of designated community and then get to another location, that would be time on the road. Locally based [police also have poor response times as they have to travel out to other communities]. Stakeholder organisation

There have been are some positives, however – with legal services trying to do what they can within resource constraints. In terms of past strategies that have worked well, NTLAC's outreach initiative, funded through the NTER and running 2007 – 2014, increased community access to regular and fairly comprehensive service delivery, including the focus communities. It provided CLE, minor task assistance, advice and referral services. A decision was made to cease providing outreach and to focus on Tennant Creek. The tension between servicing need in town or in remote communities was a factor in this decision-making and remains an issue for legal services.

I think, in terms of NTLAC staff and funding, it's a very big geographical area, and the service can't do everything. There was a decision made that we would have a service centre in the Barkly, which is the Tennant Creek office, which is manned with a legal practitioner, whereas it wasn't before. It's sort of a compromise ... The service doesn't, at this stage, travel any more out to communities but we will receive phone calls and when people are in town, they might come in and see us – they do. Of course, it's not a perfect model, especially for the communities that are furthest away, like the ones that are up to a seven, eight-hour drive away. Stakeholder organisation

And the more I've been here ... the more clients we've got, which has meant that I'm unable to actually extend to the other communities yet. Which is a double-edged sword. Is it better to just extend your reach or really service the community here as well as you can? Because that said I have a number of clients who live in remote

communities, come into Tennant ... This is a service town and they access our service here. And then we find novel ways to stay in touch with them. But it's that initial point of contact, getting those initial instructions that are most crucially done in person. Once you've got that trust and ... that story, it can be possible to continue to act for them and assist them, even though they live really remotely. Stakeholder organisation

The NTLAC initiative delivered justice outcomes to people that would have had no outcome at all without this outreach.

There was one guy who had been paying extra for death benefits instead of the normal amount that comes with the policy. He'd been chipping in an extra \$11 a week or something. And he had a death benefit of \$150,000, and it wasn't claimed. So just the super that was in his account had been claimed and, of course, the super company then went, "Oh, by the way, you haven't made a ..." So, Legal Aid assisted the family to access that. And, there was another one where there was a death benefit and the conditions of the policy meant that you had to have worked within the last six months, and this person was eight days out, and it was initially just refused ... The insurers reassessed that when we got it and did pay it out. .... There were lots of things picked up. Medical-negligence matters that would have just gone nowhere if Legal Aid didn't see people. And people involved in motor-vehicle accidents that were quite seriously injured and had ongoing injuries, and no real knowledge that they had remedies. Stakeholder organisation

Positive elements of the project identified by stakeholder organisations included that NAAJA sent a female lawyer out with NTLAC's male lawyer, as well as the 'frequency and regularity of visits – something that builds up relationships.' 'I think a lot of communities are used to services that are there for a few months and then they're gone.' Additionally, initial distrust on the part of organisations like Council or clinics fell away, once the mutual benefits to all involved were clear, and strong connections were then formed that contributed to the effectiveness of the initiative. There were therefore 'people on the ground in the community knowing when Legal Aid was arriving' and they were 'able to refer in clients on the expectation they could get some assistance.' Clinics were sharing audio-visual facilities with NTLAC, linking people with financial counsellors. Councils were providing substantial in-kind support too.

On community, for example, when we first arrived ... Council just said, "Look, there's a tree out there." And no phone. We had to use our sat phones to refer people. That rapidly changed after a few visits and to the point where we were so well accommodated. Council would make a room available, understand things about confidentiality ... We worked in different communities from different spaces. In Alpuurrulam we worked from a Council office. They set up and allowed us access to a separate office. It had two computers. It had phones. It had a discreet side entrance. Stakeholder organisation

CatholicCare had a really good financial counselling and money management outreach program. A lot of the issues Legal Aid were helping people with related to those concerns, so they were interlinked. They might be unclaimed super or ... unserviceable loans and those sorts of things. So, there was a trial – and it did work really well – of a number of linkages where those people would go out and then video-link back through the clinic or the Council, or whatever, to Legal Aid. And they could help get the instructions from a person ... And that worked for a while, and then I think that person left CatholicCare. And I don't know what happened to the program. Stakeholder organisation

The NTLAC initiative is also a good example of collaborative or coordinated practice. Schedules for visits were initially ad hoc, 'and then things became quickly more sophisticated.'

There were meetings which were facilitated by the Federal Government to bring services together and talk about how we can make this work best. Shared calendars and knowing what other services were doing started to come into play. Some other good things: services collaborated to put together community legal-education resources. And then, in meetings with other services, we ended up dividing up sections of the NT. Stakeholder organisation

Other initiatives spoken of include a travelling 'law fair' that has been out to remote communities.

A good model, if you can get it to happen, which was more like a law fair where you try and get as many services as you can into the one place at the same time. So you're not doing referrals to services that are hundreds of kilometres away ... If the service is right there and you can have a face-to-face, warm referral on the spot, that's really good. We had some occasions when that worked quite well. There was one in Elliott where we had a lot of services come to Elliott. We've had one in Alpururulam. [Legal services] ... but also, the non-legal services like the financial counsellors actually coming out to the community with us. We did that for a while [on about a] two-year cycle. Stakeholder organisation

## 8. ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN THE BARKLY: WHERE TO FROM HERE?

This chapter sets out suggestions and some recommendations for improved service delivery, strategies and approaches most likely to meet current legal needs in the focus communities.

The strategies in question cover a relatively wide range. This is because achieving improved access to justice has some complexity to it. As one stakeholder suggested, 'We wouldn't be here' talking about this 'if it wasn't complex. We're never going to unravel it all. You can only slowly chip away.' Given this complexity, a multi-faceted approach is required, one important part of which relates to legal service delivery.

Strategies considered are likely to improve access to justice as more traditionally understood, including by enhancing legal service delivery. But they also encompass approaches focused on community development, system reform and other more collective responses to relevant issues. Access to justice is traditionally defined as resolving legal issues after they arise and often for and by aggrieved individuals. It is usually situated within a legal framework, involving legal institutions, legislation and lawyers. The concept needs to be expanded, however, in terms of processes used to ensure access to justice and what 'justice' means. Access to justice requires, for instance, building capacity of more marginalised individuals so that legal problems are averted to begin with or are dealt with perhaps more directly by these individuals when they do arise. Reform of legal, government and other systems likely to deliver better justice outcomes to whole communities requires input from legal and other services, community members impacted by those systems and from government. These are just some examples of how we might broaden definitions of access to justice.

### 8.1 Responding to barriers: knowledge, complex needs and culture

This section considers responses to a number of specific barriers to accessing justice, with some focus on legal services, information and institutions.

#### 8.1.1 Increasing knowledge and awareness of the law and legal services

There is a need to increase access to information about the law and about where to get help with legal issues.

The more our community knows and the more we educate them, the stronger they'll be. So, when it comes to things like finances, if they have been walked through the process and the things that they can utilise, that's going to help. Community member

One stakeholder referred to the use of standardised approaches to legal information for various agencies developed by Legal Aid WA.<sup>60</sup> The tool is confined to criminal law,

<sup>60</sup> See <https://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/news/blurred-borders-new-legal-communication-resource>

however it uses a range of communication mediums (including visual art and story-telling) that all stakeholder organisations in the east Kimberley region agree to use.

More CLE that accords with good practice identified above (talking with community about areas in which they need more information, delivering CLE through organisations with which community is already engaged, for instance) would be greatly beneficial, with some focus on civil and family law issues, where appropriate. Use of radio or similar may be more useful than printed materials in getting the word out about available legal assistance and about legal rights. Increased CLE, however, requires further resources: to develop and deliver it and to respond to the increased demand that will inevitably emerge as a result of increased delivery. However, increasing access to information about the law and legal rights, including through CLE, should also help to avert (future) legal problems from arising.

Additionally, increasing understanding of the law and of access to legal help should not be the sole responsibility of legal services, nor just be about CLE as it is traditionally understood. Such a significant amount of legal need in the focus communities arises in the context of government system/community interaction, including in civil and family law areas. It is suggested that government agencies (including local government) need to take on much greater responsibility for ensuring community members have access to basic information essential to ensuring effective interaction with government systems and about relevant rights and responsibilities. This is identified as a form of community-wide 'capacity building', and again, may help to avert the need for more reactive legal responses. Government agencies should also know about and be able to refer clients to legal services, where required. This is discussed in the context of housing and employment below.

I think a lot of [the education] could be done by the Department [of housing] also taking a more open approach, informing and educating people, it doesn't have to be talked about as 'rights' because it's kind of a dirty word. And it's the same with employment. Since the Intervention [housing and employment arrangements] ... have been ... different concepts to remote communities than what they used to be. You know, back in the day, you paid your rent for your house and, if you paid your rent, then you got your house fixed. And, if you didn't pay your rent, you didn't get your house fixed, and you just got to stay in your house. And then suddenly it was, well, you paid your rent and you still didn't get your house fixed. Or you didn't pay your rent and you got told you have to get out of your house. So there was very little transitional capacity-building around those changes. And the same with employment, there was no information about what's your pay slip and what's super, and what's unlawful dismissal, and what's workplace bullying and what are the expectations of your employer. Because you've just been in CDP for the last 20 years doing your whipper-snipping four hours a day ... That's the Shires, being the main employer there. The Shires and Territory Housing could still do a lot more capacity-building to help that transition for tenants and employees as well. And legal services could be involved. Stakeholder organisation

Similarly, understanding of processes and outcomes in the criminal justice system, identified as currently problematic, ought to be enhanced, potentially through creation of a position situated within the justice system designed for this purpose. Other initiatives likely to build knowledge and help link people to legal (and potentially other) assistance include use of a legal health check tool and employing community members to work with and/or for legal services on remote communities. These are both discussed in detail below.

### ***8.1.2 Working holistically to address complex needs***

Disempowerment, fatigue and resignation are identified as barriers to addressing legal issues. Responses to these issues include building capacity of individuals and re-empowering community (see Community solutions below). Discussed in the context of the latter barriers too, however, was the complexity of issues individuals face, as well as 'over-servicing' of clients - where they are connected to multiple organisations either for the same issue or so that all of the issues they face are responded to. More holistic service delivery within a single service is likely to be more beneficial than multiple referrals to organisations working with clients.

One suggested strategy is recruitment by legal services of social workers. There was some discussion of collaboratively seeking funding for a social worker position that would be shared by legal services in Tennant Creek and/or of employment within individual legal services of social workers. NTLAC has employed Social Support Workers (SSW) to work with non-legal issues of clients in Katherine, Alice Springs and Darwin. This approach provides opportunity to address need holistically.

It would be an absolute game-changer. It would also mean that lawyers are doing less social work and therefore have the capacity to do more strategic-impact litigation. Whereas, at the moment, as a lawyer, you need to respond to a large number of an individual's social needs in order to get to the point of actually being able to address some of their legal needs ... Engaging with government agencies like ... housing and ascertaining someone's housing status, whether they have any debt, advocating for them to be on the priority-housing list. That's totally non-legal ... [You're just] telling a person's story and explaining why they meet the criteria for priority housing. So, a social worker could absolutely be doing that. They could also be doing a lot of the warm referrals that we do that are non-legal. So, with just about every client I have, I refer them to CatholicCare for financial counselling. A social worker would readily do that. Other things like notifications. So ... ensuring that housing is aware of all of the people living in a house with a person and, if a person passes away, advising housing that, for cultural reasons, they can't live in that house anymore, that they need to be transferred. When there's a death, liaising with the Land Council to get vouchers to pay for funerals. We do all of those things because no-one else is doing it that we know of. And also, because that person requires, particularly with very vulnerable people, a wrap-around service at that time, so ... A lot of lawyers here are doing a lot of non-legal work. Stakeholder organisation

### 8.1.3 Working with Aboriginal clients

Also discussed is the broad support already being provided by Aboriginal staff (particularly CSOs) to Aboriginal people with legal problems or disputes. These staff have capacity to work with complex legal *and* non-legal needs of clients, including their need for cultural safety and connection. They help to address barriers of distrust when they are working with Aboriginal clients in a non-Indigenous service, in particular. Any opportunity to expand or otherwise build on Aboriginal CSO-type roles in Tennant Creek, given that it works effectively, ought to be taken. Suggestions are set out below about creation of an Aboriginal CSO type position on remote communities.

Apart from creation of Aboriginal CSO positions or similar, other issues raised in the context of service delivery to Indigenous people referred to prioritising Indigenous-led strategies, programs and service provision (see Community solutions below) and being culturally responsive through greater uptake of interpreters, including by lawyers.

We're not an Aboriginal legal service but, in terms of cultural safety, I think that we can be well ahead of the others sometimes, in terms of always using interpreters, proactively using interpreters. Things like that make the service much more accessible to people. Stakeholder organisation

Some of the work to be done to increase use of interpreters by lawyers, government and services involves educating community about the role of interpreters (and about interpreter obligations with respect to confidentiality): both to overcome barriers to community use of them, but also to recruit more community members to work as interpreters. There are currently funds available, but not enough interpreters to do the work in question. 'We have a list of people who have done the training. They say, we'll come, don't pick us up, then they never come'. Community member

One lady came up to me. We don't know what you mob doing. You need to give us more information. We need to tell our story to the community, to promote the role. Hey what you mob, this is what we're doing at the Interpreter Service. Community member

Sometimes service providers take information out to remote communities about working for the AIS, too. As a further point, lawyers also need more training about why, how and when to use interpreters when working with Indigenous clients.

All new lawyers and legal staff should go through interpreter training. The AIS has specialised legal training, which provides basic legal understanding for interpreters. Training's also available to all agencies about use of interpreters but there's not a lot of take up. NAAJA's trained their staff in Darwin and that's been really positive. Stakeholder organisation

*There is a need to increase knowledge and awareness of the law, legal services and where to obtain help with legal issues.*

1. We recommend expanding CLE that accords with the good practice identified in this Report. In implementing this recommendation, we note:

- the importance of further resources required to develop and deliver CLE and to respond to increased demand;
- that various forms of communication may be more useful than printed materials (e.g. radio).

2. We recommend that government agencies (at all levels) ensure that community members have access to basic information essential to ensuring effective interaction with government systems and about relevant rights and responsibilities. Further, we recommend that government agencies ensure that they are aware of relevant legal services and that they refer clients to legal services, where required.

3. In order to improve community understanding of processes and outcomes in the criminal justice system, we recommend that consideration be given to establishing a designated position situated within the justice system designed for this purpose.

*There is a need to work holistically to address the complex needs which many people caught up with various legal and non-legal issues in the Barkly face.*

4. We recommend that the legal services consider the feasibility of recruiting social worker/s for the region. Consideration may be given to collaboratively seeking funding for a social worker position that would be shared by legal services in Tennant Creek and/or of the employment within individual legal services of social workers.

*Working with Aboriginal clients.*

5. Aboriginal staff have capacity to work with complex legal and non-legal needs of Aboriginal clients, including their need for cultural safety and connection. We recommend that the legal services consider the feasibility of expanding Aboriginal CSO roles (or similar) in the Barkly. Consideration should be given, in this context, to collaborative solutions across the legal services.

6. We recommend various strategies for increasing the use of interpreters. These strategies include educating community members about the role of interpreters (including interpreter obligations with respect to confidentiality); and more training for lawyers about why, how and when to use interpreters when working with Aboriginal clients.

## 8.2 Collaborative and coordinated service delivery

### 8.2.1 Collaboration and coordination in legal service delivery

A number of gaps in legal service delivery were identified in earlier parts of this report. These pertain to civil and family law in general, and particular issues within these areas of law; to providing services to males and on remote communities; lack of private practitioners; and lack of a permanent NAAJA presence in Tennant Creek at the time of writing (which is now being addressed, as noted above).

For the most part, without a fairly immediate injection of major financial or other resources, many of these gaps are not going to be addressed in the short term. They are probably best addressed, as participants identified, by thinking through improvements to *the way in which legal services are working*, with some focus on increased collaboration or coordination. Detail is provided below about potential approaches in a remote service delivery context. The comments in this section have broader relevance.

Gaps in legal service delivery might be responded, to a degree, to by ensuring that all legal services are aware of and using *appropriate* (warm) referral processes to service providers, including private practitioners and what are referred to in the 2003 report as 'government and community services' (complaints agencies). Information about and processes of referral to the latter persons and organisations must be monitored and improved on an ongoing basis.

Increased collaborative and strategic service delivery planning so that legal services know each other are doing, and where and at what time would be beneficial. Participants pointed to a need for more formal or structured relationships between legal services at a local level, including to increase knowledge about legal service provision (for instance, when legal services are travelling outside of, or NAAJA and NTLAC civil lawyers are travelling to Tennant Creek). This and other information might be used to identify and respond to possible duplications and gaps in legal service provision. There could be discussion about how resources might be shared, too, so as to add value to the work of the legal services.

It'd be good if legal services could visit those black-spot areas where we're not funded to go. That's where those gaps [can be addressed]. Stakeholder organisation

Regular meetings between the legal services was recommended by some participants, though with acknowledgement that everyone is time-poor. Another recommendation was for a shared calendar, accessible to all the legal services.

In terms of a legal meeting group, specific legal, I don't think that's happening ... [E]veryone's communicating with each other... sort of stopping and talking about the highest trend needs and gaps, and all of that. It would be useful for the four legal services to have regular meetings that are set apart from the general community services ... For a small community, it makes sense for them to know what's on the

ground, to talk to each other. Stakeholder organisation

A further suggestion is the setting up of MOUs between the legal services, which might lead to consensus around and formalisation of ways of working (in relation to referrals, for instance).

I think it's been patchy and it could definitely benefit from a bit more structure and commitment from the organisations. An MOU or something a bit more formalised because a lot of it has relied on personalities, developing relationships, [but there are always] changes of staff. We've had an MOU ... in the past but that was really just about them sharing our office space. Haven't really had anything about referral of clients ... or anything like that. And I think we could benefit from something like that. Stakeholder organisation

I would prefer to have some kind of MOU developed between the legal services where everyone knew what their delineated boundaries were and what their workloads were, what they could accept or not accept ... They're not having to be here, there and everywhere. And also helps the legal provider prevent conflicts from arising. Stakeholder organisation

### **8.2.2 Collaboration and coordination: all services and government**

Collaboration in service provision by *all* services (not just legal services) and government is required: both to respond to the (often) complex issues faced by individuals and families,<sup>61</sup> and at a broader service provision systems level (see also Systemic approaches to addressing systemic issues).

Participants suggested increasing partnerships and otherwise improving collaboration and coordination with respect to referral processes, for instance. Agreement over sharing of client information also needs discussion and formalisation, in this context. Legal services might think through where further partnerships might be established, as a priority. One legal service participant discussed this as follows.

I think a really significant one that we're only just starting to actually explore is partnerships with other organisations. There could be formal health-justice partnerships (discussed below) or they could be strong relationships with those organisations that, with the client's consent, refer them directly to us at the appropriate point in time. I think there is such a multiplicity of legal, financial, social, cultural issues that affect so many individuals here on an everyday basis that they just feel overwhelmed and inundated. Stakeholder organisation

<sup>61</sup> One suggestion was that there be shared case management of individuals and families similar to that used for the Family Safety Framework, but with a focus on families (or households) experiencing multiple issues that all require attention. At present, multiple services and agencies are responding to these issues with very little coordination, unlikely to produce positive outcomes and a waste of resources.

So many organisations working across so many issues not talking with each other, so people feel like, and I see this with my clients, they walk from here to there, to there, to there, and they just become disillusioned by that, understandably. I think it's very reassuring for a client if you can say to them, "I can help you with this. I'm going to get you help with that from this person. I'm going to send them your story. I'm going to give them all of your information. You don't have to recount your trauma again and we're going to all work together to get to the bottom of this." It's not happening enough and it would improve access to justice so markedly. Think about the social workers at the hospital. ... On a daily basis, they have clients coming to them with a panoply of legal issues and they're not coming to us. And that client is not going to come to us because they've already spoken with a social worker about what's going on. They've got health things, death, injury, whatever worrying them... I think we really need to be working toward - of course, always with the client's authority - information-sharing in a way that really benefits them so that they're being appropriately and meaningfully serviced rather than over or under-serviced.

Stakeholder organisation

A further suggestion was for shared resources that would fill existing gaps in service provision. As an example, there was a suggestion that agencies in Tennant Creek jointly fund a position that would work therapeutically with male perpetrators of DV. This position could sit within a legal or non-legal service, and though not a health justice partnership per se, would reflect and/or emerge at just one of multiple points of intersection between health and justice issues.

Formalising collaboration and coordination is essential, according to some participants. Agreed processes, for instance, can come unstuck where reliant on the knowledge and inclination of or inter-personal connection between individuals, particularly given the turnover of staff in Tennant Creek. MOUs were recommended in this context, identified as beneficial for the executive or management level buy-in (and authority) they bring to the table.

I consider siloing to be a really major issue in Tennant Creek and the Barkly ... I think probably, in an appropriate manner, formalising them a bit would help. Just because my experience has been that even with positive relationships with people, there isn't that proactive approach to collaborating. So maybe it needs to be helpfully imposed a little bit. Stakeholder organisation

Collaboration needs to be part of the processes and procedures of organisations. So, like starting with an MOU, for example, because staff retention is such a problem in Tennant Creek. I'll have a good relationship with someone ... and say "You've got case workers. If there's issues coming up, just directly link them with me." But then that person you're working with goes away and you're back at square one educating new staff around the processes they can follow with you. It really needs to come from

management and be an entrenched thing. Stakeholder organisation

In terms of other services and agencies, when I started, I was as much as possible just out in the community and visiting all the organisations, and talking about the legal service and my role, and exploring how we can work together. I've been starting to lose steam there because one starts to feel like you're just reaching out and they're not grabbing. We've held a number of community service-provider forums and facilitated that out of the courthouse, basically, getting all of the service providers together and explaining what each of us does, encouraging warm referrals and also breaking down those barriers. We did that a year ago. I guess there was a slight increase in referrals and then it just petered out. And, again, that's probably staff turnover but I also think management in these organisations needs to really lead that. Stakeholder organisation

Local level and/or NT-wide MOUs with government agencies, in particular, are seen as likely to be beneficial for addressing systemic issues, including to improve on existing referral processes.

Given the level of policing in Tennant Creek, it might even be something that could include the police. I know there's been a lot of frustration in terms of referring clients for assistance ... where police have told fairly vulnerable people particular information and that's kind of been bounced around as well. Territory Families is another agency that could refer clients earlier on. ... I mentioned police because of the DV, the levels of DVOs that they are involved in. They're effectively a legal service in that sense. So, making orders on behalf of people. And then Territory Families obviously representing the interests of children. And, and we've had long conversations with them about early referrals of people to get legal assistance .... And they've been receptive to that then, again structurally, people change, things fall down and that sort of thing necessarily happens. Stakeholder organisation

### **8.2.3 An example: health justice partnerships**

One type of partnership that is likely to be particularly beneficial, and in which there is positive interest from both health and legal services in further establishing in the Barkly, are health justice partnerships (HJPs). There are a number of HJPs in Australia and interest in them is growing, as they are seen as an effective mechanism to improve both health and justice outcomes.<sup>62</sup>

Barkly legal services are already engaged in HJPs and/or other collaborations with health services, including in Tennant Creek. NTLAC has a partnership with Danila Dilba in Darwin and will also coordinate an HJP in Katherine, collaborating with Katherine Hospital and other services. NAAJA has collaborated with Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation in the Top

<sup>62</sup> More information about HJPs is available on Health Justice Australia's website. <https://www.healthjustice.org.au>

End. CAWLS is working with Anyinginyi in Tennant Creek, providing services to community through this organisation's Stronger Families unit.<sup>63</sup> CAWLS also delivers Responding to Family Violence training seminars to health staff in Alice Springs, including in the local hospital.<sup>64</sup> Through Health Justice Partnerships CAWLS provides on-site assistance to women at Health centres in Central Australia including the Alice Springs Hospital and Central Australian Aboriginal Congress. These women are then linked in to CAWLS client support services for assistance with interconnected non-legal issues. This service model is in the process of being rolled out in the Barkly region.

Given this and for other reasons, there appears to be a good understanding of this type of partnership and why they make good sense. There are many links between health and justice, and this, as well as the increased potential HJPs might bring for increased community engagement with legal help and for building knowledge of the law, suggest that establishment of further HJPs may be useful in a Barkly context. The potential for health justice partnerships in remote locations was a particular focus (discussed further below). One participant working in health stated as follows.

And even our discussion this morning about what things count as justice we're like, "Oh my God, totally! Yep. Maybe that fits in there." And not thinking about it that way. And, if you aren't used to viewing all of those issues as justice issues, you're just never going to be looking in the right place for the assistance ... If it is something that is moving forward [we would be interested] ... We want to be cutting edge. We want to be progressive. We want to be the best service we can be. Stakeholder organisation

Some Barkly clinics, and health services generally, are already doing work that impacts (positively) on justice outcomes: whether by way of advocacy around issues such as housing or addressing issues that underpin poor justice outcomes (such as mental health or drug and alcohol misuse).

For me, I don't feel the community has a very strong advocacy face. So, we are doing what we can to be squeaky wheels and try and get things moving to benefit them. Particularly for housing at the moment, that's where we're trying to throw our effort behind this because the current living situation of community members is having a noticeable impact on our service - not only in the delivery, but in the presentation of people. So, we're trying to ... encourage our community. "You guys need to phone housing." Because the more voices we have making the same complaints, the bigger an impact we're going to have. Stakeholder organisation

<sup>63</sup> CAWLS is not in partnership but is co-located with Anyinginyi and has an MOU for service delivery which includes setting up and delivery of Health Justice. This is still being developed with other services and will include a comprehensive and integrated service delivery.

<sup>64</sup> This free training is an opportunity for professionals to gain deeper insight and knowledge into how to identify domestic violence and respond to disclosures of domestic violence (including referral pathways). There are presenters from a range of services and it is the only accredited workshop of this kind in the NT. This training should be rolled out in the Barkly with legal and non-legal services in 2020.

Challenges associated with HJPs were also discussed, as follows.

[Even in an] urban environment [an HJP] takes a really significant amount of time and attention, and, basically, reminding everyone through training, through resources, through ongoing communication, through turning up and going, "Hey, don't forget about us!" "This is a really good outcome. That was really great that you referred that person." That kind of ongoing, physical presence. And even then, it's still a really significant challenge to get the health providers to think about the other needs of patients. Stakeholder organisation

As long as we're not positioning ourselves as - this is the health centre where you come to get in trouble ... We have a healthy relationship with the police down at [named place]. I do not want for the community to see that, "Oh, they've come into the health centre and now they're being carried off to court," or what have you. But I would like for the community to say, "I've got a problem and I need to go somewhere. Who can we access as a resource?" And there should be no issues of us putting up, "Hey, you know the lawyers are coming. Have you got a problem with debt or crime, or humbug?" And do it that way. I don't think that would become a problem. Stakeholder organisation

### Legal health check tools

An HJP is more than just provision of outreach legal services from a health service. Legal services become much more embedded in the health space through an HJP, with collaboration taking a variety of forms. Collaboration might extend, for instance, to shared legal and health service delivery to individual clients. Some HJPs are also using legal health check (LHC) tools, through which health staff (who generally have no or very little legal knowledge) identify and then refer legal issues to legal services.<sup>65</sup> Implementation of the tool serves as an opportunity to upskill health workers around legal issues and to build collaboration across services and sectors.

Someone could just come in for a regular GP visit or a check-up with a nurse and there's a legal health check-up that can be done at the same time. And, if some things jump out ... I really believe that people that have legal issues that are causing them sort of anxiety and stress, it really is closely linked to a health issue. And, you know, we've had so much experience in the past of helping people, taking that pressure off them when they realise it's not as big an issue as they thought ... or it can be fixed. Stakeholder organisation

A legal health check tool might be introduced outside of an HJP in Tennant Creek or the Barkly more generally. It could be used by legal services (lawyers and other staff), and by a

<sup>65</sup> LHCs have been used in contexts other than health, but are now being rolled out within HJPs, including in Indigenous-focused HJPs. Information on LHCs is available from various sources, including <http://legalhealthcheck.org.au>

range of other organisations and individuals: addressing barriers to accessing justice, including poor identification of legal issues other than criminal issues.

I don't think that we should be sitting at the hospital. I don't think that's an appropriate use of our resources. I also don't think that it's socially or culturally appropriate for a lawyer to be really engaging with someone at the time of a health crisis. It's about upskilling the social workers who those clients have relationships with and trust to then access our service at a time that works for them. But it's that first point of contact. When you lose that opportunity, you lose the opportunity of helping the client. You need to set something up. The counsellor at the women's refuge could be using a legal health check tool. The entire outreach team at the women's refuge. All of the counsellors at the Sexual Assault Referral Centre. The high school wellbeing team. The case workers at Anyinginyi Health. I mean even the entire medical team at the hospital. ... There are so many systemic issues affecting people here that any service provider in any field is going to confront all of these issues. The point of a legal health check is to actually enlighten those service providers to the fact that it is a legal issue. Stakeholder organisation

It was suggested that the NTLAC helpline might also be contacted to assist with 'triaging' of legal issues picked up through the LHC process, assisting services to identify if they are legal and/or what to do in response. Increased community awareness of this helpline may be useful. It is important to note though that as is the case with CLE the more legal need you find, the more the resources required to service this need.

*A number of gaps in legal service delivery were identified in the Report. Without injection of major resources, many of these gaps are likely to best be addressed through improving legal services' collaboration and coordination, among themselves and with other relevant organisations.*

7. We recommend that all legal services, including private practitioners, and government and community services (including complaints agencies) are aware of and use *appropriate* (warm) referral processes to service providers. Information about and processes of referral must be monitored and improved on an ongoing basis.

8. We recommend increased collaborative and strategic service delivery planning between the legal services. In this context we further recommend consideration of:

- the establishment of MOUs between the legal services to develop consensus and formalisation of processes (eg, referral processes; agreement over sharing of client information);
- regular meetings between the legal services;
- a shared calendar, accessible to all the legal services.

9. We recommend consideration of the potential for shared resources (both between legal services and other agencies) to fill existing gaps in service provision. For example, agencies in Tennant Creek might jointly fund a position to work therapeutically with male perpetrators of domestic and family violence.

10. We recommend consideration of establishing local level and/or NT-wide MOUs with government agencies, particularly those likely to be beneficial for addressing systemic legal/non-legal and service delivery issues (for eg, by improving existing referral processes).

11. We recommend consideration of establishing further *health justice partnerships* (HJPs) with the potential for HJPs in remote locations as a particular focus. In this context we recommend consideration of establishing a legal health check tool. We note the suggestion that the NTLAC helpline might be utilised to assist with 'triaging' of legal issues identified through the legal health check process.

### 8.3 Remote service delivery

Given the major barriers associated with and gaps in current legal service delivery provided to remote communities some attention has been given to thinking through strategies to be used outside of Tennant Creek. Recommendations in the 2003 report about service delivery in Tennant Creek are discussed again below, but in the context of remote service delivery (such as video-conferencing or creation of a community development worker role).

#### 8.3.1 Shared legal service delivery to remote communities

Legal services are aware of the gaps in remote service delivery and discussed ways to address these gaps. A common theme that arose in this context was sharing of service resources, both legal and non-legal. Participants spoke of joint visits to communities, which brings together both financial and other resources, but also the different areas of expertise or focus of services.

There's a lot of driving, I think that it's really important that the legal services and other community organisations are collaborating more. ... Through those relationships I've built with the other lawyers and legal services, I started exploring the possibility of us doing joint trips to a community, for example, because, at the moment, not all of the legal services have an Indigenous liaison officer. My position has been, okay, we have different clients. We have different practice areas. We can go out and do a trip without it presenting any conflict whatsoever. We don't talk about our clients. We could go to a community. We could do a joint CLE session and then

set up in separate offices. And, you know, in that one trip, service the community a hell of a lot better than would be if we're doing trips only every four months because it's such a logistical feat to get out there in the first place. Stakeholder organisation

You need resources to get out to remote communities. Four services going out at different times. All need vehicles, contacts in the communities to organise meetings and so on. We also can't send women out by themselves. Resources are scarce, let's try to share them. We were thinking about getting a big bus and everyone pooling resources. A travelling circus! Stakeholder organisation

It was stressed that this could only be started if there was sufficient commitment and capacity to do it properly. 'Well, I think, if we fail to meet peoples' expectations, we do more harm than good, which is why I honestly haven't dared to go out there until I can guarantee people that I'm coming back' (stakeholder organisation).

All those conversations [between legal services] have happened but it was just more down to the actual funding of that delivery, lining up dates and everything. It's just the logistics of it. And making sure ... you can't just go out every six months and go, "Okay, we're back," or even every two months. You need to dedicate a big chunk of time when you're first starting that program to just develop relationships. Stakeholder organisation

If you wanted to bring [the NTLAC outreach] model back in, you probably would have to do some regular visits in the communities ... You'd have to do at least four visits a year. And you could probably roll back a little bit over time and cut it back to three. If you could do more, then that would be better. It's essential [too] to have Aboriginal people involved I think [in liaison roles]. Stakeholder organisation

On the latter point raised, an Aboriginal liaison position shared across legal services and situated in Tennant Creek (but able to travel out to communities with the services) was discussed, as follows.

You could have one or two liaison-type facilitators for remote visits that would be a regular face coming into the community. And they could transport different lawyers so you would share the load across the services. So, you might have a civil lawyer go out from NAAJA and then the following visit there'd be a civil lawyer going from NTLAC. Now that would pick up your issues with conflicts and give you your face-to-face contact. There's no reason that a civil lawyer from NAAJA, if there wasn't a conflict, couldn't instruct a Legal Aid lawyer to act as an agent, take some instructions, take an affidavit or get something signed and those types of things that you really need someone on the ground to do. It's hard to do that stuff over the phone and, of course, signing documents can get difficult. You lose any sense of confidentiality if you start scanning documents out to a community office and asking someone, "Can you just get so and so to come in and witness?" There are examples of

when our worker linked up with another field worker (CSO). Maybe. But definitely linked up with another service and took another service out to a couple of communities. Stakeholder organisation

Funding is an issue too, as present arrangements do not lend themselves to doing this kind of work, which takes time (and can be about more than the number of files opened). Funding also needs to be sufficient enough that the work is not set up to fail.

And you always have to send two staff out for security. So there's two staff ... They're not actually going to really deliver the program for the first 12 months. They're just going to go and build a relationship with the community ... At the moment, domestic-violence services have been put on a five-year funding agreement cycle but not domestic-violence legal services. Maybe a five-year funding agreement would give services greater capacity to develop their programs more thoroughly as opposed to being worried that they have to report on it in this really small timeframe, try to get some stats up so they can get their funding again. That could increase good outcomes. Stakeholder organisation

Also suggested was that servicing remote communities in partnership does not only have to involve legal services. Health services and other NGOs, for instance, may be on board. Any type of 'justice partnership' could be established. There is precedent for this, for instance, in the previous partnership between CatholicCare and NTLAC. Appendix C notes which non-legal services are working in communities. These might be approached to build partnerships and collaborations with legal services, whether situated permanently on a community or providing a FIFO service to it (see also *Remote service delivery: partnerships and collaboration with local organisations* below).

It's about really keeping your finger on the pulse and understanding what those other activities are that do go out to communities and how we can link in with them. That takes a fair amount of resources to keep on top of in itself. But I think that there's lots of models like that that you could use. Stakeholder organisation

### **8.3.2 Remote service delivery: video-conferencing**

A recommendation of the 2003 report was for use of video-conferencing in Tennant Creek to improve access to justice. It is being used now in town, with facilities (at least) available at the Courthouse and at NTLAC to link clients in with counsellors and private practitioners outside of Tennant Creek. There was discussion of use of audio-visual facilities on remote communities to improve access to legal services. Some positive precedent has been set through health services, and some thought it was a good idea to use A/V facilities in a legal context, too – for legal information sessions, for court sittings and for provision of advice to individuals

Well [in health] ... instead of jumping on the bus here, going all the way down there

just for a check-up and then rush back, they've got one at the clinic where you can speak to your doctor. And he'll give you your result and tell you how it is instead of going all the way there, coming back again. So, obviously, it's working there. I know [people who have] used it ... they're open to it. So, it's not, "Oh, gees, what's that?"  
Community member

We used it to link clients from one community into financial counsellors, and they'd speak face-to-face. We tried that in other communities but often the internet speeds ... It just didn't work [well]. I think there's a lot of room for that. I don't think AV is the answer to everything but it's part of an answer. And the medical services do it very, very well. They have specialists that do specialist appointments via AVL to clinics.

**And community members that you did that with seemed comfortable enough using it?**

Much more comfortable than speaking on a phone. I think it worked. I think [they] responded pretty well to that. Stakeholder organisation

Other participants did not think it was appropriate at all for use on Indigenous communities.

Our clients don't want this. That'd be non-engagement. It's pretty invasive stuff. It's very personal stuff too. Especially the sexual violence. They don't want to talk about it on a screen. It's the old contact stuff. It's the cultural side of things which we need to put front and centre, to ensure an individual's wellbeing. Stakeholder organisation

Use of video-conferencing, moreover, would have to be accompanied by and could never completely replace face-to-face contact on and travel to remote communities (also discussed in the next section).

I think whatever we come up with we ultimately need to consistently attend that community in person. That's just the way that communities work in the Barkly, to my knowledge. Once trust is built, then certainly there are clever ways of reducing the amount of trips we're needing to do. And that is things like video link or even having support people on the ground that can be that conduit for us. But, if our face isn't there on the ground, I just can't see people accessing our service. Stakeholder organisation

The facilities would need to be in a neutral location, where confidentiality would be assured (eg, not the police station). Someone would need to coordinate use of it locally: ensuring that people made it to appointments, but also setting up meetings and managing the technology (also discussed in the next section).

I think that the absolute ideal is to have someone who specialises in doing that for legal services but I just don't think that's sustainable ... Why couldn't the council's role be to help people connect up with services? Stakeholder organisation

**8.3.3 Remote service delivery: remote community liaison/development role**

Set out above is a suggestion for development of a shared Aboriginal CSO position, employing someone from Tennant Creek who would then travel out to communities with lawyers (see Shared legal service delivery to remote communities). There was also discussion of employing and upskilling individuals living on remote communities to identify and respond to legal issues, including by connecting them with legal and/or other services.

There was a lot of interest in this idea, which situates the same or similar Legal Access and Community Development role recommended in the 2003 report outside Tennant Creek. This role was to:

- provide information about the law and available legal services and coordinate legal education for members of the public and to government and community service delivery workers
- be a one-stop shop access to legal services and other related services for individual and groups with a legal problem
- to work with community to identify broader legal problems and devise responses to them.

The suggested (present-day) position was described as follows by participants.

So, it's really just about having a resource and referral point. So, having a cohort of people that are trained in understanding how to spot legal problems, what the legal services are that they can refer people to and helping to make those referrals.

Stakeholder organisation

We have so many highly-skilled people who could take all the information, be able to give [non-legal advice] ... Like so many legal problems that we get are not civil. They're not necessarily even legal. "There is a common-sense solution that we can assist you with." They could do all of that. You could... then distil whatever the actual legal issue was, call someone in Alice or ... wherever. I think that could work.

Stakeholder organisation

This was seen as a good idea, for a number of reasons. Firstly, it helps to address problems associated with FIFO service delivery, which make it very difficult to establish trust and relationships on community – essential to delivering good outcomes. The importance of building connections was discussed by community members as follows.

It's about relationships. If someone comes back in the community ... instead of having it behind a closed door get out there, visit the family. See who they are. Meet their kids. Talk to them... Have that couple of days. Don't just come in our community and go again. Or don't just fly and go. Come and stay here for a few days. Go visit staff at the school. Visit the older people around there. Just looking around. ... The community is out there [not in this Council building] ... And it's more or less

– if people are showing up at their place. “Oh, well, hang on. He cares about me. Here’s a seat. Get out and have a yarn,”, that sort of stuff. Community member

Secondly, it is applying community development principles and delivering community development outcomes (see also Community solutions below). It builds capacity of individual community members and the whole community, as they have greater opportunity to raise concerns and have them responded to, as the local worker is linked in with legal services. ‘Yeah, that’d be good because, for myself ... I think we miss out on a lot. And then we end up in bigger problems’ (Community member).

And, if we’ve got a central repository of information, they can unify the situation. And, while I’m big on lots of little, tiny voices making lots of noises, sometimes you need to be tackling the big problems with the big boys. And that’s having someone with the resources, the skill, the time, the ability to get all of those little, tiny voices together and create a single statement. And even if we’re working from in community I think there’s no avoiding the fact that we need something from outside because we can’t do it from within here. We don’t have the resources and the knowledge. ... We might have some enthusiastic people, well-spoken, well-educated people, but we don’t know what we’ve got to do and we don’t know where to find things, and who to contact. Stakeholder organisation

Thirdly, the worker(s) would be much more (immediately) accessible to community members than FIFO legal services, thereby improving access to justice. Fourthly, it is also a good use of shared resources, reducing but not completely cutting back on financial and other resources required for legal service travel out bush. None of the remote community-focused initiatives suggested in this report are going to work without some direct contact between communities and legal services, as noted above.

Challenges might arise, however, when the worker in question is responding to certain issues and because of their connection with community, with the latter making it difficult to put tight boundaries around their work. ‘Things like housing and child protection sound controversial enough, but if it was a domestic-violence-type matter or something like that’ (stakeholder organisation).

I can see merit in this idea. Though there would be issues in terms of giving out legal advice and conflict for the person in the community - if they’re from the community or living in the community. The pressure that they would face would be really difficult ... I think it would be good but you just have to have very strict parameters around what they’re able to, what information they can give out. The trouble is with a lot of CSOs - they get stuck in, there’s no like cut-off at five o’clock. You will be spoken to all the time. If there are parameters around how to manage it ... If there’s a team and, and there’d have to be a culture of making sure that person wasn’t just left out there and not really part of the team. Organisationally, I think you have to work out a really good, supportive culture for everyone. But I think it’s possible.

### Stakeholder organisation

As this comment suggests, this strategy would require resourcing financially, as well as significant levels of ongoing support (including regular face-to-face contact) and capacity building.

Any employment of a remote Indigenous person needs significant support, training, resourcing and all those sorts of things. And I think the reason why it worked quite well at TEWLS (Top End Women's Legal Service)<sup>66</sup> was because you do have that regular attendance on the community. You know, you could upskill ... when you go out to court, ... You'd debrief about things that would happen. And then you'd work in a side by side type partnership. And I think that, unless you have something like that, it's going to be really difficult for a remote person to have that really crucial and quite pressurised role. Stakeholder organisation

One of the difficulties for the local countrymen is that culturally there's a different emphasis on education ... Education is a living thing as opposed to reading, writing, those kind of structured school things. So a lot of the adult people, whilst they might be excellent speakers and could be great advocates, the paperwork that we generate to do everything is not going to potentially be their strength. And access to a scribe or a secretary, or an administrator who can do those tasks while the community member is collecting the stories, the problems, and coming back, and saying, "This is what we need. How do we make it happen?" At the clinic too, we try to do paperwork there. Sometimes it's ... hard. Stakeholder organisation

When you have all these different roles, lawyers are held up as the pinnacle. And so, if you have a paralegal or a CSO, or a different title, if those people aren't valued as much, they're not going to be necessarily trained as well. And you have to not have that situation. If you've got one person out in community, you would have to value them and resource them like you would if there was a lawyer in that community. Otherwise you're setting them up to fail and also the community up to not having good delivery of service. But I think, if there was a real culture in the organisation, of understanding what that role is for and that that person needs to be supported the same way that you would if you put a lawyer out there, then, there's total possibility. Stakeholder organisation

#### ***8.3.4 Remote service delivery: partnerships and collaboration with local organisations***

There is precedent for developing collaborative practices between legal services and health clinics and/or Councils in remote communities. NTLAC had a positive experience with both

<sup>66</sup> The 2003 report referred to an effective Top End Women's Legal Service (TEWLS) initiative that employed women living on remote communities to work on domestic violence and associated matters arising for community members (Renouf 2006)

types of organisations as part of their outreach initiative, for instance. CAWLS lawyers travel with NPY DFV workers to communities on NPY lands. These visits have been highly successful, and both organisations would like to enhance and expand this service delivery. Collaboration in this context might take different forms. Firstly, Council can offer space and other facilities to legal services during visits.

When I last was at Ali Curung, I did do a bit of a scoping exercise around legal need and approaches to doing that outreach ... We went and spoke with the Barkly Shire, and they were just like, "If you come out here, use our offices. You can both have separate offices. We'll do whatever we can to facilitate this. It's really important," because this community is so under-serviced and, as you'd be aware, there's just been so much going on in Ali Curung that there's a lot of good work we could be doing... Stakeholder organisation

Council offices and/or clinics might also serve as a referral point through which community members can access information, including about legal and other services and/or legal issues, and/or connect with legal (and other) services. This is already happening, to a degree. As one Area Manager describes this: 'most community members come to the BRC office and we help as much as we can with any issues around banking, finance, licences, fines, ID etc.' Another particularly proactive Area Manager research participant is in the process of developing a resource for all Council offices that would assist Council staff to guide community members through (usually) more straightforward processes such as how to access a birth certificate. Legal services might collaborate in development of these types of resources.

HJPs on remote communities is another suggestion, again serving as a point of referral to legal services. Clinic video-conferencing facilities have been suggested, too, as a mechanism through which community members might contact lawyers.

Now, the other thing about confidentiality issues and getting things signed is big gaps. It's a long drive to a lot of these places and say you did only visit three times or four times a year, that still is big gaps ... So sometimes you do need things done between these gaps and I think partnerships with the clinics, with the medical ... You've got more of a sense of confidentiality through that service. Stakeholder organisation

This would run nicely parallel to the social-emotional program ... to be instigated very shortly ... The health centre is also incredibly well-situated to be a hub because we do have *the best* staff. No, we, we are very lucky that we've got an Elder and very respected members of community who've got language, who understand culture as well as whitefella business as well. You've got to merge those two together sometimes. Stakeholder organisation

Alternatively, or in addition, the community development worker position discussed above might be located in Council or in clinics and employed externally (e.g. by the legal services), *or* operate out of the latter spaces and be employed by Council (most likely).

I'm not sure about having someone here at the clinic all the time for those things. I think also having them linked to the Shire offices because, whilst we might associate justice with health, I'm not sure if [everybody does]. And, because, if I am really honest about it, when I think about, "Oh God, I've got to fight this [legal] battle" my first thought is not the health centre. So maybe it would work better out of the Council offices for our community ... It depends on the community. I can see how it fits in with the health centre but I'm not sure if it is intuitive. Stakeholder organisation

[We need to think about structures where] ... remote staff would already be in a supportive employment environment ... Like, so, in my experience of going to remote health clinics, they are such busy places. I think Council is now, they are part of the Super-shires. They have more of that role of housing support and more of a broader role ... It seems to fit a bit more neatly with their role ... The closest thing [where you might find a parallel in the NT] ... is that Territory Housing has taken over responsibility for housing and, therefore, the Shires have, I forget what they're called, Indigenous Community Housing Officers or something like that ... The other one that seems to be having some success ... is Territory Families employing Indigenous people in the child protection and prevention sort of space. But that's still government employment through Council. So no, nothing that I'm aware of in terms of justice ... It depends on their staffing configuration but I see someone like a Housing Officer might be able to [take on this work]. Stakeholder organisation

What I see, for the whole Barkly community to have someone to work in amongst them. Maybe through the Shire. The Shire would look after the whole area ... They'd be moved around. Rather than one person in each community. Or maybe you could have [one person] that co-ordinates. Stakeholder organisation

Issues arising when positioning staff within or employing them through Local Government might include perceptions of a conflict of interest and lack of confidentiality. Council will be associated by community with government generally, and many of the legal problems arising for Aboriginal people relate to government (housing, Centrelink and so on).

Well, I think it's about making sure that they know that their role is to refer ... Just like if I went into Housing and I said, "Oh, I asked you to fix my tap and you didn't fix it." "Oh, well, you should go to [such and such] and get advice about that." The same with Territory Families. They would just go, "Oh, you want to get legal advice about your rights? We've got concerns. We might remove your child. You should go to Legal Aid and get advice about that." It's not about them saying someone has done the wrong thing or the right thing: it's about early referral to services that could help ... They're basically employed as a liaison officer working with the legal service.

More like a citizen's advice bureau, if you know what that is ... I think they use it in New Zealand ... "I can look that up for you. Oh, I looked up, had a look on the directory. Yeah, you've got a tenancy issue. You should ring..." Stakeholder organisation

In looking at any kind of collaboration with Council, there also appears to be some variability in terms of the relationship Area Managers and other Council staff have with local community members. On remote communities those relationships become everything because there are a few people that appear to wield a lot of power and others are, for the most part, on the outside of that. It might be difficult to 'sell' the partnership, which must have mutual benefit. This might require setting out an economic or other argument establishing the benefits to be derived by all through collaborations of this nature.

I think we all know that helping people resolve their problems early has a social and economic cost benefit down the track. But, how do you quantify that? How do you make that a value to them? And I think that's why working in a health space is really useful in a lot of ways because they do understand the importance of prevention. Stakeholder organisation

NTLAC spoke about Council and legal service partnerships as part of the NTLAC outreach initiative as mutually beneficial, as follows.

What was happening before here is that someone might have a relative pass away, for example, and they just don't know what to do. And they go to a Council worker. The Council worker says, "Oh, they worked with us." They had some superannuation and they might get some superannuation papers, and then they help their relative fill them out. When Legal Aid first went to [one community] ... there were a few of those, where people had been assisted by people that aren't used to that type of work. They might be a tradesman and they're helping a community member fill out forms - and they've just missed really big parts. So they realised that not only [were they] missing things, but that having the lawyer there took a lot of that burden away from them.

*There are major barriers associated with and gaps in current legal service delivery provided to remote communities in the Barkly.*

12. We recommend consideration of establishing an Aboriginal liaison (CSO-type) position shared across legal services and situated in Tennant Creek, but available to travel to communities with the services. In addition, we recommend consideration of employing and upskilling individuals living on remote communities to identify and respond to legal issues, including by connecting community members with legal and/or other services. This strategy would require funding, significant levels of ongoing support (including regular face-to-face contact by the legal services) and capacity building.

13. We recommend consideration of the use of video-conferencing in remote communities to improve access to legal services. We are aware that there is not uniform support for the development of video-conferencing in a legal context. However, on balance most stakeholders believed there was a place for the use of A/V facilities for matters such as legal information sessions, and for provision of advice to individuals. Important caveats for consideration include:

- video-conferencing would have to be accompanied by and could never completely replace face-to-face contact.
- the facilities would need to be in a neutral location, where confidentiality would be assured (eg, not the police station).
- someone would need to coordinate its use locally: set up meetings, ensure people were able to attend appointments, and manage the technology.

14. We recommend consideration of ‘justice partnerships’ between legal and other services and NGOs in remote communities for the purpose of improving access to justice. There is already precedent identified in the Report for developing collaborative practices between legal services and health clinics, councils and NGOs in remote communities. For example, collaboration might include:

- the use of space and other facilities;
- the development of resources to guide and assist community members with processes (eg accessing a birth certificate, a death certificate, or superannuation queries);
- the use of A/V facilities; or
- more formalised arrangements (such as a HJP).

#### **8.4 Systemic approaches to addressing systemic issues**

Discussion of strategies that aim to address problems of or that impact on access to justice at a more systemic level are raised above: for instance, establishing MOUs to ensure that those interacting with the child protection system are referred to legal services as early as possible. CLE can also be thought of as a more strategic approach. Increasing community-wide knowledge of legal rights is a potentially early prevention, wide-reach strategy likely to help deliver positive justice outcomes (because legal problems are averted or responded to earlier than they might be if contact with legal services occurs when legal problems have become more acute).

This section discusses other systems-focused approaches to improving access to justice. These are important to consider as issues impacting on access to justice may sit within or arise from ‘systems’, including through failures of policy and of service delivery. Examples of the latter are easily located in the discussion of legal needs set out in Chapter 6 (in the areas of housing and child protection, for example) and of service delivery and its impact on access to justice in Chapter 7.

Look, there were three suicides last week in Tennant Creek. So, the town is not going well. And the ripple effect from that and the failure of policies and of other services being readily accessible means that you've got open wounds across the whole landscape. Very, very challenging times ahead for that community. Stakeholder organisation

#### **8.4.1 Litigation and legal service-led policy reform**

Strategic litigation and policy reform by legal services may have impacts for multiple individuals, as well as address issues impacting on these individuals at their centre. As such, this can be a highly effective access to justice mechanism. The class action launched by pro-bono lawyers on behalf of Santa Teresa to challenge DLGCS policy and practice (leading to housing on the community being in a terrible state of repair) was discussed by participants. It has provided motivation to others to think about legally and collectively challenging similar problems, though only as a last resort (as more preventative action may be preferred).<sup>67</sup>

[We were talking about housing and one staff member said] "Look, you know Santa Teresa has had a really good go and maybe it's something that we could consider." ... To me there's people supposed to be out here doing things ... Sometimes ... because we're a little community [they think we don't need the basic] necessities. "Oh, you don't need that." And that's not right. As Australian citizens ... we all need that service. It's sad that we have to go to this far - to get a lawyer in [to litigate against the Department]. You know, that's not right .... Stakeholder organisation

One legal service, in looking through the 2003 report and cross-checking legal issues covered by legal service then and now stated: 'Community advocacy in relation to social issues: well, not really.' The degree to which more strategic work is happening is impacted by resources.

And like [strategic litigation and policy reform is] where my skills lie and that's what I do whenever I have the capacity. I would also say that there would be a greater retention of lawyers if they were doing that more rewarding work out here. Lawyers out here are really prone to burnout because you work bloody hard, using a lot of skills that you didn't actually gain at uni or anything like that, and you might help a client on an individual basis, but you're eventually just banging your head against the wall. Stakeholder organisation

It was also noted by one stakeholder that regular meetings between the legal services to 'discuss the big issues that have arisen for them, would be a really, really good first step in detecting and properly diagnosing ongoing systemic issues and where the points of intervention need to be'. These meetings could also identify 'capacity sharing in terms of who actually actions the response etc. to share the load'.

<sup>67</sup> See discussion of this case at: <http://alrar.org.au/santa-theresa-community-housing-claim/>.

#### 8.4.2 Collective impact approaches

Earlier sections of this report outline the current NT and Barkly policy environment likely to have some relevance to or impacts on Barkly access to justice. This policy environment needs to be considered, particularly with respect to what it might contribute to enhanced access to justice.

As one example, the BRD aims to use a collective impact (CI) framework to move the Barkly region in a positive direction. CI brings together multiple stakeholders, including all three tiers of government, to resolve complex social issues impacting on a particular community or area. CI generally involves ensuring consensus across stakeholders on a shared agenda and priority areas for effort and reform, with statistics used for setting baselines, setting priorities and measuring progress over time. It has some focus on reviewing service delivery to identify gaps and duplications, funding issues impacting on outcomes (see below) and aligning service provision to community needs.<sup>68</sup>

CI is also used in a justice context through justice reinvestment (JR). JR is a framework through which underlying drivers of incarceration in and outside of the justice system are addressed (such as problematic bail practices of police and courts, unemployment, early childhood development, family issues).<sup>69</sup> This work may improve outcomes in civil and family law areas too (for instance, housing). JR argues for a diversion of money spent on imprisonment to resource community perspectives on what needs to be done to reduce incarceration (for instance, Indigenous-led cultural programs, changes to child protection or education systems and policy, diversion of young offenders on country). JR work is informed by statistics, as is the case with CI generally. It also has a strong focus on self-determination and community development (see Community solutions).

The possibility of implementing JR has been discussed in Tennant Creek. There is certainly some recognition in the Barkly that alternatives to existing (criminal) justice responses are needed. Sometimes existing responses exacerbate problems in families and communities, rather than solve them, according to participants.

It's just a waste of time being incarcerated when you see families that the father's been put away in gaol for three, six months because of his vehicle, got caught drink driving, no licence, whatever. "Yeah, well, you're going there." But, while you go there [prison], everything else falls down here and then the children get removed because this has all turned to shit. And we have to have a better way of doing things so that that man stays [home]. You know, understandably, when it's violence.

<sup>68</sup> This has been happening local through other initiatives, such as the Northern Territory Government's Service System Review of the Barkly and Big Rivers Regions, conducted as part of the *Domestic Family and Sexual Violence Reduction Framework*. The review is designed to 'strengthen the community-based service response for women, children and young people impacted by domestic, family and sexual violence'. See the Framework's *Action Plan 1: Changing Attitudes, Intervening Earlier and Responding Better*, Outcome 3.6c

<sup>69</sup> See video explaining JR at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNII9IW2468>; also the website of Justice Reinvestment Network Australia [www.justicereinvestment.net.au](http://www.justicereinvestment.net.au).

Understandably. But not when the prisons are full of these [people for motor vehicle related offences] ... And, you know, the Barkly Work Camp. Every time you'll see someone, you go, "Oh, my goodness. You're in a green shirt. What have you done?" "Drink driving." Stakeholder organisation <sup>70</sup>

Communities spoke too of wanting to set up and implement programs in communities to help reduce offending. One community member talked about the DV situation his sister had been in, and of the bigger picture surrounding this issue on remote communities. It is this bigger picture that JR would seek to respond to, and JR is worth exploring in a Barkly context.

What do you do? It's someone (the perpetrator) you want to show to the pit, mate, and just leave them there. Sorry, but that's the honest truth, I'm telling you, as a community member. We do have issues in the community. But... it comes back to our underlying issues of unemployment, not having people have a reason for getting up in the morning - those sort of things - alcohol use. Community member

One idea put forward, too, was for collaborative work around particular households that are struggling, which again may help to reduce poor justice outcomes, where struggles are tipping over into legal problems of various types, including criminalisation.<sup>71</sup>

Government and NGOs don't collaborate. Maybe 20% of houses in a community like Tennant Creek need attention. On any day you could have housing, police, education health, Corrections all turn up to those houses. They go there to look at one thing. Then they go away and never talk to each other. They hide behind privacy. That's my biggest issue. Unless greater collaboration happens, what they're doing is not going to work. Could we all come together to support those households in Tennant Creek – to work together and see if we can get some better outcomes? Stakeholder organisation

In some respects, the Barkly Regional Deal is undertaking work that would be done through JR (without the primary focus on improved justice outcomes), and JR is presently being talked about as potentially siting within BRD work. Regardless of whether JR becomes a formal part of the BRD agenda, the BRD initiative may still help to contribute to better justice outcomes. Some of the BRD's focus is on justice related issues, such as the building

<sup>70</sup> One legal service pointed out that to get into BWC you need minimum length sentences or have already established classification. Most inmates are in for DV and offences of violence not traffic matters.

<sup>71</sup> A similar approach is being used in the ACT's Justice Reinvestment Strategy. See discussion of the ACT Justice Reinvestment Strategy at: <http://www.justice.act.gov.au/page/view/3829/title/justice-reinvestment-strategy>. There is reference here to 'focusing efforts on particular groups who are in constant contact with the justice system and targeting services and support to the group – for example the family centric model of support provided through Yarrabi Bamiir', a program run by the Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service. A partnership has been established between the ACT Government and this health service See discussion at: [https://www.cmtedd.act.gov.au/open\\_government/inform/act\\_government\\_media\\_releases/rattenbury/2017/family-focused-justice-reinvestment-trial-to-help-reduce-over-representation-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islanders-in-justice-system](https://www.cmtedd.act.gov.au/open_government/inform/act_government_media_releases/rattenbury/2017/family-focused-justice-reinvestment-trial-to-help-reduce-over-representation-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islanders-in-justice-system)

of a youth justice facility in Tennant Creek and upgrading court and police infrastructure. More broadly, however, it will address issues that give rise to civil, family and criminal law problems. As an example, one of its focus areas is housing. Housing is the principal area of legal need identified through this research - significant in its own right, and one that feeds into offending (including DV), child protection and other legal problems and disputes. Without taking away from the importance of legal advocacy in the context of housing, stakeholders have identified that there is only so much legal services might do to tackle problems in this area. A broader policy response is required, one which the BRD may offer.

The BRD is bringing various interconnecting issues together, and through collaboration consultation and engagement, is gathering input on how best to respond to these issues. If this is done effectively, the potential for positive justice and other outcomes is strong. It is suggested that legal services should be providing as much collective input as they can into the BRD decision-making processes, both on legal need and on issues impacting on access to justice.

#### 8.4.3 Funding issues

A key element of CI and JR approaches is examining current funding arrangements and ensuring they are delivering best outcomes that accord with priorities of local communities. This is also something government and institutions such as the Productivity Commission have been looking at in the NT (see below).<sup>72</sup>

Funding has come up at in discussion in a number of different respects : the need for *more* of it or for *different* ways of funding to ensure, for instance, effective legal service delivery to remote communities (taking better account of the time taken to build relationships), to undertake CLE and manage the demand that might emerge through increased knowledge of legal rights, to address gaps in service provision in general, and to support coverage by legal services of a wider range of matters, and to ensure consistency in service provision (longer funding cycles). It also arose in discussion of funding and data, measures or KPIs which do not adequately capture the nature of the work legal services are doing, particularly with Indigenous people.

A point made by one stakeholder organisation was that funders (government) need to include collaborative work within KPIs, and to attach adequate resourcing to this type of work.

How things are funded is quite important. Funding must be attached to collaboration. You can't get the money unless you are delivering collaboratively. [And then it's a question of deciding: what] outcomes are coming from that. How to measure [success]? Stakeholder organisation

<sup>72</sup> See the Productivity Commission's work, which came out of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory: <https://www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/current/nt-children#draft>

Other comments related to funding are as follows. One of these is not about legal services, specifically, but points to problems when government funds cheaper services, which then cannot provide sufficiently holistic or culturally competent assistance to community members.

We just can't lose sight of the fact that it is extremely expensive to deliver services in the NT, full-stop, but particularly when you're delivering services to people with multiple and complex needs. And so the five-year funding – that should help, but organisations need to be adequately funded. Stakeholder organisation

We had Venture Housing, which was a for-profit organisation in Alice Springs that tendered against one of the Aboriginal corporations for tenancy support, and they won it because they were cheaper but they had taken out the case-management side of things. They were just delivering a straight-up service whereas the Aboriginal corporations that they were tendering against were going to be offering these more wrap-around supports ... The actual cost of delivering services in that way is hidden, in a way, because then that case management that they're cutting out, that's going to be picked up somewhere else. So, actually, that cost still exists: it's just being spread around or going to an organisation that doesn't actually have the funding to deliver that service. Stakeholder organisation

The Productivity Commission has completed a report on expenditure and children in the NT, with completion of this work a recommendation of the Royal Commission. It's discussion about coordinating and collaborating around funding is relevant to the discussion above about legal service coordination and collaboration, including sharing of resources for remote work. Other ways in which this might occur is worth consideration.

... it kept coming up, this idea about duplication and wastage in the NT, and it certainly does exist. I'm not saying it doesn't. And there does need to be much greater co-ordination and collaboration ... there's an enormous amount of money spent in the NT and I do think the Commonwealth and the NTG need to coordinate their funding for service delivery. But they don't ... Stakeholder organisation

### **8.5 Community-led, community strengthening strategies**

Enhancing justice outcomes requires community development approaches, including as input by community leaders. This helps to address barriers to access related to disempowerment, for instance, and can also lead to collective action likely to help tackle legal and related issues impacting across whole communities. In an Indigenous context, self-determination is also strengthened through this type of approach.

Examples of relevant strategies discussed above include creation of a community development worker role on remote communities. JR is a further example: largely situated in and led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities around Australia and

principally focused on community driven solutions to incarceration.<sup>73</sup> Collective Impact strategies are also closely aligned to JR and seek to progress community priorities. Legal services do and can continue to support strategies and initiatives in these areas.

#### **8.5.1 Building community capacity and community-led and based solutions**

In one community, during conversations about improving justice outcomes, community members spoke about the importance of building community capacity by addressing a range of *social and economic* issues. Strategies likely to help achieve this were discussed in the context of reducing offending, but they have potential to impact across all legal areas and require further support. Strategies identified were as follows:

- initiatives at school that taught children to save money. ‘There’s no stress at home anymore’ about money and there is therefore less DV;
- leadership shown by Assistant Teachers in school, who would hopefully one day become school Principal in their community, in delivering programs to lift education levels in the community. Otherwise, ‘walk out that door (of the school) and ... all you can do is sit under a tree or whatever ... You’ve got no choice, that’s where you end up’;
- programs to support and build capacity of parents. ‘[W]hen the little ones’ become parents such programs are ‘going to have a huge impact on our family structures and how we deal as families with our kids down the road’; and
- older men mentoring young men ‘to show him that path in life, before he starts veering off the end and up over there’ (that is, offending); and
- increasing local employment. This was commented on as follows:

All these contractors are coming in. Come on guys! We’ve got blokes in the community to do this work. I fight for my people in the community. Give them a go! ... And it’s to do with building capacity of our workers but also giving a, a job where they can feel they’re adding value to their community, and improving the lot of our kids.

Community members went on to talk about the importance of changes *within community*, rather than just the legal system.

Some of us still don’t give up in the community. We’re still battling on but I’d like to see some sort of change in the legal system, in the community itself, in every way. I suppose, not just the legal – when people get in trouble with the law but everything else around that. Because everyone does have issues in community and community is pretty hard to live in. But we choose to live in this community. Same like other communities. It’s easy to pack up and go, move to Darwin or Katherine where you

<sup>73</sup> Details of JR work in Australia is set out on the Justice Reinvestment Network Australis site: <https://justicereinvestment.net.au>

can go and see a counsellor once a week. He's just there. Knock on the door. Come in. He charges you big money and you go out again. Know what I mean? It's easy to do that but no point in that. People are here not there. See what happens in another 10, 20 years. If some of this works, well, I think I've done my bit. Community member

This conversation ended with a comment 'We're probably not talking legal stuff for you. But that's where we're at.'

Other community members spoke of community-led strategies that might more directly work with offending (amongst other issues) and help to reduce contact with the justice system, including night patrol. These need further financial and other support, and to be recognised as effective mechanisms to deliver positive change.

Our main priority is making sure children are safe... and we patrol in the night. It's 11 o'clock. Here's a little kid. "Can you go home?" [We] make sure everything's alright at home. If he says, "Oh, Mum and Dad are fighting" ... But we also patrol around and check the shops and the school, make sure no-one's breaking in, and residences. But our biggest job is [people who are drinking] ... We take them home, drop them off and make sure we check [everywhere] .... See if any other kid is left behind. We ask them if they're okay. We'll take them back home. Make sure they're safe. And then we just do a patrol around the camps and the town. And, if everything's all quiet, we just come back and then we will knock off ....

We've come across a few incidents where there's been a whole lot of violence, and kids have been around. What we do is we remove the kid from the situation first ... If it's just a verbal argument, we try to settle it down. But, if it gets out of hand, then we ring the police. ... and do follow-ups, and, you know, witness statements, and what we've seen and stuff like that. But we try and settle them down because we're sick of our countrymen going to gaol. We try and be there first, and stop it. Because the problem is the problem builds up. It builds up, but they don't talk to each other because they're quiet ... "I don't want to talk about it," because they're sober and they're ashamed about it. It builds up, builds up. By the time two weeks come around on their pay day now and then boom! Explodes! Community member

Comments were made about night patrols not having enough autonomy – being run by Shire Council, not Aboriginal people themselves.

Aboriginal people ... are trying to run a night patrol service but then [the Shire is] kind of putting real pressure on them, "Do it this way and not that way." And rather than negotiating and having a cultural influence on how to run things in the community, what works and what doesn't work, I think it's their way or no way. This is a big issue in all of our communities ... Night patrols were about Aboriginal communities taking control of policing. So, I just think that whole kind of concept of Regional Councils, Shire Councils [running patrols]... We need to get that cultural

authority back and be Aboriginal community-led. Stakeholder organisation

Though there is a necessity for and a right to access police services, the absence or under-servicing by police was raised in all focus communities outside Tennant Creek – a further issue that requires a policy response by government. Building local strategies to address conflict in communities is a further response to, but these strategies still need to be supported and backed-up by adequate levels of policing.

Other examples of community-led solutions include community mediation. This is happening at present in general on an informal and unfunded basis in communities in the Barkly. '[X] already does that. But then I see that not everybody agrees with him. They don't listen to him,' one community member stated. One approach is to train up and resource community-based mediators, as has happened, for instance, in Far North Queensland.<sup>74</sup> There was an external mediator brought into Ali Curung in 2018 following community unrest. He is still working there, according to a community member participant.

He did well at Yuendumu. He's doing well there too [Ali Curung]. They were trying to get local mediators trained up there but nobody would put their hand up, too much unrest. We need mediation there from community, but only once it's calmed down. They got everyone with a piece of paper, saying to themselves every morning [I will be peaceful today] or something like that ... I don't think that's going to work. You need cultural way in there too. He needs a community person working with him.  
Community member

I don't have the answer for [conflict in] Tennant Creek. We need everybody to think about it here. CAG was supposed to intervene with the violence. It was in their charter, to try to put things in place and talk with families to mediate ... We used to have our own mediation if two people were fighting. The old people would say, okay, Saturday down at [named place] ... Everybody would come down there. They'd have a fight ... that was the end of it. You're dreaming is this one, you're this family. These old people would tell them. That respect is not there now. We're not practising this anymore. That was our way, it was nothing for Elders to get a stick and whack them too. This new law, we're not allowed to do that. We need family groups to talk it out. Community member

As a final example, programs are being used to upskill remote community members as financial counsellors. The Indigenous Consumer Advocacy Network (ICAN) delivers financial capability and training programs to remote communities, and has both trained and

<sup>74</sup> Mornington Island and Aurukun are two communities working with community mediation models. See press release from Mornington Shire Council: <https://www.mornington.qld.gov.au/2015/12/01/island-mediation-service-recognised-nationally/> These projects were established by the QLD government, with publications available at: <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/restorative-justice-program/resource/da552f2c-dab8-455d-8079-c8bf44c17c2d>

mentored community members to assist others with money related matters.<sup>75</sup> This may be happening already in the Barkly, but is worth considering if not.

### 8.5.2 Community leadership: structures and processes

As discussed earlier in the report, including in Chapter 3, there are various frameworks and initiatives designed to establish and/or pointing to the importance of establishing representative governance structures to support local decision-making. These structures are one platform through which communities might have input into legal and justice issues. A point of discussion during the project was how to ensure community-wide issues (like housing) might be discussed, challenged or advocated for by community. Community members wanted a workable structure through which to voice concerns. Legal services could also potentially liaise with local leadership groups about legal service delivery and legal need.

I don't know [about Local Authority Group (LAG) meetings], never been to one of them. They should have a meeting for the whole community. Those old people miss out ... Usually just a little group here, little group there. Nothing comes out of those little groups. Used to be big community meetings. Somebody to write it all down, back each other up. Could be LAG get that happening or usually just the Elders...  
Community member

The Cultural Authority Group (CAG) provides an opportunity for this to occur at a Tennant Creek level.<sup>76</sup>

CAG can be the voice around these issues. That's the only power we have at the moment, where non-Indigenous people will go and listen to us. If we go and talk ourselves, they won't listen to us. CAG is the space where we have power.  
Community member

They're setting up the cultural-authority group and, hopefully, eventually, we have some Aboriginal community-led decisions coming out of that. So, I know that there's one in Tennant Creek and for the Barkly region, one here in Central Australia, one at Hermannsburg ... I mean that's what you want and to be able to lead those conversations around all of that community justice and the whole community aspect for the shires anyway. Stakeholder organisation

Structures that may help facilitate this include the Local Authority Groups (LAG) on remote Barkly communities. The researchers sat in on LAG meetings in two communities and met with LAG members in other communities. Both the meetings attended had good representation of community members, with the Mayor and Area Managers also attending,

<sup>75</sup> See discussion on ICAN's website, including at: <https://ican.org.au/programs/>

<sup>76</sup> However, some concerns were raised during discussion with community members in Tennant Creek about how representative of local community this group is.

and in one instance the Superintendent from Tennant Creek police station (to discuss problems related to local policing). Perspectives on the extent to which they work to address and raise issues of importance to community members are mixed. Though they are government constructs they do provide a forum through which community issues can be discussed and decisions made (though generally with a focus on Council-related business). They are a structure and process which to some degree recognises and strengthens community leadership. Although they are not wholly Aboriginal developed or led structures, there are local community leaders represented on the groups.

One of the women who is part of that Local Authority (LAG) – one of the big struggles we had was getting people to be confident enough to say, “This is what’s happening,” because, obviously ... they are worried about getting victimised. And one of the women from that group like popped us in a car and drove us around, and gave everyone a stern talking to about sticking together and sticking up for their rights. It was quite amazing. Stakeholder organisation

Some of the problems raised were that community members self-nominate to be part of the group. Selection only goes to a community vote if nominations sit over a certain number. They are not elected by the community, therefore. The quality of connection between LAGs and the broader local community needs reinforcing, too. It was our strong perception from stakeholder interviews and the focus group discussions that community members had little idea about what went on in their LAG meetings. Community members did not appear, in general, to attend these meetings to observe proceedings, though it was possible for them to do so.<sup>77</sup> Additionally, LAGs can come to a particular decision, but decision-making as it impacts on communities ultimately sits outside communities.

Any community members can come into our meeting and sit and listen. But they’re not allowed to speak. But they can voice their opinion. If I’m out there walking around and someone pulls me up, “I’ve got a problem with this,” well, I’ll bring it to the meeting. Community member

Some stakeholders and community members identified problems with information being passed back from the LAGs to the community and lack of community participation.

Nothing comes out of that [LAG] meeting though. Nothing. They have that meeting and then there’s no change afterwards. They just continue having meetings, so what’s the whole point of having the meeting? They’re not going to do anything. They haven’t done anything yet.

**And are people in the community aware, know about what’s discussed in the meeting?**

No. Only the people who sit in it.

<sup>77</sup> Although entitled to attend the meeting, in at least one community we were told that community members could not speak at the meetings.

### How do people get appointed to that?

They vote. They go and be voted. They're voted in. Nominated. But it's never the ... the community. I have never seen a vote. Like I've never ... Have you come to a voting thing here? For the local community to get on the [LAG]? Nope. Stakeholder organisation

I've said something about this last year, about having meetings in here, behind that closed door ... Why can't we just go to the park and have our meeting? ... Then how do you control 20 people who are asking questions? ... You won't be able to. I think more information ... I think just putting something on the wall what we've discussed [in the meeting]. Because really you can't have 20 people in here...They can come in and ask for the printout [after the meeting] and sit and read it. They can do that. Community Member

There is [probably] a weakness in the way that we're disseminating the information. Not just talking about what issues are in the community, but not getting any answers for them. Obviously, there's something missing if everybody doesn't understand how this [LAG] functions ... If community don't know [that] if there's an issue with workers they can come here and say, "We've got this issue with work. Can you bring it up?" Or, if there's a footpath that needs fixing, or whatever, they should know they can come and report it. Obviously, the process hasn't been delivered and then embedded in communities because it's not part of our community. We should be the voice of the people, not the voice of me or the voice of individuals. And people should understand that. Like it's part of our democracy. Community Member

In terms of other structures or processes, community members talked about 'town meetings' initiated by 'government' and held in Elliott, for instance, to discuss community-wide issues - in this instance, the local permit system - and how little seems to come out of this, which then reduces peoples' interest in attending them and increases a feeling of disempowerment. There was a sense that community had little power to change their circumstances or address any injustice, as the following comments from community members indicate.

They have town meetings sometimes. But you just go and sit there and talk, and then no follow-up. Nothing happens. That's why it just gets less and less people. [Discussion of meeting on permit issues in Elliott, run by government]. They just tell you the issues that they have and then what they're doing to improve it. And then it takes another three or four years for them to get back and have another meeting. And they said, "Oh, this is going to happen and this is going to happen." ... I'm really angry at this whole system because I'm sorry to say this but I think white people gather amongst themselves. Police are their best friend. They're best friends with the shops, school, clinic. So I reckon they all gang up. And they've got a bit of power all those -

Exactly. They're all the most powerful people. What they don't realise is that they

come and go. You know what I mean? We're here forever. The community needs to get together but back when I was young, oh, you couldn't beat this place because everyone was together. Now it's just drift off to individual family groups ...

**The community's broken apart a little bit?**

Oh yeah. Big time now. I don't socialise with anyone except for my family. That's it because everyone wants different things... Everyone got sick of waiting. Community members

There are also government-established remote community Housing Reference Groups, discussed above - but again, feedback was that these groups had little teeth and/or were not properly consulted by the Department about community concerns. Further work is required to think through how existing structures might be used to improve justice outcomes.

**8.5.3 AJA**

As indicated in Chapter 5, it is important to note, as a final point, that the draft Aboriginal Justice Agreement, if implemented, will have a significant impact on the criminal justice system in the Barkly more structurally, and also potentially impact on access to justice in areas of civil and family law – though the focus of the AJA is very much on criminal justice. There are specific initiatives (related, for instance, to diversion and alternatives to custody) likely to have direct consequences for criminal justice processes and outcomes. Increasing Aboriginal JPs and COs to assist Aboriginal people to access services impacting on an individual's interaction with the criminal justice system is also of relevance; as is *increasing* accessibility and uptake of complaints processes.

Initiatives related to Aboriginal leadership in the AJA are also important to highlight in this context. These include establishment of Law and Justice Groups through which local justice issues might be addressed, including through locally led initiatives. These groups may also 'provide critical input to reform the justice system'. Strategies in the draft AJA reference the redesigning of 'key service delivery models' (Strategy 16) and improving 'cultural competence in service delivery' (Strategy 17), also demonstrating the potential for Aboriginal perspectives to lead change with respect to issues impacting on access to justice. Establishment of a position and appointment of an Aboriginal Social Justice Commissioner in the NT would also have significant positive impact in terms of access to justice. As one stakeholder organisation states:

The Aboriginal Justice Agreement ... touches on [community development] ... in building up local decision-making and local justice groups. And that's certainly been a lot of the feedback to NTCOSS is that capacity-building in community, if it's done well, it should be far more sustainable [than what we're currently doing].

*Strategic litigation and policy reform by legal services may have impacts for multiple individuals, as well as addressing the need for systemic change. As such, this can be a highly effective access to justice mechanism. We note that implementing Recommendation 8 also has the capacity to improve strategic and coordinated approaches to systemic issues by the legal services. In addition, the current policy*



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## APPENDIX A – INTERVIEWS

Aboriginal Interpreter Service  
 Aninginyi staff (includes Cultural Authority Group representative)  
 Barkly Regional Council (Mayor)  
 Julalikari CEO and Board (includes Cultural Authority Group representatives)  
 NTLAC (Tennant Creek and Darwin)  
 NAAJA (Alice Springs and Darwin)  
 CAWLS (Alice Springs)  
 CAAFLU (Alice Springs and Tennant Creek)  
 Night Patrol (Tennant Creek)  
 Night Patrol (Elliott)  
 Kim Braham  
 Aboriginal Inland Mission  
 CatholicCare  
 Papulu Apparr-kari Aboriginal Corporation  
 Area Manager (Alpurrurulam)  
 Area Manager (Elliott)  
 Tennant Creek Women's Refuge  
 Karen Sheldon Training  
 Territory Families (Tennant Creek)  
 Territory Families (Alice Springs)  
 Police prosecutor (Tennant Creek)  
 Police (Tennant Creek)  
 Police (Avon Downs)  
 Tennant Creek Hospital social workers  
 NTCOSS  
 BRADAAG  
 Registrar (Tennant Creek)  
 Magistrate Birch  
 Digby Horwood, NDIS  
 Relationships Australia  
 Barkly Regional Deal representatives  
 Clinic staff (Ali Curung)  
 Clinic staff (Ampilatwatja)  
 School staff (Ampilatwatja)  
 Local Authority Group representatives (Ampilatwatja)  
 Local Authority Group representatives (Elliott)  
 Local Authority Group representatives (Alpurrurulam)

**APPENDIX B**  
**SERVICE DELIVERY: TENNANT CREEK**  
**ISSUES USED TO MAP SERVICE DELIVERY**

Legal services were asked which of these issues<sup>78</sup> they covered

1. Housing and tenancy
2. Neighbourhood disputes
3. Victims compensation
4. Wills/estates
5. Stolen Gens/Stolen Wages
6. Employment
7. Education
8. Family, including child protection
9. Discrimination
10. Consumer
11. Credit/debt
12. Accident/injury
13. Social security
14. Other civil
15. Criminal (including youth justice, domestic violence)

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<sup>78</sup> Issues identified in the focus group questionnaire.

## CAAFLU SERVICE MAPPING – TENNANT CREEK

	Primary legal issues responded to in Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> )	Other legal issues have capacity to respond to	Issues not able to respond to	Primary non-legal services working with in relation to Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> ) legal issues/need. Here, we are seeking to identify who you have relationships with for a. CLE b. Receiving referrals from or referring to, and the main legal issue (e.g. Catholic Care for superannuation). Please refer to the list of legal issues we covered in the community questionnaire (below).	Tennant Creek presence  (regularity/no. of days per month)
<b>CAAFLU</b>	<p>Domestic Violence/Family Violence orders</p> <p>FV-connected civil matters including: child protection, housing (eg preparation of support letters for priority housing or relocations, upgrade security in housing), Centrelink, and those related to victims (compensation, Victims Register, safety planning Court support)</p> <p>Preliminary stages of family law matters (including mediation)</p> <p>Sexual assault related matters: compensation, connection with SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre), PVO (Personal Violence Orders)</p>	<p>Dependent on relationship with client, will cover other issues, if need be.</p> <p>Some flexibility around matters related to accessing superannuation or insurance, police complaints</p>	<p>Later stages of family law (court based)</p> <p>Matters for anyone who is not an Aboriginal victim of FV. Matters must be connected with FV or sexual assault.</p>	<p>Referrals to and from: SARC Tennant Creek Women’s Refuge Police Catholic Care Anyinginyi Stronger Families BRADAAG ADSCA Tennant Creek hospital</p> <p>CLE: co-presented with other legal services and delivered upon request to Tennant Creek High School, BRADAAG, Correctional Services Family Violence Program, Red Cross, Barkly Shire Council, Elliott Safe House and Council in Elliott</p>	<p>2 x F/T Aboriginal CSO/administration/reception</p> <p>2 x F/T lawyer</p> <p>Up to 4 positions to be filled in Tennant Creek. Currently one lawyer and one CSO</p>

## CAWLS SERVICE MAPPING – TENNANT CREEK

	Primary legal issues responded to in Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> )	Other legal issues have capacity to respond	Issues not able to respond to	Primary non-legal services working with in relation to Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> ) legal issues/need. Here, we are seeking to identify who you have relationships with for a. CLE b. Receiving referrals from or referring to, and the main legal issue (e.g. Catholic Care for superannuation). Please refer to the list of legal issues we covered in the community questionnaire (below).	Tennant Creek presence  (regularity/no. of days per month)
<b>CAWLS</b>	<p>Family law Child protection Housing Domestic &amp; Family violence V/compensation</p> <p>Non-legal work: Sourcing identification documents Centrelink applications Housing applications Trauma Counselling Financial literacy &amp; counselling Other non-legal tasks</p>	<p>credit and debt employment wills and estates superannuation complaints tenancy/housing other civil matters</p>	<p>Community justice mediation Elder abuse</p>	<p><b>Community Legal Education</b> BRAADAG Ali Curung NT Police TC High School TC Womens Refuge Catholicare Anyinginyi – Stronger Families Unit</p>	<p>1 x Lawyer 1 x Program Support Worker</p>

## NTLAC SERVICE MAPPING – TENNANT CREEK

	Primary legal issues responded to in Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all of the communities listed below</i> )	Other legal issues have capacity to respond	Issues not able to respond to	Primary non-legal services working with in relation to Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> ) legal issues/need Here, we are seeking to identify who you have relationships with for a. CLE b. Receive referrals from or refer to, and the main legal issue (e.g. Catholic Care for superannuation). Please refer to the list of legal issues we covered in the community questionnaire (below).	Tennant Creek presence  (regularity/no. of days per month)
<b>NTLAC CRIMINAL</b>	<p>legal advice, duty lawyer services, representation (if eligible), in Criminal Law and Family Matters jurisdiction of the NT Local Court (Family Matters Jurisdiction deal with Child in need of care applications.</p> <p>on-call telephone advice to children and adults in police custody</p>	Broad ability to provide referral service	<p>Defended Domestic Violence order applications - unless exceptional circumstances</p> <p>Representation in relation to traffic act offences other than advice and duty law services</p>	<p>a. CLE education, Aboriginal Interpreter Service, interpreter training – legal terminology School, Corrections FV program</p> <p>Input toward NT Legal Aid’s broader engagement with Government and other relevant stakeholders – advocacy and policy submissions ADSCA (client referrals - Alcohol and other drug issues) BRADAAG (client referrals - Alcohol and other drug issues) Anyinginyi Heath Service (Stronger families, counselling, address offender underlying issues) Future Stars (employment engagement pathways) Various out of region AOD rehabilitation services Catholic Care (counselling – addressing</p>	<p>Permanent F/T presence of lawyer</p> <p>Permanent F/T administrative staff</p>

				underlying issues and youth diversion matters)	
<b>NTLAC CIVIL</b>	Discrimination Housing (access to priority housing, repairs, arrears, transfers, etc) Employment Social Security V/compensation Consumer credit and debt (including scams) Police complaints Matters following death or injury, including personal injury and access to superannuation death benefits Early access to super advice Wills and estates advice NDIS access requests and appeals (internal and external merits review) Banned drinker register advice and appeals ochre card advice and appeals certifying copies of ID docs including birth and death certificates	Neighbour disputes Bankruptcy advice Coronial inquest advice	Drafting wills MV compensation claims Workers compensation claims Civil suits against police	Catholic Care (CLE and referrals re financial counselling, and early access to superannuation and lost superannuation) Land Council (funeral vouchers) Social workers at hospital (referrals re advance personal planning, wills and estates) BRADAAG [CLE and referrals] Corrections FV program [CLE] School [CLE]	In person visits to Tennant Creek 1-2 weeks/month (generally, when NAAJA civil is not in Tennant)  Weekly civil clinics with Tennant Creek clients via video link (when civil lawyer is not in Tennant Creek)  Regular appointments with Tennant Creek youth detained at Alice Springs Youth Detention Centre

## NAAJA SERVICE MAPPING – TENNANT CREEK

	Primary legal issues responded to in Barkly	Other legal issues have capacity to respond to	Issues not able to respond to	Primary non-legal services working with in relation to Barkly ( <i>Tennant Creek and all communities listed below</i> ) legal issues/ need. Here, we are seeking to identify who you have relationships with for a. CLE b. Receive referrals from or refer to, and the main legal issue (e.g. Catholic Care for superannuation). Please refer to the list of legal issues we covered in the community questionnaire (below).	Tennant Creek presence  (regularity/no. of days per month)
<b>NAAJA CIVIL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Discrimination</li> <li>• Police complaints</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Medical complaints</li> <li>• Family law</li> <li>• Child protection</li> <li>• Consumer</li> <li>• Victims of crime compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor accident compensation</li> <li>• Personal injury</li> <li>• Centrelink debts</li> <li>• Coronial inquest</li> <li>• Mental Health Review Tribunal</li> <li>• Adult Guardianship</li> <li>• Restricted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wills/estates</li> <li>• Superannuation</li> <li>• Aboriginal organisations</li> <li>• Land rights / native title</li> <li>• Royalties (land &amp; art)</li> <li>• General social work / social support</li> <li>• Historical institutional abuse</li> <li>• Stolen wages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CatholicCare</li> <li>• NADS</li> <li>• Julalikari</li> <li>• TCK Hospital (for records)</li> <li>• Aninyingi Health</li> <li>• BRADAAG</li> <li>• Papak Centre</li> <li>• AIS</li> <li>• Barkley Work Camp</li> </ul>	<p>Civil (alternate weeks to criminal lawyers, at least once per month, for up to 5 days)</p> <p>Child protection (at least once per month to coincide with court sittings, for 3 – 5 days at a time)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>premises</li> <li>Seized vehicles</li> <li>Banned Drinkers Register</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stolen generation redress</li> <li>Defamation</li> </ul> <i>NB: We can assist with referrals for above issues.</i>		
<b>NAAJA CLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing</li> <li>Discrimination</li> <li>Police complaints</li> <li>Employment</li> <li>Family law</li> <li>Child protection</li> <li>Consumer</li> <li>Victims of crime compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor accident compensation</li> <li>Personal injury</li> <li>Centrelink debts</li> <li>Adult Guardianship</li> <li>Restricted premises</li> <li>Seized vehicles</li> <li>Banned Drinkers Register</li> </ul>	A/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paterson St Hub</li> <li>Julalikari Night Patrol</li> <li>Aninyingi Strong Families Staff</li> <li>BRADAAG</li> <li>AIS</li> <li>Barkley Work Camp</li> <li>CDP Activities – Red Cross</li> <li>Tennant Creek High School</li> <li>FAFT</li> </ul>	CLE (alternate weeks to criminal lawyers, teaming up with the civil team at least 4 times a year for up to 5 days)
<b>NAAJA CRIMINAL</b>					CSO in office F/T Visit: two full weeks/month to coincide with court sittings (works out to 21 weeks of the year)  <b>As at November 2019</b>

					NAAJA recruiting permanent managing solicitor at Tennant Creek
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## APPENDIX C

REMOTE SERVICE DELIVERY<sup>79</sup>

Legal services were asked to indicate visits to the 7 focus communities outside Tennant Creek. The tables below note their responses *where visits are regular*. The legal services also indicated that they do visit and have visited the 7 communities on an 'as needed' basis, dependent on resources,<sup>80</sup> to visit clients and to provide CLE. They also pointed out that they service community members from all communities either in Tennant Creek or in communities visited more regularly. This is *not* noted on the tables.

The tables list legal service provision first, followed by non-government and then government service provision. All information on non-legal service provision has been provided by non-legal services, including the Shire Council (Area Managers in each community). Canteen Creek is independent of Barkly Shire Council. The Owairtilla Association has therefore provided information on Canteen Creek.

**Ali Curung**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
NAAJA CRIMINAL		Every 6-8 weeks	
CatholicCare	FWC help with tax, financial advice	2-3 visits p/a	
Saltbush	Employment	Weekly	
External mediator	Mediation of community dispute (2018)	Ongoing	
Police			X
Centrelink		3 days/month	
Territory Families		Have an office (not sure of regularity)	
Council	Youth diversion supervision by Council possible, not happening yet Night Patrol		

<sup>79</sup> As noted previously in Footnote 20, there were occasional differences between the information provided to us by organisations and what community members and/or council managers told us about the (in)frequency of visits to remote communities, indicating perhaps even greater levels of under-servicing. We have reported here the information provided to us by the agencies.

<sup>80</sup> For instance, NTLAC will visit communities for court if another legal service is conflicted out of representation.

**Alpurrurulam**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
CatholicCare	FWC Financial and superannuation issues	2-3 visits p/a	
Rainbow Gateway	Social security issues		X
Police	Avon Downs	2 days a fortnight	
Centrelink	Shire is agent		X (as agent)
Territory Housing		Every 6-8 weeks	
Territory Families		Quarterly	

\* Shire has indicated that they assist community members directly with credit/debt matters, wills/estates and that they refer consumer matters, as required. They also indicated that Legal Aid assist with criminal and non-criminal matters via phone, no visiting legal services

**Ampilatwatja**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
NAAJA CIVIL		Every 8-12 weeks	
CatholicCare	FWC	2-3 visits p/a	
Centrelink	Council office is agent	Every three months	
Territory Families			
Housing	Housing issues	Every 3 months	
Police	In Arlparra	As needed	

**Arlparra**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
NAAJA CIVIL/CLE		Every 8-12 weeks	
NAAJA CRIMINAL		Every 12 weeks	
Finke River Mission (Lutheran)	Financial advisers	2-3 days/month	
Royal Flying Doctor Services (mental health workers)	May pick up financial issues impacting	2-3 days/month	
Urapuntja Health Clinic	Welfare officer (pick up legal matters)		X
Centrelink		Council is agent but 3 x a year, remote team visits	
Territory Families		Regular visits (not sure of timeframes)	
Police*			X

\*Police station can be unattended as police service a large area including Ampilatwatja and Ali Curung

**Canteen Creek**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
Rise	CDP	Weekly	
CatholicCare	FWC	2-3 visits p/a	
Centrelink		Every 8-12 weeks	
Territory Families			
Police	Tennant Creek	As needed	
Council*	Night Patrol		

\*Will do advocacy for banking issues, link community members with prisoners, superannuation

**Elliott**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
NAAJA CRIMINAL		Every 12 weeks for court	
CAAFLU		Every 12 weeks for court, and as needed	
Rise (CDP)	Money matters, employment, etc.		X
Saltbush	Employment mentor/trainer		X
CatholicCare	FWC	2-3 visits p/a	
Centrelink		Every 6-8 weeks (for a week)	
Territory Families		Once a month for LA meeting, or as needed	
Police			X

**Epenarra**

Service	Service provided	Regularity of visit if FIFO	Permanent presence
CatholicCare	FWC	2-3 visits p/a	
Rise	CDP		X
Centrelink	Council office is agent	N/A	
Housing	Housing issues	Every three months	
Police			

## APPENDIX D DATA ANALYSIS

## 1. HOUSING AND TENANCY

Table 1.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Housing and/or Tenancy Dispute or Problem

Housing/Tenancy	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	29	67.4	28	68.3	57	67.9
No	14	32.6	13	31.7	27	32.1
<b>Total</b>	43	100	41	100	84	100

N=84

Table 1.2 Reason Identified for Housing/Tenancy Dispute or Problem

Reason	No.
Repairs and maintenance (incl. fencing issues)	33
Overcrowding	16
Rental arrears or other rent issues	14
Access to housing – no house, relocation transfer	11
Bond	3
Unspecified debt	2
Eviction	1
<b>TOTAL reasons provided</b>	<b>80</b>

56 individuals identified a total of 80 reasons for housing-related disputes or problems.

Table 1.3 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Housing and/or Tenancy Dispute or Problem Who Sought Legal Advice or Help

Legal Advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	3.6	0	0	1	1.8
No	27	96.4	28	100	55	98.2
<b>Total</b>	28	100	28	100	56	100

Excludes 1 missing case. N= 56

**Table 1.4 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Housing and/or Tenancy Dispute or Problem Who Sought Other Help or Advice**

Other advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Yes	17	65.4	9	36.0	26	51.0
No	9	34.6	16	64.0	25	49.0
<b>Total</b>	26	100	25	100	51	100

Excludes 6 missing cases; N= 51

**Table 1.5 Source of Other 'Advice/Help' Provided to Focus Group Participants for All Housing Issues**

Provider	No.
Shire Council	9
Repair contractor	8
NT Housing	7
Family or friend	2
Housing Reference Group	1
Other	1
<b>TOTAL responses</b>	<b>30</b>

Twenty-six participants provided a total of 30 responses

## 2. NEIGHBOURS

**Table 2.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Dispute or Problem with Neighbours**

Neighbour Issue	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	19	44.2	12	29.3	31	36.9
No	24	55.8	29	70.7	53	63.1
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 2.2 Reason Identified for Dispute or Problem with Neighbours**

Reason	No.
Animals	16
Fence or Boundaries	15
Noise	10
Anti-social/criminal activity	3
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>44</b>

Twenty-nine individuals identified a total of 44 issues relating to disputes or problems with neighbours.

**Table 2.3 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying a Dispute or Problem with Neighbours Who Sought Legal Advice or Help**

Legal Advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Yes	3		1		4	23.8
No	13		11		24	76.2
<b>Total</b>	16	100.0	12	100.0	28	100.0

Excludes 3 missing cases; N=28

### 3. WILLS AND ESTATES

**Table 3.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Who Have Completed Will**

Completed Will	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	6	14.3	1	2.6	7	8.6
No	35	83.3	37	94.9	72	88.9
Not sure	1	2.4	1	2.6	2	2.5
<b>Total</b>	42	100.0	39	100.0	80	100.0

Excludes 4 missing cases; N=80

**Table 3.2 Number of Focus Group Participants Who Received Advice in Completing Will**

Advice	Focus Group Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
	No.	No.	No.
Yes	4	1	5
No	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	6	1	7

N=7

**Table 3.3 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Who Would Like Legal Advice to Complete a Will**

Seek Legal Advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	43.6	17	45.9	34	44.7
No	20	56.4	22	54.1	42	55.3
<b>Total</b>	37	100.0	39	100.0	76	100.0

Excludes 8 missing cases; N=76. This number exceeds those that indicated they had already completed a will. This may indicate that those with a will would like advice to complete a new will, or possibly the data entered incorrectly by those participants who already had a will.

**Table 3.4 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Dispute Over Deceased Estate After Death**

Dispute Over Deceased Estate	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	19.0	4	10.5	12	15.0
No	34	81.0	34	89.5	68	85.0
<b>Total</b>	42	100.0	38	100.0	80	100.0

Excludes 4 missing cases; N=80

#### 4. VICTIMS COMPENSATION

**Table 4.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying as A Victim of Violent Crime**

Victim of Crime	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	4.9	0	0.0	2	2.4
No	39	95.1	43	100.0	82	97.6
<b>Total</b>	41	100.0	43	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

## 5. STOLEN GENERATIONS / STOLEN WAGES

Table 5.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying as a Member of the Stolen Generations

Stolen Generations	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	4.7	0	0	2	2.4
No	41	95.3	41	100	82	97.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=84

Table 5.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying as Being Entitled to Trust Fund/Stolen Wages Compensation

Aboriginal Trust Fund	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	7.0	2	4.9	5	6.0
No	40	93.0	39	95.1	79	94.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=84

## 6. EMPLOYMENT

Table 6.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying An Employment Dispute or Problem

Employment	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	16.7	2	5.0	9	11.0
No	35	83.3	38	95.0	73	89.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Excludes 2 missing cases; N=82

**Table 6.2 Reason Identified for Employment Dispute or Problem**

Type	No.
Not paid or not paid enough	4
Superannuation	2
Job service provider (unspecified details)	1
Total	7

Seven individuals identified a total of 7 reasons for employment disputes or problems

## 7. SOCIAL SECURITY AND CENTRELINK

**Table 7.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Receipt of Centrelink Allowance**

Allowance	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	37	86.0	37	90.2	74	88.1
No	6	14.0	4	9.8	10	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=84

**Table 7.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Centrelink Payments Subject to Income Management**

Income Management	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	29	78.4	29	78.4	58	78.4
No	8	21.6	8	21.6	16	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=37

**Table 7.3 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Receiving Benefits who Identified a Dispute or Problem With Centrelink in Relation to Payments**

Centrelink	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	45.9	8	22.2	25	34.2
No	20	54.1	28	77.8	48	65.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Excludes 1 missing case; N=73

**Table 7.4 Reason Identified for Dispute or Problem with Centrelink**

Type	No.
Cut off benefits	9
Overpayment	7
Access to Centrelink	2
Underpayment	1
Can't access emergency payment	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>

Nineteen participants provided 21 reasons for their Centrelink dispute or problem

## 8. CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY LAW MATTERS

**Table 8.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Dispute or Problem in Relation to Children's Residence/Contact and/or Child Support**

Residence/ Contact and/or Child Support	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Yes</b>	4	9.3	5	12.2	9	10.7
<b>No</b>	39	90.7	36	87.8	75	89.3
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N= 84

**Table 8.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Children Being Taken into Care; Family Taking Children and Not Returning Them; and/or Problems Relating to Fostering, Adoption or Guardianship**

Child Removal, Fostering Issue	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Yes</b>	4	9.3	3	7.3	7	8.3
<b>No</b>	39	90.7	38	92.7	77	91.7
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 8.3 Nature of Family Law Issue Relating to Children**

Reason	No.
Children taken into care	6
Residence/contact issue involving family members	3
Child support	2
Foster or kinship care	1
Total reasons	12

Fourteen individuals provided 12 reasons for a issue relating to children

## 9. DISCRIMINATION

**Table 9.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Discrimination as an Issue**

Discrimination	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	26	61.9	7	17.1	33	39.8
No	16	38.1	34	82.9	50	60.2
<b>Total</b>	42	100.0	41	100.0	83	100.0

Excludes 1 missing case; N=83

**Table 9.2 Types of Discrimination Identified**

Type	No.
Police	18
Workplace / employment	5
Clubs/pubs	5
Shops	4
Other	4
Security guards (location unspecified)	2
Gender	1
Health clinic	1
Total	40

Some 30 individuals identified 40 different types of racial discrimination.

**Table 9.3 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Discrimination as An Issue Who Sought Legal Advice or Help**

Legal Advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	4.5	1	14.3	2	6.9
No	21	95.5	6	85.7	27	93.1
<b>Total</b>	22	100.0	7	100.0	29	100.0

Excludes 4 missing cases; N=29

## 10. ACCIDENT AND INJURY

**Table 10.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Accident or Injury-Related Issue**

Accident/Injury	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	16.3	0	0.0	7	8.3
No	36	83.7	41	100.0	77	91.7
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 10.2 Nature of Accident/Injury-Related Issue**

Type	No.
Work-Related Injury	3
Motor Vehicle Accident	2
Other	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	7

## 11. EDUCATION

**Table 11.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Responsibility for Young Person Attending School, TAFE or University; or Having Attended Themselves**

Participation in Education	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	14	32.6	18	43.9	32	38.1
No	29	67.4	23	56.1	52	61.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=84

**Table 11.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Responsibility for Young Person Attending School, TAFE or University Having Attended Themselves Who Encountered Problems with Issues Such As Suspension, Bullying or Fees**

Education Issue	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	28.6	8	44.4	12	37.5
No	10	71.4	10	55.6	20	62.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=32

**Table 11.3 Nature of Education-Related Issue**

Type	No.
Bullying	6
Suspension	4
Fees and charges	1
Other	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>

## 12. CREDIT AND DEBT

**Table 12.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Problem with Paying a Bill or Loan or Other Debt Where Lender Has Threatened or Taken Out Legal Action**

Bill or Loan	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	20.9	17	41.5	26	31.0
No	34	79.1	24	58.5	58	69.0
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 12.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Problem or Dispute in Relation to Credit Reference Rating; as Guarantor for Another's Loan; and/or in Relation to Bankruptcy**

Credit Reference, Bankruptcy	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	0	0.0	3	7.5	3	3.6
No	43	100.0	37	92.5	80	96.4
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	40	100.0	83	100.0

Excludes 1 missing case; N=83

**Table 12.3 Reason Identified for Credit/Debt Related Issue**

Type	No.
Phone bills and plans	5
Housing Debt	5
Centrelink debt	3
Unspecified loan issue	3
Utilities Bills	2
Bank issue	2
Tax debt	2
Motor vehicle related debts	1
Hire purchase debt	1
Other	1
<b>Total</b>	25

Some 21 individuals specified a total of 25 credit/debt related issues.

## 13. CONSUMER

**Table 13.1 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Problem Accessing or Finding Superannuation, or a Dispute with Bank or Other Financial Institution**

Superannuation or Financial Institution	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	23.3	4	9.8	14	16.7
No	33	76.7	37	90.2	70	83.3
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 13.2 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Problem with Insurance**

Insurance	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	7.0	1	2.4	4	4.8
No	40	93.0	40	97.6	80	95.2
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 13.3 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying a Problem with 'Scams' or Contracts (Funeral Funds, Used Cars, Etc.)**

Scam	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	4.7	8	19.5	10	11.9
No	41	95.3	33	80.5	74	88.1
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 13.4 Number and Percentage of Focus Group Participants Identifying Other Problem Where Participants Didn't Get What They Paid For**

Didn't Get What Paid For	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	2.3	6	14.6	7	8.3
No	42	85.4	35	97.7	77	91.7
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

**Table 13.5 Reason Identified for Consumer Problem**

Type	No.
Superannuation – Access and Entitlements	10
Shop costs on community	6
Telephone Contract Dispute or Other Unspecified Phone Issue	5
Insurance	2
Scam	2
Motor vehicle issue	2
Tax return issues	2
Door to Door /Telephone Sales	1
Other: not getting what paid for	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	31

Twenty-four individuals provided 31 reasons for their consumer related dispute or problem.

#### 14. Other Non-Criminal Legal Problems

**Table 14.1 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Other Non-Criminal Legal Problem**

Non-criminal Legal Problem	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	4.7	3	7.3	5	6.0
No	41	95.3	38	92.7	79	94.0
<b>Total</b>	43	100.0	41	100.0	84	100.0

N=84

## 15. Criminal Law Matter

Table 15.1 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Criminal Law Issue Experienced or Having Been Charged With a Crime

Criminal Law Issue	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	36.3	1	2.5	16	19.8
No	26	63.4	39	97.5	65	80.2
<b>Total</b>	41	100.0	40	100.0	81	100.0

Excludes 3 missing cases; N=81

Table 15.2 Type of Criminal Law Issue

Type	No.
Driving offences	9
Banned Drinkers Register	3
No details given (arrest, court and/or custody noted)	2
Unpaid fines (detail not specified)	1
Public drunkenness	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	16

Sixteen individuals provided details of criminal issues experienced or that formed the basis of a criminal charge.

Table 15.3 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Criminal Law Matter Who Accessed Legal Advice or Help

Legal Advice	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	-	1	-	9	-
No	5	-	0	-	5	-
<b>Total</b>	13	100.0	1	100.0	14	100.0

Excludes 2 missing cases; N=14

**Table 15.3 Number and Percentage of Participants Identifying Criminal Law Matter Who Thought Outcome Was Fair**

Fair Outcome	Focus Group Participants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5		1		6	
No	7		0		7	
<b>Total</b>	12	100.0	1	100.0	13	100.0

Excludes 3 missing cases; N=13

# Barkly Regional Deal

## Working Group February Update

### Economic Growth and Support Working Group: Occurred 29<sup>th</sup> January 2020

Co-chaired by Charlie Kaddy (representing Byron Matthews) and Greg Marlow

- Additional amendments requested by WG to TOR. Backbone to revise and ToR to then be endorsed prior to next meeting via email.
- Finalizing membership, this will most likely be complete in the next meeting.
- WG agreed to keep meeting monthly.
- Conversations around the WG and REDC and how they interface.
- Update from NT Gov Cath White – i.e 5 mines, white card training that will be facilitated, upskilling existing workforce.
- Update from NT give Bill Sankey re: Business Hub. Will provide the group a one pager on Business Hub Concept.
- A new Customer Service Officer and has been recruited. Currently recruiting an Economic Progress Manager.
- Update provided from Department of Infrastructure regarding the Beetaloo Basin, James Holmer to be involved next meeting to provide more in-depth information.

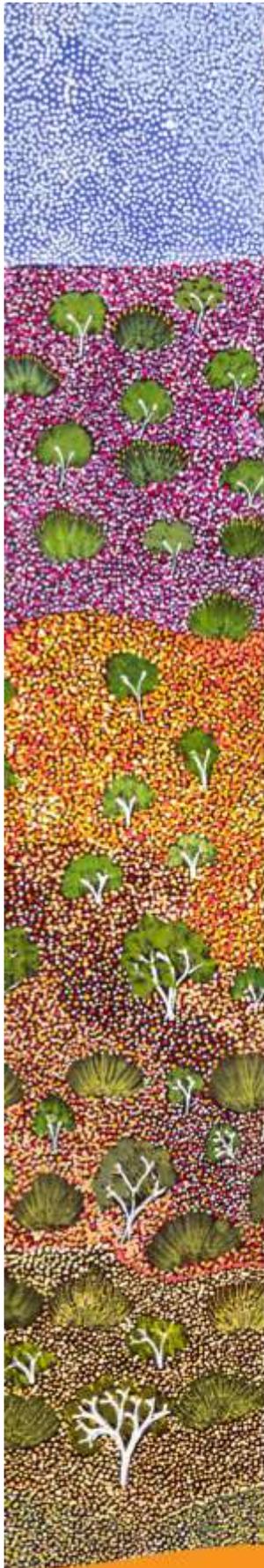
**NEXT MEETING 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020**

### Youth Justice Facility Working Group: Occurred 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Co-chaired by Kevin Banbury and Mark Parsons

- Feedback provided by WG in relation to the ToR. Backbone to re-drafted ToR and circulated prior to next meeting with the aim of final endorsement at the next meeting.
- Brent Warren (GM for Territory Families) provided a update:
  - TF and CLC are currently working through the process for Native Land use agreement. Ongoing commitment to the site selected.
  - Discussion of timeframes and funding allocations. Aim to spend funds in allocated timeframe, alternatively would have to go back to cabinet.
  - Service delivery will go through a tendering process, must be a NT agency.
  - TF provided documents to support discussion, breakdown of demographics in the Barkly, infrastructure plans as reference.
  - Due to budget restriction a potential option is to develop a master plan, which can be built in phases.
  - Discussion on Service Delivery Design.
- Updated from David McGuire (Diagramma)
  - Report will be completed in the week. 2 reports of differing lengths.
  - Needs to be a closed detention centre, this can include 2 sections, a more intensive program with higher restriction for participants. Then a step down to a program for individuals which have lower restrictions.
  - Primary focus needs to be on the model of care and the training of the staff.
  - Conversation around what if any legislative change is needed.

**NEXT MEETING 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020**



Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Susie Peterson, Epenarra 2018 (REF151)  
 This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wutungarra community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wutungarra community.

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 PO Box 821 Tennant Creek, NT 0861  
 First Floor, Government Centre,  
 63 Haddock Street, Tennant Creek

**Visitor Park Working Group: Occurred 19<sup>th</sup> February 2020**

Co-Chair by Kym Briham (Patta Corporation) and Craig Kelly (Department of Chief Minister)

- Members were asked to review the Term of Reference for the Working Group and provide feedback to backbone team, individuals also provided an indication on their type of membership.
- Sally Langton and Maree De Lacey provided an over view of the visitor park, using examples from previous visitors parks that have been build.
- Mini workshop was completed to explore different considerations around the VP, including uses, including peak times of use, who might use it, complexities between different groups.
- Discussion around de-centralizing and creating a number of visitors parks close to the CLA's in town. Noted this may be difficult under budgetary restrictions.
- Agreed that additional community consultation would need to occur in order to ascertain what the community would lie in a visitor park.

**NEXT MEETING 19<sup>th</sup> March 2020**

INSERT COMMUNITY  
LOGO

# **COMMUNITY PLAN TEMPLATE**

**(PLANNING PERIOD eg. 2020 – 2023)**

**DRAFT VERSION No. & DATE**

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## 1. Introduction

The Introduction should include the following:

- Introduction of the Community Plan;
- Overview of the community engagement and planning process undertaken to assist in developing the Community Plan;
- The objectives of the community plan;
- High-level description of how the community plan was developed and who was consulted; and
- How the Community Plan was endorsed by the community.

## 2. Community Overview

This section should provide a description of the community, including the following information:

- Location;
- Historical context;
- Population & demographics;
- High-level summary of social and economic baseline information (if available);
- Traditional custodianship of the area and cultural connections to the land; and
- Any significant issues that have and/or a continuing to impact the community that may be relevant for the community planning process.

### 3. What does a community led planning process mean to us?

Through the community planning workshop, discussion should be held with key community leaders and representatives

Include here a list of points community representatives highlighted were important to ensure that the community planning process was truly community-led, incorporates a strong voice of its people and based on the priorities of the community itself.

Some examples may include:

- Respecting, cultural, spiritual, social and economic connection to Country;
- Building and maintaining open, honest and respectful two-way relationships that includes regular face-to-face communication in our community;
- Our relationship is strong enough to allow us to come together and discuss and work through the most difficult and challenging issues;
- Challenging our perceptions and limiting beliefs to allow us to identify new ways of working together that may not have been previously thought possible;
- Defining clear roles and mutual accountabilities and that the parties do what they say they are going to do;
- Ensuring the community participation and voice is heard in all decisions affecting them;
- Timely input into local decision-making processes is supported and valued;
- We work together and support each other in addressing challenges... but also, together we celebrate and promote our successes.

## 4. Community Plan Overview

### 4.1 Community Planning Process

A copy of the Community Planning Strategy engagement flowchart could be included here with any amendments that the community came up with themselves to support their own planning process.

It could be useful to insert a couple of photos here showing the community planning workshops.

### 4.2 Community Priorities & Focus Areas

This section provides a high-level list of identified priorities and key initiatives

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
Initiative 1	Initiative 1	Initiative 1	Initiative 1
Initiative 2	Initiative 2	Initiative 2	Initiative 2
	Initiative 3		Initiative 3

### 4.3 Community Plan Enablers

This section highlights any identified strategies that will be important to enable the implementation of key actions to support Community Plan initiatives.

Key enablers may include the following examples:

Capacity Building	Community Plan Implementation & Resourcing	Working Together
In-house contract and project management expertise	Plan development and endorsement	Partnership principles & approach
Staff housing	Plan governance arrangements	Engagement processes for escalation of issues/concerns
Governance and community leadership development	Resourcing Options	Profiling success stories inside and outside of the community
	Monitoring progress & measuring outcomes	

*Community Plan Template (Version 1.0 Feb 2020)*

#### 4.4 Timeframes

Define the period covered by the Community Plan and any agreed timeframes for reviewing and updating the current version.

#### 4.5 Monitoring & Evaluation

The Community Plan is an evolving document and should be reviewed and updated as required.

It is recommended that the relevant parties identified by the community should jointly assess at least bi-annually to formally review the implementation of the Plan.

This formal review process will allow the community to:

- Report on the progress of high priority actions and to work together to address any emerging barriers to successful implementation;
- Measure and report on key social and economic outcomes; and
- Discuss and seek agreement for any changes to the Plan to reflect changing priorities, addressing emerging issues and/or alternative approaches that may be required.

## 5. Implementation Plan

### 5.1 Action Plan – Community Plan Priorities

#### 5.1.1 Priority 1

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

## 5.1.2 Priority 2

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

## 5.2.3 Priority 3

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			

Community Plan Template (Version 1.0 Feb 2020)

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
5			

5.3.4 Priority 4

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

5.2 Action Plan - Community Plan Enablers

5.2.1 Enabler 1

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

5.2.2 Enabler 2

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			

Community Plan Template (Version 1.0 Feb 2020)

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
5			

## 5.2.3 Enabler 3

#	Key Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

6. Measures of Success

	No.	Priority Area	#	Measures of Success	
Plan Priorities	1	Priority 1	1.1		
			1.2		
			1.3		
	2	Priority 2	2.1		
			2.2		
			2.3		
	3	Priority 3	3.1		
			3.2		
	4	Priority 4	4.1		
			4.2		
	Plan Enablers	5	Enabler 1	5.1	
				5.2	
6		Enabler 2	6.1		
			6.2		
			6.3		
7		Enabler 3	7.1		
			7.2		

Community Plan Template (Version 1.0 Feb 2020)



## 8. Appendices

### 8.1 Community Planning - Consultation Summary

(ie. including attendance lists, dates of meetings etc)

### 8.3 Other Relevant Community Planning Documents/Agreements

To be inserted into final document if relevant.

# **Barkly Regional Deal Community Planning Strategy**

**DRAFT COPY**

**Prepared by:**

Ben Laidlaw  
Executive Director, Keogh Bay Consulting

**Prepared for:**

Tim Candler  
Executive Officer  
Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team

**February 2020  
Draft Version 1.0**

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## 1. Background

The Barkly Regional Deal aims to build on the strengths of the region to improve productivity and liveability of the region by supporting Aboriginal leadership, stimulating economic growth and improving social outcomes.

The Governance Table is the overarching governance body that will lead the development and implementation of the Barkly Regional Deal to boost economic development, improve social conditions and reinforce the region's Aboriginal culture and history over the next 10 years.

The Barkly Regional Deal ensures funding and support for 28 identified initiatives responding to three community priority areas of economic development, social development and cultural and place-making. These three priorities were identified by the Barkly community during extensive community consultations about the Barkly Regional Deal and each are interdependent.

It has been acknowledged that some of the past developments within the Barkly Region have been undertaken without the involvement and consultation or understanding of the needs of the Aboriginal Community.

Through the Barkly Regional Deal, the Aboriginal Community have invited all levels of Government, business and service providers to work with and involve them in the planning and delivery of social, cultural and economic activities for the benefit of families living in the communities across the region.

### **Barkly Regional Deal - Local Community Projects Fund**

The Australian Government, Northern Territory Government and Barkly Regional Council have agreed to establish a targeted community grants program with \$6 million of allocated funds to support local projects in communities and Aboriginal homelands outside of Tennant Creek.

The aim of the Local Community Projects Fund (Initiative 23) is to work together with the Aboriginal Community to identify opportunities to support the implementation of local solutions aligned with community plan priorities.

The Barkly Interim Governance Table will oversee the allocation of the \$6 million fund for the local community projects.

### **Community Plans**

Local community priorities and projects will be identified by talking with people in community, hearing strong community voice and developing community plans.

The development of community plans is critical for identifying community driven priorities. These plans can benefit the entire community by creating positive change in a proactive way, while also protecting the values of the community.

Effective community plans can:

- **Empower the community** – the community becomes more self-aware, creates its own future and has the tools to respond to change;
- **Celebrate and protect culture and traditions** – the community is able to identify and protect important cultural values and significant areas, promote reconciliation and helping the community to work together and ensure engagement and decision-making processes are culturally appropriate;
- **Improve outcomes for communities** – having a plan leads to informed decision-making, combines and decreases duplication of efforts, enables efficient use of available resources and identifies and solves community issues;
- **Build partnerships, teamwork and expertise** – planning improves communications between the community and Government, builds capacity within the community and also within Government and other key organisations (eg. service providers) working with the community and supports future capacity-building efforts.

The Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team will work together with the community and the NT Government, Department of the Chief Minister's Office to support communities to develop these plans.

## 2. Scope

The purpose of this strategy is to provide a framework and high-level workplan to inform the community engagement and consultation processes to support the development of community plans for each of the discrete communities and homelands within the Barkly region (excluding Tennant Creek).

The Community Planning Strategy describes the:

- community planning approach and guiding principles for the development of community plans, including strategies to maximise and ensure appropriate local community participation and input;
- roles and responsibilities for key individuals, community-led groups and other organisations participating in the community planning process; and
- sequencing of community engagement and planning activities for the development and eventually the final endorsement of community plans. This sequencing and timing of community planning activities is determined by each community based on its readiness, community support and also previous engagement outcomes.

The strategy also includes a sample community planning agenda and plan template to support the community engagement and planning process and use as a starting point for the development of each community plan.

It is acknowledged that the community plan template is not just a one-size fits all and it should be adapted to align with each individual community's preferred representation of their vision, priorities and proposed projects and initiatives.

## 3. Guiding Principles

Community planning is a holistic process undertaken with broad community participation.

The approach for engaging with communities and homelands across the Barkly Region enables the community to establish a vision for its future and implement projects to achieve this vision. The process of developing a community plan also ensures that local community projects and programs are thought through, make sense and are the best use of resources.

Although there have been many lessons over the years, some of the aspects to a successful community planning process remain the same and have also been adopted for the Barkly region:

1. For community planning to have the most meaningful and positive lasting impact, it must be truly **community-based and community-driven**; a plan that reflects the needs and aspirations of its people in a fundamental way that has lasting benefits;
2. Meaningfully engaging everyone in the community to **ensure that their voices are heard and incorporated into the plan** takes a lot of time and energy – and is worth the investment. The process should not be rushed, and it should be conducted at a **pace that the community itself is comfortable with**;
3. Planning is a core competency of good governance; the single best thing that can be built into the community planning process is to build the capacity of the people in the **community to lead the process themselves**.
4. The community planning process is **inclusive and represents the perspectives of all members** of the community, including Elders, families, young people. All people can offer unique and valuable perspectives on community needs, values and priorities.

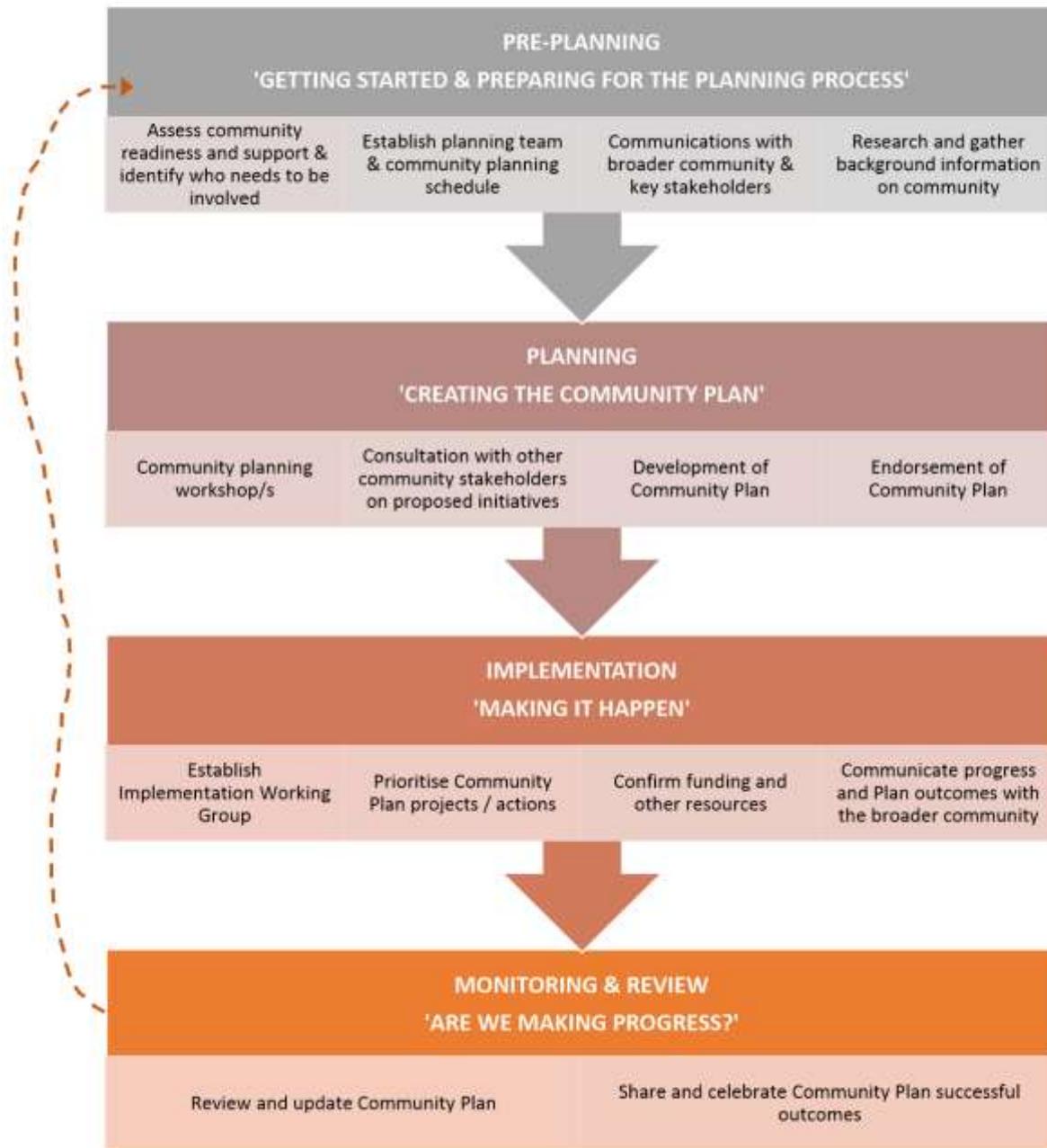
It should also be acknowledged that Aboriginal communities and homelands have also been utilising their own traditional and culturally appropriate decision-making processes for many, many years and we should take time to understand how these processes have worked in the past and strive to build this into the community planning and engagement processes.

4. Community Planning Process

Creating a Community Plan is a step-by-step engagement process.

Although the community planning process is described in four stages, planning does not always progress neatly from one phase to the next. In fact, it is more likely that some communities are already implementing some projects that have been developed from previous community engagement processes

**Community involvement is essential for all stages of the community planning process.**



## 5. Roles & Responsibilities

The following table provides a high-level summary of the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the community planning process.

Community Stakeholder	Pre-Planning	Planning	Implementation	Monitoring & Review
<b>Community Planning Support Team</b>  Including: Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team DCM Staff	Facilitate & Support	Facilitate & Support	Facilitate & Support	Facilitate & Support
<b>Barkly Regional Shire Council (eg. Local Authorities)</b>	Consulted	Consulted	Consulted & Informed	Consulted & Informed
<b>Community Elders &amp; Leaders</b>	Consulted	Accountable & Consulted	Accountable, Consulted & Informed	Accountable, Consulted & Informed
<b>Language &amp; Clan Groups</b>	Consulted	Consulted	Consulted & Informed	Consulted & Informed
<b>Youth &amp; Children</b>	Informed	Consulted	Informed	Informed
<b>Community Groups</b>	Informed	Consulted	Responsible & Informed	Consulted & Informed
<b>Local Service Providers</b>	Informed	Consulted	Responsible & Informed	Consulted & Informed
<b>Other Government Agencies</b>	Informed	Consulted	Responsible & Informed	Responsible & Informed

### Key:

<b>Responsible</b>	The persons / group who is assigned the activity
<b>Accountable</b>	The persons / group who makes the final decisions and has ownership
<b>Consulted</b>	The persons / group who must be consulted before, during and after implementation of actions
<b>Informed</b>	The persons / group who must be informed about the actions / progress

6: Community Engagement & Planning Workplan

2020 Community Planning Schedule - Northern

Name of Community / Homeland	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Alpurrurulam	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement		Implementation						
Burudu	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							
Corella Creek	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							
Elliott	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							
Gulunguru (Alroy Downs)	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							
Likkaparta	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							
Wogyala	Pre-planning and communications	Community Planning Workshop	Community Plan Draft	Community Plan Final Endorsement	Implementation							

Key:

- Pre-planning and communications 
- Planning 
- Implementation 
- Monitoring & Review 
- Community Planning Workshop 
- Community Plan Draft 
- Community Plan Final Endorsement 

2020 Community Planning Schedule - Southern

Name of Community / Homeland	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
	█	★	★	★		█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★		█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★		█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★		█	█	█	█	█	█	
	█	★	★	★	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	

Key:

- Pre-planning and communications
- Planning
- Implementation
- Monitoring & Review
- Community Planning Workshop
- Community Plan Draft
- Community Plan Final Endorsement

## 7. Acronyms

AG	Australian Government
BIGT	Barkly Interim Governance Table
BRGG	Barkly Regional Governance Group
DCM	Northern Territory Government, Department of the Chief Minister
EO	Executive Officer
Keogh Bay	Keogh Bay Consulting
LCPF	Local Community Projects Fund
NIAA	Australian Government, National Indigenous Australians Agency
NTG	Northern Territory Government of Australia
ToR	Terms of Reference

## 8. Appendix 1: Community Planning Workshop Agenda Template

Creating an agenda involves identifying the topics to be discussed, defining the desired outcomes for each topic and designing the process to achieve these outcomes. Planning out the workshop ahead of the meeting means answering the following questions:

- What are topics to address?
- What outcomes do we want for each discussion?
- What activity (or set of activities) will best support the group to achieve the desired outcomes?

The following provides a list of potential topics for inclusion in the community planning workshop. These may be adjusted depending on how each community would like to undertake the community planning process. In some cases, these discussions may be held over multiple sessions.

Key topics may include the following:

### 1. Acknowledgement of the Traditional Custodians

### 2. Welcome & Introductions

### 3. Agenda Overview

- Purpose and objectives for workshop
- Topics for discussion
- Agreed workshop processes to enable maximum participation

### 4. What is a Community Plan?

### 5. What does local decision-making mean to the community?

### 6. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

### 7. Development of Community Plan

#### *Identifying Priorities*

- What are the short, medium and long-term priorities for the community?
- Why are these priorities important for the community?

#### *Developing Actions*

- If the community is successful at addressing these priority areas – what will the community look and feel like in 5 years and 10 years?
- What are the actions required to progress this work?

#### *Understanding Potential Barriers & Risks*

- What are the barriers or risks – what things could stop this work from happening?
- How do we ensure these things do not become barriers?

#### *Stakeholders*

- Who else needs to be involved to help us to implement the Community Plan – what is their role? (eg. Government, service providers, community groups)

#### *Monitoring Progress*

- How can we tell if we have been successful in implementing our community plan?
- What do we need to do to monitor our progress and who needs to be involved in this process?
- How will we ensure the community is kept informed of our progress?

### 8. Endorsement of the final Community Plan

## 9. Appendix 2: Community Plan Template

A copy of the contents page for the Community Plan template is included below. The full version is maintained as a separate document to this strategy.

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# Barkly Regional Deal

## Meeting agenda

### Barkly Interim Governance Table Workshop Agenda

Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Barkly Regional Council Chambers

**Facilitator:** Tim Candler

**Secretariat:** Amy Blair/Paulina Lee

#### Wednesday 26th February

8.00am	<b>Arrive at Venue:</b> Tea Coffee	
8.15am 8.30am	<b>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspirations and Intentions for the workshop</li> <li>Handbook – Guiding Principles</li> </ul>	Tim Candler (Backbone)
<b>Part A</b> 8.30am 10.00am	<b>Future Backbone Options</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback from the table on the PWC Future Options Paper</li> <li>Facilitated discussion</li> </ul> Presentation on the establishment of Murdi Paaki Legislative Assembly	Tim Candler (Backbone)  Sam Jeffries (NIAA)
10.00am 10.15am	<b>Morning Tea Break</b>	
<b>Part B</b> 10.15am 11.15am	<b>Sector Representation On the Governance Table</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the Session</li> <li>Small Group Work</li> <li>Feedback to the larger group</li> </ul>	Tim Candler (Backbone)
11.15am 11.30am	<b>Working Break</b>	
<b>Part C</b> 11:30am 12:30pm	<b>Regional Governance Model</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to the Session</li> <li>Small Group Work</li> <li>Feedback to the larger group</li> </ul>	Tim Candler (Backbone)
12.30pm	<b>Wrap up and next steps</b>	Tim Candler (Backbone)
	<b>Lunch Provided</b>	

# Barkly Regional Deal

## Meeting agenda

### Barkly Interim Governance Table

Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Barkly Regional Council Chambers

8.15am	Arrive at Venue: Tea & Coffee	Leads
8.30 – 8.45	<b>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions/High level view of the agenda</li> <li>• Review of Action Items</li> <li>• Accept Previous Meeting Minutes</li> </ul>	Tim Candler
8.45 – 10.15	<b>Session One</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 28 Initiatives – Progress Report               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Traffic Light Report <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Working Groups – Updates from Co-chairs               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Youth Justice Facility Working Group <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>b. Economic Growth and Support Working Group</li> <li>c. Tennant Creek Visitor Park <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Draft Youth Centre Plans <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Letter from Barkly Regional Council CEO <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>5. Drought Funding</li> <li>6. Issues with sector Communication</li> </ol>	Tim Candler  Kevin Banbury/Mark Parsons Charlie Kaddy/Greg Marlow Craig Kelly/Kym Brahim Steve Moore
10.15 – 10.30	<b>Morning Tea Break</b>	
10.30 – 12.00	<b>Session Two</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Beetaloo update <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>2. Implementation Plan <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>3. Local Community Projects Fund <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation update</li> <li>5. Social Investment Service System Reform <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol>	Dept. of Infrastructure  NTG/ Dept. of Infrastructure Dept. of Infrastructure Craig Kelly
12.00 – 12.45	<b>Lunch</b>	
12.45 – 2.15	<b>Session Three</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barkly Interim Governance Table Members – Sector updates (5mins)</li> <li>2. Coordination of Services</li> <li>3. BRADAAG Consultation Proposal <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>4. Governance Table Sector Transition <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>5. Regional Governance Models <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> </ol>	All Sectors  Barb Shaw NTG Tim Candler Susan Dale- Donaldson
2.15 – 3.45	<b>Session Four</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Backbone Future Options <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>2. Community Plan Strategy <a href="#">[paper]</a></li> <li>3. Update- Backbone               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Draft Governance Table Member</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	PWC and Guests. Backbone NTG and Guests Tim Candler

	Profiles/Handbook [paper] b. Facebook/One Page Working Group Update [paper] <b>General Business Wrap up</b> 4. Communique 5. Review of Action Items 6. Proposed Agenda Points	Dept. Infrastructure Nicole Civitaresi Tim Candler
4.00pm	Close Meeting	



**Wednesday 26th February - Workshop**

8:00am to 8:15am	<b>Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country</b>	
<b>Session 1:</b> 8:15am to 10:15am	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Interim Governance Table Transition (paper)</li> <li>2. Regional Governance (paper and presentation?)</li> </ol>	
10:30 to 10:45am	<b>Morning Tea Break</b>	
<b>Session 2:</b> 10:45am to 12:00pm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Barkly Backbone – Future Options Paper (paper)</li> </ol>	

# Barkly Regional Deal

## Local Community Projects Fund

### Background

The establishment of a \$6 million Barkly Local Community Projects Fund is the headline culture and place-making initiative of the Barkly Regional Deal (Deal) being progressed jointly by the Deal partners.

Funding will be available, via a grant process, to deliver local projects in communities and Aboriginal homelands outside Tennant Creek but within the Barkly region. The objectives of the initiative is to fund projects that will improve liveability, strengthen local leadership and implement local solutions in line with community action plans.

Under this initiative, the Deal partners have committed the following:

Partner	Funding contribution			Conditions
	19-20 FY	20-21 FY	21-22 FY	
Commonwealth	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	Capital and non-capital projects considered
NT Government	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	Capital and non-capital projects considered
Barkly Regional Council	\$1.5M	\$1.5M	Nil	Limited to specific capital projects as per Council resolution
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2.5M</b>	<b>\$2.5M</b>	<b>\$1.0M</b>	

At the fourth meeting of the Barkly Interim Governance Table on 21 November 2019, the Commonwealth presented a Program Logic Diagram to the Table, outlining proposed program outputs, outcomes and objectives, which were approved by the Table. The Table also invited Deal partners to jointly develop draft grant guidelines for consideration of members at an upcoming Governance Table meeting.

### Current situation

Deal partners have committed \$2.5 million in funding for this project to be expended this financial year (Year One Funding). As there are existing projects endorsed by community-level decision making mechanisms (e.g. Local Authorities) in the Barkly region available now, this paper proposes a process to award funding for those projects using the \$2.5 million available this financial year.

As per the Deal, guidelines for the fund will be developed by NT Government and agreed by the interim Governance Table. Broadly, to be eligible to apply for the funding, applicants:

- need to be located in the Barkly region outside of Tennant Creek (this includes communities and homelands outside of existing Local Authority areas);

Landscape of Epenarra. Artist Susie Pederson, Epenarra 2018 (18EP15.1)  
This image embodies traditional ritual knowledge of the Wutungura community. It was created with the consent of the custodians of the community. Dealing with any part of this image of any purpose that has not been authorised by the custodians is a serious breach of the customary laws of the Wutungura community.

2

- must meet the criteria set out in the funding guidelines.

The guidelines will specify the objectives to be achieved through the fund and the type of projects eligible to receive funding.

### Proposal for Year One Funding

Development of draft guidelines and an application form to award Year One Funding are currently being led by the NT Government.

To facilitate the delivery of the grants in accordance with the to-be-agreed Year One Funding guidelines, this paper proposes that a panel of interim Governance Table members are established to provide a final review and approval of eligible projects endorsed by Local Authorities, including:

- reviewing proposals against the purpose and guidelines underpinning the Fund;
- agreeing proposals to receive funding; and
- ranking proposals should demand be greater than the available funding.

For transparency and accountability, it is recommended that all reasons for all decisions taken by the panel of the interim Governance Table are recorded and held by the Backbone team.

This approach is consistent with the local decision making, community-led action and leadership objectives of the Stronger Places, Stronger People initiative supported by the Department of Social Services.

It is recommended the funding is administered by the Barkly Regional Council, in line with the specific purpose and conditions of this Fund.

A reporting framework will be developed by government partners for the Governance Table's information together with the guidelines. For example, this may include a standing agenda item at each Governance Table meeting requiring updates from the Council on progress, or announcing grants awarded in local media.

This can be considered an interim solution as Deal partners develop an agreed approach for the administration of Years Two and Three for the Governance Table's future consideration.

### Proposal for Years Two and Three Funding

One option that may be available would be to support the Backbone becoming the administrator the grant funding in Years Two and Three with the permanent Governance Table as the decision making body.

The benefits of this proposal is that it would legitimise the Backbone, and the Governance Table, as a community representative body within the region. It would also help to create the conditions that will allow the grants program to continue following the initial government investment. And finally, it could serve as a model for other communities in delivering place-based development.

Currently, there is possibility leveraging other funding to engage the services of a social investment specialist to support the Backbone to become the fund administrator. The scope of support might include:



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- developing governance and reporting tools to ensure sustainability and transparency of community development grants program. Key outputs may include sample grant guidelines, assessment and ranking tool for projects, fact sheets for distribution in communities and guidance material to assist best practice Governance Group decisions on successful projects.

As this option would look to secure funding additional outside of the Deal, it will not reduce the \$6 million in funding available for grants as part of this initiative.

Should the Governance Table agree to the approach, government partners will continue explore this option and report back to the Table at a future meeting.

## Recommendation

It is recommended the Governance Table resolve to:

- move forward with distributing grant funding committed over the current 2019-2020 financial year to projects endorsed by local decision making mechanisms (e.g. Local Authorities) and that meet the eligibility guidelines; and
- agree for government partners to progress the proposal to provide assistance in the rollout of subsequent rounds of grant funding.



**From:** Barb Shaw <[Barb.Shaw@anyinginyi.com.au](mailto:Barb.Shaw@anyinginyi.com.au)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 4 December 2019 11:33 AM  
**To:** Sharen Lake <[Sharen.Lake@catholicarent.org.au](mailto:Sharen.Lake@catholicarent.org.au)>; Linda Turner <[Linda.Turner@anyinginyi.com.au](mailto:Linda.Turner@anyinginyi.com.au)>; 'ronald.plummer8060@gmail.com' <[ronald.plummer8060@gmail.com](mailto:ronald.plummer8060@gmail.com)>; Darryl Fitz <[Darryl.Fitz@clc.org.au](mailto:Darryl.Fitz@clc.org.au)>; Kym Brahim <[brahik@nlc.org.au](mailto:brahik@nlc.org.au)>; 'kevin.banbury@legalaid.nt.gov.au' <[kevin.banbury@legalaid.nt.gov.au](mailto:kevin.banbury@legalaid.nt.gov.au)>; 'Allen Punch' <[allen@arruwurra.com](mailto:allen@arruwurra.com)>; Craig Kelly <[Craig.Kelly@nt.gov.au](mailto:Craig.Kelly@nt.gov.au)>; FARIS Chris <[Chris.Faris@infrastructure.gov.au](mailto:Chris.Faris@infrastructure.gov.au)>; 'Bridgette Bellenger' <[Bridgette.Bellenger@nt.gov.au](mailto:Bridgette.Bellenger@nt.gov.au)>; Mark Parsons <[mark.parsons@barkly.nt.gov.au](mailto:mark.parsons@barkly.nt.gov.au)>  
**Subject:** developing principles

Hi all,

Unfortunately I was not in a position to attend the last BRD Table meeting but thank you to Tim for forwarding documentation & am busy getting myself up to speed. No doubt as always good conversations held.

It is no secret to the community and Government regarding the opposition and objections from across the community, Territory and indeed Nationally to the process managing the new BRADAAG infrastructure build in Tennant Creek. The process adopted for this project was very different to the approach taken by the Table to managing the Youth Justice Facility. This raises a number of issues & concerns for me and I feel require discussion by the BRD Table.

There were key messages raised by Aboriginal Organisation and key stakeholders and community with the former Prime Minister during a visit to Tennant Creek in July 2018 ( as a result of a tragic incident), messages we should not lose sight of.

Messages to the PM and Government in a nutshell included;

Lack of coordination between government services

Lack of coordination between NGO services

Lack of coordination between Government services and the community sector

Lack of community engagement and participation to determine community social & economic development opportunities.

The Barkly Regional Deal Table is a Government & Community partnership to change it all around by working closely with people of Tennant Creek and the Region. I believe we have had some very good results and lots more to be done & we know this is all not going to happen overnight. On reflection & learning from the BRADAAG infrastructure proposal, it is my opinion we have to maintain consistency to system approach and would like the Table to develop guiding principles around community engagement/community consultation relevant to this region. This will set a strong foundation for communication between government departments and government with community. While the Northern Territory Government have adopted the 'Local Decision Making' strategy quite clearly did not apply to managing the BRADAAG infrastructure proposal.

In order to get it right and for the sake of consistency I am suggesting the following be considered in pulling together principles to be adopted by the BRD Table;

Open transparent communication

Consideration to community insight and local knowledge

Responsiveness to community by considering cultural needs, Aboriginal community engagement and input.

Established community based relationships to ensure effective and timely co-design participation

Consideration for Aboriginal authority for land access and use (land tenure & ownership)

Principles above to promote discussion as a starting point.

I take this opportunity to say it has been great working with you all since coming together as a Table in discussing such important matters to make a difference for people living in Tennant and the Barkly Region and am sure the good work will continue in 2020. I wish each of you and your families a very Happy and Safe Christmas and New Year.

Regards,

**Barb Shaw**

General Manager

Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation, 1 Irvine Street, Tennant Creek NT 0860 | PO Box 403,  
Tennant Creek NT 0861

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***Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the many lands of the Barkly Region on which we meet and conduct our services, respecting language and culture.***

***Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation is a Smoke Free Workplace***

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**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	7.3
<b>TITLE</b>	Drought Funding Feedback
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290785
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**SUMMARY:**

Council requested we carry out some consultation with regard to the best use of the recently announced drought funding. Council can apply for projects totalling \$1m to stimulate the local economy during these tough times. A copy of the funding guidelines is attached for Council's information.

To date the following input has been received:

**Ali Curung**

- Refurb of staff housing
- New library in existing building

**Wutunugurra**

- Ablution block for football oval

**Alpurrurulam**

- Toilets for the old basketball court which is used as a community meeting area
- Play equipment for young children/toddlers
- 2 x Shade and BBQ areas for the community
- Seating and shade/rest areas along the Cultural walk
- Fenced toddler/family area in shiny shed area
- Fence the new landfill site

**Elliott**

- Ablution block with toilets at the new oval for events

**Ampilatwatja**

- Refurb of sport and rec area (basketball courts)

**Tennant Creek**

- Refurbish Administration office
- New LED lighting installation
- Footpath along Ambrose Street
- Bowling club green
- New seating & shade in parks
- 9mk's of fence to fence off Tennat Creek from roaming stock

Council may wish to provide input to the list, money has to be spent by the end of June 2021. There are several key stakeholders we are yet to contact at the time of writing this report. Council will be updated on progress.

**BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	7.4
<b>TITLE</b>	Chief Executive Officer Update
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290818
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Steve Moore, Chief Executive Officer

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council**

- a) Receive and note the report

**SUMMARY:**

I have had a busy month with two trips to Darwin since the last Council meeting. The first was to attend a Regional Deal Partners meeting and the Local Government Act forum, both meetings were of great value.

The Regional Deal meeting focused on developing a draft Implementation plan, this is another document requiring approval from the three levels of government. Once the draft is provided we will add it to the Council agenda for input and approval. Once approved the intention is to hold an event in Tennant Creek in April to sign the document. Once approved this will be the first Regional Deal implementation plan to be finalised.

The Local Government Act forum briefed participants on the new Local Government Act that comes into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2020. The purpose of the meeting was to give Councils an opportunity to seek clarification on any of the new additions/changes to the Act. Representatives from the Department of Local Government are book to meet with Council at the March Council Meeting. In the interim I have provided an information pack for councillors to read before the next meeting.

I will also have attended the CouncilBiz Board meeting and strategic planning review in Darwin week commencing the 17 February, I will be able to provide a verbal brief to Council on the content of that meeting.

A high priority at present is filling the new positions approved at the last Council meeting, our 'interim' WHS officer has commenced work and all other new positions are now advertised. We have also extended the advertising period for the Executive Administration officer to try and attract more candidates. Final interviews for the governance position will have been held prior to the Council meeting. Our People and Culture Department are certainly being kept busy.

All other changes approved in the organisational structure have now been implemented and staff advised of the changes.

Youth centre plans have been out to public consultation over the past few weeks. The Ali Currung LA have requested that the site of their new youth centre be changed to Lot 66. This is a viable option and we are working on the assumption that Council will approve the location change. Tenders are out for the engineering designs for the bike path and construction of the skate park.

We have been busy seeking input from stakeholders on how to best use the new drought funding, a paper is included in the agenda for council's consideration. Further input will be required to finalise community feedback.

The Purkiss Reserve fence has now been handed over with all but one fault fixed. The fence

is now in the defect period and our staff along with DIPL staff are checking the fence regularly for any issues. The recent rain has caused some damage to infrastructure along the main drain which DILP are currently repairing, this has included some washouts along the base of the new fence.

**BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	7.5
<b>TITLE</b>	Ratification of Common Seal
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290967
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Renjith Kollakkombil, Records and Compliance Officer

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- a) Ratify the execution of the following document under the Council's Common Seal:
1. General Grants - Children and Schooling Program - Outside of School Hours Care till 31 December 2020, between National Indigenous Australian Agency and BRC;
  2. 5 Years Grant Funding Agreement to improve remote Sport and Rec participation from 1 July 2019 to 1 July 2024, between Northern Territory Government and BRC;
  3. Commonwealth Standard Grant Agreement - Aged Care till 30 November 2023, between Department of Health and BRC;
  4. Capital Funding Agreement to upgrade Ampilatwatja Softball Field till 30 June 2020, between Department of Tourism, Sport and Culture and BRC; and
  5. CMTS Lease Agreement of Lot 1017 at 58 Peko Rd Tennant Creek for 12 years from 1 June 2020 to 31 May 2032, between Telstra Cooperation and BRC.

**SUMMARY:**

The *Local Government Act (NT)* provides that Council must authorise or ratify the execution of documents under Council's Seal.

This sub lease is a condition to the Alpururulam land leases

**BACKGROUND**

NIL

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

NIL

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

NIL

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

NIL

**CONSULTATION & TIMING****ATTACHMENTS:**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	7.6
<b>TITLE</b>	People & Culture Report February 2020
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290995
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Neil Jones, Human Resources Manager

**RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- a) **Note and Receive this monthly report**

**SUMMARY:****Environmental Scan**

As of the 17 February 2020 the Barkly Regional Council Workforce consists of:

Total Employees	223
Male Employees	128 (56%)
Female Employees	99 (43%)
ATSI Employees	145 (64%)
Non-ATSI Employees	83 (36%)

Full- Time Employees	106 (46%)
Part –Time Employees	28 (12%)
Casual Employees	93 (41%)

**People & Culture Monthly Review**

The month of February has been very busy within the People & Culture department. Our main priority for the month has been focused on the organisational (review) restructure. The keys tasks associated with the restructure, includes:

- Creation of new positions within Tech-one;
- Restructure of the Organisation Structure in Tech-one;
- Creation of Position Descriptions for the newly created positions;
- Recruitment of the newly created positions;
- Other associated tasks relating to the organisational restructure.

**Workplace Health & Safety Officer**

Council has appointed an interim Workplace Health & Safety Officer contact, whilst the position is being established and then recruited. This Officer started employment 17 February 2020 and will work closely with the People & Culture manager to ascertain the duties of the role, along with reviewing any policies, procedures and training associated with workplace safety.

**Employee Satisfaction Survey**

The 2019 Employee Job Satisfaction Survey was completed in December 2019 which aligns with the Strategic Plans Key Performance Indicator to conduct an annual staff survey. The response from our employees was lower than the previous year with only 89 employees completing the survey compared to 121 employees completing the survey in 2018. The employee responses varied from the previous year, but still provided a positive communication that Council is providing a progressive work environment. The Survey has been attached to the report for your reference.

**Policy Review**

To support the internal form – induction checklist, there are a number of policies that will be reviewed in 2020 to ensure that they are current and relevant to our organisation These

Policies include:

- Bully, Discrimination and Harassment Policy
- Occupational Health & Safety Policy
- Employee Accommodation Policy
- Learning & Development Policy
- Drugs & Alcohol Policy
- Leave Policy
- Overtime Policy

These policy reviews will be an ongoing process, and once completed the policy will be submitted to Council for review and adoption.

**Recruitment.** (as of 17 February 2020)

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| • Quality & Governance Officer            | Interview Stage               |
| • Senior Administration Officer           | Advertising closed 23.02.2020 |
| • Swimming Pool Coordinator               | Interview Stage               |
| • Director of Community Development       | closes 08.03.2020             |
| • Director of Corporate Services          | closes 15.03.2020             |
| • Project Manager                         | closes 08.03.2020             |
| • Safe House Coordinator                  | closes 19.02.2020             |
| • Night Patrol Team Leaders (6 Positions) | Open Recruitment              |
| • Night Patrol Officers (10 positions)    | Open Recruitment              |

New Filled Positions:

- WHS Officer
- Regional Night Patrol Manager
- Sports Program Coordinator x 2

## Learning and Development

### 1. Snake Handling

Local Laws Rangers staff attended 1-day Snake Handling course (Feb 2020). The course will allow the staff to apply for permit to catch and release snakes found within the Barkly Regional Council boundary. The permit is issued by Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission.

### 2. Apprentice Mechanic

Apprentice Mechanic (Thomas Leader) commenced 3<sup>rd</sup> year trade block in January 2020.

Awaiting advice from Depot regarding enrolment of newly recruited Apprentice Mechanic.

### 3. Small engine maintenance

Course for operating and maintaining small plant and machinery delivered in Ali Curung (Dec 2019). The objective of the course was to promote safety, care and maintenance of BRC equipment.

The course was also attended by CDP participants from Ali Curung.

**4. Defibrillator**

St John conducted an information session on the defibrillators received by BRC which was attended by Tennant Creek staff (Dec 2019).

**5. Cert III IT**

Grant Hanson successfully completed C3 Information, Digital Media and Technology through CDU (Dec 2019)

**6. 4WD**

Delivered in Ampilatwatja (Dec 2019).

**7. Mental Health First Aid**

NESA (National Employment Services Association) will be delivering 3 blocks of MHFA workshops in Tennant Creek over 3 weeks (3-20 March 2020). BRC participants include Night Patrol, Aged Care and Safe House.

**8. Mandatory Reporting**

- A meeting was held with Territory Families, who are keen to engage more closely with BRC staff on the ground in addressing child protection as well as elder abuse. Three meetings have been set up with the Manager of the Barkly Office of Territory Families to this end. The sessions will also include an information session on Mandatory Reporting requirements:
  - Aged Care Team Leaders (13 Mar);
  - Night Patrol Zone 1 (13 Mar);
  - Night Patrol Zone 2 and Safe House (20 Mar).

**BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1 [↓](#) Employee Survey Report 2019.pdf



**Employee  
Job Satisfaction  
Survey Report 2019**

Publication Date: January 2020  
Author: Human Resources Manager



## Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Background Objectives .....	3
Survey Method .....	3
Survey Results .....	4
Conclusion .....	13

## Executive Summary

In 2018 an Employee Job Satisfaction Survey was introduced to all employees of the Barkly Regional Council across the organisation. The objectives from the survey were to capture data in the following categories:

- Employee Engagement
- Management
- Communication
- Diversity and Inclusion
- General Opinions

## Background Objectives

As part of the Council's Strategic Plan (2018-2023) "Goal 1 – Become the employer of choice in the Barkly" one of the Key Performance Indicators was to conduct annual staff surveys. The 2019 Employee Job Satisfaction Survey is the second completed survey that aligns with the Strategic Plan's Key Performance Indicators.

The primary focus of the Employee Job Satisfaction Survey is to receive feedback from council employee's regarding their thoughts on how the council has performed in the past twelve months. The secondary focus is to utilise the data as part of the Council's Workforce Management Plan.

Council now has data provided to reflect employee feedback to measure "how Council has progressed in the past twenty – four months" from an employee perspective.

## Survey Method

It was determined that the survey would be delivered as a "paper based" questionnaire. This delivery method was very successful with the 2018 Employee Job Satisfaction Survey, with no reported issues with this process.

A problem faced with the "paper based" questionnaire was the identification of low Numeracy and Literacy of our local Indigenous employees. To help overcome this, the questionnaire consisted of twelve simple questions with a "tick" response of Strongly Disagree, Somewhat Disagree, Neither Agree or Disagree, Somewhat Agree and Strongly Agree. The participant also had the option to provide their location and to provide any Additional Comments to help improve the participants experience at the Barkly Regional Council.

A two week promotional campaign was launched to create awareness of the survey and to encourage the "buy in" of the employees to ensure that there was a large response / feedback to the survey.

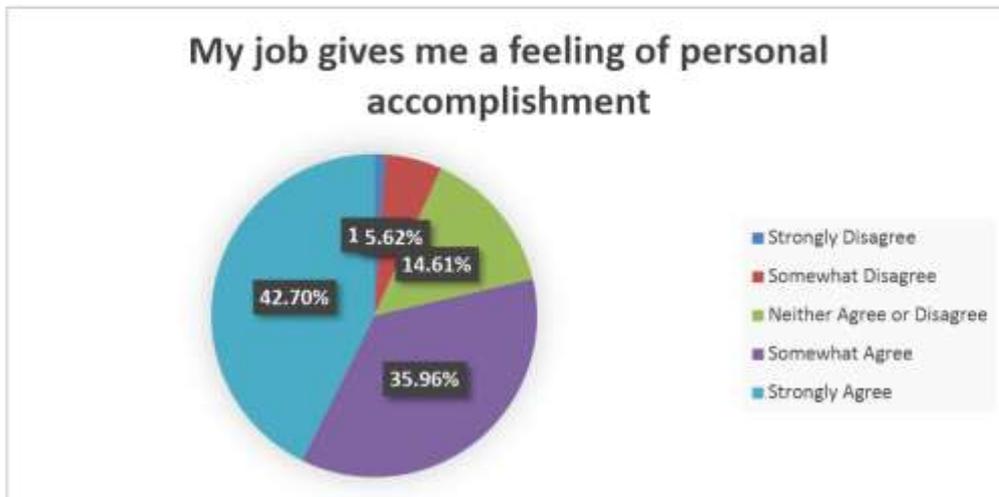
The Job Satisfaction Survey was launched on Monday 2 December 2019 for a seven day period. It was requested that all 200 Council employees participate in the survey to warrant a comprehensive feedback to the survey.

### Survey Results

Upon completion of the employee survey, the Council received 89 employee job satisfaction surveys. The data was collated, reviewed and structured into the objectives of the survey. This data was then analysed to deliver a conclusion to the survey and provide a benchmark for the 2019 Job Satisfaction Survey.

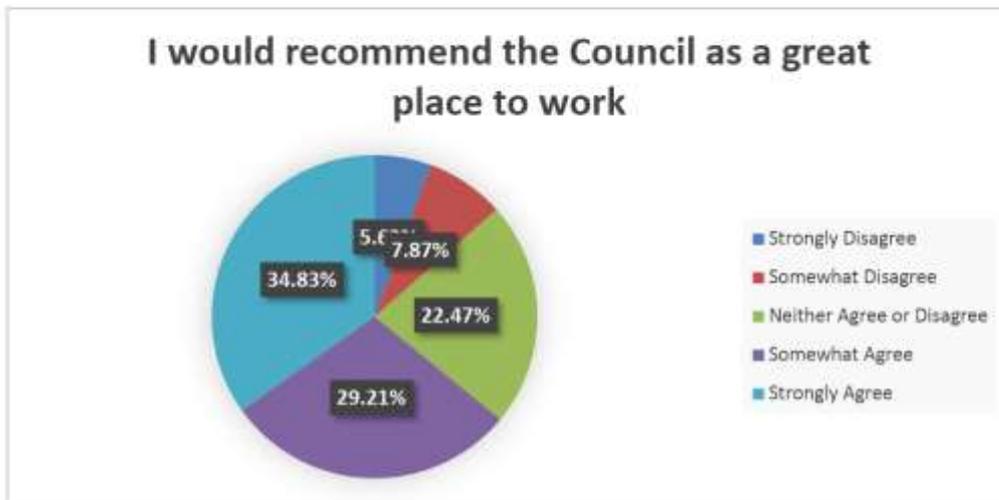
#### Employee Engagement:

**Q. My job gives me a feeling of personal accomplishment.**



Strongly Disagree	1 responses
Somewhat Disagree	5 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	13 responses
Somewhat Agree	32 responses
Strongly Agree	38 responses

Q. I would recommend the Council as a great place to work.



Strongly Disagree	5 responses
Somewhat Disagree	7 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	20 responses
Somewhat Agree	26 responses
Strongly Agree	31 responses

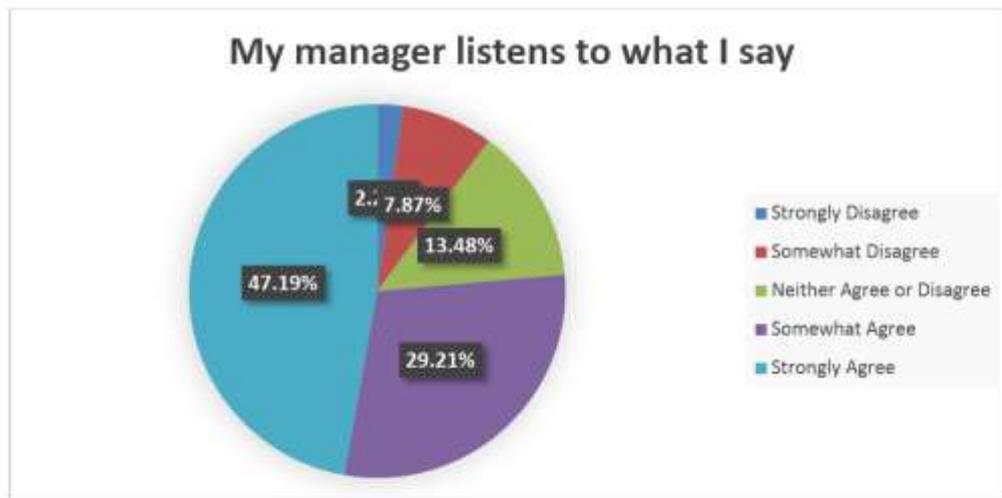
**Management:**

Q. I feel senior managers model the values of the organisation.



Strongly Disagree	5 responses
Somewhat Disagree	10 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	23 responses
Somewhat Agree	26 responses
Strongly Agree	25 responses

**Q. My manager listens to what I have to say.**



Strongly Disagree	2 responses
Somewhat Disagree	7 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	12 responses
Somewhat Agree	26 responses
Strongly Agree	42 responses

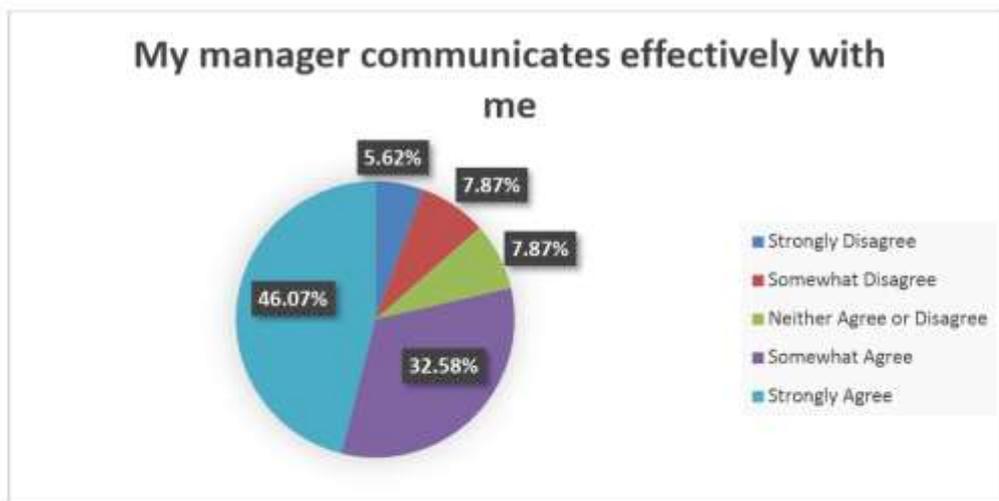
**Q. My manager encourages and values employee input.**



Strongly Disagree	5 responses
Somewhat Disagree	4 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	19 responses
Somewhat Agree	26 responses
Strongly Agree	35 responses

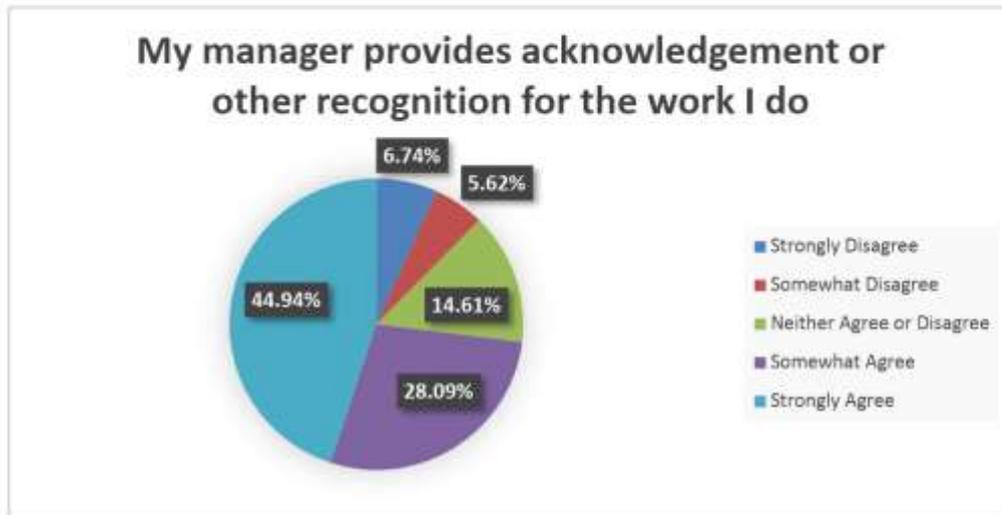
**Communication:**

**Q. My manager communicates effectively with me.**



Strongly Disagree	5 responses
Somewhat Disagree	7 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	7 responses
Somewhat Agree	29 responses
Strongly Agree	41 responses

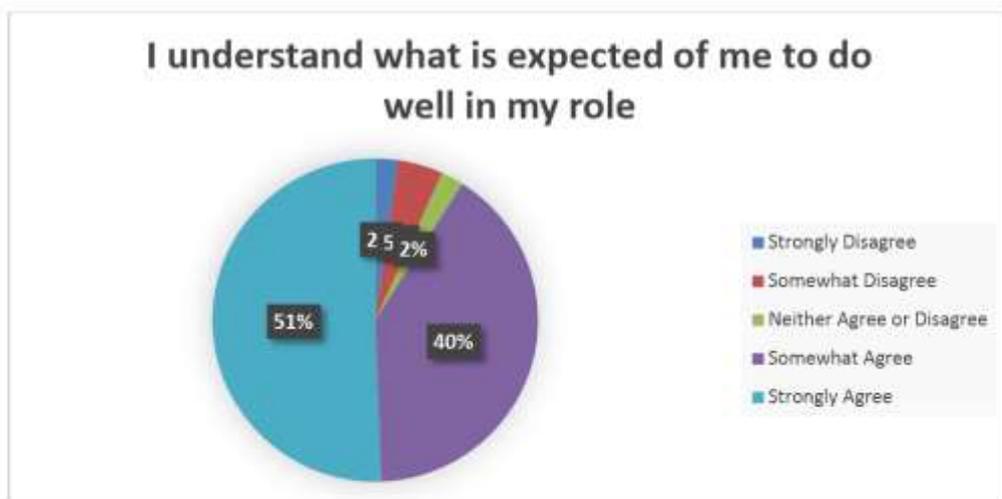
**Q. My manager provides acknowledgement or other recognition for the work I do**



Strongly Disagree	6 responses
Somewhat Disagree	5 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	13 responses
Somewhat Agree	25 responses
Strongly Agree	40 responses

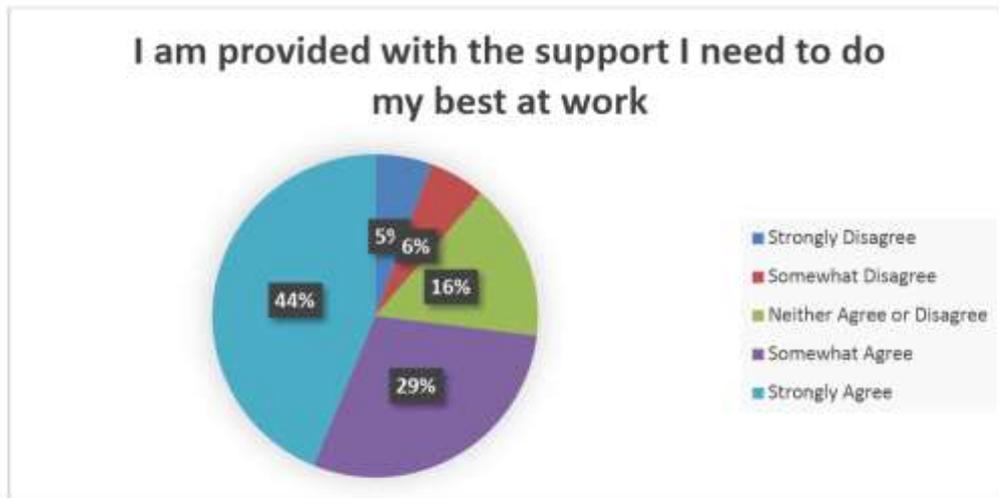
**High Performance:**

**Q. I understand what is expected of me to do well in my role.**



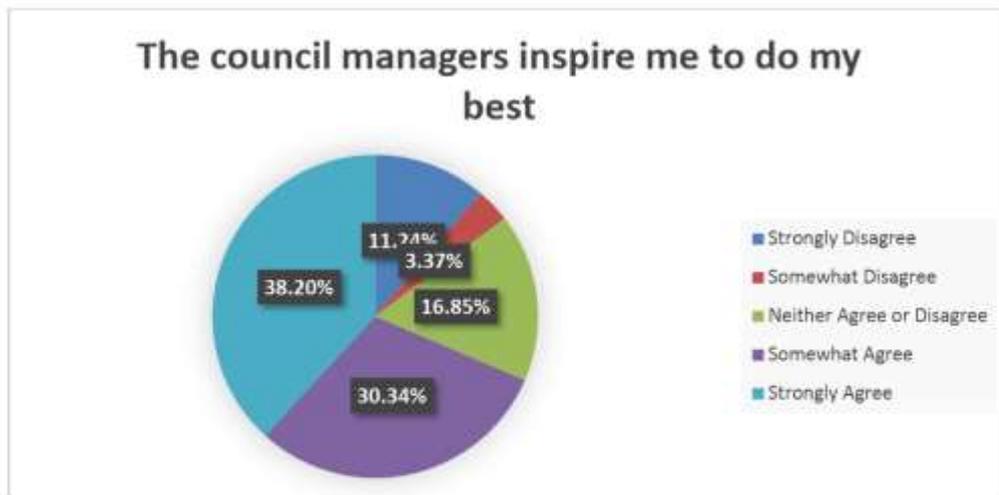
Strongly Disagree	2 responses
Somewhat Disagree	4 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	2 responses
Somewhat Agree	36 responses
Strongly Agree	45 responses

**Q. I am provided with the support I need to do my best at work.**



Strongly Disagree	5 responses
Somewhat Disagree	5 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	14 responses
Somewhat Agree	26 responses
Strongly Agree	39 responses

**Q. The Council managers inspire me to do my best.**



Strongly Disagree	10 responses
Somewhat Disagree	3 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	15 responses
Somewhat Agree	27 responses
Strongly Agree	34 responses

**Diversity and Inclusion:**

**Q. There is good cooperation between teams across our organisation.**



Strongly Disagree	13 responses
Somewhat Disagree	6 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	13 responses
Somewhat Agree	29 responses
Strongly Agree	28 responses

**Q. Council is a better place to work for now than it was in the past.**



Strongly Disagree	4 responses
Somewhat Disagree	7 responses
Neither Agree or Disagree	42 responses
Somewhat Agree	19 responses
Strongly Agree	49 responses

### **General Opinions:**

The Additional Comments dialogue box on the Job Satisfaction Survey form provided the employee an opportunity for additional feedback regarding their employment with the Council.

Q. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us to improve your experience with the Barkly Regional Council?

Comments included:

- Update our policies and procedures, so that we have clear guidelines of what is expected of us.
- Some improvement in morale, management & Communications in the past three years but more is needed.
- BRC has the potential to make significant contributions to the region.
- Communication between departments is getting better
- All Good 😊
- I enjoy working for the Barkly Regional Council.
- Reviews need to be conducted on time.
- I have worked remote on Indigenous lands for more than 15 years and I reckon Barkly Regional Council is Excellent to work for.

### **2018 vs 2019**

The tables below provide the comparison of the employee responses to each question from the 2018 survey and the 2019 survey. Due to the difference of the total employee responses to the survey (2018 – 121 employees responded and 2019 – 89 employees responded) the data provided is the percentage of the response.

**Employee Engagement:****Q. My job gives me a feeling of personal accomplishment.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	2.48%	4.13%	6.61%	32.23%	54.55%
2019 Employee Survey Results	1.12%	5.62%	14.61%	35.96%	42.70%

**Q. I would recommend the Council as a great place to work**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	5.79%	4.96%	19.83%	26.45%	42.98%
2019 Employee Survey Results	5.62%	7.87%	22.47%	29.21%	34.83%

**Management:****Q. I feel senior managers model the values of the organisation.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	5.79%	5.79%	23.97%	29.75%	34.71%
2019 Employee Survey Results	5.62%	11.24%	25.84%	29.21%	28.09%

**Q. My manager listens to what I have to say.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	6.61%	0.83%	4.96%	28.93%	58.68%
2019 Employee Survey Results	2.25%	7.87%	13.48%	29.21%	47.19%

**Q. My manager encourages and values employee input.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	6.61%	1.65%	10.74%	28.10%	52.89%
2019 Employee Survey Results	5.62%	4.49%	21.35%	29.21%	39.33%

**Q. My manager provides acknowledgement or other recognition for the work I do**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	4.96%	4.96%	5.79%	26.45%	57.85%
2019 Employee Survey Results	6.74%	5.62%	14.61%	28.09%	44.94%

**High Performance:****Q. I understand what is expected of me to do well in my role.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	2.48%	3.31%	4.96%	19.83%	69.42%
2019 Employee Survey Results	2.25%	4.49%	2.25%	40.45%	50.56%

**Q. I am provided with the support I need to do my best at work.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	5.79%	6.61%	9.92%	33.06%	44.63%
2019 Employee Survey Results	5.62%	5.62%	15.73%	29.31%	43.82%

**Q. The Council managers inspire me to do my best.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	4.96%	7.44%	14.05%	22.31%	51.24%
2019 Employee Survey Results	11.24%	3.37%	16.85%	30.34%	38.20%

**Diversity and Inclusion:****Q. There is good cooperation between teams across our organisation.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	5.79%	14.88%	13.22%	29.75%	36.36%
2019 Employee Survey Results	14.61%	6.74%	14.61%	32.58%	31.46%

**Q. Council is a better place to work for now than it was in the past.**

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Disagree Or Agree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
2018 Employee Survey Results	3.31%	5.79%	34.71%	15.71%	40.50%
2019 Employee Survey Results	4.49%	8.99%	30.34%	26.97%	29.21%

**Conclusion**

There was a very positive response from employees regarding employee engagement. This is demonstrated by over 60% of our employees stating that their job gives them a feeling of personal accomplishment and they would recommend Council as a great place to work.

There was a very positive response from employee regarding management. This is demonstrated by over 60% of our employees stating that their managers listen to what the

employees say and encourages and values employee input, and model the values of the organisation.

The employees rated the communication between management and the employees above 70%, which acknowledges that there is effective communication and acknowledgement / recognition of our employees work.

Our employees confirmed that they are able to perform in their roles. Over 90% of the employees stated that they understood what was expected of them in their role, with the managers inspiring them and supporting them to achieve their best.

The employees agreed (64%) that there is good cooperation across the organisation with 50% employees stating that Council is better to work for than in the past.

Even though there was a shift in our employee responses to more of a neutral answers to this years survey, the survey results show that Barkly Regional Council employees agree that Council and the managers support them in their roles. There is reliable communication between management, departments and employees, and the there is a positive response stating that Barkly Regional Council is a better organisation to work for now than in the past.

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS

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**ITEM NUMBER** 7.7  
**TITLE** Environment and Sustainability Sub Committee Meeting  
**REFERENCE** 291143  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council:

- a) Receive and note the minutes from the Environment and Sustainability subcommittee meeting held on the 11 February 2020.

### SUMMARY:

The focus of this committee will be:

- Generate a Tree Maintenance Plan
  - Develop a Tennant Creek Climate Action Plan
  - Encourage TCLA to install bus shelters (paired with trees) for shade
  - Landfill and waste
- ❖ In the long term – investigate tyre crumbing, plastic and glass crushing and reusing.

### BACKGROUND

<<Enter Text>>

### ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

<<Enter Text>>

### BUDGET IMPLICATION

<<Enter Text>>

### ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES

<<Enter Text>>

### CONSULTATION & TIMING

<<Enter Text>>

### ATTACHMENTS:

1 [↓](#) ENV\_11022020\_MIN\_639.pdf



### OUR VISION

**We strive to be responsive, progressive, sustainable council which respects, listens and empowers the people to be strong.**

### The Way We Will Work

**We will make it happen!**

**We will be engaged and have regular opportunities to listen.**

**We will have strong policy and budgets to ensure our programs and services are progressive and sustainable.**

**Respect is shown in everything we do and we have acceptance of all cultures in the Barkly Region and their practices through a culturally competent Council.**

**We are a responsible Council.**

**We will be a responsive Council.**

**We want to empower local decision making.**

**We want to ensure that our services are sustainable and that our region has a standard consistent level of services.**

**We want to be able to sustain our environment – our communities, our physical places, our people and our organisational culture.**

**We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.**

**We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.**

## MINUTES

The Environment and Sustainability Sub Committee of the Barkly Regional Council was held in Council chambers on Tuesday, 11 February 2020 at 1:00pm.

**Steven Moore**

## Chief Executive Officer

Meeting commenced at 1:09pm with Jeffrey McLaughlin as chair.

### 1. OPENING AND ATTENDANCE

#### 1.1 Elected Members Present

Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin

#### 1.2 Committee Members Present

Ray Wallis

Bob Bagnall

Geoffrey Evans

#### 1.3 Staff Members Present

Steve Moore

Vanessa Goodworth – Minute taker

#### 1.4 Apologies

Mayor Steve Edgington

#### 1.5 Absent Without Apologies

#### 1.6 Disclosure Of Interest – Councillors And Staff

- Mayor Steve Edgington – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Institute of Managers and Leaders - Associate Fellow
  - Australian Institute of Company Directors - Member
  - Law Society Northern Territory - Associate Member
  - Tennant Creek Regional Consumer Advisory Group
  - AFLNT Barkly Advisory Committee - Member
  - Tennant Creek Economic Development Committee – Member
  - Rotary – Member
  - Bizspeak Pty Ltd– Director
  - Battery Hill – Member
  - Alcohol Reference Group - Committee Member
  - Regional Development Australia - Chair
- Cr. Jeffrey McLaughlin – Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - Barkly Regional Arts - Member
  - Tennant Creek Cricket Association – Member
  - Nundahraga Entertainment – Sound sub-contractor
  - Christmas Tree Committee – President
  - Music NT – Board Member
- Ray Wallis - Affiliations, Clubs, Organisations and Memberships
  - AFLNT Barkly Advisory Committee
  - Consumer Advisory Group
  - Purkiss Reserve Consultative Committee – Member
  - Barkly Regional Accommodation Action Group – Member
  - Tennant Creek Transport

### 2. GENERAL BUSINESS

#### 2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

**MOTION**

<p><b>That The Committee:</b></p> <p>a) Receive and Note the Terms of Reference.</p> <p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Member Ray Wallis</b>  <b>Seconded: Member Geoffrey Evans</b> <b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>  <i>Resolved ENV 1/20</i></p>
<p>Initially increase frequency of meetings to monthly instead of quarterly.  Update approval date, council motion, resolution date on ToR.  The focus should be what Council as an organisation can do and goals they should have.</p>

<p><b>2.2 DISCUSSION AND PLANNING</b></p>
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That The Committee:</b></p> <p>a) Review the role and purpose of the committee;  b) Endorse a Draft scope of work of the committee for consideration by Council; and  c) Raise the below four points with Council as the main focus for this Committee.</p> <p><b>RESOLVED</b>  <b>Moved: Member Ray Wallis</b>  <b>Seconded: Member Bob Bagnall</b> <b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>  <i>Resolved ENV 2/20</i></p>
<p><b>AGENDA ITEM:</b> Generate a tree maintenance plan – include tree protection and move toward tree replacement in the future. Geoff to provide tree plan to committee for information.  Investigate what we do currently to maintain trees and what capacity do we have to improve this in each remote service delivery area.  Include in the plan to focus future tree placement on areas that have a high traffic of people.  Investigate mulch from the dump to be used to help trees retain water.</p> <p><b>Action:</b> Encourage TCLA to install bus shelters (pair with a tree) for shade purposes.</p> <p>The committee is interested in the street beautification of Patterson St, Peko Road and Davidson Walk and requests they be kept up to date with the progress of this project.</p> <p><b>AGENDA ITEM:</b> Develop a Tennant Creek Climate Action Plan.</p> <p>Long term action: Tyre crumbing, plastic and glass crushing and reuse.</p> <p>Smart Energy NT is coming to TC on March 9 and 10 – set up a meeting with the public and council.  When Council reviews the strategic plan – look into renewable energy for future use.  Gather information about the potential for composting toilets in communities and</p>

subsidised grey water tanks.

**AGENDA ITEM:** Landfill and waste.

### 2.3 MEETING DATES FOR 2020

#### MOTION

**That The Committee:**

- a) Endorse the proposed meeting dates for 2020 and the 10<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

#### RESOLVED

**Moved:** Member Geoffrey Evans

**Seconded:** Member Bob Bagnall

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ENV 3/20*

Next Meeting – 10<sup>th</sup> March 2020 to correlate with the Smart Energy NT coming to Tennant Creek.

### 3. CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting terminated at 2:34pm.

THIS PAGE AND THE PRECEEDING PAGES ARE THE MINUTES OF THE Environment and Sustainability Sub Committee HELD ON Tuesday, 11 February 2020 AND CONFIRMED .

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Edgington  
Council Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Steve Moore  
Chief Executive Officer

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS

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**ITEM NUMBER** 7.8  
**TITLE** National General Assembly Conference Nomination  
**REFERENCE** 291203  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council:

- a) Receive and Note the report; and
- b) Nominate Councillors to attend the National General Assembly Conference.

### SUMMARY:

The National General Assembly conference 2020 will be held in Canberra from the 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

### BACKGROUND

<<Enter Text>>

### ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

<<Enter Text>>

### BUDGET IMPLICATION

<<Enter Text>>

### ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES

<<Enter Text>>

### CONSULTATION & TIMING

<<Enter Text>>

### ATTACHMENTS:

There are no attachments for this report.

**CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE REPORTS**

**ITEM NUMBER** 8.1  
**TITLE** Grants Report - 31 January 2020  
**REFERENCE** 291080  
**AUTHOR** Gary Pemberton, Finance Manager

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council**

- (a) Receive and note the Grants Report for the five months ended 31 January 2020.

**SUMMARY:**

The Council receives many and varied grants. The attached information will be presented to the Council at every meeting to allow the Council the opportunity to better understand and monitor grants income and the grant funded activities of Council.

**BACKGROUND****Grant Monies Received**

Refer Attachment One

**Unbudgeted Grant Projects**

Refer Attachment Two

**Applications In Progress**

DATE	PROJECT/PROGRAM	ALIGNS TO KPI	AMOUNT	COMMUNITY
01/07/2019	Arts Trails Grant		\$13,814	Tennant Creek
3/09/19	Barkly Youth Activities		\$100,000	Barkly
12/09/19	Aboriginal Workforce		\$270,000/3 yrs	Barkly
18/10/19	Local Government SPG – Alpururlam Waste Facility		\$360,000	Alpururlam
01/11/19	Barkly Light Installation		\$91,993	Tennant Creek/ Elliott
01/11/19	Animal Management and Environmental Health Bldg Extension		\$576,627	Tennant Creek
10/01/2020	Safe Respected & Free From Violence		\$62,885	Barkly

**SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS**

DATE	PROJECT/PROGRAM	ALIGNS TO KPI	AMOUNT	COMMUNITY
20/08/19	ABA – Ampilatwatja Ablution Block		\$192,000	Ampilatwatja

**UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS**

DATE	PROJECT/PROGRAM	ALIGNS TO KPI	AMOUNT	COMMUNITY
20/08/19	ABA – Community Bins		\$25,060	Barkly
20/08/19	NTEPA – Community Bins		\$25,060	Barkly

**GRANTS UNIT**

In summary a brief listing of the Grants Units current activities is detailed below for Council's attention:

- Working on half year reporting for all programs;
- Compiling, additional supporting material requested for Aboriginal Workforce grant;
- Working on Saluting Their Service Grant application;
- Working on Safe Respected and Free from Violence Grant application;
- Working on NATSIFAC one off funding application
- Liaising with Elliott McAdam, Catholic Care on CBF Major grant for No More Violence Campaign

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Nil matters noted.

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

Grant funded expenditure is to match grant revenues received resulting in a neutral outcome for the budget.

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

Nil matters noted.

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

Under section 14 of the Local Government (Accounting) Regulations, money can only be allocated (that is expended) if it is recorded within the Council's budget.

However, Council can approve expenditure which is not budgeted if they expect a budget amendment to be tabled provided the expenditure does not exceed 25% of the final budget.

Please see the following extract from the regulation:

**14 Allocation of money**

*(1) A council must not allocate money for a particular purpose unless:*

*(a) Provision for the allocation is made in the budget for the relevant financial year; or*

*(b) The allocation is:*

*(i) Authorised by resolution of the council; and*

*(ii) Made in anticipation of the adoption of a budget, or an amendment to a budget, making provision for the expenditure for the relevant financial year.*

*(2) An allocation of money for a particular purpose under sub-regulation (1)(b) must not exceed one-quarter of the expected budgetary provision for expenditure for the relevant purpose.*

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[1](#)  Grants Received January 2020

[2](#)  Unbudgeted Grant Projects January 2020

## Barkly Regional Council

Grants Received: To 31 January 2020

		12,112,667.33	15,398,095.73	-	3,305,428.40
PROJECT NAME	Type	Receipts to 31 January 2020	Budget YTD		Variance
NT Operational Subsidy	Operational	4,319,644.00	3,942,532.00		377,112.00
Financial Assistance Grant Subsidy (FAGS): General	Operational	437,052.00	1,304,382.00	-	867,330.00
Financial Assistance Grant Subsidy (FAGS): Road Funding	Roads	119,254.00	344,578.50	-	225,324.50
Public Library Funding Operational Grant	Operational	188,935.00	190,315.00	-	1,380.00
HACC Indigenous NT Jobs Package (NTJP)	Operational	753,699.44	743,253.88		10,445.56
Home Care Package (HCP)	Operational	246,519.20	306,819.94	-	60,300.74
R2 Recovery	Roads	-	165,568.00	-	165,568.00
Night Patrol	Operational	2,418,991.00	2,418,991.00		-
Indigenous Sports and Recreation Program (ISRP)	Operational	459,814.00	536,449.31	-	76,635.31
Home and Community Care (CHSP)	Operational	425,078.16	320,916.68		104,161.48
Outside School Hours Care	Operational	476,028.00	277,683.00		198,345.00
Tennant Creek School Holiday Programs	Special Purpose	25,000.00	-		25,000.00
Indigenous Environmental Health Service	Operational	51,065.00	58,333.31	-	7,268.31
Safe House Funding: Elliot	Operational	168,816.53	161,307.00		7,509.53
Safe House Funding: - Ali Curung	Operational	122,953.00	121,404.00		1,549.00
Indigenous Jobs Development	Operational	484,000.00	484,000.00		-
Local Authority Allocation	Local Authority	-	268,846.62	-	268,846.62
Remote Sport Program	Operational	-	130,666.69	-	130,666.69
Youth Services - Barkly	Operational	420,291.00	311,250.00		109,041.00
'Playground Alpururulam	Special Purpose	20,000.00			
Multimedia & Music Workshops	Special Purpose	20,000.00			20,000.00
Safe House For Strong Women	Special Purpose	30,000.00			30,000.00
Homelands MES	Operational	118,082.00	58,464.00		59,618.00
MES Town Camps	Operational	182,520.00	141,570.00		40,950.00
Homelands Jobs Funding (MES/HMP)	Special Purpose	54,925.00	62,166.00	-	7,241.00
Regional Deal Backbone Funding	Special Purpose	570,000.00	-		570,000.00
BBRF	Special Purpose	-	3,048,598.80	-	3,048,598.80

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**31 January 2020**  
**Unbudgeted Council Projects**

Project	Opening Balances	Income	Expenses	Capital	Closing Balances	
Funding & Project Management - TC CBD	1,450,000.00	-	11,590.00	-	1,438,410.00	
Regional Deal Backbone Team	-	570,000.00	119,987.17	-	450,012.83	
Animal Management Funding	-	51,065.00	61,929.82	-	10,864.82	
Remote Veterinary Services Funding	83,500.32	-	15,286.05	-	68,214.27	
Refurbish Staff House - Lot 126 Buchanan Street, Elliott	171,574.00	-	-	61,357.30	110,216.70	
LED Streetlights - Tennant Creek & Elliott	248,701.00	-	4,213.72	-	244,487.28	
Install 8 LED Street Lights	23,992.13	-	4,080.00	-	19,912.13	
Tennant Creek School Holiday Program	-	25,000.00	16,336.70	-	8,663.30	
Elliot Safe House Support: FASD	9,674.87	-	356.48	-	9,318.39	
Safe House Support - AAI	-	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00	
AAI: Drive-In Movie Nights	7,000.00	-	3,690.00	-	3,310.00	
AAI: Community Fishing Competition	5,000.00	-	-	-	5,000.00	
Softball Project	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	
Traditional Youth Diversion Culture Camps	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	
Bush Tucker Project	10,000.00	-	-	-	10,000.00	
Music Project	20,000.00	-	14,910.67	-	5,089.33	
Boomerang Making Project	5,000.00	-	-	-	5,000.00	
Multi-Media Workshops	-	20,000.00	14,910.67	-	5,089.33	
NAIDOC	2,605.46	-	2,605.46	-	-	Completed
Elliott Arts Centre Feasibility Study	99,569.00	-	97,748.72	-	1,820.28	Completed
AOD Diversion - Healthy Multi Media Messaging	-	49,143.72	-	-	49,143.72	Completed
Shade Cover Over Basketball Court - Sport & Rec Centre Wutungurra	108,420.87	-	-	84,940.53	23,480.34	Completed
TC Pool Shade for Toddler Play Area	48,388.00	-	-	35,750.00	12,638.00	Completed
SPG: Tipper Truck (GCM 10.7 Tonne)	8,294.32	-	-	-	8,294.32	Completed
Aged Care - Remote Sport & Rec Vehicle	5,176.83	-	-	-	5,176.83	Completed
Elliott Men's Shed	-	28,018.18	-	11,927.27	39,945.45	Completed
Playground - AAI	-	8,181.83	-	-	8,181.83	Completed
Solar Heating Tennant Creek Swimming Pool	31,531.50	-	-	31,531.50	-	Completed
Fencing Staunton Street Oval	5,422.00	-	-	15,485.60	10,063.60	Completed
Local Authority Funding	1,166,895.56	-	3,400.25	77,807.65	1,085,687.66	
	<b>3,445,402.13</b>	<b>696,065.00</b>	<b>371,045.71</b>	<b>318,799.85</b>	<b>3,451,621.57</b>	

**CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE REPORTS**

<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	8.2
<b>TITLE</b>	Finance Report - January 2020
<b>REFERENCE</b>	291081
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Gary Pemberton, Finance Manager

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council**

- a) Receive and note the Finance Report for the seven months ended 31 January 2020.

**SUMMARY:**

**Section 18** of the *NT Local Government Accounting Regulations* requires that

**18 Financial reports to council**

- (1) The CEO must, in each month, lay before a meeting of the council a report, in a form approved by the council, setting out:
  - (a) the actual income and expenditure of the council for the period from the commencement of the financial year up to the end of the previous month; and
  - (b) the forecast income and expenditure for the whole of the financial year.
- (2) The report must include:
  - (a) details of all cash and investments held by the council (including money held in trust); and
  - (b) a statement on the debts owed to the council including the aggregate amount owed under each category with a general indication of the age of the debts; and
  - (c) other information required by the council.

**BACKGROUND**

Council has continued to maintain strong cash reserves to 31 January 2020, holding \$12.675 million in cash at bank and on deposit. This cash represents \$5.913 Million in Tied Grant Funds, \$301 thousand in Untied FAGS Roads Funding and \$6.461 Million in Council's own funds.

Council has collected \$300,695 in rates in January, including a reduction in overdue prior year rates, outstanding of \$26,082 for the month.

Council has expended \$1,324,896 on capital additions year to date, including \$350,937 in additions directly acquired using grant funding. A full listing of acquisitions is detailed in the Attachment to this report for Councils' consideration.

Overall for the period to 31 January, Total Operating Income of Council has been reported at \$387 thousand less than budget. Major contributing factors to this shortfall are as follows:

### **Revenues**

Total Operating Revenues for the six months were \$291 thousand less than budget.

Operating grant revenues are \$238 thousand less than budget.

A full summation of grant receipts for the period to 31 January is included in The "Grants Report", a separate paper on the Agenda for Councils consideration.

Reimbursements/Private Works income is \$30 thousand behind budget.

User Charges are \$137 thousand less than budget. Shortfalls have been identified as follows:

- User contributions in Community/Aged Care \$77K
- Landfill Fees \$52K

Capital grant revenues are \$3.049 Million less than budget with instalments of Capital Funding from the BBRF projects of \$3.049 Million having not been received.

### **Expenses**

Total Operating Expenses for the period were \$387 thousand more than budget.

Employee costs are for the seven months overall are \$489 thousand less than budget. Night Patrol is the most significant variance noted with employee costs being significantly under budget expectations.

Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses are for the seven months \$902 thousand over budget. Significant over-budget items are as follows:

- Communications \$122,000
- Consultants – Funded \$97,000
- Consultants – LLN \$105,560
- Consultants – Internal Review \$67,500
- Contractors – Road Maintenance \$37,088
- Contractors – Landfill \$25,636
- Contractors – Security \$12,138
- Contractors – Cleaning \$11,775
- Community Care Grants Returned \$128,226
- Repairs & Maintenance – Footpaths \$23,636
- Minor Equipment – Municipal Services \$26,632
- Minor Equipment – Youth Sport & Rec \$107,319
- Section 19 Leases \$102,566
- Insurances \$30,000

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Nil Matters

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

Nil Matters

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

Nil Matters

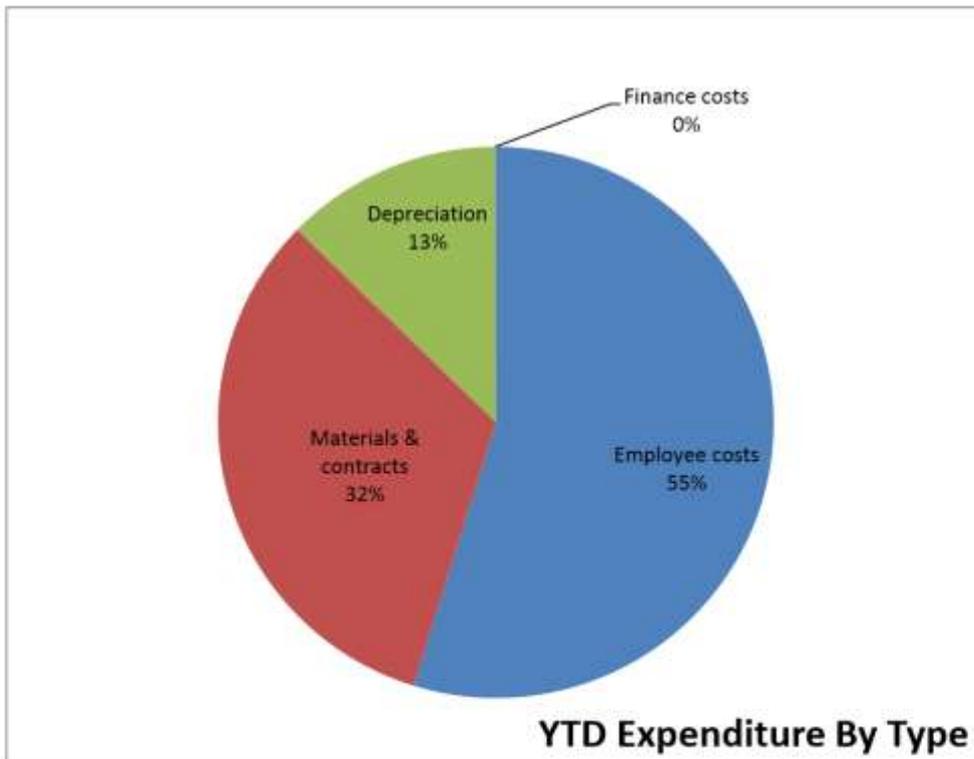
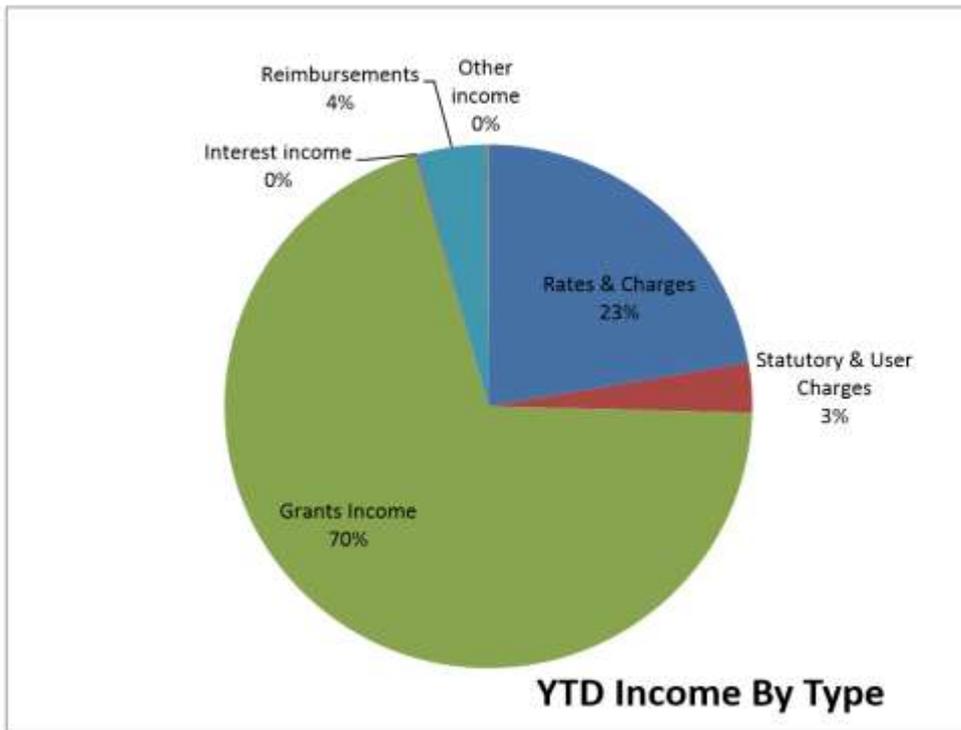
**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

Nil Matters

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1 [↓](#) Financial Report January 2020

<b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>					
<b>STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>					
for the period ended 31 January 2020					
	ACTUAL 2020 \$'000	BUDGET 2020 \$'000	Variance		ANNUAL BUDGET \$'000
			\$'000	%-age	
<b>INCOME</b>					
Rates	3,861	3,708	153	0.00%	3,666
Statutory charges	6	13	(7)	0.00%	87
User charges	520	657	(137)	-20.85%	1,126
Grants, subsidies and contributions	12,120	12,358	(238)	-1.93%	15,217
Investment income	21	54	(33)	-61.11%	92
Reimbursements/Private Works	738	768	(30)	-3.91%	1,475
Other income	14	13	1	7.69%	16
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>17,280</u>	<u>17,571</u>	<u>(291)</u>		<u>21,679</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Employee costs	7,980	8,469	(489)	-5.77%	14,554
Materials, contracts & other expenses	4,735	3,833	902	23.53%	6,478
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	1,842	1,866	(24)	-1.29%	3,200
Finance costs	5	7	(2)		12
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>14,562</u>	<u>14,175</u>	<u>387</u>		<u>24,244</u>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>	2,718	3,396	(678)		(2,565)
Net gain (loss) on disposal or revaluation of assets	19	-	19		-
Amounts received specifically for new or upgraded assets	-	3,049	(3,049)		3,049
<b>NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>	2,737	6,445	(3,708)		484
Transferred to Equity Statement	2,737	6,445	(3,708)		484
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<u>2,737</u>	<u>6,445</u>	<u>(3,708)</u>		<u>484</u>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>					
- Grant Funded	350,937	2,568,662			5,993,223
- Council Budgeted Capital	973,959	1,034,458			2,637,830
	<u>1,324,896</u>	<u>3,603,119</u>			<u>8,631,053</u>



<b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>				
<b>STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY</b>				
for the period ended 31 January 2020				
	Notes	Accumulated Surplus \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	TOTAL EQUITY \$'000
<b>31 January 2020</b>				
Balance at end of previous reporting period		24,662	23,788	48,450
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) for Year</b>		<b>2,737</b>		<b>2,737</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>				
<i>Amounts which will not be reclassified subsequently to operating result</i>				
Changes in revaluation surplus - infrastructure, property, plant & equipment		-	-	-
Impairment (expense) / recoupment offset to asset revaluation reserve		-	-	-
<b>Balance at end of period</b>		<b>27,399</b>	<b>23,788</b>	<b>51,187</b>
<b>Budget 31 January 2020</b>				
Balance at end of previous reporting period		25,776	23,788	49,564
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) for Year</b>		<b>6,445</b>		<b>6,445</b>
<b>Balance at end of period</b>		<b>32,221</b>	<b>23,788</b>	<b>56,009</b>

<b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>		
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>		
as at 31 December 2020		
	<b>ACTUAL</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
	<b>December</b>	<b>December</b>
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,675	13,691
Trade & other receivables	2,071	3,127
Inventories	51	60
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>14,797</u>	<u>16,878</u>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	28,870	42,024
Other Non-current Assets	9,851	-
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<u>38,721</u>	<u>42,024</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>53,518</u>	<u>58,902</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade & Other Payables	773	974
Provisions	1,293	1,590
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>2,066</u>	<u>2,564</u>
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>		
Provisions	265	329
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<u>265</u>	<u>329</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>2,331</u>	<u>2,893</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u>51,187</u>	<u>56,009</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Accumulated Surplus	27,399	32,221
Asset Revaluation Reserves	23,788	23,788
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<u>51,187</u>	<u>56,009</u>

**BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL  
FINANCE REPORT TO COUNCIL**

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
for the period ended 31 January 2020**

	Notes	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Variance \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<u>Receipts</u>				
Rates - general & other		3,068	2,536	532
Fees & other charges		930	1,138	(208)
Investment receipts		20	54	(34)
Grants utilised for operating purposes		13,029	12,358	671
Other operating receipts		247	13	234
<u>Payments</u>				
Employee Costs		(7,765)	(8,244)	479
Contractual services & materials		(6,010)	(6,634)	624
Finance payments		(18)	(7)	(11)
<b>Net Cash provided by (or used in) Operating Activities</b>		<b>3,375</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>2,161</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
<u>Receipts</u>				
Amounts specifically for new or upgraded assets		-	3,049	
Sale of replaced assets		19	-	19
<u>Payments</u>				
Expenditure on new/upgraded assets		(1,326)	(1,793)	467
<b>Net Cash provided by (or used in) Investing Activities</b>		<b>(1,307)</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,647</b>
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period		10,607	11,221	(614)
Net cash assets transferred on restructure		-		
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents at end of period</b>		<b>12,675</b>	<b>13,691</b>	<b>2,033</b>

**CASH AND INVESTMENTS HELD BY COUNCIL**

**CASH & EQUIVALENT ASSETS**

Cash on Hand and at Bank	9,550
Short Term Deposits & Bills, etc	3,125
	<u>12,675</u>

**Cash on Hand and at Bank**

- ANZ Operating Account	9,078,219
- Westpac Operating Account	470,537
- Cash Floats	1,200
	<u>9,549,956</u>

**Investments**

- ANZ Term Deposit	14,480	
- Westpac Term Deposit	3,110,751	Matured: 05-11-2019
	<u>3,125,231</u>	

<b>BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL</b>					
<b>FINANCE REPORT TO COUNCIL</b>					
<b>for the period ended 31 January 2020</b>					
<b>STATEMENT OF DEBTS OWED TO COUNCIL</b>					
		Instal Two	Current Year Instal Three	Instal Four	Overdue
<b>RATES - GENERAL &amp; OTHER</b>	<b>1,587,723</b>				
January 2020	1,587,723	1,078,417	-	-	509,306 32.08%
December 2019	1,888,418	1,353,080	-	-	535,388 28.35%
		Current	30 Days Past Due	60 Days Past Due	90 Days Past Due
<b>TRADE &amp; OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>	<b>152,010</b>				
January 2020	152,010	73,077 48.07%	9,966 6.56%	29,083 19.13%	39,884 26.24%
December 2019	166,655	62,771 37.67%	57,204 34.32%	26,742 16.05%	19,938 11.96%
<b>SIGNIFICANT DEBTORS OVER 60 DAYS +</b>					
Debtor Number		Comment			
00035	\$ 11,813.60	Dump Fees			
00175	\$ 484.60	Dump Fees			
00268	\$ 12,301.34	Fuel			
00314	\$ 3,100.00	Dog Infringements			
00330	\$ 7,144.74	Swimming Pool Income			
00334	\$ 3,551.20	Dump Fees			
00336	\$ 1,284.00	Dump Fees			
	\$ 39,679.48				

**BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**FINANCE REPORT TO COUNCIL**  
for the period ended 31 January 2020

**STATEMENT OF DETAILED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES**

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>
Renovations Lot 134A	52,180.00	Alpurrurulam	Visitor Accomodation	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Renovations Lot 134B	54,320.00	Alpurrurulam	Visitor Accomodation	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Renovations Lot 134C	51,760.00	Alpurrurulam	Visitor Accomodation	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Airconditioning: Civic Hall	295,919.10	Tennant Creek	Council Buildings	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Kitchen & Decking lot 7 Arlurrurukam	35,350.00	Alpurrurulam	Visitor Accomodation	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Cub Cadet Pro Z760 Ride-On Mower	28,942.73	Elliott	Municipal Services	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Ford Ranger	51,748.63	Tennant Creek	Animal Management	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Ford Ranger	46,282.99	Tennant Creek	Administration	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Ford Ranger	51,787.63	Tennant Creek	Administration	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Purkiss Reserve Toilet Facilities	19,584.26	Tennant Creek	Parks & Gardens	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Ford Ranger	46,242.99	Tennant Creek	Administration	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Christmas tree:	21,790.00	Tennant Creek	Administration	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Work In Progress - Upgrade Elliott Bore	31,089.09	Elliott	Municipal Services	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Reticulation - Tennant creek Cemetary	21,890.00	Tennant Creek	Cemeteries	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
IT Infrastructure Project	71,675.02	Regional	Information Technology	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Refurbishment Loader	71,518.32	Tennant Creek	Municipal Services	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Entry Gates Swimming Pool	8,064.55	Tennant Creek	Swimming Pool	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Reception Desk - Library	13,813.64	Tennant Creek	Library	2019-2020 Capital Expenditure Budget
Work In Progress - Basketball Court Cover	84,940.53	Wutungurra	Area Management	SPG
Work In Progress - Solar Heating Pool	32,484.68	Tennant Creek	Pool	Dept Housing & Comm Serv
Work In Progress - Drawings Youthlinks	16,865.00	Tennant Creek	Youthlinks	Building Better Regions Fund
Crim Safe Screens Buchanan Street	6,304.58	Elliott	Area Management	Renovate Staff House
Solar Hot Water Unit - Buchanan Street	8,916.36	Elliott	Area Management	Renovate Staff House
Renovations - Buchanan Street	46,136.36	Elliott	Area Management	Renovate Staff House
Pool Shade for Toddler Play Area	35,750.00	Tennant Creek	Pool	Special Purpose Grant
Public Toilet Block - Elliott Park	20,953.99	Elliott	Area Management	Local Authority Funding
Work In Progress - Fencing - Staunton Street Oval	15,485.60	Tennant Creek	Parks & Gardens	SPG
Work In Progress - Elliott Men's Shed	11,927.27	Elliott	Council Buildings	SPG
Fencing - Mungkarta Night Patrol Offices	4,374.34	Mungkarta	Night Patrol	Night Patrol funding
WIP - Hilda Street Park Project	9,945.00	Tennant Creek	Parks & Gardens	Local Authority Funding
Litter Master 9000 A9242P 1	31,617.30	All Curung	Parks & Gardens	Local Authority Funding
Softball Lighting	25,236.36	All Curung	Parks & Gardens	Local Authority Funding

1,324,896.32

**CORPORATE SERVICES DIRECTORATE REPORTS**

<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	8.3
<b>TITLE</b>	Payments Listing - Month of January 2020
<b>REFERENCE</b>	291082
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Gary Pemberton, Finance Manager

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council**

- (a) Receive and note the Payment Listing for the month ended 31 January 2020.

**SUMMARY:**

The Monthly Payments Listing provides details of all expenditure (excluding payroll), listing who payments were made to, the value of the payment, and the listed postcode of the Payer. This Financial Report is included in Ordinary Council with the aim of ensuring public transparency.

**BACKGROUND**

The Monthly Payments Listing is attached for Councils review and consideration.

A brief analysis of suppliers and spend by postcode is detailed below for Councils information.

**Suppliers**            **126**

**Suppliers By Post Code**

<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Spend</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Spend</b>
0801	1	1,100.00	3039	1	242.00
0810	1	451.44	3164	1	295.00
0811	2	45,110.01	3172	1	2,303.48
0814	1	497.00	3178	1	298.32
0815	1	637.00	3179	0	-
0820	0	-	3205	1	173.50
0821	3	2,400.54	4006	2	4,431.24
0828	2	913.33	4009	1	31.92
0831	2	4,010.90	4014	1	813.77
0835	1	2,652.80	4064	1	2,045.00
0850	1	6,860.14	4101	1	2,871.19
0851	2	2,305.26	4108	1	324.50
0860	30	48,490.37	4157	1	10,153.00
0861	35	119,893.39	4171	1	4,357.99
0862	6	7,870.19	4350	1	767.00
0870	3	2,147.01	4655	1	1,433.10
0871	19	226,593.72	4805	1	1,860.00
0872	5	3,884.07	4825	4	13,241.97

**Suppliers By Post Code**

<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Spend</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Spend</b>
2113	2	1,061.78	5013	1	6,191.75
2214	1	833.85	5061	1	97.90
2310	1	438.77	5094	1	793.15
2850	1	57.50	5109	1	3,401.05
3000	1	213.77	6000	1	4,125.00
3001	1	3,566.92	6924	1	979.00
3004	1	6,270.00	Utilities	6	363,634.33
3008	1	5,800.85	Payroll	8	305,989.35

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Nil Matters Noted

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

Nil Matters Noted

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

Nil Matters Noted

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

Nil Matters Noted

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1 [↓](#) Payments Report January 2020

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**Payment Summary Report for Month Ending 31 January 2020**

Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
				1,234,915.12		
10219	Telstra	1/01/2020	P 153 469 242-4	46,565.51	Utilities	Account # 092 5084 100
10661	The Trustee for Mick Lang Family Trust	1/01/2020	1	2,570.50	0860	Councillor Xmas Dinner
10018	Streetfleet	1/01/2020	131392	2,330.48	Payroll	Lease Charges for January 2020
10087	Barkly Quality Butchers	1/01/2020	INV-4166	255.00	0861	
10106	The Elliott Store	1/01/2020	13344	200.00	0862	Power for Simon Mullan
10883	GreenTec Pty Ltd	2/01/2020	BRC007	10,153.00	4157	Tennant Creek Landfill Plan
10820	The Trustee for The Swagmans Unit Trust	2/01/2020	12714	3,085.00	0871	Booking 29/11/19 to 2/12/19
11166	Betty and Conor O'Brien	2/01/2020	004	2,166.67	0861	Leased House Rental - 17 Whippet St
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	45732738	966.10	Utilities	1052573704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	40599363A	648.40	Utilities	1013873704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	02012020A	613.95	Utilities	1037473704
11044	Salary Packaging Australia	2/01/2020	02012020	359.99	4006	Pemberton, Gary
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc	2/01/2020	00007979	300.00	0871	Powercard for Lot 95 Staff House
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	40599410A	286.30	Utilities	1134673704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	40628711A	252.30	Utilities	1006873704
10130	The Personnel Risk Management Group P/L	2/01/2020	00118317	242.00	3039	Staff Police Checks
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	2/01/2020	122705	217.79	0861	922027
10083	Tennant Food Barn	2/01/2020	05/0243	185.02	0861	Animal Management
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	2/01/2020	122665	163.45	0861	CD66ZP
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	2/01/2020	40599266A	145.55	Utilities	1013373704
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	2/01/2020	4268	115.08	0861	944170
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	2/01/2020	122706	107.50	0861	CD44VM
10660	Troy Koch	2/01/2020	020120	82.50	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 02/01/2020
11135	Harbour ISP	2/01/2020	1938444	57.50	2850	January 2020 Internet Services
10124	Power & Water	3/01/2020	73482328	1,160.93	Utilities	Lot 111, Stuart Hwy, Elliott
10099	Australia Post Tennant Creek	3/01/2020	1009198721	538.16	0861	Postage period ending 31/12/2019
10073	Katherine Fresh Fruit & Veg Market T/A Salinger Pty Ltd	3/01/2020	00013365	480.45	0851	Elliott Aged Care food order
10196	Jacana Energy	3/01/2020	2559578	330.70	Utilities	Lot 3720, North Camp, 224 Stuart Hwy, El
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	3/01/2020	123080	241.46	0861	CD37LF
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	3/01/2020	4347	226.33	0861	998435
10083	Tennant Food Barn	3/01/2020	07/9723	221.47	0861	Groceries for Youthlinks Program
10428	Canteen Creek Community Store	3/01/2020	WCNC200103-191	200.00	0828	Fuel for canteen creek night patrol
10106	The Elliott Store	3/01/2020	13348	108.02	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	3/01/2020	123199	49.16	0861	CA93ZW
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	3/01/2020	1798969 All	48.71	0861	Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc	3/01/2020	00007980	40.00	0871	Opal fuel for Municipal Ampilatwatja
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	3/01/2020	102226581	18.00	0861	COCK HOSE FEMALE ROUGH BRASS 15MM
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	3/01/2020	104152882	6.25	0861	MARKER FINE BLACK 2PK CRD
10143	Mike Nash Electric P/L	4/01/2020	00115056	426.75	0861	TC Swimming Pool
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	108959	2,114.21	0861	Goods for Pool Kiosk
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	108960	806.40	0861	Goods for Pool Kiosk

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**Payment Summary Report for Month Ending 31 January 2020**

		1,234,915.12				
Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
10081	Bunnings - Alice Springs	5/01/2020	2325/00105187	141.51	0870	Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	00081847	73.40	0831	Delivery from Poolworx
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	00081846	60.23	0831	Elliott Aged Care delivery from KfV
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	00081848	38.98	0831	Elliott Aged Care from Jones Meat Mart
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	5/01/2020	00081845	37.77	0831	Office Supplies from SBA
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560947	5,521.48	Utilities	Lot 84, 93 Stuart Hwy Elliot
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560178	4,296.38	Utilities	Lot 106, Youth Centre, 106 Stuart Hwy, E
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560701	2,404.59	Utilities	Lot 134, 134 Stuart Hwy, Elliot
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560156	1,827.72	Utilities	Lot 3624, NT Portion, 3624 - Drivers Dri
10104	Double J Cleaning	6/01/2020	0070113	1,497.38	0861	Carpet Shampoo - Public Library
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560699	1,384.14	Utilities	Lot 50, 10 McRae St Elliott
10038	Independent Grocers Darwin	6/01/2020	1918445DAR	1,253.38	0871	Elliott Aged Care food order
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560199	1,164.80	Utilities	Lot 127, 127 Crawford St, Elliot NT
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560284	943.40	Utilities	Lot 29, 7 Kooringa St Elliot
10114	IDR Petroleum Pty Ltd	6/01/2020	INV-000232452	730.77	4171	T/Creek Deisel Sales Purchases
10196	Jacana Energy	6/01/2020	2560316	532.60	Utilities	Lot 132, 132 Lewis St, Elliot
11151	MacDonnell Range Holiday Park	6/01/2020	6512	436.00	0871	Accommodation for NP staff 1 x night
10083	Tennant Food Barn	6/01/2020	07/0645	251.30	0861	Groceries for Youthlinks Program
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	6/01/2020	124170	249.37	0861	CB18YO
10102	Canteen Creek Owiartilla Aboriginal Corporation	6/01/2020	20160810	240.00	0872	Accommodation for 2 x nights G. Peckham
10427	Territory Technology Solutions	6/01/2020	213929	206.38	0821	Kaseya Agent Rental Fee - Jan 2020
10024	Elai Semisi	6/01/2020	041019	182.60	0861	Travel Allowance Claim for - 02/10/2019
10106	The Elliott Store	6/01/2020	13361	168.62	0862	Diesel
10024	Elai Semisi	6/01/2020	031219	158.35	0861	Travel Allowance Claim for - 02/12/2019
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	6/01/2020	124351	123.78	0861	CD06ZZ
10106	The Elliott Store	6/01/2020	13364	118.03	0862	Unleaded
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	6/01/2020	124174	113.75	0861	CC79ZB
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	6/01/2020	104452	113.52	0871	Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	6/01/2020	1278456	102.74	0861	Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10106	The Elliott Store	6/01/2020	13360	97.80	0862	Unleaded
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	6/01/2020	00040326	60.00	0861	Puncture repair for veh # 47
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	6/01/2020	537851	52.15	0871	Toshiba BED3 USB 3.0 Flash Drive 64GB
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	6/01/2020	124214	40.00	0861	Powercard for Mungkarta NP office
10601	The Trustee for Centralian Motors Unit Trust	7/01/2020	10184	56,712.78	0871	Ford Ranger
10601	The Trustee for Centralian Motors Unit Trust	7/01/2020	10185	50,675.08	0871	Ford Ranger
10084	Australian Taxation Office	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	46,206.00	Payroll	PAYG
10186	GK Building Contractors Pty Ltd	7/01/2020	3141	15,195.00	0861	Installation of service desk at Library
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	2,582.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	2,247.53	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10080	KMart Alice Springs	7/01/2020	117376	1,042.50	0870	Housing kitchen supplies
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	1,016.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**Payment Summary Report for Month Ending 31 January 2020**

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				1,234,915.12		
10087	Barkly Quality Butchers	7/01/2020	INV-4165	806.40	0861	Australia Day BBQ Sausages
10002	Child Support	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	797.53	Payroll	Child Support
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	733.81	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	688.76	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	600.96	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	593.15	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	574.55	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	568.20	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	460.71	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	434.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	430.82	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	428.85	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	411.68	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	410.87	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	403.72	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10002	Child Support	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	392.76	Payroll	Child Support Debt 29%
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	385.15	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	383.55	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	382.14	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	380.00	Payroll	Employee Super Salary Sacrifice \$
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	368.40	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	351.87	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	342.86	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	314.95	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	306.07	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
11066	Centre Trailer Hire and Parts	7/01/2020	INV-5007	304.00	0871	4x bearing & seals trailer TD 4599
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	291.93	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288604	286.67	0861	E1832 Brake shoes
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	286.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	284.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288602	284.15	0861	LV0121 Worklight
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	281.82	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	276.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	271.94	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10343	Fuji Xerox Australia Pty Ltd	7/01/2020	QB182939	271.70	2113	Lease/rental charges - 41 Peko T/Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	252.21	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	240.95	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	240.38	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	237.92	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10465	Andrew Rae	7/01/2020	140120	237.90	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for - 12/01/2020
10557	Clayton Daniels	7/01/2020	140120	237.90	0872	Travel Allowance Claim for - 12/01/2020

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**Payment Summary Report for Month Ending 31 January 2020**

Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
				1,234,915.12		
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	236.34	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	225.80	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	225.16	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	223.05	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	218.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	214.89	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288603	202.85	0861	TMN70Z3 Truck master battery
10000	United Voice	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	199.80	Payroll	United Voice Union Fees
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	7/01/2020	104153021	198.50	0861	Supplies for Ali Curing
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	197.56	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	190.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Pre-tax
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Pre Tax (SS)
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Post Tax (SS)
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	182.69	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288601	179.52	0861	CLC804LED truck lamps
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	171.14	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	168.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	153.85	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	153.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	Centrelink Debt
10119	Glen Arden Pastoral Company Neutral Junction Store	7/01/2020	043425	150.00	0872	CB48MI Diesel fuel only
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288605	149.97	0861	20litrs CT38 truck wash
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	149.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	145.73	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	143.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	143.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	7/01/2020	288625	142.12	0861	ACX2128 Amber revolving light
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	132.54	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
11144	Elise Larkins	7/01/2020	211219	131.00	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 27/12/2019
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	7/01/2020	124748	123.32	0861	914003
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	123.10	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	121.00	Payroll	HELP/HECS
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	120.03	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	120.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Arrears
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	118.67	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	116.32	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	7/01/2020	4399	105.82	0861	944169
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	105.77	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	102.00	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10004	R & V Bagnall Payroll Deductions	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	100.00	Payroll	R & V Bagnall (Debtor)
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	90.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Bond

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Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
				1,234,915.12		
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	80.65	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	80.18	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	80.18	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	78.28	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	67.31	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	63.28	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	58.70	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	57.69	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	54.81	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	51.92	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	51.40	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	50.00	Payroll	RTM (Receiver of Territory Monies)
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	49.04	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10106	The Elliott Store	7/01/2020	13369	46.59	0862	Unleaded
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	43.27	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	35.26	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	7/01/2020	00040325	35.00	0861	Puncture repair for veh # 77
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	30.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Excess Water
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	7/01/2020	4398	26.36	0861	4549NT
10084	Australian Taxation Office	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	25.00	Payroll	Extra PAYG Tax
10003	Territory Housing Rent	7/01/2020	W 7/01/2020	16.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Maintenance
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	7/01/2020	537917	7.48	0871	Parker ballpoint pen refill med blue
10594	Barber Hire	8/01/2020	00001178	3,646.50	0871	Equipment hire, Loader @TC Dump
10046	BI Trading & Hire	8/01/2020	914	1,587.00	0861	Chemicals for TC Swimming pool
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	8/01/2020	00040165	298.00	0861	N70ZZ4WDR Battery
10425	Desert Palms Alice Springs	8/01/2020	0118831	230.00	0871	7 Jan Accom for Kmart order to pick up
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	8/01/2020	125205	142.58	0861	982970
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	8/01/2020	125201	118.95	0861	CD23KO
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	8/01/2020	125192	116.68	0861	CD55SK
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	8/01/2020	125027	97.60	0861	752791
10052	Warte Alparayetye Aboriginal Corporation	8/01/2020	03048068	74.00	4825	UHHT Full Cream Milk for Alpururulam
11181	Quality Innovation Performance Limited	9/01/2020	20998	12,045.00	4064	NDIS Audit
11044	Salary Packaging Australia	9/01/2020	09012020	359.99	4006	Pemberton, Gary
10776	Owen Torres	9/01/2020	230120	336.55	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for - 20/01/2020
10083	Tennant Food Barn	9/01/2020	07/1890	297.91	0861	Groceries for Youthlinks Program
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	9/01/2020	125606	206.78	0861	CBS7KW
10027	Yvette Porter-Smith	9/01/2020	080120	197.03	0861	Reimbursement Claim for - 08/01/2020
10235	Robert Bagnall	9/01/2020	090120	129.00	0860	LA Member Meeting Allowance Claim
11107	Lennie Barton	9/01/2020	090120	129.00	0860	LA Member Meeting Allowance Claim
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	9/01/2020	125560	125.91	0861	CD44R0
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	9/01/2020	125584	114.09	0861	CD44VM

**Barkly Regional Council**  
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Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
				1,234,915.12		
10106	The Elliott Store	9/01/2020	13374	111.35	0862	Diesel
10203	G J Sullivan & O Sullivan	9/01/2020	73-1	80.00	0861	Pre occupy clean - 27 Ambrose
10106	The Elliott Store	9/01/2020	13375	76.40	0862	Catering for LA Meeting
10138	Midland Caravan Park	9/01/2020	2135575	21.50	0862	Foof for Sport & Rec Kitchen
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	9/01/2020	102226771	13.95	0861	CONNECTOR HOSE BR
10196	Jacana Energy	10/01/2020	2562320	4,221.80	Utilities	Lot 2146, Swimming Pool, 82 Ambrose St,
11167	Andrew McShane	10/01/2020	10.1.20	1,860.00	4805	Rent 10 Shamrock St, Tennant Creek
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	10/01/2020	1799321 AU	1,380.40	0861	Arlparra Aged Care
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	10/01/2020	1799320 AU	1,260.54	0861	Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	10/01/2020	111008280	513.00	0861	Workshop supplies at Epenarra
10132	Wetenngerr Store	10/01/2020	WWTG200110-34	440.25	0828	Purchase goods for Epenarra YS
10714	Aquarius Technologies Pty Ltd	10/01/2020	IN500188	324.50	4108	Blue sensor Code PR_FCT
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	10/01/2020	1799322 AU	317.98	0861	Arlparra Youth, Sport & Rec
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	10/01/2020	00040225	280.50	0861	New tyre Rego 998-399
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	10/01/2020	111008279	239.25	0861	Shade screen cloth for Lot 83 Foster St
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	10/01/2020	125944	227.46	0861	CB18YO
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	10/01/2020	538561	215.49	0871	Office supplies for Ampilatwatja CC
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	10/01/2020	1907	100.00	0861	Lollies for Halloween for Youthlinks
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	10/01/2020	1908	100.00	0861	Lollies for Halloween for Youthlinks Prog
10106	The Elliott Store	10/01/2020	13377	98.79	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	10/01/2020	4595	96.04	0861	CC79ZB
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	10/01/2020	00040224	90.00	0861	Puncture repair Veh - 130
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	10/01/2020	126177	70.80	0861	CA93ZW
11040	Dianne Jones	10/01/2020	080120	35.00	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 08/01/2020
10111	Greyhound Australia Pty Ltd	10/01/2020	00850675	31.92	4009	
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	10/01/2020	104153119	15.00	0861	Key Ring 15mm (5/8)
10594	Barber Hire	11/01/2020	00001179	30,175.00	0871	3550 Tonne Backfill material @TC Dump
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	12/01/2020	00001117	1,796.00	0860	2 boxes of hunter pop up sprinklers
10110	Jason Mullen T/A Green Thumb Cleaning	12/01/2020	043	484.00	0862	Monthly Cleaning December 2019
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	12/01/2020	00001122	400.00	0860	Gurney for TC SW
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	12/01/2020	00082464	163.29	0831	Elliott Aged Care food order
10349	Council Biz	13/01/2020	902058	83,089.74	Utilities	ICT & Business Support Service Fee
10105	Dexter Barnes	13/01/2020	00778543	2,960.00	0861	Aircon and installation - Ali Curung
10055	Leading Edge Computers Tennant Creek	13/01/2020	94002	1,800.00	0861	Brother TN-346C, Brother TN-346M
10688	Johndec Engineering Plastics	13/01/2020	INV-0573	979.00	6924	Air exhaust fan
10038	Independent Grocers Darwin	13/01/2020	1919078DAR	960.17	0871	Elliott Aged Care food order
10114	IOR Petroleum Pty Ltd	13/01/2020	INV-000233587	809.99	4171	T/Creek Diesel Sales Purchases
11019	Outdoor Cameras Australia	13/01/2020	00027854	767.00	4350	SwiftEnduro 4G Package
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	13/01/2020	1278794	649.73	0861	Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	13/01/2020	104572	645.78	0871	Arlparra Aged Care
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	13/01/2020	1278835	575.83	0861	Arlparra Aged Care

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				1,234,915.12		
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	13/01/2020	104571	427.17	0871	Ampilatwatja Aged Care Meat Order
10083	Tennant Food Barn	13/01/2020	06/3245	280.75	0861	
10828	Central Desert Distributors Pty Ltd	13/01/2020	INV007956	246.20	0871	
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	13/01/2020	538734	235.47	0871	Alpurrulam Aged Care
10038	Independent Grocers Darwin	13/01/2020	1919077DAR	216.28	0871	Elliott Youth, Sport & Rec food order
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	13/01/2020	1278836	212.17	0861	Arlparra Youth, Sport & Rec
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	13/01/2020	127204	158.83	0861	CD23KC
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	13/01/2020	104575	133.62	0871	Arlparra Youth, Sport & Rec
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	13/01/2020	127182	117.13	0861	998435
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	13/01/2020	4673	86.52	0861	954995
10084	Australian Taxation Office	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	50,125.00	Payroll	PAYG
11012	Tennant Drafting & Consulting Services	14/01/2020	TDACS 2020/595	7,150.00	0861	Preparation of drawings - Youth Building
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	2,954.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent
10219	Telstra	14/01/2020	P 3804 168 552-5	2,670.05	Utilities	Account # 159 8956 700
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	1,959.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10842	Astro Alloys (Aust) Pty Ltd	14/01/2020	01141743	1,433.10	4655	100ltrs Dyna mix HD cleaning agent
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	1,342.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10002	Child Support	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	866.76	Payroll	Child Support
10042	Central Desert Transport	14/01/2020	INV-4955	740.00	0871	Arlparra Aged Care & YS
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	733.81	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10042	Central Desert Transport	14/01/2020	INV-4954	684.00	0871	Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10084	Australian Taxation Office	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	677.00	Payroll	PAYG
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	649.33	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	592.03	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	590.29	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	588.98	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc	14/01/2020	00007991	520.00	0871	1x 4WD battery Ixtyro 255/70R16
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	511.69	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	497.40	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	490.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10140	Shane Butterworth	14/01/2020	170120	488.90	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for 14/01/2020
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	486.93	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	441.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	439.45	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	435.76	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	429.54	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	428.31	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	425.39	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	420.70	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	408.88	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	400.00	Payroll	Employee Super Salary Sacrifice \$

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				1,234,915.12		
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	393.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	379.81	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	368.40	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	365.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	353.92	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10002	Child Support	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	342.76	Payroll	Child Support Debt 29%
10191	Jones Meat Katherine	14/01/2020	00018980	331.65	0851	Food for Elliott Aged Care
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	328.08	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	316.39	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	111008294	289.25	0861	Memcon builders plastic 2 x 50m
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	286.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	279.52	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	279.28	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	278.27	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	268.50	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	252.80	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	249.87	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	244.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	238.86	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10031	Lucy Jackson	14/01/2020	140120	232.15	0872	Elected Member Extra Allowance Claim
10757	Mr Ronald Plummer	14/01/2020	140120	232.15	0860	Elected Member Extra Allowance Claim
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	231.55	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	223.05	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	216.34	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	215.91	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	213.49	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10000	United Voice	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	199.80	Payroll	United Voice Union Fees
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	192.22	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	190.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Pre-tax
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Pre Tax (SS)
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Post Tax (SS)
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	186.39	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	182.69	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	166.89	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	153.85	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	Centrelink Debt
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	149.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	147.33	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	144.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	144.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation

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				1,234,915.12		
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	143.76	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	140.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Arrears
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	131.27	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	126.28	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	122.06	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	14/01/2020	127777	121.02	0861	944170
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	116.86	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	113.00	Payroll	HELP/HECS
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	112.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	108.01	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	105.77	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	102.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10004	R & V Bagnall Payroll Deductions	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	100.00	Payroll	R & V Bagnall (Debtor)
10132	Wetenngerr Store	14/01/2020	WWTG200114-37	100.00	0828	Power cards for Wutunugurra ME
10106	The Elliott Store	14/01/2020	13386	94.09	0862	Unleaded
10083	Tennant Food Barn	14/01/2020	07/3593	90.42	0861	Flea bombs for various staff housing
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	90.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Bond
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	14/01/2020	54407	88.00	0861	Remove marbles stuck in the jet @ Pool
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	81.95	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	81.90	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10132	Wetenngerr Store	14/01/2020	WWTG200114-37	71.30	0828	Supplies for Wutunugurra AM
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	69.71	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	69.07	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	102226968	64.40	0861	KEY BLANK HOUSE LW4
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	58.70	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	57.69	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	55.12	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	52.46	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	51.92	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	50.00	Payroll	RTM (Receiver of Territory Monies)
10052	Warte Alparayetye Aboriginal Corporation	14/01/2020	03048090	50.00	4825	Opal Fuel 22.222 Ltrs @ \$2.25/Ltr
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	102226962	48.25	0861	Air freshner & toilet tissues
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	48.08	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	46.88	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	43.27	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	111008298	41.10	0861	BIT SCREWDRIVER 5-6 X 50 SLOTTED PWR CD
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	30.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Excess Water
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	104153268	27.25	0861	BATTERY RECHARGE AA PK4 ENERGIZER
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	26.80	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	25.00	Payroll	Extra PAYG Tax
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	14/01/2020	538867	20.85	0871	MARBIG ENVIRO ARCHIVE BOX 420 X 315

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				1,234,915.12		
10003	Territory Housing Rent	14/01/2020	W 14/01/2020	16.00		Territory Housing - Maintenance
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	14/01/2020	102226937	11.00	0861	KEY BLANK HOUSE LW4
10196	Jacana Energy	14/01/2020	2238687B	0.30	Utilities	Lot 800, 7 Caroline Street Tennant Creek
11190	Top End Music Centre	15/01/2020	4472	22,000.00	0811	Equipment for Elliott, Alpur, T/Creek
10105	Dexter Barnes	15/01/2020	00778568	2,913.92	0861	Install Split System - SafeHouse
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	15/01/2020	00040162	1,173.00	0861	B/5255/70 R16 tyres
10041	Fluid Power NT Pty Ltd	15/01/2020	38861	818.40	0871	Remove pump from engine - CA08TB
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	15/01/2020	288774	799.00	0861	10000BLS Winch W/synthetic rope
10427	Territory Technology Solutions	15/01/2020	214124	660.00	0821	Remote Network Services for ICT Support
10073	Katherine Fresh Fruit & Veg Market T/A Salinger Pty Ltd	15/01/2020	00013419	555.20	0851	F&V for Elliott AC & YS
10053	Woolworths Mt Isa	15/01/2020	3713867	545.80	4825	Supplies for Alpururulam
10336	Navman Wireless Australia Pty Ltd	15/01/2020	91869945	494.18	2113	Monthly Satellite Services
10465	Andrew Rae	15/01/2020	130120	400.80	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 12/01/2020
10028	Shelley McDonald	15/01/2020	230120	336.55	0861	Travel Allowance Claim for - 20/01/2020
10240	Robert Smith	15/01/2020	230120	336.30	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for - 20/01/2020
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	15/01/2020	00040149	280.00	0861	F/S185R14 tyres
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	15/01/2020	4763	227.25	0861	CB18YO
10105	Dexter Barnes	15/01/2020	00778567	161.70	0861	Service Air-Con - Sports & Rec
10105	Dexter Barnes	15/01/2020	00778569	161.70	0861	Repair Air-con - 19 Buchanan
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	15/01/2020	128198	68.96	0861	CA638Q
10083	Tennant Food Barn	15/01/2020	05/2051	55.02	0861	Groceries for Murray Downs NP
10106	The Elliott Store	15/01/2020	13393	37.50	0862	Aged Care Kitchen
10106	The Elliott Store	15/01/2020	13391	34.20	0862	Unleaded
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc	15/01/2020	00007992	30.00	0871	Lot 7 Accom. x1 Kettle
10124	Power & Water	16/01/2020	73586568	14,485.54	Utilities	Lot 1574, 89 Staunton St, Tennant Creek
10525	Benjamin Olschewsky	16/01/2020	INV 1920025	7,196.20	4825	Works done to Lot 136 Alpururulam
10525	Benjamin Olschewsky	16/01/2020	INV 1920024	4,059.00	4825	Install Movie Screen - Alpururulam
10105	Dexter Barnes	16/01/2020	00778585	2,778.50	0861	Tree trimming - Epenarra
10219	Telstra	16/01/2020	T311 160120	1,621.20	Utilities	Account 239 8976 114
10042	Central Desert Transport	16/01/2020	INV-4966	684.00	0871	Ampilatwatja Aged Care & YS
11052	Mt Isa Motor Group Pty Ltd	16/01/2020	337766	572.37	4825	Service for rego# CCR9DW
10042	Central Desert Transport	16/01/2020	INV-4965	555.00	0871	Arparra Aged Care
11044	Salary Packaging Australia	16/01/2020	16012020	359.99	4006	Pemberton, Gary
11109	FL Pools Pty Ltd t/a Figleaf Pool Products	16/01/2020	517980	262.00	0814	Service and Repair - T/Crk Town Pool
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	16/01/2020	288819	238.76	0861	MF95D31R Battery
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	16/01/2020	288817	198.76	0861	M114-60 Rubber mounts
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	16/01/2020	288816	192.99	0861	40451 superblue grease
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	16/01/2020	288818	131.88	0861	32052 20litres 85W 140 oil
10898	Northern Technology Holdings Pty Ltd	16/01/2020	00011258	130.00	0821	Hosted Virtual Server - January 2020
10106	The Elliott Store	16/01/2020	13398	110.94	0862	Unleaded
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	16/01/2020	128553	110.41	0861	CD23KO

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Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
				1,234,915.12		
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	16/01/2020	128603	101.49	0861	CC792B
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	16/01/2020	128613	100.27	0861	CD44VM
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	16/01/2020	54435	88.00	0861	Repair shower tap @ Pool
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	16/01/2020	4842	71.18	0861	4549NT
10106	The Elliott Store	16/01/2020	13401	50.01	0862	Unleaded
10196	Jacana Energy	17/01/2020	2574115	16,911.00	Utilities	Lot 0 Unmetered Infrastructure Street li
10124	Power & Water	17/01/2020	73597213	6,910.67	Utilities	Lot 1276, 41 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10482	Enterprise Electrics (NT) Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	004468	5,260.00	0860	White goods for 18 Whippet Street
10196	Jacana Energy	17/01/2020	2574126	2,319.54	Utilities	Lot 0 Unmetered Infrastructure Street li
10196	Jacana Energy	17/01/2020	2574115B	1,691.10	Utilities	Lot 0 Unmetered Infrastructure Street li
10482	Enterprise Electrics (NT) Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	004464	1,299.00	0860	Eden sofa bed 2-27 ambrose st
10124	Power & Water	17/01/2020	73596946	1,239.94	Utilities	Lot 894, 15 Kathleen St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	17/01/2020	73597267	1,166.44	Utilities	Lot 2087, 30 Haddock St, Tennant Creek
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	17/01/2020	1799696 AU	674.26	0861	ALI CURUNG Aged Care order for IGA
10482	Enterprise Electrics (NT) Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	004467	548.00	0860	8kg washing machine 9 griggs st
11192	Territory Trophies Precision Engraving	17/01/2020	00058039	451.44	0810	Medals for Run races Australia Day
10482	Enterprise Electrics (NT) Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	004465	448.00	0860	6kg washing machine 58 peko rd
10124	Power & Water	17/01/2020	73596839	313.22	Utilities	Lot 777, 16 Ambrose St, Tennant Creek
11149	Appliance Testing Supplies	17/01/2020	102027	298.32	3178	Supplies for T/Creek Admin
10083	Tennant Food Barn	17/01/2020	06/5491	288.56	0861	Groceries for youthlinks program
10196	Jacana Energy	17/01/2020	2574126B	231.99	Utilities	Lot 0 Unmetered Infrastructure Street li
10106	The Elliott Store	17/01/2020	13405	218.00	0862	Diesel
10124	Power & Water	17/01/2020	73597199	205.40	Utilities	Lot 38, 85 Ambrose St, Tennant Creek
10083	Tennant Food Barn	17/01/2020	06/5231	197.74	0861	Nappies, Gloves, water and Lollies
10219	Telstra	17/01/2020	P 332 624 152-4	119.93	Utilities	Account # 982 5427 510
10482	Enterprise Electrics (NT) Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	004470	118.00	0860	Sharp microwave - 58 peko rd
10106	The Elliott Store	17/01/2020	13406	111.00	0862	Diesel
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	17/01/2020	00084646	108.19	0831	Freight for Water Park Pump
10083	Tennant Food Barn	17/01/2020	06/5490	98.83	0861	Fruits for school holiday program
10106	The Elliott Store	17/01/2020	13411	98.47	0862	Diesel
10106	The Elliott Store	17/01/2020	13412	72.76	0862	Unleaded
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	17/01/2020	104153321	48.75	0861	CORD SASH COTTON 6MM X 10M
10143	Mike Nash Electric P/L	18/01/2020	00115073	178.20	0861	08/02/2020 New bucket
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	18/01/2020	109295	165.00	0861	Food for Youth Services
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	18/01/2020	104153369	76.20	0861	Goods for Youthlinks School Holiday prog
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	18/01/2020	104153370	55.00	0861	BOX STORAGE PLASTIC BOL CLEAR
10594	Barber Hire	19/01/2020	00001180	23,150.40	0871	Ampilatwaja Rubbish Dump
10395	Bond and Bond Sharp David & Helen	19/01/2020	065	800.00	0835	Rental of 9 Kooringa St Elliott
10395	Bond and Bond Sharp David & Helen	19/01/2020	066	800.00	0835	Rental of 9 Kooringa St Elliott
10395	Bond and Bond Sharp David & Helen	19/01/2020	067	800.00	0835	Rental of 9 Kooringa St Elliott
10395	Bond and Bond Sharp David & Helen	19/01/2020	068	252.80	0835	Reimbursement of Power&Water Charges

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Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	19/01/2020	00083457	133.49	0831	Delivery from Independent Grocers Darwin
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	19/01/2020	00083458	73.40	0831	Delivery from KFV for Aged Care
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	19/01/2020	00083459	49.80	0831	Delivery from Jones Meat Mart
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73608360	4,229.23	Utilities	Lot 1744, 1744 Mary Anne Dam Rd, Tennant
10125	Puma Energy Australia Fuels Pty Ltd	20/01/2020	ASIP1410029	2,631.29	4006	1501 Litres ULS Diesel for Ampilatwatja
10114	IOR Petroleum Pty Ltd	20/01/2020	INV-000235254	2,127.62	4171	T/Creek Deisel Sales Purchases
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73610286	1,893.61	Utilities	Lot 1017, 58 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73609051	1,051.16	Utilities	Lot 2165, Dog Pound, 1 Maloney St, Tenna
10960	Harvey Norman- Alice Springs Furniture Pty Ltd	20/01/2020	908341	963.00	0870	Ampilatwatja Sport and Recreation Fridge
10198	Outback Outfitters	20/01/2020	0801013	734.25	0861	Animal Management staff uniforms
10721	Charles Darwin University - International House Darwin	20/01/2020	13958	637.00	0815	Accommodation for Thomas Leader
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	20/01/2020	104676	589.41	0871	A/Carung Aged Care meat order
10198	Outback Outfitters	20/01/2020	0801014	459.80	0861	Safety work wear for ALPU depot
10229	Mark Parsons	20/01/2020	190120	400.00	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 19/01/2020
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73610295	395.65	Utilities	Lot 1324, 9 Griggs St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73599000	286.02	Utilities	Lot 16, Night Patrol, 16 Neutral Junctio
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	20/01/2020	1279169	265.42	0861	F&V for Ali Curung AC
10240	Robert Smith	20/01/2020	180120	263.68	0860	Reimbursement Claim for - 18/01/2020
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73607303	205.40	Utilities	Lot 169, 66 Paterson St, Tennant Creek
10106	The Elliott Store	20/01/2020	13425	193.56	0862	Diesel
10655	Trustee for Spotlight Stores Trading Trust	20/01/2020	005705049347	173.50	3205	Hessian for Battery Hill Australia Day
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	20/01/2020	1279170	167.66	0861	F&V for Ali Curung S&R
10106	The Elliott Store	20/01/2020	13424	112.07	0862	Diesel
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	20/01/2020	104675	108.19	0871	A/Carung S&R meat order
10106	The Elliott Store	20/01/2020	13430	100.07	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	20/01/2020	130388	99.67	0861	CD44TL
10124	Power & Water	20/01/2020	73598997	94.96	Utilities	Lot 16, Night Patrol, 16 Neutral Junctio
10106	The Elliott Store	20/01/2020	13426	62.66	0862	Diesel
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	20/01/2020	104686	25.80	0871	A/Carung Aged Care meat order
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	48,693.00	Payroll	PAYG
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73621236	12,401.57	Utilities	Lot 1278, 37 Stuart St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73621255	10,614.54	Utilities	Lot 2146, Swimming Pool, 82 Ambrose St,
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	3,138.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent
10144	Barnyard Trading Pty Ltd	21/01/2020	316892	2,698.08	0831	NPK Blue
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	1,860.35	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	21/01/2020	54496	1,694.00	0861	Hunter Ti 100mm sprinklers
10196	Jacana Energy	21/01/2020	2577294	1,133.02	Utilities	Lot 1317, 96 Staunton St, Tennant Creek
10731	Bowden McCormack Lawyers + Advisers	21/01/2020	6997	1,100.00	0801	Professional fees safe house
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	1,090.00	Payroll	PAYG
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	1,027.84	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73623232	1,006.97	Utilities	Lot 2146, Swimming Pool, 82 Ambrose St,

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10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73618773	871.98	Utilities	Lot 8, 8 Murray Downs Rd, Murray Downs
10002	Child Support	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	866.76	Payroll	Child Support
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	738.80	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	688.44	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622531	631.23	Utilities	Lot 169, 66 Paterson St, Tennant Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	621.52	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	603.24	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	582.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10196	Jacana Energy	21/01/2020	2579530	580.24	Utilities	Lot 1324, 9 Griggs St, Tennant Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	549.68	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	535.73	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	529.45	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	516.00	Payroll	PAYG
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	506.43	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10389	St John Ambulance Australia (NT) Inc	21/01/2020	652749	484.00	0811	First Aid Equipment YSR
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	478.24	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	471.45	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10423	Bagnall Agencies	21/01/2020	2464	456.50	0862	Battery CBS2KE
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	441.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	424.09	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	423.31	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	421.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	415.81	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	406.48	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10002	Child Support	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	403.67	Payroll	Child Support Debt 29%
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	400.00	Payroll	Employee Super Salary Sacrifice \$
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622689	396.22	Utilities	Lot 975, 5 Jubilee St, Tennant Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	375.00	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	365.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	359.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	353.93	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	21/01/2020	54495	350.00	0861	Grave Annabelle Jackson 18.01.20 10am 819
11194	Liam Wilson	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	350.00	0860	Repayment to Employer
10343	Fuji Xerox Australia Pty Ltd	21/01/2020	025700654	295.90	2113	Lease/Rental Charge for A/Curring
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	286.44	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	286.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	279.52	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	279.28	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	278.10	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	273.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	263.19	Payroll	SGC Superannuation

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10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	260.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	255.06	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	246.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	244.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	242.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	240.71	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	240.45	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	238.26	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	21/01/2020	130618	234.83	0861	CB18YO
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	234.52	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	223.21	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73618772	220.10	Utilities	Lot 25, 25 Murray Downs Rd Murray Downs
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	202.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10106	The Elliott Store	21/01/2020	13431	196.14	0862	Diesel
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	190.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Pre-tax
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Pre Tax (SS)
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Post Tax (SS)
10000	United Voice	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	187.85	Payroll	United Voice Union Fees
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	184.02	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	182.69	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10052	Warte Alparayetye Aboriginal Corporation	21/01/2020	03048137	177.60	4825	Devondale Full Cream UHT Milk
10105	Dexter Barnes	21/01/2020	00778615	176.55	0861	Library - 18 Lewis Street
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	155.88	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	153.85	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	151.87	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	Centrelink Debt
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	149.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	144.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	144.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	144.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	138.01	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	135.35	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	132.26	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10391	Ronin Security Technologies	21/01/2020	6483	132.00	0871	FIP Issue at T/C Council Office
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	128.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73618774	123.08	Utilities	Lot 28, 28 Murray Downs Rd, Murray Downs
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	120.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	116.00	Payroll	HELP/HECS
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	112.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	112.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	108.63	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation

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10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	108.01	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622508	107.82	Utilities	Lot 99999, Windley St, Tennant Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	102.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	100.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Arrears
10004	R & V Bagnall Payroll Deductions	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	100.00	Payroll	R & V Bagnall (Debtor)
10083	Tennant Food Barn	21/01/2020	07/6602	100.00	0861	
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	90.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Bond
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73618758	82.78	Utilities	Lot 25, Night Patrol, 25 Murray Downs Rd
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	81.90	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622516	75.35	Utilities	Lot 3, 3 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	75.00	Payroll	PAYG
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	69.71	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	69.03	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	63.84	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	57.69	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	55.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	55.12	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	53.29	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	51.92	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	48.08	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	46.88	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	43.27	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	34.12	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	30.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Excess Water
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	21/01/2020	111008367	29.95	0861	Secateurs for retrieving bush leaves f
10070	Our Town & Country Office National	21/01/2020	539893	25.14	0871	Alpurnurulam Aged Care
10084	Australian Taxation Office	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	25.00	Payroll	Extra PAYG Tax
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73623220	23.75	Utilities	Lot 2150, 92 Paterson St, Tennant Creek
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	22.86	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10106	The Elliott Store	21/01/2020	13434	17.50	0862	Food for Sports & Rec Kitchen
10003	Territory Housing Rent	21/01/2020	W 21/01/2020	16.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Maintenance
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	21/01/2020	111008368	15.25	0861	TIE WIRE DISPENSER PACK GALV 0.9MM X 50M
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622511	8.50	Utilities	Lot 99999, 1 Turner St, Tennant Creek
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	21/01/2020	111008359	6.50	0861	Key Ring Quick Release
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73623228	4.63	Utilities	Lot 99999, Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622514	4.34	Utilities	Lot 99999, 002 Scheelite Cres, Tennant C
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622526	3.54	Utilities	Lot 50, 164 Paterson St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622507	3.52	Utilities	Lot 000, Stuart Hwy, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622512	3.52	Utilities	Lot 99999, 1 Windley St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	21/01/2020	73622517	1.04	Utilities	Lot 99999, 4 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10105	Dexter Barnes	22/01/2020	00778601	5,600.00	0861	Trimming of Haddock street trees

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				1,234,915.12		
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631182	5,011.92	Utilities	Lot 24, 24 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631124	3,551.10	Utilities	Lot 132, 132 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	22/01/2020	00001129	2,905.00	0860	Carby kits and Filters
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631139	1,983.55	Utilities	Lot 7, 7 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631176	1,947.18	Utilities	Lot 134, 134 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631159	1,844.99	Utilities	Lot 12, 12 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631163	1,744.63	Utilities	Lot 14, 14 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631167	1,413.84	Utilities	Lot 16, 16 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631138	1,365.08	Utilities	Lot 7, 7 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631183	1,363.00	Utilities	Lot 62, 62 Arrang St, Alpururulam
10196	Jacana Energy	22/01/2020	2585524	1,347.93	Utilities	Lot 2165, Dog Pound, 1 Maloney St, Tenna
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631157	1,227.07	Utilities	Lot 11, 11 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631126	1,019.87	Utilities	Lot 136, Toilet Block, 136 Lake Nash St,
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631130	926.29	Utilities	Lot 126, 126 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631175	817.04	Utilities	Lot 134, 134 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73633522	788.47	Utilities	Lot 2147, 17 Poko Rd, Tennant Creek
10196	Jacana Energy	22/01/2020	2583073	764.41	Utilities	Lot 976, 9 Jubilee St, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631162	747.20	Utilities	Lot 14, 14 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10123	Petty Cash Admin TCTC	22/01/2020	T9XYN9	717.78	0860	Steve Moore Airfares
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631160	695.26	Utilities	Lot 13, 1 - 13 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631132	655.36	Utilities	Lot 4, 4 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10052	Warte Alparayetye Aboriginal Corporation	22/01/2020	03048139	567.00	4825	Oranges & water Alpururulam Aged Care
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631131	550.31	Utilities	Lot 125, 125 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631118	513.93	Utilities	Lot 13, 13 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631181	487.15	Utilities	Lot 24, Womens Centre 24 Lake Nash St, A
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631186	451.18	Utilities	Lot 64, Community Hall, 64 Lake Nash St,
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631164	360.25	Utilities	Lot 15, Health House, 15 Pitjara St, Alp
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631129	354.00	Utilities	Lot 126, Gate House, 126 Lake Nash St, A
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631133	349.84	Utilities	Lot 5, 5 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631190	341.52	Utilities	Lot 23, 23A Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631134	335.96	Utilities	Lot 5, 5 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631156	333.20	Utilities	Lot 11, 11 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631161	330.51	Utilities	Lot 13, 2 - 13 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631158	329.04	Utilities	Lot 12, 12 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10191	Jones Meat Katherine	22/01/2020	00018992	316.48	0851	Elliott Aged Care meat order
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631166	299.91	Utilities	Lot 16, 16 Pitjara St, Alpururulam
10083	Tennant Food Barn	22/01/2020	07/7068	299.52	0861	Groceries for Youthlinks
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631189	279.11	Utilities	Lot 23, 23B Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631185	271.80	Utilities	Lot 64, Community Hall, 64 Lake Nash St,
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631197	205.40	Utilities	Lot 133, 133 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10196	Jacana Energy	22/01/2020	2583031	151.82	Utilities	Lot 2097, 30 Haddock St, Tennant Creek

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				1,234,915.12		
10191	Jones Meat Katherine	22/01/2020	00018991	124.69	0851	Elliott Youth, Sport & Rec meat order
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631173	114.62	Utilities	Lot 136, Basketball Cr, 136 Lake Nash S
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631191	99.16	Utilities	Lot 23, 23 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631127	85.82	Utilities	Lot 133, 133 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73631128	85.52	Utilities	Lot 133, 133 Lake Nash St, Alpururulam
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	22/01/2020	131129	83.62	0861	CD555K
10124	Power & Water	22/01/2020	73633526	82.59	Utilities	Lot 1006, 79 Fazaldeen Rd, Tennant Creek
10083	Tennant Food Barn	22/01/2020	06/7451	70.00	0861	
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	22/01/2020	104153551	62.90	0861	Clothes Pegs Superhold 24Pk Reva
10196	Jacana Energy	22/01/2020	2585430	62.67	Utilities	Lot 169, 66 Paterson St, Tennant Creek (
10196	Jacana Energy	23/01/2020	2588925	7,041.66	Utilities	Lot 141, 141 Crawford St, Elliot Golf Co
10824	Keogh Bay Consulting Pty Ltd	23/01/2020	917	4,125.00	6000	Consultation fee - Regional Deal 50%
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642689	1,939.89	Utilities	Lot 62, 62 Weterlempengar Cr, Epenarra
10196	Jacana Energy	23/01/2020	2588885	1,424.29	Utilities	Lot 124, 124 Crawford St Elliot
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642697	958.69	Utilities	Lot 41, 41 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10123	Petty Cash Admin TCTC	23/01/2020	WY9GQ2	905.75	0860	Mark Parsons
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642719	879.82	Utilities	Lot 53, 53 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra House
10123	Petty Cash Admin TCTC	23/01/2020	T6G30I	808.76	0860	Steve Moore
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642684	705.87	Utilities	Lot 66, 66 Weterlempengar Cr, Epenarra
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	23/01/2020	54513	686.81	0861	Repair three waterleaks MAD waterline
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642718	666.45	Utilities	Lot 53, 53 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra Office
10147	Bluestone Motor Inn	23/01/2020	6819	540.00	0861	Accom for AM recall at T/Creek
10147	Bluestone Motor Inn	23/01/2020	6820	540.00	0861	Accommodation booking for Shelley.M
10147	Bluestone Motor Inn	23/01/2020	6821	540.00	0861	Accom for AM recall at T/Creek
10121	Outback Caravan Park Tennant Creek	23/01/2020	4571	477.00	0861	Accommodation for O.Torres 20 - 23/01/20
10121	Outback Caravan Park Tennant Creek	23/01/2020	4534	447.00	0861	Acc for Troy Koch 20/01 to 23/01
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642721	418.04	Utilities	Lot 58, 58 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	23/01/2020	288968	400.84	0861	Materials & Tools for A/Curung community
11044	Salary Packaging Australia	23/01/2020	23012020	359.99	4006	Pemberton, Gary
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642685	352.21	Utilities	Lot 62, 62 Angerrakw Rd, Epenarra
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	23/01/2020	54512	350.43	0861	Repair broken retic valve - Karguru Oval
10090	Stanes Transport NT Pty Ltd	23/01/2020	INV-00013750	323.40	0871	Delivery of goods All Aged Care
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	23/01/2020	288965	270.30	0861	MF95D31R Battery
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642688	253.80	Utilities	Lot 69, 69 Weterlempengar Cr, Epenarra
10389	St John Ambulance Australia (NT) Inc	23/01/2020	652919	249.70	0811	Purchase Workplace Modular Kit - Wutu YS
10389	St John Ambulance Australia (NT) Inc	23/01/2020	652920	249.70	0811	1x Workplace Modular Kit - Ampil YS
11109	FL Pools Pty Ltd t/a Figleaf Pool Products	23/01/2020	518526	235.00	0814	2x Palintest testing tubes
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642715	219.34	Utilities	Lot 25, 25 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10083	Tennant Food Barn	23/01/2020	06/8189	198.99	0861	Depot Tea coffee order Feb 20
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	23/01/2020	288964	184.83	0861	TMNS70 Battery
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131648	158.80	0861	CD23KC

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				1,234,915.12		
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	23/01/2020	104153593	157.75	0861	Tools for A/Curung community
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642717	152.16	Utilities	Lot53, 53 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131652	142.63	0861	982970
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131503	127.25	0861	CC89DW
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642716	120.69	Utilities	Lot 25, 25 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10106	The Elliott Store	23/01/2020	13442	116.32	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	5204	111.14	0861	CD44VM
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131462	99.77	0861	944170
10106	The Elliott Store	23/01/2020	13443	96.76	0862	Unleaded
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642686	89.40	Utilities	Lot 66, 66 Weterlempengar Cr, Epenarra
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	23/01/2020	109423	87.10	0861	Food for Youth Services
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642687	73.71	Utilities	Lot 23, 23 Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10124	Power & Water	23/01/2020	73642713	73.71	Utilities	Lot 51, CDEP Yard, Epenarra Rd, Epenarra
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131526	71.90	0861	CC84EI
10869	Makhaim Brandon	23/01/2020	220120	68.95	0860	Reimbursement Claim for 20/01/2020
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131521	61.93	0861	CA93ZW
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	23/01/2020	131668	60.21	0861	CA72FI
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652116	5,975.75	Utilities	Lot 86, 86 Eighth St, Ali Curung
10046	BI Trading & Hire	24/01/2020	1272	4,228.80	0861	40 x 10KG Buckets Pool Magic Chlorine
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652115	3,248.91	Utilities	Lot 85, 85 Eighth St, Ali Curung
10196	Jacana Energy	24/01/2020	2589451	3,208.37	Utilities	Lot 2146, Swimming Pool, 82 Ambrose St,
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652114	2,658.74	Utilities	Lot 83, 83 Ninth St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652108	2,576.41	Utilities	Lot 2, 70 First St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652109	2,188.31	Utilities	Lot 70, 70 Kinjarra Dr, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652163	2,159.38	Utilities	Lot 192, 192 Ali Curung St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652156	2,047.47	Utilities	Lot 187, 1 -187 Walpiri St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652110	1,979.21	Utilities	Lot 71, 71 Eighth St, Ali Curung
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	24/01/2020	1800142 AU	1,883.64	0861	Ampilatwatja Aged Care food order
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	24/01/2020	109457	1,773.82	0861	Purchase groceries for Pool Kiosk
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652158	1,573.40	Utilities	Lot 187, 3 -187 Walpiri St, Ali Curung
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	24/01/2020	1800143 AU	1,249.97	0861	Arlparra Aged Care food order
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652100	1,244.47	Utilities	Lot 286, Water Park, Plummer Cr, Ali Cur
10196	Jacana Energy	24/01/2020	2589474	1,077.78	Utilities	Lot 1017, 52 - 58 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652180	1,047.34	Utilities	Lot 264, 264 Kinjarra Dr, Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652157	1,025.83	Utilities	Lot 187, 2 -187 Walpiri St, Ali Curung
10084	Australian Taxation Office	24/01/2020	GJ006187	908.00	Payroll	ID#1069 Edith Hanlon
10084	Australian Taxation Office	24/01/2020	W 24/01/2020	908.00	Payroll	Eligible Termination Payment - Tax Code
10084	Australian Taxation Office	24/01/2020	W 24/01/2020	908.00	Payroll	Eligible Termination Payment - Tax Code
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652148	900.22	Utilities	Lot 163, 2 - 163 Tenth St, Ali Curung
10129	Tennant Creek Emporium	24/01/2020	163340	900.00	0861	
10196	Jacana Energy	24/01/2020	2590446	774.28	Utilities	Lot 1017, 51 - 58 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek

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				1,234,915.12		
10196	Jacana Energy	24/01/2020	2590794	762.60	Utilities	Lot 800, 7 Caroline Street Tennant Creek
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652111	750.27	Utilities	Lot 81, 81 Kinjarra Dve, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652099	678.99	Utilities	Lot 67, 67 First St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652147	646.15	Utilities	Lot 163, 163 Plumber Cres, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652104	486.94	Utilities	Lot 60, Workshop, 60 Ali Curung St, Ali
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652183	485.06	Utilities	Lot 177, 177 Westend St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652107	468.14	Utilities	Lot 68, 68 First St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652155	395.36	Utilities	Lot 187, Shire Flats, 187 Ali Curung St,
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	24/01/2020	288994	380.00	0861	TX667TP Hand held radios
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	24/01/2020	289023	365.88	0861	VP83005 coil spring compressor
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652103	340.00	Utilities	Lot 286, Water Park, Plummer Cr, Ali Cur
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652140	299.91	Utilities	Lot 160, 160 Jungara St, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652182	205.40	Utilities	Lot 155, 155 Fourth Street, Ali Curung
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652184	205.40	Utilities	Lot 286, Water Park, Plummer Cr, Ali Cur
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652094	200.24	Utilities	Lot 155, 155 Fourth Street, Ali Curung
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	24/01/2020	131962	189.55	0861	CB18YO
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	24/01/2020	1800141 AU	161.85	0861	Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	24/01/2020	1800145 AU	152.26	0861	Arparra Youth, Sport & Rec food order
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652143	147.18	Utilities	Lot 161, 161 Plummer Cres, Ali Curung
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	24/01/2020	288993	131.72	0861	24040 Straight Rad hose
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	24/01/2020	111008475	94.70	0861	pH-7 NEUT GEN PURP CLEANER 5LT
10726	Butterworth Brood Pty Ltd T/A Little Rippers Lifestyles	24/01/2020	INV-0358	83.82	0861	Goods for Youthlinks School Holiday Prog
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	24/01/2020	132155	77.95	0861	CC792B
10124	Power & Water	24/01/2020	73652179	63.50	Utilities	Lot 264, 264 Kinjarra Dr, Ali Curung
10554	Kenway NT Pty Ltd	24/01/2020	109468	46.20	0861	Goods for youthlinks school holiday prog
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	24/01/2020	1800144 AU	37.96	0861	Arparra Aged Care food order
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	24/01/2020	104153672	31.90	0861	BATTERY MAX AA PK10 ENERGIZER
10106	The Elliott Store	24/01/2020	13449	30.00	0862	Food for Sports & Rec Kitchen
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	24/01/2020	104153638	25.95	0861	GLOVE HANDY DISPOSABLE 100PK
11161	BP Complex Tennant Creek	24/01/2020	01/3507	9.95	0861	January Library Newspapers
11190	Top End Music Centre	25/01/2020	86969	21,961.61	0811	Music Equipment for Elliott, Alpurrr, T/C
10073	Katherine Fresh Fruit & Veg Market T/A Salinger Pty Ltd	25/01/2020	00013470	496.79	0851	F&V for Elliott AC & YS
10083	Tennant Food Barn	25/01/2020	04/3746	199.10	0861	Groceries for School holiday prog
10466	Barkly Agencies Pty Ltd	25/01/2020	1680331	190.00	0860	Gas bottle for Pool Kiosk
10759	Karolewicz Richard	25/01/2020	00001298	97.90	5061	
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	25/01/2020	104153689	25.00	0861	BUCKET PLASTIC METAL HANDLE 10L
11164	ALLABOUTXPERT TECHNOLOGIES	26/01/2020	6338000124	5,800.85	3008	Directors Presentation of Org. Review
10115	Iron Mountain Australia Group Pty Ltd	26/01/2020	652977-AD1	813.77	4014	Records management for January 2020
10687	Neil Mansell Transport Pty Ltd	26/01/2020	00084145	574.27	0831	Deliver supplies from Barryard Trading
10106	The Elliott Store	26/01/2020	13457	71.00	0862	Australia Day BBQ
10106	The Elliott Store	26/01/2020	13458	14.00	0862	2x Bags of ice for Australia Day BBQ

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				1,234,915.12		
10114	IDR Petroleum Pty Ltd	27/01/2020	INV-000236857	689.61	4171	T/Creek Deisel Sales Purchases
10581	Learning Discovery Pty Ltd	27/01/2020	87101	295.00	3164	Big Book Variety Pack - 15 Titles
10084	Australian Taxation Office	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	47,034.00	Payroll	PAYG
10594	Barber Hire	28/01/2020	00001183	13,462.30	0871	
10076	Peter Kittie Alice Springs	28/01/2020	IC14094101	5,851.32	0871	Services for Murray Downs veh 926-936
10069	Multispares	28/01/2020	3757095	4,657.25	5013	Brake parts for Rego # T11434
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	3,294.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent
10088	REPCO Katherine	28/01/2020	4110749484	2,696.77	0850	CFT300 paper towels
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663668	2,378.50	Utilities	Lot 66, 66 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73665372	2,083.69	Utilities	Lot 72, 72 Sixteenth St, Ali Curung
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	1,856.72	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663659	1,820.92	Utilities	Lot 3, 3 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663650	1,717.04	Utilities	Lot 67, 67 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10069	Multispares	28/01/2020	3754845	1,534.50	5013	Car Parts for Rego # CA08NK
10084	Australian Taxation Office	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	1,508.00	Payroll	PAYG
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73665510	1,233.19	Utilities	Lot 67, 67 First St, Ali Curung
10480	Intersport Alice Springs	28/01/2020	13317	1,180.00	0871	Fitness equipment for AMP Sport & Rec
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663631	1,157.21	Utilities	Lot 102, 102 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663640	1,057.46	Utilities	Lot 97, 97 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	1,019.11	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663655	1,013.17	Utilities	Lot 90, 90 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663653	1,007.13	Utilities	Lot 10, 10 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10002	Child Support	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	866.76	Payroll	Child Support
10038	Independent Grocers Darwin	28/01/2020	1920476DAR	815.56	0871	Food for Elliott Aged Care
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	810.53	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	742.33	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10042	Central Desert Transport	28/01/2020	INV-5042	740.00	0871	Arlparra Aged Care
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	28/01/2020	104808	738.08	0871	Food for Arlparra Aged Care
10993	Thomas Leader	28/01/2020	150220	646.65	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for - 10/02/2020
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	614.75	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	584.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663618	569.60	Utilities	Lot 90, 90 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	520.51	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663663	505.55	Utilities	Lot 95, 95 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	501.03	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	500.28	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	494.40	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	486.27	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	471.11	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663649	463.37	Utilities	Lot 67, 67 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	28/01/2020	104811	459.73	0871	Food for Ampilatwatja Aged Care

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				1,234,915.12		
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	458.64	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	453.58	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	28/01/2020	1279565	443.70	0861	F&V for Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	425.39	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	423.59	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	419.72	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	411.00	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	400.00	Payroll	Employee Super Salary Sacrifice \$
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	397.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	393.36	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	383.16	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	382.94	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	28/01/2020	1278311	372.38	0861	Alpurrurulam Aged Care food order
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	362.06	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	359.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
11194	Liam Wilson	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	350.00	0860	Repayment to Employer
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	332.76	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	28/01/2020	1279477	328.49	0861	F&V for Arlparra Aged Care
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	327.03	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663661	304.31	Utilities	Lot 100, 100 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663654	289.19	Utilities	Lot 10, 10 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	284.76	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10038	Independent Grocers Darwin	28/01/2020	1920477 DAR	279.73	0871	Food for Elliott Safehouse
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	278.23	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	244.37	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663641	233.02	Utilities	Lot 97, 97 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	232.83	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	231.33	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	218.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	216.21	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	205.71	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	28/01/2020	1279476	205.09	0861	F&V for Arlparra Youth, Sport & Rec
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	201.33	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	199.38	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10046	BI Trading & Hire	28/01/2020	520	194.00	0861	20lt Air fresh urinal tablet
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	190.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Pre-tax
10898	Northern Technology Holdings Pty Ltd	28/01/2020	010011276	189.75	0821	Domain Renewal for 2 year Period:
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Pre Tax (SS)
10257	Lin Andrews - Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	189.00	0860	Lin Andrews - Rent Post Tax (SS)
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	187.10	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	183.59	Payroll	SGC Superannuation

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10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	182.69	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10000	United Voice	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	175.60	Payroll	United Voice Union Fees
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	174.04	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	28/01/2020	104810	171.79	0871	Food for Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	169.57	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	152.42	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10084	Australian Taxation Office	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	151.00	Payroll	HELP/HECS
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	150.43	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10001	Receiver of Territory Monies	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	Centrelink Debt
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	150.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Rent Arrears
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	149.17	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663667	147.72	Utilities	Lot 66, 66 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	143.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	143.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	28/01/2020	289055	140.06	0861	DB1739BS Disc Pads
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	139.96	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	134.93	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	128.73	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	124.50	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	123.10	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10050	Central Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers Pty	28/01/2020	1279566	122.90	0861	F&V for Ampilatwatja Youth, Sport & Rec
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	120.63	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10040	Prime Cut Meat Supplies	28/01/2020	104809	113.16	0871	Food for Arlparra Youth, Sport & Rec
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663660	112.74	Utilities	Lot 100, 100 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	112.60	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	110.06	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	108.01	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	28/01/2020	133649	101.41	0861	752791
10004	R & V Bagnall Payroll Deductions	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	100.00	Payroll	R & V Bagnall (Debtor)
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	99.71	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10106	The Elliott Store	28/01/2020	13466	99.49	0862	Diesel
10106	The Elliott Store	28/01/2020	13465	97.05	0862	Unleaded
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	86.85	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	81.90	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10132	Wetenengerr Store	28/01/2020	WWTG200128-50	81.38	0828	Supplies for Wutanugurra
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	74.09	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc	28/01/2020	00008023	72.00	0871	Ampilatwatja Aged Care
10002	Child Support	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	68.19	Payroll	Child Support Debt 29%
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	67.12	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	64.99	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	57.69	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation

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Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	56.90	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
11184	Kym Lenoble	28/01/2020	250120	55.20	0860	Reimbursement Claim for 25/01/2020
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	51.92	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	50.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Bond
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	49.04	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	48.08	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	46.88	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	43.27	Payroll	Additional Employer Superannuation
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	31.79	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	30.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Excess Water
10003	Territory Housing Rent	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	26.00	Payroll	Territory Housing - Maintenance
10084	Australian Taxation Office	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	25.00	Payroll	Extra PAYG Tax
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	20.94	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10132	Wetenngerr Store	28/01/2020	WWTG200128-50	20.40	0828	Supplies for Wutunugurra
10019	Statewide Financial Management Services Ltd T/A Statewide Super	28/01/2020	W 28/01/2020	14.89	Payroll	SGC Superannuation
10124	Power & Water	28/01/2020	73663664	3.59	Utilities	Lot 7, 7 Ammaroo Rd, Ampilatwatja
10088	REPCO Katherine	29/01/2020	4110749521	4,163.37	0850	
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	29/01/2020	289113	1,015.50	0861	X560 Battery
10236	Sanity Music Stores Pty Ltd	29/01/2020	98399	833.85	2214	DVD's For Tennant Creek Public Library
11011	SA Tractors	29/01/2020	125436	793.15	5094	Blower assy for T/Creek Depot
10042	Central Desert Transport	29/01/2020	INV-5039	684.00	0871	Transporation for tAmpilatwatja Youth,
10100	BOC Gases	29/01/2020	4024680960	610.56	Utilities	Container Service Charges - T/Creek
10169	Territory Pest Control	29/01/2020	32181	330.00	0871	Pests treatment- 41 Peko Rd - Civic
10169	Territory Pest Control	29/01/2020	32182	330.00	0871	Pests treatment - 10 Peko Rd, TC
10169	Territory Pest Control	29/01/2020	32173	250.00	0871	Pests treatment - 16 Ambrose St, TC
10169	Territory Pest Control	29/01/2020	32174	250.00	0871	Pests treatment - 9 Griggs St, TC
10042	Central Desert Transport	29/01/2020	INV-5043	228.00	0871	Freight for Ampilatwatja S&R fridge
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	29/01/2020	134043	198.34	0861	CBS7KW
10083	Tennant Food Barn	29/01/2020	07/9568	196.17	0861	Council supplies water biscuits etc
10083	Tennant Food Barn	29/01/2020	07/9659	129.42	0861	Milk, tea & coffee for Finance Departmen
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	29/01/2020	134182	120.09	0861	CDD6ZZ
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	29/01/2020	289110	111.16	0861	EDSW40005 SW40 Sl eng oil
10169	Territory Pest Control	29/01/2020	32180	110.00	0871	Pests treatment - 82 Ambrose St, TC
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	29/01/2020	289112	106.22	0861	ACX2123 Rotating amber beacon
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	29/01/2020	134049	103.64	0861	Minor Plant
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	29/01/2020	289109	97.65	0861	R272OP Oil Filter
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	29/01/2020	289111	77.76	0861	TG7590001 75W90 Trans gear oil
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	29/01/2020	5478	69.77	0861	4549NT
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	29/01/2020	111008632	37.90	0861	WHEEL 200MM RED W/RUBBER TYRE
10100	BOC Gases	29/01/2020	5004849479	25.70	Utilities	Container Service Charges - Ampilatwatja
10852	Tennant and District Times	30/01/2020	INV-2479	1,649.34	0861	Advertisements & Mayors Column

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10083	Tennant Food Barn	30/01/2020	06/1433	999.62	0861	Food - Imparja Cup
10427	Territory Technology Solutions	30/01/2020	214316	896.50	0821	SmarterTrack Renewal - 2020
10169	Territory Pest Control	30/01/2020	32178	580.00	0871	Pests treatment - 41 Peko Rd, TC
10868	Jode Bakes	30/01/2020	65	500.00	0860	Fee for Australia Day Cake includes
10754	Evans Jane Audine	30/01/2020	310120	468.86	0862	Travel Allowance Claim 29 - 31/01/20
10852	Tennant and District Times	30/01/2020	INV-2499	463.32	0861	Advert for 31st January 2020
10437	Cleverpatch Pty Ltd	30/01/2020	357327	438.77	2310	Supplies for T/Creek Library
10196	Jacana Energy	30/01/2020	2596806	429.55	Utilities	Lot 1744, 1744 Mary Anne Dam Rd, Tennant
10173	Noel Hayes	30/01/2020	310120	410.96	0861	Travel Allowance Claim
11044	Salary Packaging Australia	30/01/2020	30012020	359.99	4006	Pemberton, Gary
10169	Territory Pest Control	30/01/2020	32179	330.00	0871	Pests treatment - 58 Peko Rd, TC
10169	Territory Pest Control	30/01/2020	32183	330.00	0871	Pests treatment - 1 Maloney St, TC
10636	Fuji Xerox Business Centre NT	30/01/2020	AB00090834	317.91	0821	Photocopying Services
10198	Outback Outfitters	30/01/2020	0801019	270.60	0861	Work clothes for Depot workers
10169	Territory Pest Control	30/01/2020	32176	250.00	0871	Pest treatment for 96 Staunton T/Creek
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	30/01/2020	134413	247.24	0861	CB18YO
10196	Jacana Energy	30/01/2020	2596805	231.89	Utilities	Lot 1006, 79 Fazaldeen Rd, Tennant Creek
10071	Lavery Plumbing Pty Ltd	30/01/2020	54550	199.50	0861	Sanitary exchange - BRC buildings
10389	St John Ambulance Australia (NT) Inc.	30/01/2020	653195	165.00	0811	2 x St Johns Officers for Australia Day
10198	Outback Outfitters	30/01/2020	0801025	160.00	0861	1 Pair of boots for Kevin Barnham
10198	Outback Outfitters	30/01/2020	0801028	160.00	0861	1 Pair of boots for Zaim
10083	Tennant Food Barn	30/01/2020	07/0161	144.60	0861	Office supplies for Ali Curung ME
10852	Tennant and District Times	30/01/2020	INV-2497	143.00	0861	Notice of Minor Disturbance for Ruger Ru
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	30/01/2020	134377	120.12	0861	914003
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	30/01/2020	00040323	120.00	0861	Puncture repair for veh # 142
10198	Outback Outfitters	30/01/2020	0801024	110.00	0861	1 Pair boots for Shane Butterworth
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	30/01/2020	134524	109.85	0861	CD55SK
10060	Aherrenge Community Store Inc.	30/01/2020	00008027	100.00	0871	Staff House Power Cards
10106	The Elliott Store	30/01/2020	13475	85.01	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	30/01/2020	134371	65.92	0861	944169
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	30/01/2020	00040324	65.00	0861	Puncture repair for veh # 917
10106	The Elliott Store	30/01/2020	13474	55.93	0862	Diesel
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	30/01/2020	134555	45.64	0861	742532
10196	Jacana Energy	30/01/2020	2594874	32.96	Utilities	Lot 1017, 58 Peko Rd, Tennant Creek
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	30/01/2020	111008701	30.25	0861	BLADE RECIP BLD WD 225X6T HYPERCUT
10450	Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation	31/01/2020	00000851	13,750.00	0871	Area management & monitoring services
10349	Council Biz	31/01/2020	902067	7,132.95	Utilities	CBIZ Financial Services 19/20
10286	Seek Limited	31/01/2020	96691363	6,270.00	3004	SEEK Branded Ad Pack - 20
10756	Steven Mark Edgington	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	6,154.72	0860	Base Allowance
10185	Dynasdy Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	00023543	5,585.00	0861	Security Services for January 2020
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	31/01/2020	00040301	3,876.00	0861	Haulmax 20.5-25 Tyres - VEH 142

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		1,234,915.12				
Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	Amount	Post Code	Description
10224	Rosmech Sales & Service Pty Ltd Rosmech Sales & Service	31/01/2020	101962	3,401.05	5109	
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	31/01/2020	00001134	2,997.00	0860	
10310	Wurth Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	4307012765	2,303.48	3172	January consumables order
10251	Hal Ruger	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	2,275.85	0860	Base Allowance
10450	Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation	31/01/2020	00000849	2,258.29	0871	Fuel purchases for December 2019
11166	Betty and Conor O'Brien	31/01/2020	005	2,166.67	0861	Leased house rental
10450	Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation	31/01/2020	00000862	1,937.10	0871	Fuel purchases for - January 2020
10332	CSG Business Solutions Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	INV00362579	1,825.16	4101	Photocopying charges for 5 Browne Elliot
10756	Steven Mark Edgington	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	1,619.97	0860	Electoral Allowance
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	31/01/2020	00001140	1,422.00	0860	Tennant to Elliott Travel costs
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/8	1,398.19	3001	NP Zone 1
10450	Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation	31/01/2020	00000850	1,375.00	0871	Rental of House 5 Fully Furnished
10031	Lucy Jackson	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0872	Base Allowance
10173	Noel Hayes	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0861	Base Allowance
10175	Jennifer Mahoney	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0861	Base Allowance
10227	Siddhant Vashist	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0860	Base Allowance
10253	Ray Aylett	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0860	Base Allowance
10596	Jack Club	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0862	Base Allowance
10754	Evans Jane Audine	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0862	Base Allowance
10755	Jeffrey McLaughlin Councillor	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0860	Base Allowance
10757	Mr Ronald Plummer	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0860	Base Allowance
10760	Kris Mathew Civitarese	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0860	Base Allowance
10762	Ricky Holmes	31/01/2020	31/01/2020	1,106.95	0872	Base Allowance
10450	Urapuntja Aboriginal Corporation	31/01/2020	00000852	1,100.00	0871	Monthly Rent Charge -Night Patrol Office
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	46307054	966.10	Utilities	1052473704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	46307062	966.10	Utilities	1052373704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	46307070	966.10	Utilities	1052273704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	46307089	966.10	Utilities	1054473704
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	46318110	870.10	Utilities	1304973704
10147	Bluestone Motor Inn	31/01/2020	6848	850.00	0861	Accom for Councillors
10045	Tennant Creek Tyre Centre (Bridgestone)	31/01/2020	00040291	810.81	0861	15.5/80-24.16PLY TYRE
10455	Motor Vehicle Registry MVR	31/01/2020	45934225	762.10	Utilities	1051673704
10188	Independent Grocers Alice Springs	31/01/2020	1800561 AU	649.63	0861	Alpurrurulam Aged Care food order
10956	BRICHE PTY LTD	31/01/2020	289186	601.12	0861	Depot January supplies
10989	Sundry Creditor One Off Payments	31/01/2020	26012020	600.00	0860	Australia Day Competition
10332	CSG Business Solutions Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	INV00362577	527.68	4101	Photocopying Charges - 58 Peko Road
10682	Katie Young	31/01/2020	070220	523.35	0860	Travel Allowance Claim for - 04/02/2020
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/7	477.82	3001	Mayor
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/10	467.34	3001	Pool Car 3
10031	Lucy Jackson	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0872	Electoral Allowance
10173	Noel Hayes	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0861	Electoral Allowance

**Barkly Regional Council**  
**Payment Summary Report for Month Ending 31 January 2020**

Account Number	Description	Date	Reference	1,234,915.12		Description
				Amount	Post Code	
10175	Jennifer Mahoney	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0861	Electoral Allowance
10227	Siddhant Vashist	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10251	Hai Ruger	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10253	Ray Aylett	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10596	Jack Club	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0862	Electoral Allowance
10754	Evans Jane Audine	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0862	Electoral Allowance
10755	Jeffrey McLaughlin Councillor	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10757	Mr Ronald Plummer	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10760	Kris Mathew Civitarese	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0860	Electoral Allowance
10762	Ricky Holmes	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	405.06	0872	Electoral Allowance
10055	Leading Edge Computers Tennant Creek	31/01/2020	94320	300.00	0861	IT Maintenance to T/Creek Library
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/3	283.61	3001	Animal Welfare
10388	No Worries Gardening Service Nursery	31/01/2020	00001138	280.00	0860	
10332	CSG Business Solutions Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	INV00362858	258.21	4101	Photocopying Charges - Arlparra Office
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/4	229.80	3001	Com Serv Director
10106	The Elliott Store	31/01/2020	13479	215.18	0862	Diesel
10096	Arkadin Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	AUIINV200155922	213.77	3000	Teleconferencing Charges - January 2020
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	31/01/2020	111008725	210.00	0861	DRILL DRIVER HAMMER 18V MOBILE MT SERIES
10332	CSG Business Solutions Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	INV00362578	190.29	4101	Photocopying Charges - 132 Antyper ALPU
10043	Barkly Hardware & Gas	31/01/2020	111008724	184.80	0861	Equipments for Depot
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/11	172.88	3001	Pool Car 5
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/1	165.08	3001	Ali Carung AM
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/9	160.82	3001	NP Zone 2
10047	Colderice	31/01/2020	3380	110.00	0861	Ice bags @ Depot
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	31/01/2020	134867	105.02	0861	CD44VM
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	31/01/2020	134972	103.81	0861	CC792B
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/2	97.49	3001	Ampilatwatja AM
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	31/01/2020	134967	80.75	0861	954995
10332	CSG Business Solutions Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	INV00362576	69.85	4101	Photocopying Charges - 4 Main rd AMPILAT
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/5	65.20	3001	Elliott AM
10164	Battleco Pty Ltd Lone Star Service Station	31/01/2020	134778	63.19	0861	CD23KO
10495	Wex Australia Pty Ltd T/A Wright Express Australia Pty Ltd	31/01/2020	31/01/2020/6	48.69	3001	Elliott Com Services
10055	Leading Edge Computers Tennant Creek	31/01/2020	94311	18.00	0861	Cash Register rolls 80 x 80 thermal



**INFRASTRUCTURE DIRECTORATE REPORTS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	9.1
<b>TITLE</b>	Infrastructure Directorate Report for February 2020
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290851
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Shrijana Poudyal, Asset & Facilities Coordinator

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and Note the report.

**SUMMARY:**

This report addresses activities within infrastructure for the month of February.

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

1. Tennant Creek Civic Hall HVAC upgrade – project completion Sunday 30th Nov 2019; awaiting As-Con drawings, Section 40 still outstanding – most likely end Feb 2020

Despite several calls to the Contractor Emperor Refrigeration, they have been unsuccessful and so will await Elai Semisi's return to further pursue.

1. Comments received from DIPL for the Ali Curung aerodrome audit was addressed and in the process of submitting to DIPL.

**PROCUREMENT**

1. TC Bike Path Tender – Tender for Survey and Engineering Design being sought from Consultants. Tender close on 16th March 2020.
2. Public tender- Supply of LED luminaires for TC & Elliott Streetlight conversion closed on 31st Jan 2020. Total 8 submissions were received and tender evaluation is on progress.
3. Procurement of skid steer loaders and water truck in progress with Local Buy; Water truck quotes closed on 21st Feb 2020 and hopefully to be awarded before Feb OCM.
4. Tender evaluation for the construction of fencing at Alpurrurulam is complete. (refer special paper)
5. Public tender for the demolition/disposal of an old existing skate park and the construction of a new skate park at Alpurrurulam is posted on TenderLink. Tender close on 28th Feb 2020
6. Council chamber roof – Request for quotation has been sent to the local contractor to fix the leaking roof.

**MUNICIPAL**

1. Contractor Barber Hire and depot crew completed the landfill clean-up work at

Ampilatwatja.

2. Calculate the rubbish collection at TC dump for last six month. (Refer attachment for figure)

## **PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**

No new matters

## **ROADS**

TC depot complete road patching work at Schmidt St. (Intersection of Schmidt St. and Irwin St.). Various other roads patched in Tennant Creek and Alpurrurulam following heavy rain

## **STAFFING**

- New Apprentice Mechanic, Matthew Ruger was hired and started work on 12th Feb 2020. He will be working at TC Depot.

## **BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

## **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

## **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

## **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

## **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

## **ATTACHMENTS:**

1 [↓](#) OCM\_Attachmnt\_Municipal Waste.pdf

### Municipal Waste Report

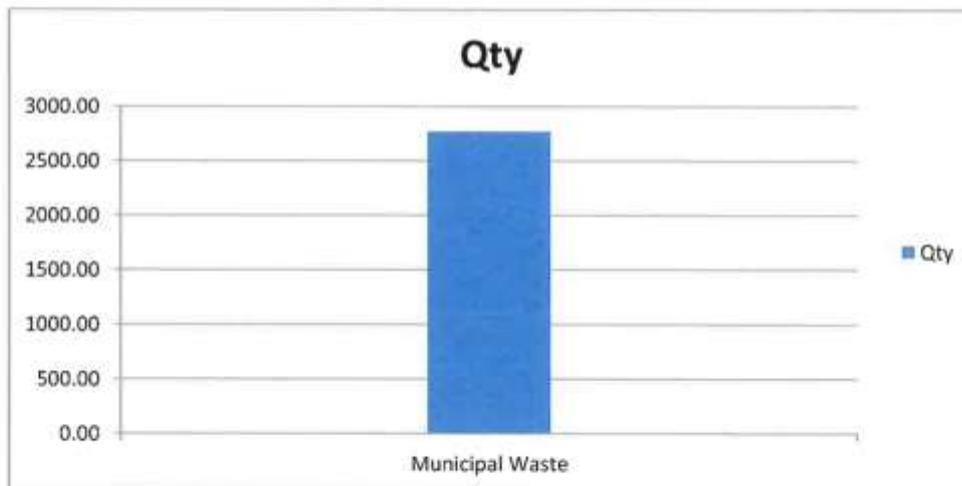
Start date	1/08/2019
Finish date	13/02/2020

**MUNICIPAL WASTE (tonnes per week)**

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Factor*	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	1
Load (Tonnes)	9	9	9	9	9	9
Load/day	13.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	9	9

\* factor derived by depot - no. of full loads per day

Waste category	Qty	Unit
Municipal Waste	2772.00	tonne
Oil	498	ltrs



**COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTORATE**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	10.1
<b>TITLE</b>	Community Services Directorate Monthly Report
<b>REFERENCE</b>	291155
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Gina Rainbird, Regional Manager Community Services

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the Community Development Directorate Report for the month of January 2020.

**SUMMARY:****YOUTHLINKS**

Focus this year is on quality programs. Staff have been asked to indicate what hobbies and interests they have, and what activities they could be responsible for in the program. Programs will be put together according to the team skillset. Moriarty Foundation are delivering soccer clinics for kids every Friday night, and towards end of April there will be a soccer event held, the same is currently being done for basketball. Highlights of the month were the Color Fun Run and the Family Night. Attendance 1583 for the month.

**LOCAL LAW RANGERS (includes Environmental Health)**

The pound currently has 8 dogs awaiting adoption. In January:

- 7 dogs were transported to Alice Springs shelter.
- 5 dogs have been adopted
- 3 dogs were surrendered (1 rehomed)
- 2 are in foster care with the view to be adopted
- 12 dogs were found at large, some of those remain at the pound, 8 have been returned to owners
- 2 dog traps set, 1 dog trapped, de-sexed, microchipped and vaccinated and returned to owner
- 1 dog was unfortunately euthanized after several complaints of extreme aggression including attacking a Police Constable, a dog and a cat.
- 5 Feral cats were trapped and euthanised
- 1 trapped cat was de-sexed, microchipped and returned to owner
- 3 kittens were surrendered with interest for one adoption once old enough to be de-sexed
- 2 x adult dogs still impounded since November 2019, progressing well and have learnt to walk on lead and are sitting and are jumping less.

Five official complaints from members of the public investigated and finalised. Two complaints have resulted in official written cautions. A second and third matter investigated from pro-active work resulted in two residents being given a verbal caution's, resulting in the surrender of two dogs.

**AGED CARE**

<b>FLEXI Consumers</b>	<b>ALI</b>	<b>AMP</b>	<b>ARL</b>	<b>ALP</b>	<b>ELL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>

Two Flexi clients from ALI have been discharged due to relocation and health.

<b>CHSP Consumers</b>	<b>ALI</b>	<b>AMP</b>	<b>ARL</b>	<b>ALP</b>	<b>ELL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	8	11	11	9	10	49
	9	13	11	10	11	54

We have had several CHSP clients move due to health reasons and we do not expect them to return.

<b>NDIS Participants</b>	<b>ALI</b>	<b>AMP</b>	<b>ARL</b>	<b>ALP</b>	<b>ELL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	3	5	9	11	3	31
	3	5	6	11	3	30

Training dates for Aged Care staff have been locked in for 2020. Communication with STEPS training is much improved.

Regional Manager has completed and submitted the Community Care Aged and Disability Strategic Plan for 2019 – 2021.

**TENNANT CREEK LIBRARY**

Attendance down from last month for both libraries.

<b>January 2020</b>	
Adults:	399
Children:	73
Internet use:	78
<b>Total patronage:</b>	<b>472</b>
New Members	13

**ELLIOTT LIBRARY**

<b>January 2020</b>	
Adults:	77
Children:	81
Internet use:	64
<b>Total patronage:</b>	<b>178</b>

**TENNANT CREEK SWIMMING POOL**

No Pool Coordinator currently. Everything running smoothly.

Risk Assessment is being done in relation to early morning swimmers to create a policy. There may need to be an indemnity signed by each swimmer to exempt the Council from any injury caused outside of pool hours.

**SAFE HOUSE - ELLIOTT AND ALI CURUNG**

<b>Elliott</b>	Dec
Adults:	17
Children:	3

New fence completed.

<b>Ali Curung</b>	Dec
Adults:	3
Children:	2

**YOUTH SPORT AND RECREATION**

All music equipment, cabling etc received for six communities. Barkly Arts has put together one complete 'band' set up. Raymond Dixon from Elliott and Lester Petersen from Epenarra have joined the Youth Sport and Recreation teams and will be coming to TC the week of the 24 February to learn and train with Barkly Arts.

**Night Patrol**

Night Patrol has now been moved back to my Directorate, a new Regional Manager has now Commenced, David Lightowler come to us with a wealth of night patrol and law enforcement experience. David is fitting into the team well and I would like to take this opportunity to welcome him to the Barkly.

**Domestic and Family Violence**

The committee is awaiting the outcome of a recent grant application to further develop and implement the existing action plan. We do need to pull the various programs Council are involved with into one working group to progress the work carried out so far.

**BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.



## LOCAL AUTHORITY REPORTS

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	11.1
<b>TITLE</b>	Requests to Council from Local Authorities
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290948
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Makhaim Brandon, Administration Officer

### RECOMMENDATION

#### That Council

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Accept the minutes of the Ali Curung meeting held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February;
- c) Accept the minutes of the Wutunugurra meeting held on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February;
- d) Accept the minutes of the Elliott meeting held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February;
- e) Approve the request by the Ali Curung Local Authority to have the youth building remain the same size and be built on lot 66 as well as investigate if the old youth centre building in Ali Curung can remain intact for use by the community instead of being demolished;
- f) Send a letter to Pintubi, Anmatjere, Warlpiri (PAW) radio network informing them of LA's approval for their continued operation and running of the radio station in Ali Curung;
- g) Look into the eligibility of Wutunugurra getting a safe house on community;
- h) Look into training for community depot staff be in the testing of car parts to help recycle broken down cars on community;
- i) Invite Menzies School of Health to attend the local authorities at Alpururulam, Ampilatwatja, Wutunugurra, Arparra and Elliott to present as they had at Ali Curung.

### SUMMARY:

### BACKGROUND

### ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

### BUDGET IMPLICATION

### ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES

### CONSULTATION & TIMING

### ATTACHMENTS:

- 1 [↓](#) Ali Curung Unconfirmed Minutes 10.02.2020.PDF
- 2 [↓](#) Wutunugurra Unconfirmed Minutes 11.02.2020.PDF
- 3 [↓](#) Elliott Unconfirmed Minutes 13.02.2020.PDF





### OUR VISION

**We strive to be responsive, progressive, sustainable council which respects, listens and empowers the people to be strong.**

### The Way We Will Work

**We will make it happen!**

**We will be engaged and have regular opportunities to listen.**

**We will have strong policy and budgets to ensure our programs and services are progressive and sustainable.**

**Respect is shown in everything we do and we have acceptance of all cultures in the Barkly Region and their practices through a culturally competent Council.**

**We are a responsible Council.**

**We will be a responsive Council.**

**We want to empower local decision making.**

**We want to ensure that our services are sustainable and that our region has a standard consistent level of services.**

**We want to be able to sustain our environment – our communities, our physical places, our people and our organisational culture.**

**We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.**

**We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.**

## MINUTES

The Ali Curung Local Authority of the Barkly Regional Council was held in on Monday, 10 February 2020 at 1:00pm.

**Steven Moore**

- 1 -

## Chief Executive Officer

Meeting commenced at 1:13pm with Noel Hayes as chair.

### 1. OPENING AND ATTENDANCE

#### 1.1 Elected Members Present

Noel Hayes  
 Lucy Jackson  
 Andrew Tsvaris  
 Peter Corbett  
 Sammy Ladd  
 Jerry Rice  
 Derek Walker

#### 1.2 Staff And Visitors Present

Cyndia Henry Roberts  
 Lynette Harrison  
 Tim Candler  
 Amy Blair  
 Paulina Lee  
 Ashley Schaefer  
 Robert Windly  
 Mandy Brown  
 Tim Hema  
 Gina Rainbird  
 Makhaim Brandon

#### 1.3 Apologies To Be Accepted

Steven Edgington  
 Mark Parsons

#### 1.4 Absent Without Apologies

Edith Hanlon  
 Cysila Rose

#### 1.5 Disclosure Of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this Ali Curung Local Authority meeting.

### 2. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

#### 2.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES.

##### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- (a) Receive and note the minutes from 9<sup>th</sup> December 2019 as a true and accurate record.

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: LA Member Andrew Tsavaris**  
**Seconded:LA Member Peter Corbett** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved ACLA 1/20*

**3. ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

**3.1 ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING.**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- (a) Receive and note the report.
- (b) Note and remove all completed items form list.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Andrew Tsavaris**

**Seconded:LA Member Jerry Rice**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 2/20*

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Request that council send a letter to PAW in regards to the operation and running of the radio station at Ali Curung

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Andrew Tsavaris**

**Seconded:LA Member Sammy Ladd**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 3/20*

**4. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS**

**4.1 MONTHLY CEO REPORT**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the Operations Directors Report

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Jerry Rice**

**Seconded:LA Member Derek Walker**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 4/20*

**4.2 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR REPORT**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority:**

- a) Receive and Note the Community Services Directors Report for December 2019.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Jerry Rice

Seconded: LA Member Derek Walker

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 5/20*

**4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT FOR JANUARY 2020****MOTION****That the Authority:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Jerry Rice

Seconded: LA Member Derek Walker

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 6/20*

**5. FINANCE****5.1 MONTHLY FINANCE REPORT****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Andrew Tsavaris

Seconded: LA Member Peter Corbett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 7/20*

**6. AREA MANAGERS REPORT****6.1 AREA MANAGER'S REPORT - ALI CURUNG JANUARY 2020.****MOTION****That the Authority**

- (a) Receive and note the Area Manager's report for January 2020.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Peter Corbett

Seconded: LA Member Jerry Rice

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 8/20*

**7. GENERAL BUSINESS****7.1 DROUGHT COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the Drought Communities Programme report;
- b) Submit any eligible recommendations to council for review before the next council meeting.

Local Authority members to discuss with community members ideas before submissions close.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** LA Member Andrew Tsavaris

**Seconded:** LA Member Sammy Ladd

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved* ACLA 9/20

**7.2 CDP COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report from CDP;
- b) Provide feedback and input to the CDP advisor attending in regards to current programs in the community;
- c) Ask that community elders consult with local CDP coordinator on permission to move coffins to allow for cleaning of the storage area.

Due to the build-up of residue around the area the coffins are stored Robert Windly the CDP coordinator in Ali Curung has expressed concerns that the coffins make suffer damage from rot and wishes to clean the storage area and the coffins if possible.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** LA Member Andrew Tsavaris

**Seconded:** LA Member Sammy Ladd

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved* ACLA 10/20

**7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report;
- b) Nominate Local Authority member/s to the Environmental Sustainability Committee.

A meeting was held for the Environmental Sustainability Committee was held on the 11<sup>th</sup> and members are still being sought in communities so the residents of the

Barkly region have their say.  
**RESOLVED**  
**Moved: LA Member Jerry Rice**  
**Seconded: LA Member Derek Walker** **CARRIED UNAN.**  
*Resolved ACLA 11/20*

#### 7.4 BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL UPDATE

##### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Receive and note the verbal report from the Barkly Regional Deal representative;
- b) Provide the Barkly Regional Deal team with any feedback in regards to the Visitor Park set to be constructed in Tennant Creek.

##### RESOLVED

**Moved: LA Member Derek Walker**

**Seconded: LA Member Peter Corbett**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 12/20*

#### 8. CORRESPONDENCE

##### 8.1 MONTHLY CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

##### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Receive and note the monthly correspondence.

##### RESOLVED

**Moved: LA Member Derek Walker**

**Seconded: LA Member Sammy Ladd**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 13/20*

#### 9. OTHER MATTERS FOR NOTING

*Nil*

#### 10. REPORTS FROM BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL

##### 10.1 REMOTE PUMP TRACK INITIATIVE

##### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Receive and note the report.

##### RESOLVED

**Moved: LA Member Derek Walker**

**Seconded: LA Member Jerry Rice**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ACLA 14/20*

10.2 PROPOSED YOUTH CENTRE BUILDING	
<b>MOTION</b>	
<b>That the Authority</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the attached building plans for the Ali Curung Youth Centre;</li> <li>b) Offer any feedback to council in regards to the building plans;</li> <li>c) Request council investigate who is the lease holder for Lot 66 so that should council own the lease the Youth Building can remain the same size as the Tennant Creek building;</li> <li>d) Ask council if it's possible for the old youth centre building remain intact for community to use.</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	LA Member Derek Walker
Seconded:	LA Member Andrew Tsavaris
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved ACLA 15/20</i>	

10.3 ORDINARY COUNCIL MINUTES 30.1.2020	
<b>MOTION</b>	
<b>That the Authority</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the report.</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	LA Member Jerry Rice
Seconded:	LA Member Peter Corbett
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved ACLA 16/20</i>	

Sammy Ladd left the meeting, the time being 02:34 PM  
 Sammy Ladd returned to the meeting, the time being 02:37 PM

11. **THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN**  
*Nil*
12. **VISITOR PRESENTATIONS**  
*Nil*
13. **OTHER BUSINESS**

13.1 TO DISCUSS NEW PROJECTS TO BE ADDED TO THE 5 YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	
<b>That the Authority</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Discuss and approve new projects to be added to 5 Year Infrastructure plan.</li> </ul>	
Deferred until next meeting	

**13.2 FLAGPOLES FOR ALI CURUNG****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Request the area manager source quotes for the installation of 4 flagpoles to be installed in front of the Ali Curung council office.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** LA Member Andrew Tsavaris

**Seconded:** LA Member Sammy Ladd

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved* ACLA 17/20

**13.3 CONFIRMATION OF THE NEXT LOCAL AUTHORITY MEETING.****MOTION****That the Authority**

- (a) Confirm the next meeting of the Ali Curung Local Authority to be on Monday 9<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** LA Member Derek Walker

**Seconded:** LA Member Jerry Rice

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved* ACLA 18/20

**14. CLOSE OF MEETING – 3:00pm**

THIS PAGE AND THE PRECEEDING PAGES ARE THE MINUTES OF THE Ali Curung Local Authority Meeting HELD ON Monday, 10 February 2020 AND CONFIRMED Monday, 9 March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Noel Hayes  
Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tim Hema  
Area Manager



### OUR VISION

We strive to be responsive, progressive, sustainable council which respects, listens and empowers the people to be strong.

### The Way We Will Work

**We will make it happen!**

**We will be engaged and have regular opportunities to listen.**

**We will have strong policy and budgets to ensure our programs and services are progressive and sustainable.**

**Respect is shown in everything we do and we have acceptance of all cultures in the Barkly Region and their practices through a culturally competent Council.**

**We are a responsible Council.**

**We will be a responsive Council.**

**We want to empower local decision making.**

**We want to ensure that our services are sustainable and that our region has a standard consistent level of services.**

**We want to be able to sustain our environment – our communities, our physical places, our people and our organisational culture.**

**We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.**

**We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.**

## MINUTES

The Wutunugurra Local Authority of the Barkly Regional Council was held in on Tuesday, 11 February 2020 at 9:30am.

**Steven Moore**

## Chief Executive Officer

Meeting commenced at 9:42am with Geraldine Beasley as chair.

### 1. OPENING AND ATTENDANCE

- 1.1 Elected Members Present
  - Geraldine Beasley
  - Rochelle Bonney
  - Lennie Beasley
  - Dianne Pompey
  - Mark Peterson
  - Julie Peterson
- 1.2 Staff And Visitors Present
  - Gina Rainbird
  - Owen Torres
  - Makhaim Brandon
  - Amy Blair
  - Rebecca Moore
  - Nick Thorpe
  - Danielle McManus
  - Paulina Lee
  - David Curtis
  - Craig Shaw
  - Karyn Brewer
  - Jennifer Cadrow
- 1.3 Apologies To Be Accepted
  - Steven Edgington
  - Mark Parsons
- 1.4 Absent Without Apologies
- 1.5 Disclosure Of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this Wutunugurra Local Authority meeting.

### 2. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

#### 2.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

##### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Confirm the minutes of the Local Authority meeting held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December as a true and accurate record.

##### RESOLVED

<b>Moved:</b> LA Member Julie Peterson	
<b>Seconded:</b> LA Member Diane Pompey	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved WLA 1/20</i>	

### 3. ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

3.1 MONTHLY ACTION LIST
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That the Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the report;</li> <li>b) Confirm all completed action items and remove them from the action list;</li> <li>c) Change tribal track to trail bike track;</li> <li>d) Add shade and seating for the football oval to the action list;</li> <li>e) Add the installation of a water tap to the bmx track;</li> <li>f) Request that council look into the possibility of community members receiving training on car part testing so the community may recycle car parts to help prolong cars kept in Wutunugurra by members of the public;</li> <li>g) Have council extend the cemetery fence;</li> <li>h) Have the animal management team provide an educational presentation to community residents on the dangers that feral cat populations have on community ecosystems;</li> </ul> <p><b>RESOLVED</b></p> <p><b>Moved:</b> LA Member Rochelle Bonney</p> <p><b>Seconded:</b> LA Member Diane Pompey</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CARRIED UNAN.</b></p> <p><i>Resolved WLA 2/20</i></p> <p>The LA are waiting to hear back from NTG on approval to re-allocate funding for the use of a mens shed in Wutunugurra. The LA members are hoping that once CDP in the community is fully operational that they are able to continue the BMX project for the community, it was also suggested to add street signs to the track to teach youth some road rules early on.</p>

### 4. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS

4.1 MONTHLY CEO REPORT
<p><b>MOTION</b></p> <p><b>That Council</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the Operations Directors Report</li> </ul> <p><b>RESOLVED</b></p> <p><b>Moved:</b> LA Member Diane Pompey</p>

<p><b>Seconded: LA Member Julie Peterson</b></p> <p><i>Resolved WLA 3/20</i></p>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
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<b>4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT FOR JANUARY 2020</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
<b>That the Authority:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the report.</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
<b>Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey</b>	
<b>Seconded: LA Member Julie Peterson</b>	
<i>Resolved WLA 4/20</i>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>

<b>4.3 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR REPORT</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
<b>That the Authority:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and Note the Community Services Directors Report for December 2019;</li> <li>b) Request that council look into having an information program run in community to teach residents about the dangers of feral cat populations;</li> <li>c) Request that council investigate if Wutunugurra is eligible to have a safe house in community.</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
<b>Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey</b>	
<b>Seconded: LA Member Julie Peterson</b>	
<i>Resolved WLA 5/20</i>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>

## **5. FINANCE**

<b>5.1 MONTHLY FINANCE REPORT</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
<b>That the Authority</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Receive and note the report.</li> </ul>	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
<b>Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey</b>	
<b>Seconded: LA Member Geraldine Beasley</b>	
<i>Resolved WLA 6/20</i>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>

## **6. AREA MANAGERS REPORT**

<b>6.1 MONTHLY AREA MANAGERS REPORT</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That the Authority	
a) Receive and note the report.	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	LA Member Rochelle Bonney
Seconded:	LA Member Diane Pompey
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved WLA 7/20</i>	

## 7. GENERAL BUSINESS

<b>7.1 DROUGHT COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That the Authority	
a) Receive and note the Drought Communities Programme report;	
b) Submit any eligible recommendations to council for review.	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	LA Member Diane Pompey
Seconded:	LA Member Geraldine Beasley
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved WLA 8/20</i>	

<b>7.2 CDP COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That the Authority	
a) Receive and note the report from CDP;	
b) Provide feedback and input to the CDP advisor attending in regards to current programs in the community.	
<b>RESOLVED</b>	
Moved:	LA Member Lennie Beasley
Seconded:	LA Member Geraldine Beasley
	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved WLA 9/20</i>	
CDP has asked that when the council distributes their domestic violence action plan to staff in Wutunugurra that council also include CDP in the distribution list. It has also been asked that LA members sign a letter of endorsement so that CDP can apply for funding to organise training in regards to car removal in the community.	

<b>7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS</b>	
<b>MOTION</b>	
That the Authority	
a) Receive and note the report;	

- b) Nominate Local Authority member/s to the Environmental Sustainability Committee.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey

Seconded: LA Member Lennie Beasley

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 10/20*

#### 7.4 BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL UPDATE

**MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the verbal report from the Barkly Regional Deal representative.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Geraldine Beasley

Seconded: LA Member Diane Pompey

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 11/20*

### 8. CORRESPONDENCE

#### 8.1 MONTHLY CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

**MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the monthly correspondence.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey

Seconded: LA Member Lennie Beasley

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 12/20*

### 9. OTHER MATTERS FOR NOTING

*Nil*

### 10. REPORTS FROM BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL

#### 10.1 REMOTE PUMP TRACK INITIATIVE

**MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Lennie Beasley

Seconded: LA Member Mark Peterson

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 13/20*

**10.2 PROPOSED YOUTH CENTRE BUILDING**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the attached building plans for the Ali Curung Youth Centre;
- b) Offer any feedback to council in regards to the building plans.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey**

**Seconded: LA Member Geraldine Beasley**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 14/20*

**11. THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN**

*Nil*

**12. VISITOR PRESENTATIONS**

**12.1 COMMUNITY LAND USE AND PLANNING**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report from Nicholas Thorpe in regards to community land use.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Rochelle Bonney**

**Seconded: LA Member Geraldine Beasley**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 15/20*

**12.2 MENZIES SCHOOL OF HEALTH PRESENTATION.**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- (a) Receive and note the presentation;
- (b) Request that they attend community to present.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Diane Pompey**

**Seconded: LA Member Lennie Beasley**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 16/20*

**13. OTHER BUSINESS**

**13.1 CONFIRMATION OF NEXT MEETING DATE**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Confirm the next local authority meeting to be held on the 10<sup>th</sup> March.

**RESOLVED**

**Moved: LA Member Lennie Beasley**

**Seconded: LA Member Diane Pompey**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved WLA 17/20*

**14. CLOSE OF MEETING**

THIS PAGE AND THE PRECEEDING PAGES ARE THE MINUTES OF THE Wutunugurra Local Authority Meeting HELD ON Tuesday, 11 February 2020 AND CONFIRMED Tuesday, 10 March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Geraldine Beasley  
Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owen Torres  
Area Manager



### OUR VISION

We strive to be responsive, progressive, sustainable council which respects, listens and empowers the people to be strong.

### The Way We Will Work

**We will make it happen!**

We will be engaged and have regular opportunities to listen.

We will have strong policy and budgets to ensure our programs and services are progressive and sustainable.

Respect is shown in everything we do and we have acceptance of all cultures in the Barkly Region and their practices through a culturally competent Council.

We are a responsible Council.

We will be a responsive Council.

We want to empower local decision making.

We want to ensure that our services are sustainable and that our region has a standard consistent level of services.

We want to be able to sustain our environment – our communities, our physical places, our people and our organisational culture.

We will aggressively pursue additional funding from both levels of government to improve the standard of living of people across the region.

We need to be realistic, transparent and accountable.

## MINUTES

The Elliott Local Authority of the Barkly Regional Council was held in on Thursday, 13 February 2020 at 10:30am.

**Steven Moore**

## Chief Executive Officer

Meeting commenced at 10:37am with Jody Nish as chair.

### 1. OPENING AND ATTENDANCE

#### 1.1 Elected Members Present

Cr Jane Evans  
Cr Ray Aylett  
Jody Nish -Acting Chairperson  
Bob Bagnall  
Kevin Gaskin  
Lennie Barton  
Jason Mullan

#### 1.2 Staff And Visitors Present

Shelley McDonald – Barkly Regional Council Area Manager Elliott  
Mark Parsons Barkly Regional Council Director of Operations  
David Lightowler – Barkly Regional Council Night Patrol Manager  
Chris Cambridge – Barkly Regional Council Sports Program Coordinator  
Makhaim Brandon  
Chantelle Johns – Rise-Ngurratjuta  
Tendai Jazi – Anyinginyi Stronger Families  
Mikeely Fraser – Anyinginyi Stronger Families  
Sid Vashist – Electorate Office  
Paulina Lee – Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team  
Any Blair - Barkly Regional Deal Backbone Team  
Beboreh Booker – Principal Alcohol Action Officer – Barkly Region  
Skye Dowie – Senior Compliance Officer Licensing Northern Territory  
Dani-elle McManus – Department Chief Minister Regional Network Group  
Nicole Civitarese - Department Chief Minister Regional Network Group  
Tom Barlow – Department Local Government Housing and Community Development  
Jake Kelly – Territory Families  
Ajeest Sebastian – Territory Families

#### 1.3 Apologies To Be Accepted

Christopher Neade  
Mayor Steve Edgington

#### 1.4 Absent Without Apologies

Gordon Jackson

#### 1.5 Disclosure Of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this Elliott Local Authority meeting.

### 2. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

**2.1 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the minutes 9<sup>th</sup> of January meeting as a true and accurate record.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Bob Bagnall

Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 12/20*

**3. ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

K Gaskin left the meeting, the time being 10:58 AM

K Gaskin returned to the meeting, the time being 11:00AM

**3.1 ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.
- b) Confirm all completed items and remove them from the action list.

Remove item 22 Completed - Mark Parsons explained why Tennant Creek staff are used in Elliott on the heavy Machinery and he will ensure Elliott staff are utilised were available.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Lennie Barton

Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 13/20*

Cr K Gaskin left the meeting, the time being 11:02 AM

**4. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER REPORTS****4.1 MONTHLY CEO REPORT****MOTION****That Council**

- a) Receive and note the Operations Directors Report

**RESOLVED**

Moved: Cr. Jane Evans

Seconded: L A Member Jason Mullan

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 14/20*

**4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT FOR JANUARY 2020**

**MOTION****That the Authority:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: L A Member Jason Mullan

Seconded: LA Member Lennie Barton

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 15/20*

**4.3 COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR REPORT****MOTION****That the Authority:**

- a) Receive and Note the Community Services Directors Report for December 2019.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: L A Member Jason Mullan

Seconded: LA Member Lennie Barton

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 16/20*

**5. FINANCE****5.1 MONTHLY FINANCE REPORT****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: L A Member Jason Mullan

Seconded: LA Member Jody Nish

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 17/20*

**6. AREA MANAGERS REPORT****6.1 AREA MANAGERS REPORT****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the Area Managers report.
- b) Receive and note the Team Leader reports

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Lennie Barton

<b>Seconded: LA Member Bob Bagnall</b>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
<i>Resolved ELA 18/20</i>	

## 7. GENERAL BUSINESS

### 7.1 DROUGHT COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME

#### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Receive and note the Drought Communities Program report;
- b) Submit any eligible recommendations to council for review.

#### RESOLVED

Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett

Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 19/20*

#### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Request council commit funding from the Drought Communities Programme towards an ablution block for the Elliott football oval.

Local Authority members recommend the building of new club rooms for the Elliott Football Oval comprising of 2 x Change rooms, public toilets and canteen, and will submit any other ideas via Shelley McDonald if thought off.

#### RESOLVED

Moved: Cr. Jane Evans

Seconded: LA Member Lennie Barton

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 20/20*

### 7.2 CDP COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD

#### MOTION

##### That the Authority

- a) Receive and note the report from CDP;
- b) Provide feedback and input to the CDP advisor attending in regards to current programs in the community.

Local Authority Members and visitors signed a support Letter for the below

This is an agreed/signed letter of recommendation in support of Community Development Provider RISE Ngurratjuta in Tennant Creek regarding the Aboriginal Land Clean up and Prevention Program.

#### RESOLVED

Moved: Cr. Ray Aylett

<p><b>Seconded:LA Member Jody Nish</b>  <i>Resolved ELA 21/20</i></p>	<b>CARRIED UNAN.</b>
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### 7.3 BARKLY REGIONAL DEAL UPDATE

#### MOTION

**That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the verbal report from the Barkly Regional Deal representative.

#### RESOLVED

**Moved: L A Member Jason Mullan**

**Seconded:LA Member Lennie Barton**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 22/20*

### 7.4 SUPPORT ANZAC CELEBRATIONS

#### MOTION

- A) Local authority to support the Anzac Celebrations with \$1000.00 towards the day. To be paid to Elliott Newcastle Waters Sport & Recreation Association fund from Elliott Local Authority Funds.

#### RESOLVED

**Moved: LA Member Bob Bagnall**

**Seconded:Cr. Jane Evans**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 23/20*

## 8. CORRESPONDENCE

### 8.1 MONTHLY CORRESPONDENCE REPORT

#### MOTION

**That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the monthly correspondence.

#### RESOLVED

**Moved: LA Member Jody Nish**

**Seconded:Cr. Ray Aylett**

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 24/20*

### 9. OTHER MATTERS FOR NOTING

*Nil*

### 10. REPORTS FROM BARKLY REGIONAL COUNCIL

#### 10.1 REMOTE PUMP TRACK INITATIVE

**MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Jody Nish

Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 25/20*

**10.2 PROPOSED YOUTH CENTRE BUILDING****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the attached building plans for the Ali Curung Youth Centre;
- b) Offer any feedback to council in regards to the building plans.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: Cr. Jane Evans

Seconded: Cr. Ray Aylett

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 26/20*

**10.3 ORDINARY COUNCIL MINUTES 30.1.2020****MOTION****That the Authority**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**RESOLVED**

Moved: LA Member Bob Bagnall

Seconded: Cr. Jane Evans

**CARRIED UNAN.**

*Resolved ELA 27/20*

**11. THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSED REGIONAL PLAN**

*Nil*

**12. VISITOR PRESENTATIONS****12.1 MENZIES SCHOOL OF HEALTH PRESENTATION.****MOTION****That the Authority**

- (a) Receive and note the presentation;
- (b) Request that council invite the Menzies School of Health to Elliott community for a presentation.

Local Authority members would like to invite Menzies School of Health to the next available Local Authority meeting to give a presentation.

**RESOLVED**  
**Moved:** LA Member Lennie Barton  
**Seconded:** LA Member Jody Nish  
*Resolved ELA 28/20*

**CARRIED UNAN.**

**13. OTHER BUSINESS**

**13.1 CONFIRMATION OF MEETING DATE**

**MOTION**

**That the Authority**

- a) Confirm the date of the next Local Authority meeting to be held on the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2020

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**Seconded:** LA Member Lennie Barton

*Resolved ELA 29/20*

**CARRIED UNAN.**

**13.2 MOVE OUT OF ORDINARY**

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Ray Aylett

**Seconded:** LA Member Jody Nish

*Resolved ELA 30/20*

**CARRIED UNAN.**

**13.3 MOVE INTO CONFIDENTIAL**

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** Cr. Jane Evans

**Seconded:** Cr. Ray Aylett

*Resolved ELA 31/20*

**CARRIED UNAN.**

**13.6 MOVE INTO ORDINARY**

**MOTION**

**RESOLVED**

**Moved:** L A Member Jason Mullan

**Seconded:** Cr. Jane Evans

*Resolved ELA 32/20*

**CARRIED UNAN.**

**14. CLOSE OF MEETING – 12.28pm**

THIS PAGE AND THE PRECEEDING PAGES ARE THE MINUTES OF THE Elliott Local Authority Meeting HELD ON Thursday, 13 February 2020 AND CONFIRMED Friday, 13 March 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jody Nish  
Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelley McDonald  
Area Manager

Unconfirmed

**GENERAL BUSINESS**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 15.1  
**TITLE** Night Time Economy  
**REFERENCE** 289656  
**AUTHOR** Andrew Scoffern, Governance and Quality Officer

**RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

**SUMMARY:**

Councillor McLaughlin will update Council on the implementation of the night time economy within the Barkly Region.

**BACKGROUND**

Nil

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

Nil

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

Nil

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

Nil

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

Nil

**ATTACHMENTS:**



## **GENERAL BUSINESS**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 15.2  
**TITLE** Dust in Unsealed Back Laneways  
**REFERENCE** 289657  
**AUTHOR** Andrew Scoffern, Governance and Quality Officer

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

### **SUMMARY:**

Council is requested to receive and note the verbal report by Deputy Mayor Ruger on the amount of dust in the unsealed back laneways in Tennant Creek.

### **BACKGROUND**

NIL

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

NIL

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

NIL

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

NIL

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

NIL

### **ATTACHMENTS:**



## **GENERAL BUSINESS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	15.3
<b>TITLE</b>	Whistleblower Protection
<b>REFERENCE</b>	289679
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Andrew Scoffern, Governance and Quality Officer

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the report.

### **SUMMARY:**

Council requested an update on the development of a policy concerning whistle-blower protection.

### **BACKGROUND**

Mayor Edgington received the attached letter from the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (ICAC) and requested an update to Council on the implementation and development of a related Council whistle-blower policy.

Council currently has an Employee grievance policy that will require updating to include specific whistle blower protection.

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

ICAC Guidelines were released on 29 November 2019 regarding the protection of whistle-blowers from public bodies and public officers. By implementing a policy relating to the protection of the rights of whistle-blowers, Council is displaying a commitment to the Guidelines imposed by ICAC.

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

NIL

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

NIL

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

NIL

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

- 1 [↓](#) Whistle-blower protection information.pdf

## ICAC issues whistleblower protection guidance

29 November 2019

The Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (ICAC) Ken Fleming QC has today issued whistleblower protection guidelines for public bodies and public officers.

The guidelines set out the obligations of public bodies, which have the primary responsibility for providing protected persons with protection and support.

"A lot of extremely good work is underway in the NT Government in relation to frameworks for the reporting of improper conduct and the protection of whistleblowers," Mr Fleming said.

"Public bodies are adapting to the existence of the ICAC and I am impressed with the approaches that are being adopted and shared among senior government officials.

"The guidance that we have issued today and its adoption by NT Government leaders will be critical to improving outcomes for whistleblowers in the NT."

The guidelines have been issued following a review of contemporary research and best practice approaches to whistleblower protection, and targeted consultation with NT Government agencies. They include guidelines for public bodies to put in place:

- a framework for confidentially receiving and managing reports of improper conduct;
- policies and processes governing the body's whistleblower protection framework;
- cultural change and organisational leadership strategies to support whistleblower policies and procedures;
- training for managers and supervisors;
- risk assessment and management plans for those who report improper conduct;
- support for whistleblowers and other impacted persons; and,
- appropriate responses to suspected reprisal or retaliation.

The guidelines will be reviewed periodically in consultation with the NT Government, and the ICAC may, at any time, audit or review a public body or make recommendations to a public body in relation to whistleblower protection.

Media contact: [icac.communications@icac.nt.gov.au](mailto:icac.communications@icac.nt.gov.au)



## **GENERAL BUSINESS**

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<b>ITEM NUMBER</b>	15.4
<b>TITLE</b>	Director of Operations Report
<b>REFERENCE</b>	290907
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Mark Parsons, Operations Director

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council**

- a) Receive and note the Operations Directors Report

### **SUMMARY:**

#### **Director of Operations Report February 2020**

The main topic for discussion at Local Authority meetings this month has been the drought relief funding received by Council. All communities have had some great discussion about how to best allocate the money.

#### **Elliott**

At the Elliott Local Authority we had an outstanding representation by all Local Service providers which was well received by the LA members. One of these was Ms Skyye Davie who is the new Licencing NT representative in Tennant Creek. The LA asked Ms Davie about the prospects of a permit system for Elliott town camp residents, as this has been given ongoing consideration for over ten years.

LA members also discussed the Tennant Creek Alcohol Management Plan, a version of which they are looking to adopt in Elliott to replace the old one. Ms Davie advised the LA that she would attend the next meeting in March and give them some further information regarding a potential permit system in Elliott.

#### **Alpurrurulam**

Area Manager Troy Koch has been away all month having some well-deserved leave in Townsville. Currently, he can't get back into Alpurrurulam because of the localised flooding in that area so it looks like a bit of extended leave for Troy.

The Alpurrurulam ESO stepped up into the Area Manager role in Troy's absence. This is the second time Robert has undertaken this role and he has shown great managerial potential. Great work Robert.

#### **Area Managers Meeting**

In January all the Area Managers travelled to Tennant Creek for their quarterly catch up. One of the suggestions to come out of the meeting was to include all the Community Services Managers in the Monday morning phone conference. This is proving to be a valuable communication tool.

#### **Night Patrol**

Over the past several months I had been supervising the night patrol Department until the new Regional Manager was appointed. I am pleased to advise that the new Regional Manager started in his position with Council last Wednesday the 12<sup>th</sup> of February. He will now report to the Acting Director of Community Services and I will continue to offer support when requested.

Night Patrol has positions vacant on all communities except Wutunugurra.

**Directorate update**

As of the 12<sup>th</sup> of February responsibility for the Tennant Creek Municipal Team has been added to my Directorate. This has come about as part of the recent Council review. I have already attended a team meeting at the Depot and have had several meetings with Depot Manager, Richard James in order to compile a works schedule together.

All community-based staff continue to do a great job. It will also be great to see the effects that the recent, much needed rain will have in regards to greening up the region.

**BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

**ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

**BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

**ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

**CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

**ATTACHMENTS:**

There are no attachments for this report.

## **CORRESPONDENCE**

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**ITEM NUMBER** 16.1  
**TITLE** Correspondence  
**REFERENCE** 290631  
**AUTHOR** Vanessa Goodworth, Executive Assistant to CEO and Mayor

### **RECOMMENDATION**

#### **That Council:**

- a) Receive and note the correspondence for February 2020.

### **SUMMARY:**

<This should set out what the report is about, why it was written and why it is relevant.>

### **BACKGROUND**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ORGANISATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

<<Enter Text>>

### **BUDGET IMPLICATION**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ISSUE/OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

<<Enter Text>>

### **CONSULTATION & TIMING**

<<Enter Text>>

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

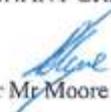
- 1 [↓](#) ABA August 2019 Grant Funding Round – Outcome Letter.pdf
- 2 [↓](#) 2020.02.12 - Letter from Anne Ruston to Mayor.pdf
- 3 [↓](#) 03.02\_1.2020 - Letter from Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.pdf



**The Hon Ken Wyatt AM, MP**  
**Minister for Indigenous Australians**  
**Member for Hasluck**

Reference: MS19-004987

Mr Steve Moore  
Chief Executive Officer  
Barkly Regional Council  
41 Peko Road  
TENNANT CREEK NT 0860

  
Dear Mr Moore

I am writing about your organisation's application for funding from the Aboriginals Benefit Account under subsection 64(4) of the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*.

As the Minister for Indigenous Australians, I am the final decision maker in relation to any proposal funded under ABA Beneficial Grants. In the instance of your application, I am pleased to inform you that I have directed the National Indigenous Australians Agency (the Agency) to negotiate funding conditions with your organisation. In making my decision, I took into consideration the assessment undertaken by the Agency and the advice provided by the Aboriginals Benefit Account Advisory Committee.

Please note that this is an in-principle agreement only and the project scope, budget and conditions remain to be agreed. Officials from the Agency will contact you shortly to commence negotiations for your project:

- Ampilatwatja Ablution Block

Once these negotiations have concluded, a delegate may consider entering into a Funding Agreement.

Should you require further information regarding your application or the funding negotiation process, please contact Ms Olive Barba, Adviser, Delivery Support Branch at [aba@official.niaa.gov.au](mailto:aba@official.niaa.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

  
The Hon KEN WYATT AM, MP  
Minister for Indigenous Australians

20/01/2020

Parliament House CANBERRA ACT 2600

**Senator the Hon Anne Ruston**

Minister for Families and Social Services  
Senator for South Australia  
Manager of Government Business in the Senate

Ref: MB20-000084

Cr. Steve Edgington  
Mayor  
Barkly Regional Council  
PO Box 821  
TENNANT CREEK NT 0861

Dear Councillor  Edgington

I would like to thank you for taking the time to meet with me on my recent trip to the Northern Territory to discuss the transition from Income Management to the Cashless Debit Card. The Australian Government is committed to hearing from as many community members and stakeholders as possible as part of the transition process.

I appreciated feedback from the Barkly Regional Council on communications and my department is working to ensure that we have the right communications tools and resources.

My department is developing in-language factsheets that can be used at information sessions, and is working with the Aboriginal Interpreter Service to have people on the ground supporting and translating messages. In addition, in-language radio announcements have commenced in the Northern Territory.

It has been great to meet with people across the Northern Territory to discuss the importance of this change, and I would like to thank the Council for its valuable feedback on the engagement and upcoming transition process. I am committed to having as seamless a transition as possible, and my department will work with Services Australia to support this process.

If you would like to provide the department with further information or have any questions, please contact Ms Jessica Guthrie on 02 6146 0578 or [Jessica.Guthrie@dss.gov.au](mailto:Jessica.Guthrie@dss.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

  
Anne Ruston

12.2.2020

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Suite MG.60, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600 Tel: 02 6277 7560 Email: [minister@dss.gov.au](mailto:minister@dss.gov.au)

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Australian Government  
Australian Radiation Protection  
and Nuclear Safety Agency



3 February 2020

Ref: 2020/00283

President Steve Edgington, Mr Steve Moore  
Barkly Regional Council  
PO Box 821  
TENNANT CREEK NT 0861

**Re: Public concern around 5G mobile networks and impact on people and the environment**

Dear President Edgington and Mr Moore

I am writing to you with information about the new generation of mobile phone technology - 5G. In recent months, the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) has received a growing number of enquiries from local governments around Australia with respect to 5G mobile networks and concerns about the impact on the health of individuals or the environment. As such, I wanted to take the opportunity to provide you with some technical information that may assist should you receive similar enquiries.

ARPANSA is the Australian Government's primary authority on radiation protection and nuclear safety. This includes electromagnetic radiation, including from radio waves like those used in wireless communications, such as 5G mobile networks. In order to provide the best advice on the protection of the Australian public from the effects of radiation, ARPANSA undertakes its own research and reviews relevant scientific research. This includes research and reviews of exposure to radio waves from telecommunications sources such as mobile phone base stations - sometimes called 'towers'.

ARPANSA has no role in promoting the deployment of the 5G network, and no decision-making role regarding the regulatory arrangements. The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) regulates radio waves from mobile phone base stations and other communications installations. The ACMA's regulatory arrangements require base stations to comply with the exposure limits in ARPANSA's *Radiation Protection Standard for Maximum Exposure Levels to Radiofrequency Fields - 3 kHz to 300 GHz* ('ARPANSA RF Standard'). The ARPANSA RF Standard is designed to protect people of all ages and health status against all known adverse health effects from exposure to radio waves.

Exposure to sufficiently high levels of radio waves can heat biological tissue and potentially cause tissue damage. However, the amount of environmental radio waves routinely encountered by the general public from telecommunications sources is far too low to produce significant heating or increased body temperature. At low levels of exposure to radio waves (that is, intensities lower than those that would produce measurable heating) the evidence for harmful health effects is ambiguous and unproven. Although there have been studies reporting a range of biological effects at low levels, there has been no indication that such effects might constitute a hazard to human health or the environment.

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In a 2016 measurement survey that ARPANSA conducted on radio wave levels in the environment, we found that exposure to traditional radio broadcasts, particularly AM radio, continues to be the most dominant source of background exposure for radio waves, with exposure 50,000 times below the safety limit in the ARPANSA RF Standard. Deployment of technologies to support 5G mobile networks including small cells in close proximity to people's homes is unlikely to change this situation, with the radio wave exposure from current mobile networks currently being on average 500,000 times below the safety limit.

The 5G mobile networks in Australia will initially use frequencies in the current mobile phone network, then move to higher frequencies in the future. It is important to note that higher frequencies do not mean higher exposure. It's not expected that the higher frequencies from 5G technologies, where they are still below the limits of the ARPANSA RF Standard, will cause any health effects or impact to the environment.

Authorities around the world including ARPANSA and the World Health Organization have examined the scientific evidence regarding possible health effects from base stations and mobile phones. Current research indicates that there are no established health effects, including cancer, from the low exposure to radio waves from mobile phone base station antennas.

ARPANSA continues to review the research into the potential health effects of radio wave emissions from base stations and other sources in order to provide accurate and up-to-date advice to the Government and the Australian people. Further information or fact sheets on this and other topics can be obtained from the ARPANSA website (<https://www.arpansa.gov.au>). We also operate a Talk to a Scientist program that provides a unique opportunity for the public and community to talk directly with our scientists on issues about radiation exposure and protection in Australia. You are welcome to refer any individuals seeking information on 5G technologies to this program via the details on the ARPANSA website (<https://www.arpansa.gov.au/talk-to-a-scientist>).

You may also be aware that the Commonwealth Government recently announced a \$9 million program over four years<sup>1</sup> to provide additional funding for research and to deliver accessible information to communities about the safety of regulated radio waves from telecommunications facilities. Relevant departments and agencies including ARPANSA are working on the detail and deployment of this program, and I expect further information will be provided in future.

I hope this information provides some assurance around the state of the science, and assists you with managing any concerns raised in your local government area.

Yours sincerely



Dr Gillian Hirth  
Chief Radiation Health Scientist  
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.minister.communications.gov.au/minister/paul-fletcher/news/building-community-confidence-5g-safety>